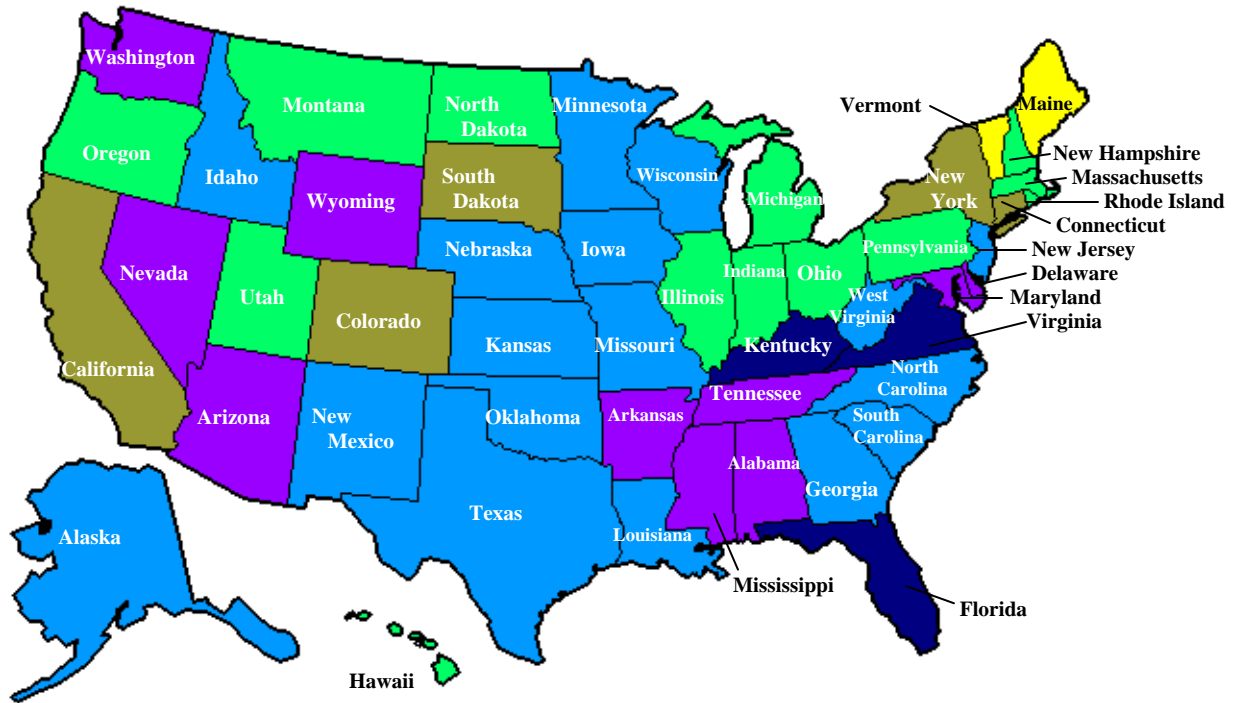


FELONY DISENFRANCHISEMENT LAWS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES



- Permanent disenfranchisement for all felony offenders, unless government approves individual rights restoration**
 FL, KY, VA

- Permanent disenfranchisement for at least some felony offenders, unless government approves individual rights restoration**
 AL, AZ, DE, MD, MS, NV, TN, WY

- Voting rights restored automatically after completion of sentence, including prison, parole and probation**
 AK, AR, GA, ID, IA, KS, LA, 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 felony convictions**
 ME, VT

Permanent disenfranchisement for all felony offenders, unless government approves individual rights restoration

Florida
Kentucky
Virginia

Permanent disenfranchisement for at least some felony offenders, 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: Felony offenders 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.

Maryland: Voting rights are restored post-sentence¹ after a first conviction for an “infamous crime.” A three-year waiting period is imposed post-sentence for individuals with subsequent convictions. People who are convicted of a second or subsequent *violent* crime are permanently disenfranchised.


Mississippi: People who are convicted of one of ten disqualifying offenses are permanently disenfranchised. Others never lose the right to vote.

Nevada: The right to vote is automatically restored to first-time offenders of non-violent crimes upon completion of sentence. Repeat offenders and those convicted of violent crimes cannot vote unless pardoned or granted a restoration of civil rights from the court in which they were convicted.

Tennessee: People convicted of 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 some categories of crimes cannot regain the right to vote unless pardoned.

Wyoming: First-time nonviolent felony offenders can have their rights restored five years after completion of sentence. Repeat offenders and those convicted of violent crimes are permanently barred from voting, unless pardoned or restored to rights by the Governor.

¹ In Maryland, post-sentence means the individual “has completed the court-ordered sentence imposed for the conviction, including probation, parole, community service, restitutions, and fines.” Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-102(b)(1)(ii).

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

Alaska
Arkansas²
Georgia
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Louisiana
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska³
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Texas
Washington⁴
West Virginia
Wisconsin

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

California
Colorado
Connecticut
New York
South Dakota

² Under Arkansas law, failure to satisfy legal financial obligations associated with convictions may result in post-sentence loss of voting rights.

³ In Nebraska, voting rights are restored two years after the completion of sentence.

⁴ Under Washington law, failure to satisfy legal financial obligations associated with convictions may result in post-sentence loss of voting rights.



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 felony convictions

Maine
Vermont