

Enclosures

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January 31, 2018

Via certified mail and email

Hon. Barbara Cegavske, Secretary of State
State Capitol Building
101 N. Carson Street, Suite 3
Carson City, NV 89701
Email: nvelect@sos.nv.gov

Dear Secretary Cegavske,

Campaign Legal Center and New York University School of Law Civil Rights Clinic write to inform you that Nevada's current voter registration forms fail to accurately advise people with convictions of the eligibility requirements for voting in Nevada. Under Nevada law, first-time non-violent felony offenders have their right to vote restored automatically upon the end of their sentence. Yet, Nevada's voter registration forms suggest that all felony convictions are disqualifying absent affirmative restoration of the right to vote.

We urge you to immediately modify Nevada's Voter Registration Application ("State Form") and update the Election Assistance Commission ("EAC") regarding the Nevada-specific instructions on the National Voter Registration Form ("Federal Form"). The inaccurate or misleading information on these forms assuredly leads many citizens of Nevada not to exercise their constitutionally protected right to vote and likely violates the National Voter Registration Act's requirement that all voter registration forms accurately inform voters of the state's eligibility requirements. We recognize that these errors and omissions in the forms may be unintentional and administrative in nature and we hope they can be resolved swiftly.

I. Nevada's Felony Disenfranchisement Law and Nevada Voter Registration Forms

Under Nevada law, “a person convicted of a felony in the State of Nevada who has served his or her sentence and has been released from prison,” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 213.157 (enclosed), or “who receives an honorable discharge from parole” . . . [i]s immediately restored to . . . [t]he right to vote” unless their conviction falls under certain exceptions, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 213.155 (enclosed). These exceptions concern citizens convicted of a category A felony, a category B felony involving use of force or substantial bodily harm to the victim, or two or more separate felonies. Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 213.155, 213.157. In other words, citizens with a single non-violent felony conviction (or several non-violent felony convictions arising out of the same incident) are eligible to register to vote once their sentence has been fully discharged. Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 213.155, 213.157. Other individuals with felony convictions must affirmatively seek to restore their voting rights. Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 213.155, 213.157, 213.090.

Nevada's voter registration forms do not explain these eligibility requirements and suggest that all felony convictions are disqualifying in the same way. First, the State Form requires every applicant to affirm: “I am not laboring under any felony conviction or other loss of civil rights that would make it unlawful for me to vote.” State of Nev., *Voter Registration Application*, <http://www.nvsos.gov/sosvoterregform/forms/voterregpk.pdf> (enclosed). The clear implication of this language is that *any* felony conviction is disqualifying. This affirmation requirement is inconsistent with Nevada's automatic voting rights restoration for first-time nonviolent felonies. Second, the state-specific instructions for Nevada on the Federal Form are similarly misleading. They state that applicants must “have [their] civil rights restored if [they] were convicted of a felony.” Election Assistance Comm'n, *National Mail Voter Registration Form*, <http://www.eac.gov/voters/national-mail-voter-registration-form/> (enclosed). This language clearly suggests that all individuals “convicted of a felony” must affirmatively restore their civil rights when, in fact, Nevada has made voting rights restoration automatic for many people with convictions.

Finally, your office's website does not provide clarification for citizens with past convictions seeking information about their eligibility to vote. While your website has a page titled “Restoration of Voting Rights in Nevada,” it does not provide an explanation in plain language of who is automatically eligible to vote. It states only the following:

In 2003, the Nevada Legislature passed Assembly Bill 55, which restored, among other things, the right to vote for persons convicted of certain felonies. Pursuant to NRS 213.155, persons convicted of certain felonies and have been discharged honorably are immediately restored

the right to vote. NRS 213.157 provides that persons convicted of certain felonies who have served out their sentence are immediately restored the right to vote.

Nev. Sec’y of State, *Restoration of Voting Rights in Nevada*, <http://nvsos.gov/sos/elections/voters/restoration-of-voting-rights-in-nevada> (enclosed). Nowhere does the website specify which “certain felonies” qualify for automatic restoration. Eligible citizens should not have to consult an attorney or track down and decipher the statutory codes to determine whether they can vote.

II. Violations of the National Voter Registration Act and United States Constitution

Under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (“NVRA”), each state is required to “inform applicants . . . of voter eligibility requirements,” whether they apply via the Federal Form, a state mail-in form, the department of motor vehicles, or any other NVRA agency. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(5). The NVRA further specifies that both the Federal Form and any state-issued mail-in voter registration form used to register voters for federal elections must “specif[y] each eligibility requirement” for applicants. 52 U.S.C. § 20508(b)(2)(A); *see also* § 20505(a)(2) (stating that a state mail-in form should meet “all of the criteria stated in section 20508(b)”). To ensure the Federal Form’s accuracy, a state’s chief election official must notify the EAC of any changes in the state’s voter eligibility requirements within 30 days. 11 C.F.R. § 9428.6.

Despite these requirements, as discussed above, the Nevada State Form fails to fully inform applicants with felony convictions of their eligibility under Nevada law. To the contrary, it misleads applicants as to the applicable qualifications under state law by requiring voters to affirm “under penalty of perjury” that they are “not laboring under *any* felony conviction or other loss of civil rights that would make it unlawful for me to vote.” State of Nev., *Voter Registration Application* (emphasis added). The most sensible reading of this sentence, without more information, is that any felony conviction makes it unlawful for a citizen to vote. As a result, eligible applicants who have fully discharged their sentence resulting from non-disqualifying felony convictions will probably read this form and wrongly believe they are ineligible. This incomplete and misleading language violates Nevada’s duty under the NVRA to accurately inform applicants of the relevant qualifications to vote. Similarly, the state-specific instructions on the Federal Form—which state that applicants must “have [their] civil rights restored if [they] were convicted of a felony” and thus imply a requirement of an affirmative restoration process for all people with felony convictions—also fail to meet the basic NVRA requirements.

These inaccurate and misleading voter registration forms have serious consequences for eligible Nevada citizens who will read these forms and believe they are ineligible to vote. The forms’ current language thus poses an unnecessary and

undue burden on the right to vote for those with felony convictions in Nevada who are eligible to vote under state law. The burden is undue because the misleading and incomplete information on the forms serves no valid government interest; it is severe because the instructions lead eligible voters to believe they are ineligible to vote; and it is discriminatory because it harms a specific group of already vulnerable eligible voters. *See Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992) (holding that burdens on the right to vote must be weighed against “the precise interests put forward by the State,” that “‘severe’ restrictions . . . must be ‘narrowly drawn to advance a state interest of compelling importance,’” and that the state’s regulatory interest is only “generally sufficient to justify” other lesser “reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions” on voting).

