

REQUIRED IDENTIFICATION FOR VOTING IN PERSON

Texas Law (SB 5) requires voters to show approved photo identification when voting in person. Texas Law allows voters with a reasonable impediment to obtaining photo ID to present an approved supporting identification. These voters must also complete a Reasonable Impediment Declaration.

The approved photo identification (List A) must be current or have expired no more than 4 years before being presented for voter qualification at the polling place (for voters aged 18-69 years). A voter aged 70 years or older may use approved List A photo identification, no matter how long it has been expired.

When an ID is presented, it must be determined by the poll worker if the names are identical, similar or different.

PROCESSING VOTERS WITH SIMILAR NAMES — TOTALITY OF CIRCUMSTANCES

The Secretary of State recommends that a poll worker use the "Totality of Circumstances" when qualifying the voter by not just comparing a voter's name, but also his or her photograph, address, and date of birth in determining whether to accept the voter.

Use all information to assist in determination:

- Address
- Date of Birth
- Photograph

ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF ID

ACCEPTABLE PHOTO ID (LIST A)

- TX Driver License
- TX Personal Identification Card
- License to Carry a Handgun/Concealed Handgun Licenses
- Election Identification Certificate (EIC)
- US Passport or Passport Card
- US Certificate of Citizenship or Naturalization (does not expire)
- United States Military Identification Card containing the person's photograph (Multiple forms; acceptable forms must be federal, military, and contain a photo).

ACCEPTABLE SUPPORTING ID (LIST B) Must complete Reasonable Impediment Declaration

- Copy or original of a government document that shows the voter's name and an address, including the voter's voter registration certificate.
- Copy of or original current utility bill
- Copy of or original bank statement
- Copy of or original government check
- Copy of or original paycheck
- Copy of or original of (a) a certified domestic (from a U.S. state or territory) birth certificate or (b) a document confirming birth admissible in a court of law which establishes your identity (which may include a foreign birth document).

Examples of other government documents showing voter's name and address that CAN be accepted (*Must be original if it contains a photo*):

- Driver's licenses from other states
- ID cards issued by federally recognized Native American tribes
- DPS receipts not containing a photograph
- Texas DPS-issued driver licenses or personal ID cards more than 4 years expired (remains a List A ID if the voter is 70 or above).

Examples of other government document that can NOT be accepted:

- Social Security cards
- Public college or university IDs without an address
- State/Federal employee IDs without an address
- Library cards without an address

Address printed on ID does not have to match the address listed in Touchpad. A voter without a valid ID should be offered a provisional ballot. No voter should be turned away from the polls for failing to provide valid ID.

SIMILAR NAMES EXAMPLES

DETERMINING SIMILAR NAMES – SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT

- Minor misspellings of names *EXAMPLES:* Marc Cuban vs. Mark Cuban
- Extra letters, minor typos Lynn Miles vs. Lynn Myles
- Common different spellings

DETERMINING SIMILAR NAMES – CUSTOMARY VARIATION

- English vs. Spanish vs. French spellings *EXAMPLES:* William Clements vs. Bill Clements
- Common abbreviations Margaret Smith vs. Peggy Smith

DETERMINING SIMILAR NAMES – INITIAL, MIDDLE, OR FORMER NAME

- Initial *EXAMPLES:* C. Everett Koop vs. Everett Koop
- Middle Jill Hill vs. Jill Hill-Foster
- Former name

DETERMINING SIMILAR NAMES – DIFFERENT FIELD

- Maiden names *EXAMPLES:* Earl Campbell vs. Earl C. Campbell
- Hyphenated names Amy Sue Roy vs. Amy Roy Jones

TX DRIVER LICENSE

Texas DRIVER LICENSE

DL 12345678 Class AM
 Iss 04/10/2014 Exp 04/10/2018
 DOB 09/21/1990 VETERAN

SAMPLE
 N. JOY DRIVING
 2120 OLD MAIN STREET
 ANYTOWN, TX 12345

Restrictions A End P
 Hgt 5-09 Sex F Eyes GRN
 DD 12345678900000000000

TX CONCEALED HANDGUN

Texas CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSE

License # 11102068 Category: NSA
 DL ID: TX123456789999999999999999
 DOB 07/30/1976
 Expires: 07/30/2014
 Hgt: BRO Eyes: BLU Sex: F
 HT: 5-04 WT: 150
 LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE SUFFIX
 2120 OLD MAIN STREET
 ANYTOWN, TX 123456789000000000000000

Janice Sample

Texas DRIVER LICENSE

DL 10003422 Class M
 Iss 08/12/1983 Exp 03/06/2023
 DOB 08/12/1983 Sex: F Eyes: MAR

SAMPLE
 JOAN
 12 COTONWOOD RD
 EAST TEXAS CENTER, TX 12345 8000

Rest: FP End: HX
 Hgt: 7-04 Sex: F Eyes: MAR
 DD: 000000000000000000000000
 COMMUNICATIONS IMPAIRMENT

Janice Sample

TX HANDGUN LICENSE

Texas LICENSE TO CARRY HANDGUN

License # 11102068
 DL ID: TX123456789999999999999999
 DOB 07/30/1976
 Expires: 07/30/2014
 Hgt: BRO Eyes: BLU Sex: F
 HT: 5-04 WT: 150
 LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE SUFFIX
 2120 OLD MAIN STREET
 ANYTOWN, TX 12345 80000000

