



NASS REPORT:

MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS

A review of relevant policies and procedures

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary	4
Address Confirmation Programs.....	5
National Voter Registration Act of 1993.....	5
State Address Confirmation Procedures	5
Removing Names from the Registration List	7
Removal Based on Change of Residence	7
Removal Based on Death, Criminal Conviction, and Mental Incompetency	8
Interstate Database Sharing	9
Verification of Voter Registration Information.....	10
Online Voter Registration, Automatic Voter Registration, and Restoration of Voting Rights	12
State Summaries.....	13
ALABAMA.....	13
ALASKA.....	15
ARIZONA	17
ARKANSAS.....	19
CALIFORNIA	21
COLORADO	24
CONNECTICUT.....	26
DELAWARE.....	29
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	31
FLORIDA	34
GEORGIA.....	36
HAWAII	38
IDAHO	39
ILLINOIS.....	40
INDIANA.....	42

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

IOWA.....	45
KANSAS	47
KENTUCKY.....	49
LOUISIANA	50
MAINE.....	52
MARYLAND	54
MASSACHUSETTS.....	56
MICHIGAN.....	58
MINNESOTA.....	60
MISSISSIPPI	62
MISSOURI.....	64
MONTANA	66
NEBRASKA.....	68
NEVADA	70
NEW HAMPSHIRE	72
NEW JERSEY	74
NEW MEXICO.....	76
NEW YORK	78
NORTH CAROLINA.....	80
NORTH DAKOTA.....	82
OHIO	83
OKLAHOMA.....	85
OREGON.....	87
PENNSYLVANIA	89
RHODE ISLAND.....	91
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	93
SOUTH DAKOTA	95
TENNESSEE.....	97

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

TEXAS	99
UTAH	101
VERMONT	102
VIRGINIA	104
WASHINGTON	106
WEST VIRGINIA	109
WISCONSIN	111
WYOMING	114

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) developed this document to foster a better understanding of each state's requirements for maintaining its voter registration information. This overview covers four areas of voter registration list maintenance: (1) verification of the information on new voter registration applications; (2) identification of voters who no longer reside where they are registered to vote; (3) criteria for removing names from the voter registration list; and, (4) processes for obtaining the names of voters who are no longer eligible to vote. This document also provides a summary of recent state efforts to share voter registration information in order to identify duplicate registration records. Additionally, the document identifies states that allow voters to register or update their registration online, states that provide for automatic voter registration, and state policies for automatic restoration of voting rights.

Most of the information in the state summaries is based on state laws, rules, or relevant survey questions. States were asked to review and confirm the accuracy of the information in the summaries. The summaries for each state give an overview of the laws and procedures for carrying out key voter registration maintenance responsibilities, one of which is identifying voters who move from the address where they are registered. As the state summaries show, states authorize a variety of methods for identifying voters who have moved, including data from a US Postal Service database, address confirmation mailings, undeliverable mail, door-to-door canvassing of residents, and information from the department of motor vehicles.

The state summaries also identify permissible reasons for removing an individual from the voter registration list, as well as the process for obtaining the names of voters who meet removal criteria. In most states, a voter will be removed from the list for meeting one or more of the following conditions: the voter dies, the voter is convicted of a felony, the voter is declared mentally incapacitated, or the voter moves out of the jurisdiction. The names of potentially ineligible voters are commonly provided to either the Secretary of State's office or the appropriate local election officials by a relevant state agency or court system.

The state summaries include an overview of the process for verifying the information on new voter registration applications. As required by federal law, states attempt to verify the driver's license number with the state motor vehicle database or the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) with the Social Security Administration database. In most states, if a match of the information cannot be found, the voter will still be registered but may be required to show identification to complete the verification component at the polling place.

The state summaries also identify states that have online systems that allow individuals to register and

update their voter registration information online, and states that have automatic voter registration. Additionally, the summaries provide an overview of the policies in states that automatically restore voting rights to individuals following a criminal conviction.

ADDRESS CONFIRMATION PROGRAMS

NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT OF 1993

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) provides the backdrop for discussions about state efforts to identify voters who no longer reside at their registered address. Under NVRA, any program designed to identify voters who have moved must be conducted no later than 90 days prior to a primary or general election for federal office.ⁱ Election officials must send a forwardable notice to any voter identified as having changed their residence outside of the jurisdiction. The notice must inform the voter that if s/he still resides at the same address (or within the same jurisdiction) and does not return the notice by the stated deadline, the voter may need to affirm their address before voting. The notice must also state that, if the voter does not return the notice and does not vote in either of the following two general federal elections, the voter may be removed from the registration list.ⁱⁱ

One way states may meet NVRA requirements for an address confirmation program is through the use of National Change of Address (NCOA) data.ⁱⁱⁱ While not mandatory, NVRA provides guidelines for states to follow in implementing a NCOA program. If NCOA data shows that a registered voter has moved to a new address, but resides in the same election jurisdiction (e.g. county or municipality), the election official for that jurisdiction updates the voter's registration with the new address and sends the voter a notice of the change. If the NCOA data shows that a voter has moved outside of the election jurisdiction, the election official sends the notice described in the preceding paragraph.^{iv}

STATE ADDRESS CONFIRMATION PROCEDURES

A review of each state's address confirmation procedures shows that laws in thirty-six states authorize the use of NCOA procedures in identifying address changes.^v For example, in Iowa and Kentucky, election officials may use NCOA data to determine whether a voter still resides at the voter's registered address. If the NCOA data indicates the voter has moved, election officials send a forwardable notice. If the information indicates the voter has moved within the county, election officials update the voter's registration prior to sending the notice

In addition to NCOA procedures, state laws provide a variety of methods for determining when a forwardable notice should be sent. Fourteen states authorize the use of non-forwardable address confirmation mailings in order to identify voters who have moved from the address on record.^{vi} If the non-forwardable mailing is returned as undeliverable, election officials send the forwardable notice. In

Alabama, election officials are required to send a non-forwardable mailing to all registered voters in the county every four years in order to identify potential address changes. And in Alaska, election officials send a non-forwardable mailing to any voter who, in the last two years, has not contacted the election division or has had mail from the election division returned as undeliverable. Alaska also sends the non-forwardable notice to any voter who has not voted in the previous two general elections.

Fourteen states authorize election officials to send a forwardable notice to any voter who has mail from the election official returned as undeliverable.^{vii} For example, in Washington, the county auditor sends a forwardable notice if any document mailed by the county auditor to a voter is returned by the postal service as undeliverable without address correction information.

In nine states, laws authorize the mailing of a forwardable notice to any voter who has not voted, updated the voter's registration, or taken some other election-related action for a certain period of time.^{viii} In Pennsylvania, a forwardable notice is sent to any voter who has not voted or otherwise confirmed the voter's address during the previous five years. And in Georgia, a forwardable notice must be sent to any voter who has not "made contact" during the previous three years and was not otherwise identified as changing residence. A voter is considered to have made contact if they voted, confirmed their address, updated their registration, or signed a petition.

Laws in fourteen states indicate that election officials may send a forwardable notice whenever sources other than those specified in statute indicate that the voter has moved.^{ix} Kentucky authorizes the notice whenever "other sources" in addition to NCOA suggest a voter has moved. In Oregon, the clerk may send a forwardable notice "whenever it appears" that a voter needs to update the voter's registration. Texas authorizes sending the forwardable notice if the election official has "reason to believe" that a voter's address has changed, and Maryland authorizes the notice upon receiving "any information" that an address has changed.

Additionally, in five states^x, laws require that election officials send the forwardable notice whenever the state's Department of Motor Vehicles sends them notice that a registered voter has surrendered their driver's license and obtained a new license in a different state.

In the majority of states, there is no single address confirmation procedure available to election officials. Many state laws specify a variety of methods that election officials may use to identify voters who have moved. For example, in Florida, election officials may use NCOA data, non-forwardable mailings, juror notices, information from the Department of Motor Vehicles, or any other source indicating a change of address.

REMOVING NAMES FROM THE REGISTRATION LIST

REMOVAL BASED ON CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

NVRA prohibits election officials from removing a voter from the registration list based upon a change of address outside of the election jurisdiction (e.g. county or municipality) unless: (1) the voter confirms the move in writing; or, (2) does not respond to a notice and does not vote or otherwise update the voter's registration through two general federal elections.

As described in the address confirmation section above, election officials will send a forwardable notice to voters identified as changing residence. In forty-four states, voters who fail to respond to a notice will be removed from the registration list if they do not vote, update their registration, or take some other action specified by law from the time of the notice through two federal general elections.^{xi} Thirty-six states place voters who fail to respond to a notice on an "inactive" list^{xii} and two states place these voters on a "suspense" list^{xiii}. Both lists have the same effect.

For example, in Maryland, if an election official receives information indicating that a voter has moved within the state, the officials will mail a forwardable address confirmation notice. If the voter fails to return the confirmation notice, the voter will be placed into inactive status. Voters will be returned to the active registration list if they vote, update their registration, request an absentee ballot, sign a petition, or complete a certificate of candidacy, before two general federal elections pass. Otherwise, their names will be removed from the voter registration list.

Additionally, NVRA authorizes states to remove a voter from the registration list if the voter acknowledges, in writing, a change of address outside of the election official's jurisdiction. Thus, in most states, a voter who returns a forwardable notice confirming a move outside of the local jurisdiction will be removed from the registration list.^{xiv} Additionally, laws in thirteen states indicate that a voter's registration will be cancelled whenever notice is received from another state that a voter has registered there.^{xv}

Thirteen states currently require that election officials notify other states when a voter registration applicant indicates previous registration in another state.^{xvi} In Delaware, election officials will cancel a voter's registration upon notification from another state that the Delaware voter has registered to vote there, the department will also notify others states when a registration applicant indicates previous registration in another state.

In six states, laws provide that change of address information from the state's Department of Motor Vehicles may be used to remove voters from the registration list.^{xvii} In Virginia, a voter's registration will

be cancelled upon notice from the State Department of Motor Vehicles that the voter moved outside of the state. Information concerning Virginia residents who move out of Virginia is received by that state's Department of Motor Vehicles as part of the Driver License Compact among the states.

REMOVAL BASED ON DEATH, CRIMINAL CONVICTION, AND MENTAL INCOMPETENCY

In addition to voters who move outside of the jurisdiction, NVRA authorizes states to remove from the registration list the names of voters who are deceased, convicted of a crime, or mentally incapacitated.^{xviii} All states remove the names of deceased voters from the active registration list. Laws in forty-two states require that election officials remove (or otherwise de-activate) the names of individuals convicted of certain crimes,^{xix} and laws in thirty-one states require the same for voters who are declared mentally "incapacitated" or "incompetent."^{xx}

Laws in each state set forth procedures for identifying voters who are deceased, convicted of a crime, or incapacitated. In states that require the removal of voters from the registration list for conviction of a crime, either the Secretary of State (or other relevant official), the local election jurisdictions, or a combination of both are authorized to remove someone from the registration list upon notice of conviction from the courts, the US Attorney, or a state agency that handles criminal data. Most state laws require that notice concerning individuals declared incapacitated or incompetent be received from the court that handled the proceedings.

For example, in Connecticut, the State Commissioner of Corrections provides the Secretary of State with a list of persons convicted of a felony, and the Secretary of State transmits the names to the appropriate town registrars. In South Carolina, the clerks of the courts provide the State Election Commission with a list of persons convicted of a felony or election law crime. And in Oklahoma, the court clerk in each county provides the county election board with a list of persons convicted of a felony and a list of persons who have been declared incapacitated.

State laws also authorize the Secretary of State (or other relevant official), the local jurisdictions, or a combination of both to remove voters from the registration list upon confirmation that a voter is deceased. In most states, information on deceased voters is received from a state office of vital statistics, the state department of health, or a similar entity.

Additionally, a number of states permit election officials to remove a deceased voter from sources such as obituary notices, copies of death certificates, and notification from close relatives. For example, in Rhode Island, the Secretary of State receives a list of deceased persons from the Office of Vital Statistics, identifies any registered voters on the list, and electronically notifies the appropriate local board(s) of canvassers. In Georgia, the State Registrar of Vital Statistics provides the Secretary of State with the names

of all deceased voters, and the Secretary of State removes the names from the registration list. And in Colorado, the State Registrar of Vital Statistics provides a list of deceased residents to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State may cancel the registration of the deceased voters, or forward the information to each county clerk. Also, clerks in Colorado may cancel a voter's registration upon notice from a family member, or other sufficient proof the voter is deceased.

Additionally, laws in five states specify that a voter's registration must be removed whenever a voter from the state is reported deceased by another state.^{xxi} In Indiana, the State Department of Health notifies the election division of persons who died outside of the state but maintained a residence in Indiana during the two years prior to their death. The law requires that the Department of Health negotiate with similar agencies in other states to obtain the information.

