

OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

Date: March 17, 2021

To: Veterans and Legal Affairs Committee

From: Janet Stocco, Legislative Analyst

LD 580 **RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine Regarding Early Voting (*Rep. Moriarity*)**

SUMMARY

This resolution proposes to amend Article II, § 4 of the [Constitution of Maine](#) in 2 ways:

1. To allow the Legislature to authorize a process by which municipalities may conduct early voting—*i.e.*, a process allowing voters to vote in the same manner as on election day during a period immediately preceding an election; and
2. To allow the Legislature to authorize absentee voting “for any sufficient reason.” Currently, the Constitution authorizes the Legislature to provide for absentee voting by individuals who are either absent from the state and in the U.S. or State armed forces or who are “absent or physically incapacitated for any reasons deemed sufficient.”

LD 580 does not itself require municipalities to offer early voting, nor will municipalities be authorized to offer early voting if the voters ratify the proposed constitutional amendment. Instead, if the constitutional amendment in LD 580 is ratified by the voters, the Legislature will have discretion whether to pass subsequent legislation implementing early voting.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Constitutional Amendment Procedure. Under Article X, § 4 of the [Constitution of Maine](#):

- The Legislature may, by a 2/3 vote in each chamber in favor of a Constitutional Resolution, propose an amendment to the Constitution of Maine;
- The Constitutional Resolution is then submitted to the voters for ratification by majority vote in an election held the following November.

The Governor does not have the opportunity to sign or to veto the Constitutional Resolution; thus, the Constitutional Resolution may not include amendments to the Maine Revised Statutes.

Constitutionality of Early Voting in Maine: Article II, §4 of the [Constitution of Maine](#) provides:

Time of state election; absentee voting. The election of Senators and Representatives *shall be* on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November biennially forever and the election of Governor *shall be* on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November every 4 years. The Legislature under proper enactment shall authorize and provide for voting by citizens of the State absent therefrom in the Armed Forces of the United States or of this State and for voting by other citizens absent or physically incapacitated for reasons deemed sufficient. (Emphasis added.)

In *Lamone v. Capozzi*, 912 A.2s 674 (Md. 2006), the Maryland Court of Appeals (highest court in Maryland) concluded that a statute authorizing early voting for a five-day period before election day violated the provisions of the Maryland Constitution that established “the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November” as the date for general elections in Maryland, MD. CONST. ART. XV, §7, except that the Maryland General Assembly was authorized “to provide by suitable enactment for voting by qualified voters . . . who are absent at the time of any election . . . and for voting by other qualified voters who are unable to vote personally,” MD. CONST. ART. I, §§1 & 3. Reading these provisions of the state constitution together, the Maryland Court of Appeals concluded that “apart from absentee voting, in-person ballot casting must begin and end on the same day. Thus, any statute that allows for a ballot to be cast before the prescribed day must be in derogation of the [Maryland] Constitution.” *Id.* at 691. In light of the *Lamone* decision, the Maine Secretary of State’s office has repeatedly cautioned against enacting early voting legislation without first amending Article II, §4 of the Maine Constitution in a manner that clearly authorizes not only absentee voting but also early voting.

Although the *Lamone* decision suggests that early voting might not pass state constitutional muster in Maine, it may be worth noting that at least two federal courts of appeals have concluded that state early voting laws that allow “some voters to cast votes before election day” do not violate *federal statutes* establishing the “Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November” as election day precisely because the “final selection” of the winning candidate “is not made before the federal election day.” *Voting Integrity Project, Inc. v. Bomer*, 199 F.3d 773 (5th Cir. 2000) (upholding the Texas early voting law; *see also* *Millsaps v. Thompson*, 259 F.3d 535 (6th Cir. 2001) (upholding Tennessee’s early voting law). The Maryland Court of Appeals found these cases to be unpersuasive in the *Lamone* decision, however, because they did not involve challenges to early voting brought under state constitutional provisions.