Janice Sample

TX PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Texas IDENTIFICATION CARD

ID 12345678
 Iss 07/30/2006 Exp 07/30/2014
 DOB 07/30/1976

SAMPLE
 JANICE
 2120 OLD MAIN STREET
 ANYTOWN, TX 12345 8000

Hgt: 5-04 Sex: F Eyes: BLU
 DD 123456789000000000000000

Texas LICENSE TO CARRY HANDGUN

License # 12345678 VETERAN
 DL ID: TX 999999999
 SAMPLE, JANE
 123 SAMPLE STREET
 SAMPLE CITY, TX 12345

Expires: 01/01/2024
 DOB: 01/01/1990
 Hgt: 6'-02" WT: 145 lb

Jane Sample

Texas LIMITED TERM IDENTIFICATION CARD

ID 00000000
 Iss 08/08/1987 Exp 03/06/2022
 DOB 08/08/1987 Sex: M Eyes: MAR

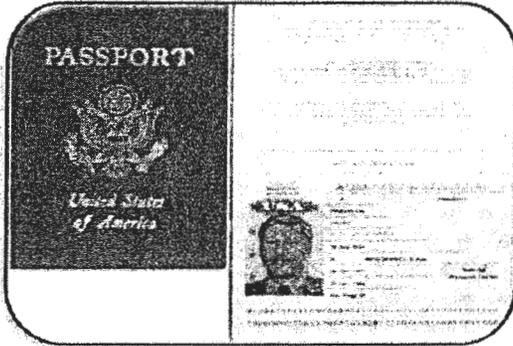
JOHNSON
 ROBERT M ESO
 100 FOREST HILLS AVE
 CHIRORESS, TX 12345 8000

Hgt: 5-07 Sex: M Eyes: MAR
 DD: 000000000000000000000000
 COMMUNICATIONS IMPAIRMENT
 DISABLED VETERAN MARINE CORPS

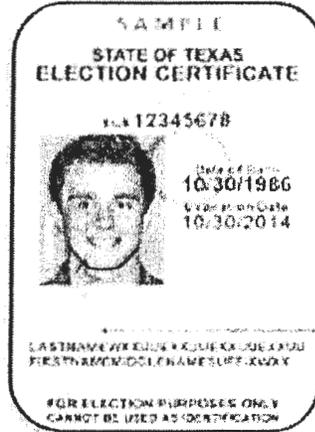
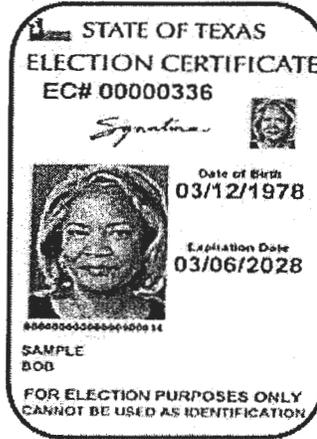
Signature

ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF ID EXAMPLES – (CONTINUED)

U.S. PASSPORT CARD AND BOOK



TX ELECTION IDENTIFICATION



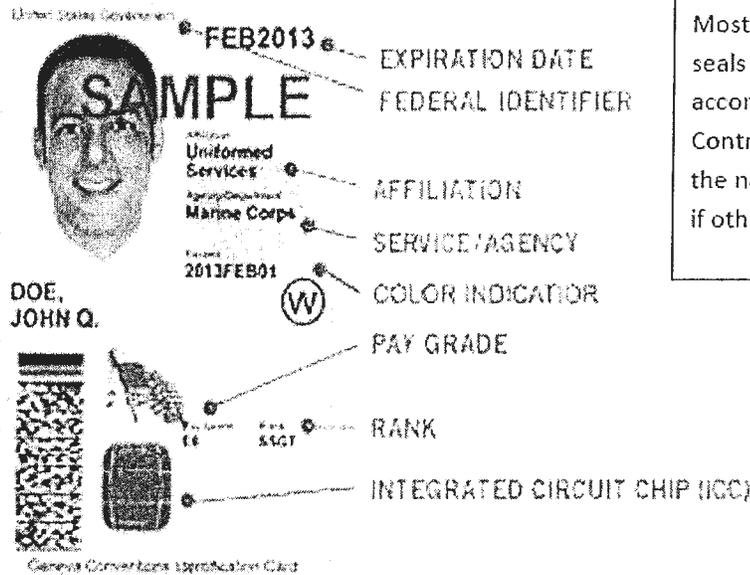
U.S. CITIZENSHIP OR NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE – Do not expire



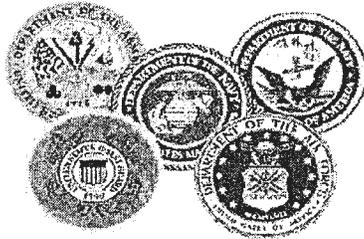
- A standardized size of 8 1/2 by 11 inches
- Digitized approval signature
- Watermark within paper
- Background featuring multi-color ink

ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF ID EXAMPLES – (CONTINUED)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) COMMON ACCESS CARD (CAC)