INTERSTATE DATABASE SHARING

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) requires that state voter registration maintenance activities include the removal of duplicate names from the registration list.^{xxii} While the state summaries do not include information on the removal of duplicate entries from the registration list, states do have procedures in place to meet this requirement.

For example, South Dakota law authorizes the Secretary of State to identify duplicate registrations in the state voter registration database. If an actual duplicate is discovered, the Secretary of State notifies the county where the older of the duplicate records is registered, and the county removes the registration from the database.^{xxiii} If a potential duplicate is identified, the county where the older duplicate record is registered will send the individual a confirmation notice. If the notice is not returned, the record will be designated as inactive.^{xxiv}

In recent years, several initiatives have been launched that allow participating states to cross-check their voter registration database with other states. The two efforts that have garnered the most attention and participation among states are the Interstate Crosscheck Program, and the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC).

The Interstate Crosscheck Program began in 2005 when a consortium of states from the Midwest (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska) signed a memorandum of understanding to share voter registration data in order to identify duplicate registrations. The program also provides evidence of potential double votes. Most states participating in the program process any duplicate registrations by sending a confirmation notice to the appropriate individuals and placing their name in inactive status. If they fail to update their registration or vote through the subsequent two general federal elections, their registration may be cancelled. States participating in the program may have different procedures for processing the

information. For example, in Indiana, the state subjects potential matches to a detailed comparison of the records and assigns point matching criteria, which must reach a certain total before submitting a potential match to the county for consideration.

The crosscheck program is administered by the Kansas Secretary of State's Office.^{xxv} The program has grown from the original four Midwest states in 2005 to 30 states as of 2016.^{xxvi}

The ERIC program is a nonprofit entity governed by a Board of Directors made up of member states. Member states pay for ERIC operations through annual dues, which are determined by a formula approved by the ERIC Board of Directors. As of July 2016, 20 states and the District of Columbia participated in ERIC. Through the program, participating states submit voter registration and motor vehicle licensee data, including names, addresses, date of birth, and the last four digits of the voter's Social Security Number (SSN). Private data such as date of birth and the last four digits of the SSN are anonymized. Each member state receives reports showing voters who have moved within their state, voters who have moved out of state, voters who have died, duplicate registrations in the same state, and individuals who are potentially eligible to vote but are not yet registered.^{xxvii} ERIC recently added the National Change of Address (NCOA) report to their system.

VERIFICATION OF VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Under HAVA, states must verify either the driver's license number or SSN4 (as provided by the applicant) on voter registration applications.^{xxviii} The Act requires verification of the driver's license number by matching the number with the database of the state motor vehicle agency. If only the SSN4 are provided, the state must match that information with the database of the Social Security Administration (SSA).^{xxix} Additionally, any voter who is registering for the first time and submits the application through the mail must show some form of identification before voting, unless their identity can be confirmed through the matching process.^{xxx}

States were asked to provide information on the processes for matching information on voter registration applications with the motor vehicle and Social Security databases. Of the 45 states that responded, 42 confirmed that they have a process in place for matching driver's license information with a state motor vehicle database.^{xxxi} Each state determines whether or not the information compared with the motor vehicle database is sufficient to constitute a successful match.

For example, in Iowa, when a new voter registration application is entered into the voter registration system, the driver's license (or state identification number) is automatically compared to the Iowa Department of Transportation records for a match of the driver's license or state identification number, last name, and date of birth. If all of the fields match exactly, the information is verified. If all of the fields

match except the first name, and the first name is a substantial match, the system will return possible matches for the election official to review and make the final determination.

Forty-two states indicated a process for matching social security numbers with information in the SSA Database.^{xxxii} HAVA requires state motor vehicle agencies to enter into an agreement with the SSA for the purpose of verifying information on voter registration applications with the SSN4.^{xxxiii} In order to implement this requirement, the SSA developed a process with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) to facilitate the transfer of information between the state and the SSA. On voter registration applications with the SSN4, the state voter registration system transmits that information to the motor vehicle database, which transmits the applicant's name, date of birth, and SSN4 to SSA through AAMVA.^{xxxiv}

For example, in Washington, voter registration applications with the SSN4 are entered into the state voter registration database, which submits the appropriate information to the Department of Licensing. The Department of Licensing then transmits the information to the SSA through AAMVA. Within twenty-four hours, a code is returned from the SSA database indicating whether or not a match exists.

Thirty-three states indicate that a voter will still be registered and permitted to vote a regular ballot if no match is found.^{xxxv} Laws in these states require that some or all unmatched voters show identification before voting. For example, in Nevada, if election officials cannot find a match through the Department of Motor Vehicles or the SSA database, election officials will send the applicant a letter stating that the information could not be verified, and will request a copy of the voter's identification by mail or in person to resolve the issue. If the applicant does not provide the necessary identification by Election Day, the voter will need to show identification at the polling place before voting a regular ballot.

Four states indicate that voters will be registered but may only vote a provisional ballot unless they resolve the match failure prior to Election Day.^{xxxvi} In Maryland, if the information on the voter registration application cannot be verified, the application will remain in a "pending incomplete" status. The applicant will be notified that the voter may resolve the issue by showing identification prior to the close of the registration period. If the problem is not resolved during that time, the voter will vote a provisional ballot on Election Day, and the ballot will be counted if the voter provides identification prior to the close of the provisional canvass.

Finally, four states indicate that a voter registration application will be rejected if there is no match and the problem is not resolved, although two of these states allow Election Day registration.^{xxxvii}

ONLINE VOTER REGISTRATION, AUTOMATIC VOTER REGISTRATION, AND RESTORATION OF VOTING RIGHTS

Since 2010, states have implemented online voter registration systems to allow individuals to register to vote and update their voter registration information online. Generally, these online systems allow individuals to submit information online which is then compared against existing information on that individual in the state motor vehicle database. After the information is confirmed the voter registration list is updated to reflect the new or updated registration. Currently, 36 states and the District of Columbia offer online voter registration systems.^{xxxviii}

Several states have recently implemented automatic voter registration. Under these programs, individuals are automatically registered as part of a transaction with a government agency, often the Department of Motor Vehicles, unless the individual affirmatively declines to register to vote. Currently, nine states and the District of Columbia have authorized some form of automatic voter registration.^{xxxix}

As noted above, in a number of states individuals convicted of certain crimes lose their voting rights and are removed from the registration list (or otherwise deactivated). Many states automatically restore voting rights to individuals convicted of a felony.^{xl} Once these individuals have their voting rights restored they are eligible to re-register to vote. Some states automatically restore voting rights following release from incarceration, while others automatically restore voting rights after completion of the sentence (e.g. parole, probation). In some states, whether voting rights are restored automatically depends on the number or type of felony convictions (Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming). In other states anyone convicted of a felony must take additional steps (e.g. courts, action by the Governor) to regain voting rights (Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia). In two states (Maine and Vermont) individuals convicted of a felony do not lose their right to vote. States where individuals with a felony conviction have voting rights restored automatically are indicated in the state summaries with a brief summary of the relevant law or policy. The specific policies and requirements for restoration of voting rights vary from state to state.^{xli}

In summary, state laws provide a variety of mechanisms for meeting federal requirements concerning maintenance of the voter registration list. State and local election officials work in concert to identify voters who have moved, remove ineligible voters from the registration list, and verify the information on voter registration applications. Other state offices and federal agencies also play a role in this process by providing information about a voter's status (deceased, convicted of a crime, etc.). As shown by the state summaries, this cooperation among actors at all levels of government is necessary to properly implement voter registration maintenance procedures and to keep registration lists up-to-date.

STATE SUMMARIES

ALABAMA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Current procedures could not be determined.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every four years, county boards of registrars mail a non-forwardable notice to all registered voters in the county. If the notice is returned undeliverable, a second, forwardable address confirmation notice is sent. If the voter does not respond to the second notice, or the notice is returned as undeliverable, the voter's name is placed in the suspense file and on the inactive list. (Alabama Code 17-4-30)

Online Voter Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Alabama's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- is declared mentally incompetent;
- is convicted of any offense mentioned in Article VIII of the Alabama Constitution;
- remains in the suspense file through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration).

(17-4-3; 17-4-30)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The statewide voter registration list must be coordinated with the driver's license database of the Department of Public Safety and the appropriate state agency to assist in the removal of deceased voters. (17-4-33)

Alabama Criminal Justice Information Systems provides the Secretary of State with a list of persons who have been convicted of a felony, The Office of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health provides the Secretary of State with a list of residents who have died. The Secretary of State then disseminates the information to the appropriate board of registrars. (17-4-6)

The clerks of the circuit and district courts provide the board of registrars of each county with a list of all residents of convicted of any offense mentioned in Article VIII of the Alabama Constitution. (17-4-4)

Probate judges provide the board of registrars in their respective counties with a list of residents who have been declared mentally incompetent. (17-4-4).

Notification to Other States

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

If an individual applying for voter registration was previously registered in a different state, the board of registrars will notify the state of previous registration. (17-4-5)

ALASKA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Election officials search the state motor vehicle database for a match with the driver's license or ssecurity number (SSN). If there is no match for either number, the official will attempt to search the database by name. If unsuccessful, the official will access the Social Security Administration (SSA) database and attempt to verify the information. If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, and the applicant is registering for the first time, the voter will need to show identification before voting.

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Alaska's online voter registration system.

Alaska will automatically register or update voter registration information of eligible individuals when they apply for a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) unless they opt-out. ([Alaska Division of Elections Automatic Voter Registration Manual](#)).

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Director of Elections must send a non-forwardable address confirmation to any voter who: (1) has had mail from the division returned as undeliverable in the last two years; (2) has not contacted the election division in the last two years; or (3) has not voted in the previous two general elections. (Alaska Statutes 15-07-130) If the non-forwardable notice is returned as undeliverable, the voter may be sent a second, forwardable notice. If the voter does not respond to the second notice within 45 days, the voter's registration status will be changed to inactive (15-07-130)

Removal of Names

A voter's registration will be inactivated if the voter is convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude. A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (15-07-130; 15-07-135)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

The Director of Elections obtains a list of deceased residents from the Bureau of Vital Statistics. (15-07-130)

Obtaining the Names of Voters Convicted of a Crime

The Director of Elections must make a reasonable effort to obtain the names of persons convicted of a felony. Upon receiving satisfactory evidence that a registered voter has been convicted of felony, the Director of Elections will cancel the registration. (15-07-135)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Individuals who are no longer serving a sentence and have been unconditionally discharged from supervision by the Department of Corrections may register to vote. ([Alaska Division of Elections](#)).

Notification to Other States

If an individual registering to vote was previously registered in a different state, Alaska will notify the state of previous registration.

ARIZONA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system attempts to match driver's license numbers or the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) with the motor vehicle database. If there is no match, the SSN4 is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database. If a match cannot be found, the applicant will be registered upon providing proof of citizenship.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Any mailing sent to a registered voter is sent by non-forwardable mail. If the mailing is returned undeliverable, the county recorder sends a follow-up-notice and registration form. If the voter returns the form and indicates that the voter has moved within the county, the voter's registration will be updated. If the voter returns the form indicating a move outside of the county, the recorder will forward the form to the new county of residence. If the voter does not return the updated registration form, the voter will be placed on the inactive list. If an inactive voter does not vote through the second general election after the notice is sent, the voter's registration will be cancelled. (Arizona Statutes 16-165; 16-166)

The county recorder may also use National Change of Address (NCOA) data to identify address changes within the county. If a voter changes address within the county, the voter's registration will be updated, and the voter will be sent a forwardable notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter will be placed on the inactive list. (16-166)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Arizona's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter's registration will be cancelled if the voter:

- dies;
- is adjudicated as an incapacitated;
- is convicted of a felony;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration);
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county. (16-165)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

Each month the Department of Health Services provides the Secretary of State with records of deceased residents. The Secretary of State then cancels the names of deceased voters from the statewide voter registration database. (16-165)

The clerk of the superior or district court notifies the Secretary of State when an individual is declared insane or convicted of a felony. The secretary of state then notifies the appropriate county recorder. (16-165)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Any person who has not previously been convicted of any other felony shall automatically be restored any civil rights that were lost or suspended by the conviction if the person both completes a term of probation or receives an absolute discharge from imprisonment and pays any fine or restitution imposed. (13-192).