III. Conclusion

We request that you immediately modify the Nevada State Form to ensure its accuracy and completeness and notify the EAC of the proper eligibility information for inclusion on the Federal Form. After you have the opportunity to review this letter, please contact us within thirty days to discuss how we can ensure that the Nevada’s voter registration forms comply with lawful requirements and provide accurate information to eligible Nevada voters. We would be happy to work with your office to design instructions that would fully and accurately inform citizens with past convictions of their rights. To do so, please contact CLC Senior Legal Counsel Danielle Lang at the phone number or email address listed below at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your attention and cooperation on this matter of utmost importance.

Sincerely,

/s/ Nathan Blevins

/s/ Laura Erstad

Nathan Blevins

Laura Erstad

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Enclosures: Nevada Voter Registration Application
National Mail Voter Registration Form
Nevada Secretary of State, Restoration of Voting Rights in Nevada
Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 213.155, 213.157



January 31, 2018

Via certified mail

Hon. Tre Hargett, Secretary of State
312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., 7th Fl.
Nashville, TN 37243

Dear Secretary Hargett,

The New York University School of Law Civil Rights Clinic and Campaign Legal Center write to inform you that Tennessee's current voter registration forms fail to accurately advise people with convictions of the eligibility requirements for voting in Tennessee. As your office recognizes, not all people with felony convictions are disenfranchised under Tennessee law. Nonetheless, Tennessee's voter registration forms state otherwise.

We urge you to immediately modify Tennessee's Mail-In Application for Voter Registration ("State Form") and update the Election Assistance Commission ("EAC") regarding the Tennessee-specific instructions on the National Voter Registration Form ("Federal Form"). Tennessee's failure to ensure that citizens are fully informed of their eligibility denies many citizens of Tennessee their constitutionally protected right to vote and violates the National Voter Registration Act's requirement that all registration forms contain updated eligibility requirements. We recognize that these errors may be unintentional and administrative in nature and we hope they can be resolved swiftly. We urge you to take immediate action to remedy the violations described in this letter.

I. Tennessee Law on Felony Disenfranchisement

Under the Tennessee Constitution, the legislature may enact laws to exclude from the franchise "persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes." Tenn. Const. art. 4, § 2. The Supreme Court of Tennessee has held that "Article I, Section 5 of the Tennessee Constitution prohibits the General Assembly from retroactively

disenfranchising convicted felons who have never been adjudged infamous.” *Gaskin v. Collins*, 661 S.W.2d 865, 868 (Tenn. 1983); *see also Crutchfield v. Collins*, 607 S.W.2d 478 (Tenn. Ct. App. 1980) (holding that a felony conviction cannot disenfranchise a citizen where the legislature has not previously declared that the relevant crime was “infamous” and punishable by disenfranchisement).

As a result, not all individuals in Tennessee with felony convictions are ineligible to vote. In particular, individuals convicted of felonies between January 15, 1973 and May 17, 1981 retain their full rights to exercise the franchise under the Tennessee Constitution, as do individuals with certain categories of felony convictions not considered infamous prior to January 15, 1973. *Gaskin v. Collins*, 661 S.W.2d 865, 868 (Tenn. 1983); *see also Crutchfield v. Collins*, 607 S.W.2d 478 (Tenn. Ct. App. 1980). These more limited felony disenfranchisement provisions are outlined on the Secretary of State’s website page on voting rights restoration but do not appear on the voter registration forms. *See* Tenn. Sec’y of State, *Restoration of Voting Rights*, <https://sos.tn.gov/products/elections/restoration-voting-rights> (enclosed).

II. Inaccurate Tennessee Voter Registration Forms

Even though not all people with felony convictions are ineligible under state law, the State Form indicates otherwise. It states that to register, “you must not have been convicted of a felony, or if you have, your voting rights must have been restored.” Tenn. Sec’y of State, *Tennessee Mail-In Application for Voter Registration*, <https://sos-tn-gov-files.s3.amazonaws.com/forms/ss-3010.pdf> (enclosed). The declaration portion of the form asks applicants to attest whether they have “ever been convicted of a crime which is a felony in this state, by a court in this state, a court in another state, or a federal court.” *Id.* These instructions are flatly inconsistent with state law. The inaccurate information misleads voters about their eligibility to vote.

Similarly, the state-specific instructions for Tennessee on the Federal Form contain the same misleading and inaccurate information. They inform applicants that they must “not have been convicted of a felony, or if convicted, have had [their] full rights of citizenship restored (or have received a pardon)” to be eligible to vote in Tennessee. Election Assistance Comm’n, *National Mail Voter Registration Form*, <http://www.eac.gov/voters/national-mail-voter-registration-form/> (enclosed). These instructions mislead voters about whether they are ineligible to vote in Tennessee due to a prior felony conviction.

III. Potential Violations of the National Voter Registration Act and United States Constitution

Under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (“NVRA”), each state is required to “inform applicants . . . of voter eligibility requirements,” whether they apply via the Federal Form, a state mail-in form, the department of motor vehicles,

or any other NVRA agency. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(5). The NVRA further specifies that both the Federal Form and any state-issued mail-in voter registration form used to register voters for federal elections must “specif[y] each eligibility requirement” for applicants. 52 U.S.C § 20508(b)(2)(A), *see also* § 20505(a)(2) (stating that a state mail-in form should meet “all of the criteria stated in section 20508(b)”).

Despite these requirements, the State Form fails to fully inform applicants with felony convictions of their eligibility under Tennessee law. To the contrary, it plainly misinforms voters of the eligibility requirements by stating that *no* individual with a felony conviction may register to vote unless she has undergone the restoration process. Nowhere on Tennessee’s mail-in registration form is the blanket exception for felony convictions between January 15, 1973 and May 17, 1981 explained to voters, nor the limited list of offenses punishable by disenfranchisement prior to January 15, 1973. This is a clear violation of Tennessee’s duty under the NVRA to accurately inform applicants of the relevant qualifications to vote.

As noted above, the state-specific instructions for Tennessee on the Federal Form are similarly inconsistent with state law. To ensure the Federal Form’s accuracy, a state’s chief election official must notify the EAC of any changes in the state’s voter eligibility requirements within 30 days. 11 C.F.R. § 9428.6. Given the matching deficiencies in the State Form, it appears that Tennessee has not apprised the EAC of the exceptions to its blanket felony disenfranchisement provision. Regardless of the source of the errors, your office should immediately notify the EAC of the discrepancy between Tennessee’s voter eligibility requirements and their description on the Federal Form and provide accurate substitute instructions.

In addition to violating the clear terms of the NVRA, Tennessee’s inaccurate registration forms pose an unnecessary and undue burden on the right to vote for those with felony convictions in Tennessee who are eligible to vote under state law. The burden is undue because this misstatement of law serves no valid government interest; it is severe because the instructions directly inform eligible voters that they cannot register to vote; and it is discriminatory because it harms a specific group of already vulnerable eligible voters. *See Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992) (holding that burdens on the right to vote must be weighed against “the precise interests put forward by the State,” that “‘severe’ restrictions . . . must be ‘narrowly drawn to advance a state interest of compelling importance,’” and that the state’s regulatory interest is only “generally sufficient to justify” other lesser “reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions” on voting).

