

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION**

Treva Thompson, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

John H. Merrill, in his official capacity
as Secretary of State, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:16-cv-783-WKW-
CSC

**OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' SECOND MOTION TO DISMISS OR, IN
THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT,
AND CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON COUNT 18**

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Defendants’ “renewed motion to dismiss” and motion to dismiss is due to be denied in its entirety. Defendants largely raise the same arguments in this motion that were unsuccessful in their prior motion. This Court does not need to revisit those issues. With respect to Plaintiffs’ new claims, Defendants’ arguments are similarly unavailing. In particular, with respect to Count 18, Defendants’ arguments demonstrate a failure to understand the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”). However, on Count 18, Plaintiff Greater Birmingham Ministries (“GBM”) agrees with Defendants that the matter can be resolved on summary judgment and cross-moves for judgment in its favor.¹

I. Defendants’ “Renewed Motion to Dismiss” Counts in the Original Complaint Is Improper.

In addition to seeking to dismiss the new claims Plaintiffs submitted in their Supplemental Complaint, Defendants seek to “renew” their motion to dismiss claims from the Original Complaint. Successive motions to dismiss the same claims in the same operative complaint are not permitted under the Federal Rules. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(g)(2)(“[A] party that makes a motion under this rule must not make another motion under this rule raising a defense or objection that was available to the party but omitted from its earlier motion.”); 5C Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ. § 1385 (3d ed.) (“[A defendant that files a 12(b) motion] is bound by the consolidation principle in Rule 12(g), which contemplates a single pre-answer motion in which the defendant asserts

¹ Defendants also submit in their brief that Plaintiffs agreed to the dismissal of Plaintiffs Giles and Corley. That is not the case. Plaintiffs indicated to counsel that they opposed dismissal of Plaintiffs Giles and Corley because they wish to preserve the issue of mootness for appeal. Nonetheless, Plaintiffs indicated they were amenable to Defendants indicating Plaintiffs’ position in their filing in lieu of a separate filing by Plaintiffs.

all the Rule 12 defenses and objections that are then available to him or her. The rule generally precludes a second motion based on any Rule 12 defense or objection that the defendant could have but neglected to raise in the original motion.” (footnote omitted)).

Moreover, upon inspection, Defendants’ renewed motion is nothing more than a motion for this Court to reconsider its previous order denying Defendants’ initial motion to dismiss the claims at issue on the same grounds. Indeed, Defendants largely “reincorporate” their prior briefing in this renewed motion to dismiss the original counts, and where Defendants provide new briefing, they do not provide any new grounds for dismissal.²

“A motion to reconsider is only available when a party presents the court with evidence of an intervening change in controlling law, the availability of new evidence, or the need to correct clear error or manifest injustice.” *Summit Med. Ctr. of Ala., Inc. v. Riley*, 284 F. Supp. 2d 1350, 1355 (M.D. Ala. 2003). None of those circumstances is present here. With respect to Counts 1, 2, and 13, Defendants rely entirely on their prior briefing to support their renewed motion. Therefore, with respect to those Counts, the renewed motion clearly does not present an intervening change in the

² See Doc. 95 at 2 (asking this Court to grant the motion to dismiss Counts 1 and 2 solely on the basis of prior unsuccessful motion to dismiss briefing); Doc. 95 at 11 (asking this Court to grant motion to dismiss Count 12 solely on the basis of prior unsuccessful motion to dismiss briefing, citing the same cases cited in initial motion to dismiss); Doc. 95 at 12 (asking this Court to grant motion to dismiss Count 13 solely on the basis of prior unsuccessful motion to dismiss briefing). *Compare* Doc. 95 at 2-9 (seeking dismissal of Count 11 on the grounds that Alabama’s felony disenfranchisement scheme is neither penal nor imposes greater punishment than the law as it existed at the time of the Plaintiffs’ offenses), *with* Doc. 43 at 60-62 (seeking dismissal of Count 11 on the grounds that Alabama’s felony disenfranchisement scheme is neither penal nor imposes greater punishment than the law as it existed at the time of the Plaintiffs’ offenses).

law or new evidence, nor does it demonstrate any clear error or manifest injustice. A motion for reconsideration “cannot be brought solely to relitigate issues already raised in an earlier motion.” *Harris v. Corr. Corp. of Am.*, 433 F. App’x 824, 825 (11th Cir. 2011); *see also Gougler v. Sirius Prods., Inc.*, 370 F. Supp. 2d 1185, 1189 n.1 (S.D. Ala. 2005) (“[M]otions to reconsider are not a platform to relitigate arguments previously considered and rejected.”). The motion as to these Counts is also untimely because it is not responding to any new facts alleged in the Supplemental Complaint.

With respect to Count 11, the *Ex Post Facto* claim, the renewed motion contains some additional briefing. Likewise, Defendants seek to rely on some of their new *Ex Post Facto* briefing to support their renewed motion to dismiss Count 12, the Eighth Amendment claim. But Defendants’ additional briefing does not meet any of the standards for a motion to reconsider. Defendants’ primary grounds for seeking dismissal—that Alabama’s felony disenfranchisement scheme is not penal and does not impose any retroactive punishment—were presented to this Court in their original motion to dismiss. Defendants do not present any intervening legal authority in support of their position. While Defendants refer to the passage of Section 17-3-30.1, they do not argue that it changed the merits of Plaintiffs’ *Ex Post Facto* claim. Instead, Defendants argue that the Court should grant their motion to dismiss Count 11 “based on the ‘developed arguments’ below that were not highlighted in [their] original motion to dismiss.” Doc. 95 at 2. However, “[m]otions for reconsideration should not be used to raise legal arguments which could and should have been made” previously. *Sanderlin v. Seminole Tribe of Fla.*, 243 F.3d 1282, 1292 (11th Cir. 2001)

(citation omitted). Defendants “are expected to present their strongest case when the matter is first considered” and are not entitled to “a second bite at the apple.” *State v. Spring Commc’ns Co.*, 899 F. Supp. 282, 284 (M.D. La. 1995).

II. The Court Should Not Disturb Its Denial of Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Intentional Discrimination Claims, Counts 1 and 2.

With respect to Counts 1 and 2, Defendants have not submitted any additional authority, arguments, or facts to support their renewed motion to dismiss these claims. This Court has already addressed all of Defendants’ arguments in favor of their motion to dismiss in its initial motion to dismiss Opinion. The Court correctly applied the *Twombly* standard, recognized that Plaintiffs’ allegations “show a connection between the past and the present,” Doc. 80 at 16, and properly held that Plaintiffs’ Complaint “states an actionable claim for intentional discrimination.” *Id.* at 19. Nothing in Defendants’ “renewed” motion provides any reason for the Court to revisit this determination. *See Jumbo v. Ala. State Univ.*, 229 F.Supp.3d 1266, 1272 (M.D. Ala. 2017) (noting that issues “such as discriminatory intent, involve fact-focused questions that ‘are often unsuitable for a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss’” (quoting *Pryor v. Nat’l Collegiate Athletic Ass’n*, 288 F.3d 548, 565 (3d Cir. 2002))).

III. The Court Should Not Disturb Its Denial of Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ *Ex Post Facto* Claim, Count 11.

The Court should deny Defendants’ renewed request that it dismiss Plaintiffs’ *Ex Post Facto* claim for several reasons. First, the Court was correct the first time when it concluded that resolution of the claim, which involves questions of intent, “is better left for another stage of this lawsuit, *on an evidentiary record* and on reasoned

arguments.” Doc. 80 at 31 (emphasis added). Second, Defendants’ purportedly “developed arguments,” Doc. 95 at 2, proffered this time around fare no better than their previous arguments. Contrary to Defendants’ position, the legal authorities, along with the text and context of Sections 177(b) and 17-3-30.1, indicate a punitive, rather than civil, purpose. Finally, because the pre-2017 felony disenfranchisement scheme also failed to provide adequate notice of disenfranchisement at the time of their convictions, Plaintiffs’ have stated a proper *Ex Post Facto* claim. Defendants’ motion to dismiss the *Ex Post Facto* claim should thus be denied.

A. Determination of the Legislature’s Intent Is Inappropriate at the Motion to Dismiss Stage.

As this Court has already recognized, resolution of Plaintiffs’ *Ex Post Facto* claim is inappropriate at the motion to dismiss stage because it turns on the legislature’s intent in enacting Sections 177(b) and 17-3-30.1—a question that requires examination of “an evidentiary record.” Doc. 80 at 31. Resolution of questions of intent during pretrial proceedings is almost never appropriate. *See, e.g., Staren v. Am. Nat’l Bank & Trust Co.*, 529 F.2d 1257, 1261 (7th Cir. 1976) (“[T]he questions of motivation or intent are particularly inappropriate for summary judgment.”). Defendants’ request that the Court dismiss the *Ex Post Facto* claim now, prior to discovery or presentation of evidence of legislative intent, is thus inappropriate for the reason this Court has already explained.

B. Sections 177(b) and 17-3-30.1 Must Be Construed as Punitive to Avoid a Finding of Preemption.

Even if it were appropriate to resolve Plaintiffs' *Ex Post Facto* claim in the absence of an evidentiary record, the relevant legal authorities, together with the text and context of Sections 177(b) and 17-3-30.1, compel the conclusion that these provisions are punitive and therefore subject to the *Ex Post Facto* Clause.

Most critically, these provisions must be considered punitive because Congress expressly limited the scope of permissible disenfranchisement to “punishment” for felony convictions. Congress provided in the Readmission Act for Alabama that its constitution “shall [n]ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote . . . *except as punishment* for such crimes as are now felonies at common law.” Act of June 25, 1868, ch. 70, 15 Stat. 73, 73 (emphasis added) (attached as Exhibit 1). Thus, the only basis upon which the legislature could lawfully disenfranchise felons was as punishment for their commission of a felony. A disenfranchisement law enacted for any other non-punitive purpose would be invalid as expressly preempted by the Readmission Act. *See* U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2 (providing that federal law “shall be the supreme Law of the Land . . . any Thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding”); *see also, e.g., Kurns v. R.R. Friction Prods. Corp.*, 565 U.S. 625, 630 (2012) (“noting that “[p]re-emption of state law [] occurs through the direct operation of the Supremacy Clause” and that “Congress may, of course, expressly preempt state law” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); *Teper v. Miller*, 82

F.3d 989, 993 (11th Cir. 1996) (“[W]hen state law conflicts or interferes with federal law, state law must give way.”).

Because the only permissible basis upon which the legislature could have disenfranchised felons is to punish them, and not to effect some other regulatory prerogative, the Court should interpret the legislature as having intended to comply with supreme federal law limiting its authority when it enacted Sections 177(b) and 17-3-30.1. “It is [] axiomatic that, when a state legislature has sounded an uncertain trumpet, a federal court charged with interpreting the statute ought, if possible, choose a reading that will harmonize the statute with constitutional understandings and overriding federal law.” *Vote Choice, Inc. v. DiStefano*, 4 F.3d 26, 41 (1st Cir. 1993) (interpreting state law narrowly to avoid finding of preemption). And because the legislature must be presumed to have intended to impose a punitive law—so as to avoid the law’s invalidity—retroactive application of that law violates the constitutional prohibition on *Ex Post Facto* laws. *See Smith v. Doe I*, 538 U.S. 84, 92 (2003) (holding that if “the intention of the legislature was to impose punishment, that ends the inquiry” and the *Ex Post Facto* Clause applies).

The Readmission Act mandates the conclusion that the legislature intended Sections 177(b) and 17-3-30.1 to be punitive.

C. The Case Law, and the Text and Context of Sections 177(b) and 17-3-30.1, Indicate Punitive Intent and Effects.

Even if the Readmission Act did not foreclose Defendants’ argument at the first step of the *Smith Ex Post Facto* analysis, their argument would still be misplaced

because the case law, together with the text and context of the relevant provisions, indicate a punitive intent and effect.

First, at the very least, the Readmission Act offers substantial proof that felon disenfranchisement laws have “been regarded in our history and traditions as a punishment.” *Smith*, 538 U.S. at 97. The Act, passed in 1868, expressly states that felon disenfranchisement is a punitive device (and expressly limits it to such a purpose). There could be no better indicator of whether history views felon disenfranchisement as punishment than a historical Act of Congress expressly defining it as such. Indeed, the Supreme Court relied on the text of the Readmission Act—including its restriction of disenfranchisement as exclusively “punishment”—as “convincing evidence of this historical understanding of the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Richardson v. Ramirez*, 418 U.S. 24, 53 (1974).

Second, Defendants inexplicably contend that “no court anywhere has ever held that felon disenfranchisement laws are punitive in nature.” Doc. 95 at 3. That is plainly not true. The Eleventh Circuit, sitting *en banc*, has explained that “[f]elon disenfranchisement laws are unlike other voting qualifications. These laws . . . are a *punitive device* stemming from criminal law.” *Johnson v. Governor of Fla.*, 405 F.3d 1214, 1228 (11th Cir. 2005) (*en banc*) (emphasis added); *see id.* at 1218 n.5 (“Indeed, throughout history, criminal disenfranchisement provisions have existed as a punitive device.”). The Eleventh Circuit is not alone in this conclusion (although for purposes of this case its conclusion is binding). *See Muntaqim v. Coombe*, 366 F.3d 102, 123 (2d Cir. 2004) (noting “there is a longstanding practice in this country of

disenfranchising felons as a form of punishment”), *vacated on other grounds*, 449 F.3d 371 (2d Cir. 2006) (*en banc*); *Wesley v. Collins*, 791 F.2d 1255, 1262 (6th Cir. 1986) (reasoning that felons are disenfranchised “because of their conscious decision to commit a criminal act for which they assume the risks of detention and punishment”).

Both the Readmission Act and the case law discussed above—particularly the binding *en banc* decision of the Eleventh Circuit—foreclose Defendants’ contention that “felon disenfranchisement is a paradigmatic example of a restriction that is *not* punitive.” Doc. 95 at 6 (emphasis in original). Rather than confront any of these authorities, Defendants rely (again) on dicta from the plurality opinion in *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. 86 (1958). *See* Doc. 95 at 6. In addition to being non-binding dicta, the *Trop* plurality’s statement that felon disenfranchisement laws are non-punitive was premised upon two outdated nineteenth-century cases that are plainly not good law. *See Trop*, 356 U.S. at 97 n.22. Those cases upheld the denial of voting rights to polygamists based upon the state’s interest in “declar[ing] that no one but a married person shall be entitled to vote,” *Murphy v. Ramsey*, 114 U.S. 15, 43 (1885), and “withdraw[ing] all political influence from those who are practically hostile to” traditional family structures. *Id.* at 45; *see also Davis v. Beason*, 133 U.S. 333 (1890). Not only are these cases obviously bad law, but they do not even address whether *criminal* disenfranchisement is punitive—none of the individuals were convicted of crimes. Similarly misplaced is Defendants’ reliance on the Alabama Supreme Court’s 1884 decision in *Washington v. State*, 75 Ala. 582, 585 (Ala. 1884), *see* Doc. 95 at 3, which was premised on the court’s conclusion that the franchise is merely an

“honorable privilege,” the deprivation of which does not “deny[] a personal right or attribute of personal liberty.” *Id.* at 585 (finding criminal disenfranchisement not to be punishment on those grounds). This is plainly not the law today (and has not been for at least half a century). *See Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 562 (1964) (holding that right to vote is a fundamental right). In the face of binding *en banc* Eleventh Circuit precedent concluding felon disenfranchisement laws are punitive, the outdated, abrogated, and unsupported dicta upon which Defendants rely carries no weight.³

Third, the text and context of the provisions indicate both punitive intent and effect. In assessing whether the legislature intended the provision to be punitive, the Court must consider “the manner of its codification or the enforcement procedures it establishes.” *Smith*, 538 U.S. at 94. Defendants’ contention that “felon disenfranchisement does not promote the traditional aims of punishment—

³ Defendants’ contention that the sole purpose of felon disenfranchisement is to promote “the philosophy of republican government and theory of social compact” by limiting the right to vote to those who have “lived up to certain minimum moral and legal standards,” Doc. 95 at 8, is also constitutionally untenable in light of the abrogation of the cases allowing for such discrimination in voting. Defendants say its felony disenfranchisement scheme weeds out voters that are not “fit to cast a ballot,” Doc. 95 at 3, and rely on the same cases discussed in the text to support that purpose. But the Supreme Court has disavowed *Davis v. Beason*’s theory of discriminatory regulation of the right to vote: “[t]o the extent *Davis* held that persons advocating a certain practice may be denied the right to vote, it is no longer good law.” *Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620, 634 (1996); *see also Carrington v. Rash*, 380 U.S. 89, 94 (1965) (“‘Fencing out’ from the franchise a sector of the population because of the way they may vote is constitutionally impermissible.”). This is not to suggest that felony disenfranchisement is necessarily constitutional, only that it must be supported by a constitutional purpose. *See Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. 222, 233 (1985). A general desire to weed out the unfit is insufficient. Defendants have not proffered another proper civil purpose. Therefore, the only remaining constitutionally viable purposes are penological.

retribution and deterrence,” Doc. 95 at 8, misses the mark. In seeking to downplay the harshness of disenfranchisement, Defendants note that “most disqualified felons may re-earn the right to vote by discharging their legal obligations.” Doc. 95 at 7 (citing Ala. Code §§ 17-3-31, 15-22-36.1). But if paying the fines levied as part of the punishment of conviction triggers re-enfranchisement, it cannot possibly be true that the purpose of the law is to protect the democratic process from the influence of the criminal mind. Indeed, the fact that the legislature tied re-enfranchisement so closely to an aspect of the underlying criminal sentence—the payment of a fine—suggests that disenfranchisement is actually part and parcel of the punishment.

Moreover, Defendants gloss over the criminal enforcement provisions applicable to felony disenfranchisement, briefly noting in a footnote that the “overall purpose” of Title 17 is to “regulate elections,” even though “[t]here are criminal provisions within Title 17.” Doc. 95 at 5 n.2. But a person with a disqualifying felony who nonetheless votes is not merely subject to some civil, administrative penalty, but rather faces the potential for criminal punishment. *See* Ala. Code § 17-17-36 (“Any person who . . . knowingly attempts to vote when not entitled to do so, or is guilty of any kind of illegal or fraudulent voting, shall be guilty, upon conviction, of a Class C felony.”). Although this is not dispositive, *Smith*, 538 U.S. at 96, unlike the sex offender registry statute at issue in *Smith*, the felon disenfranchisement scheme here “contain[s] [a] safeguard[] associated with the criminal process,” *id.*, namely notice. *See, e.g., City of Chicago v. Morales*, 527 U.S. 41, 56 (1999) (noting that one protection

of criminal process is that laws “provide the kind of notice that will enable ordinary people to understand what conduct it prohibits”).

The legislature expressly acknowledged in 2017 that the then-existing law provided “no comprehensive list of felonies that involve moral turpitude which disqualify a person from exercising his or her right to vote.” Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1(b)(1)(b). The legislature thus acted with the express purpose of providing notice to Alabamians, which served two functions indicating a punitive purpose: (1) it served to deter people from committing the enumerated felonies because conviction would lead to the loss of the fundamental right to vote, and (2) it provided notice to Alabamians of the conditions that could trigger prosecution for unlawful voting pursuant to § 17-17-36. Contrary to the statute at issue in *Smith*, which “contemplate[ed] distinctly civil procedures,” 538 U.S. at 96 (internal quotation marks omitted), Alabama’s felony disenfranchisement law was intended to provide a safeguard associated with criminal process.

Finally, Defendants’ unsupported contention that losing the right to vote is “only a minor disability,” less harsh than a sex offender registry and occupational debarment, is completely foreign to American jurisprudence. Doc. 95 at 7. “The right to vote freely for the candidate of one’s choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government.” *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 555. Indeed, the right to vote is the most important right of citizenship. “[T]he right to exercise the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political rights” *Id.* at 562; *see also Harper*

v. Va. State Bd. of Elections, 383 U.S. 663, 670 (1966) (referring to right to vote as “precious”). Defendants’ characterization of disenfranchisement as a “minor disability” that is less severe than a registration requirement or a debarment from certain types of careers, Doc. 95 at 7, bears no relation to how the Supreme Court has characterized the franchise.