ARKANSAS

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system attempts to match information on new voter registration applications with the motor vehicle and Social Security Administration (SSA) databases. If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant is required to show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The registrar may use National Change of Address (NCOA) data, or other unconfirmed data, to determine whether a registered voter still resides at the voter's registered address. If the information indicates that the voter's address has changed within the county, the voter's registration will be updated and the voter will be sent notice of the change. (Arkansas Constitution Amend. 51 Sec. 10)

If NCOA data or other sources indicate that a voter has changed address outside of the county, the voter will be sent a forwardable address confirmation notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, or the notice is returned as undeliverable, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive. (Amend. 51 Sec. 11)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- dies;
- is convicted of a felony;
- is adjudged mentally incompetent;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (Const. Amend. 51 Sec. 11)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The State Registrar of Vital Records must notify the Secretary of State of the death of state residents. The Secretary of State must compile a listing of the deceased residents and provide the list to the permanent registrar of each county. (Const. Amend. 51 Sec. 11)

When a person is convicted of a felony, the circuit clerk of each county must notify the permanent registrar of the county of residence of the conviction. (Const. Amend. 51 Sec. 11)

Restoration of Voting Rights

It is the duty of any convicted felon who desires to register to vote to provide the county clerk with proof from the appropriate state or local agency, or office that the felon has been discharged from probation or parole, has paid all probation or parole fees, or has satisfied all terms of imprisonment, and paid all applicable court costs, fines, or restitution. (Const. Amend. 51 Sec. 11)

Notification to Other States

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

If an individual registering to vote was previously registered in a different state, the registrar will notify the state of previous registration. (Amend. 51 Sec. 11)

CALIFORNIA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system will attempt to match a driver's license number with the motor vehicle database. If only the last four numbers of the voter's social security number (SSN4) is provided, the system will compare that number with the motor vehicle database to check for the existence of a driver's license number. If unsuccessful, the system will attempt to verify the SSN4 with the Social Security Administration's database through a connection provided by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If a match cannot be found, the applicant is registered to vote and assigned a unique identifier. If the identity information remains unverified, and the applicant is registering for the first time, and the application was submitted by mail, the applicant will need to show identification before voting a regular ballot. Any voter who does not possess the appropriate identification is entitled to vote a provisional ballot. (California Elections Code section 14310)

Address Confirmation Procedures

In order to identify address changes, county election officials may mail a non-forwardable residency confirmation notice to each registered voter. (California Elections Code section 2220) If the non-forwardable residency confirmation notice is returned with a forwarding address in the state, the registration address will be updated and the voter is sent a forwardable notice. If the non-forwardable residency confirmation notice is returned as undeliverable with no forwarding address, the voter's name is placed in the inactive file and the voter is sent a forwardable notice. (California Elections Code sections 2221; 2225)

As an alternative to mailing residence confirmation notices, county election officials may use National Change of Address (NCOA) data, or may include an address correction request on county voter information guide mailed to voters (California Elections Code sections 2222, 2223). If NCOA data or returned county voter information guide indicates that the voter has moved within the state, the address will be updated, and the voter will be sent notice of the change. If NCOA data or a returned county voter information guide is returned as undeliverable, the voter's name may be placed in the inactive file and the county elections official will send the voter a forwardable notice. (California Elections Code sections 2225; 2226)

The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) also provides the Secretary of State with the records of each person who submits a change of address to the department. The statewide voter registration database compares the data provided by the DMV to the records in the statewide voter registration database and identifies potential matches to voter registration data. These potential matches are sent to the county where a new address was provided for evaluation and confirmation. The county then determines if the record is a match, and if so, the voter registration record is updated with the new address.

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through California's online voter registration system and check the status of their voter registration as well.

Automatic Registration

The statutory authority for automatic voter registration is found in California Elections Code section 2260, et seq. It is anticipated to launch in April 2018.

The Department of Motor Vehicles provides the Secretary of State with the records of each person who submits an application for an original or renewal of a driver's license or state identification card or who provides the department with a change of address. The person's motor vehicle records constitute a completed affidavit of registration and the person is registered to vote, unless: (1) the person affirmatively declined to register to vote during a transaction with the department; (2) the person failed to attest that he or she met all voter eligibility requirements; or (3) the Secretary of State determines that the person is ineligible to vote. (California Elections Code sections 2260-2270)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the state;
- requests in writing to be removed;
- is declared mentally incompetent to vote by a court;
- is in state or federal prison or on parole for felony conviction;
- dies.

(California Elections Code section 2201)

A voter may be removed from the registration list if the voter: moves to a new residence address (based on U.S. Postal Service data), leaves no forwarding address, and remains inactive through two federal general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (California Elections Code sections 2225; 2226)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The local registrars of births and deaths notify county elections officials of deceased residents 16 years of age and over. (California Elections Code section 2205)

The Secretary of State receives death record data from the Department of Public Health, which is forwarded to the appropriate county. The data is used by county elections officials in canceling the registration of deceased persons. (California Elections Code section 2206; California Code of Regulations title 2, section 20108.55)

When a conservatorship order finds by clear and convincing evidence that a person cannot communicate, with or without reasonable accommodations, a desire to participate in the voting process, the court sends the order and determination or a notification, as required, to the Secretary of State and the to the county elections official. (California Elections Code section 2208, 2009)

When a person is in the judicial system and is ordered to a treatment facility pursuant to the California Penal Code, the person is disqualified from voting. The court notifies the Secretary of State and the county elections official. (California Elections Code section 2211)

The clerk of the superior court in each county provides the Secretary of State and the county election

officials with a list of persons committed to state prison as a result of a felony conviction. (California Elections Code section 2212)

The Secretary of State receives felon data from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR), which the statewide voter registration database utilizes to identify potential matches to voter registration data across the state. These potential matches are sent to the appropriate county for evaluation and confirmation. Upon confirmation of matching records, the DCR data is used by county elections officials to cancel the registrations of convicted persons who are ineligible to voter under state law. (California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 20108.55)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

California Penal Code section 2910 allows the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to make agreements with local governments to house felons in a county jail or other correctional facility. A person serving a state prison sentence who is housed in a local jail or other facility under these circumstances is not allowed to register and vote. Persons with a criminal history who can register to vote are those who are:

- In county jail:
 - serving a misdemeanor sentence (a misdemeanor never affects your right to vote);
 - serving jail time is a condition of probation (misdemeanor or felony);
 - serving a felony jail sentence;
 - awaiting trial.
- on probation;
- on mandatory supervision;
- on post-release community supervision;
- on federal supervised release;
- a person with a juvenile wardship adjudication.

[\(California Secretary of State\)](#)

For a person whose voting rights were cancelled due to being imprisoned in a state or federal prison, serving a state prison felony sentence, or being on parole, once that person is no longer imprisoned or on parole, in order to become a registered voter again, he or she must actively re-register to vote.

COLORADO

Verification of Voter Registration Information

When new voter registration applications are entered into the statewide voter registration database (SCORE), the state attempts to match the name, date of birth, and identification number with the state's driver's license database. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) is provided, the state attempts to match the name, date of birth, and SSN4 with the Social Security Administration database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). All voters in Colorado must show an acceptable form of identification before voting in person.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Colorado counties proactively update registration information or send correspondence to electors based on information in the National Change of Address database (NCOA). On a monthly basis the Secretary of State's office compares voter registration data for eligible records with NCOA data to identify electors who have moved. Counties use the monthly data to update records for active electors who have moved within the county and to send notifications to other electors who have moved to another county or out of state.

Colorado is also a member the Election Registration and Information Center (ERIC), which allows states to better interact with electors by sharing elections, motor vehicle, death, felon, and other records maintained by state agencies. By aggregating multi-state information, the organization allows participating states to track an individual's residency and send appropriate elections-specific information.

Online Registration and Registration at the Driver's License Office

Voters may register and update their registration through Colorado's online voter registration system, www.GoVoteColorado.com.

The Colorado Department of Revenue provides the Secretary of State's office with a nightly list of voters who have registered or updated their registration information at Colorado driver's license offices or during the online renewal or change of address process. The list is imported into SCORE daily for processing by the county.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony and is incarcerated or on parole;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the state;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote, apply for a mail ballot or update the voter's registration). (Sections 1-2-602; 1-2-605; 1-2-606, C.R.S.)

Obtaining the Names of Voters Who Are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

Each month the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) provides a list of Colorado residents who have died in the previous month. This list is imported into SCORE and the full list of deceased individuals are available and searchable for the counties. In addition, SCORE automatically identifies and flags records for each county that appear to have a matching record in the current month's

list. Counties review the information to determine whether minimum matching criteria are met and cancel registration records accordingly.

The Secretary of State's office also searches the national Social Security Death Index monthly and provides relevant potential matches to each county for review and cancelation as necessary. Furthermore, counties cancel registration records of deceased electors when they receive written confirmation of death from electors' families.

Each month the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) provides a list of individuals currently serving a sentence of incarceration or parole for a felony conviction. The monthly list is available and searchable in SCORE. The system also identifies and flags potential matching records for each county. Counties review the information to determine whether minimum matching criteria are met and cancel registration records accordingly.

In addition, the Colorado U.S. Attorney's office sends quarterly notices of individuals who have been convicted of a felony. Other U.S. Attorney's offices also send lists on a regular basis. The Secretary forwards these lists to the appropriate counties for review. The counties determine whether minimum matching criteria are met and cancel registration records for electors who are currently serving a sentence of incarceration or supervised release for a felony conviction.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Individuals with a felony conviction have the right to vote after they have served their sentence, including parole. The day an individual is released from parole is the day the individual's eligibility to register to vote is restored. If the individual was previously registered, that registration will have been canceled, and the individual must re-register to vote. ([Colorado Secretary of State](#)).

Notification from Other States

Counties also regularly cancel or update registration records based on voter-initiated activities. If an elector withdraws his or her registration, the county will cancel the record. Withdrawal is available on Colorado's online voter registration system at www.GoVoteColorado.com. Additionally, if a county receives a notification from another state that the elector has moved and registered in the new state, the county will cancel the registration after determining that minimum matching criteria are met. Furthermore, because SCORE is a real-time statewide database, it ensures that an elector only has a single registration record in Colorado, even if the elector moves. If the elector submits an application in a new county to change his or her address, the new county will transfer the elector's record in SCORE.

CONNECTICUT

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system communicates with the motor vehicle database, and the Social Security Administration (SSA) database (through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) to check for a match of voter registration information. If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant is required to show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The registrars in each municipality must conduct a canvass to determine if any voters have moved. The canvass may be conducted in person, by mail, through National Change of Address (NCOA) data, by telephone, or through a combination of these methods. (Connecticut Statutes 9-32)

If the registrars determine that a voter has moved out of town, then the registrars must mail the voter a forwardable notice. If the voter does not return the notice, the voter's name will be placed on the inactive list for four years. If the voter does not update the voter's registration information or vote during the four-year period, the voter's name will be removed from the registry list. (9-32)

If NCOA data indicates that a voter has changed the voter's address within the municipality, then the registrar must update the registration and send the voter a forwardable notice. (9-32)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Connecticut's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names:

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony and sentenced to confinement;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the municipality;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (9-35; 9-45)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The Commissioner of Corrections provides the Secretary of State with a list of persons convicted of a felony. The Secretary of State transmits the list to the registrars of the towns in which the convicted persons resides. (9-45) Also, the Secretary of State administratively communicates with the Department of Public Health annually for a check of the death records.

Information from the Driver's License or Other Voter Registration Agency

When the registrar receives change of address information from the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles or a voter registration agency indicating that a voter has moved out of the municipality, the registrars must

remove the voter from the registry list. (9-35)

Notification To/From Other States

If a voter registration applicant indicates that the voter was previously registered in another state, the registrar will notify the state where the voter was previously registered. (9-21)

When the Secretary of State receives information from a registration official in another state that a Connecticut voter has registered there, the Secretary of State will notify the appropriate registrar who will remove the person from the registry list. (9-21)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

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

(b) Upon the release from confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence of a person who has been convicted of a felony and committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and, if applicable, the discharge of such person from parole,

(1) the person shall have the right to become an elector;

(2) the Commissioner of Correction shall give the person a document certifying that the person has been released from such confinement and, if applicable, has been discharged from parole;

(3) if the person was an elector at the time of such felony conviction and, after such release and any such discharge, is residing in the same municipality in which the person resided at the time of such felony conviction, the person's electoral privileges shall be restored; and

(4) if the person was an elector at the time of such felony conviction and, after such release and any such discharge, is residing in a different municipality or if the person was not an elector at the time of such felony conviction, the person's electoral privileges shall be restored or granted upon submitting to an admitting official satisfactory proof of the person's qualifications to be admitted as an elector.

The provisions of subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of this subsection shall not apply to any person convicted of a felony for a violation of any provision of this title until such person has been discharged from any parole or probation for such felony.

