



creating a more modern and robust
democracy for all Nebraskans.

Felon Disenfranchisement Laws by State

No restriction (can vote from prison)

- Maine
- Vermont

Can vote after release from prison

- District of Columbia
- Hawaii
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Montana
- New Hampshire
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Utah

Can vote after release from prison and finishing parole

- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- New York¹

Can vote after release from prison, finishing parole, and finishing probation

- Alaska
- Arkansas
- Delaware²
- Florida³
- Georgia
- Idaho
- Kansas
- Louisiana⁴
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Texas
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin

States with the most restrictive laws

Arizona - permanently disenfranchises people with two or more felony convictions

Nevada - permanently disenfranchises felony convictions except for first time, non-violent offenses

Wyoming - permanently disenfranchises felony convictions except for first time, non-violent offenses

Alabama - permanently disenfranchises for some, but not all, felonies

Mississippi - permanently disenfranchises for some, but not all, felonies

Nebraska - disenfranchises all felony convictions until after release from prison, finishing parole, finishing probation, then waiting an additional two years.

Iowa - disenfranchised permanently unless pardoned

Kentucky - disenfranchised permanently unless pardoned

Tennessee - disenfranchised permanently unless pardoned

Virginia - disenfranchised permanently unless pardoned

1. In 2018, Governor Andrew Cuomo used his clemency power to restore voting rights to approximately 35,000 New Yorkers under parole supervision, and vowed to continue this practice as new residents with felony convictions enter the parole system each month.

2. Delaware permanently disenfranchises murder, bribery, and sexual offenses.

3. Florida voters made this change my ballot initiative in November 2018. The policy is currently being implemented.

4. In 2018, Louisiana authorized rights restoration for residents on probation or on parole if they have not been in prison for five years; policy excludes residents convicted of felonies for election fraud or other election offenses.