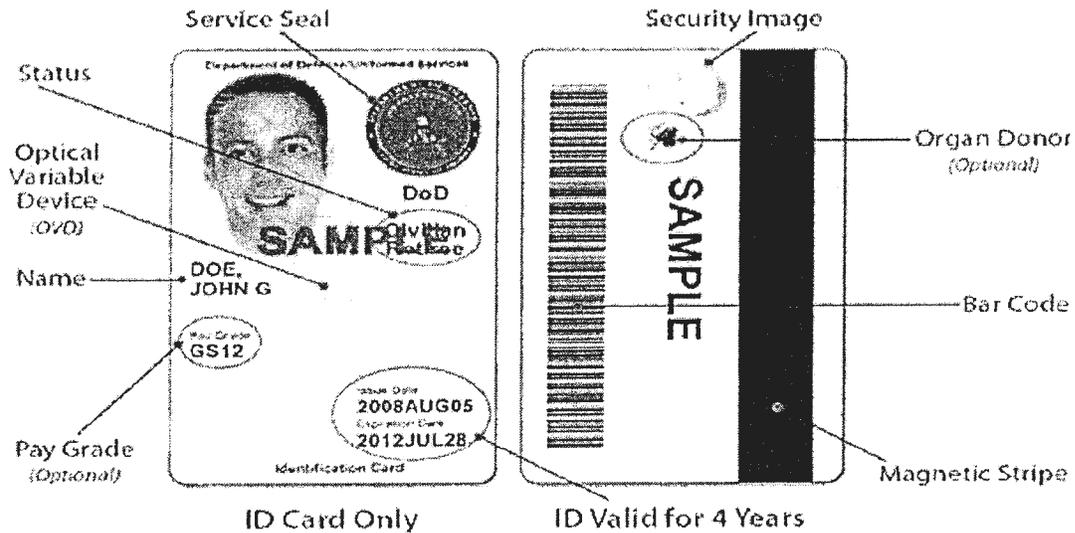


Most CACs are similar in appearance. The seals to the right of the picture will change according to branch of service. Contractors will have a green bar across the name, which will be sufficient for use if other qualifications are met.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN RETIREE ID CARDS

Cards Will Be Chipless, Plastic IDs

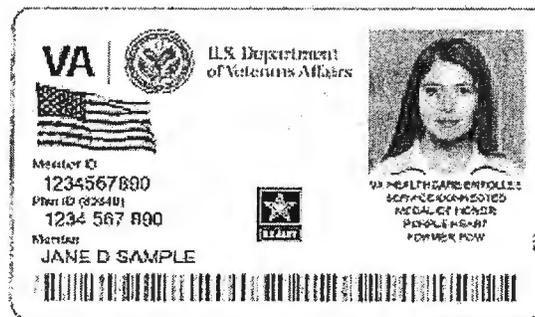
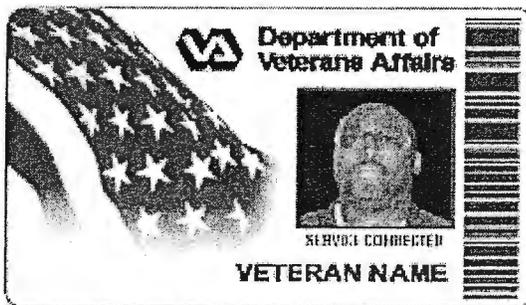


ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF ID EXAMPLES – (CONTINUED)

- Green – Generally for members of the Individual Ready Reserves and Inactive National Guard
- Blue – Generally for retiree and members on Disability Retired Lists.
- Pink – Generally for retired members of the Reserves and National Guard under the age of 60 and certain dependents.
- Orange – Generally for certain dependents (active duty), Medal of Honor recipients, disabled veterans, and others.

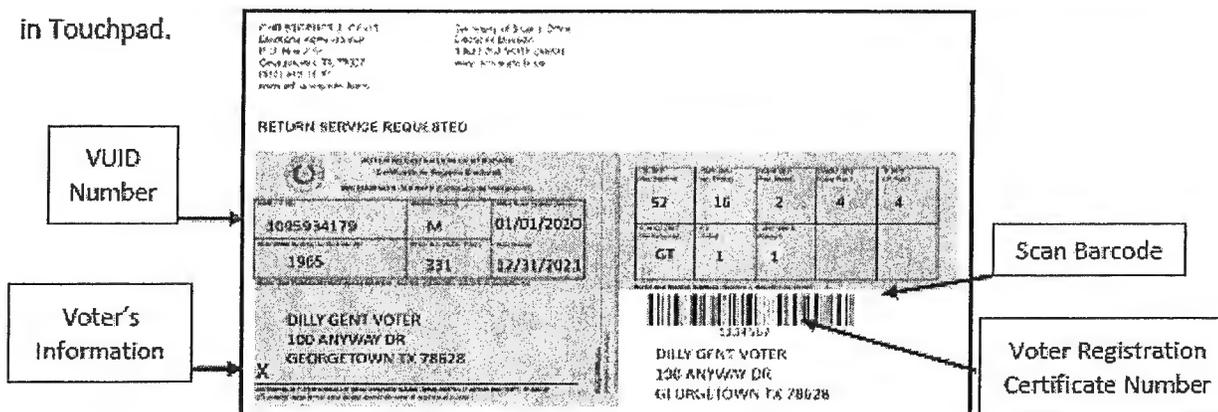


VETERANS AFFAIRS OR VETERAN HEALTH IDENTIFICATION CARD – Do not expire



VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

Although a Voter Registration Certificate alone is no longer a valid form of “List A” ID (unless it is marked with an “E” after the VUID), you may still use the certificate number to look up voters in Touchpad.



