on election day and processed so that that information could be presented to the county election board before 13 days had elapsed.

Q She would need to go to BMV and get a photo identification card as Jane Smith?

A Or she might have a U.S. passport at home that she had updated, for example.

Q Even though her name is no longer Jane Smith?

A She might have a document that meets the requirements by conforming to the name on the voter registration record other than what she has with her at the polls.

Q But if all she has is a driver's license and her name on the driver's license is now Jane Davis but her name on the polls is Jane Smith, how is she going to prove that she's Jane Smith under the law?

A Indiana law prior to Senate Bill 483 has always permitted -- in recent years has permitted an individual to indicate a change of name on the poll list. So, for example, if the poll list reflected a woman's maiden name and the woman chose to change it upon marriage, Indiana law permits the voter to indicate that change of name on the poll list itself. It's considered sufficient grounds for the county registration office to then change the
county registration record to reflect that new name.

And in that scenario I would guess that the individual could make that change of name indicated on the poll list and present the identification that otherwise conformed to the definitions in 3-5-2.

Q But if someone, a challenger, decided differently or felt differently, that person could be challenged and be required to vote provisionally?

A Certainly. The individual could be challenged and then it would be up to the county election board to determine if there were good cause and proper grounds for the provisional ballot.

Q But that voter would have to make a personal appearance before the county election board?

A Yes. If the precinct election board determined that the document presented did not conform with the requirements in 3-5-2-40.5.

Q What about a first time voter who registered by mail, and this is subsequent to HAVA, who appears at the polls without a photo I.D. but has a utility bill, is that -- is a utility bill sufficient to establish one's identity under the provisions under the federal HAVA law for that sort of a person, a