Recent Past legislation. An identical constitutional resolution, [LD 619](#), was proposed in the 129th Legislature. After receiving support from a majority (8 members) of the VLA Committee, it failed final passage in the House and was placed on the Special Appropriations Table in the Senate. It remained on the Special Appropriations Table when the Legislature adjourned sine die in March 2020.

Pilot projects: See reports at: <https://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/elec/voter-info/earlyvoting.html>.

122nd Legis. [Resolve 2005, ch. 70](#): Directed the Secretary of State to design a pilot program for early voting for the general election in November 2008.

The Secretary of State convened a working group and issued a [report](#) on April 1, 2007, defining early voting as “a time period before an election during which voters . . . have the opportunity to cast a ballot at a designated voting place within their municipality, in the same manner as on Election Day.” The group also identified several issues to consider before implementing early voting in Maine and recommending that a pilot program be implemented for the Nov. 2007 referendum election rather than during the general election in Nov. 2008.

123rd Legis. [P.L. 2007, ch. 455](#) amended Resolves 2005, ch. 70, to specify that the early voting pilot project should be conducted during the November 2007 referendum election.

The pilot project was conducted in Portland, Bangor and Readfield. The pilot project [report](#) characterized it as a “successful venture” and included

recommendations—related to timing, location, security, and other early voting procedures—for conducting early voting if it were adopted in the future.

124th Legis. [Resolve 2009, ch. 24](#) directed the Secretary of State to conduct a pilot program authorizing early voting at polling places up to 10 days prior to the November 2009 Election Day.

The pilot project was conducted in 9 municipalities: Augusta, Bangor, Cumberland, Falmouth, Gorham, Hallowell, Saco, Scarborough and Standish. The pilot project [report](#) characterized it as “successful.” The appendices to the report detailed the uniform security procedures and early voting procedures utilized in the pilot project as well as survey results from voters who voted in the early voting pilot project.

Other States. See attached information on other states’ laws compiled from NCSL governing: early voting; in-person absentee voting prior to election day; and voting by mail.

ISSUES RAISED / AMENDMENTS PROPOSED AT PUBLIC HEARING

Potential State Mandate? The Sponsor suggested that, if concerns arise that LD 580 imposes a state mandate, the language of the proposed constitutional amendment could be amended to clarify that each municipality has “sole discretion” to determine whether it will permit early voting.

Analyst note: Under Article IX, Section 21 of the [Maine Constitution](#), the State “may not” (1) “require a local unit of government to expand or modify that unit’s activities” (2) “so as to necessitate additional expenditures from local revenues”—this is a 2-part test—unless either:

- The State provides 90% of the funding for those expenditures; or
- 2/3 of the elected members of each chamber of the Legislature vote in favor of the legislation—if this option is selected, a “mandate preamble” should be added to the legislation.

Although this provision imposes requirements related to Legislation, it does not appear applicable to constitutional resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. Moreover, as drafted, LD 580 does not itself impose additional duties on municipalities. The constitutional amendment will not itself mandate that any municipality conduct early voting. Instead, if the constitutional amendment proposed in LD 580 is supported by a 2/3 vote in each chamber of the Legislature and ratified by the voters in November, it will authorize the Legislature to enact future legislation authorizing early voting in Maine.

Proposed Amendments - Timing of Early Voting

- The Sponsor stated that he is amenable to amending LD 580 so that, instead of authorizing the Legislature to determine “a prescribed period immediately preceding an election” during which early voting may occur, the amendment could direct that early voting may occur during a period “not to exceed [10 or 14] days” prior to the election.
- The League of Women Voters of Maine suggested in its testimony that early voting should be authorized for “at least one weekend before the election.”

Analyst note: these requirements could be imposed either by amending LD 580 or through subsequent legislation if the constitutional amendment proposed by LD 580 is ratified by the voters.