Use voter certificate numbers whenever possible. The voter certificate number is the 3-7-digit number shown below the government codes.

List B – Supporting Forms of ID

Valid Voter Registration Certificate

2016 – 2017 Sample

Secretary of State's Office
 Executive Office
 1000 SMOOTH ROAD
 MCINNEY, TX 75050
 www.sos.texas.gov

2016 – 2017 Sample

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
 (Continued on Separate Document)
 COLLIN COUNTY Jurisdiction in Collin

CONGRESS (Congress)	STATE SEN (State Senate)	STATE REP (State Representative)	COM (County Commissioner)	JP (Justice of Peace)
CITY (City)	CITY DIST (City District)	SD (School District)	IND DIST (Independent District)	PREC (Precinct)

Name and Mailing Address (Must be accurate)
 Name: John G. Voter
 1234 Street
 City Name, Tx 75024

Name and Permanent Residence Address (Must be accurate)
 Name: John G. Voter
 1234 Street
 City Name, Tx 75024

Signature of Voter: [Signature]

Signature of Election Official: [Signature]

Official Seal: [Seal]

Certified Birth Certificate (Must Be An Original)



- It may be from another state or country-does not have to be from Texas.
- It must not be a copy of a certified copy.
- If the voter's name appears on the list of registered voters in the precinct, but does not match exactly to the ID provided, a "Substantially Similar Name Affidavit" must be completed by the voter.

Copy of or Original Current Utility Bill



- It may be a copy or printout.
- To be current, the utility bill must be the most recent version or at least dated within two (2) months of the date it is presented to an election official.
- The address on the utility bill does not have to match the address on the list of registered voters. However, per §63.0011, the voter should be asked if the address on the list of registered voters is current. For example, "Do you still live on Main Street?"
- If the voter's name appears on the list of registered voters in the precinct, but does not match exactly to the ID provided, a "Substantially Similar Name Affidavit" must be completed by the voter.

Copy of or Original Bank Statement



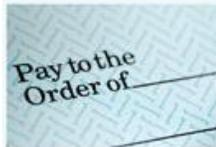
- It may be a copy or printout.
- The address on the bank statement does not have to match the address on the list of registered voters. However, per §63.0011, the voter should be asked if the address on the list of registered voters is current. For example, "Do you still live on Main Street?"
- If the voter's name appears on the list of registered voters in the precinct, but does not match exactly to the ID provided, a "Substantially Similar Name Affidavit" must be completed by the voter.

Copy of or Original Government Check



- It may be an original check or a copy of the check.
- The address on the government check does not have to match the address on the list of registered voters. However, per §63.0011, the voter should be asked if the address on the list of registered voters is current. For example, "Do you still live on Main Street?"
- If the voter's name appears on the list of registered voters in the precinct, but does not match exactly to the ID provided, a "Substantially Similar Name Affidavit" must be completed by the voter.

Copy of or Original Paycheck



- It may be a copy or original of the check.
- The address on the paycheck does not have to match the address on the list of registered voters. However, per §63.0011, the voter should be asked if the address on the list of registered voters is current. For example, "Do you still live on Main Street?"
- If the voter's name appears on the list of registered voters in the precinct, but does not match exactly to the ID provided, a "Substantially Similar Name Affidavit" must be completed by the voter.

Copy of or Original of Other Government Document

- MUST include voter's name and an address. REMEMBER: The address on the supporting ID does not have to match the voter's registration address.
- It must be an original document if it contains a photograph.
- If the voter's name appears on the list of registered voters in the precinct, but does not match exactly to the ID provided, a "Substantially Similar Name Affidavit" must be completed by the voter.
- Must be issued by the federal government, a federally recognized tribal government, or a state or local government in the U.S.



Other Government Documents

- Examples of Other Government Documents:
 - Driver's licenses from other states
 - ID cards issued by federally recognized Native American tribes (if the ID card contains an address)
 - DPS Receipts (without a photo)
 - Expired voter registration certificates
 - Expired Texas DPS-issued driver licenses or personal ID cards (over 4 years).

Other Government Document

- Examples of Documents NOT included:
 - Social Security Cards (no address)
 - State College IDs (if no address)
 - State/Federal Employee ID Cards (if no address)
 - Library Cards (if no address)

REASONABLE IMPEDIMENT DECLARATION

Instructions: If a voter appears on the official list of registered voters, but does not possess an acceptable form of photo identification under Section 63.0101 (a) of the Texas Election Code (which, for voters aged 18-69, has expired by no more than four years, and for voters aged 70 or over, is or is not expired, if otherwise valid) (“Acceptable Photo ID”), and cannot reasonably obtain an Acceptable Photo ID, the following steps shall be taken by the election officer to allow the voter to cast a **regular ballot**:

1. Present this form to the voter, and ask the voter to provide a copy or original of **one** of the following forms of identification listed in Section 63.0101(b) of the Texas Election Code:
 - a. a certified domestic (from a U.S. state or territory) birth certificate **or** a document confirming birth admissible in a court of law which establishes the voter’s identity (which may include a foreign birth document);
 - b. a current utility bill;
 - c. a bank statement;
 - d. a government check;
 - e. a paycheck; or
 - f. a government document that shows the voter’s name and an address (which includes the voter’s voter registration certificate).

NOTE: The address on the identification presented is not required to match the address recorded in the official list of registered voters.