Even if the Court changes course and decides to answer the question of legislative intent at the motion to dismiss stage, the answer, based upon the text of the Readmission Act, the case law, and the text and context of the relevant provisions, is that the provisions serve a punitive purpose and are thus subject to the *Ex Post Facto* Clause.

D. Both Sections 177(b) and 17-3-30.1 Impose a Greater Punishment than the Law as It Existed at the Time of Plaintiffs’ Offenses.

Finally, the Court should reject Defendants’ request that it dismiss Plaintiffs’ *Ex Post Facto* claim because of its contention that the law does not impose a greater punishment than it did at the time of Plaintiffs’ offenses. *See* Doc. 95 at 9-11. The premise of Defendants’ position is wrong. There can really be no dispute that Plaintiffs did not have notice that their convictions were disenfranchising at the time of their crimes. The legislature essentially admitted as much. *See* Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1(b)(1)(b) (“Under general law, there is no comprehensive list of felonies that involve moral turpitude which disqualify a person from exercising his or her right to vote. Neither individuals with felony convictions nor election officials have a comprehensive, authoritative source for determining if a felony conviction involves moral turpitude and is therefore a disqualifying felony.”).

The vagueness of the pre-2017 felony disenfranchisement scheme is fatal to Defendants' argument in three respects. First, and most importantly, the legislature and this Court have recognized that the scheme did not provide Plaintiffs with notice of whether their crimes were disqualifying at the time of their conviction. *See id.*; Doc. 80 at 5-6 (recognizing the lack of clarity in the definition of "felony involving moral turpitude"); Doc. 72 at 1 ("But what does moral turpitude mean?"). Defendants do not contend that moral turpitude had a clear or stable interpretation at the time of Plaintiffs' convictions. Instead, the determination of whether a crime was disqualifying prior to the 2017 law was made at the point of voter registration by the voter registrar. The "lack of fair notice" is the crux of an *Ex Post Facto* claim. *Weaver v. Graham*, 450 U.S. 24, 30 (1981) ("Critical to relief under the *Ex Post Facto* Clause is not an individual's right to less punishment, but the lack of fair notice . . .").

Second, Defendants simply *assume* the Plaintiffs were disenfranchised under the prior "moral turpitude" scheme. But Defendants are wrong to contend that the "remaining plaintiffs would have been disqualified from voting," Doc. 95 at 10, prior to the 2017 law and at the time of their offenses, because no one knows which felonies were previously disqualifying, *see* Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1(b)(1)(b). The mere fact that the legislature included the remaining Plaintiffs' felonies in the 2017 enumeration does not mean that their felonies were actually disqualifying under the prior law.

Finally, because the law on the books prior to 2017 was unconstitutionally vague, it was necessarily void at all times it purported to be in effect.⁴ “[A]n unconstitutional law is void, and is as no law.” *Montgomery v. Louisiana*, 136 S. Ct. 718, 731 (2016). Thus, because there was no constitutional law disenfranchising felons prior to 2017, the first time *any* felons were disenfranchised was with the enactment of Section 17-3-30.1. That provision, together with the Secretary of State’s unilateral determination to apply the law retroactively, means that *every* person whose disqualifying felony offense occurred prior to the 2017 enactment has been subjected to greater punishment than existed at the time of his or her offense.

For that reason, Defendants’ standing argument is likewise misplaced. *See* Doc. 95 at 11. Because Plaintiffs did not have notice of the disqualifying nature of their crimes under the prior system, if Plaintiffs succeed on their *Ex Post Facto* claim, their injury will be redressed because they will be eligible to vote. Plaintiffs thus have standing to challenge Alabama’s law as a violation of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause.

IV. The Court Should Not Disturb Its Denial of Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Eighth Amendment Claim, Count 12.

In Defendants’ renewed motion, Defendants once again assert that felony disenfranchisement is categorically not punishment and, on that basis, seek dismissal. Doc. 95 at 11. This Court was correct to conclude that the *Smith v. Doe* inquiry is best “left for another stage of this lawsuit, on an evidentiary record and on

⁴ This Court held that Plaintiffs’ claims regarding the constitutionality of the prior system are moot. Doc. 80. To the extent they are relevant to the *Ex Post Facto* claim, Plaintiffs maintain that the prior system was unconstitutional.

reasoned arguments.” Doc. 80 at 31. For the reasons discussed above and in Plaintiffs’ original opposition, Doc. 48 at 84-94, this Court should decline Defendants’ invitation to reconsider its sound determination that the Eighth Amendment claim can move forward.

As Plaintiffs’ alleged in their Supplemental Complaint, “[s]imilar to the registrars’ prior application of Section 177(b), Section 17-3-30.1 permanently disenfranchises a broad swath of individuals convicted of vastly disparate crimes from various degrees of homicide to assault to non-violent trafficking in cannabis to simple non-violent theft of property and forgery.” Doc. 93 at 14. Plaintiff Treva Thompson, for example, was convicted of a crime for which she served no time in prison and yet she has been punished with permanent exclusion from the political franchise.

Despite Defendants’ assertion, this is no “minor disability . . . less harsh than the sanctions of occupation debarment.” Doc. 95 at 7. Alabama’s scheme permanently disenfranchises many otherwise eligible citizens of our most fundamental right, “preservative of all rights.” *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 562. A disenfranchised citizen is “severed from the body politic and condemned to the lowest form of citizenship, where voiceless at the ballot box the disenfranchised, the disinherited must sit idly by while others elect his civic leaders and while others choose the fiscal and governmental policies which will govern him and his family.” *McLaughlin v. City of Canton*, 947 F. Supp. 954, 971 (S.D. Miss. 1995).

In light of the Supreme Court’s current recognition that the right to vote is a fundamental right of all citizens rather than a privilege afforded to a select few, it is unsurprising that permanent disenfranchisement is now rare, with a clear trend away from such harsh and unforgiving punishment. *See* Compl., Doc. 1 at ¶ 243 (noting that only a small minority of states impose any form of permanent disenfranchisement); *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304, 315 (2002) (“It is not so much the number of these States that is significant, but the consistency of the direction of change.”). Once in the majority of states, Alabama is now an outlier in its permanent disenfranchisement of many of its citizens.

The Eighth Amendment analysis is a multi-factored inquiry and several of those factors require fact-intensive analysis. For example, “[t]he penological justifications for [the punishment] are also relevant to the analysis.” *Graham v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 48, 71 (2010). Defendants appear to concede that their disenfranchisement scheme “does not promote the traditional aims of punishment,” which include “retribution and deterrence.” Doc. 95 at 8. Defendants assert that “[t]here is no reasonable argument that someone would be deterred from committing a felony” based on potential disenfranchisement and disclaim any reliance on a “retributive rationale.” *Id.* This lack of adequate penological justification—particularly when combined with the scheme’s harshness and disproportionality—may well be determinative as to Plaintiffs’ Eighth Amendment claim. *Graham*, 560 U.S. at 71 (“A sentence lacking any legitimate penological justification is by its nature disproportionate to the offense.”).

For the reasons stated in Plaintiffs' opposition to the motion to dismiss and the reasons stated in this Court's order denying the motion to dismiss this claim, this Court should reject Defendants' renewed attempt to dismiss this claim.

V. The Court Should Not Disturb Its Denial of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Fourteenth Amendment Claim Challenging the Legal Financial Obligations Requirement, Count 13.

With respect to Count 13, Defendants have not submitted any additional authority, arguments, or facts to support their renewed motion to dismiss this claim despite this Court's admonition that its initial motion provided "thin arguments," Doc. 80 at 35, that could not carry the day at the motion to dismiss stage. Doc. 95 at 12 ("The Defendants reincorporate their briefing on this claim from Doc. 43."). This Court has already addressed all of Defendants' arguments in favor of their motion to dismiss in its initial motion to dismiss opinion. In particular, the Court noted in its opinion that this case is distinct from others because Plaintiffs have alleged an inability to pay their fines and fees. Doc. 80 at 35. Defendants do not attempt to address this distinction in their renewed motion. They provide this Court with no reason to reconsider its original decision on this claim.

VI. Plaintiffs Have Adequately Alleged a Deprivation of the Right to Vote, as Defined by State Law, Which Rises to the Level of a Due Process Violation.

The right to vote is federally protected by the Due Process Clause but state election law necessarily defines the scope of that right, at least in part. Plaintiffs have alleged, and intend to prove, that "Defendant Merrill's unilateral determination to apply HB 282 retroactively to people with 'disqualifying convictions' entered prior to

August 1, 2017 . . . constitutes unlawful disenfranchisement in violation of state election law.” Doc. 93 at 18. Therefore, Defendant Merrill’s actions—which unlawfully deprive Plaintiffs of their right to vote under state law—also violate the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Defendants’ arguments for dismissal are unavailing.

A. Plaintiffs’ Due Process Claim Properly Relies on Underlying State Election Law.

Plaintiffs’ allegations fall within the well-established doctrine that state laws often create liberty interests that are entitled to the protections of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *See Vitek v. Jones*, 445 U.S. 480 (1980). This is particularly true in the area of voting rights and election law where the interplay between federal fundamental rights protection and state law is unique. While voting is a fundamental right protected by the Fourteenth Amendment, *see Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 562, state law plays a large role in defining the scope of that fundamental right. State law establishes eligibility requirements, election schedules, forms of government, and nearly every other aspect of voting. In other words, state law impacts not only who votes but where, when, and how citizens vote. But at the same time, state election law and how it is implemented are necessarily restrained by federal protections. *See, e.g., Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780 (1983).

In *Duncan v. Poythress*, the Fifth Circuit applied precisely the type of analysis Plaintiffs suggest here. 657 F.2d 691 (5th Cir. 1981).⁵ In that case, state officials had

⁵ *Duncan v. Poythress* was decided before the split of the Fifth Circuit and is therefore binding precedent.

refused to call for a special election as required by state law. The Fifth Circuit held that “the due process clause of the [F]ourteenth [A]mendment to the United States Constitution protects against the disenfranchisement of a state electorate in violation of state election law.” *Id.* at 693. While it is clear that not every minor error or irregularity in state elections calls for federal interference, “[i]t is fundamentally unfair and constitutionally impermissible for public officials to disenfranchise voters in violation of state law.” *Id.* at 704. As in *Duncan*, Plaintiffs have alleged that Defendant Merrill has failed to follow state law and, as a result, has completely disenfranchised them.

Courts across the country have agreed with *Duncan*’s uncontroversial proposition that when a state grants the right to vote to its citizens, that right is protected by the U.S. Constitution. *See, e.g., Bonas v. Town of N. Smithfield*, 265 F.3d 69, 75 (1st Cir. 2001) (holding that failure to conduct election required by state and local law “would constitute a violation of due process (in addition to being a violation of state law)”); *Spinka v. Brill*, 750 F. Supp. 306, 310 (N.D. Ill. 1990) (“[W]hen a state provides that an office will be filled by holding elections, the state creates a right to vote that the Constitution protects.”); *see also Tatum v. Tarrant Reg’l Water Dist.*, No. 4:14-CV-24-O, 2014 WL 772602, at *2–3 (N.D. Tex. Feb. 27, 2014), *aff’d*, 565 F. App’x 292 (5th Cir. 2014); *ARC Students for Liberty Campaign v. Los Rios Cmty. Coll. Dist.*, 732 F. Supp. 2d 1051, 1058–59 (E.D. Cal. 2010).

Therefore, Defendants’ first argument that Plaintiffs’ claim is barred by *Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp. v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 106-07 (1984), is clearly

erroneous. *Pennhurst* bars state law claims against state officials. As the foregoing demonstrates, *Pennhurst* did not bar federal claims anytime they interact with state law. *Id.* at 105 (recognizing “the need to promote the supremacy of federal law must be accommodated to the constitutional immunity of the States”); *see also Pruitt v. City of Montgomery*, 771 F.2d 1475, 1484 n.19 (11th Cir. 1985) (reaffirming *Duncan v. Poythress*’s finding of federal jurisdiction to address “*substantive* due process claim that state officials disenfranchised state electorate in violation of state law”).

Moreover, it is well-established that once a state law extends the right to vote to citizens—even *if it is not constitutionally required to do so by the U.S. Constitution*—that right to vote is fundamental and federally protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. In *Bush v. Gore*, the Court explained precisely this principle. *See* 531 U.S. 98, 105 (2000). While “the individual citizen has no federal constitutional right to vote for electors for the President of the United States unless and until the state legislature chooses a statewide election as the means to implement its power to appoint members of the electoral college,” when “the state legislature vests the right to vote for President in its people, the right to vote as the legislature has prescribed is fundamental.” *Id.* at 104; *see also id.* at 104-05 (“Having once granted the right to vote on equal terms, the State may not, by later arbitrary and disparate treatment, value one person’s vote over that of another.”).

Therefore, Defendants’ argument that the state law right to vote is not protected by the U.S. Constitution because the citizens at issue have past felony convictions, *see* Doc. 95 at 13, misunderstands the relationship between federal

constitutional protection for the right to vote and state election law. Once the state extends the right to vote to its citizens, that right is fundamental. Thus, Defendants' reliance on *McKinney v. Pate*, a public employment case that did not involve any fundamental right, is inapposite. 20 F.3d 1550, 1556 (11th Cir. 1994). *McKinney* expressly acknowledges that fundamental rights are subject to a different analysis. *Id.*

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' Due Process claim, Count 16, properly relies on underlying Alabama election law. If Alabama law grants them the right to vote, Defendant Merrill's denial of that right violates the Due Process Clause.

B. Alabama State Law Grants Plaintiffs the Right to Vote.

Under state law, Plaintiffs with felony convictions pre-dating HB 282 are eligible to vote. This conclusion follows from a few uncontroversial facts about Alabama state election law.

First, Section 177 of the Alabama Constitution prescribes that “[e]very citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years and has resided in this state and in a county thereof for the time provided by law, if registered as provided by law, shall have the right to vote in the county of his or her residence.” Ala. Const. art. VIII, § 177(a). Therefore, citizens that meet age and residency requirements, and register according to law, have an affirmative right to vote in Alabama absent any other operative provision.

Second, Section 177 *separately* provides that “[n]o person convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude, or who is mentally incompetent, shall be qualified to vote until restoration of civil and political rights or removal of disability,” *id.* § 177(b), *and*

grants the legislature the right and obligation to provide “reasonable and nondiscriminatory requirements as prerequisites to registration for voting.” *Id.* § 177(a); *see also id.* § 177(c) (“The Legislature *shall* by law provide for the registration of voters” (emphasis added)).

From 1996 to 2017, it is undisputed that the Legislature did not provide any guidance to implement Section 177’s disenfranchisement of any “person convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude.” *Id.* § 177(b); *see* Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1(b)(1)(b) (“Neither individuals with felony convictions nor election official have a comprehensive, authoritative source for determining if a felony conviction involves moral turpitude and is therefore a disqualifying felony.”) In other words, for purposes of access to the right to vote, there was no conviction that was designed as “involving moral turpitude” pursuant to state law. HB 282 gave Section 177(b) effect for the first time. Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1(a)(2) (“The purpose[] of this section [is t]o give full effect to Article VIII of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 177”). This was precisely the holding of the state court in *Gooden v. Worley*:

Just as this Court lacks the power to designate crimes for which disenfranchisement may properly be imposed as a punishment, so too are the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, county boards of registrars and county attorneys precluded from making such determinations – for any such governmental official or agency to do so would usurp the role of our Legislature to declare, by duly-enacted legislation, when this punishment is properly imposed.

No. 2005-5778-RSV, slip op. at 32 (Ala. Cir. Aug. 23, 2006), *vacated on mootness grounds sub nom. Chapman v. Gooden*, 974 So. 2d 972 (Ala. 2007).

Moreover, even if the Court does not delve into the question of Section 177(b)'s operation under state law from 1996 to 2017, Section 177(b)'s enforcement of the moral turpitude provision by Defendants was unlawful under the U.S. Constitution during that period. *See supra* Section III(D). Therefore, the only relevant provision lawfully in place was Section 177(a), which grants an affirmative state right to vote to citizens who meet the age and eligibility requirements.

Therefore, the final question is whether HB 282 operates retroactively to disenfranchise individuals with convictions pre-dating the Act. It does not. HB 282 is written in the present tense. It states that “a person is disqualified to vote by reason of conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude only when convicted” of the disqualifying crimes, Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1(c), and “[t]he felonies involving moral turpitude listed in subsection (c) are the only felonies for which a person, upon conviction, may be disqualified from voting.” *Id.* § 17-3-30.1(e). This plain language is dispositive of the question.

Moreover, the Alabama Supreme Court has a clear and unequivocal presumption against retroactivity:

The judiciary generally disdains retroactive application of laws because such application usually injects undue disharmony and chaos in the application of law to a given fact situation; therefore, the courts will generally indulge every presumption in favor of prospective application unless the legislature's intent to the contrary is clearly and explicitly expressed.

Lee v. Lee, 382 So. 2d 508, 509 (Ala. 1980). HB 282 does not express any intent to apply retrospectively to convictions that pre-date its passage and that intent is

certainly not “clearly and explicitly expressed.” *Id.* HB 282 does not apply retrospectively.⁶

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant Merrill’s unilateral enforcement of HB 282 to convictions that pre-date its passage violates both state law and Due Process.

VII. In the Alternative to the *Ex Post Facto* Claim, Count 18 States a Violation of Due Process.

For the reasons discussed above, Alabama’s felony disenfranchisement scheme constitutes punishment and violates the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. *See supra* Section III. Nonetheless, the State insists that the felony disenfranchisement scheme does not constitute “punishment” for purposes of this Clause. For purposes of retroactivity analysis, Plaintiffs submit that even if the sanction is labeled as technically “civil,” which it should not be, its retroactive application violates the Due Process Clause. This claim states a plausible claim for relief and should not be dismissed.

“Elementary notions of fairness enshrined in our constitutional jurisprudence dictate that a person receive fair notice not only of the conduct that will subject him to punishment, but also of the severity of the penalty that a State may impose.” *BMW of N. Am., Inc v. Gore*, 517 U.S. 559, 574 (1996). And while “[t]he strict constitutional safeguards afforded to criminal defendants are not applicable” in the civil context,

⁶ The Court should decline Defendants’ invitation to certify any questions to the Alabama Supreme Court. As discussed above, the Court need not decide the state law question of Section 177’s operation between 1996 and 2017 if it agrees with Plaintiffs that its enforcement during that time violated federal law. With respect to HB 282’s retrospective application, binding Alabama Supreme Court precedent already clearly guides this Court’s analysis. Therefore, there is not a substantial state law question that requires certification. Moreover, this Court need not decide these state law questions at this stage. The Court should deny Defendants’ motion and defer any final determination on the state law issues for later stages of litigation. If the Court rules in favor of Plaintiffs on several other claims, including the *Ex Post Facto* claim, resolution of these issues may not be necessary because relief on those claims would be the same as relief under this claim.

“the basic protection against ‘judgments without notice’ afforded by the Due Process Clause is implicated by civil *penalties*.” *Id.* at 574 n.22 (internal citation omitted). Defendants are correct that “[r]etroactivity provisions often serve entirely benign and legitimate purposes.” *Landgraf v. USI Film Prods.*, 511 U.S. 244, 267-68 (1994). But it is also true that “[t]he retrospective aspects of legislation, as well as the prospective aspects, must meet the test of due process, and the justifications for the latter may not suffice for the former.” *Usery v. Turner Elkhorn Mining Co.*, 428 U.S. 1, 17 (1976). Therefore, the question is whether the retroactive application of *this* provision serves benign and legitimate purposes that can justify the stripping of our most fundamental right as citizens based on actions that pre-date the legislation. *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 562. It does not.

First, the retroactivity and rational basis cases that Defendants cite do not involve the retroactive impairment or denial of a fundamental right. As discussed above, once a state extends the right to vote to citizens—even if it is not *required* to do so—that right is fundamental and protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. *Bush*, 531 U.S. at 104 (“When the state legislature vests the right to vote . . . the right to vote as the legislature has prescribed is fundamental.”). Therefore, this is a prime case where what the state can do *prospectively* may differ from what it can do retrospectively. *See Usery*, 428 U.S. at 17-18. With respect to HB 282’s retrospective application, it is cutting off vested fundamental rights and therefore must be subject to strict scrutiny. *Kramer v. Union Free Sch. Dist. No. 15*, 395 U.S. 621, 626-27 (1969). It cannot pass muster under that test.

