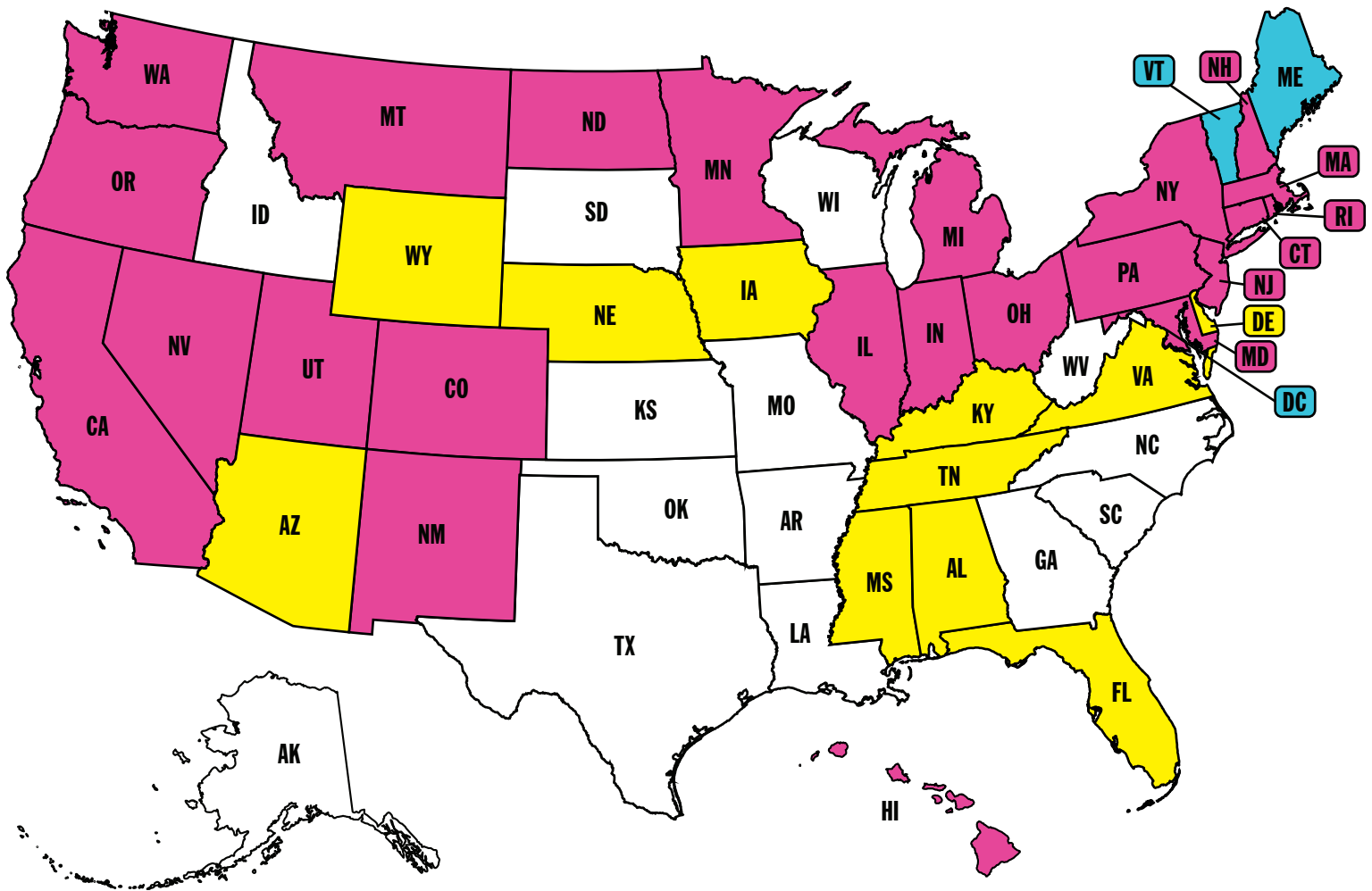





# FELONY CONVICTION RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT SCHEDULE




## MAP KEY:


 Never lose right to vote

 Lost only while in prison, rights automatically restored when released. Must re-register to vote.

 Lost until completion of sentence. In some states an additional action or post-sentencing waiting period is required for restoration.

 Lost until completion of sentence (incarceration, parole and probation) restoration of rights once sentence is complete. Must re-register to vote.

## TIPS TO SUPPORT RE-ENTRY:

- If the person doesn't know their status (did I complete probation?) then don't register them to vote. Give them our card and tell them to register at [HeadCount.org](http://HeadCount.org) once they find out if their voting rights have been restored.
- There are a lot of variations by state to these laws and broad categories may not be the best reflection of the person's ability to register. See state-by-state details, which will note certain types of felonies or frequency of felonies that may impact voter registration.
- For , the states may require additional time or actions prior to restoring voting rights. **DO NOT REGISTER IN THE FIELD.** Have them check with their attorney or the state and, once rights are restored, they can register at [HeadCount.org](http://HeadCount.org).

# STATE-BY-STATE DETAILS

**In nearly every state there are exceptions to their rules for violent felonies or felonies that involve voter fraud. Voters who have these histories should talk to their legal counsel to pursue voting 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 - including murder, rape, treason, and crimes involving children - 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 who are convicted of disqualifying felonies (murder, bribery, sexual offenses) are permanently disenfranchised. Those disqualified as a voter because of another type of felony shall have the disqualification removed upon being pardoned or after the expiration of the sentence, whichever comes first.

**Florida:** In 2018, a constitutional amendment restored the right to vote for those with prior felony convictions, except those convicted of murder or a felony sexual offense, who must still petition the governor for restoration of voting rights on a case-by-case basis. In July 2019, Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis signed SB 7066, which defined "completion of sentence" to include release from imprisonment, termination of any ordered probation, fulfillment of any terms ordered by the courts, termination of any ordered supervision, full payment of any ordered restitution and the full payment of any ordered fines, fees or costs. Florida voters should make sure that all terms are met prior to registering to vote.

**Iowa:** In August 2020, voting rights were restored for most people convicted of a felony that have completed their sentence via the Governor's executive order. If you were released from your sentence after that date, you need to apply for restoration.

**Kentucky:** If you have been convicted of treason, or felony, or bribery in an election, or another crime that the state declares as an exclusion from the right of to vote you cannot register. If you were convicted of another felony, may be restored to their civil rights by executive pardon. The Department of Corrections is required to promulgate administrative regulations for restoration of civil rights to eligible felony offenders.

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

**Nebraska:** 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.

**Tennessee:** Persons who have been convicted of a felony must petition the court for the right to vote or receive a pardon from the governor. Proof of restoration of the right to vote is required with registration.

**Virginia:** If you have been convicted of a felony you are not qualified to vote unless your civil rights have been restored by the governor or other appropriate authority. The Department of Corrections is required to provide persons convicted of felonies with information regarding voting rights restoration and assist with the process established by the governor for the review of applications. If you have a felony conviction(s) you must petition the courts in an attempt to restore your voting rights.

**Wyoming:** If you were convicted of nonviolent felonies or are a first-time offender, rights are restored automatically. If you are otherwise convicted of a felony you are not a qualified elector until five years after you have completed your sentence including probation and parole. Your voting rights may be restored if pardoned.

*Sources: Brennan Center - National Conference of State Legislatures - State Websites - Justice Department*