NOTE: If on Election Day, a presented voter registration certificate indicates that the voter is appearing at the incorrect polling place, the voter should be directed to the correct polling place.

2. Ask the voter to complete this form by entering their name, and then ask them to review the “Voter’s Declaration of Reasonable Impediment”, indicate their impediment, and sign their name.
3. Ask the voter to return the completed form to you. Neither you nor the election judge may question the voter concerning the reasonableness of any claimed impediment. The election judge should enter the date and then sign on the space provided on the declaration.
4. Either you or the election judge shall fill in the voter’s Voter Unique Identification Number (“VUID”) in the appropriate box or affix a sticker that contains that information across the box, and note on the combination form that the declaration was used by the voter. Either you or the election judge should indicate on the “To Be Completed By Election Official” form what type of document the voter provided by checking the appropriate box. Either you or the election judge should fill in the Date of Election and Location fields.
5. Allow the voter to cast a **regular ballot**.

NOTE: This form may also be used if a voter voted provisionally and does not possess and cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo identification, and appears at the county voter registrar’s office within six (6) calendar days after election day to execute a reasonable impediment declaration and present one of the supporting forms of identification, in accordance with Section 65.0541 of the Texas Election Code. In that instance, the county voter registrar should follow steps 1 through 4 above, but substitute references to “election judge” with “county voter registrar”, including signing where the election judge would otherwise sign on the space provided on the declaration.

PROCESSING THE VOTER

1. Ask Voter to Provide Acceptable Form of Photo Identification or a Permanent Disability Exemption:

An election officer at the acceptance table should ask the voter whether the voter possesses an acceptable form of photo identification that is either current or, if the voter is aged between 18-69 years, not expired more than four years, or, if the voter is aged 70 or older, may be expired for any length of time as long as it is otherwise valid. [Sec. 63.001(b)].

The acceptable forms of photo identification are:

1. Texas Driver License issued by the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”);
2. Texas Election Identification Certificate issued by DPS;
3. Texas Personal Identification Card issued by DPS;
4. Texas Handgun License issued by DPS;
5. United States Military Identification Card containing the person’s photograph;
6. United States Citizenship Certificate/Certificate of Naturalization containing the person’s photograph; or
7. United States Passport (book or card).

NOTE: With the exception of the U.S. citizenship certificate, which does not expire, the identification must be current or, for voters aged 18-69, have expired no more than 4 years before being presented for voter qualification at the polling place. A person 70 years of age or older may use a form of photo identification listed above that has expired for any length of time if the identification is otherwise valid.

NOTE: If the presiding judge reasonably determines that the voter is not the person whose photo appears on the acceptable form of photo identification presented by the voter, the presiding judge will follow the procedure prescribed in Situation 7.

NOTE: The authority conducting the election may authorize an election officer to access electronically readable information on a driver’s license or personal identification card for proof of identification when determining whether a voter shall be accepted for voting. [Sec. 63.0102]

Permanent Disability Exemption: If the voter presents the voter’s current voter registration certificate that has a notation of an “(E)” after the VUID number, it is not necessary for the voter to present one of seven forms of photo identification listed above or follow with the Reasonable Impediment Declaration procedure. The notation means the voter is exempt from showing one of the seven forms of photo identification or following the Reasonable Impediment Declaration procedure because the voter has a disability and has applied for and received a disability exemption from the voter registrar in accordance with the Texas Election Code.

NOTE: If a voter has continued access to an acceptable form of photo ID, but, for example, forgets to bring his or her acceptable form of photo ID to the polling place and/or left it at home or in the car, the voter still possesses the acceptable photo ID and must use it to vote. Accordingly, **if the voter states that he or she possesses an acceptable form of photo ID but did not bring it to the polling place, the election officer should explain that the voter may take one of two actions:**

- a. The voter may leave the polling place and return with the acceptable form of photo ID before the polls close on Election Day and vote a regular ballot at that time.

- b. The voter may cast a provisional ballot. To have the provisional ballot counted, the voter must appear at the county voter registrar's office within 6 calendar days of election day to present an acceptable form of photo ID or complete a natural disaster affidavit because the voter's acceptable photo ID is inaccessible or was destroyed due to certain natural disasters. The presiding judge will follow the procedure prescribed in Situation 7.

If a voter indicates that the voter does not possess an acceptable form of photo ID, the election officer will need to follow the guidelines below depending on the situation:

- a. *If* the voter states that he or she does not possess an acceptable form of photo ID, the poll worker should ask the voter if he or she cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID. If the voter says that he or she cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID, the election officer should inform the voter that the voter may show a supporting form of ID and execute a Reasonable Impediment Declaration. The election officer should then provide the voter with a Reasonable Impediment Declaration and ask the voter to complete the form by writing his or her name, indicating at least one reasonable impediment, and signing and dating the Declaration.

After the Declaration is completed by the voter, the voter should return the Declaration to the poll worker, and the poll worker should ask the voter to present one of the forms of supporting ID of the voter. The election judge should enter the date and then sign on the space provided on the Declaration. Either the poll worker or the election judge should indicate on the Declaration which supporting form of identification was presented. Either the poll worker or the election judge shall fill in the voter's VUID in the appropriate box or affix a sticker that contains the information across the box, and note on the combination form that the Declaration was used by the voter. Either the poll worker or the election judge should fill in the Date of Election and Location fields.

