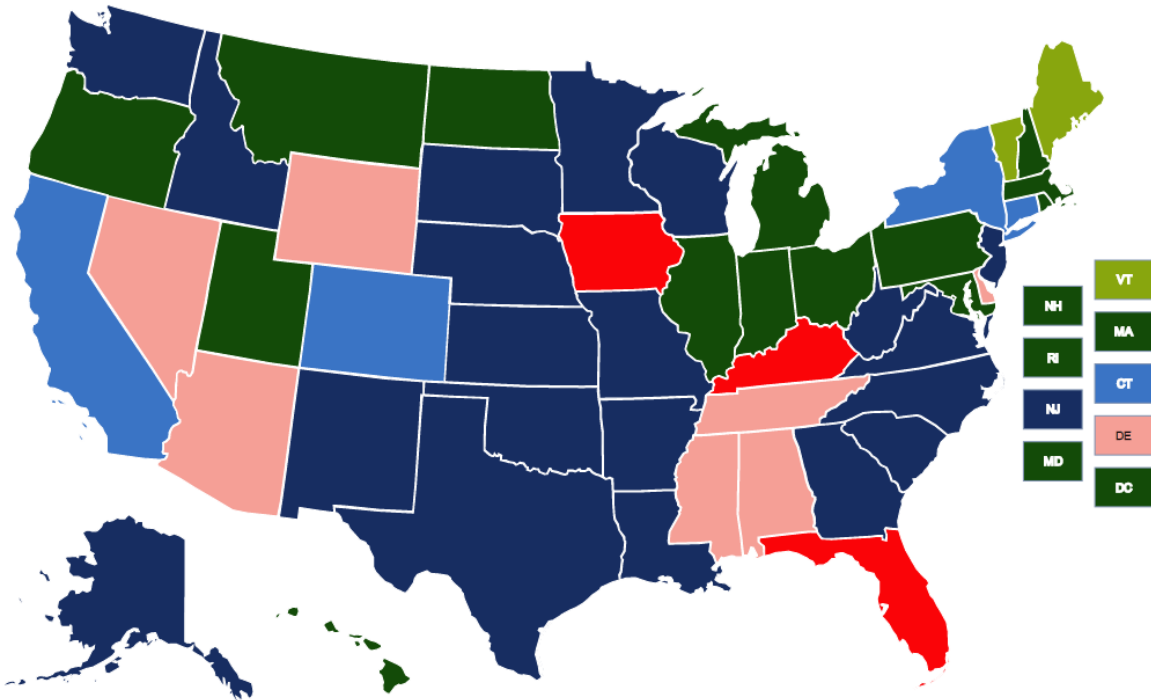


## Criminal Disenfranchisement Laws Across the United States



- Permanent disenfranchisement for all people with felony convictions unless government approves individual rights restoration**  
 IA, FL, KY
- Permanent disenfranchisement for at least some people with criminal convictions, unless government approves restoration**  
 AL, AZ, DE, MS, NV, TN, WY
- Voting rights restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation**  
 AK, AR, GA, ID, KS, LA, MN, MO, NE\*, NJ, NM, NC, OK, SC, SD, TX, VA\*\*, WA, WV, WI
- Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison and discharge from parole (people on probation may vote)**  
 CA, CO, CT, NY
- Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison**  
 DC, HI, IL, IN, MA\*\*\*, MD, MI, MT, NH, ND, OH, OR, PA, RI, UT
- No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions**  
 ME, VT

States have a range of policies as to whether citizens with pending legal financial obligations (LFOs) relating to their conviction are eligible to vote, and also as to whether and in what circumstances misdemeanors are disenfranchising. These policies are not reflected in the above graphic.

\* Nebraska imposes a two-year waiting period after completion of sentence. Nebraska also disenfranchises persons with treason convictions until they have their civil rights individually restored.

\*\* Virginia's constitution imposes permanent disenfranchisement, but allows the governor to restore rights. The current governor's policy individually restores voting rights to those who have completed their sentences, prioritizing those with the earliest completed sentences and those who apply. See below for more details.

\*\*\* Massachusetts disenfranchises persons with convictions for "corrupt practices in respect to elections" until they have their civil rights individually restored.