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

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

(e) The Commissioner of Correction shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, transmit to the Secretary of State a list of all persons convicted of a felony and committed to the custody of said commissioner who, during the preceding calendar month, have been released from confinement in a

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

correctional institution or facility or a community residence and, if applicable, discharged from parole. Such lists shall include the names, birth dates and addresses of such persons, with the dates of their convictions and the crimes of which such persons have been convicted. The Secretary of State shall transmit such lists to the registrars of the municipalities in which such convicted persons resided at the time of their convictions and to the registrars of any municipalities where the secretary believes such persons may be electors (9-46a).

DELAWARE

Verification of Voter Registration Information:

The voter registration system communicates with the motor vehicle database and the Social Security Administration (SSA) database (through the American Association of Motor Vehicles Administration (AAMVA)) to check for a match of voter registration information. If no match is found, the voter must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each year the Commissioner of Elections compiles a list of voters who no longer reside at the address where they are registered. The list is based on National Change of Address (NCOA) data and information from the State Division of Motor Vehicles concerning persons who have surrendered their Delaware driver's license and obtained a new license in another state. The Commissioner sends a forwardable notice to each person on the list. (Delaware Statutes 1704) If the voter responds to the notice and indicates that the voter has moved within the Department's jurisdiction, the voter's address will be updated. If the voter indicates the voter has moved to a different jurisdiction within the state, the voter's registration will be sent to the new jurisdiction. (1704)

Any voter who does not reply to the forwardable notice will be designated as inactive. (1704)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Delaware's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names:

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is adjudged mentally incompetent;
- is convicted of a felony;
- commits an election conduct crime under § 7 of Article V of the state constitution;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the state;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (1701; 1704; 1707)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The State Office of Vital Statistics sends the Departments of Elections and the Commissioner of Elections a list of persons who have died within the state. The state's Office of Vital Statistics also provides a list of each Delaware resident that died in another state or country. (1705)

The Department of Elections may cancel a person's registration upon receiving a copy of a death certificate, written notice from a deceased person's spouse or child, or an obituary notice. (1705)

When a person is convicted of a felony, the clerk of any court in the state must notify the county in which

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

the person is registered and the State Election Commissioner. (1703)

At any meeting of the board of elections for each county, the board could consider the removal of names from the registration list when there is a valid reason to believe a person is no longer a qualified elector. (1703)

Notification To/From Other States

The Department of Elections will cancel a voter's registration upon notification from another state that a Delaware voter has registered to vote there. (1707)

When a person registers to vote in Delaware who was previously registered in another state, the Department of Elections will notify the state of prior registration. (1707)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Where it has been determined that the applicant was convicted of a felony which is not disqualifying, has fully discharged all imposed sentences, and otherwise meets all constitutional requirements, the applicant shall be permitted to register as a qualified voter. (§ 6104)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

For registration applications which contain District of Columbia Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)-issued identification numbers, the District of Columbia Board of Elections (the Board) checks the data provided in the applications against the DMV database to ascertain a voter registration information match. For applications where the voter has provided only the last four digits of their Social Security Number (SSN4), the Board checks the data provided in the applications against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding between the Board and the DMV.

In the event that the Board cannot verify the identification number provided, the affected voters are designated as “ID Required” and must provide identification in order to vote a regular ballot when they appear to vote; those who do not provide identification must vote a provisional ballot.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Beginning in January of each odd-numbered year, the Board conducts a mail canvass to determine which voters on the voter registry may have moved within or outside of the District of Columbia. The Board mails a nonforwardable postcard to each voter who did not confirm their address through the voting process in the previous general election. If the United States Postal Service (USPS) returns the card:

- with a **new District address** for the registrant, the Board updates the voter’s address on its records, and mails to the voter’s old and new addresses a forwardable notification indicating that the address has been changed to reflect the information obtained from the USPS;
- with a **new non-District address**, the Board mails a forwardable notice to the registrant’s old and new addresses with instructions on how to either register in the new jurisdiction, or correct USPS’ address information;
- as **undeliverable**, the Board mails a forwardable notice to the registrant’s last known address with instructions on how to either register in the new jurisdiction, or correct USPS’ address information.

In each of the last two cases, upon the mailing of the forwardable notice, the Board designates the voter as **inactive**.

Once a voter is designated as inactive, they may either be subsequently **reactivated** or **removed** from the voter roll.

- **Reactivation:** An inactive voter may become active again by providing the Board with a current residence address or voting in an election during the period beginning on the date the notice triggering the inactive status was mailed and ending on the day after the 2nd general election for federal office.
- **Removal:** An inactive voter is removed from the voter roll if he or she fails to respond to the notice triggering the inactive status and fails to vote in an election during the period beginning on the date the notice triggering the inactive status was mailed and ending on the day after the 2nd general election for federal office.

The Board is also a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). At least once

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

annually, the Board receives and processes reports from ERIC which provide data indicating that voters on the District of Columbia voter registry may have moved either within the District of Columbia, or outside of the District of Columbia to other ERIC member states. In response to these reports, the Board contacts the affected voters and requests that they confirm their current residence status.

The Board may also utilize NCOA data to identify voters who have moved.

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through the District of Columbia's online voter registration system.

Automatic Registration

Each application for a DMV-issued driver's license (including any renewal application) or nondriver's identification card shall automatically serve as an application to register to vote in the District of Columbia, or to update a current registration record, unless the applicant indicates on the application that they do not want the application to serve as a voter registration application. The DMV electronically transmits to the Board the pertinent voter registration data for all eligible individuals who have not opted out of voter registration.

Removal of Names

Voters are removed from the District of Columbia voter registry in the following instances:

- Death of the voter;
- Change in residence from the District of Columbia;
- Signed authorization or written notification from the voter that they are not a qualified elector;
- Incarceration following a felony conviction;
- Successful challenge to voter registration;
- Falsification of information on the voter registration application;
- Declaration of legal incompetence to vote by a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- In the case of an inactive voter, failure to respond to a confirmation notice and failure to vote in an election during the period beginning on the date the confirmation notice was mailed and ending on the day after the 2nd general election for federal office.

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The Board receives a monthly report containing the name, address, and date of birth, if known, of each District resident 18 years of age and over reported deceased within the District of Columbia, together with the name and address of each District resident who has been reported deceased by other jurisdictions since the date of the previous report from the District of Columbia Department of Health through the State and Territorial Exchange of Vital Events (STEVE) program. The Board also receives and process death records from ERIC.

The Board receives a monthly report containing the name and address of each person incarcerated as a result of a felony from the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. The Board also receives information regarding felony criminal convictions from the nation's U.S. Attorney's Offices on a regular basis.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Individuals who have lost their ability to vote in the District of Columbia due to being incarcerated because of a felony conviction may re-register to vote once they have completed their term of incarceration. (A person is considered incarcerated if they are confined to prison, jail, or penitentiary. A person is not considered incarcerated if he or she has completed the court-ordered sentence of confinement and subsequently resides in a halfway house or other community supervision center as terms of probation or parole.)

FLORIDA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license or state identification numbers are verified against the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) is provided, it is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database. If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant may vote a provisional ballot only.

Address Confirmation Procedures

State law requires a registration list maintenance program to be conducted at least bi-ennially at the local level. County supervisors of elections must use one or more of the following methods to identify voters whose addresses may have changed: (1) National Change of Address (NCOA) data; (2) non-forwardable mailings to all registered voters; or (3) non-forwardable address confirmation mailings to all registered voters who, in the last two years, have not voted or updated their registration. (Florida Statutes 98.065)

If the supervisor receives change of address information from one of the activities described above, a juror notice, the State Department of Motor Vehicles, or any other source indicating that the voter's residence has changed to another location within the state, the supervisor must update the registration record to reflect the new address and send the voter a notice of the change. (98.065)

If the supervisor receives information indicating that the voter's residence has changed to a location outside of the state, the voter must be sent an address confirmation notice. If the notice is returned as undeliverable, or the voter fails to return the notice, the voter will be designated as inactive. (98.065)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Florida's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names:

A voter will be removed from the voter registration system if the voter:

- requests in writing to be removed;
- is registered in another state and the voter registration official in that state notifies Florida;
- dies;
- is adjudicated mentally incapacitated with voting rights removed and not restored;
- is convicted of a felony without civil rights restored;

is determined to be ineligible for other reasons, such as not a U.S. citizen, not a real person, not listing a legal Florida residence, or not of legal age;

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the state;

remains in inactive status through two general elections (i.e., does not vote, update the voter's registration, or request a vote-by-mail ballot). (98.045; 98.075; 98.065)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Department of State identifies potentially ineligible registered voters by comparing registration rolls with deceased information obtained weekly from the Department of Health and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Upon receipt of the information the Department of State forwards the information through the statewide voter registration system to the county supervisor of elections. The supervisor will remove the name of the registered voter. (98.075)

Each month the clerk of the circuit court provides the Department of State with a list of persons who have been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting. The Department of State forwards the information to the supervisors. (98.075)

The Department of State uses information from the Department of Law Enforcement, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Department of Corrections, and the US Attorney to identify persons convicted of a felony who are potentially registered. The Department of State forwards the information to the supervisors. (98.075)

Information from the Driver's License Agency

Each month the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles provides the department a list of persons who have been removed from the driver's license database because they have been licensed in another state. (98.093)

GEORGIA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 21-2-220.1, Georgia verifies the driver's license number, Georgia ID card number, or last four digits of the social security number (as provided by the applicant) on voter registration applications. The driver's license number and ID card number are verified against the database of the state motor vehicle agency, the Department of Driver Services. If only the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) are provided, the state sends the information to be matched with the database of the Social Security Administration (SSA) through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA).

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Secretary of State compares the list of registered voters with National Change of Address (NCOA) data. If NCOA data indicates that a voter has moved to a different address, the voter is sent a confirmation notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter will be placed on the inactive list. (O.C.G.A. § 21-2-233)

The Secretary of State must identify all voters who have not made contact during the preceding three years and who were not identified using NCOA data. The term "contact" includes voting, updating registration information, confirmation of address, or signing a petition. These voters, and any voter to whom a mailing has been returned as undeliverable, will be sent a forwardable confirmation notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter will be placed on the inactive list. (O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-233; 21-2-234)

When election mail is returned undeliverable by the United States Postal Service, the voter is sent a confirmation notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter will be placed on the inactive list. (O.C.G.A. § 21-2-234)

An inactive status does not impact an elector's ability to vote. (O.C.G.A. § 21-2-235)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Georgia's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names:

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony;
- is declared mentally incompetent;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county or municipality;
- requests that the voter's name be removed from the registration list;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (21-2-231; 21-2-232; 21-2-235)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

Each month the Secretary of State receives an electronic list of deceased voters from the State Office of Vital Records. The Secretary of State may also obtain this information from local registrars of vital statistics of each county and lists of deceased Georgia voters from other states. Upon receipt of the lists, the Secretary of State and county board of registrars removes all such names of deceased persons from the list of electors. (O.C.G.A. § 21-2-231)

At least once a month, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Community Supervision send an electronic list of persons convicted of a felony to the Secretary of State. Additionally, Georgia receives notification of felony convictions of Georgia residents from the US Attorney's Offices. On a monthly basis, the Secretary of State compares the list of felons to the list of electors and provides matches to the county board of registrars for a final determination. Each county registrar shall remove all persons currently serving a felony sentence from the list of electors and shall mail a notice of such action and the reason therefore to the last known address of such persons by first-class mail. (O.C.G.A. § 21-2-231)

Each month the judge of the probate court of each county provides the Secretary of State with a list of persons who were declared mentally incompetent and whose voting rights were removed. The Secretary of State provides the list to the appropriate board of registrars. Each county registrar shall remove such persons from the list of electors and shall mail a notice of such action and the reason therefore to the last known address of such persons by first-class mail. (O.C.G.A. § 21-2-231)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person who has been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude may register, remain registered, or vote except upon completion of the sentence and no person who has been judicially determined to be mentally incompetent may register, remain registered, or vote unless the disability has been removed. (21-2-216).

HAWAII

Verification of Voter Registration Information:

Current procedures could not be determined.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The clerk will remove the name of any registered voter who has not voted or otherwise updated the voter's registration during the previous two general election cycles. (Hawaii Statutes 11-17)

The clerk will also mark or remove the record of a registered voter for whom a notice or other correspondence is returned as undeliverable. A person whose record is marked or removed will be restored to the list and allowed to vote if the voter (1) claims residence at the registered address; (2) changed residence after the closing of the register for that election; or (3) moved to a new residence within the same precinct. (11-17)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Hawaii's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names:

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is sentenced for a felony;
- is adjudicated as incapacitated;
- does not vote for two general elections. (11-17; 11-19; 11-23)

Obtaining the Names Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The clerk will remove a person's name from the register upon receiving information from the Department of Health or other informing agency that the person has died, been sentenced for a felony, or adjudication as an incapacitated. (11-23)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person convicted of a felony shall be qualified to vote except upon the person's final discharge or earlier as provided by law. (Hawaii Constitution Article II, Section 2).