Here is a list of the supporting forms of ID that can be presented if the voter does not possess, and cannot reasonably obtain, one of the forms of acceptable photo ID:

1. copy or original of a government document that shows the voter's name and an address, including the voter's voter registration certificate (other examples of government documents include, but are not limited to: driver's licenses from other states, ID cards issued by federally recognized Native American tribes (if the ID card contains an address), DPS Receipts (without a photo), expired voter registration certificates, and, for voters aged 18-69, expired Texas DPS-issued driver license or personal ID cards (over 4 years));
2. copy of or original current utility bill;
3. copy of or original bank statement;
4. copy of or original government check;
5. copy of or original paycheck; or
6. copy of or original of (a) a certified domestic (from a U.S. state or territory) birth certificate or (b) a document confirming birth admissible in a court of law which establishes the voter's identity (which may include a foreign birth document).

NOTE: If the voter states that he or she does not possess and cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID, the election officer should not question the voter about his or her circumstances. The election officer should simply state that if the voter does not possess and cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID, he or she can show a supporting form of ID and execute a Reasonable Impediment Declaration.

NOTE: The election officer may not question the reasonableness of the voter's reasonable impediment. [Sec. 63.001(d)] For example, if the voter checks "lack of transportation" as the impediment, the election officer may not challenge how the voter came to the polling site, or the voter's access to a bus route or other means of transportation. A signed Reasonable Impediment Declaration shall be rejected only upon conclusive evidence that the person completing the declaration is not the person in whose name the ballot is cast.

NOTE: A voter who does not possess an acceptable form of photo ID includes a voter who does not possess a *valid* form of acceptable photo identification. Accordingly, a voter with a lost, stolen, suspended, or, if the voter is aged 18-69, expired more than four years, or, if the voter is aged 70 or older, is not otherwise valid (for these voters acceptable photo IDs may be expired for any length of time and still be used for voting so long as they are otherwise valid), form of photo ID listed above does not possess one of the acceptable forms of photo ID, and the voter could execute the Reasonable Impediment Declaration and present a supporting form of identification if the voter cannot reasonably obtain a replacement of the identification that was lost, stolen, suspended, revoked, expired or another form of acceptable form of photo ID.

- b. *If the voter states that he or she does not possess an acceptable form of photo ID, and the voter would otherwise not be able to reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID, but has not brought a supporting form of ID to the polling place, the voter should be offered a provisional ballot. To have the provisional ballot counted, the voter must appear at the county voter registrar's office within 6 calendar days of election day and present an acceptable form of photo ID; show a supporting form of ID and execute a Reasonable Impediment Declaration; or qualify for one of the exemptions (disability, natural disaster, or religious objection to being photographed).*

The presiding judge will follow the procedure prescribed in Situation 7.

NOTE: A voter who could otherwise not reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID but did not bring a form of supporting ID to the polling place may opt to leave the polling place and return at a later time before the polls close with the acceptable form of supporting ID and vote a regular ballot after executing a Reasonable Impediment Declaration at that time.

- c. *If the voter states that he or she does not possess an acceptable form of photo ID, and the voter can reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID, the voter should be offered a provisional ballot. To have the provisional ballot counted, the voter must appear at the county voter registrar's office within 6 calendar days of election day and present an acceptable form of photo ID or qualify for one of the exemptions (disability, natural disaster, or religious objection to being photographed). The presiding judge will follow the procedure prescribed in Situation 7.*

2. Locate Voter on List of Registered Voters: When presented with an acceptable form of photo identification or, if applicable, a supporting form of identification with a Reasonable Impediment Declaration, or the voter's current voter registration certificate with an "E" notation, the election officer checks the list of registered voters for:
 - a. the voter's name;
 - b. the voter's registration status; and

- c. any special annotations.

NOTE: The two special annotations requiring further action are “S” for suspense and a “voted” annotation if the voter has voted early. **Because the acceptable form of photo identification, or the supporting form of identification of a qualified voter together with an executed Reasonable Impediment Declaration, or the voter’s current voter registration certificate with an “E” notation, satisfies the requirement for presenting identification required by an “ID” notation, you may disregard any “ID” notation in the official list of registered voters.**

3. Compare Voter’s Name: If the voter’s name on the official list of registered voters does not exactly match the name as it appears on the form of identification provided (the acceptable form of photo identification or, if applicable, the acceptable form of supporting identification), follow the procedure prescribed in Situation 3.
4. Ask Voter if his or her Residence Address has Changed: After determining that the voter is registered, the voter must be asked if the residence address on the list of registered voters has changed. An “S” notation by a voter’s name means that the voter may have moved. If the voter has moved within the county, or is on the Suspense-list, the voter must sign the Statement of Residence before being permitted to vote. A voter who has moved within the county must vote in his or her former precinct of residence, according to his or her “old” registration address.

NOTE: If the election is conducted for a city, school district, or other local political subdivision, in addition to residing in the county, the voter must still reside in the city, school district, or other local political subdivision in order to be eligible to vote.

NOTE: The address on an acceptable form of photo ID or, if applicable, a supporting form of identification with a Reasonable Impediment Declaration, should not be compared to the address on the list of registered voters. **These two addresses do NOT have to match.**

5. At this point, determine which of the situations below applies to the voter and follow the steps outlined after the particular situation to process the voter.