Finally, Tennessee’s State Form also fails to notify otherwise eligible voters with felony convictions of the process by which they may have their voting rights restored. Tennessee citizens who have been disenfranchised due to a past felony conviction may, if their conviction meets certain conditions, have their voting rights

restored upon receiving a pardon, upon being “discharge[d] from custody by reason of service or expiration of the maximum sentence imposed by the court for the infamous crime,” or upon receiving a certificate of final discharge from the appropriate authority. Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-29-202. However, the State Form provides no information about how an otherwise eligible voter can seek a restoration of voting rights. This information is on the Secretary of State’s website, *see supra*, and could easily be referred to on the state registration form itself. Tennessee should make this information readily available on its voter registration form in order to make the electoral franchise broadly accessible to its citizens.

III. Conclusion

We request that you immediately modify the Tennessee State Form to ensure its accuracy and notify EAC of the updated eligibility information for inclusion on the Federal Form. These actions are required by both the NVRA and the United States Constitution.

After you have the opportunity to review this letter, please contact us within thirty days to discuss how we can ensure that the Tennessee’s voter registration forms comply with lawful requirements and provide accurate information to eligible Tennessee voters. We would be happy to assist in designing instructions that would fully and accurately inform citizens with past convictions of their rights. Please contact CLC Senior Legal Counsel Danielle Lang at the phone number or email address listed below at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your attention and cooperation on this matter of utmost importance.

Sincerely,

/s/ Nathan Blevins

/s/ Laura Erstad

Nathan Blevins

Laura Erstad

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/s/ Danielle Lang

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*Admitted in New York and California only; practice limited to U.S. courts and federal agencies

Enclosures: Tennessee Mail-In Application for Voter Registration
National Mail Voter Registration Form
Tennessee Secretary of State Restoration of Voting Rights Instructions
By Date of Conviction



January 31, 2018

Via certified mail

Hon. Michele Reagan, Secretary of State
1700 W. Washington St., Fl. 7
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Secretary Reagan,

Campaign Legal Center and New York University School of Law Civil Rights Clinic write to inform you that Arizona's current voter registration forms fail to accurately advise people with convictions of the eligibility requirements for voting in Arizona. Under Arizona law, first-time felony offenders have their right to vote restored automatically upon the end of their sentence and payment of fines and restitution. Yet, Arizona's voter registration forms suggest that all felony convictions are disqualifying absent an affirmative restoration of rights process.

We urge you to modify Arizona's Voter Registration Form ("State Form") and update the Election Assistance Commission ("EAC") regarding the Arizona-specific instructions on the National Voter Registration Form ("Federal Form") to ensure that Arizona citizens receive complete and accurate information about voter registration requirements. The inaccurate or misleading information on these forms assuredly leads many citizens of Arizona not to exercise their constitutionally protected right to vote. Moreover, the incomplete information on the forms likely violates the National Voter Registration Act's requirement that all voter registration forms accurately inform voters of the state's eligibility requirements. We recognize that these errors and omissions in the forms may be unintentional and administrative in nature and we hope they can be resolved swiftly.

I. Arizona's Felony Disenfranchisement Law and Registration Forms

Under Arizona law, individuals may not register to vote if they have "been convicted of treason or a felony, unless restored to civil rights." Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-

101. However, section 16-101 is not the only Arizona statutory provision governing voting rights for people with felony convictions. Arizona law provides that individuals who have only been convicted of one felony have their voting rights automatically restored upon completion of sentence and payment of fines and/or restitution. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-912 (enclosed).

Therefore, people with single past felony convictions who have completed their sentence and paid all fines and/or restitution are eligible to vote without any further action. This automatic restoration, however, is not disclosed to applicants on Arizona's voter registration forms. Instead, the forms suggest that all people with felony convictions are ineligible absent an affirmative restoration process. The State Form informs applicants that they "cannot register to vote in Arizona if . . . [they] have been convicted of a felony and have not yet had [their] civil rights restored" but fails to inform applicants that their rights may have been automatically restored. Ariz. Sec'y of State, *Arizona Voter Registration Form*, https://www.azsos.gov/sites/azsos.gov/files/voter_registration_form.pdf (enclosed). Further, the form requires voters to affirm, "I am NOT a convicted FELON or my civil rights are restored," without informing eligible voters that their civil rights may have been *automatically* restored. *Id.*

Similarly, the state-specific instructions for Arizona on the Federal Form inform applicants that to "register in Arizona you must . . . not have been convicted of treason or a felony (or have had your civil rights restored)." Election Assistance Comm'n, *National Mail Voter Registration Form*, https://www.eac.gov/assets/1/6/Federal_Voter_Registration_9-21-17_ENG.pdf (enclosed). Once again, the instructions suggest that all individuals convicted of a felony are ineligible absent an affirmative civil rights restoration process. As discussed above, that is not the case for many people with felony convictions.

Finally, the Secretary of State's website compounds this confusion by repeating that individuals cannot register to vote if they "have been convicted of a felony and have not yet had [their] civil rights restored" and not providing any information about automatic voter restoration for first-time offenders. Ariz. Sec'y of State, *Register to Vote or Update Your Current Voter Information*, <https://www.azsos.gov/elections/voting-election/register-vote-or-update-your-current-voter-information> (enclosed). That section of the website also links to the statutory provision, disenfranchising individuals with felony convictions absent rights restoration (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-101) but fails to link or even refer to section 13-912, which provides for *automatic* rights restoration for many people with convictions. *Id.* No other information about voting rights restoration is readily apparent on the

Secretary's website.¹ The clear implication of Arizona's voter registration materials is that all individuals with past felony convictions are ineligible absent an affirmative voting rights restoration process. This is not an accurate portrayal of voter eligibility.

II. Potential Violations of the National Voter Registration Act and United States Constitution

Under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("NVRA"), each state is required to "inform applicants . . . of voter eligibility requirements," whether they apply via the Federal Form, a state mail-in form, the department of motor vehicles, or any other NVRA agency. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(5). The NVRA further specifies that both the Federal Form and any state-issued mail-in voter registration form used to register voters for federal elections must "specif[y] each eligibility requirement" for applicants. 52 U.S.C. § 20508(b)(2)(A), *see also* § 20505(a)(2) (stating that a state mail-in form should meet "all of the criteria stated in section 20508(b)"). To ensure the Federal Form's accuracy, a state's chief election official must notify the EAC of any changes in the state's voter eligibility requirements within 30 days. 11 C.F.R. § 9428.6.