IDAHO

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are checked against the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the application will be rejected and the applicant will be notified. (Note: Idaho allows Election Day Registration.)

Address Confirmation Procedures

After each general election, the county clerk will cancel the registration of any voter who did not vote at a primary or general election in the past four years. (Idaho Statutes 34-435) Idaho is exempt from NVRA list maintenance requirements because they had Election Day registration prior to the passage of NVRA.

Removal of Names: A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony;
- has not voted at any election in the past four years. (34-433; 34-435; Idaho Constitution Sec. 3. Art. 4)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Idaho's online voter registration system.

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

Each month, the State Board of Health [and welfare] provides the Secretary of State with a list of persons who have died in the previous month. The Secretary of State will sort the list by county and provide to the appropriate county clerk. (34-433)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person convicted of a felony shall be qualified to vote except upon the person's final discharge or earlier as provided by law. Upon final discharge, a person convicted of any Idaho felony shall be restored the full rights of citizenship, except that for persons convicted of treason or those offenses enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (jj) of this subsection the right to ship, transport, possess or receive a firearm shall not be restored. (Idaho Constitution; Idaho Statute 18-310).

Notification to Other States

If a voter registration applicant indicates registration in another state, the Secretary of State will notify the state of prior registration. (34-418)

ILLINOIS

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are checked against the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If a match cannot be found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting. On-line registrations are checked against the Secretary of State's motor vehicle database on date of birth, SSN4, driver's license or State ID card and the issue date. If the data is unable to be verified notification is sent to the voter. Illinois allows voters to register on Election Day, the voter must show two forms of ID.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Election officials must follow the removal procedures outlined in the National Voter Registration Act before cancelling a voter's registration. Accordingly, any voter who does not respond to a forwardable confirmation notice will be designated as inactive. (Illinois Administrative Code Sec. 216.50) National Change of Address (NCOA) data is used to correct a voter's address, or register a voter in a new jurisdiction. An election authority shall automatically register any voter who has moved into its jurisdiction from another jurisdiction in Illinois or change the address of anyone who has moved within its jurisdiction provided that: 1) The jurisdiction that includes the new registration address provides the voter an opportunity to reject the change through a non-forwardable mailing. 2) The jurisdiction that includes the previous registration address provides the voter an opportunity to also reject the change through a mailing sent by forwardable mail.

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through the Illinois online voter registration system.

Automatic Voter Registration

Applications for services at designated state agencies will serve as a simultaneous application to register to vote unless the applicant declines. (Illinois Public Act 100-0464)

Removal of Names:

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county or municipality;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration);
- is incarcerated in a correctional facility by reason of conviction. (216.50)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Felony

Upon receipt of the following information, a voter's registration must be cancelled: (1) notice from the State Board of Elections, the Department of Corrections, or a county sheriff that the voter has been incarcerated for conviction of a crime; (2) copy of a court order establishing that a voter lacks the

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

qualifications to be a voter; (3) copy of the voter's death certificate issued by a Department of Vital Records. (216.50) via the Illinois Voter Registration System.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

A person convicted of a felony, or otherwise under sentence in a correctional institution or jail, shall lose the right to vote, which right shall be restored not later than upon completion of his sentence. (Illinois Constitution.)

INDIANA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

An individual completing a voter registration application must include their Indiana Driver's License number or Identification Card number, or the last 4 digits of their social security number (SSN), or a statement that the applicant has no voter identification number. (3-7-34-1.5) The information provided by the voter is verified through the statewide voter registration system in real time through the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) or SSN records made available through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If the identification number provided by the voter is not verified, the county voter registration official must attempt to contact the voter. (3-7-34-3) If the county voter registration office does not obtain any information required to complete processing of an application by 10 days before an election, then the county voter registration office shall reject the application. (3-7-34-4)

If a voter registration applicant indicates on the application to the individual does not have a social security number, Indiana driver's license or Indiana BMV identification card, then the statewide voter registration system will assign a unique voter identification number to complete processing of the application. (3-7-13-13)

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each county voter registration office may conduct a voter list maintenance program by mailing a notice by forwardable US mail to a voter if the county determines that the voter's residence address on the voter's registration record may not be current. The county voter registration office may use information from the following sources to determine whether sending a voter address confirmation notice is required: 1) United States Postal Service (USPS) National Change of Address (NCOA) data; 2) jury duty notices returned due to an unknown or insufficient address; 3) returned mailings sent to all active voters of the county; 4) information from the BMV concerning voters who have obtained a driver's license in a new jurisdiction; 5) voter registration application approval confirmation notices returned because of an unknown or insufficient address more than 7 days after the county voter registration mailed the notice; 6) precinct boundary or precinct polling place change notices sent to all voters of a precinct and returned by USPS because of an unknown or insufficient address. (3-7-38.2-2) To assist the counties, the secretary of state shall submit the names of all registered voters to USPS NCOA, and provide the results of that submission to the county voter registration offices to identify voters whose registration addresses may no longer be accurate. (3-7-38.2-5)

If a voter returns the notice and indicates residence in the county, the registration must be updated. If the voter does not return the notice, the registration will become inactive. (3-7-38.2-2)

The Secretary of State shall conduct a residence address and outreach procedure in each odd numbered year. Under this program, each active voter in Indiana is sent a non-forwardable mailing. (3-7-38.2-16.1) If the initial mailing is returned due to "unknown or insufficient" address, then this voter is sent a forwardable mailing notifying the voter of the returned mailing and requesting the voter to respond to the forwardable notice within 30 days. If the voter does not respond to update or confirm their voter registration address information by that deadline, then the voter's registration record at that address is made inactive by the county voter registration office. (3-7-38.2-17)

During January of each even numbered year, the Secretary of State shall obtain information from the United States Northern District Court and the United States Southern District of Indiana regarding the return of jury selection notices.. The state provides information regarding these voter records to the

appropriate voter registration office. Following the primary election, the county voter registration office sends an address confirmation notice to these voters. (3-7-38.2-16)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Indiana's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter registration record will be cancelled on the voter registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- record remains in inactive status through two general elections (and the voter does not vote or appear to vote from the address on the inactive voter registration record or update the voter's registration record information);
- is convicted of a crime and incarcerated; (3-7-38.2-3; 3-7-26.3-11)
- if the voter files a written request for cancellation.

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The Election Division coordinates the state voter registration database with the state Department of Health to allow county voter registration offices to cancel the registration records of voters who died within Indiana, and those who died outside Indiana, but maintained a residence in the state during the two years before the voter's death. (3-7-45-2.1) Each county health officer and municipal health officer also reports the names, ages and known address of all persons who died within the county or municipality or for which burial permits have been issued by the officer. The State Department of Health reports this information to the Election Division.

A county voter registration office cancels the voter registration record of a deceased person after receiving a copy of the person's death certificate, and obituary, a notice of a state administration, or other notice of the person's death published in a newspaper qualified to print legal notices. A county voter registration office will cancel the registration of a deceased person after receiving a copy of the death certificate. (3-7-45-4)

The State Department of Health is required to negotiate with the appropriate agencies in other states to acquire information regarding the deaths of Indiana residents there. The State Department of Health acquires this information from other states through the State and Territorial Exchange of Vital Events (STEVE) and the Electronic Verification of Vital Events (EVVE) System, administered by the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Services. The State Department of Health may offer to share information regarding the deaths of the other state's residents in Indiana. (3-7-45-5)

The Election Division also obtains information regarding deceased residents as identified by the federal Social Security Administration (SSA) through a subscription to the Death Master File. The Election Division provides each county voter registration office with a report identifying the deceased residents. (3-7-45-6.1)

The Election Division coordinates the state voter registration database with the Department of Correction to enable a county voter registration office to cancel the registration record of voter convicted of a crime and incarcerated in a Department of Correction facility within the previous month. (3-7-46-4.1) Each quarter a county sheriff provides the county voter registration office with a list of persons who are

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

residents of Indiana, who have been convicted of a crime, and incarcerated in a county correctional facility. (3-7-46-6)

The Secretary of State notifies the appropriate county registration office upon notice from a US District Attorney that a voter, residing in Indiana, has been imprisoned for conviction of a federal crime occurring in that US attorney's jurisdiction. (3-7-46-3)

NOTE: Under Indiana law, (Indiana Code 3-7-26.3-3) the Secretary of State with the consent of the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division, implements the statewide voter registration list. References in this summary to the Secretary of State's duties should be understood in this context.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

A person who is convicted of a crime and imprisoned following conviction is deprived of the right of suffrage by the general assembly pursuant to Article 2, Section 8 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana and is ineligible to register during the period that the person is imprisoned or otherwise subject to lawful detention. The individual if otherwise qualified to register is eligible to register when the person is no longer imprisoned or otherwise subject to lawful detention. (3-7-13-4; 3-7-13-5).

IOWA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system checks the motor vehicle database for a match of the driver's license or state ID number, last name, and date of birth. If there is an exact match for all fields, the registration is verified. If all fields match except the first name, the election official will review possible matches. If the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) is provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the voter must show identification and proof of residence before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

A commissioner may use National Change of Address (NCOA) data to identify voters who may have changed residence. If the change of address data indicates that a voter has moved to a new address within the county, the commissioner must change the registration records to reflect the new address and mail the voter a forwardable notice of the change. (Iowa Code 48A.27)

If the change of address data indicates that a voter has moved to an address outside the county, the commissioner must mark the registration record as inactive and send a forwardable notice to the new address. (48A.27)

A commissioner who uses NCOA data must send a forwardable notice to each registered voter who was not identified in the NCOA data and who has not voted in two consecutive general elections or updated the registration information (48A.28). If the notice is returned undeliverable, or the voter does not return the notice, the registration will become inactive. (48A.29)

A commissioner who is not participating in the NCOA program must mail a forwardable confirmation notice to each registered voter in the county. (48A.28) If the notice is returned undeliverable, or the voter fails to respond, the registration will become inactive. (48A.29)

Online Registration

Voters who have a current Iowa driver's license or nonoperator ID card may register and update their registration through Iowa's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county or requests for removal;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration);
- is convicted of a felony, and has not had voting rights restored;
- is adjudged incompetent;
- has submitted a jury disqualification form to an Iowa court for reason of noncitizenship

(48A.27; 48A.30)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

Each quarter, the state registrar of vital statistics provides the state registrar of voters a list of persons who have died. If a person on the list is registered to vote in a county, the commissioner must cancel the registration. (48A.31)

The commissioner may use a written statement from a member of a deceased voter's household, an obituary notice, a written statement from an election official, or notice from the county recorder as evidence of death. (48A.30)

The clerk of the district court must send notice of a felony conviction to the state registrar of voters. The registrar must determine in which county the felon is registered and must notify the county commissioner of registration for that county. (48A.30)

A commissioner must cancel a voter's registration if the district court or state registrar sends notice that the voter has been declared incompetent to vote under state law. (48A.30)

A commissioner must cancel a voter's registration upon receiving notice from a registration official in another state that the voter has registered there. (48A.30)

KANSAS

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system automatically compares voter registration information with the motor vehicle database. If no match is found, the system attempts to verify the last four digits of the voter's social security Number (SSN4) with the Social Security Administrative (SSA) database. If there is no match, the applicant must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Secretary of State must compare the state voter registration database with National Change of Address (NCOA) data and send each participating county a list of voters from that county for whom records indicate a change of address. County election officials may complete additional checks during the year. (Kansas Administrative Regulations 7-38-1; Kansas Statutes 25-2354)

Upon receiving NCOA data, the county must send each voter on the list a forwardable confirmation notice. If the records indicate a change of address within the county, the voter's registration will be updated prior to sending the notice. (Kansas Administrative Regulations 7-38-1; Kansas Statutes 25-2316c)

The county election officer must also send a forwardable confirmation mailing whenever a notice of disposition for voter registration is returned undeliverable, or other information provided by the postal service indicates that a voter has moved to a different address. (Kansas Statutes 25-2316c)

As an alternative to using NCOA data, the county may conduct mass or targeted mailings to registered voters to obtain information upon which to base the confirmation mailings. (25-2354)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Kansas' online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the jurisdiction;
- fails to respond to confirmation notice and does not vote or update the voter's registration through two federal general elections;
- is convicted of a felony;
- is declared incompetent or incapacitated. (25-2316c)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The county election officer will remove a voter's name from the registration list based on an obituary notice; a court order; a death certificate provided by the Secretary of Health and Environment; or information provided by the Social Security Administration. (25-2316c)

The Secretary of State will notify the appropriate county upon written notice of a felony conviction in US

