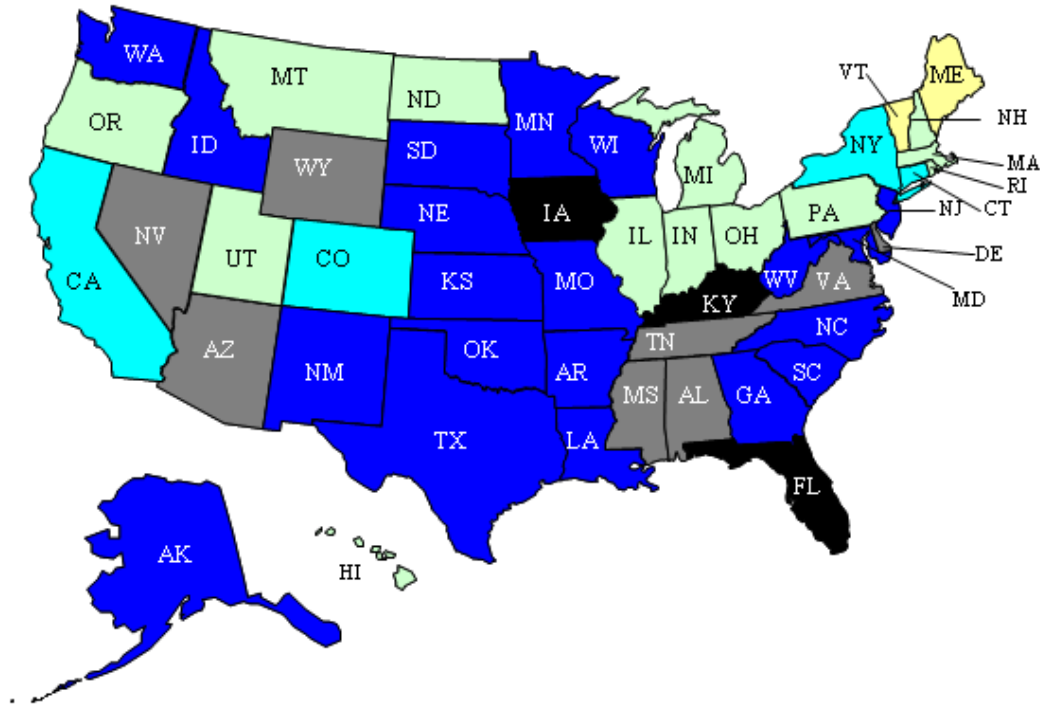


CRIMINAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT LAWS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES



- 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 individual rights restoration**
 AL, AZ, DE, MS, NV, TN, VA, 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, SD, TX, WA, WV, WI

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

- 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. Nebraska also disenfranchises persons with treason convictions 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 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 can have their voting rights restored after completion of sentence and payment of fines and fees. People who are convicted of certain disqualifying felonies are permanently disenfranchised.

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.


Nebraska: See below for Nebraska.

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.

Virginia: The right to vote is automatically restored on an individual basis to people convicted of felonies classified as non-violent that have completed their full sentence, not including court fees or fines. People convicted of crimes classified as violent or otherwise more serious must wait three years to apply for individual rights restoration.

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
South Dakota
Texas
Washington³
West Virginia
Wisconsin

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. Nebraska disenfranchises persons with treason convictions until they have their civil rights individually restored.

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 and discharge from parole (probationers may vote)*

California
Colorado
Connecticut
New York⁴

 *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