Despite these requirements, as discussed above, the Arizona voter registration forms fail to fully inform applicants with felony convictions of their eligibility under Arizona law. To the contrary, they mislead applicants by suggesting that all people with convictions are ineligible absent affirmative voting rights restoration. Nowhere in these materials does Arizona inform voters that their rights may be automatically restored upon the completion of their sentence. Arizona's failure to provide complete information about voter qualifications on its registration forms neglects its duty under the NVRA to accurately inform applicants of the relevant qualifications to vote.

These inaccurate and misleading voter registration forms have serious consequences for eligible Arizona citizens who will read these forms and believe they are ineligible to vote. The forms' current language thus poses an unnecessary and

¹ In addition to noting the automatic eligibility of first-time offenders who have completed their sentences and paid their fines and restoration, the Secretary of State should make available information about the available processes for voting rights restorations for people who do not meet the requirements for automatic restoration. Under Arizona law, "a person who has been convicted of two or more felonies and who has received an absolute discharge from imprisonment may have any civil rights . . . restored" by the judge responsible for the initial sentencing or by that judge's successors in the county "in which the person was originally sentenced." Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-906(a). This process involves filing an application for restoration of civil rights "no sooner than two years from the date of . . . absolute discharge." Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-906(b). Including this information on voter materials would expand access to the franchise for many Arizona citizens who may not be aware that they are eligible to apply to restore their voting rights.

undue burden on the right to vote for those with felony convictions in Arizona who are eligible to vote under state law. The burden is undue because the omissions of automatic restoration information serves no valid government interest; it is severe because the instructions mislead eligible voters about their right to vote; and it is discriminatory because it harms a specific group of already vulnerable eligible voters. *See Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992) (holding that burdens on the right to vote must be weighed against “the precise interests put forward by the State,” that “‘severe’ restrictions . . . must be ‘narrowly drawn to advance a state interest of compelling importance,’” and that the state’s regulatory interest is only “generally sufficient to justify” other lesser “reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions”).

III. Conclusion

We request that you modify the Arizona State Form to ensure its accuracy and completeness and notify the EAC of the proper eligibility information for inclusion on the Federal Form. After you have the opportunity to review this letter, please contact us within thirty days to discuss how we can ensure that the Arizona’s voter registration forms comply with lawful requirements and provide accurate and complete information to eligible Arizona voters. We would be happy to work with your office to design instructions that would fully and accurately inform citizens with past convictions of their rights. To do so, please contact CLC Senior Legal Counsel Danielle Lang at the phone number or email address listed below at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your attention and cooperation on this matter of utmost importance.

Sincerely,

/s/ Nathan Blevins

/s/ Laura Erstad

Nathan Blevins

Laura Erstad

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/s/ Danielle Lang

Danielle Lang*

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*Admitted in New York and California only; practice limited to U.S. courts and federal agencies

Enclosures: Arizona Voter Registration Application
National Mail Voter Registration Form
Ariz. Sec’y of State, Register to Vote or Update Your Current Voter Information
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-912

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JOHN H. MERRILL
SECRETARY OF STATE

April 11, 2018

Brian Newby, Executive Director
The Honorable Matthew Masterson, Chairman
The Honorable Thomas Hicks, Vice-Chairman
The Honorable Christy McCormick, Commissioner
U.S. Election Assistance Commission
1335 East West Highway, Suite 4300
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Commissioners:

As the chief election official for the State of Alabama, I am writing to formally inform you on the passage of Act# 2017-378, the Felony Voter Disqualification Act. Since passage of the act, the Secretary of State's Office has been working to educate citizens on this act. In continuing this educational campaign, we would like you to review the attached act and to make a determination on the feasibility of incorporating the act into the U.S. Election Assistance Commission voter registration application for Alabama.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me in my office at 334-242-7200 or John.Merrill@sos.alabama.gov.

Sincerely,

John H. Merrill
Secretary of State

From: "Mary C. Wagner -SBE-" <maryc.wagner@maryland.gov>

Subject: Re: NVRA Letter Regarding Incorrect Maryland Registration Eligibility Instructions on Federal Form

Date: April 20, 2018 at 2:08:31 PM EDT

To: Jacob Kenswil <JKenswil@campaignlegalcenter.org>

Cc: "linda.lamone@maryland.gov" <linda.lamone@maryland.gov>, Danielle Lang <dlang@campaignlegalcenter.org>

Jacob:

I reached out to them quite some time ago. I will circle around next week to find out why this hasn't been corrected. They have Maryland's application correct, but still not their instructions.

Thank you for following up.

Regards,
Mary

Mary Cramer Wagner
Director, Voter Registration and Petition Division
Maryland State Board of Elections
151 West Street, Suite #200
Annapolis, MD 21401
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maryc.wagner@maryland.gov

Document: C.R.S. 1-2-103

Provided by LexisNexis®, Official Publisher of the Colorado Revised Statutes

Colorado Legal Resources

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The Colorado Constitution and Titles 1 to 11, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 27 to 38, 40 to 41, and 43 have been updated and are current through all laws passed during the 2018 Legislative Session, subject to final review by the Colorado Office of Legislative Legal Services. Other statutory titles are current through all laws passed during the 2017 Legislative Sessions and are in the process of being updated.

[Colorado Revised Statutes](#) [TITLE 1. ELECTIONS](#) [GENERAL, PRIMARY, RECALL, AND CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY ELECTIONS](#) [ARTICLE 2. QUALIFICATIONS AND REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS](#) [PART 1. QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS](#)

1-2-103. Military service - students - inmates - persons with behavioral or mental health disorders - confinement

- (1) For the purposes of registration, voting, and eligibility for office, no person gains residence by reason of that person's presence, or loses it by reason of absence, while in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States; while a student at any institution of higher education; or while confined in a correctional facility, jail, or state institution if the person is not serving a sentence for a felony conviction.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section notwithstanding, no person otherwise qualified under the provisions of this code shall be denied the right to register or to vote at any election held within this state solely because that person is a student at an institution of higher education.
- (3) No provision in this section shall apply in the determination of residence or residence status of students for any college or university purpose.
- (4) No person while serving a sentence of detention or confinement in a correctional facility, jail, or other location for a felony conviction or while serving a sentence of parole is eligible to register to vote or to vote in any election; except that a confined prisoner who is awaiting trial but has not been tried or who is not serving a sentence for a felony conviction shall be certified by the institutional administrator, shall be permitted to register to vote pursuant to this article 2, and may list his or her confinement location as his or her ballot address in accordance with section 1-2-204 (2)(f.3).
- (5) A person confined in a state institution for persons with behavioral or mental health disorders shall not lose the right to vote because of the confinement.