Alternative proposal - Amend the laws governing in-person absentee voting. As an alternative to the proposed constitutional amendment, the Center for Secure and Modern Elections suggested that the Committee consider amending the laws governing in-person absentee voting, as follows:

- Amend [21-A M.R.S. §753-B\(8\)](#), to allow in-person absentee voters to insert their ballots into voting tabulation machines, rather than requiring in-person absentee voters to insert their ballots into the return envelope, sign the envelope, and have the clerk sign the return envelope as a witness.
- If in-person absentee voters are required to use return envelopes, amend [21-A M.R.S. §760-B](#) (1st ¶) to allow clerks to process in-person absentee votes immediately.
- Amend [21-A M.R.S. §753-B\(8\)](#), to allow in-person absentee voting prior to election day at locations other than the municipal clerk's office.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

None.

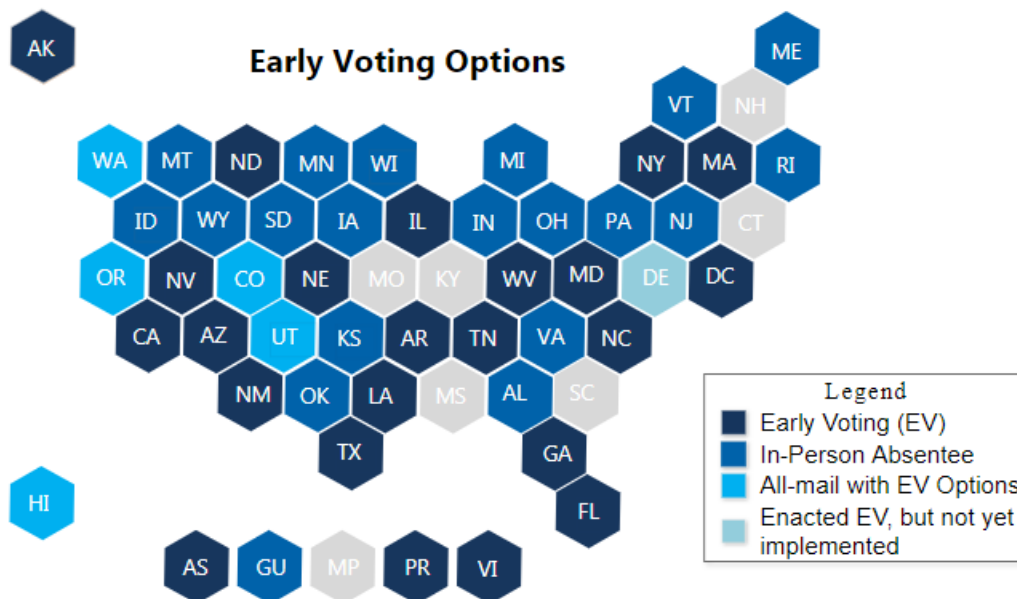
FISCAL IMPACT

Not yet determined; however, the fiscal note to [LD 619](#) in the 129th Legislature indicated that, because a constitutional resolution must be submitted to the voters in November, an additional appropriation would be required if “the number of size of the referendum questions requires production and delivery of a second ballot” for that election.

NCSL reports that 6 states do not offer pre-election-day in-person voting: Connecticut, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

The map and charts below provide information from NCSL regarding:

- (1) The 23 states, including D.C., that allow early voting;
- (2) The 18 states, including D.C., that allow in-person absentee voting prior to election day; and
- (3) The 5 states that conduct all-mail elections (ballots can be returned before election day).



