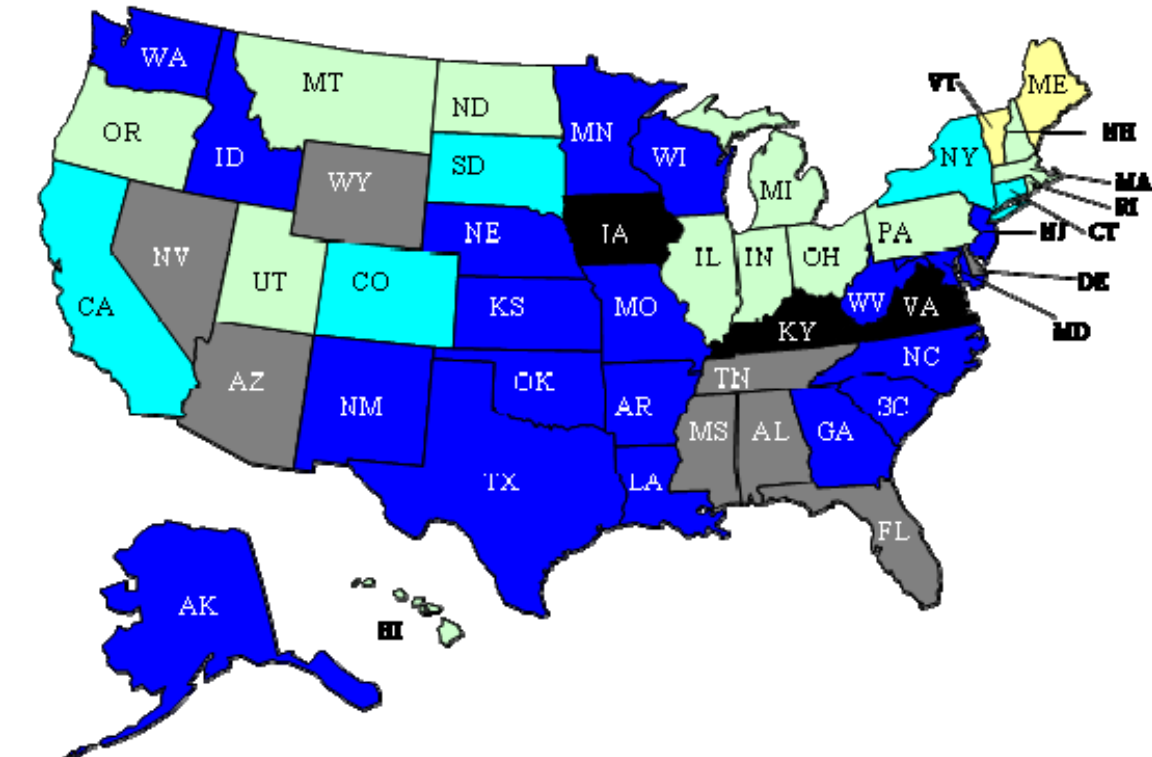


CRIMINAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT LAWS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES



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

- Permanent disenfranchisement for at least some people with criminal convictions, unless government approves individual rights restoration**
 AL, AZ, DE, FL, MS, NV, TN, WY

- Voting rights restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation**
 AK, AR, GA, ID, KS, LA, MD, MN, MO, NE,* NJ, NM, NC, OK, SC, TX, WA, WV, WI

- Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison and discharge from parole (probationers may vote)**
 CA, CO, CT, NY,* SD

- Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison**
 DC, HI, IL, IN, MA, MI, MT, NH, ND, OH, OR, PA, RI, UT

- No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions**
 ME, VT

* Nebraska imposes a two-year waiting period after completion of sentence.

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

Iowa
Kentucky
Virginia

■ *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 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 felony convictions can have their voting rights restored five years after completion of sentence and payment of fines and fees. People who are convicted of certain disqualifying felonies are permanently disenfranchised.

Florida: Most people with felony convictions have their right to vote restored upon completion of sentence and payment of restitution. People with certain felony convictions, mostly violent crimes or sexual offenses, must individually apply for restoration of rights or complete a fifteen-year waiting period.

Mississippi: People who are convicted of any of ten types of disqualifying offenses, including felonies and misdemeanors, are permanently disenfranchised. Others never lose the right to vote.

Nevada: The right to vote is automatically restored to people convicted of first-time non-violent felonies upon completion of sentence. People with multiple felony convictions and those convicted of violent felonies cannot vote unless pardoned or granted a restoration of civil rights from the court in which they were convicted.

Tennessee: People convicted of some felonies after 1981 can have their voting rights restored if they have completed their full sentences, paid all restitution, and are current with child support payments. People convicted of certain felonies cannot regain the right to vote unless pardoned.

Wyoming: People convicted of a non-violent felony for the first time can have their rights restored five years after completion of sentence. People with multiple felony convictions and those convicted of violent felonies are permanently barred from voting, unless pardoned or restored to rights by the Governor.



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

- Alaska**
- Arkansas¹**
- Georgia**
- Idaho**
- Kansas**
- Louisiana**
- Maryland**
- Minnesota**
- Missouri**
- Nebraska²**
- New Jersey**
- New Mexico**
- North Carolina**
- Oklahoma**
- South Carolina**
- Texas**
- Washington³**
- West Virginia**
- Wisconsin**



Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison and discharge from parole (probationers may vote)

- California**
- Colorado**
- Connecticut**
- New York⁴**
- South Dakota**

¹ Under Arkansas law, failure to satisfy legal financial obligations associated with convictions may result in post-sentence loss of voting rights.

² In Nebraska, voting rights are restored two years after the completion of sentence.

³ Under Washington law, failure to satisfy legal financial obligations associated with convictions may result in post-sentence loss of voting rights.

⁴ In New York, individuals on parole 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

District of
Columbia
Hawaii
Illinois
Indiana
Massachusetts
Michigan
Montana
New Hampshire
North Dakota
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Utah



No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions

Maine
Vermont