Colorado Voter Registration Form

Fill out all fields marked with an asterisk (*)

Eligibility	1	* Are you a citizen of the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If you answered "No", do not complete this form.			
Name	2	<div>* Last Name</div> <div>* First Name</div> <div>Middle Name</div> <div>Suffix</div>			
Identification Provide your birth date and your identification information.	3	<div>Remember to write your birth date below.</div> <div><div>*MM</div><div>-</div><div>*DD</div><div>-</div><div>*YYYY</div></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> I have a valid CO Driver's License or ID card. Write that number here: _____</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> I do not have a CO Driver's License or ID card. Write the last four digits of your SSN here: _____</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> I do not have a Colorado Driver's License, ID card, or a Social Security Number.</div>			
The address where you live	4	<div>* Address (no P.O. Boxes)</div> <div>Unit Number</div> <div>* City or Town</div> <div>State</div> <div>* Zip Code</div> <div>Colorado County</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> I am homeless. This is a location I regularly return to. I have also provided a mailing address in Section 5.</div>			
The address where you receive mail	5	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Same as above</div> <div>Address</div> <div>City or Town</div> <div>State</div> <div>Zip Code</div>			
The address to mail your ballot The County will mail your ballot here until you say otherwise.	6	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Same as above</div> <div>Address</div> <div>City or Town</div> <div>State</div> <div>Zip Code</div>			
Political affiliation Choose only 7a or 7b	7a or 7b	<div>I would like to be a member of the following political party:</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> American Constitution <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Libertarian <input type="checkbox"/> Republican <input type="checkbox"/> Unity</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> I would like to be Unaffiliated, but I want to receive the following party's ballot in the next primary election:</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> All Major Parties' Ballots <input type="checkbox"/> American Constitution <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Libertarian <input type="checkbox"/> Republican <input type="checkbox"/> Unity</div>			
Updating a current record? If so, you <u>must</u> provide the applicable changes here.	8	<div><input type="checkbox"/> I am not updating a current record <input type="checkbox"/> I am no longer overseas <input type="checkbox"/> I am no longer absent from Colorado due to military service</div> <div><div>Previous home address</div><div>Previous legal name</div></div> <div><div>Previous mailing address</div><div>Previous party affiliation</div></div>			
Declaration	9	<div>Warning: It is a Class 1 misdemeanor to swear or affirm falsely as to your qualifications to vote.</div> <div>Self-Affirmation: I affirm that I am a citizen of the United States; I have been a resident of the state of Colorado for at least twenty-two days immediately prior to an election in which I intend to vote; and I am at least sixteen years old and understand that I must be eighteen years old to be eligible to vote. I further affirm that my present address as stated herein is my sole legal place of residence, that I claim no other place as my legal residence, and that I understand that I am committing a felony if I knowingly give false information regarding my place of present residence. I certify under penalty of perjury that I meet the registration qualifications; that the information I have provided on this application is true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that I have not, nor will I, cast more than one ballot in any election.</div> <div><div>* Signature or mark</div><div>* Date</div><div>Witness Signature</div><div>Date</div></div> <div>If you are unable to sign, you must make a mark and have the mark witnessed by another person.</div>			
Optional information	10	<div><div>Phone number with area code</div><div>Gender Identity</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> I would like to be an election judge</div></div> <div><div>I want to receive election information by email: (You will not receive a ballot by email)</div><div>Email address</div></div>			

Information about this registration

How do I turn in this form?

Sign the form. Then mail, deliver, or scan the signed form and email it to your county clerk and recorder. You may find a list with contact information at www.govotecolorado.com.

You may also mail it to:

Colorado Department of State
Elections Division
1700 Broadway, Suite 200
Denver, CO 80290

Am I eligible to register to vote?

You are eligible to register to vote if you:

- Are a United States citizen
- Are 16 years of age, but you must be 18 years of age or older on the date of the election at which you intend to vote
- Are a Colorado resident for at least 22 days immediately before the election at which you intend to vote
- Are not serving a sentence (including parole) for a felony conviction

If I don't know my Colorado driver's license or Colorado ID card number may I provide my Social Security Number instead?

No. If you have a Colorado Driver's License or ID card issued by the Colorado Department of Revenue, you must provide that number.

If I don't have a Colorado driver's license, Colorado ID card, or social security number, may I still register to vote?

Yes. An applicant who is qualified to vote in this state but does not have a driver's license, state-issued identification card, or social security number may still register to vote. In such cases, the person may be required to provide an acceptable form of identification. A list of acceptable forms of identification can be found at www.govotecolorado.com.

How will I know if my registration was processed?

If you are registering to vote for the first time in the state of Colorado, your application will be processed within 2 weeks. Approximately 20 days after your county clerk and recorder receives your registration form, you will receive an official information card by mail.

If you are using this form to update an existing Colorado voter registration, you can check your status by visiting www.govotecolorado.com and clicking on "Find My Registration".

Information for unaffiliated voters

I am registered as unaffiliated. Will I be able to vote in the primary election?

Yes. Unaffiliated voters are eligible to vote in the primary election, but you may only vote one party's ballot.

Do I have to choose in advance which party's ballot I want to vote?

No, but you can if you want to. You have several options:

1. You may choose which party's ballot you want to get in the mail for the next primary election by checking the box next to that party in Section 7b of this form; or
2. If you would rather receive a packet containing the Democratic and Republican party ballots, check "All Major Parties' Ballots" in Section 7b of this form. If you check "All Major Parties' Ballots" in section 7b of this form, remember that you must choose which ballot to vote. Only vote and return one party's ballot.
3. You can also appear in person at any Voter Service and Polling Center in your county and choose the party's ballot you want to vote.

Does selecting a preference in Section 7b mean that I am joining that party?

No. An unaffiliated voter who selects a ballot preference will remain unaffiliated.

Can I participate in a party's caucus meeting if I am unaffiliated?

No. To participate in a party caucus meeting you must join that party before the party's caucus. However, you are still eligible to vote in any participating party's primary election.

Other frequently asked questions about registering and voting

Will I need identification to vote?

If you vote in person, yes. If you are voting by mail for the first time, you may need to provide a photocopy of your ID.

A complete list of acceptable forms of identification can be found at www.govotecolorado.com.

How do I get a mail ballot?

If you register to vote at least eight days before an election conducted by your county clerk and recorder, the clerk will automatically mail you a ballot. If you register after the eighth day before Election Day, you must visit one of the Voter Service and Polling Centers in your county to get a ballot.

May I register to vote if I was arrested for or convicted of a crime?

Yes, if you

- Are on probation for either a misdemeanor or felony
- Are a pretrial detainee awaiting trial
- Are currently in jail serving a misdemeanor sentence only
- Have served your sentence for a felony conviction, including any period of parole

Once you have served your complete sentence, you are automatically eligible to register to vote. If you were previously registered, that registration will have been canceled and you must re-register if you wish to vote.

What information will I receive by email?

By choosing to receive election information by email, you may receive information about upcoming election activities by email from your county clerk and recorder. But ballots and some mailings will still be sent by regular mail. Under Colorado law, your email address is protected. It will not be shared with anyone.

Will my information be publicly available?