Second, a key factor in determining whether a law with retrospective application passes muster under Due Process is whether the law “share[s] key characteristics of criminal sanctions.” *Landgraf*, 511 U.S. at 281. Defendants are correct that the presence of rationales such as deterrence and blameworthiness are probative in the *Ex Post Facto* analysis. Indeed, those factors coupled with other evidence should be dispositive in this case. *See supra* Section III. However, there are undoubtedly some civil laws that are not intended to punish *per se* but nonetheless are motivated by similar rationales of deterrence and blameworthiness. The most common are punitive or exemplary damages in tort law. The Supreme Court has struck down punitive damage awards that are so high that the tortfeasor could not have had reasonable notice of the potential severity of the penalty for her actions. *BMW of N. Am., Inc.*, 517 U.S. at 573-75.

Like punitive damages, felony disenfranchisement “share[s] key characteristics of criminal sanctions” and therefore retroactive application of felony disenfranchisement, at minimum, “raise[s] a serious constitutional question.” *Landgraf*, 511 U.S. at 281. The Supreme Court has further explained that it “would . . . hesitate to approve the retrospective imposition of liability on any theory of . . . blameworthiness.” *Usery*, 428 U.S. at 17-18 (citations omitted). By Defendants’ own admissions, blameworthiness is precisely their rationale for disenfranchisement. Doc. 95 at 3 (suggesting that the law is meant to ensure “voters are fit to cast a ballot”); *id* at 8 (suggesting that the law limits voting to “those who have lived up to certain minimum moral and legal standards”); Doc. 43 at 63 (suggesting that the LFO

requirement ensures that voting rights are only restored once individuals are “sufficiently rehabilitated to be entitled to vote”). Therefore, this Court should view the retroactive imposition of HB 282 with great skepticism.

VIII. Count 18 States a Violation of the National Voter Registration Act and Plaintiff GBM Cross-Moves for Summary Judgment.

On Plaintiff’s NVRA claim, the Court should reject Defendants’ arguments and grant summary judgment to Plaintiff GBM.

The eligibility language related to felony convictions on the State of Alabama Mail-In Voter Registration Form (“State Form”) and the state-specific Alabama instructions on the National Mail Voter Registration Form (“Federal Form”) does not meet Alabama’s statutory obligations under the NVRA to “inform” voters of the eligibility requirements through all avenues of registration and to “specif[y] each eligibility requirement” on all voter registration applications. Indeed, the current language on these forms runs contrary to the goals of those provisions and the Act overall.

A. The NVRA Requires that States Specify Eligibility Requirements So that Registrants Can Determine Their Eligibility Easily and Privately.

The mandate that States provide accurate and specific information to prospective voters about voter eligibility requirements runs throughout the NVRA. This fundamental prerequisite to a functional voter registration system is included in every provision related to the various avenues of registration established by the Act as well as in the general provision governing the responsibilities of states under the Act. With respect to voter registration applications completed through the DMV,

the application must “include a statement that . . . states each eligibility requirement.” 52 U.S.C. § 20504(c)(2)(C). With respect to mail-in voter registration, it requires that the Federal Form and any state form⁷ used for registration in federal elections “include a statement that . . . specifies each eligibility requirement (including citizenship).” *Id.* § 20508(b)(2)(A); *see also id.* § 20505(a) (requiring states to accept and use these forms for registration for Federal elections).⁸ Again, with respect to voter registration at designated agencies, the forms used must “specif[y] each eligibility requirement (including citizenship.” *Id.* § 20506(a)(6)(A)(i)(I); *see also id.* § 20506(a)(6)(A)(ii) (allowing use of an agency-created form so long as it meets the requirements of § 20508(b)). Finally, the NVRA restates in Section 20507 the general requirement that States “inform” applicants that apply through the various means of registration of the “voter eligibility requirements.” *Id.* § 20507(a)(5)(A).

The reason for these exhaustive provisions is obvious on its face. In order to create a functional voter registration system that “promote[s] the exercise of [the

⁷ In its motion to dismiss, Defendants confusingly state that it “will assume for the purposes of this motion that the NVRA imposes requirements on the state form,” Doc. 95 at 20 n.7, suggesting that it may not because the state form is optional. It is true that the state is not required to develop and use its own state form. However, the same section that Defendants cite for this proposition clearly states that *if* a state develops and uses its own form, it must “meet[] all of the criteria stated in section 20508(b) of this title for the registration of voters in elections for Federal office.” 52 U.S.C. § 20505(a)(2). Since Alabama has and uses its state registration form for registration of voters in Federal elections, the NVRA is clear that it must follow the requirements of Section 20508(b).

⁸ Defendants argue at length that there is a meaningful distinction between the terms “state” and “specify” as to the required level of information those terms would require. Defendants argue: “Had Congress intended the forms to ‘specify’ eligibility requirements, Congress would have used a word like ‘describe,’ ‘explain,’ ‘detail,’ or ‘specify.’ It did not.” Doc. 95 at 21. While Plaintiffs are doubtful of this distinction in the abstract, it is not relevant here. Congress did in fact use the term specify, several times. Plaintiffs cited and quoted the relevant provision requiring states to “specif[y] each eligibility requirement” in their supplemental complaint. Doc. 93 at 21.

fundamental] right [to vote],” *id.* § 20501(a)(2), potential voters need to be able to easily assess their eligibility when using the various avenues for registration provided by the NVRA. Providing ample access to voter registration—the primary goal of the NVRA’s provisions—is relatively useless if voters are not able to determine whether they are eligible to use those avenues to register.

The legislative history of the Act confirms the importance of these requirements to the overall scheme of facilitating several avenues of registration through mail-in forms and various public service agencies. In both the House and Senate reports for the NVRA, Congress noted the importance that every applicant “be advised of the voting requirements and the need to decline to register if he or she does not meet the requirements” and explained that “[t]he bill provides that *all* registration requirements should be set forth in the application to register to vote so that they will be *readily available* for each applicant to review during the application process.” S. Rep. 103-6 at 24 (emphasis added); H.R. Rep. 103-9 at 7-8 (same). The reports also noted the importance of the voter eligibility specifications to maintaining accurate lists of only eligible voters and preventing fraud. S. Rep. 103-6 at 11 (“Under the provisions of this bill, *every* application for voter registration must include a statement that sets forth *all the requirements* for eligibility, including citizenship, and requires that the applicant sign an attestation clause, under penalty of perjury, that the applicant meets those requirements.” (emphasis added)).

Finally, and importantly in this case, both reports note that the requirement of specific eligibility requirements on all registration forms allows the potential voter

to determine privately their eligibility without disclosing personal private information, such as past criminal convictions. H.R. Rep. 103-9 at 7-8 (“Since some of the reasons for declining to register to vote may involve matters of personal privacy, such as ineligibility under State law due to mental incompetence or a criminal conviction, an individual who declines to register to vote shall not be questioned as to the reasons for such action.”); S. Rep. 103-6 at 24 (same).

B. Alabama’s Current Registration Forms Fail to Specify Eligibility Requirements for People with Past Convictions.

Alabama fails to meet the NVRA’s requirement to inform potential voters about eligibility criteria. The State Form states that each voter must “not have been convicted of a disqualifying felony, or if [s/he has] been convicted, [s/he] must have had [his or her] civil rights restored.” Doc. 95-1 at 6. It then requires each voter to sign under penalty of perjury the following statement: “I am not barred from voting by reason of a disqualifying felony conviction.” *Id.* This language does not provide any of the information necessary for a prospective voter with a past felony conviction to assess his or her eligibility at the point of registration, the clear purpose of the statutory requirement. To the contrary, the language, standing alone, is misleading to the voter. Without any suggestion that there is a limited list of disqualifying felony convictions, the term “disqualifying felony conviction” could be, and likely would be, interpreted by a prospective voter to mean that any felony conviction is disqualifying. In fact, most felony convictions are not disqualifying. *See* Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1(c) (providing an exclusive list of disqualifying crimes).

Likewise, the state-specific Alabama instructions to the Federal Form state that a voter must “not have been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude (or have had [his/her] civil and political rights restored).” *See* Exhibit 2. This Court has recognized that, without more, the phrase moral turpitude is uninformative. Doc. 72 at 1 (“But what does ‘moral turpitude’ mean?”) and (describing the standard as “nebulous”); Doc. 80 at 5-6 (noting the “unenviable task” of determining whether a felony involves “moral turpitude”). Thus, not only does neither form contain complete information about voter eligibility requirements—as required by the NVRA—neither form even directs voters to that information or explains that a list of disqualifying convictions exists. It is notable that all parties agree that HB 282 represented a sea change in voter eligibility in Alabama for people with convictions yet the state’s registrations forms have not changed at all.

As demonstrated above, Congress included the numerous provisions requiring states to specify eligibility requirements on all registration forms to ease voting access by allowing voters to assess their eligibility at the point of potential registration, whether it be at a voter registration drive, a motor vehicles department, or another public interest agency. But, simply put, the current forms do not allow people with past convictions to do that. Defendants do not argue otherwise. Congress indicated that another purpose of these provisions was to ensure that only eligible voters register to vote. By failing to provide enough information for voters to assess their eligibility, the forms also undermine this goal. Finally, the legislative history indicates that Congress was sensitive to the privacy of past convictions and by

requiring written qualifications sought to avoid potential voters having to disclose that information to determine eligibility. On this count, the forms also fail.

The current instructions on the State and Federal Forms also undermine the overall goals of the NVRA:

- (1) to establish procedures that will increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote in elections for Federal office;
- (2) to make it possible for Federal, State, and local governments to implement this chapter in a manner that enhances the participation of eligible citizens as voters in elections for Federal office;
- (3) to protect the integrity of the electoral process; and
- (4) to ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.

52 U.S.C. § 20501(b). By providing ambiguous and incomplete information about eligibility requirements, the instructions will both dissuade *eligible* voters from registering and undermine the effectiveness of the perjury attestation as a means to ensure that *ineligible* individuals are not registered.

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff GBM believes that Defendant Merrill's violation of the NVRA is plain on the face of the registration forms and may be decided on summary judgment in Plaintiff's favor. However, summary judgment is plainly inappropriate in Defendants' favor. At minimum, Plaintiff GBM should have an opportunity to gather through discovery and present evidence that the current forms fail to serve their purpose in the overall NVRA scheme.⁹

⁹ Such evidence might include analysis of whether voter registration agency officials are able to assist voters with past convictions in registering to vote at the DMV or other public service agencies using the current forms. It might also include evidence of whether voters are routinely required to disclose felony convictions to registrars in order to assess their eligibility, an outcome Congress specifically sought to avoid.

C. Defendants' Counter-Arguments All Fail.

With respect to the state instructions to the Federal Form, Defendants argue that they “are not in charge of the federal voter registration form.” Doc. 95 at 18. While that is true, Defendant Merrill, as Alabama’s chief election official, *is* required by federal law to inform the EAC of changes in Alabama’s voter registration requirements. See 11 C.F.R. § 9428.6(c) (“Each chief state election official shall notify the Commission, in writing, within 30 days of any change to the state’s voter eligibility requirements or other information reported under this section.”). He has not done so and thus the Federal Form contains inaccurate information.

While Defendants argue that Plaintiffs “cannot sue to enforce an administrative regulation,” Doc. 95 at 18, it is well established that regulations that apply or enforce a statutory section “are covered by the cause of action to enforce that section.” *Alexander v. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. 275, 284 (2001); *see id.* (“Such regulations, if valid and reasonable, authoritatively construe the statute itself . . . and it is therefore meaningless to talk about a separate cause of action to enforce the regulations apart from the statute. A Congress that intends the statute to be enforced through a private cause of action intends the authoritative interpretation of the statute to be so enforced as well.”) (citations omitted); *see also Global Crossing Telecomms, Inc. v. Metrophones Telecomms. Inc.*, 550 U.S. 45, 54 (2007) (“Insofar as the statute’s language is concerned, to violate a regulation that lawfully implements § 201(b)’s requirements *is* to violate the statute.”). Therefore, Defendants’ claim that Secretary Merrill’s failure to comply with this regulation is an “administrative

matter[] between the Secretary and the EAC,” Doc. 95 at 19, is wrong as a matter of black letter administrative law.

Defendants also argue “it is a pure speculation” that an update from Defendant Merrill to the EAC will result in a change to the state-specific instructions because “the form will be changed only if the EAC wants to change it.” Doc. 95 at 19. This argument is wrong for two primary reasons. First, Defendants do not put forward any reason to believe that the EAC would not adopt a proposed change that provides accurate information about Alabama’s current eligibility requirements. After all, the EAC has a statutory obligation to create and maintain a Federal Form that complies with 52 U.S.C. § 20508’s requirements. The current Federal Form includes Mississippi’s list of disqualifying crimes in the state-specific instructions. There is no reason to believe the EAC would reject a similar request from Defendant Merrill. This is, at minimum, a factual question not ripe for summary judgment prior to discovery. *Snook v. Trust Co. of Bank of Savannah*, 859 F.2d 865 (11th Cir. 1988) (“This court has often noted that summary judgment should not be granted until the party opposing the motion has had an adequate opportunity for discovery.”).¹⁰

Defendants’ citations to case law related to states’ attempts to add documentary proof of citizenship requirements to the Federal Form—which would

¹⁰ For the same reason, the Court should not consider Defendants’ cherry-picked example from a 1994 FEC guide on the NVRA. Plaintiffs have not had an opportunity to conduct discovery that may uncover contrary guidance. However, the example Defendants chose is inapt. Although Washington’s state form at that time referred to “infamous crime” without further definition, Washington also defined “infamous crime” at that time to include all felonies. See *Farrakhan v. Gregoire*, 623 F.3d 990 (9th Cir. 2010). Therefore, the risk of misleading eligible voters is not comparable.

fundamentally disrupt the mail-in single form system—are inapposite and irrelevant to whether an ordinary update of eligibility information would be accepted. Doc. 95 (citing several documentary proof of citizenship cases); H.R. Conf. Rep. 103-66 (rejecting an amendment allowing states to require “presentation of documentation relating to citizenship” because it would “effectively eliminate, or seriously interfere with, the mail registration program of the Act”).

Second, in the unlikely case that the EAC did reject Defendant Merrill’s request, Plaintiff GBM would have standing to challenge that decision under the Administrative Procedure Act, as Defendants note. Doc. 95 at 19 (citing *Kobach v. U.S. Election Assistance Comm’n*, 772 F.3d 1183, 1196 (10th Cir. 2014)). But Plaintiff GBM cannot hold the EAC responsible if Defendant Merrill does not first fulfill his responsibility to inform the EAC of the changes in eligibility requirements.

With respect to the level of specificity required by the NVRA, Defendants misread the “minimum information” standard of Section 20504(c)(2). That Section refers to the amount of information that the state can *require of* the prospective voter, not the amount of information the state should provide *to* the prospective voter. 52 U.S.C. § 20504(c)(2) (“The voter registration application portion of an application for a State motor vehicle driver’s license . . . may *require* only the minimum amount of information necessary to (i) prevent duplicate voter registrations; and (ii) enable State election officials to assess the eligibility of the applicant and to administer voter registration and other parts of the election process.”). Meanwhile, what information must be given *to* the voter is addressed in all of the provisions requiring specific voter

qualification. *See supra*. Requiring a minimum amount of information *from* a prospective voter while providing a prospective voter with all the information necessary to assess qualifications is precisely in line with the NVRA's overall goal of facilitating easy access to voter registration.

Finally, Defendants argue that their forms meet the NVRA's requirements because other states' forms are similarly vague. It is, of course, not the case that failures in other states to live up to their NVRA's responsibilities defeat Plaintiff's claim here.¹¹ But it is also not the case that "plaintiffs' theory suggests that almost every state form in the country is illegal under the NVRA." Doc. 95 at 23. Many states relay the necessary information for voters with past convictions to assess their eligibility. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit 5 (State Voter Registration Forms for Colorado, Texas, and New Mexico). This is the case even in states with more complex felony

¹¹ Defendants point to the state registrations forms in Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Missouri, and Nevada in particular. With respect to Arizona and Nevada, counsel for Plaintiffs have separately notified the chief election officials in those states of the ambiguity in their registration forms with respect to eligibility requirements for people with convictions. Both have pledged to update their respective forms to provide the necessary information to eligible voters, as have election officials in Delaware and Nebraska. *See* Exhibit 3 (collected news stories), Exhibit 4 (prior Delaware form and current Delaware form). With respect to Georgia, the form requires voters to affirm that they are "not serving a sentence for having been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude" but the state has interpreted that to include all felonies. Secretary of State of Georgia, Elections: Voter Registration Drive FAQs, http://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections/voter_registration_drive2. Therefore, the language on the Georgia form, while confusing, does not pose the same risk of de facto disenfranchisement of otherwise eligible voters. Similarly, it is not clear that Alaska's definition of moral turpitude excludes any felonies either. Therefore, the broad language on its registration stating that people with felony convictions cannot vote until the end of their sentence may be accurate. Finally, Arkansas does not disenfranchise a subset of people with felony convictions but instead disenfranchises all people with convictions until the end of their sentence. Therefore, its form does not suffer from the same problems as Alabama's form. Plaintiffs make no representations about the sufficiency of these forms under the NVRA but none of these examples present the same issues raised by Plaintiffs in this case.

disenfranchisement rules. *See* Exhibit 6 (South Carolina's voter registration form outlining different rules for those convicted of election law crimes and all other crimes); Exhibit 7 (Mississippi's voter registration form listing the various disqualifying convictions). The Court should therefore enter judgment for Plaintiff GBM on Count 18. In the alternative and at a minimum, the Court should reject Defendants' request to enter judgment in their favor and allow discovery to proceed on this claim.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should deny Defendants' renewed motion to dismiss in its entirety and enter judgment for Plaintiff GBM on Count 18.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Danielle Lang

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Counsel for Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on April 5, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

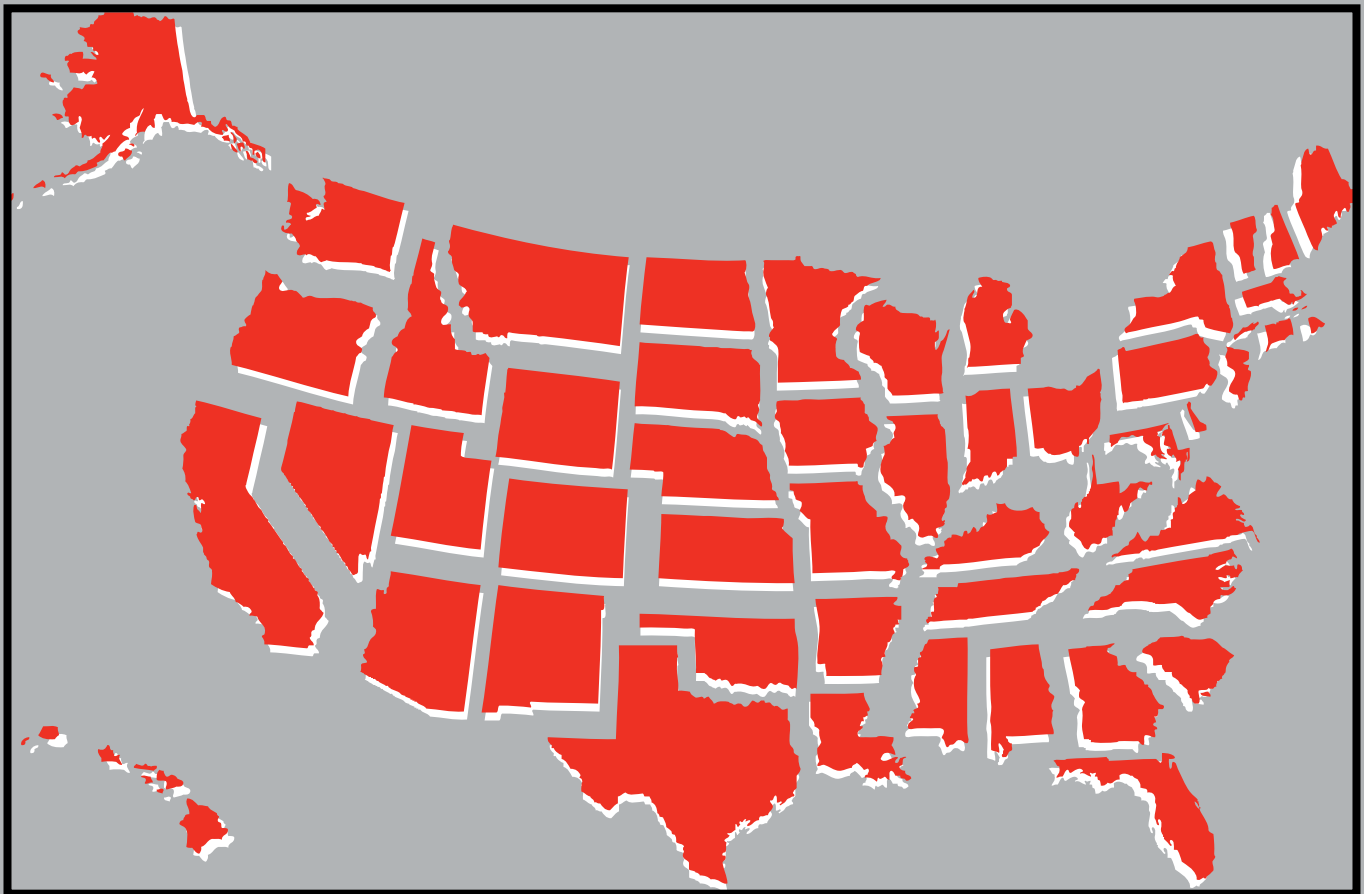
/s/ Danielle Lang

Danielle Lang

Counsel for Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class

Exhibit 2

Register To Vote In Your State By Using This Postcard Form and Guide



For U.S. Citizens

General Instructions

Who Can Use this Application

If you are a U.S. citizen who lives or has an address within the United States, you can use the application in this booklet to:

- Register to vote in your State,
- Report a change of name to your voter registration office,
- Report a change of address to your voter registration office, or
- Register with a political party.

