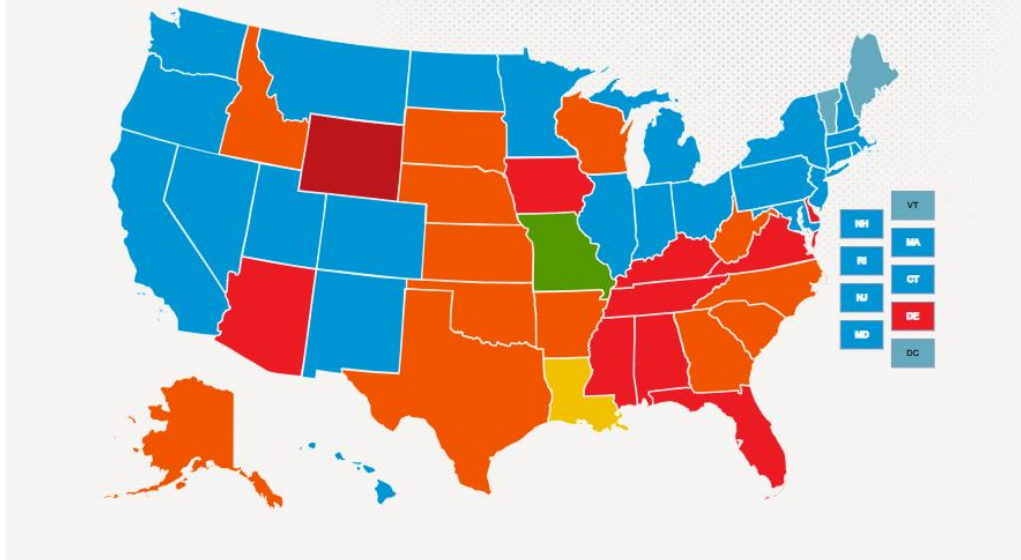


Criminal Disenfranchisement Laws Across the United States¹



- **Permanent disenfranchisement for at least some people with criminal convictions unless government approves restoration:** AL, AZ, DE, FL, IA, KY, MS, TN, VA, WY
- **Voting rights restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation:** AK, AR, GA, ID, KS, NE, NC, OK, SC, SD, TX, WV, WI
- **Voting rights restored for those on probation or parole who have not been incarcerated during the last five years:** LA
- **Voting rights restored for most people with criminal convictions upon release from prison:** MO
- **Voting rights restored automatically upon release from prison:** CA, CO, CT, HI, IL, IN, MA, MD, MI, MN, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, ND, OH, OR, PA, RI, UT, WA
- **No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions:** ME, VT, DC

State-by-State Breakdown



Permanent disenfranchisement for at least some people with criminal convictions unless government approves restoration:

Alabama: People with certain felony convictions involving moral turpitude can apply to have their voting rights restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation and payment of fines, fees, and restitution. People convicted of some specific crimes (e.g., murder, rape, treason, and crimes involving children) are permanently barred from voting unless pardoned.

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

Delaware: People with most felony convictions have their voting rights restored automatically upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation. People who are convicted of certain felonies (e.g., murder, bribery, and sexual offenses) are permanently barred from voting unless pardoned. People convicted of election offenses are disenfranchised for 10 years following their sentences.

Florida: People with most felony convictions have their voting rights restored automatically upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation and payment of all fines, fees, court costs, and restitution ordered by the court at the time of sentencing. People convicted of [certain murder or felony sexual offenses](#) are permanently barred from voting unless granted clemency. More information about Florida's rights restoration process can be accessed [here](#).

Iowa: Iowa is one of three states whose constitution permanently disenfranchises citizens with past felony convictions but grants the state's governor the authority to restore voting rights. On August 5, 2020, Gov. Kim Reynolds signed an [executive order](#) to automatically and prospectively restore voting rights to most people with felony convictions who have completed their terms of incarceration, probation, parole, or special sentence. People convicted of certain homicide offenses are permanently barred from voting unless the governor approves individual rights restoration. A state-maintained webpage with information regarding Iowa's rights restoration process can be accessed [here](#).