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

district court. Upon notification of a felony conviction from the Secretary of State, a county or district attorney, or a Kansas district court, the county will remove the name of the offender from the registration records. (25-2316c)

Notification to Other States

If an applicant for registration was registered in another state, county election officials will send a notice of the registration to the place of prior registration. (25-2316c(b))

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person convicted of a felony under the laws of any state or of the United States, unless pardoned or restored to his civil rights, shall be qualified to vote. When an inmate has reached the end of the post release supervision period, the board shall issue a certificate of discharge to the release. Such discharge, and the discharge of an inmate who has served the inmate's term of imprisonment, shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights lost by operation of law upon commitment, and the certification of discharge shall so state. (Kansas Constitution; Kansas Statute 22-3722)

KENTUCKY

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Kentucky is exempt from the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) verification requirement because it permits the use of the full social security number on the voter registration application.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The State Board of Elections conducts a voter registration purge program using National Change of Address (NCOA) data or other sources to identify voters whose addresses may have changed. If information indicates that a voter has moved to a different address in the county, the Board will provide the county with the information necessary to update the registration records. The voter will be sent a forwardable notice of the change. (Kentucky Statutes 116.112)

If NCOA data or other sources indicate that a voter has moved to an address in a different county, the Board or the county must send the voter a forwardable confirmation notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter's name will be placed on an inactive list. (116.112)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Kentucky's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is declared incompetent;
- is convicted of a felony;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (116.112; 116.0452)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The Board will remove a person's name from the registration records if the voter is identified in one of the following sources: (1) notification from the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or other reliable sources of the death of a person; (2) notification from the circuit clerk that the voter has been declared incompetent; or (3) notification from the Administrative Office of the Courts that the voter has been convicted of a felony offense. (116.113)

LOUISIANA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Louisiana runs near-time Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) processing several times a day. This processing also includes a check against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database. If no match is found, the applicant is notified by letter. If they do not respond, a “HAVA challenge” event is automatically created which has an expiration (next event) date 10 days later, and another letter is sent. If the voter fails to respond, the system will automatically create a “voter reject” event and the voter status is rejected. The Registrar of Voters can override HAVA information at any point in the process. If the application is rejected, they can reinstate if information is provided.

LSA-R.S. 18:101.1

Address Confirmation Procedures

When the registrar has reason to believe that a voter has changed residence, the registrar will send the voter a forwardable address confirmation notice and place the voter on the inactive list as an “inactive” voter. However, if National Change of Address (NCOA) data indicates the voter has moved to another address within the parish, the voter’s registration will not become inactive. A registrant whose name is on the inactive list may vote in their precinct after verifying an in-parish address or that it has been less than 3 months since moving outside the parish. A registrant may also verify their address prior to election day either in person, by mail or online through Louisiana’s voter portal.

LSA-R.S. 18:193 and 196

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Louisiana’s online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter’s registration record will be cancelled if the voter:

- dies;
- remains “inactive” through two federal general elections (does not verify their residential address for the duration of 2 federal general election cycles);
- If the registrar has reason to believe that the name of the person has been illegally or fraudulently placed on the registration records or that a registrant no longer is qualified to be registered for a reason other than a change of address, the voter is notified and has 21 days to appear and show cause why they should not be cancelled;
- If the voter voluntarily requests that the record be cancelled.

A voter’s registration record will be suspended if the voter:

- Is convicted of a felony with a sentence of imprisonment;
- Is declared mentally incompetent with a suspension of voting rights.

A voter’s registration record will be transferred if the voter:

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the parish and a copy of all records are transferred to the new parish in Louisiana.

LSA-R.S. 18:173, 176, 193 and 196

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

Each month the state's Department of Health and Hospitals notifies the Louisiana Secretary of State of any person 16 years of age or older who died in each parish of the state within the preceding calendar month. This information is reported through the statewide voter registration database to the parish registrar who is responsible to challenge and cancel the registration of a deceased voter. A registrar of voters may also cancel a voter registration upon receipt of a certified copy of a death certificate and they may use information from an obituary notice to challenge and cancel a registration. Additionally, each month the parish health officer sends notice to the registrar of each person in the parish who died during the preceding month.

Each quarter the Louisiana Secretary of State processes the ERIC Deceased Report, which receives its data from the SSA. Registrars are notified when the processing is complete to begin verifying the information and processing challenges and cancellations (where appropriate).

Each month the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections sends the Louisiana Secretary of State a report with the name of any person convicted of a felony and currently under the custody or supervision of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. The Secretary of State sends the report to the registrar of each parish for challenge and suspension of the voter.

Additionally, the Sheriff and District Attorney provide information regarding a person convicted of a felony to a registrar of voters and the Louisiana Secretary of State forwards notice of a felony conviction from the US Attorney to the appropriate parish registrar for review, challenge and suspension.

A court with jurisdiction over an interdiction provides the registrar of each parish with any judgment of full interdiction or a limited interdiction for mental incompetence which specifically suspends the right to register and vote.

LSA-R.S. 18:171, 172 and 173

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person shall be permitted to register or vote who is under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony. When a felon has completed probation and/or parole or has been pardoned, they may present proof to the registrar of voters to restore their voting rights.

LSA-R.S. 18:102 and 177

MAINE

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Election officials attempt to match driver's license/ID number with the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database. If no match is found, the applicant must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Secretary of State conducts a statewide voter list maintenance process every two years, after the general election, by matching voter records with the National Change of Address (NCOA) file - either the full list of voters or the list of voters who did not vote at the most recent general election. A forwardable confirmation notice is sent to each of the identified individuals. The municipal registrar of voters may send a forwardable confirmation notice to any individual voters when mail to the voter is returned to the municipal office as undeliverable or when there is any indication that the voter has moved.

If a voter returns a confirmation notice indicating a change of address within the municipality, the voter's registration will be updated. If a voter returns a confirmation notice indicating a change of address outside the municipality (either within or outside of Maine), the voter's registration will be designated as cancelled. If a voter fails to respond to a confirmation notice, or if the confirmation notice is returned undeliverable, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive.

As an alternative to matching voter records with the NCOA file, the Secretary of State may utilize the Interstate Crosscheck process to identify records of Maine voters who have moved and registered to vote in another state.

Removal of Names

A voter's name will be designated as cancelled in Central Voter Registration System if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the municipality;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration).

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased

The names of deceased voters to be designated as cancelled are taken from death records obtained from the clerk, certified death certificates or obituaries. Additionally, the Central Voter Registration system (CVR) conducts an automated matching process each month between voter records in the CVR and death records from the State Office of Vital Statistics, and presents potential matches to each municipality for review and designation of the record as cancelled.

Information from the Driver's License Agency

Upon receipt of a Motor Vehicle Request for Name/Address Change form, the registrar will remove the voter's name from the voter list if the voter has moved outside the municipality.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Individuals convicted of a felony do not lose their right to vote.

MARYLAND

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are matched against the motor vehicle database. The last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. In Maryland no application is "rejected". Applications that are incomplete remain in a "pending incomplete" status. The individual is sent a letter to alert the applicant of the deficiencies. Only applicants with a "pending ID not verified" or "pending ID not provided" are listed in the electronic poll books. These individuals would vote provisionally, and as long as the ID is provided and verified prior to the provisional canvass (and all other criteria is met) their ballot will be accepted.

Address Confirmation Procedures

When an election official receives any information that a registered voter has moved to a different address within the state, the official must update the voter's record and send the voter a forwardable confirmation notice. If the voter fails to return the confirmation notice, the voter's name must be placed into inactive status. (Maryland Election Law Article § 3-502)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Maryland's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter **will be removed** from the voter registration list if the voter:

- requests in writing with a signature to be removed from the list;
- dies;
- is convicted of a felony and is serving a court ordered sentence of imprisonment;
- is under court ordered guardianship for mental disability, and found by a court to be unable to communicate a desire to vote;
- is convicted of buying or selling votes;
- confirms in writing with a signature a change of address outside of the state;
- an election official from another state provides information that the voter is now registered in their state;
- remains in inactive status through two federal general elections (does not vote, update the voter's registration, apply for an absentee ballot, sign a petition, or complete a certificate of candidacy). (§ 3-501)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

When a local board becomes aware of an obituary or any other reliable report of the death of a registered voter, and upon verification of the death, the election director may remove the voter from the statewide

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

voter registration list. (§ 3-504)

The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics provides the State Administrator of Elections with a list of deceased persons. The Administrator must then provide the information to local boards of election. (§ 3504)

Each circuit court and district court must provide the State Administrator of Elections with the names of persons convicted of a felony. The Administrator must then provide the information to the local boards of election. (§ 3504)

Please note that Maryland is a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) and receives Social Security Administration Death Records.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

An individual is not qualified to be a registered voter if the individual has been convicted of a felony and is currently serving a court-ordered sentence of imprisonment for the conviction or has been convicted of buying or selling votes. (§3-102)

MASSACHUSETTS

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Voter registration information is verified against the motor vehicle database for first initial, last name and date of birth with the appropriate identification number provided. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If there is no match, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each year the registrars must make a list of persons residing in the city or town. The registrars may communicate by mail to develop the list. (Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 51, Section 4)

Upon completion of the street listing, the registrars will prepare the "annual register" containing the names of all qualified voters in their city or town as found on the street listing. The annual register is considered the active voting list. A voter who does not respond to the local street listing is not entered into the annual register and instead is maintained on the inactive voting list. All inactive voters are sent a confirmation notice, as required by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). The confirmation notice must: be postage prepaid; contain a preaddressed and postage prepaid return card; be sent by forwardable mail; instruct the voter to return the card before the last day to register; and contain additional information about remaining eligible to vote. If the voter returns the confirmation notice indicating a change of address within the city or town, the voter's registration will be updated. If the voter does not return the notice, the voter's name will be placed on the inactive list. (Massachusetts General Laws chapter 51, sections 37 and 37A).

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Massachusetts' online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

The name of a voter may not be deleted from the annual register (active voters list) or inactive voter list unless:

- the registrars have received a death certificate from another city or town, vital statistics, or a death notice from a local newspaper or have general knowledge that the voter has died;
- the registrars have received a duplicate copy of an affidavit of registration from the registrars of another community;
- the registrars have received a change of address notification from the registry of motor vehicles;
- the registrars have received a written request from the voter or the voter has confirmed in writing that he has moved to another city or town; or
- the voter has not responded to the confirmation mailing and has not voted in the next two biennial state elections following the mailing of such notice or done any action to activate themselves such as signing a nomination paper or petition.

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Note: All voters whose names are being removed from the voting rolls must receive notification of such removal. (Massachusetts General Laws chapter 51, sections 37, 37A, 38)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

Each month, the appropriate city or town officer provides the registrar of voters with a list of residents who died. (Massachusetts General Laws chapter 51, section 14). Also, the Office of Secretary of State works with the Department of Public Health to send death notices to each municipality on a regular basis.

Information from the Driver's License Agency

A change of address made at the registry of motor vehicles will automatically update the applicant's voter registration address, unless the application opts out.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

A person who is currently incarcerated for a felony conviction is ineligible to register or vote. An individual if otherwise qualified to register is eligible to register when the person is no longer imprisoned for a felony conviction. (Massachusetts General laws chapter 51, section 1)

MICHIGAN

Verification of Voter Registration Information

New records entered into the voter registration database are matched against the state driver's license database. The driver's license database attempts to match these new voter records with existing driver's license records; or (for voters who do not have a Michigan driver's license or personal ID card) with records from the Social Security Administration database. All voters who register to vote by mail are required to comply with the federal voter identification requirement provided under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA).

Address Confirmation Procedures

An automated series of data validation processes continually synchronizes address records between the Michigan driver's license file and the statewide Qualified Voter File. These processes cover in-person transactions processed in either Secretary of State (DMV) or local election official offices, mail-in transactions, and the Secretary of State's online change of address program ([ExpressSOS.com](https://www.expresssos.com)).