Exceptions

Please do not use this application if you live outside the United States and its territories and have no home (legal) address in this country, *or* if you are in the military stationed away from home. Use the Federal Postcard Application available to you from military bases, American embassies, or consular offices.

New Hampshire town and city clerks will accept this application only as a request for their own absentee voter mail-in registration form.

North Dakota does not have voter registration.

Wyoming law does not permit mail registration.

How to Find Out If You Are Eligible to Register to Vote in Your State

Each State has its own laws about who may register and vote. Check the information under your State in the State Instructions. All States require that you be a United States citizen by birth or naturalization to register to vote in federal and State elections. Federal law makes it illegal to falsely claim U.S. citizenship to register to vote in any federal, State, or local election. You **cannot** be registered to vote in more than one place at a time.

How to Fill Out this Application

Use both the Application Instructions and State Instructions to guide you in filling out the application.

- First, read the Application Instructions. These instructions will give you important information that applies to everyone using this application.
- Next, find your State under the State Instructions. Use these instructions to fill out Boxes 6, 7, and refer to these instructions for information about voter eligibility and any oath required for Box 9.

When to Register to Vote

Each State has its own deadline for registering to vote. Check the deadline for your State on the last page of this booklet.

How to Submit Your Application

Mail your application to the address listed under your State in the State Instructions. Or, deliver the application in person to your local voter registration office. The States that are required to accept the national form will accept copies of the application printed from the computer image on regular paper stock, signed by the applicant, and mailed in an envelope with the correct postage.

First Time Voters Who Register by Mail

If you are registering to vote for the first time in your jurisdiction and are mailing this registration application, Federal law requires you to show proof of identification the first time you vote. Proof of identification includes:

- A current and valid photo identification or
- A current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or government document that shows your name and address.

Voters may be exempt from this requirement if they submit a **COPY** of this identification with their mail in voter registration form. If you wish to submit a **COPY**, please keep the following in mind:

- Your state may have additional identification requirements which may mandate you show identification at the polling place even if you meet the Federal proof of identification.
- Do not submit original documents with this application, only **COPIES**.

If You Were Given this Application in a State Agency or Public Office

If you have been given this application in a State agency or public office, it is your choice to use the application. If you decide to use this application to register to vote, you can fill it out and leave it with the State agency or public office. The application will be submitted for you. Or, you can take it with you to mail to the address listed under your State in the State Instructions. You also may take it with you to deliver in person to your local voter registration office.

Note: The name and location of the State agency or public office where you received the application will remain confidential. It will not appear on your application. Also, if you decide not to use this application to register to vote, that decision will remain confidential. It will not affect the service you receive from the agency or office.

Application Instructions

Before filling out the body of the form, please answer the questions on the top of the form as to whether you are a United States citizen and whether you will be 18 years old on or before Election Day. If you answer no to either of these questions, you may not use this form to register to vote. However, state specific instructions may provide additional information on eligibility to register to vote prior to age 18.

Box 1 — Name

Put in this box your full name in this order — Last, First, Middle. Do not use nicknames or initials.

Note: If this application is for a change of name, please tell us in **Box A** (*on the bottom half of the form*) your full name before you changed it.

Box 2 — Home Address

Put in this box your home address (legal address). Do **not** put your mailing address here if it is different from your home address. Do **not** use a post office box or rural route without a box number. Refer to state-specific instructions for rules regarding use of route numbers.

Note: If you were registered before but this is the first time you are registering from the address in Box 2, please tell us in **Box B** (*on the bottom half of the form*) the address where you were registered before. Please give us as much of the address as you can remember.

Also Note: If you live in a rural area but do not have a street address, or if you have no address, please show where you live using the map in Box C (*at the bottom of the form*).

Box 3 — Mailing Address

If you get your mail at an address that is different from the address in Box 2, put your mailing address in this box. If you have no address in Box 2, you **must** write in Box 3 an address where you can be reached by mail.

Box 4 — Date of Birth

Put in this box your date of birth in this order — Month, Day, Year. *Be careful not to use today's date!*

Box 5 — Telephone Number

Most States ask for your telephone number in case there are questions about your application. However, you do not have to fill in this box.

Box 6 — ID Number

Federal law requires that states collect from each registrant an identification number. You must refer to your state's specific instructions for item 6 regarding information on what number is acceptable for your state. If you have neither a drivers license nor a social security number, please indicate this on the form and a number will be assigned to you by your state.

Box 7 — Choice of Party

In some States, you must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention. To find out if your State requires this, see item 7 in the instructions under your State.

If you want to register with a party, print in the box the full name of the party of your choice.

If you do not want to register with a party, write "no party" or leave the box blank. Do not write in the word "independent" if you mean "no party," because this might be confused with the name of a political party in your State.

Note: If you do not register with a party, you can still vote in general elections and nonpartisan (nonparty) primary elections.

Box 8 — Race or Ethnic Group

A few States ask for your race or ethnic group, in order to administer the Federal Voting Rights Act. To find out if your State asks for this information, see item 8 in the instructions under your State. If so, put in Box 8 the choice that best describes you from the list below:

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black, *not* of Hispanic Origin
- Hispanic
- Multi-racial
- White, *not* of Hispanic Origin
- Other

Box 9 — Signature

Review the information in item 9 in the instructions under your State. Before you sign or make your mark, make sure that:

- (1) You meet your State's requirements, and
- (2) You understand **all** of Box 9.

Finally, sign your **full** name or make your mark, and print today's date in this order — Month, Day, Year. If the applicant is unable to sign, put in **Box D** the name, address, and telephone number (optional) of the person who helped the applicant.

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Will you be 18 years old on or before election day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If you checked "No" in response to either of these questions, do not complete form. (Please see state-specific instructions for rules regarding eligibility to register prior to age 18.)				This space for office use only.			
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms.	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Jr <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> Sr <input type="checkbox"/> IV		
2	Home Address		Apt. or Lot #	City/Town	State	Zip Code	
3	Address Where You Get Your Mail If Different From Above			City/Town	State	Zip Code	
4	Date of Birth _____ Month Day Year		5	Telephone Number (optional) _____		6	
7	Choice of Party (see item 7 in the instructions for your State)		8	Race or Ethnic Group (see item 8 in the instructions for your State)			
9 I have reviewed my state's instructions and I swear/affirm that: ■ I am a United States citizen ■ I meet the eligibility requirements of my state and subscribe to any oath required. ■ The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, I may be fined, imprisoned, or (if not a U.S. citizen) deported from or refused entry to the United States.							
			Please sign full name (or put mark) ▲ Date: _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Month Day Year </div>				

If you are registering to vote for the first time: please refer to the application instructions for information on submitting copies of valid identification documents with this form.

Please fill out the sections below if they apply to you.

If this application is for a **change of name**, what was your name before you changed it?

A	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms.	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Jr <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> Sr <input type="checkbox"/> IV
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If you were **registered before but this is the first time you are registering from the address in Box 2**, what was your address where you were registered before?

B	Street (or route and box number)	Apt. or Lot #	City/Town/County	State	Zip Code
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If you live in a rural area but do not have a street number, or if you have no address, please show on the map where you live.

C	■ Write in the names of the crossroads (or streets) nearest to where you live. ■ Draw an X to show where you live. ■ Use a dot to show any schools, churches, stores, or other landmarks near where you live, and write the name of the landmark.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; padding: 5px;">Example</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Route #2</td> <td style="width: 75%; padding: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; border-radius: 50%;"></div> Grocery Store </div> <div>Woodchuck Road</div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">X</div> </div></td> </tr> </table>	Example	Route #2	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; border-radius: 50%;"></div> Grocery Store </div> <div>Woodchuck Road</div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">X</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; height: 100px;"> <div style="width: 45%; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 45%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>	NORTH ↑
Example	Route #2	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; border-radius: 50%;"></div> Grocery Store </div> <div>Woodchuck Road</div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">X</div> </div>					

If the applicant is unable to sign, who helped the applicant fill out this application? Give name, address and phone number (phone number optional).

D	
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Mail this application to the address provided for your State.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FIRST CLASS
STAMP
NECESSARY
FOR
MAILING



Are you a citizen of the United States of America? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Will you be 18 years old on or before election day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If you checked "No" in response to either of these questions, do not complete form. (Please see state-specific instructions for rules regarding eligibility to register prior to age 18.)				This space for office use only.			
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms.	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Jr <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> Sr <input type="checkbox"/> IV		
2	Home Address		Apt. or Lot #	City/Town	State	Zip Code	
3	Address Where You Get Your Mail If Different From Above			City/Town	State	Zip Code	
4	Date of Birth _____ Month Day Year		5	Telephone Number (optional) _____			
6	ID Number - (See item 6 in the instructions for your state) _____						
7	Choice of Party (see item 7 in the instructions for your State)		8	Race or Ethnic Group (see item 8 in the instructions for your State) _____			
9	I have reviewed my state's instructions and I swear/affirm that: ■ I am a United States citizen ■ I meet the eligibility requirements of my state and subscribe to any oath required. ■ The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, I may be fined, imprisoned, or (if not a U.S. citizen) deported from or refused entry to the United States.				<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> Please sign full name (or put mark) ▲ Date: <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 20px; position: relative;"> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 150px; margin-top: 5px;"> Month Day Year </div>		

If you are registering to vote for the first time: please refer to the application instructions for information on submitting copies of valid identification documents with this form.

Please fill out the sections below if they apply to you.

If this application is for a **change of name**, what was your name before you changed it?

A	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms.	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Jr <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> Sr <input type="checkbox"/> IV
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If you were **registered before but this is the first time you are registering from the address in Box 2**, what was your address where you were registered before?

B	Street (or route and box number)	Apt. or Lot #	City/Town/County	State	Zip Code
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If you live in a rural area but do not have a street number, or if you have no address, please show on the map where you live.

C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write in the names of the crossroads (or streets) nearest to where you live. Draw an X to show where you live. Use a dot to show any schools, churches, stores, or other landmarks near where you live, and write the name of the landmark. <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> Example _____ _____ Public School ● </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px; text-align: center;"> Route #2 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> ● Grocery Store Woodchuck Road <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.5em;">X</div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 40%; border: 1px solid black; height: 100px;"></div> <div style="width: 40%; border: 1px solid black; height: 100px;"></div> </div>	NORTH ↑
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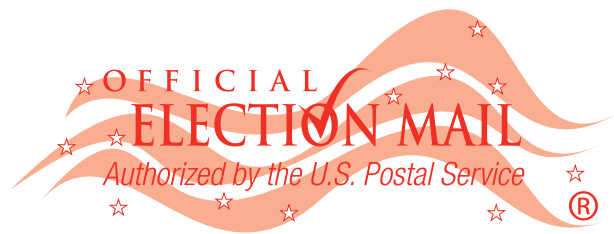
If the applicant is unable to sign, who helped the applicant fill out this application? Give name, address and phone number (phone number optional).

D	
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Mail this application to the address provided for your State.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FIRST CLASS
STAMP
NECESSARY
FOR
MAILING



State Instructions

Alabama

Updated: 08-28-2017

Registration Deadline — Voter registration is closed during the fourteen days preceding an election. Applications must be postmarked or delivered by the fifteenth day prior to the election.

6. ID Number. If you have one, you must provide your Alabama driver's license number or Alabama nondriver identification card number. If you do not have an Alabama driver's license or nondriver identification card, you must provide the last 4 digits of your Social Security number. If you have not been issued any of these numbers you must write the word "NONE" and a unique identifier will be provided for you.

7. Choice of Party. Optional: You do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. You are required to fill in this box; however, your application will not be rejected if you fail to do so. See the list of choices under the Application Instructions for Box 8 (on page 2).

9. Signature. To register in Alabama you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Alabama and your county at the time of registration
- be 18 years old before any election
- not have been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude (or have had your civil and political rights restored)

- not currently be declared mentally incompetent through a competency hearing
- swear or affirm to "support and defend the Constitution of the U.S. and the State of Alabama and further disavow any belief or affiliation with any group which advocates the overthrow of the governments of the U.S. or the State of Alabama by unlawful means and that the information contained herein is true, so help me God"

Mailing address:

Office of the Secretary of State
P.O. Box 5616
Montgomery, AL 36103-5616

Alaska

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. You must provide one of the following identification numbers; Alaska Driver's License or Alaska State Identification Card Number. If you do not have an Alaska Driver's License or Alaska State Identification Card, you must provide the last four digits of your Social Security Number. If you do not have any of these identification numbers, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned to you for voter registration purposes. This information is kept confidential. Having this information assists in maintaining your voter record and may assist in verifying your identity (Title 15 of the Alaska Statutes).

7. Choice of Party. You do not have to declare a party affiliation when registering to vote. If you

do not choose a party, you will be registered as Undeclared. Alaska has a closed primary election system. Each recognized political party has a separate ballot listing only candidates from that political party. Voters registered as a member of a political party may only vote that party's ballot. Voters registered as undeclared or non-partisan may choose one ballot from the ballots available.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Alaska you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be at least 18 years old within 90 days of completing this registration
- be a resident of Alaska
- not be a convicted felon (unless unconditionally discharged)
- not be registered to vote in another State

Mailing address:

Division of Elections
State of Alaska
PO Box 110017
Juneau, AK 99811-0017

Arizona

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 29 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your completed voter registration form must contain the number of your Arizona driver license, or non-operating identification license issued pursuant to A.R.S. § 28-3165, if the license is current and valid. If you *do not have* a current and valid Arizona driver license or non-operating identification license, you must

State Instructions

include the last four digits of your social security number if one has been issued to you. If you do not have a current and valid driver license or non-operating identification license or a social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned by the Secretary of State.

7. Choice of Party. If you are registered in a political party which has qualified for ballot recognition, you will be permitted to vote the primary election ballot for that party. If you are registered as an independent, no party preference or as a member of a party which is not qualified for ballot recognition, you may select and vote one primary election ballot for one of the recognized political parties.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Arizona you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Arizona and your county at least 29 days preceding the next election
- be 18 years old on or before the next general election
- not have been convicted of treason or a felony (or have had your civil rights restored)
- not currently be declared an incapacitated person by a court of law

Mailing address:

Secretary of State/Elections
1700 W. Washington, 7th Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2888

Arkansas

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your completed voter registration form must contain your state issued driver's license number or nonoperating identification number. If you do not have a driver's license or nonoperating identification, you must include the last four digits of your social security number. If you do not have a driver's license or a nonoperating identification or a social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned by the State.

7. Choice of Party. Optional. You do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Arkansas you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- live in Arkansas at the address in Box 2 on the application
- be at least 18 years old before the next election
- not be a convicted felon (or have completely discharged your sentence or been pardoned)
- not claim the right to vote in any other jurisdiction
- not previously be adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
Voter Services
P.O. Box 8111
Little Rock, AR 72203-8111

California

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 15 days before the election.

6. ID Number. When you register to vote, you must provide your California driver's license or California identification card number, if you have one. If you do not have a driver's license or ID card, you must provide the last four digits of your Social Security Number (SSN). If you do not include this information, you will be required to provide identification when you vote.

7. Choice of Party. Please enter the name of the political party with which you wish to register. If you do not wish to register with any party, enter "Decline to State" in the space provided.

California law allows voters who "decline to state" an affiliation with a qualified political party or who affiliate with a nonqualified political party to vote in the primary election of any qualified political party that files a notice with the Secretary of State allowing them to do so. You can call 1-800-345-VOTE or visit www.sos.ca.gov to learn which political parties are allowing nonaffiliated voters to participate in their primary election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in California you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
 - be a resident of California
 - be at least 18 years of age at the time of the next election
 - not be imprisoned or on parole for the conviction of a felony
 - not currently be judged mentally incompetent by a court of law
- Signature is required. If you meet the requirements listed above, please sign and date the registration card in the space provided.

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Mailing address:

Secretary of State
Elections Division
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Colorado

Updated: 03-28-2008

Registration Deadline — 29 days before the election. If the application is received in the mails without a postmark, it must be received within 5 days of the close of registration.

6. ID Number. Your completed voter registration form must contain your state issued driver's license number or identification number. If you do not have a driver's license or state issued identification, you must include the last four digits of your social security number. If you do not have a driver's license or a state issued identification or a social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned by the State.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Colorado you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Colorado 30 days prior to the election
- be 18 years old on or before election day
- not be confined as a prisoner or serving any part of a sentence under mandate

Mailing address:

Colorado Secretary of State
1700 Broadway, Suite 270
Denver, Colorado 80290

Connecticut

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 14 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Connecticut Driver's License Number, or if none, the last four digits of your Social Security Number.

7. Choice of Party. This is optional, but you must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Connecticut you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Connecticut and of the town in which you wish to vote
- be 17 years old. You can vote when you turn 18
- have completed confinement and parole if previously convicted of a felony, and have had your voting rights restored by Registrars of Voters.
- not currently be declared mentally incompetent to vote by a court of law

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
Elections Division
30 Trinity Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Delaware

Updated: 02-07-2012

Registration Deadline — The 4th Saturday before a primary or general election, and 10 days before a special election.

6. ID Number. Your completed voter registration form must contain your state issued driver's license number or nonoperating identification number. If you do not have a driver's license or nonoperating identification, you must include the last four digits of your social security number. If you do not have a driver's license or a nonoperating identification or a social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned by the State.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Delaware you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a permanent resident of Delaware
- be at least 18 years old on the date of the next general election
- felons are eligible to vote if certain requirements are met: fines and sentence completed at least five years prior to application date; felony convictions can not be disqualifying felonies, which are murder, sexual offenses, or crimes against public administration involving bribery or improper influence or abuse of office.
- not be mentally incompetent

State Instructions

Mailing address:

State of Delaware
Office of the State Election
Commissioner
905 S. Governors Ave., Suite 170
Dover, DE 19904

District of Columbia

Updated: 10-29-2003

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Federal law now requires that all voter registration applications must include either the applicant's driver's license number or the last four digits of the applicant's social security number in order to be processed.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in the District of Columbia you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a District of Columbia resident at least 30 days preceding the next election
- be at least 18 years old on or preceding the next election
- not be in jail for a felony conviction
- not have been judged "mentally incompetent" by a court of law
- not claim the right to vote anywhere outside D.C.

