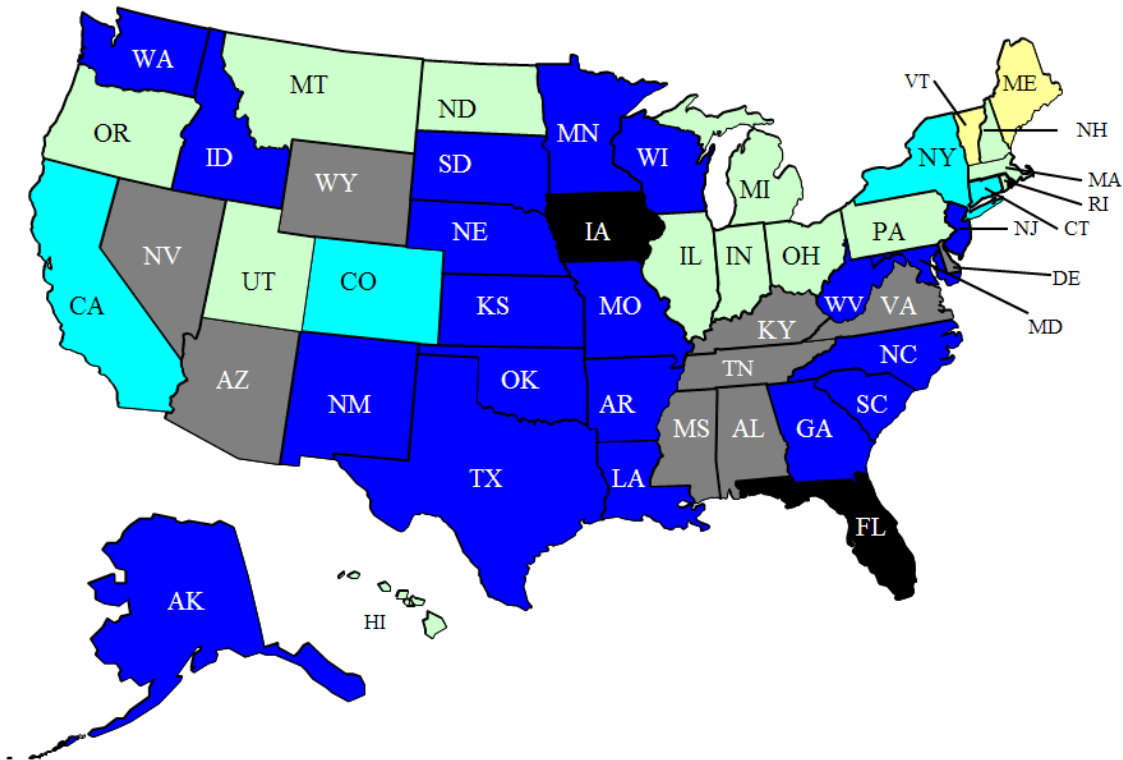


# CRIMINAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT LAWS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES



- Permanent disenfranchisement for all people with felony convictions, unless government approves individual rights restoration**  
 IA, FL
  
- Permanent disenfranchisement for at least some people with criminal convictions, unless government approves individual rights restoration**  
 AL, AZ, DE, KY, 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

■ *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.

**Kentucky:** The right to vote is automatically restored to people with certain convictions, generally categorized as non-violent, upon the full completion of their sentence, including any probation, parole, or fines. People with convictions classified as violent, or with a specific list of offenses may still apply but their restoration is not guaranteed.

**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**  
**Arkansas<sup>1</sup>**  
**Georgia**  
**Idaho**  
**Kansas**  
**Louisiana**  
**Maryland**  
**Minnesota**  
**Missouri**  
**Nebraska<sup>2</sup>**  
**New Jersey**  
**New Mexico**  
**North Carolina**  
**Oklahoma**  
**South Carolina**  
**South Dakota**  
**Texas**  
**Washington<sup>3</sup>**  
**West Virginia**  
**Wisconsin**


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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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


<sup>4</sup> 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 York<sup>4</sup>

 *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