In addition, local election officials may utilize National Change of Address (NCOA) data, a general address verification mailing, or other reliable information to identify voters whose addresses may have changed. If address update information originating with the voter indicates that the voter has changed residence within the city or township, the local election official updates the voter's registration record with the new address. If address update information originating with a source other than the voter indicates that the voter has changed residence within the city or township, the local election official mails the voter a forwardable notice. If the voter returns the notice indicating a change of address within the city or township, the voter's registration will be updated. If the voter does not return the notice, the voter may only vote in the voter's former precinct and must update the voter's address before voting. (Michigan Compiled Laws [MCL] 168.509aa)

The clerk will also send a forwardable notice if information indicates that a voter has changed residence to another city or township. If the notice is returned as undeliverable, the clerk will mark the voter's record and the voter will be challenged when the voter appears to vote. Additionally, if the notice is returned undeliverable or not returned, and the voter does not vote or update the voter's registration after two general elections, the voter will be removed from the registration list. (MCL 168.509aa)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the city or town;
- requests in writing that his/her registration be canceled
- fails to return a forwardable notice and does not vote or update the voter's registration through two general elections. (MCL 168.509aa; 168.509dd; 168.509z; 168.500h)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

Michigan's driver's license file receives ongoing death record updates from both the state Department of Health and Human Services and the Social Security Administration. These records are passed regularly

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

to the state qualified voter file, and where a verified record match exists, the voter registration is canceled. The Secretary of State notifies each clerk of any death notices received by the Secretary of State. (MCL 168.509z)

Additionally, each month the county clerk provides each city and township clerk in the county with a list of persons who have died within the county. (MCL 168.510)

Information from the Driver's License Agency

The Secretary of State notifies each clerk of the following information regarding residents or former residents of the clerk's city or township: (1) driver's license or state personal identification card changes of address received by the Secretary of State (2) The names and addresses of persons who have been issued a driver's license in another state. As Michigan citizens must use the same address for both driver's license and voter registration purposes, an address change submitted by a Michigan resident for driver's license purposes is automatically used to update the individual's voter registration record. This remains true regardless of whether the voter moves within a jurisdiction or moves to a new jurisdiction in the state. In each case, appropriate notice is sent to the clerk or clerks involved. (MCL 168.500h)

Notification To/From Other States

An authorization to cancel a voter registration signed by the voter and received from another state or a notice from an election official of another state that a voter has registered in that state has the same force and effect as the notice of authorization to cancel in Michigan. (MCL 168.505)

When a voter registration applicant signs an authorization to cancel a previous registration in another state, the clerk of the city or township in which the voter is newly registered must notify the Chief Election Official of that state. (MCL 168.505)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

A person who, in a court of this or another state or in a federal court, has been legally convicted and sentenced for a crime for which the penalty imposed is confinement in jail or prison shall not vote, offer to vote, attempt to vote, or be permitted to vote at an election while confined. (MCL 168.758b)

MINNESOTA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Voter registration information is sent to the motor vehicle database for verification. The system searches for a match of the DL/State ID number, last name, first initial, and date of birth. If there is no match for all of these fields, the system will search for a match of just the DL/State ID number, or the last name, first name, first initial and date of birth. County election officials then determine whether the match is sufficient. If no match is found, and a social security number (SSN) was provided, the system will attempt to verify the SSN. If a match cannot be found, the applicant will be notified. If the application was submitted by mail, and the applicant is registering for the first time, the voter must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The county auditor mails a non-forwardable notice of registration to all voters who have completed a registration application. If this notice is returned undeliverable, the county auditor will change the voter's status to challenged. (201.121)

If a non-forwardable mailing from an election official is returned as undeliverable with a permanent forwarding address in the state, the voter's status may be changed to inactive and the county auditor where the new address is located will update the voter's registration and mail a notice to the voter. (201.12)

If a non-forwardable mailing is returned as undeliverable with no forwarding address, the county auditor will change the voter's status to "challenged." If a second notice is returned as undeliverable, the voter will be designated as inactive. (201.12)

Each month the Secretary of State obtains a list of voters who filed a change of permanent address with the US Postal Service, have changed the address on their Minnesota driver's license or state identification card, have obtained a driver's license/state identification card in another Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC)-member state, or who have registered to vote in another ERIC-member state. If the address change is within the state the county auditor will update the voter's address in the statewide registration system and mail the voter a notice of that action. If the address change is out of state, the county auditor will notify the voter and, if the voter does not notify the county auditor within 21 days, the county auditor will change the voter's status to inactive. (201.13)

Each year, the Secretary of State must designate all voters who have not voted in the last four years as inactive in the statewide registration system. (201.171) Any voter whose status was changed to inactive must re-register before voting. (201.171)

Note: Minnesota is exempt from the National Voter Registration Act (NRVA) because it allows voters to register to vote on Election Day. As a result, inactive status in Minnesota is different than other states. Inactive voters are not printed on the registration list and must re-register before voting.

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Minnesota's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter's registration will be designated deceased if the voter dies. A voter's registration will be designated

challenged if the voter:

- is convicted of treason or any felony;
- is under guardianship in which the voter's right to vote is revoked;
- is declared legally incompetent. (201.13; 201.145)

Obtaining the Names of Voters Who Are Deceased

Each month the State Commissioner of Health electronically notifies the Secretary of State of persons who have died. Each month ERIC utilizes the Social Security Death Master Index and notifies the Secretary of State of persons who have died. The Secretary of State determines if any persons in the report are registered and prepares a list of those voters for each county auditor. The county auditor will mark records as deceased. (201.13)

If the county auditor receives a notice of death in the form of a printed obituary or a written statement signed by a registered voter of the county, the county auditor will change the voter's status to "deceased." (201.13)

Obtaining the Names of Voters Convicted of a Crime or Declared Incapacitated

Daily, the state court administrator electronically notifies the Secretary of State of persons who were convicted of a felony, placed under a guardianship in which the court revoked the right to vote, or were adjudged legally incompetent. The Secretary of State determines if any persons in the report are registered to vote and prepares a list of those voters for the county auditor. The county auditor will change the voter's status to "challenged." (201.15; 201.145)

Each month the State Commissioner of Corrections electronically notifies the Secretary of State of persons who are currently serving felony sentences or are on probation for felony sentences that resulted in the loss of civil rights. The Secretary of State determines if any data newly indicates a person in the report are registered to vote and prepares a list of those voters for the county auditor. The county auditor will change the voter's status to "challenged". (201.145)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

The State Court Administrator must report on individuals previously convicted of a felony whose civil rights have been restored. The Commissioner of Corrections must report on individuals who were serving a felony sentence under the commissioner's jurisdiction or who were on probation for a felony offense under the commissioner's jurisdiction that resulted in the loss of civil rights but who have been discharged from the sentence. No later than seven calendar days after receiving a report the secretary of state must determine if a person identified under paragraph (a) or (b) is registered to vote and must prepare a list of those registrants for the county auditor. No later than seven calendar days after receiving a report under this subdivision, the Secretary of State must determine if any data newly indicates that a person identified under paragraph (c) is registered to vote and must prepare a list of those registrants for the county auditor. No later than seven calendar days after receiving the list from the Secretary of State, the county auditor must remove the challenge status on the record in the statewide voter registration system of each individual named in the list. (201.145)

MISSISSIPPI

Verification of Voter Registration Information

By use of the Statewide Elections Management System (SEMS), county registrars compare voter registration information with data from the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (DPS). SEMS verifies each registration applicant as DPS Verified if the driver's license number provided by the applicant on his/her registration application matches a driver's license number or other information available through the DPS database. If no driver's license number is provided by the applicant or no match can be made through DPS, county registrars may verify the applicant by social security number (SSN) through access to the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) site. If no SSN is provided by the applicant or no match can be made through AAMVA, the applicant is notified, but still registered subject to verification. The applicant may provide additional information to the county registrar to verify his/her registration application prior to presenting to vote in an election or he/she will be required to present Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) identification when voting for the first time.

Address Confirmation Procedures

County election officials identify registered voters who may require address confirmation by using National Change of Address (NCOA) data and official mailings returned as undeliverable to the county registrar or county election officials, such as voter registration cards or jury summonses. NCOA data is accessed through the Statewide Elections Management System (SEMS), and it provides possible matches of voters who may have moved within and outside of the jurisdiction.

If a match is identified, the county election officials move the voter to an inactive status and mail the voter a forwardable address confirmation card to his/her last and best-known address. If the voter returns the address confirmation card to the county election officials and indicates he/she has moved within the county, the voter will be restored to an active status and his/her registration will be updated to reflect the new address. If the voter returns the address confirmation card to the county election officials and indicates he/she has moved outside of the county, the voter will be removed (or purged) from the voter registration list. If the voter does not return the address confirmation card or the address confirmation card is returned to the county election officials as "nondeliverable-unable to forward," the voter will remain in an inactive status. If the inactive voter does not update his/her registration and does not cast a ballot for the next two (2) consecutive federal general elections, he/she will be purged from the voter registration list.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if the voter:

- dies;

submits a signed writing to the County Registrar requesting removal from the voter registration list;

- is adjudicated mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction;

is convicted of a disenfranchising crime as defined by Section 241 of the Mississippi Constitution and certain opinions of the Office of the Mississippi Attorney General;

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the jurisdiction;

remains in an inactive status and does not cast a ballot for two (2) successive federal general elections.

(23-15-11; 23-15-153; 23-15-19)

Obtaining the Names of Voters Convicted of a Crime or Declared Incapacitated

The Statewide Elections Management System (SEMS) receives uploads from the Mississippi Department of Health and Vital Statistics on a monthly basis and the Administrative Office of Courts daily. The Department of Health and Vital Statistics reports identify those persons who have died within the state of Mississippi and for whom the department of health and vital statistics has issued a death certificate. Reports from the Administrative Office of Courts identify those persons convicted of disenfranchising crimes as defined by the Mississippi Constitution and opinions of the Office of the Attorney General interpreting the same. Once the data is uploaded into SEMS, the system provides potential matches with registered voters which the county election officials access and utilize to conduct voter roll maintenance.

Notification To/From Other States

Upon receipt of notice a Mississippi voter has registered in another state, the Mississippi voter will be moved by county election officials to an inactive status and mailed a forwardable address confirmation card to his/her last and best-known address.

MISSOURI

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Election officials attempt to match driver's license and social security information with the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) is provided, the number will be checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match can be found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every two years the election authority will canvass the registration records of precincts in the jurisdiction. (115.179, RSMo.) At the discretion of the election authority, the canvass may be made by including only those voters who did not vote at the last general election and those voters who registered since the last general election. (115.181, RSMo.)

In conducting the canvass, the election authority sends each voter a notification card. (115.163, RSMo.) Alternatively, the election authority may order all or any part of a canvass to be made house-to-house, through the United States Postal Service, or by both methods (115.181, RSMo.)

In lieu of the above canvassing methods, the election authority may utilize National Change of Address (NCOA) data to identify voters whose address is not correct. Forwardable notices are sent to the address provided by NCOA data. If the notice is returned indicating an address change within the election jurisdiction, the voter's registration will be updated. If the notice is returned undeliverable or the voter fails to respond to the notice, the voter's registration record may be designated inactive. (115.179; 115.163; 115.189; 115.193, RSMo.)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Missouri's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if the voter:

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the jurisdiction;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update/correct the voter's registration);
- dies;
- is adjudged incapacitated;
- convicted of a felony (until discharged from probation or parole) or is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage. (Note: these voters will be disqualified but not removed.) (115.133; 115.193; 115.195, RSMo.)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

Each month the state or local registrar of vital statistics provides the Secretary of State with a list of deceased persons. The Secretary of State notifies the election authority of the jurisdiction in which the

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

deceased resided. (115.195, RSMo.)

Each month the clerk of the circuit court provides the election authority with a list of persons who have been convicted of any felony, or of a misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage. (115.195, RSMo.)

Each month the clerk of the probate division of the circuit court provides the election authority a list of persons who have been adjudged incapacitated and not restored to capacity. (115.195, RSMo.)

Notification To/From Other States

If an applicant for registration was registered in another state, the election authority will notify the election authority where the applicant was previously registered. Upon receipt of notice from another state that a voter has registered there, the election authority may remove the voter from the registration records. (115.165, RSMo.)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person shall be entitled to vote while confined under a sentence of imprisonment; while on probation or parole after conviction of a felony, until finally discharged from such probation or parole; or after conviction of a felony or misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage. (115.133.2)

MONTANA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system checks the motor vehicle database for a match of the driver's license number. If the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If there is no match, the applicant will be notified. Montana allows voters to register on Election Day.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every odd-numbered year the election administrator conducts maintenance of the voter registration file by implementing one or more of the following procedures:

For all registered voters:

- Compare the entire list against National Change of Address (NCOA) data and send a confirmation notice to voters whose address has changed;
- Mail a non-forwardable notice to all voters and provide a forwardable confirmation notice to those whose initial notice is returned

For voters who have failed to vote in the preceding general election:

- Send a non-forwardable notice, followed up by a forwardable notice to those who appear to have moved;
- Confirm the list of nonvoters against NCOA data, and send a forwardable notice to those who have moved;
- Send two forwardable confirmation notices; or
- Make a door-to-door canvass. (Montana Statutes 13-2-220)

If a voter returns a confirmation notice indicating a change of address within the county, the voter's registration will be updated. If a voter fails to return the second, forwardable confirmation notice, the voter's registration will be designated inactive. (Montana Statute 13-2-220).