Mailing address:

District of Columbia Board of Elections & Ethics
441 4th Street, NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20001-2745

Florida

Updated: 11-30-2011

Registration Deadline — 29 days before the election.

6. ID Number. If you have one, you must provide your Florida driver's license number or Florida identification card number. If you do not have a Florida driver's license or identification card, you must provide the last four digits of your social security number. If you have not been issued any of these numbers, you must write the word "NONE."

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. You are requested, but not required, to fill in this box. See the list of choices under the Application Instructions for Box 8 (on page 2).

9. Signature. To register in Florida you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a legal resident of both the State of Florida and of the county in which you seek to be registered
- be 18 years old (you may pre-register if you are at least 16)
- not be adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting in Florida or any other State, or if you have, you must first have your voting rights restored.
- not be a convicted felon, or if you are, you must first have your civil rights restored if they were taken away.
- swear or affirm the following: "I will protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Florida, that I am qualified to register as an elector under the Constitution and laws of the State of

Florida, and that all information in this application is true."

Mailing address:

State of Florida
Department of State
Division of Elections
The R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough St, Rm 316
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Georgia

Updated: 08-15-2013

Registration Deadline — The fifth Monday before any general primary, general election, or presidential preference primary, or regularly scheduled special election pursuant to the Georgia Election Code. In the event that a special election is scheduled on a date other than those dates prescribed by the Georgia Election Code, registration would close on the 5th day after the call.

6. ID Number. Federal law requires you to provide your full GA Drivers License number or GA State issued ID number. If you do not have a GA Drivers License or GA ID you must provide the last 4 digits of your Social Security number. Providing your full Social Security number is optional. Your Social Security number will be kept confidential and may be used for comparison with other state agency databases for voter registration identification purposes. If you do not possess a GA Drivers License or Social Security number, a unique identifier will be provided for you.

7. Choice of Party. You do not have to register with a party to take part in that party's primary, caucus or convention.

State Instructions

8. Race or Ethnic Group. You are requested to fill in this box. See the list of choices under the Application Instructions for Box 8 (on page 2).

9. Signature. To register in Georgia you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a legal resident of Georgia and of the county in which you want to vote
- be 18 years old within six months after the day of registration, and be 18 years old to vote
- not be serving a sentence for having been convicted of a felony
- not have been judicially determined to be mentally incompetent, unless the disability has been removed

Mailing address:

Elections Division
Office of the Secretary of State
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive
Suite 802 Floyd West Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Hawaii

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your full social security number is required. It is used to prevent fraudulent registration and voting. Failure to furnish this information will prevent acceptance of this application (Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 11-15).

7. Choice of Party. A “choice of party” is not required for voter registration.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Race or ethnic group information is not required for voter registration.

9. Signature. To register in Hawaii you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of the State of Hawaii
- be at least 16 years old (you must be 18 years old by election day in order to vote)
- not be incarcerated for a felony conviction
- not be adjudicated by a court as “non compos mentis”

Mailing address:

Office of Elections
State of Hawaii
802 Lehua Avenue
Pearl City, HI 96782

Idaho

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 25 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Enter your driver's license number. If you have no driver's license, enter the last 4 digits of your social security number.

7. Choice of Party. You do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Idaho you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- have resided in Idaho and in the county for 30 days prior to the day of election
- be at least 18 years old
- not have been convicted of a felony, and without having been restored to the rights of citizenship, or confined in prison on conviction of a criminal offense

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
P.O. Box 83720
State Capitol Bldg.
Boise, ID 83720-0080

Illinois

Updated: 08-14-2012

Registration Deadline — 28 days prior to each election.

6. ID Number. Your driver's license number is required to register to vote. If you do not have a driver's license, at least the last four digits of your social security number are required. If you have neither, please write “NONE” on the form. A unique identifier will be assigned to you by the State.

7. Choice of Party. Party registration or preference is not required for voter registration. However, when you apply for a primary ballot, you must indicate your party preference for that election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. A signature is required. If signature is missing from registration form, you will be notified your registration is incomplete.

To register in Illinois you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Illinois and of your election precinct at least 30 days before the next election
- be at least 18 years old on or before the next election
- not be in jail for a felony conviction
- not claim the right to vote anywhere else

Mailing address:

State Board of Elections
2329 S. MacArthur Boulevard

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Springfield, IL 62704

Indiana

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 29 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your state voter ID number is your ten digit Indiana issued driver's license number. If you do not possess an Indiana driver's license then provide the last four digits of your social security number. Please indicate which number was provided. (Indiana Code 3-7-13-13)

7. Choice of Party. Leave blank.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Indiana you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- have resided in the precinct at least 30 days before the next election
- be at least 18 years of age on the day of the next general election
- not currently be in jail for a criminal conviction

Mailing address:

Election Division
Office of the Secretary of State
302 West Washington Street,
Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743

Iowa

Updated: 03-28-2008

Registration Deadline — Must be delivered by 5 p.m. 10 days before the election, if it is a state primary or general election; 11 days before all others.* Registration forms which are postmarked 15 or more days before an election are considered on time even if received after the deadline.

*If you fail to meet the voter registration deadlines above you can register and vote by following the guidelines for election day registration. You can find these on the Iowa Secretary of State's website: www.sos.state.ia.us/pdfs/elections/EDRbrochure.pdf.

6. ID Number. Your ID number is your Iowa driver's license number (or Iowa non-driver identification number) if you have one, if not then the last four digits of your social security number. The ID number you provide will be verified with the Iowa Department of Transportation or the Social Security Administration.

7. Choice of Party. You may, but do not have to, register with a party in advance if you want to take part in that party's primary election. You may change or declare a party affiliation at the polls on primary election day.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Iowa you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Iowa
- be at least 17-1/2 years old (you must be 18 to vote)
- not have been convicted of a felony (or have had your rights restored)
- not currently be judged by a court to be "incompetent to vote"
- not claim the right to vote in more than one place
- give up your right to vote in any other place

Mailing address:

Elections Division
Office of the Secretary of State
Lucas Building-1st Floor
321 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319

Kansas

Updated: 10-25-2013

Registration Deadline — Postmarked or delivered 21 days before the election

6. ID Number. Your completed voter registration form must contain your state issued driver's license number or nondriver's identification card number. If you do not have a driver's license or nondriver's identification card, you must include the last four digits of your social security number. If you do not have a driver's license or a nondriver's identification card or social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned by the State. The number you provide will be used for administrative purposes only and will not be disclosed to the public. (KSA 25-2309).

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Kansas you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Kansas
- be 18 by the next election
- have completed the terms of your sentence if convicted of a felony; a person serving a sentence for a felony conviction is ineligible to vote
- not claim the right to vote in any other location or under any other name
- not be excluded from voting by a court of competent jurisdiction

State Instructions

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
1st Floor, Memorial Hall
120 SW 10th Ave.
Topeka, KS 66612-1594

Kentucky

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 29 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your full social security number is required. It is used for administrative purposes only and is not released to the public (KRS 116.155). No person shall be denied the right to register because of failure to include social security number.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Kentucky you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Kentucky
- be a resident of the county for at least 28 days prior to the election date
- be 18 years of age on or before the next general election
- not be a convicted felon or if you have been convicted of a felony, your civil rights must have been restored by executive pardon
- not have been judged "mentally incompetent" in a court of law
- not claim the right to vote anywhere outside Kentucky

Mailing address:

State Board of Elections
140 Walnut Street
Frankfort, KY 40601-3240

Louisiana

Updated: 08-14-2012

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. You must provide your Louisiana driver's license number or Louisiana special identification card number, if issued. If not issued, you must provide at least the last four digits of your social security number, if issued. The full social security number may be provided on a voluntary basis. If the applicant has neither a Louisiana driver's license, a Louisiana special identification card, or a social security number, the applicant shall attach one of the following items to his application: (a) a copy of a current and valid photo identification; or (b) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of applicant. Neither the registrar nor the Department of State shall disclose the social security number of a registered voter or circulate the social security numbers of registered voters on commercial lists (R.S. 18:104 and 154; 42 U.S.C. § 405).

7. Choice of Party. If you do not list a party affiliation, you cannot vote in the Presidential Preference Primary and party committee elections. Political party affiliation is not required for any other election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. You are requested to fill in this box. See the list of choices under the Application Instructions for Box 8 (on page 2).

9. Signature. To register in Louisiana you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Louisiana (Residence address must be address where you claim homestead exemption, if any, except for a resident in a nursing home or veteran's home who may select to use the address of the nursing home or veterans' home or the home where he has a homestead exemption. A college student may elect to use his home address or his address while away at school.)
- be at least 17 years old, and be 18 years old prior to the next election to vote
- not currently be under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony
- not currently be under a judgment of interdiction for mental incompetence

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
Attention: Voter Registration
P.O. Box 94125
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9125

Maine

Updated: 08-14-2012

Registration Deadline — Delivered 21 business days before the election (or a voter may register *in-person* up to and including election day).

6. ID Number. You must list your valid Maine driver's license number. If you don't have a valid Maine driver's license, then you must provide the last four digits of your Social Security Number. Voters who don't have either of these forms of ID must write "NONE" in this space.

State Instructions

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention (unless otherwise permitted by a political party).

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Maine you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Maine and the municipality in which you want to vote
- be at least 17 years old (you must be 18 years old to vote)

Mailing address:

Elections Division
Bureau of Corporations,
Elections and Commissions
101 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0101

Maryland

Updated: 06-26-2008

Registration Deadline — 9:00 p.m. 21 days before the election.

6. ID Number. If you have a current, valid Maryland driver's license or a Motor Vehicle Administration identification card, you must enter the driver's license or identification number. If you do not have a current, valid Maryland driver's license or Motor Vehicle Administration identification card, you must enter at least the last 4 digits of your social security number. However, please note, the disclosure of your full Social Security number is voluntary. The statutory authority allowing election officials to request your full Social Security number is Election Law Article, Section 3-202, Annotated Code of Maryland. The number will

be used only for registration and other administrative purposes. It will be kept confidential.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Maryland you must:

- be a U.S. citizen
- be a Maryland resident
- be at least 18 years old by the next general election
- not be under guardianship for mental disability
- not have been convicted of buying or selling votes
- not have been convicted of a felony, or if you have, you have completed serving a court ordered sentence of imprisonment, including any term of parole or probation for the conviction.

Mailing address:

State Board of Elections
P.O. Box 6486
Annapolis, MD 21401-0486

Massachusetts

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 20 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Federal law requires that you provide your driver's license number to register to vote. If you do not have a current and valid Massachusetts' driver's license then you must provide the last four (4) digits of your social security number. If you have neither, you must write "NONE" in the box and a unique identifying number will be assigned to you.

7. Choice of Party. If you do not designate a party of political designation in this box, you will be registered as unenrolled. Unenrolled voters may participate in party primaries. However, an unenrolled voter must enroll in a party on the day of the Presidential Preference Primary in order to participate in that primary.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Massachusetts you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Massachusetts
- be 18 years old on or before the next election
- not have been convicted of corrupt practices in respect to elections
- not be under guardianship with respect to voting
- not be currently incarcerated for a felony conviction

Mailing address:

Secretary of the Commonwealth
Elections Division, Room 1705
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108

Michigan

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your completed voter registration form must contain your state issued driver's license number or state issued personal identification card number. If you do not have a driver's license or state issued personal identification card, you must include the last four digits of your social security number. If you do not have a driver's license or a

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state issued personal identification card or a social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned by the State.

7. Choice of Party. A "choice of party" is not required for voter registration.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Michigan you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be 18 years old by the next election
- be a resident of Michigan and at least a 30 day resident of your city or township by election day
- not be confined in a jail after being convicted and sentenced

Notice: Michigan law requires that the same address be used for voter registration and driver license purposes. Therefore, if the residence address you provide on this form differs from the address shown on a driver license or personal identification card issued by the State of Michigan, the Secretary of State will automatically change your driver license or personal identification card address to match the residence address entered on this form. If an address change is made, the Secretary of State will mail you an address update sticker for your driver license or personal identification card.

Caution: If you register by mail, you must vote in person at your assigned precinct the first time you vote, unless you are:

- disabled as defined by state law;
- 60 years of age or older; or
- temporarily residing overseas.

Mailing address:

Michigan Department of State
Bureau of Elections
P.O. Box 20126
Lansing, MI 48901-0726

Minnesota

Updated: 12-31-2008

Registration Deadline —

Delivered by 5:00 p.m. 21 days before the election (there is also election day registration at polling places).

6. ID Number. You are required to provide your Minnesota driver's license or state ID number to register to Vote. If you do not have a Minnesota driver's license or state ID then you will have to provide the last four digits of your social security number. If you have neither, please write "none" on the form.

7. Choice of Party. Leave blank.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Minnesota you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Minnesota for 20 days before the next election
- maintain residence at the address given on the registration form
- be at least 18 years old on election day
- if previously convicted of a felony, your felony sentence has expired or been completed, or you have been discharged from the sentence
- not be under a court-ordered guardianship in which the right to vote has been revoked
- not be found by a court to be legally incompetent to vote.

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
60 Empire Drive, Suite 100
St. Paul, MN 55103-1855

Mississippi

Updated: 05-07-2010

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. You are required to provide your current and valid driver's license number or, if you don't have one, the last four digits of your social security number.

7. Choice of Party. Mississippi does not have party registration. Therefore, you do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Mississippi you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- have lived in Mississippi and in your county (and city, if applicable) 30 days before the election in which you want to vote
- be 18 years old by the time of the general election in which you want to vote
- have not been convicted of murder, rape, bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretense, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, armed robbery, extortion, felony bad check, felony shoplifting, larceny, receiving stolen property, robbery, timber larceny, unlawful taking of a motor vehicle, statutory rape, carjacking, or bigamy, or have had your rights restored as required by law
- not have been declared mentally incompetent by a court

State Instructions

Note: State law changed by federal court order in 1998 and by state legislation in 2000. We now accept the form as registration for voting for all state and federal offices.

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
P.O. Box 136
Jackson, MS 39205-0136

Local county addresses:

You also may return completed applications to the county circuit clerk/registrar where you reside. A complete list of county circuit clerk/registrars is available on Mississippi's website at www.sos.ms.gov.

Missouri

Updated: 09-12-2006

Registration Deadline — 28 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your completed voter registration form must contain your state issued driver's license number. Your completed voter registration form must also include the last four digits of your social security number. (Section 115.155, RSMo). If you do not have a driver's license or a social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned by the State. Any electronic media, printouts or mailing labels provided under this section shall not include telephone numbers and social security numbers of voters. (Section 115.157, RSMo).

7. Choice of Party. You do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To vote in Missouri you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Missouri
- be at least 17-1/2 years of age (you must be 18 to vote)
- not be on probation or parole after conviction of a felony, until finally discharged from such probation or parole
- not be convicted of a felony or misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage
- not be adjudged incapacitated by any court of law
- not be confined under a sentence of imprisonment

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
P.O. Box 1767
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1767

Montana

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. You must provide your Montana driver's license number. If you do not have a Montana driver's license number then you must list the LAST FOUR DIGITS OF YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER. If you have neither a driver's license, nor a social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. The state of Montana will assign to you a unique identifying number.

7. Choice of Party. Montana does not require party registration to participate in any election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Montana you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be at least 18 years old on or before the election
- be a resident of Montana and of the county in which you want to vote for at least 30 days before the next election
- not be in a penal institution for a felony conviction
- not currently be determined by a court to be of unsound mind
- meet these qualifications by the next election day if you do not currently meet them

Mailing address:

Secretary of State's Office
P.O. Box 202801
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620-2801

Nebraska

Updated: 03-08-2018

Registration Deadline — The third Friday before the election (or delivered by 6 p.m. on the second Friday before the election).

6. ID Number. You must provide your Nebraska driver's license number. If you do not have a Nebraska driver's license number then you must list the last four digits of your social security number.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Nebraska you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Nebraska

State Instructions

- be at least 18 years of age or will be 18 years of age on or before the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November
- not have been convicted of a felony, or if convicted, it has been at least two years since you have completed your sentence for the felony, including any parole term
- not have been officially found to be mentally incompetent

Mailing address:

Nebraska Secretary of State
Suite 2300, State Capitol Bldg.
Lincoln, NE 68509-4608

Nevada

Updated: 05-07-2010

Registration Deadline — The deadline for mail-in registration is the fifth Saturday before any primary or general election. In person registration remains available until 9:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday preceding any primary or general election. You may register to vote in person only by appearing at the office of the County Clerk/Registrar of Voters.

6. ID Number. You must supply a Nevada's Driver's License Number or Nevada ID Card Number if you have been issued one. If you do not have a Driver's License Number or Nevada ID Card Number, you must supply the last four digits of your Social Security Number. If you do not have a Social Security Number, please contact your County Clerk/Registrar of Voters to be assigned a unique identifier.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention. If you register with

a minor political party, or as a Nonpartisan you will receive a Nonpartisan Ballot for the Primary Election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Nevada you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- have attained the age of 18 years on the date of the next election
- have continuously resided in the State of Nevada, in your county, at least 30 days and in your precinct at least 10 days before the next election
- have your civil rights restored if you were convicted of a felony
- not be determined by a court of law to be mentally incompetent
- claim no other place as your legal residence

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
Elections Division
101 North Carson Street
Suite 3
Carson City, NV 89701-4786

Applications may be returned to the Secretary of State's office at the address above, but to avoid possible delays, you are advised to return your completed voter registration applications directly to your local county election official.

Local county addresses:

To meet registration deadlines, especially during the two weeks before the close of the mail-in registration deadline, return completed applications to your respective County Clerk/Registrar of Voters. A complete list of County Clerk/Registrar of Voters and registration deadlines is available on Nevada's website: www.nvsos.gov.

New Hampshire

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — New Hampshire town and city clerks will accept this application only as a request for their own absentee voter mail-in registration form, which must be received by your city or town clerk by 10 days before the election.

New Hampshire town and city clerks will accept this application only as a request for their own absentee voter mail-in registration form. You need to fill in only Box 1 and Box 2 or 3.

The application should be mailed to your town or city clerk at your zip code. These addresses are listed on the Secretary of State web site at www.state.nh.us/sos/clerks.htm

It should be mailed in plenty of time for your town or city clerk to mail you their own form and for you to return that form to them by 10 days before the election.

New Jersey

Updated: 03-28-2008

Registration Deadline — 21 days before the election.

6. ID Number. The last four digits of your Social Security number OR your New Jersey Driver's License number is required for voter registration. If you do not possess either of these identifications, please write "NONE" on the form. The State will assign a number that will serve to identify you for voter registration purposes.

State Instructions

7. Choice of Party. New Jersey's voter registration form does not provide a check-off for political party affiliation. A newly registered voter or voter who has never voted in a political party primary election can declare party affiliation at the polling place on the day of a primary election. In New Jersey, a primary election is only held for the Democratic and Republican parties. A voter may also file a political party declaration form to become a member of a political party. If a declared voter wished to change party affiliation he or she must file a declaration form 50 days before the primary election, in order to vote.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in New Jersey you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be at least 18 years of age by the time of the next election
- be a resident of this State and county at your address at least 30 days before the next election
- not be serving a sentence or on parole or probation as the result of a conviction of any indictable offense under the laws of this or another state or of the United States

Mailing address:

New Jersey Department of Law
and Public Safety
Division of Elections
PO BOX 304
Trenton, NJ 08625-0304

New Mexico

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 28 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your full social security number is required. This registration card containing your social security number will become part of the permanent voter registration records of your locality, which are open to inspection by the public in the office of the county clerk. However, your social security number and date of birth will remain confidential and will not be disclosed to the public. Computerized listings of limited voter registration information (without social security number or birth date) are available to the general public, and are furnished upon request to incumbent election officeholders, candidates, political parties, courts and non-profit organizations promoting voter participation and registration, for political purposes only (§1-5-19B, NMSA 1978).