Some of the information you provide on this form is public information as required by law. Your social security number, driver's license number, month and day of birth, signature, and email are confidential. You may be eligible to keep more of your voter information private. For details contact your county clerk and recorder.

Who should I contact if I have more questions?

Contact your county clerk and recorder. You can find a list with contact information at www.govotecolorado.com.

You may also contact the Secretary of State's office

Phone: 303-894-2200

Fax: 303-869-4861

Email: State.ElectionDivision@sos.state.co.us

Sec. 9-46a. Restoration or granting of electoral privileges.(a) A person who has been convicted of a felony and committed to confinement in a federal or other state correctional institution or facility or community residence shall have such person's electoral privileges restored upon the payment of all fines in conjunction with the conviction and once such person has been discharged from confinement, and, if applicable, parole.

(b) Upon the release from confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence of a person who has been convicted of a felony and committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and, if applicable, the discharge of such person from parole, (1) the person shall have the right to become an elector, (2) the Commissioner of Correction shall give the person a document certifying that the person has been released from such confinement and, if applicable, has been discharged from parole, (3) if the person was an elector at the time of such felony conviction and, after such release and any such discharge, is residing in the same municipality in which the person resided at the time of such felony conviction, the person's electoral privileges shall be restored, and (4) if the person was an elector at the time of such felony conviction and, after such release and any such discharge, is residing in a different municipality or if the person was not an elector at the time of such felony conviction, the person's electoral privileges shall be restored or granted upon submitting to an admitting official satisfactory proof of the person's qualifications to be admitted as an elector. The provisions of subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of this subsection shall not apply to any person convicted of a felony for a violation of any provision of this title until such person has been discharged from any parole or probation for such felony.

(c) The registrars of voters of the municipality in which a person is admitted as an elector pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, within thirty days after the date on which such person is admitted, shall notify the registrars of voters of the municipality wherein such person resided at the time of such person's conviction that such person's electoral rights have been so restored.

(d) The Commissioner of Correction shall establish procedures to inform those persons who have been convicted of a felony and committed to the custody of said commissioner for confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence, and are eligible to have their electoral privileges restored or granted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of the right and procedures to have such privileges restored. The Office of Adult Probation shall, within available appropriations, inform such persons who are on probation on January 1, 2002, of their right to become electors and procedures to have their electoral privileges restored, which shall be in accordance with subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) The Commissioner of Correction shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, transmit to the Secretary of the State a list of all persons convicted of a felony and committed to the custody of said commissioner who, during the preceding calendar month, have been released from confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence and, if applicable, discharged from parole. Such lists shall include the names, birth dates and addresses of such persons, with the dates of their convictions and the crimes of which such persons have been convicted. The Secretary of the State shall transmit such lists to the registrars of the municipalities in which such convicted persons resided at the time of their convictions and to the registrars of any municipalities where the secretary believes such persons may be electors.

(P.A. 75-354, S. 1, 3; P.A. 76-22; P.A. 96-207, S. 3, 4; June Sp. Sess. P.A. 98-1, S. 42, 121; P.A. 01-11, S. 3, 4; P.A. 05-235, S. 25; P.A. 06-137, S. 11; 06-196, S. 53.)

History: P.A. 76-22 amended original act to appear as Subsec. (a), added "or other satisfactory" to written proof, replaced reference to registrars of municipality wherein person resided at time of conviction with "the admitting official before whom he presents his qualifications to be admitted as an elector" and added Subsec. (b) re required notifications regarding restoration of electoral rights; P.A. 96-207 added new Subsec. (c) requiring the Judicial Department, the Commissioner of Correction and the Board of Parole to establish procedures re the right to have electoral privileges restored, effective January 1, 1997; June Sp. Sess. P.A. 98-1 made a technical

change in Subsec. (c), effective June 24, 1998; P.A. 01-11 amended Subsec. (a) by adding provisions re committal to confinement and eliminating requirement that person be discharged from probation before electoral privileges restored, added new Subsec. (b) re procedures upon release of a person from confinement, redesignated former Subsecs. (b) and (c) as Subsecs. (c) and (d), amended Subsec. (d) by eliminating requirement that Judicial Department and Board of Parole also establish procedures and adding provisions re committal to custody and sentence requiring Office of Adult Probation to inform persons on probation of their right to become electors, added Subsec. (e) requiring Commissioner of Correction to transmit a monthly list to Secretary of the State, and made technical changes for purposes of gender neutrality, effective January 1, 2002; P.A. 05-235 amended Subsec. (b) to prohibit admitting official from requiring person to submit document from Commissioner of Correction to prove discharge, effective July 1, 2005; P.A. 06-137 amended Subsec. (a) to eliminate requirement to submit written or other proof satisfactory to the admitting official before whom a convicted person presents his or her qualifications to be admitted as an elector and to make technical changes, and amended Subsec. (b) to eliminate requirements re submitting to an admitting official a document or other satisfactory proof that a convicted person has been released from confinement and, if applicable, discharged from parole and to make technical changes, effective June 6, 2006; P.A. 06-196 made a technical change in Subsec. (e), effective June 7, 2006.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT MAIL-IN VOTER REGISTRATION

(Disponible en Español)
ED-671 S
REV. 9/15
(CGS §9-23g)

■ YOU MAY USE THIS EASY FORM TO:

- register to vote in Connecticut;
- change your name and/or address on current registration;
- enroll in a political party or change party enrollment;

Note: (Changing parties may result in losing rights in all parties for 3 months)

IMPORTANT! Keep your voter record up to date

■ REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill in all boxes that apply to you on this application.
2. Place a first-class stamp on the application card, fold, and mail it to the town hall where you live (or deliver it to your town hall or voter registration agency).
3. **You are not a voter until your application is approved by the Registrar of Voters.**
4. You should receive a confirmation within 3 weeks. If you do not, contact the Registrar in your town hall.
5. If (1) you submit this form by mail and (2) you are registering for the first time in town, you may wish to submit with this application your driver's license number or if none, the last four digits of your social security number; or (a) a copy of a current and valid photo I.D. or (b) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows your name and address, in order to avoid additional I.D. requirements the first time you vote.

■ QUESTIONS?

Call your local Registrar of Voters or the Secretary of the State at (800) 540-3764 or (860) 509-6100 (TDD, 800-303-3161)

■ TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN CONNECTICUT YOU MUST:

- be a United States citizen;
- be a resident of a Connecticut town;
- be at least 17 years old (**must turn 18 before election day**) 17 year olds, who will turn 18 on or before election day, may participate in general primary **see section 1b below**; and
- have completed confinement and parole if previously convicted of a disfranchising felony

■ IF YOU MOVE:

You must fill out a new voter registration card if you have moved to a new town. Also, use this form to change address within town. (**See section 1a and section 10 below**)

■ REGISTRATION DEADLINES FOR NEW VOTERS:

PRIMARY: Your application must be postmarked by the 5th day before a primary (OR received by your Registrar of Voters or a voter registration agency by the 5th day before a primary). You may apply in person to your town clerk or registrar until 12:00 noon on the last business day before a primary.