Kentucky: Kentucky is one of three states whose constitution permanently disenfranchises citizens with past felony convictions but grants the state's governor the authority to restore voting rights. On December 12, 2019, Gov. Andy Beshear signed an [executive order](#) to automatically restore voting rights to most people with felony convictions who have completed the terms of their sentence, including prison, parole, and probation. The order is both retrospective and prospective. People who are convicted of treason, bribery in an election, or certain violent

offenses are permanently barred from voting unless the governor approves individual rights restoration. A state-maintained webpage with information regarding Kentucky's rights restoration process can be accessed [here](#).

Mississippi: People who are convicted of specified disqualifying offenses are permanently disenfranchised unless they are pardoned by the governor or their right to vote is restored by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature.

Tennessee: People with most felony convictions who have completed the terms of their sentence and paid off certain legal financial obligations must obtain a court order to have their voting rights restored. Completion of sentence means the person is no longer in prison or on probation or parole. The relevant financial obligations are restitution and child support (the person must be compliant with all child support orders for the last 12 months, including any orders related to past due child support). However, people convicted of certain types of felonies (e.g., rape, murder, bribery, or treason) are permanently disenfranchised. Those categories of permanently disqualifying felonies depend on the date of conviction. A state-maintained webpage with information regarding Tennessee's rights restoration process can be accessed [here](#).

Virginia: Virginia is one of three states whose constitution permanently disenfranchises certain citizens with past felony convictions but grants the state's governor the authority to restore voting rights. On January 22, 2026, a federal court [ruled](#) that Virginia can only disenfranchise people convicted of crimes that were considered felonies at common law in 1870. Individuals convicted of [one of these felonies](#) must apply to the governor to have their voting rights restored. Individuals convicted of any other felony are eligible to vote and do not need to apply to the governor to have their rights restored. For more on voting rights restoration in Virginia, visit our [state page](#). A state-maintained website with information regarding Virginia's rights restoration process can be accessed [here](#).

Wyoming: Voting rights automatically restored to people convicted of first-time, nonviolent felony offenses in a Wyoming state court who completed their sentence, including probation and parole, on or after January 1, 2010. Applications are required from people who completed sentences, including probation and parole, for first-time, nonviolent felony convictions before January 1, 2010. People convicted of first-time, nonviolent felony offenses in another state or a federal court must also apply for restoration. People with violent convictions or with multiple felony convictions not arising out of the same event 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

Nebraska: People who are convicted of treason are permanently disenfranchised unless pardoned.

North Carolina

Oklahoma: People convicted of a felony have their voting rights restored automatically upon the completion, discharge, or commutation of their original sentence or receipt of a pardon.

South Carolina

South Dakota

Texas

West Virginia

Wisconsin



Voting rights restored for those on probation or parole who have not been incarcerated during the last five years:

Louisiana: Voting rights are restored for those on probation or parole who have not been incarcerated during the last five years. Practically speaking, this means many, if not most, people on probation are eligible to vote, and a small number of people on parole for more than five years are eligible. People who are convicted of election-related offenses are disenfranchised until they have completed their terms of incarceration, probation, or parole.



Voting rights restored for most people with criminal convictions upon release from prison:

Missouri: As of August 28, 2026, people with most felony convictions have their voting rights restored automatically upon release from prison. People who are convicted of certain felonies (e.g., murder, first- or second-degree assault, or sexual offenses) cannot vote until they have completed the terms of their incarceration, probation, and parole. People who are convicted of election-related offenses are permanently disenfranchised unless pardoned.



Voting rights restored automatically upon release from prison:

California

Colorado

Connecticut: People who are convicted of a violation of Connecticut's election laws are disenfranchised until they have completed their terms of incarceration, probation, or parole.

Hawaii

Illinois

Indiana

Maryland: People who are convicted of buying or selling votes are permanently disenfranchised unless pardoned.

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota

Montana

Nevada

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New Mexico

New York

North Dakota

Ohio: People who have been twice convicted of a violation of Ohio's election laws are permanently disenfranchised unless pardoned.

Oregon

Pennsylvania: People who are convicted of a violation of Pennsylvania's election laws are disenfranchised for four years after the date of their conviction.

Rhode Island

Utah

Washington



No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions:

Maine

Vermont

Washington, DC

¹ Even with these general categories, there are variations in when states restore voting rights, including differing policies regarding whether citizens with pending legal financial obligations relating to their conviction are eligible to vote, how long citizens must wait after incarceration for restoration, and whether and in what circumstances misdemeanors are disenfranchising