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in New Mexico you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of the State of New Mexico
- be 18 years of age at the time of the next election
- not have been denied the right to vote by a court of law by reason of mental incapacity and, if I have been convicted of a felony, I have completed all conditions of probation or parole, served the entirety of a sentence or have been granted a pardon by the Governor.

Mailing address:

Bureau of Elections
325 Don Gaspar, Suite 300
Santa Fe, NM 87503

New York

Updated: 06-19-2014

Registration Deadline — 25 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Federal law requires that you provide your driver's license number to register to vote. If you do not have a driver's license then you will have to provide at least the last four digits of your social security number. If you have neither, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned to you by your State.

7. Choice of Party. You must enroll with a party if you want to vote in that party's primary election or caucus.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in New York you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of the county, or of the City of New York, at least 30 days before an election
- be 18 years old by December 31 of the year in which you file this form (*Note:* You must be 18 years old by the date of the general, primary, or other election in which you want to vote)
- not be in jail or on parole for a felony conviction
- not currently be judged incompetent by order of a court of competent judicial authority
- not claim the right to vote elsewhere

Mailing address:

NYS Board of Elections
40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5
Albany, NY 12207-2729

State Instructions

North Carolina

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline —

Postmarked 25 days before the election or received in the elections office or designated voter registration agency site by 5:00 p.m. 25 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Provide your North Carolina driver's license number, or North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles ID number. If you do not have a driver's license, then list the last four digits of your social security number.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party to vote in that party's primary unless that party allows unaffiliated voters to vote in its primary. If you indicate a political party that is not a qualified party, or indicate no party, you will be listed as "Unaffiliated".

8. Race or Ethnic Group. You are required to fill in this box. However, your application will not be rejected if you fail to do so. See the list of choices under the Application Instructions for Box 8 (on page 2).

9. Signature. To register in North Carolina you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of North Carolina and the county in which you live for at least 30 days prior to the election
- be 18 years of age by the day of the next general election
- have your rights of citizenship restored if you have been convicted of a felony
- not be registered or vote in any other county or state

Mailing address:

State Board of Elections
P.O. Box 27255
Raleigh, NC 27611-7255

North Dakota

Updated: 03-01-2006

North Dakota does not have voter registration.

Ohio

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your social security number is requested. Providing this number is voluntary. This information allows the Board of Elections to verify your registration if necessary (O.R.C. 3503.14). [Federal law requires that you provide your driver's license number to register to vote. If you do not have a driver's license then you will have to provide at least the last four digits of your social security number. If you don't have either number you will have to write "NONE" on the form and the State will assign you a number.]

7. Choice of Party. You do not register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election. Party affiliation is established by voting at a primary election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Ohio you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Ohio
- be 18 years old on or before election day. If you will be 18 on or before the day of the general election, you may vote in the primary election for candidates only.
- not be convicted of a felony and currently incarcerated
- not be found incompetent by a court for purposes of voting

Mailing address:

Secretary of State of Ohio
Elections Division
180 E. Broad Street — 15th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215

Oklahoma

Updated: 10-29-2003

Registration Deadline — 25 days before the election.

6. ID Number. The last four digits of your social security number are required. (Oklahoma Title 26, Section 4-112) In addition, your Oklahoma driver's license number is requested.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Oklahoma you must:

- be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Oklahoma
- be 18 years old on or before the date of the next election
- have not been convicted of a felony, for which a period of time equal to the original sentence has not expired, or for which you have not been pardoned
- not now be under judgment as an incapacitated person, or a partially incapacitated person prohibited from registering to vote

Mailing address:

Oklahoma State Election Board
Box 528800
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-8800

State Instructions

Oregon

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 21 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Federal law requires that you provide your driver's license number to register to vote. If you do not have a driver's license then you will have to provide at least the last four digits of your social security number. If you have neither, you will need to write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will instead be assigned to you by your State.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Oregon you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Oregon
- be at least 18 years old by election day

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
Elections Division
141 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97310-0722

Pennsylvania

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before an election or primary.

6. ID Number. You must supply a Driver's License Number, if you have one. If you do not have a Driver's License Number, you must supply the last four digits of your

social Security Number. If you do not have a Social Security Number, please write "NONE" in the box.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. You are requested to fill in this box. See the list of choices under the Application Instructions for Box 8 (on page 2).

9. Signature. To register in Pennsylvania you must:

- be a citizen of the United States at least one month before the next election
- be a resident of Pennsylvania and your election district at least 30 days before the election
- be at least 18 years of age on the day of the next election

Mailing address:

Office of the Secretary of
the Commonwealth
210 North Office Bldg.
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0029

Rhode Island

Updated: 03-28-2008

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. The applicant shall be required to provide his/her Rhode Island driver's license number if the applicant has been issued a current and valid Rhode Island driver's license. In the case of an applicant who has not been issued a current and valid driver's license he/she must provide the last four (4) digits of his/her social security number. An applicant, who has neither, will be assigned a unique identifying number by the State of Rhode Island.

7. Choice of Party. In Rhode Island, a person must register with a party if he/she wishes to take part in that party's primary election. A person who fails to register with a party at the time of registration may, if he/she chooses, register with a party on the day of that party's primary and take part in that party's primary election. If a person does not register with a party, he/she can still vote in general elections and non-partisan primary elections.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Rhode Island you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Rhode Island for 30 days preceding the next election
- be 18 years old by election day
- not be currently incarcerated in a correctional facility due to a felony conviction
- not have been lawfully judged to be mentally incompetent

Mailing address:

Rhode Island State Board of
Elections
50 Branch Ave.
Providence, RI 02904-2790

South Carolina

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your full social security number is required. It is required by the South Carolina Code of Laws and is used for internal purposes only. Social security number does not appear on any report produced by the State Election Commission nor is it released to any unauthorized

State Instructions

individual. (South Carolina Title 7-5-170)

7. Choice of Party. You do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. You are required to fill in this box. Your application may be rejected if you fail to do so. See the list of choices under the Application Instructions for Box 8 (on page 2).

9. Signature. To register in South Carolina you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be at least 18 years old on or before the next election
- be a resident of South Carolina, your county and precinct
- not be confined in any public prison resulting from a conviction of a crime
- never have been convicted of a felony or offense against the election laws, or if previously convicted, have served your entire sentence, including probation or parole, or have received a pardon for the conviction
- not be under a court order declaring you mentally incompetent
- claim the address on the application as your only legal place of residence and claim no other place as your legal residence

Mailing address:

State Election Commission
P.O. Box 5987
Columbia, SC 29250-5987

South Dakota

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — Received 15 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your driver's license number is requested. If you do not have a valid driver's license, you must provide the last four digits of your social security number.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in South Dakota you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- reside in South Dakota
- be 18 years old by the next election
- not be currently serving a sentence for a felony conviction which included imprisonment, served or suspended, in an adult penitentiary system
- not have been adjudged mentally incompetent by a court

Mailing address:

Elections, Secretary of State
500 E. Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501-5070

Tennessee

Updated: 06-19-2014

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your full social security number is required. Social security number, if any, is required for purposes of identification and to avoid duplicate registration (TCA 2.2.116).

7. Choice of Party. You do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Optional.

9. Signature. To register in Tennessee you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Tennessee
- be at least 18 years old on or before the next election
- not have been convicted of a felony, or if convicted, have had your full rights of citizenship restored (or have received a pardon)
- not be adjudicated incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction (or have been restored to legal capacity)

Mailing address:

Coordinator of Elections
Tennessee Tower, Seventh Floor
312 Rosa L. Parks Ave.
Nashville, TN 37243-1102

Texas

Updated: 03-01-2006

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election.

6. ID Number. You must provide your driver's license number to register to vote. If you do not have a driver's license then you will have to provide at least the last four digits of your social security number. If you have neither, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will instead be assigned to you by your State.

7. Choice of Party. You do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Texas you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of the county in which the application for registration is made

State Instructions

- be at least 17 years and 10 months old (you must be 18 to vote)
- not be finally convicted of a felony, or if a convicted felon, you must have fully discharged your punishment, including any incarceration, parole, supervision, period of probation or be pardoned.
- have not been declared mentally incompetent by final judgment of a court of law

Mailing address:

Office of the Secretary of State
Elections Division
P.O. Box 12060
Austin, TX 78711-2060

Utah

Updated: 03-28-2008

Registration Deadline — 30 days before the election for mail-in applications; 15 days before the election for walk-in registrations at the county clerk's office.

6. ID Number. Your completed voter registration form must contain your state issued driver's license number or nonoperating identification number. If you do not have a driver's license or nonoperating identification, you must include the last four digits of your social security number. If you do not have a driver's license or a nonoperating identification or a social security number, please write "NONE" on the form. A unique identifying number will be assigned by the State.

7. Choice of Party. Declaring a party is not required in order to register to vote. However, Utah's election law allows each political party to choose whom it will allow to vote in its primary election. If you do not affiliate with a party,

you may be restricted from voting in the primary.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Utah you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- have resided in Utah for 30 days immediately before the next election
- be at least 18 years old on or before the next election
- not be a convicted felon currently incarcerated for commission of a felony
- not be convicted of treason or crime against the elective franchise, unless restored to civil rights
- not be found to be mentally incompetent by a court of law

Mailing address:

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
P.O. Box 142325
Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Vermont

Updated: 07-29-2008

Registration Deadline — Delivered to the town clerk before 5:00 PM on the Wednesday before the election.

6. ID Number. You must provide your Vermont Driver's license number, or if none, the last 4 digits of your Social Security number. If you do not have a Vermont Driver's license or a Social Security number, please write "NONE" on the form. The Secretary of State's office will assign you a unique identifying number.

7. Choice of Party. Vermont does not require party registration to participate in any election.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Vermont you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Vermont
- be 18 years of age on or before election day
- have taken the following Oath: You solemnly swear (or affirm) that whenever you give your vote or suffrage, touching any matter that concerns the state of Vermont, you will do it so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same, as established by the Constitution, without fear or favor of any person [Voter's Oath, Vermont Constitution, Chapter II, Section 42]

By signing in Box 9, you are attesting that you have sworn or affirmed the Vermont voter's oath as printed above.

Mailing address:

Office of the Secretary of State
Director of Elections
26 Terrace Street
Montpelier, VT 05609-1101

Virginia

Updated: 11-30-2011

Registration Deadline — Delivered 22 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Your full social security number is required. Your social security number will appear on reports produced only for official use by voter registration and election officials and, for jury selection purposes, by courts. Article II, §2, Constitution of Virginia (1971).

7. Choice of Party. You do not have to register with a party if you want to take part in that party's

State Instructions

primary election, caucus, or convention.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Virginia you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Virginia and of the precinct in which you want to vote
- be 18 years old by the next May or November general election
- not have been convicted of a felony, or have had your civil rights restored
- not currently be declared mentally incompetent by a court of law

Mailing address:

Virginia State Board of Elections
1100 Bank Street, 1st floor
Richmond, VA 23219

Washington

Updated: 9-24-2012

Registration Deadline — 29 days before the election (or delivered in-person to the local voter registration office until 8 days before the election).

6. ID Number. You must provide your Washington driver's license or state ID card number. If you do not have a Washington driver's license, or state ID card, you must provide the last four digits of your Social Security Number. Failure to provide this information may prevent your registration from being processed.

7. Choice of Party. You are not required to designate your party affiliation to register in Washington.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in Washington you must:

- be a citizen of the United States

- be a legal resident of Washington State, your county and precinct for 30 days immediately preceding the election in which you want to vote
- be at least 18 years old by election day

- not be convicted of infamous crime, unless restored to civil rights

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
Elections Division
P.O. Box 40229
Olympia, WA 98504-0229

West Virginia

Updated: 09-12-2006

Registration Deadline — 21 days before the election.

6. ID Number. Enter your driver's license number. If you do not have a driver's license number, enter the last four numbers of your social security number. If you do not have a driver's license number or a social security number, an identification number will be assigned to you.

7. Choice of Party. You must register with a party if you want to take part in that party's primary election, caucus, or convention (unless you request the ballot of a party which allows independents to vote)

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Leave blank.

9. Signature. To register in West Virginia you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- live in West Virginia at the above address
- be 18 years old, or to vote in the primary be 17 years old and turning 18 before the general election

- not be under conviction, probation, or parole for a felony, treason or election bribery
- not have been judged "mentally incompetent" in a court of competent jurisdiction

Mailing address:

Secretary of State
Building 1, Suite 157-K
1900 Kanawha Blvd. East
Charleston, WV 25305-0770

Wisconsin

Updated: 08-05-2013

Registration Deadline —

Postmarked at least twenty days before the election; or completed in the office of the town, village, or city clerk up to 5:00 pm or the close of business whichever is later, on the Friday before the election; or completed at the polling place on Election Day

6. ID Number. Provide your driver license or DOT-issued ID card number. If you do not have a current and valid DOT-issued driver license or ID card, provide the last 4 digits of your social security number

7. Choice of Party. Not required.

8. Race or Ethnic Group. Not required.

9. Signature. To register in Wisconsin you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- be a resident of Wisconsin and have resided at the registration address for at least 28 days.
- be 18 years old
- not have been convicted of treason, felony or bribery, or if you have, your civil rights have been restored
- not have been found by a court to be incapable of understanding the objective of the electoral process

State Instructions

- not make or benefit from a bet or wage depending on the result of an election
- not have voted at any other location, if registering on election day

Mailing address:

Government Accountability
Board
212 East Washington Avenue,
Third Floor
P.O. Box 7984
Madison, WI 53707-7984

Wyoming

Updated: 03-01-2006

Wyoming by law, cannot accept
this form unless State law is
changed.

Exhibit 1

FORTIETH CONGRESS. SEAS. II. CH. 69, 70. 1868.

73

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S., }
June 20, 1868.

Arkansas.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }
June 22, 1868.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to Representation in Congress.* June 25, 1868.

WHEREAS the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government which are republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State, who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition: that the first and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and that the general assembly of said State by solemn public act shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

Preamble.
1867, ch. 152.
Vol. xiv. p. 428.
Ante, pp. 2, 14,
41.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to be admitted to representation in Congress, when, &c.
Conditions.
Constitutions not to be so changed as, &c.

What alterations may be made.
Further condition to the admission of Georgia.

First meeting
of the legisla-
tures of such
States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the day fixed for the first meeting of the legislature of either of said States by the constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

First section
of this act when
to take effect as
to other States;

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall, by its legislature, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and as to the State of Georgia when it shall in addition give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State, by section three of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the legislature of either of said States to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

when as to
Georgia.

Proceedings
thereupon.

Who not eli-
gible to office.

Duty of Presi-
dent as to pro-
claiming ratifi-
cation, &c.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., }
June 25, 1868.

The President of the United States, having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDWD. McPHERSON,

Clerk H. R. U. S.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }
June 25, 1868.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,

Secretary of the Senate.

Exhibit 3

Groups Seek Clarity on Felons' Voting Rights in Arizona

The Arizona Secretary of State's Office has begun revising its website and may also change its forms to make clear that first-time felons automatically get their voting rights restored when they complete their sentences.

Feb. 10, 2018, at 2:56 p.m.

AP

PHOENIX (AP) — The [Arizona](#) Secretary of State's Office has begun revising its website and may also change its forms to make clear that first-time felons automatically get their voting rights restored when they complete their sentences, including paying any fines and restitution.

The Campaign Legal Center found that the automatic process wasn't clear on forms, which misleadingly implied that first-time felons had to go through a process that by law only applies to people with more than one felony conviction, the Arizona Capitol Times reported Wednesday.

In a letter to Secretary of State Michele Reagan, the advocacy group noted the state's website also did not provide any information about automatic restoration for first-time felons.

"The inaccurate or misleading information on these forms assuredly leads many citizens of Arizona not to exercise their constitutionally protected right to vote," the group told Reagan.

The group is looking at other states' voter registration forms to ensure they display adequate information, said Danielle Lang, an attorney with the center.

Already it has found six states, including Arizona, that have issues with their forms.

Currently, the form in Arizona reads that people cannot register to vote in the state if they "have been convicted of a felony and have not yet had civil rights restored." It doesn't elaborate on the distinction between a first-time felon and a repeating offender.

Incomplete information can violate the National Voter Registration Act, which requires that forms accurately inform people of their voting rights.

"If you have the right to vote, you shouldn't have to consult a lawyer to find out about it," Lang said.

Given that there are so many forms out in the community that have already been paid for, Reagan's spokesman Matt Roberts said it's unlikely Reagan will want to throw all of those out.

Information from: Arizona Capitol Times, <http://www.arizonacapitoltimes.com>

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Delaware changing voter registration forms amid legality concerns

Scott Goss, The News Journal Published 10:00 p.m. ET Feb. 2, 2018 | Updated 10:06 p.m. ET Feb. 2, 2018



(Photo: JASON MINTO/THE NEWS JOURNAL)

Delaware's top election official is vowing to update the state's voter registration forms amid claims those documents are in violation of federal law and could be disenfranchising thousands of potential voters.

The nonpartisan voter advocacy group [Campaign Legal Center](http://www.campaignlegalcenter.org/) (<http://www.campaignlegalcenter.org/>), based in Washington D.C., brought the irregularities to the state's attention on Wednesday after conducting a survey of the voter registration forms used by all 50 states.

The group found that the federal voter registration form for Delaware contains outdated information about felons' eligibility to cast ballots in state elections.

Both the state registration form and the Election Department's website direct potential voters to determine their eligibility by reading the Delaware Constitution.

RELATED: [Senate Minority Leader Gary Simpson to retire](#) (</story/news/politics/2018/02/02/senate-minority-leader-gary-simpson-retire/300857002/>)

STORY: [Groups cheer new sexual harassment policy for Delaware legislators](#) (</story/news/politics/2018/01/30/groups-cheer-new-sexual-harassment-policy-delaware-legislators/1074349001/>)

"How are people supposed to know if they are eligible to vote if the most basic materials provided by the state don't tell them?" asked Danielle Lang, senior legal counsel with the Campaign Legal Center. "You shouldn't need a lawyer to figure out if you can vote."

Delaware Election Commissioner Elaine Manlove said she responded to the group's concerns immediately.

"They are correct," she told The News Journal. "And we will be acting on every one of their recommendations."

The issue centers on two major changes made to Delaware's voter eligibility laws in recent years.

A 2013 [amendment to the state constitution](http://legis.delaware.gov/BillDetail?LegislationId=22921) (<http://legis.delaware.gov/BillDetail?LegislationId=22921>) allowed most felons in the state to cast a ballot immediately after being released from prison, repealing what previously had been a five-year window. [The General Assembly in 2016](#) (</story/news/politics/2016/05/10/felon-voting-bill/84192946/>), then allowed felons to vote before they pay off all their court-mandated fines and fees.

But you would never know those changes occurred by looking at the forms Delaware residents must fill out to become registered voters.

The National Mail Voter Registration Form (<https://www.eac.gov/voters/national-mail-voter-registration-form/>) – a federally maintained, universal voter registration document that contains the rules and regulations for every state – still tells ex-convicts in Delaware that their fines and prison sentences must be completed five years before they can apply to vote.

In reality, those rights are now restored automatically.

The state registration form (<https://elections.delaware.gov/pubs/stateform.pdf>), meanwhile, says someone "may register to vote" if they are "an ex-felon who meets the requirements as specified by law according to 15 Del. C. Chapter 61."

