

## What did Proposal 3 change about the state's voting policies?

Proposal 3 added several voting policies to the Michigan Constitution. Some of these voting policies existed in state statute, but not the state constitution, while others were modified policies or new policies. The new policies that were added to the state constitution include straight-ticket voting; automatic voter registration; same-day voter registration; and no-excuse absentee voting during the 40 days before an election. Proposal 3 allowed eligible persons to register to vote by mail until 15 days before an election, whereas 2018 law allowed them to register to vote by mail until 30 days before an election. The ballot initiative also constitutionalized existing law providing that military members and overseas voters receive an absentee ballot at least 45 days before the election. Proposal 3 added language to the constitution to provide for the use of secret ballots and election results auditing. The following table compares existing voting policies to those found in Proposal 3:<sup>[1]</sup>

Policy	As of 2018	Proposal 3
Secret ballot	Constitution requires legislature to enact laws for secret ballots	Constitution provides a right to use secret ballots
Military/overseas ballots	Statute provides that military members and overseas voters receive an absentee ballot at least 45 days before the election	Constitution provides that military members and overseas voters receive an absentee ballot at least 45 days before the election
Register-to-vote by mail deadline	Statute provides that eligible persons can register to vote by mail until 30 days before an election	Constitution provides that eligible persons can register to vote by mail until 15 days before an election
Register-to-vote in person deadline	Statute provides that eligible persons can register to vote in person at a clerk's office until 30 days before an election	Constitution provides that eligible persons can register to vote in person at a clerk's office during the final 14 days before an election and at the polls on election day
Straight-party ticket voting	No straight-ticket voting	Constitution provides voters with straight-ticket voting option
Automatic voter registration	No automatic voter registration	Constitution provides for the automatic voter registration of eligible persons when interacting with the state regarding driver's license or state ID card, unless the person declines
Absentee voting	Statute provides that specific criteria be met to vote absentee, including at least one of the following: (a) 60 years old or older; (b) unable to vote without assistance at the polls; (c) expected to be out-of-town on election day; (d) in jail awaiting arraignment or trial; (e) unable to attend the polls for religious reasons; or (f) appointed to work as an election inspector in a precinct outside of the inspector's home precinct	Constitution provides that any voter can vote using an absentee ballot (no-excuse absentee voting) during the 40 days before an election
Election results auditing	Statute provides for the auditing of election results	Constitution provides for the auditing of election results