ELECTION: Your application must be postmarked or received by a voter registration agency by the 7th day before an election (OR you may register in person with your Registrar of Voters by the 7th day before an election).

■ If you are unable to register prior to the registration deadlines for new voters at an election, you may be able to register and vote on election day at the designated location in your town.

FOLD ----- PLEASE USE PEN - PRINT CLEARLY ----- FOLD

1a Check Boxes that Apply:		<input type="checkbox"/> New Voter Registration (includes move to a new town)	<input type="checkbox"/> Address Change (within the same town)	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Change	<input type="checkbox"/> Party Enrollment Change
1b Are you a U.S. citizen? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		Will you be 18 on or before election day? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		If you checked "NO" to either of these questions, do not complete this form.	
2 Name of Applicant Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms.		Last Name		First Name	Middle Name or Initial
3 Date of Birth (Month Day Year)		4 CT Driver's License Number (If none, last 4 digits of Soc. Sec. No.)		5 Address Where You Live No., Street, Apt. # Town _____ Zip _____ State <u>Connecticut</u>	
6 If Different, Address Where You Get Your Mail (P.O. Box, etc.)				7 Telephone Number (optional) ()	8 Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
9 Do you wish to enroll in a political party? <input type="checkbox"/> YES. Name of party: <u>Democratic</u> <u>Republican</u> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> NO. I do not wish to enroll in a party at this time. <small>Note: Declaring a party enables you to vote in that party's primary election, which is open only to party members. You may later choose to switch enrollment to or from a political party.</small>				10 NAME or ADDRESS CHANGE. Previous Voting Address (If none, write "NONE") No, Street, Apt # _____ Town _____ County _____ State _____ Name Under Which Registered (If different from above)	
11 I swear or affirm that: • I am a U.S. Citizen • I live at the address shown in box 5 above • I am at least 17 years old • I have not been convicted of a disfranchising felony, or, if so, I am eligible to register to vote • The Information provided here is true Signature _____ Today's Date: ____/____/____					12 Would you like to work at the Polls on Election Day? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
NOTE: The particular social service office at which you register to vote, or whether you decline to register, remains confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.			WARNING: If you sign this statement even though you know it is untrue, you can be convicted and imprisoned for up to five years and fined up to \$5,000.		
THIS SECTION COMPLETED ONLY BY AGENCY (OR SPECIAL ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OR TOWN CLERK) (Date Received by Agency)			THIS SECTION COMPLETED ONLY BY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS		
DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR			REGISTRAR INITIAL	APPLICATION IS HEREBY:	DATE NOTICE MAILED
DATE ENROLLMENT EFFECTIVE IF CHANGING PARTY			<input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTED <input type="checkbox"/> REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE RETURNED UNDELIVERABLE		
			REASON FOR REJECTION		

12-4-18. Persons declared mentally incompetent, deceased or serving sentence for felony conviction removed from registration records. The clerk of courts shall, within fifteen days after the close of each month, prepare and deliver to the auditor an abstract from the records of the names of persons declared mentally incompetent in the preceding month. The notice shall be sent to the county auditor of the county in which the person declared incompetent resides. The county auditor shall remove from the master registration list the names of persons identified in accordance with the information provided pursuant to this section and names of those sentenced to imprisonment in the federal penitentiary system and may remove names published in an obituary.

Voter registration records maintained in or transmitted to the statewide voter registration file shall be matched with the death records maintained as vital statistics records by the Department of Health and the records of felony convictions maintained by the Unified Judicial System. Any voter identified as deceased or who is serving a sentence for a felony conviction shall be removed from the voter registration records. The State Board of Elections may promulgate rules, pursuant to chapter 1-26, determining how voter registration records shall be matched.

Source: SL 1961, ch 92, § 12; SL 1965, ch 93; SL 1972, ch 76, § 5; SL 1974, ch 118, § 20; SL 1978, ch 95, § 1; SL 1980, ch 110; SL 1982, ch 125; SL 1992, ch 108; SL 1993, ch 110, § 4; SL 1999, ch 71, § 1; SL 2001, ch 64, § 1; SL 2002, ch 72, § 1; SL 2003, ch 83, § 15, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; SL 2012, ch 82, § 1.

RCW 29A.08.520**Felony conviction—Provisional and permanent restoration of voting rights.**

(1) For a felony conviction in a Washington state court, the right to vote is provisionally restored as long as the person is not under the authority of the department of corrections. For a felony conviction in a federal court or any state court other than a Washington state court, the right to vote is restored as long as the person is no longer incarcerated.

(2)(a) Once the right to vote has been provisionally restored, the sentencing court may revoke the provisional restoration of voting rights if the sentencing court determines that a person has willfully failed to comply with the terms of his or her order to pay legal financial obligations.

(b) If the person has failed to make three payments in a twelve-month period and the county clerk or restitution recipient requests, the prosecutor shall seek revocation of the provisional restoration of voting rights from the court.

(c) To the extent practicable, the prosecutor and county clerk shall inform a restitution recipient of the recipient's right to ask for the revocation of the provisional restoration of voting rights.

(3) If the court revokes the provisional restoration of voting rights, the revocation shall remain in effect until, upon motion by the person whose provisional voting rights have been revoked, the person shows that he or she has made a good faith effort to pay as defined in RCW 10.82.090.

(4) The county clerk shall enter into a database maintained by the administrator for the courts the names of all persons whose provisional voting rights have been revoked, and update the database for any person whose voting rights have subsequently been restored pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.

(5) At least twice a year, the secretary of state shall compare the list of registered voters to a list of felons who are not eligible to vote as provided in subsections (1) and (3) of this section. If a registered voter is not eligible to vote as provided in this section, the secretary of state or county auditor shall confirm the match through a date of birth comparison and suspend the voter registration from the official state voter registration list. The secretary of state or county auditor shall send to the person at his or her last known voter registration address and at the department of corrections, if the person is under the authority of the department, a notice of the proposed cancellation and an explanation of the requirements for provisionally and permanently restoring the right to vote and reregistering. To the extent possible, the secretary of state shall time the comparison required by this subsection to allow notice and cancellation of voting rights for ineligible voters prior to a primary or general election.

(6) The right to vote may be permanently restored by one of the following for each felony conviction:

(a) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as provided in RCW 9.94A.637;

(b) A court order restoring the right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;

(c) A final order of discharge issued by the indeterminate sentence review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or

(d) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, as provided in RCW 9.96.020.

(7) For the purposes of this section, a person is under the authority of the department of corrections if the person is:

(a) Serving a sentence of confinement in the custody of the department of corrections; or

(b) Subject to community custody as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.