NCSL Summary of Early Voting laws (this summary includes both early and in-person absentee voting):
The time period for early voting varies from state to state:

- The date on which early voting begins may be as early as 45 days before the election, or as late as the Friday before the election. The average starting time for early voting is 22 days before the election.
- Early voting typically ends just a few days before Election Day.
- Early voting periods range in length from four days to 45 days; the average length is 19 days.
- Of the states that allow early in-person voting, 24 and the District of Columbia allow some weekend early voting.
 - *Saturday:* 20 states, plus the District of Columbia provide for voting on Saturday. Four additional states (California, Kansas, Vermont and Massachusetts) leave it up to county clerks who may choose to allow Saturday voting. Delaware and Virginia will also include Saturday voting when the laws go into effect.
 - *Sunday:* Five states (Alaska, Illinois, Maryland, New York and Ohio) allow for Sunday voting. Five states (California, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada and Massachusetts) leave it up to county clerks who may choose to be open on Sundays. Florida mandates early voting must begin, including Sunday, the 10th day and end the third day prior to the election for state and federal elections.

Local election officials also have the discretion to allow early voting the Sunday prior to the election. Delaware will also include Sunday voting when the law goes into effect in 2022.

State Laws Governing Early Voting - 23 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
Alaska AS §15.20.064, 15.20.045 and 6 AAC 25.500	15 days before election	Day of election	Elections supervisors' offices Other locations as designated by election director	Varies by location
Arizona ARS §16-541, 16-542	26 days before election	Friday before election	Recorder's office Any other locations in the county the recorder deems necessary	Not specified
Arkansas AR Code §7-5-418	15 days before election	5 p.m. Monday before election	Offices of county clerk Other locations as determined by county board of election commissioners	Not specified
California Elec. Code §3001, 3018	29 days before election	Day before election	County election officials' offices Satellite locations as determined by county election officials	Varies from county to county
Delaware Del. Code Title 15, Chapter 54 <i>Note: goes into effect in 2022</i>	At least 10 days before an election	Sunday before election	Designated by state election commissioner At least one per county and one additional in the City of Wilmington	At least eight hours per day. Polling sites must open at 7 a.m. on at least five days of early voting. Closing time is 7 p.m. Includes the Saturday and Sunday before the election
District of Columbia DC ST § 1-1001.09	7 days before election , but in-person absentee voting is available 15 days before	Saturday before election for early voting, day before election for in-person absentee	Council Chambers One satellite location in each ward	8:30 a.m.-7 p.m. Sunday excluded
Florida Fla. Stat. §101.657	10 days before election. May be offered 11 to 15 days before an election that contains state	3 days before election; may end 2 days before an election that contains state and federal	Main or branch offices of elections supervisors Other sites designated by the elections supervisor (locations must provide all voters in that area with equal opportunity to vote)	No less than eight or more than 12 hours per day Election supervisors may choose to provide additional days of early

State Laws Governing Early Voting - 23 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
	and federal races, at the discretion of the elections supervisor	races, at the discretion of the elections supervisor		voting, including weekends
Georgia GA Code §21-2-380 and §21-2-382	4 th Monday prior to a primary or election; as soon as possible prior to a runoff	Friday immediately prior to a primary, election or runoff	Board of registrars' offices Other sites as designated by boards of registrars (must be a government building generally accessible to the public)	Normal business hours on weekdays 9 a.m.-4 p.m. on the second Saturday prior to primary or election Election officials may provide for early voting beyond regular business hours
Illinois 10 ILCS 5/19A-15 and 10 ILCS 5/19A-20	40 th day before election for temporary polling locations and 15th day before election for permanent locations	End of the day before election day	An election authority may establish permanent and temporary polling places for early voting at locations throughout the election authority's jurisdiction, including but not limited to: Municipal clerk's office Township clerk's office Road district clerk's office County or local public agency office Early voting locations must be provided at public universities	Permanent early voting locations must remain open from the 15th day before an election during the hours of 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. or 9 a.m.-5 p.m. on weekdays. Beginning eight days before an election, they must remain open 8:30 a.m.-7 p.m. or 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. on weekdays, 9 a.m.-Noon on Saturdays and holidays, and 10 a.m.-4 p.m. on Sundays. Permanent early voting locations must stay open at least eight hours on any holiday and a total of at least 14 hours on the final weekend during the early voting period. Election authorities may decide the days and hours for temporary early voting locations, beginning the fortieth day before an election.
Kansas KSA §25-1119,	20 days before election or Tuesday before	Noon, day before election	Offices of county election officers	Not specified