***Permanent disenfranchisement for all people with felony convictions, unless government approves individual rights restoration***

**Iowa**

**Florida**

**Kentucky**



***Permanent disenfranchisement for at least some people with criminal convictions, unless government approves individual rights restoration***

**Alabama:** People with certain felony convictions involving moral turpitude can apply to have their voting rights restored upon completion of sentence and payment of fines and fees; people convicted of some specific crimes - including murder, rape, treason, and crimes involving children - are permanently barred from voting.

**Arizona:** People convicted of one felony can have their voting rights restored upon completion of sentence, including all prison, parole, and probation terms and payment of legal financial obligations. People convicted of two or more felonies are permanently barred from voting unless pardoned or restored by a judge.

**Delaware:** People with most felony convictions have their voting rights restored automatically after completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation. People who are convicted of certain disqualifying felonies - including murder, bribery, and sexual offenses - are permanently disenfranchised. People convicted of election offenses are disenfranchised for 10 years following their sentences.

**Massachusetts:** See below for Massachusetts.

**Mississippi:** People who are convicted of specified disqualifying offenses are permanently disenfranchised.

**Nebraska:** See below for Nebraska.


**Nevada:** Voting rights automatically restored to people completing sentences for most first-time felony convictions. People with certain felony convictions - including those defined as "category A" felonies - or with multiple felony convictions arising from separate instances are permanently disenfranchised unless they are pardoned or granted a restoration of civil rights from a court. Individuals that received a "dishonorable discharge" from parole or probation permanently lose voting rights unless pardoned.

Starting on January 1st, 2019, as a result of legislation passed in 2017, voting rights will be automatically restored for most first-time felony convictions regardless if they received a "dishonorable discharge" from probation or parole. Additionally, persons with certain "category B" felonies will have their voting rights automatically restored two years after completion of sentence.

**Tennessee:** Tennessee has one of the most complex disenfranchisement policies in the country. People completing sentences for some felony convictions, who have paid all restitution and court costs, and are current with child support payments may apply for rights

restoration. Individuals with certain types of convictions, including rape, murder, and bribery, among others, are permanently disenfranchised.

**Wyoming:** Voting rights automatically restored after five years to people who complete sentences for first-time, non-violent felony convictions in 2016 or after. Applications are required from people who completed sentences for first-time, non-violent felony convictions before 2016, and from people convicted outside Wyoming, or under federal law. People with violent convictions or with multiple felony convictions are permanently disenfranchised, unless pardoned by the governor.

 ***Voting rights restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole and probation***

**Alaska**

**Arkansas**

**Georgia**

**Idaho**

**Kansas**

**Louisiana**

**Minnesota**

**Missouri**

**Nebraska:** In Nebraska, voting rights are restored two years after the completion of sentence. Nebraska disenfranchises persons with treason convictions until they have their civil rights individually restored.

**New Jersey**

**New Mexico**

**North Carolina**

**Oklahoma:** In Oklahoma, citizens are disenfranchised for the time period set out in their original sentence. Voting rights are restored once this time period has elapsed.

**South Carolina**


**Texas**

**Virginia:** Virginia is one of four states whose constitution permanently disenfranchises citizens with past felony convictions, but grants the state's governor the authority to restore voting rights. After a July 2016 Virginia Supreme Court decision invalidated an executive order restoring voting rights to over 200,000 citizens, the state's governor announced his plan to issue individual restorations for citizens who have completed the terms of their sentence, including probation and parole.

**Washington**

**West Virginia**

**Wisconsin**


 ***Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison and discharge from parole (people on probation may vote)***

**California**

**Colorado**

**Connecticut**

**New York:** People on parole who have no more than one felony conviction may have their voting rights restored by a Certificate of Relief from Disabilities or a Certificate of Good Conduct.

 ***Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison***

**Hawaii**

**Illinois**

**Indiana**

**Maryland:** As of March 10th, 2016, voting rights restored automatically after release from prison.

**Massachusetts:** People with convictions for "corrupt practices in respect to elections" are permanently disenfranchised.

**Michigan**

**Montana**

**New Hampshire**

**North Dakota**


**Ohio**

**Oregon**

**Pennsylvania**

**Rhode Island**

**Utah**

 ***No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions***

**Maine**

**Vermont**