[2013 c 11 § 19. Prior: (2009 c 369 § 27 repealed by 2013 c 11 § 95); 2009 c 325 § 1; 2005 c 246 § 15; 2004 c 267 § 126; 2003 c 111 § 233; prior: 1994 c 57 § 42. Formerly RCW 29.10.097.]

NOTES:

Effective date—2005 c 246: See note following RCW [10.64.140](#).

Effective dates—2004 c 267: See note following RCW [29A.08.010](#).

Severability—Effective date—1994 c 57: See notes following RCW [29A.16.040](#).

Restoration of civil rights: RCW [9.92.066](#), [9.94A.637](#), [9.94A.885](#), [9.95.260](#), chapter [9.96](#) RCW.

Instructions**Use this form to register to vote or update your current registration.**

Print all information clearly using black or blue pen. Mail this completed form to your county elections office (address on back).

Deadline

This registration will be in effect for the next election if postmarked no later than the Monday four weeks before Election Day.

Voting

You will receive your ballot in the mail. Contact your county elections office for accessible voting options.

Public Information

Your name, address, gender, and date of birth will be public information.

Notice

Knowingly providing false information about yourself or your qualifications for voter registration is a class C felony punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

Public Benefits Offices

If you received this form from a public benefits office, where you received the form will remain confidential and will be used for voter registration purposes only.

Registering or declining to register will not affect the assistance provided to you by any public benefits office. If you decline to register, your decision will remain confidential.

If you believe someone interfered with your right to register, or your right to privacy in deciding whether to register, you may file a complaint with the Washington State Elections Division.

Contact Information

If you would like help with this form, contact the Washington State Elections Division.

web www.vote.wa.gov
call (800) 448-4881
email elections@sos.wa.gov
mail PO Box 40229
 Olympia, WA 98504-0229

Washington State Voter Registration Form

Register online at www.myvote.wa.gov.

1 Personal Information

last first middle suffix

date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) gender

residential address in Washington apt #

city ZIP

mailing address, if different

city state and ZIP

phone number (optional) email address (optional)

2 Qualifications

If you answer *no*, do not complete this form.

☐ yes ☐ no

I am a citizen of the United States of America.

☐ yes ☐ no

I will be at least 18 years old by the next election.

3 Military / Overseas Status

☐ yes ☐ no

I am currently serving in the military.

Includes National Guard and Reserves, and spouses or dependents away from home due to service.

☐ yes ☐ no

I live outside the United States.

4 Identification — Washington Driver License, Permit, or ID

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

If you do not have a Washington driver license, permit, or ID, you may use the last four digits of your Social Security number to register.

x x x - x x -

--	--	--	--

5 Change of Name or Address

This information will be used to update your current registration, if applicable.

former last name first middle

former residential address city state and ZIP

6 Declaration

I declare that the facts on this voter registration form are true. I am a citizen of the United States, I will have lived at this address in Washington for at least thirty days immediately before the next election at which I vote, I will be at least 18 years old when I vote, I am not disqualified from voting due to a court order, and I am not under Department of Corrections supervision for a Washington felony conviction.

sign
here

date
here

For official use:

fold in half → ←



first class
postage
required



Please write your county elections office address below:

Adams County

210 W Broadway, Ste 200
Ritzville, WA 99169
(509) 659-3249

Asotin County

PO Box 129
Asotin, WA 99402
(509) 243-2084

Benton County

PO Box 470
Prosser, WA 99350
(509) 736-3085

Chelan County

350 Orondo Ave Ste. 306
Wenatchee, WA 98801-2885
(509) 667-6808

Clallam County

223 E 4th St, Ste 1
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(360) 417-2221

Clark County

PO Box 8815
Vancouver, WA 98666-8815
(360) 397-2345

Columbia County

341 E Main St, Ste 3
Dayton, WA 99328
(509) 382-4541

Cowlitz County

207 4th Ave N, Rm 107
Kelso, WA 98626-4124
(360) 577-3005

Douglas County

PO Box 456
Waterville, WA 98858
(509) 745-8527 ext 6407

Ferry County

350 E Delaware Ave, Ste 2
Republic, WA 99166
(509) 775-5200

Franklin County

PO Box 1451
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 545-3538

Garfield County

PO Box 278
Pomeroy, WA 99347-0278
(509) 843-1411

Grant County

PO Box 37
Ephrata, WA 98823
(509) 754-2011ext. 2793

Grays Harbor County

100 W Broadway, Ste 2
Montesano, WA 98563
(360) 964-1556

Island County

PO Box 1410
Coupeville, WA 98239
(360) 679-7366

Jefferson County

PO Box 563
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0563
(360) 385-9119

King County

919 SW Grady Way
Renton, WA 98057
(206) 296-8683

Kitsap County

614 Division St, MS 31
Port Orchard, WA 98366
(360) 337-7128

Kittitas County

205 W 5th Ave, Ste 105
Ellensburg, WA 98926-2891
(509) 962-7503

Klickitat County

205 S Columbus, Stop 2
Goldendale, WA 98620
(509) 773-4001

Lewis County

PO Box 29
Chehalis, WA 98532-0029
(360) 740-1278

Lincoln County

PO Box 28
Davenport, WA 99122-0028
(509) 725-4971

Mason County

PO Box 400
Shelton, WA 98584
(360) 427-9670 ext 469

Okanogan County

PO Box 1010
Okanogan, WA 98840-1010
(509) 422-7240

Pacific County

PO Box 97
South Bend, WA 98586-0097
(360) 875-9317

Pend Oreille County

PO Box 5015
Newport, WA 99156
(509) 447-6472

Pierce County

2501 S 35th St, Ste C
Tacoma, WA 98409
(253) 798-VOTE

San Juan County

PO Box 638
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0638
(360) 378-3357

Skagit County

PO Box 1306
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-1306
(360) 416-1702

Skamania County

PO Box 790, Elections Dept
Stevenson, WA 98648-0790
(509) 427-3730

Snohomish County

3000 Rockefeller Ave, MS 505
Everett, WA 98201-4060
(425) 388-3444

Spokane County

1033 W Gardner Ave
Spokane, WA 99260
(509) 477-2320

Stevens County

215 S Oak St, Rm 106
Colville, WA 99114-2836
(509) 684-7514

Thurston County

2000 Lakeridge Dr SW
Olympia, WA 98502-6090
(360) 786-5408

Wahkiakum County

PO Box 543
Cathlamet, WA 98612
(360) 795-3219

Walla Walla County

PO Box 2176
Walla Walla, WA 99362-0356
(509) 524-2530

Whatcom County

PO Box 369
Bellingham, WA 98227-0369
(360) 778-5102

Whitman County

PO Box 191
Colfax, WA 99111
(509) 397-5284

Yakima County

PO Box 12570
Yakima, WA 98909-2570
(509) 574-1340

WA State Elections Division

PO Box 40229
Olympia, WA 98504-0229
(800) 448-4881