SITUATION 1. Acceptable Photo ID/(E) Notation Voter
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In this scenario, the voter presents an acceptable form of photo identification, or has a notation of an “(E)” after the VUID number on the voter registration certificate. [Secs. 63.001, 63.0101]

NOTE: The photo identification provided by the voter will be current or, for voters aged 18-69, not have expired more than 4 years before the voter is presenting it at the polling place. Voters aged 70 and older may use an acceptable form of photo identification which is expired for any length of time, so long as it is otherwise valid.

The voter will be located in the precinct’s list of registered voters, and the name found on the list of registered voters will match exactly to the name listed on the voter’s identification.

After verifying the voter’s identification, the voter is asked if the voter’s residence address on the precinct list of registered voters is current and whether the voter has changed residence within the

county. [Sec. 63.0011] In this situation, the voter's address will be current and the voter will not have changed residence within the county.

NOTE: Some voters may not have an address on the list of registered voters due to participation in an address confidentiality program. Nevertheless, election judges should continue to ask whether or not the voter has moved from the address at which the voter is registered to vote. If the voter's registration address is omitted due to participation in an address confidentiality program, you must ask the voter if the residence address listed on the voter's acceptable form of identification is current and whether the voter has changed residence within the county.

At this point, the voter should be checked-in.

SITUATION 2. Voter Who Does Not Possess and Cannot Reasonably Obtain an Acceptable Form of Photo Identification
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In this scenario, the voter states that he or she does not possess an acceptable form of photo identification, the voter is asked whether he or she cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID, and the voter states that he or she cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID [Sec. 63.001(b)(2)].

In this situation, the election officer should provide the voter with a Reasonable Impediment Declaration and ask the voter to complete the form by writing his or her name, indicating at least one reasonable impediment, and signing and dating the Declaration.

After the Declaration is completed by the voter, the voter should return the Declaration to the poll worker, and the poll worker should ask the voter to present one of the forms of supporting ID. The election judge should enter the date and then sign on the space provided on the Declaration. Either the poll worker or the election judge should indicate on the Declaration which supporting form of identification was presented. Either the poll worker or the election judge shall fill in the voter's VUID in the appropriate box or affix a sticker that contains the information across the box, and note on the Combination Form that the Declaration was used by the voter. Either the poll worker or the election judge should fill in the Date of Election and Location fields.

Here is a list of the supporting forms of ID that can be presented if the voter does not possess, and cannot reasonably obtain, one of the forms of acceptable photo ID:

1. copy or original of a government document that shows the voter's name and an address, including the voter's voter registration certificate (other examples of government documents include, but are not limited to: driver's licenses from other states, ID cards issued by federally recognized Native American tribes (if the ID card contains an address), DPS Receipts (without a photo), expired voter registration certificates, and, for voters aged 18-69, expired Texas DPS-issued driver licenses or personal ID cards (over 4 years));
2. copy of or original current utility bill;
3. copy of or original bank statement;
4. copy of or original government check;
5. copy of or original paycheck; or
6. copy of or original of (a) a certified domestic (from a U.S. state or territory) birth certificate or (b) a document confirming birth admissible in a court of law which establishes the

voter's identity (which may include a foreign birth document).

NOTE: If a voter has continued access to his or her acceptable form of photo ID, but, for example, forgets to bring the acceptable form of photo ID to the polling place and/or left it, at home or in the car, the voter still possesses the acceptable photo ID and must use it to vote. Accordingly, if the voter states that he or she possesses an acceptable form of photo ID, but did not bring it to the polling place, the election officer should explain that the voter may take one of two actions:

- a. The voter may leave the polling place and return with the acceptable form of photo ID before the polls close on Election Day and vote a regular ballot at that time.
- b. The voter may cast a provisional ballot. To have the provisional ballot counted, the voter must appear at the county voter registrar's office within 6 calendar days of election day and present an acceptable form of photo ID or complete a natural disaster affidavit because the voter's acceptable photo ID is inaccessible due to certain natural disasters. The presiding judge will follow the procedure prescribed in Situation 7.

NOTE: If the voter states that he or she does not possess and cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID, the election officer should not question the voter about his or her circumstances. The election officer should simply state that if the voter does not possess and cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo ID, he or she can show a supporting form of ID and execute a Reasonable Impediment Declaration.

NOTE: The election officer may not question the reasonableness of the voter's reasonable impediment. For example, if the voter checks "lack of transportation" as the impediment, the election officer may not challenge how the voter came to the polling site, or the voter's access to a bus route or other means of transportation. A signed reasonable impediment declaration shall be rejected only upon conclusive evidence that the person completing the declaration is not the person in whose name the ballot is cast.

NOTE: A voter who does not possess an acceptable form of photo ID includes a voter who does not possess a *valid* form of acceptable photo identification. Accordingly, a voter with a lost, stolen, suspended, or, if the voter is aged 18-69, expired more than four years, or, if the voter is aged 70 or older, is not otherwise valid (for these voters acceptable photo IDs may be expired for any length of time and still be used for voting so long as they are otherwise valid), form of photo ID listed above does not possess one of the acceptable forms of photo ID, and the voter could execute the Reasonable Impediment Declaration and present a supporting form of identification if the voter cannot reasonably obtain a replacement of the identification that was lost, stolen, suspended, revoked, expired or another form of acceptable form of photo ID.

The voter will be located in the precinct's list of registered voters, and the name found on the list of registered voters will match exactly to the name listed on the voter's identification.