State Laws Governing Early Voting - 23 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
25-1122a, 25-1123	election (varies by county)		County election officers may designate satellite locations	
Louisiana LRS 18:1303 and 1309	14 days before election	7 days before election	Registrars' offices Registrar may provide alternate location in the courthouse or a public building in the immediate vicinity thereof One branch office of the registrar, as long as it is in a public building	8:30 a.m.-6 p.m., Monday through Saturday Holidays excluded
Maryland Election Law §10-301.1	Monday, Oct. 26 (2020 only) Usually 2 nd Thursday before primary or general election	Monday, Nov. 2 (2020 only) Usually Thursday before election	Established by State Board of Elections in collaboration with local boards Number required depends on county population and ranges from one to five per county	7 a.m.-8 p.m. (2020 general election) 10 a.m.-8 p.m. each day in all other elections
Massachusetts M.G.L.A. 54 §25B (only available for state biennial elections)	11 days before election	2 nd business day before election (Friday before)	City hall election office and town clerk's office Alternate or additional locations may be provided at the discretion of the city or town registrar	Regular business hours. City or town clerks may provide additional hours (including weekends) at their discretion.
Nebraska N.R.S. §32-808, §32-938, 32-942	30 days before each election.	Election Day	County clerk or election commissioners' offices	Not specified
Nevada N.R.S. §293.356 et seq.	3 rd Saturday preceding election	Friday before election	Permanent places for early voting as designated by county clerk Branch polling places for early voting as designated by county clerk There are special requirements for early voting sites on Native American reservations.	Until Dec. 31, 2019: 8 a.m.-6 p.m., Monday through Friday of the first and second weeks. The clerk may conduct early voting until 8 p.m. during the second week. At least four hours between 10 a.m.-6 p.m. on any Saturday that falls during the period. Sundays and holidays are excepted, but a clerk may

State Laws Governing Early Voting - 23 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
				include them as early voting days. Beginning Jan. 1, 2020: Monday through Friday for at least eight hours a day, to be established by the clerk. Any Saturday that falls within the early voting period for at least four hours, to be established by the clerk. A clerk may choose to offer Sunday hours as well.
New Mexico N.M.S.A. §1-6-5(G)	3 rd Saturday before election	Saturday before election	Clerks' offices and: Class A counties with more than 200,000 registered voters: clerk must establish at least 12 alternate locations Class A counties with 200,000 or fewer registered voters: clerk must establish at least 4 alternate locations Non-class A counties with more than 10,000 registered voters: clerk must establish at least one alternate location Non-class A counties with 10,000 or fewer registered voters: clerk's office and alternate locations as designated by clerk	Hours are set by the clerk, and must begin no earlier than 7 a.m. and end no later than 9 p.m. Each alternate location must be open for at least eight consecutive hours on each day of early voting, and may be closed on Sundays and Mondays
New York Election Law Title VI, §8-600	10 th day before election	2 nd day before an election	At least one early voting location for every full increment of 50,000 registered voters in each county, but not more than seven are required. Counties with fewer than 50,000 registered voters shall have at least one early voting location. Counties and the city of New York may choose to establish more than the minimum required. Early voting sites shall be located so	Open for at least eight hours between 7 a.m.-8 p.m. each weekday during the early voting period. At least one early voting site shall be open until 8 p.m. on at least two weekdays in each calendar week during the early voting period. Open for at least five hours between 9 a.m. and