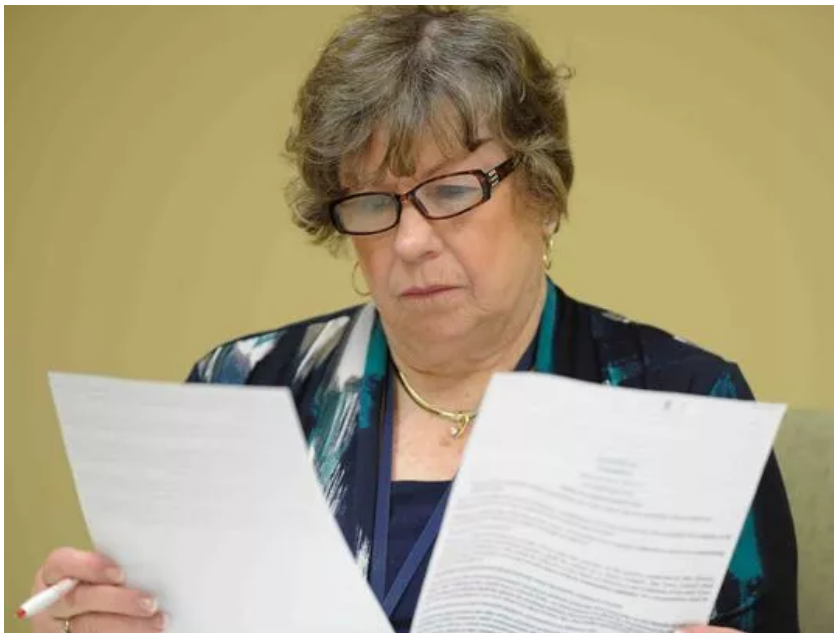
The frequently-asked-questions section of the Election Department's website (<https://elections.delaware.gov/voter/votereg.shtml>) does not even go that far. It simply states a person convicted of a felony may register so long as they were not charged with "a disqualifying felony as defined in the Delaware Constitution."

Those felonies include murder or manslaughter, except vehicular homicide; felonies involving bribery, improper influence and abuse of office; or felonies that constitute a sexual offense.

According to the Campaign Legal Center, the lack of basic, accurate information on Delaware's registration forms could constitute a violation of the 1993 National Voter Registration Act, which requires states to inform residents of voter eligibility requirements and make sure the national form is up to date.

It also could have convinced thousands of people who served prison time that they do not have the right to vote. Estimates in 2013 put that population at about 28,000 people, about 45 percent of whom are black.

[Buy Photo](#)



Delaware Elections Commissioner Elaine Manlove said she plans to update the state's voter registration forms after a voter advocacy group raised concerns about their accuracy and legality. (Photo: JASON MINTO/THE NEWS JOURNAL)

Manlove said she is unsure why the voter registration documents were not updated after the General Assembly passed two new voter eligibility laws in the past five years.

"I think maybe we thought our process didn't change, or we just didn't think about it at all," she said.

The issues raised by the Campaign Legal Center also took some of the state's leading voter rights advocates by surprise.

"I'm very disheartened," said state Sen. Margaret Rose Henry, D-Wilmington, who sponsored both the 2013 and 2016 bills. "So many people are being disenfranchised across the country in very sneaky ways. That's not the intent here in Delaware."

Kathleen MacRae, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Delaware, said she is grateful to the Campaign Legal Center for pointing out these issues.

Delaware is not alone in providing deficient voter registration forms, Lang said. Her group this week sent out letters to five other states with similar issues: Arizona, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada and Tennessee.

As of Friday, only Delaware had responded, she said.

"We are very encouraged to have gotten Elaine Manlove's response so quickly and have it unequivocally state that changes will be made," Lang said. "Our expectation is these changes will be put into effect in the next 30 days so new forms are in place well before the upcoming election."

Contact reporter Scott Goss at (302) 324-2281, sgoss@delawareonline.com or on Twitter @ScottGossDel.

Read or Share this story: <https://www.delawareonline.com/story/news/politics/2018/02/03/delaware-changing-voter-registration-forms-amid-legality-concerns/300159002/>

State forms for the 2018 election will be \$19.99 for a year

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Attorneys suspect tens of thousands of Nevadans wrongly stripped of right to vote

James DeHaven, JDeHaven@rgj.com Published 10:10 a.m. PT March 8, 2018

D.C.-based voting rights group calls on state to fix 'misleading' voter forms



(Photo: Erik Verduzco, AP)

Nevadans with a past criminal conviction may be deprived of their right to vote by confusing and likely illegal language on voter registration forms, according to a January letter from voting rights attorneys to Nevada Secretary of State Barbara Cegavske.

Letter co-authors at the Campaign Legal Center, a Washington D.C.-based nonprofit focused on election law, said the wording on Nevada's voter sign-up sheets could lead residents with a past conviction to think they're not eligible to vote.

[Read the full letter here.](https://www.scribd.com/document/373251760/CLC-Letter-to-NV-Secretary-Cegavske-1-31-18-1) ([https://www.scribd.com/document/373251760/CLC-Letter-to-NV-Secretary-](https://www.scribd.com/document/373251760/CLC-Letter-to-NV-Secretary-Cegavske-1-31-18-1)

Cegavske-1-31-18-1)

In fact, first-time non-violent felony offenders in Nevada are automatically allowed to register at the end of their sentence. Only those convicted of two felonies, or one or more violent felonies, are barred from voting in the state.

Yet Nevada's current voter forms require applicants to state they are "not laboring under any felony conviction or other loss of civil rights that would make it unlawful for me to vote."

More: [Native American tribes to sue Nevada over voter disenfranchisement](https://www.scribd.com/document/373251760/CLC-Letter-to-NV-Secretary-Cegavske-1-31-18-1) (/story/news/politics/2016/09/06/native-american-tribes-sue-nevada-over-voter-disenfranchisement/89923454/)

Related: [UPDATE: Judge rules partially in favor of tribes in federal suit](https://www.scribd.com/document/373251760/CLC-Letter-to-NV-Secretary-Cegavske-1-31-18-1) (/story/news/politics/2016/10/07/tribe-says-they-have-enough-registered-voters-require-polling-site/91733818/)

"The most sensible reading of this sentence, without more information, is that any felony conviction makes it unlawful for a citizen to vote," attorneys wrote in their Jan. 31 letter (<https://www.scribd.com/document/373251760/CLC-Letter-to-NV-Secretary-Cegavske-1-31-18-1>) to Cegavske. "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."

The letter goes on to say that information on the forms likely violates provisions of the 1993 National Voter Registration Act, better known as the Motor Voter Act, which requires that forms accurately inform voters of state eligibility requirements.

Attorneys urged Cegavske, who is up for re-election this year, to update the documents and change information on the Secretary of State's website to clarify who is eligible to vote.

Spokeswoman Jennifer Russell said the Secretary of State's office plans to make the suggested changes and update its website with more detailed voting rights information.

Russell did not say when the office will make the revisions, nor did she respond to further questions about what they would look like.

This isn't the first time Cegavske's office has faced questions over voter disenfranchisement.

In March 2017, her office paid out \$20,000 to help settle (</story/news/politics/2017/03/08/tribal-voting-rights-case-settled-washoe-county-pays-most/98903434/>) a federal lawsuit filed by two Native American tribes in Northern Nevada that said they were denied voter registration sites and polling places on tribal lands.

Danielle Lang, senior legal counsel at the Campaign Legal Center, did not rule out similar legal action if Nevada doesn't make promised changes to its voter registration forms.

"CLC will consider legal options, including litigation, if an official refuses to make the necessary changes," Lang wrote in an email to the Reno Gazette Journal. "We have raised a similar allegation in our ongoing Alabama felony disenfranchisement lawsuit. The court has not yet ruled on that claim."

Lang figures tens of thousands of Nevadans with past convictions are eligible to vote, but probably don't know it.

An October 2016 study (<https://felonvoting.procon.org/view.resource.php?resourceID=000287>) from the Sentencing Project, a nonpartisan criminal justice advocacy group, estimated Nevada was home to more than 89,000 disenfranchised ex-felons. That's about 4 percent of the state's voting population — the ninth-highest percentage of disenfranchised voters in the nation.

Study authors found many of those deprived of the vote had already served a felony prison sentence, including a disproportionate number of African Americans. They report that one in 13 black, voting-age Americans had lost the vote thanks to felony disenfranchisement laws, a rate more than four times higher than that of non-African Americans.

Read the full letter:



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: nselect@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.

1411 K ST. NW, SUITE 1400 / WASHINGTON, DC 20005 / CAMPAIGNLEGALCENTER.ORG

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

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Federal form gives incorrect info on felon voting rights in Nebraska

By Emily Nitcher / World-Herald Bureau Feb 26, 2018

LINCOLN — A federal voter registration form incorrectly instructs potential voters that no felons can vote in Nebraska.

But, under state law, voting rights are automatically restored two years after felons complete their sentences. The Nebraska Legislature changed the law in 2005.

The inaccurate instructions on the National Voter Registration Form were pointed out by the nonpartisan voter advocacy group Campaign Legal Center in a letter to Nebraska Secretary of State John Gale last month.

The instructions on the form say that to register to vote in Nebraska, one must “not have been convicted of a felony, or if convicted, have had your civil rights restored.”

Nebraska updated its state registration forms to reflect the 2005 law change. The information also is correct on the state’s online voter registration portal and on Department of Motor Vehicles voter registration forms.

However, the Campaign Legal Center told Gale that it’s up to each state to inform the Election Assistance Commission about changes in law so the federal instructions can be updated.

Gale said he thought his office had asked that the changes be made and was surprised to learn of the problem. Gale said there has been turnover in his office since 2005, so it’s difficult to know what happened.

Gale said he's grateful to learn of the error, and his office has started work to get the form corrected. He said no one had pointed out that the form was wrong since the law was changed more than a decade ago.

Gale said he can't say no one was using the federal form, but he doesn't think people were misled. He said his office has worked hard to make sure people know about the change in voting laws for felons.

Danielle Lang, senior legal counsel for Campaign Legal Center, said the federal forms are often used by groups looking to help people register to vote because it has instructions for every state.

The form, she said, is also available on the Internet when people seek information on voter registration.

Nebraska isn't the only state with inaccurate instructions on the federal form. Lang said that so far her organization has sent letters to six states, including Nebraska, about inaccurate instructions as part of nationwide survey of voting access.

In most cases, she said, an administrative error was the cause.

The forms would have to be updated again if a bill introduced by State Sen. Justin Wayne of Omaha becomes law.

Wayne has introduced Legislative Bill 1027, which eliminates the two-year waiting period and restores felon voting rights once a prison sentence or probation is completed.

Wayne also sought to eliminate the two-year waiting period last year. The bill was approved by the Legislature but vetoed by Gov. Pete Ricketts. A vote to override the veto came up seven votes short.

Emily Nitcher

Emily is part of The World-Herald's team covering the Legislature in Lincoln. Follow her on Twitter @emily_nitcher. Phone: 402-473-9581.

Exhibit 4

STATE OF DELAWARE

VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION and ELIGIBILITY AFFIDAVITControl
Number:☐ **YES** ☐ **NO** I am a citizen of the United States. If NO, do not continue.☐ I do not want to register to vote at this time.

Last Name			First Name			Middle Name			Suffix
Date of Birth Month Day Year		DE Drivers License or ID # (See back)		Social Security Number (See back)		Telephone Number (optional)		Political Party Affiliation	
House #	Street Name			Apt/Lot/Unit #		Development			
City/Town			State DE	Zip Code	County	School District			
Email address (optional)									
Mailing Address if different than above									

COMPLETE THIS SECTION IF YOU ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE ANYWHERE ELSE

Previous name/maiden name
Previous Address
Previous City, County, State, Zip Code

OATH

I hereby swear or affirm that I am a citizen of the United States, I am a permanent resident of the State of Delaware at the address given above, I am or will be 18 years of age on or before Election Day and all of the information given above that was provided by me is true and correct to best of my knowledge, I hereby authorize cancellation of any previous registration.

Applicant's Signature

Date Completed

=====

FOR DEPARTMENT, AGENCY, OR POLLING PLACE USE ONLY

Agency Representative Signature(s)								
ED	RD	New	Transfer	Name Change	Party Change	Other County	Source	Application Date
Remarks								

Look on the back for information about registering to vote.

- This form has two purposes: for use by citizens to register to vote and to update their registration information.
- You may register to vote if you are: a United States Citizen; a permanent resident of Delaware; at least 18 years old on the date of the next General Election; not adjudged to be mentally incompetent; or an ex-felon who meets the requirements as specified by law according to 15 Del C. Chapter 61. If you indicate that you are not a citizen or fail to answer that question, your application will be rejected.
- If you register to vote even though you know you are not eligible, you can be fined between \$50.00 - \$200.00 or imprisoned for 30 days to two years, or both.
- The office at which you submit this application will remain confidential except as provided by law.
- The information that you provide on this application, with the exception of your Social Security Number, is public information.
- The fact that you have declined to register will remain confidential except as provided by law.
- We ask you to provide a valid Delaware Driver's License number or Delaware ID Number. If you have neither, we ask you to provide a Social Security Number.
- If you are submitting this application by mail and it is the first time you have registered in Delaware, you must submit with this application, a copy of a current and valid photo identification or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or other government document that shows your name and address. If you do not provide required identification documentation, you must provide it the first time you vote in a federal election.
- Disclosure of your telephone number is voluntary.
- You should receive a polling place card once your application has been accepted. You will be notified by mail if your application is rejected. If you do not receive the card or other notification in three-four weeks, please contact the Department of Elections for your county.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Disclosure of your driver's license number, ID number or your Social Security Number is requested so that each individual who is registered to vote is identifiable in an accurate and efficient manner. If you do not have a valid driver's license number, ID number or a Social Security Number, you will be assigned a nine (9) digit identifying number during the processing of your registration.

Your driver's license number, ID number or your Social Security Number are used as necessary for administrative purposes only relating to voting, including identifying you as a registered voter, insuring no individual is registered in more than one place, verifying addresses, verifying voting districts, and may be used for any other lawful purpose. The registration application containing your driver's license number, ID number or your Social Security Number will become part of the registration records of your county.

State of Delaware

All-In-One Form to Register to Vote or Update Your Information

Use this form to register to vote for the first time, or to update your name, address and/or political party affiliation if you are already registered.

Print clearly in blue or black ink.

1. Who are you?

I am a citizen of the United States.
If NO, do not continue.

- ☐ YES ☐ NO
☐ I do not want to register to vote at this time.

Last name	Suffix (Jr., II)		
First name	Birth date (MM/DD/YYYY)	/	/
Middle name	DE drivers license or ID # (see back)		
Social Security Number (see back)	Political party affiliation		

2. What is your CURRENT address?

Street address			
Apt/Lot/Unit #	Development		
City/Town	State	DE	Zip Code
County	School district		
Mailing address if different than above			

3. How can your election office contact you if it needs clarification about your application?

Telephone number (optional)	Email address (optional)
--------------------------------	-----------------------------

4. Complete this section if you are registered to vote anywhere else.

Previous name/maiden name
Previous address
Previous city, county, state, zip code

5. You must read and sign this statement.

I hereby swear or affirm that:

- I am a citizen of the United States,
- I am a permanent resident of the State of Delaware at the address given above,
- I will be 18 years old on or before the date of the next General Election, and
- All of the information about me on this form is true and correct to best of my knowledge.
- I hereby authorize cancellation of any previous registration.

Sign here X

Today's date
(MM/DD/YYYY)

This information is for official use only. Any unauthorized release may be punishable by law

Previous editions are obsolete.

VRFM007 v2.0 2/19/2018

FOR DEPARTMENT, AGENCY, OR POLLING PLACE USE ONLY

Agency Representative Signature(s)								
ED	RD	New	Transfer	Name Change	Party Change	Other County	Source	Application Date
Remarks							Control #	

Look on the back for information about registering to vote.

- You can register to vote or update your name, address or political party affiliation at <https://ivote.de.gov/>.
- You may register to vote in Delaware if you:
 - Are a citizen of the United States, AND
 - Are a resident of Delaware (Delaware is your home), AND
 - Will be 18 years old on or before the date of the next General Election.

You may **not** register to vote in Delaware if you:

- Have been adjudged mentally incompetent. Adjudged mentally incompetent refers to a specific finding in a judicial guardianship or equivalent proceeding, based on clear and convincing evidence that the individual has a severe cognitive impairment which precludes exercise of basic voting judgment; OR
- Were convicted of a felony and have not completed your sentence, OR
- Were convicted of a disqualifying* felony and have not been pardoned.

*List of Disqualifying Felonies:

- Murder or manslaughter, (except vehicular homicide);
 - Any felony constituting an offense against public administration involving bribery or improper influence or abuse of office, or any like offense under the laws of any state or local jurisdiction, or of the United States, or of the District of Columbia; or
 - Any felony constituting a sexual offense, or any like offense under the laws of any state or local jurisdiction or of the United States or of the District of Columbia.
- If you indicate that you are not a citizen or fail to answer that question, your application will be rejected.
 - If you register to vote even though you know you are not eligible, you can be fined between \$50.00 - \$200.00 or imprisoned for 30 days to two years, or both.
 - The office at which you submit this application will remain confidential except as provided by law.
 - The information that you provide on this application is public information, **EXCEPT** your Social Security Number, telephone number, date of birth, email address, and drivers' license/state identification card number.
 - The fact that you have declined to register will remain confidential except as provided by law.
 - Please provide a valid Delaware Driver's License number, Delaware Identification Card number. If you have neither, please provide a full Social Security Number.
 - If you are submitting this application by mail and it is the first time you have registered in Delaware, you must submit with this application, a copy of a current and valid photo identification or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or other government document that shows your name and address. If you do not provide required identification documentation, you must provide it the first time you vote in a federal election.
 - Disclosure of your telephone number and email address is voluntary.
 - You should receive a polling place card once your application has been accepted. You will be notified by mail if your application is rejected. If you do not receive the card or other notification within 10 business days, please contact the Department of Elections Office for your county.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Disclosure of your driver's license number, ID number or your Social Security Number is requested so that each individual who is registered to vote is identifiable in an accurate and efficient manner. If you do not have a valid driver's license number, ID number or a Social Security Number, you will be assigned a nine (9) digit identifying number during the processing of your registration.

Your driver's license number, ID number or your Social Security Number are used as necessary for administrative purposes only relating to voting, including identifying you as a registered voter, insuring no individual is registered in more than one place, verifying addresses, verifying voting districts, and may be used for any other lawful purpose. The registration application containing your driver's license number, ID number or your Social Security Number will become part of the registration records of your county.

[HTTPS://IVOTE.DE.GOV](https://ivote.de.gov)

STATE ELECTION COMMISSIONER
905 S GOVERNORS AVE STE 170
DOVER DE 19904
PHONE: (302) 739-4277

NEW CASTLE COUNTY OFFICE
CARVEL STATE OFFICE BLDG
820 N FRENCH ST STE 400
WILMINGTON DE 19801
PHONE: (302) 577-3464

KENT COUNTY OFFICE
100 ENTERPRISE PL STE 5
DOVER DE 19904
PHONE: (302) 739-4498

SUSSEX COUNTY OFFICE
119 N RACE ST
PO BOX 457
GEORGETOWN DE 19947
PHONE: (302) 856-5367

Exhibit 5

Eligibility **1** * Are you a citizen of the United States? ☐ Yes ☐ No **If you answered "No", do not complete this form.**

Name **2** _____
* Last Name * First Name Middle Name Suffix

Identification **3** Provide your birth date and your identification information.

Remember to write your birth date below.

MM
DD
YYYY

☐ I have a valid CO Driver's License or ID card.
Write that number here: _____ - _____ - _____
☐ I do not have a CO Driver's License or ID card.
Write the last four digits of your SSN here: X X X - X X - _____
☐ I do not have a Colorado Driver's License, ID card, or a Social Security Number.

The address where you live **4**

* Address (no P.O. Boxes)
CO
State * Zip Code Colorado County

Unit Number
* City or Town

☐ I am homeless. This is a location I regularly return to. I have also provided a mailing address in Section 5.

The address where you receive mail **5**

☐ Same as above

Address

City or Town State Zip Code

The address to mail your ballot **6** The County will mail your ballot here until you say otherwise.

☐ Same as above

Address

City or Town State Zip Code

Political affiliation **7a or 7b** Choose only 7a or 7b

7a I would like to be a member of the following political party:

☐ American Constitution
☐ Democratic
☐ Green
☐ Libertarian
☐ Republican
☐ Unity

7b ☐ I would like to be Unaffiliated, but I want to receive the following party's ballot in the next primary election:

☐ All Major Parties' Ballots
☐ American Constitution
☐ Democratic
☐ Green
☐ Libertarian
☐ Republican
☐ Unity

Updating a current record? **8** If so, you must provide the applicable changes here.