After verifying the voter's identification, the voter is asked if the voter's residence address on the precinct list of registered voters is current and whether the voter has changed residence within the county. [Sec. 63.0011] In this situation, the voter's address will be current and the voter will not have changed residence within the county.

NOTE: Some voters may not have their addresses on the list of registered voters due to their participation in an address confidentiality program. Nevertheless, election judges should continue to ask whether or not the voter has moved from the address at which the voter is registered to vote. If the voter’s registration address is omitted due to participation in an address confidentiality program, you must ask the voter if the residence address listed on the voter’s supporting form of identification presented in connection with Reasonable Impediment Declaration is current and whether the voter has changed residence within the county.

At this point, the voter should be checked-in.

SITUATION 3. Voter’s Name on Acceptable Form of Identification Does Not Match Voter’s Name on List of Registered Voters

In this scenario, the voter presents an acceptable form of photo identification, or does not possess and cannot reasonably obtain an acceptable form of photo identification, and presents a supporting form of identification (and executes a Reasonable Impediment Declaration). [Secs. 63.001, 63.0101]

If the voter’s name on the precinct’s list of registered voters is not identical to the voter’s name as it appears on the acceptable form of photo identification or the supporting form of identification (if applicable), the election officer will determine, under standards adopted by the Secretary of State, if the names are “substantially similar.” If the names are substantially similar, the voter shall be accepted for voting. The voter must submit an affidavit, which is part of the Combination Form, stating that the voter is the person on the list of registered voters. [Sec. 63.001(c)]

A voter’s name on the presented identification form is considered substantially similar to the name on the official list of registered voters if one or more of the circumstances in paragraphs

(1) - (4) of this subsection are present. [1 T.A.C. § 81.71] In determining whether one or more of those circumstances are present, election workers should consider whether information on the presented identification form matches elements of the voter’s information on the official list of registered voters such as the voter’s residence address or date of birth:

1. Slightly Different: The name on the presented identification form is slightly different from one or more of the name fields on the official list of registered voters or one or more of the name fields on the official list of registered voters is slightly different from the name on the presented identification form;
2. Customary Variation: The name on the presented identification form or on the official list of registered voters is a customary variation of the formal name (for example, Bill for William), that is on the document or list that must match, as the case may be;
3. Initial, Middle Name or Former Name: The voter’s name on the presented identification form contains an initial, a middle name, or a former name that is not on the official list of registered voters or the official list of registered voters contains an initial, a middle name, or a former name that is not on the presented identification form; or
4. Different Field: A first name, middle name, former name, or initial of the voter’s

name occupies a different field on the presented identification form than a first name, middle name, former name, or initial of the voter's name on the official list of registered voters.

If the reviewing election worker makes a determination that the voter's name on the presented identification form and the official list of registered voters are substantially similar, the voter shall be accepted for voting if the voter submits the "Similar Name Affidavit," which he or she does by initialing the correct location on the Combination Form, prescribed by the Secretary of State stating that the voter offering the presented identification form is the same person on the official list of registered voters.

If the reviewing election worker makes a determination that the voter's names on the presented identification form and the official list of registered voters are not substantially similar, the voter shall be offered a provisional ballot. The voter shall be processed as a provisional voter in accordance with the provisional voter process established under Texas law (Situation 7), at the time of voting.

After verifying the identity of the voter, the voter should be checked-in.

NOTE: Some voters may not have their addresses on the list of registered voters due to their participation in an address confidentiality program. Nevertheless, election judges should continue to ask whether or not the voter has moved from the address at which the voter is registered to vote. If the voter's registration address is omitted due to participation in an address confidentiality program, you must ask the voter if the residence address listed on the voter's acceptable form of photo ID or, if applicable, the acceptable form of supporting identification, is current and whether the voter has changed residence within the county.

Photo ID Training Exam

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 1. An ideal voter is able to present only a valid voter registration certificate to be qualified to vote. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 2. A voter that presents a driver's license that expired 4 ½ years ago is presenting a Form A acceptable ID. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 3. The address on the ID presented has to match the address in our system. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 4. The person working the check-in station should compare the name on the ID presented to the name on the List of Registered Voters (Laptop). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 5. An ID that says William Smith is an exact match to the List of Registered Voters (laptop) that says Bill Smith. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 6. A voter that does not possess a List A form of ID but has a current Voter Registration Certificate has to complete a Reasonable Impediment Declaration. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 7. A voter that does not possess a List A form of ID but has a current Voter Registration Certificate does not have to vote provisionally. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 8. A voter that possesses a List A form of ID but does not have it with them when arriving at the polls can 1) leave the poll to get the ID or 2) vote provisionally and cure up to 6 days after the election. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 9. A military dependent ID is an acceptable form of List A ID. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 10. A voter that does not possess a List A ID and does possess a List B ID but did not bring it to the poll may vote provisionally and cure it with a List B ID up to 6 days after the election. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 11. An ID badge from a voter's employer that has their photo but does not have their address can be used as a List B ID. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 12. A voter can be voted provisionally if you are unable to determine that the person presenting an ID to vote is the same person on the List of Registered Voters (laptop). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 13. A voter that is voting provisionally has to show an ID. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 14. A voter who is 71 years of age or older cannot use an expired form of ID. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False | 15. We should compare the photo on the ID to the voter presenting the ID. |