State Laws Governing Early Voting - 23 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
			that voters have adequate and equitable access.	6 p.m. on each Saturday, Sunday and legal holiday during the early voting period. Boards of elections may establish a greater number of hours for voting during the early voting period beyond what is required.
North Carolina N.C.G.S.A. §163-227.2	3 rd Thursday before election	3 p.m. on the last Saturday before election	Office of county board of elections The county board of elections may choose to offer additional locations, subject to approval by the state board of elections. All sites must be open during the same days and hours.	Monday through Friday during regular business hours at the county board of elections. A county board may conduct early voting on weekends. If the county board of elections opens early voting sites on Saturdays or Sundays during the early voting period, then all sites shall be open for the same number of hours uniformly throughout the county on those days. There are exceptions for counties with islands that contain no bridges to the mainland.
North Dakota NDCC §16.1-07-15	15 days before election	Day before election	At the discretion of county auditor	The county auditor chooses and publishes the hours
Tennessee Tenn. Code §2-6-102(a)(1)	20 days before election	5 days before election (7 days for a presidential preference primary)	County election commission office or other location(s) designated by the county election commission.	Offices must be open a minimum of three consecutive hours on weekdays and Saturdays between 8 a.m.-6 p.m. during the early voting period. On at least three days, offices must be open between 4:30-7 p.m., and on at least one Saturday from 8 a.m.-4 p.m. in

State Laws Governing Early Voting - 23 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
				counties with a population of over 150,000.
Texas Tex. Elec. Code §85.001 and 85.002	17 days before election	4 days prior to election	In a room in the offices of the county clerk, or elsewhere as determined by the clerk Each county has one main early voting center	During business hours on weekdays unless: Fewer than 1,000 voters, in which case three hours per day, or more than 100,000 voters, in which case 12 hours per day during the last week
Virginia VA Code Ann. § 24.2-701.1	45 days before election	5 p.m. Saturday before election	Office of the general registrar. Additional locations in public buildings may be provided at local discretion.	Regular business hours. A minimum of eight hours between 8 a.m.-5 p.m. on the two Saturdays before the election.
West Virginia W.V. Code §3-3-3 And SB 581	13 days before election	3 days before election	Courthouse or the annex next to the courthouse County commission may designate additional areas, subject to requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State	Must be open 9 a.m.-5 p.m. on Saturdays through EV period
State Laws Governing In-Person Absentee Voting - 18 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
Alabama	55 days before the election (in-person absentee only)	5 p.m. day prior to election	Absentee Election Manager offices	Not specified
District of Columbia DC ST § 1-1001.09	7 days before election, but in-person absentee voting is available 15 days before	Saturday before election for early voting, day before election for in-person absentee	Council Chambers One satellite location in each ward	8:30 a.m.-7 p.m. Sunday excluded

State Laws Governing In-Person Absentee Voting - 18 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
Idaho ID Code §34-1006 and 34-1002	3rd Monday before election (in-person absentee)	5 p.m., Friday before election	Determined by county clerk	Not specified
Indiana Ind. Code §3-11-4-1 and 3-11-10-26	28 days before election (in-person absentee)	Noon, day before election	Office of circuit court clerk County election board may adopt a resolution to authorize the circuit court clerk to establish satellite offices for early voting	The office of the circuit court clerk must permit in-person absentee voting for at least seven hours on each of the two Saturdays preceding election day, but a county with fewer than 20,000 voters may reduce this to a minimum of four hours on each of the two Saturdays preceding election day
Iowa IA Code §53.10 and 53.11(b)	29 days before election (in-person absentee)	5 p.m., day before election	Commissioners' offices Satellite locations may be established by commissioner Satellite location must be established upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 100 eligible electors requesting a specific location	A satellite station established by petition must be open at least one day for a minimum of six hours
Maine Title 21-A §753B(2) and 753-B(8)	In-person absentee voting available as soon as absentee ballots are ready (30-45 days before election)	3 business days before election, unless the voter has an acceptable excuse.	Municipal clerks' offices	During regular business hours on days when clerks' offices are open
Michigan Constitution Article II, Section 4 (as amended by Ballot Proposal 3 in 2018)	In-person absentee voting during the 40 days before an election	Day before election	At least one location	During regular business hours and for at least eight hours during the Saturday and/or Sunday immediately prior to the election.