☐ I am not updating a current record
☐ I am no longer overseas
☐ I am no longer absent from Colorado due to military service

Previous home address

Previous mailing address

Previous legal name

Previous party affiliation

Declaration **9**

Warning: It is a Class 1 misdemeanor to swear or affirm falsely as to your qualifications to vote.

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.

* Signature or mark

If you are unable to sign, you must make a mark and have the mark witnessed by another person.

* Date

Witness Signature

Date

Optional information **10**

Phone number with area code

I want to receive election information by email:
(You will not receive a ballot by email)

Gender Identity

Email address

☐ I would like to be an election judge

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?

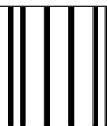
Contact your county clerk and recorder. You can find a list with contact information at www.govotecolorado.com.

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

Fold on line and seal before mailing

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 4511 AUSTIN, TX

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

**SECRETARY OF STATE
ELECTIONS DIVISION
PO BOX 12887
AUSTIN TX 78711-9972**

*Fold on line and seal before mailing*

Qualifications

- You must register to vote in the county in which you reside.
- You must be a citizen of the United States.
- You must be at least 17 years and 10 months old to register, and you must be 18 years of age by Election Day.
- You must not be finally convicted of a felony, or if you are a felon, you must have completed all of your punishment, including any term of incarceration, parole, supervision, period of probation, or you must have received a pardon.
- You must not have been determined by a final judgment of a court exercising probate jurisdiction to be totally mentally incapacitated or partially mentally incapacitated without the right to vote.

Filling out the Application

- Review the application carefully, fill it out, sign and date it and mail it to the voter registrar in your county or drop it by the Voter Registrar's office.

- All voters who register to vote in Texas must provide a Texas driver's license number or personal identification number issued by the Texas Department of Public Safety. If you don't have such a number, simply provide the last four digits of your social security number. If you don't have a social security number, you need to state that fact.
- Your voter registration will become effective 30 days after it is received or on your 18th birthday, whichever is later. Your registration must be effective on or before an election day in order to vote in that election.
- If you move to another county, you must re-register in the county of your new residence.

Please visit the Texas Secretary of State website, www.sos.state.tx.us, and for additional election information visit www.votexas.org.

Este formulario está disponible en español. Favor de llamar a su registrador de votantes local para conseguir una versión en español.

Texas Voter Registration Application

For Official Use Only

Prescribed by the Office of the Secretary of State

VR30.2011E.I3

Please complete sections by printing LEGIBLY. If you have any questions about how to fill out this application, please call your local voter registrar.

1 These Questions Must Be Completed Before Proceeding

Check one

☐

New Application

☐Change of Address, Name,
or Other Information☐

Request for a Replacement Card

Are you a United States Citizen?

☐

Yes

☐

No

Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?

☐

Yes

☐

No

If you checked 'No' in response to either of the above, do not complete this form.

Are you interested in serving as an election worker?

☐

Yes

☐

No

2 Last Name Include Suffix if any (Jr, Sr, III)	First Name	Middle Name (if any)	Former Name (if any)
3 Residence Address: Street Address and Apartment Number. If none, describe where you live. (Do not include P.O. Box, Rural Rt. or Business Address)		City	TEXAS
		County	Zip Code
4 Mailing Address: Street Address and Apartment Number. (If mail cannot be delivered to your residence address.)		City	State
			Zip Code

5 Date of Birth: (mm/dd/yyyy)	6 Gender (Optional)	7 Telephone Number (Optional) Include Area Code
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	(<input type="text"/>) <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

8 Texas Driver's License No. or Texas Personal I.D. No. (Issued by the Department of Public Safety)	If no Texas Driver's License or Personal Identification, give last 4 digits of your Social Security Number
<input type="text"/>	XXX-XX- <input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> I have not been issued a Texas Driver's License/Personal Identification Number or Social Security Number.	

9 I understand that giving false information to procure a voter registration is perjury, and a crime under state and federal law. Conviction of this crime may result in imprisonment up to 180 days, a fine up to \$2,000, or both. Please read all three statements to affirm before signing.

- I am a resident of this county and a U.S. citizen;
- I have not been finally convicted of a felony, or if a felon, I have completed all of my punishment including any term of incarceration, parole, supervision, period of probation, or I have been pardoned; and
- I have not been determined by a final judgment of a court exercising probate jurisdiction to be totally mentally incapacitated or partially mentally incapacitated without the right to vote.

XDate / /

Signature of Applicant or Agent and Relationship to Applicant or Printed Name of Applicant if Signed by Witness and Date.

PERSONAL INFORMATION							
1	NAME Last	First	Middle Name or Initial	Gender	Birth Date	Social Security Number	
PHYSICAL STREET ADDRESS WHERE YOU LIVE NOW							
2	Street Address			Apartment, Unit, or Lot #		City Zip	
ADDRESS WHERE YOU GET YOUR MAIL (If different from above)							
3	Mailing Address			City		Zip	
4	If you are changing your name on this application, under what full name were you previously registered? Last, First, Middle				5	E-Mail Address (*optional)	
POLITICAL PARTY				DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER (optional)		POLL WORKER	
6	NOTE: You must name a major political party to vote in primary elections. ▶▶▶▶			Party	If you choose NO PARTY check this box <input type="checkbox"/>		7
				May the county clerk make this telephone number public for election purposes? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		Would you like to serve as an election day precinct worker? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
8	I hereby authorize you to cancel my previous registration in the following county and state.			City or Township		County State	
Please answer the following questions:				ATTESTATION OF QUALIFICATION			
9	Are you a citizen of the United States?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		I swear/affirm that I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of New Mexico; that I have not been denied the right to vote by a court of law by reason of mental incapacity; that I am, or will be at the time of the next election, 18 years of age; and, if I have been convicted of a felony, I have completed all conditions of parole and supervised probation, served the entirety of a sentence or have been granted a pardon by the governor. I further swear/affirm that I am authorizing cancellation of any prior registration to vote in the jurisdiction of my prior residence; and that all the information I have provided is correct.	
Will you be at least eighteen years of age on or before the next general election?				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		SIGN YOUR FULL NAME OR MARK ON THE YELLOW LINE BELOW:	
If you checked "NO" to any of the questions above, do not complete this form. If you have been convicted of a felony and are currently on parole or supervised probation, do not complete this form.				TODAY'S DATE: Month Day Year			
10	Name of person who assisted you in filling out this form:			VRA ID #			
DO NOT WRITE IN SHADED AREAS - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY							
Accepted for filing in County Registration Records				PCT.	MUN.	PRC DIST.	REP. DIST.
Date County Clerk Filing Clerk							

IN ORDER TO PROCESS YOUR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
YOU MUST COMPLETE AND SIGN THIS APPLICATION.

YOU WILL RECEIVE CONFIRMATION BY MAIL OF YOUR REGISTRATION
FROM THE COUNTY CLERK

*PRIVACY NOTICE

Your Social Security number and date of birth are required to register to vote. Pursuant to New Mexico law, the secretary of state, county clerk or any other registration agent shall not release to the public a voter's social security number or date of birth. A person who unlawfully copies, conveys, or uses information from a certificate of registration is guilty of a fourth degree felony. See NMSA, 1978 § 1-4-5 and NMSA, 1978, 1-4-5.4.

Per NMSA 1978 § 1-5-14(D) voter files provided to the public shall not include email address.

USE THIS AREA ONLY IF YOU LIVE AT A RESIDENCE WITH NO PHYSICAL ADDRESS.

If the address where you live ("Physical Address") is one of the following:

- a rural address
- a non-street address
- a non-traditional place

In the space provided to the right, you must draw a map of where you live in relation to local landmarks, such as roads, schools, churches, stores, etc.

This will help your county clerk to determine your correct voting precinct.

Also in the space below "RURAL ADDRESS DESCRIPTION", please describe the following:

- the actual number of the state or county road on which your residence is located, and on which side of the road it sits (east, west, north, south);
- the number of the nearest state roads that cross your road (in both directions from either side of your home), or the names of the identifiable landmarks;
- the distance and direction you would travel from home to reach each of these roads;
- the distance you would travel to reach your home if you live on a private road that is an extension of a public road (please note at which end of the public road your road begins east, west, north or south).

EXAMPLE RD 678, north side, 1 mile east of RD 615

- OR -

RD 743, west side, 1 mile north of Smith's store and 4 miles south of RD 698

- any county issued rural address assigned to your physical residence where you live now:

EXAMPLE 3251 CR W Grady, NM 88120

This address may also be used in Block 2 "PHYSICAL ADDRESS WHERE YOU LIVE NOW" on the reverse of this form.

MAP

N
W + E
S

RURAL ADDRESS DESCRIPTION

Exhibit 6

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If you checked 'NO' in response to either of these questions, DO NOT complete this form.					Check One: <input type="checkbox"/> New Registration (Check above if moving from one county to another) <input type="checkbox"/> Address or name change within the same county					
NAME	Last				First				MI	Suffix
SEX	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	RACE	Black/African American Asian Hispanic Native American Other Specify						SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER **	
	Female <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/>						
ADDRESS WHERE YOU LIVE (Physical Address)	Street				Apt Number				Inside City Limits Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
	City				State	Zip Code		Would you like to be a poll worker? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
MAILING ADDRESS (if different from above)	Street or Post Office Box									
	City				State	Zip Code				
BIRTHDATE	Month	Day	Year		PHONE #	Home ()		Work ()		
PREVIOUS REGISTRATION/NAME	Precinct		County		State		Previous Name			

Voter Declaration – (read and sign below)

I swear or affirm that:

- I am a citizen of the United States of America
- I will be 18 years of age on or before Election Day
- I am a resident of South Carolina, this county and precinct
- I am not under a court order declaring me mentally incompetent
- I am not confined in any public prison resulting from a conviction of a crime
- I have never been convicted of a felony or offense against the election laws OR if previously convicted, I have served my entire sentence, including probation or parole, or I have received a pardon for the conviction
- the address listed above is my only legal place of residence, and I claim no other place as my legal residence

If you do not have a street name or number, draw a diagram of the area in which you live. Show your house in relation to local landmarks such as schools, churches, stores, etc. Be sure to label the streets or roads.

Attach ID Here

Signature

Date of Application

Whoever shall, willfully and knowingly, swear (or affirm) falsely in taking any oath required by law shall be guilty of perjury and, on conviction, incur the pains and penalties of the offense.

ID Required: If you are registering for the first time in this county, you **must** attach a copy of a current valid photo ID **or** a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck or other government document that shows your name and address in this county. If you do not provide this identification now, you will be required to provide this information when you vote. Voters who are age 65 and over, voters with disabilities, members of the U.S. Uniformed Services or Merchant Marines and their families, and U.S. Citizens residing outside the U.S. are exempt from this requirement.

☐ Check here if you are exempt.

** Social Security Number is required by the S.C. Code of Laws 7-5-170. This number is used for internal purposes only and eliminates multiple registrations by a single individual. Your Social Security Number is not released to any unauthorized individual.

For Voter Registration Board Use Only

scVOTES.org

☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved by _____ (Member, Voter Registration Board) Date _____

Exhibit 7

- You can use this form to: register to vote in Mississippi or change your name and/or address.
- If you are registering for the first time in Mississippi and DO NOT have a Mississippi driver's license or social security number, you must send with this application a copy of a current and valid photo ID or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or other government document that shows your name and address in this county.
- An application for voter registration must be postmarked or hand delivered to the Circuit Clerk's Office located in the county of your voting residence no later than 30 days before an election.
- You may not register to vote if you have been convicted in a Mississippi state court of any of the following crimes: voter fraud, murder, rape, bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretense, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, bigamy, armed robbery, extortion, felony bad check, felony shoplifting, larceny, receiving stolen property, robbery, timber larceny, unlawful taking of a motor vehicle, statutory rape, carjacking or larceny under lease or rental agreement.
- If you live in an area without house numbers or street names, please include a drawing of your location to enable us to identify your appropriate voting precinct.
- Photo ID Required to Vote: You will be required to present an acceptable form of photo identification when you vote at your polling place on Election Day or by absentee ballot in your Circuit Clerk's Office, unless exempted by law. For more information, go to www.MSVoterID.ms.gov or call (844) 678-6837.

Check One: <input type="checkbox"/> New Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information	Are you a citizen of the United States of America? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
	Will you be 18 years of age on or before Election Day? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
	NOTE: If you checked 'No' in response to either of these questions, DO NOT complete this form. Would you like to serve as an Election Day poll worker? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
Name	Last Name		First Name		MI	Suffix
Physical Home Address (Where you live)	Number and Street/Road/Dorm/Apt #					
	City		County		State: MS	Zip
Mailing Address (If different from above)	Street or Post Office Box					
	City		County		State:	Zip
Date of Birth	Month	Day	Year	MS Driver's License Number or Last 4 Digits of your Social Security Number _____ or _____		
Phone #	Home ()	Work ()				
Previous Registration	Name			Address		
	City		County		State:	Zip

VOTER DECLARATION- Read and Sign

I swear/affirm, under penalty of perjury, that:

- I am a U.S. citizen.
- I will be 18 years of age on or before the next general Election Day.
- I am a resident of Mississippi, this county and this city for at least 30 days.
- I have not been adjudicated as mentally incompetent.
- I have never been convicted of voter fraud or any other disenfranchising crime OR, if convicted, I have had my voting rights restored as required by law.
- The address listed above is my legal place of residence.

WARNING: Giving false information to register to vote is a felony punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both. Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-17.

X _____
Signature (or mark) of applicant

Date: _____

X _____
If applicant is unable to sign, the person who assisted the applicant

Date: _____

Address

Postage
Required
Post Office will
not deliver
without proper
postage.

FROM: _____

TO: County Circuit Clerk

ADAMS COUNTY
115 S. Wall Street
Natchez, MS 39120

ALCORN COUNTY
P.O. Box 430
Corinth, MS 38835

AMITE COUNTY
P.O. Box 312
Liberty, MS 39645

ATTALA COUNTY
100 Courthouse, Ste. 1
Kosciusko, MS 39090

BENTON COUNTY
P.O. Box 262
Ashland, MS 38603

BOLIVAR COUNTY
P.O. Box 670
Cleveland, MS 38732

CALHOUN COUNTY
P.O. Box 25
Pittsboro, MS 38951

CARROLL COUNTY
P.O. Box 6
Vaiden, MS 39176

CHICKASAW COUNTY
1 Pinson Square, Rm. 2
Houston, MS 38851

CHOCTAW COUNTY
P.O. Box 34
Ackerman, MS 39735

CLAIBORNE COUNTY
P.O. Box 549
Port Gibson, MS 39150

CLARKE COUNTY
P.O. Box 216
Quitman, MS 39355

CLAY COUNTY
P.O. Box 364
West Point, MS 39773

COAHOMA COUNTY
P.O. Drawer 849
Clarksdale, MS 38614

COPIAH COUNTY
P.O. Box 467
Hazlehurst, MS 39083

COVINGTON COUNTY
P.O. Box 667
Collins, MS 39428

DESOTO COUNTY
2535 Hwy. 51 S., Rm. 201
Hernando, MS 38632

FORREST COUNTY
P.O. Box 992
Hattiesburg, MS 39403

FRANKLIN COUNTY
P.O. Box 267
Meadville, MS 39653

GEORGE COUNTY
355 Cox Street, Ste. C
Lucedale, MS 39452

GREENE COUNTY
P.O. Box 310
Leakesville, MS 39451

GRENADA COUNTY
P.O. Box 1517
Grenada, MS 38902

HANCOCK COUNTY
152 Main Street, Ste. B
Bay St. Louis, MS 39520

HARRISON COUNTY
P.O. Box 998
Gulfport, MS 39502

HINDS COUNTY
P.O. Box 327
Jackson, MS 39205

HOLMES COUNTY
P.O. Box 718
Lexington, MS 39095

HUMPHREYS COUNTY
P.O. Box 696
Belzoni, MS 39038

ISSAQUENA COUNTY
P.O. Box 27
Mayersville, MS 39113

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
201 W. Main Street
Fulton, MS 38843

JACKSON COUNTY
P.O. Box 998
Pascagoula, MS 39568

JASPER COUNTY
P.O. Box 447
Bay Springs, MS 39422

JEFFERSON COUNTY
P.O. Box 305
Fayette, MS 39069

JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY
P.O. Box 1090
Prentiss, MS 39474

JONES COUNTY
P.O. Box 1336
Laurel, MS 39441

KEMPER COUNTY
P.O. Box 130
De Kalb, MS 39328

LAFAYETTE COUNTY
1 Courthouse Sq., Ste. 101
Oxford, MS 38655

LAMAR COUNTY
P.O. Box 369
Purvis, MS 39475

LAUDERDALE COUNTY
P.O. Box 1005
Meridian, MS 39302

LAWRENCE COUNTY
P.O. Box 1249
Monticello, MS 39654

LEAKE COUNTY
P.O. Box 67
Carthage, MS 39051

LEE COUNTY
P.O. Box 762
Tupelo, MS 38802

LEFLORE COUNTY
P.O. Box 1953
Greenwood, MS 38935

LINCOLN COUNTY
301 S. First Street, Rm. 205
Brookhaven, MS 39601

LOWNDES COUNTY
P.O. Box 31
Columbus, MS 39703

MADISON COUNTY
P.O. Box 1626
Canton, MS 39046

MARION COUNTY
250 Broad Street, Ste. 1
Columbia, MS 39429

MARSHALL COUNTY
P.O. Box 459
Holly Springs, MS 38635

MONROE COUNTY
P.O. Box 843
Aberdeen, MS 39730

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
P.O. Box 765
Winona, MS 38967

NESHOBA COUNTY
401 E. Beacon Street, Ste. 110
Philadelphia, MS 39350

NEWTON COUNTY
P.O. Box 447
Decatur, MS 39327

NOXUBEE COUNTY
P.O. Box 431
Macon, MS 39341

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY
108 W. Main Street
Starkville, MS 39759

PANOLA COUNTY
P.O. Box 346
Batesville, MS 38606

PEARL RIVER COUNTY
P.O. Box 530
Poplarville, MS 39470

PERRY COUNTY
P.O. Box 198
New Augusta, MS 39462

PIKE COUNTY
P.O. Drawer 31
Magnolia, MS 39652

PONTOTOC COUNTY
P.O. Box 428
Pontotoc, MS 38863

PRENTISS COUNTY
P.O. Box 727
Booneville, MS 38829

QUITMAN COUNTY
220 Chestnut Street, Ste. 4
Marks, MS 38646

RANKIN COUNTY
P.O. Box 1599
Brandon, MS 39043

SCOTT COUNTY
P.O. Box 371
Forest, MS 39074

SHARKEY COUNTY
P.O. Box 218
Rolling Fork, MS 39159

SIMPSON COUNTY
P.O. Box 307
Mendenhall, MS 39114

SMITH COUNTY
P.O. Box 517
Raleigh, MS 39153

STONE COUNTY
323 E. Cavers Avenue
Wiggins, MS 39577

SUNFLOWER COUNTY
P.O. Box 880
Indianola, MS 38751

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY
P.O. Box 86
Charleston, MS 38921

TATE COUNTY
201 Ward Street
Senatobia, MS 38668

TIPPAH COUNTY
102-A N. Main Street
Ripley, MS 38663

TISHOMINGO COUNTY
1008 Battleground Drive,
Rm. 2014
Iuka, MS 38852

TUNICA COUNTY
P.O. Box 184
Tunica, MS 38676

UNION COUNTY
P.O. Box 298
New Albany, MS 38652

WALTHALL COUNTY
200 Ball Avenue, Ste. C
Tylertown, MS 39667

WARREN COUNTY
P.O. Box 351
Vicksburg, MS 39181

WASHINGTON COUNTY
P.O. Box 1276
Greenville, MS 38702

WAYNE COUNTY
P.O. Box 428
Waynesboro, MS 39367

WEBSTER COUNTY
P.O. Box 308
Walthall, MS 39771

WILKINSON COUNTY
P.O. Box 327
Woodville, MS 39669

WINSTON COUNTY
P.O. Drawer 785
Louisville, MS 39339

YALOBUSHA COUNTY
P.O. Box 1431
Water Valley, MS 38965

YAZOO COUNTY
P.O. Box 108
Yazoo City, MS 39194