State Laws Governing In-Person Absentee Voting - 18 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
				Local election officials have the authority to make in-person absentee voting available for additional times and places beyond what is required.
Minnesota M.S.A. §203B.081, 203B.085	46 days before election (in-person absentee)	5 p.m. the day before election	Elections offices or any other location designated by county auditor	Monday through Friday regular business hours. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. on Saturday before election; 10 a.m.-5 p.m. on the day before Election Day.
Montana M.C.A. §13-13-205	30 days before election (in-person absentee)	Day before election	Elections offices	Not specified
New Jersey N.J.S.A. §19:63-6	45 days before election (in-person absentee)	3 p.m. the day before election	Office of the county clerk	Not specified
Ohio Note: Uniform statewide schedule is set by the secretary of state: 2020 voting schedule here	28 days before election (in-person absentee)	2 p.m. Monday before election	Main office of board of elections Board may conduct voting at a branch office only under certain conditions	8 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday through Friday, with some extended evening hours in the week prior to the election 8 a.m.-4 p.m. on Saturday 1-5 p.m. on the Sunday before Election Day
Oklahoma §26-14-115.4	Thursday preceding an election (in-person absentee)	2 p.m. on the Saturday before election	At a location designated by the county election board. For counties of more than 25,000 registered voters or with an area of more than 1,500 square miles, more than one location may be designated	8 a.m.-6 p.m. on Thursday and Friday 9 a.m.-2 p.m. on Saturday
Pennsylvania 25 P.S. § 3146.2a	50 days before election (in-person absentee)	5 p.m. first Tuesday prior to day of election	Local board of elections	During regular business hours

State Laws Governing In-Person Absentee Voting - 18 states (including Washington D.C.)				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
Rhode Island §17-20-2.2	20 days before election (in-person absentee)	Day before election	At local boards of canvassers	During regular business hours
South Dakota S.D.C.L. §12-19-2.1	45 days before election (in-person absentee)	5 p.m. the day before the election	Office of the person in charge of elections	Regular office hours
Vermont Tit. 17, §2531 thru 2537	45 days before election (in-person absentee)	5 p.m. day before election	Offices of town clerks Clerks may make “mobile polling stations” available	Not specified
Wisconsin Wis. Code §6.86(1)(b)	14 days preceding the election (in-person absentee)	Sunday preceding the election	Clerks’ offices	A municipality shall specify the hours.
Wyoming Wyo. Stat. §22-9-105 and 125	40 days before election (in-person absentee)	Day before election	County clerks’ offices Courthouse or other public building	Must be open regular hours on normal business days
States With All Mail Voting - 5 states				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
Colorado C.R.S. §1-5-102	Voter service and polling centers must be open 15 days before an election.	Day of election.	Determined by county election officials.	Every day but Sunday during the early voting period. Normal business hours (but may be expanded by county board of commissioners).
Hawaii HRS § 11-131	10 business days prior to Election Day.	7 p.m. on Election Day	Voter Service Centers	Monday-Saturday 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Oregon §254.470, Secretary of State Rules	Dropsites must open the Friday before an election, but may open as soon as ballots are available (18 days before).	Day of election.	Election offices or other staffed locations (libraries, city halls, etc.) or outdoor mailboxes (drive-by or walking traffic).	Normal business hours.

States With All Mail Voting - 5 states				
State	Early Voting Begins	Early Voting Ends	Locations	Hours and Days
Utah Utah Code §20A-3-601	14 days before election	Friday before election, though an election official may choose to extend the early voting period to the day before the election	In government offices as determined by election officer	At least four days per week, and on the last day of the EV period. The election officer may elect to conduct early voting on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday.
Washington RCW §29A.40.160	Vote centers must be open 18 days before an election.	8 p.m. on day of election.	Election offices or other locations designated by the county auditor.	Normal business hours.