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is of unsound mind as established by a court;
- is convicted of a felony and is incarcerated in a penal institution;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update/correct the voter's registration or have any other voter-initiated activity). (Montana Statutes 13-2-402;

Montana Administrative Rule 44.3.2014)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The Montana Department of Health and Human Services provides a file containing record of deaths that occur in each county every month. The Department of Corrections provides a file containing record of incarcerated felons. Additionally, the election administrator will cancel the registration of a deceased voter when a certificate of death is filed, notice of death is published in a newspaper obituary, or the voter is reported to the administrator as deceased by the department of public health and human services. (13-2-402)

An election administrator must cancel a voter's registration upon receipt of a court order directing the cancellation. (13-2-402)

Notification from Other States

A voter's registration will be cancelled when an election administrator receives notice from the Secretary of State or from another state that the voter has registered there. (13-2-402)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

A person convicted of a felony does not have the right to vote while the person is serving a sentence in a penal institution. (13-1-111)

NEBRASKA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system checks the motor vehicle database for a match of the driver's license number. If the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) is provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administration (AAMVA). If the application was submitted by mail, the applicant is registering for the first time, and did not provide identifying documents (e.g. copy of driver's license, bank statement, utility bill, or pay stub), the voter must show identification before voting. (32-318.01)

Address Confirmation Procedures

The voter registration list must be verified using National Change of Address (NCOA) data or through a biennial mailing of a non-forwardable notice to each voter.. (Nebraska Revised Statutes 32-329)

If NCOA data indicates that a registered voter has moved outside the county, the clerk must mail a forwardable NVRA confirmation notice to the forwarding address provided. The clerk must also mail the notice if a biennial mailing is returned as undeliverable. (32-329)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Nebraska's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of treason or a felony;
- is declared "non compos mentis" (mentally incompetent) by a court of law;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the state;
- seeks removal at the request of the registrant, in writing
- moves out of the county, fails to respond to a confirmation notice, and does not vote or update the voter's registration through two general elections (32-313; 32-326; 32-329)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

Each month, the relevant court clerk must notify the election commissioner or county clerk of each judgment convicting a voter of a felony. (32-313)

Upon notice of a felony conviction from the US Attorney, the Secretary of State will forward the information to the appropriate election commissioner or county clerk. (32-313)

Each month, the Secretary of State's office receives names of people convicted of a felony from the State Probation office, and Crime Commission. The Secretary of State's office posts the county specific records to the database. The election commissioner or county clerk will review the records against the voter registration database.

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Department of Health and Human Services provides a record of the deaths of residents which occur in each county to the Secretary of State's office. The Secretary of State's office will post the county specific records to the database. The election commissioner or county clerk will review the records against the voter registration database. Additionally, the election commissioner or county clerk may at any time remove from the register a voter registration of a deceased person when the commissioner or clerk has any supporting information of the death. (32-327)

Notification To/From Other States

When a person who was registered to vote in another state registers to vote in Nebraska, the election commissioner or county clerk accepting the registration shall notify the appropriate election official in the other state that the voter has registered in Nebraska. (32-324)

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the election commissioner or county clerk has received information that the registrant has moved out of the state and has registered to vote or voted in another territory or state. (32-314; 32-326)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this state or any other state is qualified to vote or to register to vote until two years after the sentence is completed, including any parole term. The disqualification is automatically removed at such time. (32-313)

NEVADA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are compared against the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number will be checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

County clerks may use any reliable means to determine whether a registered voter's address has changed, including a census or house-to-house canvass. Upon determining that a voter has moved, the clerk will mail a forwardable address confirmation notice. If the voter returns the notice indicating a change of address within the county, the voter's registration will be updated. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive. (Nevada Revised Statutes 293.530)

A clerk may also use National Change of Address (NCOA) data to identify voters whose addresses may have changed. (NRS 293.5303) Before removing or updating the registration of any voter identified by NCOA data as changing address, the clerk must send the voter a forwardable confirmation notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive. (NRS 293.5307)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Nevada's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if the voter:

- is convicted of a felony, and the right to vote has not been restored;
- dies;
- is declared mentally incompetent;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- does not respond to a forwardable notice and remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (Nevada Administrative Code 293.414; NRS 293.530; NRS 293.540; NRS 293.535)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

A clerk must cancel a voter's registration if the clerk has personal knowledge of the death of any voter, or an authenticated certificate of death of any voter is filed in the clerk's office. (NRS 293.540)

The Secretary of State provides the county clerk with any information received from the Attorney General regarding the conviction of any person of a felony. The county clerk may rely upon information from the Secretary of State, or from the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History In making the determination to cancel the registration of a person convicted of a felony. In addition, information from

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

a district attorney or Nevada district court may be used in making the determination to cancel the registration of a person convicted of a felony. (NAC 293.414)

Within 30 days after a voter has been adjudicated mentally incompetent by a district court, the clerk of the court must provide a copy of the judgment to the county clerk or the registrar of voters (depending on where the voter resides). (NRS 293.542)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Current Law:

A person who was convicted of a category C or lesser felony, or a category B felony not involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim, is immediately restored the right to vote upon honorable discharge from parole or probation or upon unconditional release from prison. Voting rights are not automatically restored to a person who was convicted of a category A felony or a category B felony involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim, or to a person with a prior felony conviction. Individuals who are not automatically restored the right to vote may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for an order granting the restoration of civil rights. (NRS 176A.850; NRS 213.155; NRS 213.157)

Beginning January 1, 2019:

A person who was convicted of a category C or lesser felony, or a category B felony not involving the use of force or violence, is immediately restored to the right to vote upon discharge from parole or probation or upon unconditional release from prison. A person who was convicted of a category B felony involving the use of force or violence is automatically restored the right to vote two years after the date of his or her discharge from parole or probation or release from prison. Voting rights are not automatically restored to a person who was convicted of a category A felony or a category B felony involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim, or to a person with a prior felony conviction. Individuals who are not automatically restored the right to vote may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for an order granting the restoration of civil rights. (NRS 176A.850; NRS 213.155; NRS 213.157)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Verification of Voter Registration Information

When a driver's license number is entered into the voter registration system, the system checks the motor vehicle database for a match. If the last four digits of the voter's Social Security Number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If the information remains unverified, the application may be rejected. As a general rule, proof of domicile must be documented. (RSA 654:2; 654:7; 654:7-a; 654:7-b; 654:12; 654:34; 659:101, all pending governor's signature)

Failure to provide proof of domicile when registering up to 30 days before Election Day, onward through and on Election Day, will mean that the voter must sign an "acknowledgement of domicile evidence obligation" to provide proof of domicile in order to vote. New Hampshire does allow voters to register at the polls on Election Day and vote, even if they provide no proof of domicile, as long as they sign an obligation committing to provide proof of domicile within a short period of time. New Hampshire election officials must follow up if such proof is not forthcoming.

An applicant whose voter registration is approved based on an "acknowledgment of domicile evidence obligation" who knowingly or purposely fails to provide a "verifiable action of domicile" shall be subject to wrongful voting penalties.

Address Confirmation Procedures

If a supervisor of the checklist receives information from the U.S. Postal Service or the New Hampshire Department of Safety that the mail cannot be delivered to the voter as addressed, the supervisors of the checklist may remove the voter from the checklist. (NH RSA 654:36)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if:

- Formal evidence of the voter's death is received; (RSA 654:37)
- The voter moves out of town or city ward; (RSA 654:36)
- The voter is convicted of a felony, or bribery or intimidation relating to elections; (RSA 607-A:2; 654:5; 654:6)
- If the supervisors of the checklist determine that it is more likely than not that a registered voter's qualifications are in doubt, they shall send a notice to the person and afford the person at least 30 days to provide proof of his or her qualifications. If the person fails to respond to this notice or responds but fails to provide proof that establishes that it is more likely than not that the person is qualified to vote in the town or ward, the person's name shall be removed from the checklist. (RSA 654:36; 654:36-a; 654:36-b; & 654:37)
- In general, the voter is removed if the voter has been mailed a "30-day letter" to the voter's last-known address and has not responded. (RSA 654:36-a)
- It is a violation of the law if supervisors of the checklist fail to keep correct checklists. (RSA 654:43)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The town or city clerk must provide the supervisors of the checklist with official notices of death filed with the clerk's office. (RSA 654:37)

Notification from Other States

A voter's name may be removed from the checklist when the supervisors of the checklist receive notice from a registration official in another town or city in New Hampshire or from outside New Hampshire that the voter has registered to vote there (RSA 654:44).

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

A person sentenced for a felony, from the time of his or her sentence until his or her final discharge, may not vote in an election. However, if execution of sentence is suspended with or without the defendant being placed on probation or he or she is paroled after commitment to imprisonment, he or she may vote during the period of the suspension or parole. (RSA 607-A:2)

NEW JERSEY

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are matched against the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the voter's Social Security Number (SSN4) are provided, the number will be checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the application was submitted by mail, and the applicant is registering for the first time, the voter must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each county commissioner of registration may use National Change of Address (NCOA) data to identify voters who have moved to a new address. If the NCOA data indicates that a voter has moved to a new address within the county, the commissioner will update the registration and send the voter notice of the change. If the NCOA data indicates that the voter has moved outside of the county, the voter must be sent a confirmation notice. If the voter does not return the notice, and does not vote through the next two general elections following the date of the notice, the voter/the voter will be removed from the registration list. (19:31-15)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a crime constituting grounds for disenfranchisement;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the state;
- fails to respond to a confirmation notice and does not vote or update the voter's registration through two general elections. (19:31-15; 19:31-16; 19:31-17)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

Each month the officer in charge of records of death in each municipality files with the Commissioner of Registration for the county the names of persons who have died within the municipality. (19:31-16)

Each year the State Registrar of Vital Statistics files with the Commissioner of Registration of each county the names of each resident of the county who died during the previous year. (19:31-16)

Once each month, the prosecutor of the county provides the commissioner with a list of persons who have been convicted of a crime which would disfranchise them under state law. (19-31-17)

Once each month, the chief state election official will notify the commissioner of registration for a county of any felony conviction notices received from the US Attorney. (19-31-17)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person shall have the right of suffrage who has been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Title, for which criminal penalties were imposed, if such person was deprived of such right as part of the punishment therefor according to law unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage;

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

or who shall be convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this Title, for which criminal penalties are imposed, if such person shall be deprived of such right as part of the punishment therefor according to law, unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage; or who is serving a sentence or is 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. (19:4-1)

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico is exempt from the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) verification requirement because they collect the full social security number for voter registration.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Between 90 and 120 days before a general election, the Secretary of State sends a postage prepaid and preaddressed return post card to any voter identified as having a change of address based upon a comparison to National Change of Address (NCOA) as well as any voter that has been marked as having undeliverable mail returned to the county clerk or the Secretary of State. All voters who are sent a confirmation postcard are marked as 'inactive' in the voter file. If the postcard is returned indicating a new address in the county, then the voter's registration is updated by the county and the voter is returned to 'active' status. If the voter votes in any election through the next two general elections the voter will also be returned to 'active' status. However, if the voter does not return the notice or the notice is returned as undeliverable and the voter does not vote in any election through the next two general elections following the date of the notice, the voter is eligible for removal from the voter list. The list of voters eligible for removal pursuant to these provisions is submitted to the county board of registration for review and this board directs the county clerk to cancel registrations who have been sent notice in conformance with the law and not returned to 'active' status. (1-4-28 through 1-4-29 and 1-4-33 through 1-4-38 and New Mexico Administrative Code 1.10.35.9)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through New Mexico's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

The county clerk shall cancel a voter registration for the following reasons:

- death;
- is declared legally insane;
- is convicted of a felony;
- at the request of the voter;
- at the direction of the board of registration.

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

Each month the State Registrar of Vital Statistics provides the Secretary of State with a list of deceased residents. The Secretary of State must forward each county's list to the county clerk. The death of a voter may also be ascertained by obituary notices or probate records (1-4-25).

The legal insanity of a voter must be ascertained by comparison of registration records with the certification of legal insanity filed by a district court with the county clerk. (1-4-26)

The Department of Corrections, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the US Attorney for the District of New Mexico provide the Secretary of State with data on at least a monthly basis which is forwarded to the county clerks in order to carry out the cancellation of registration for individuals convicted of a felony. (14-27.1)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

When a person has completed the terms of a suspended or deferred sentence imposed by a court for a felony conviction, the clerk of the district court shall notify the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall notify all county clerks that the person is eligible for registration. A person who has served the entirety of a sentence imposed for a felony conviction, including a term of probation or parole shall be issued a certificate of completion by the corrections department. Upon issuance, the corrections department shall inform the person that the person is entitled to register to vote. The certificate of completion shall state that the person's voting rights are restored. When the corrections department issues a person a certificate of completion, the corrections department shall notify the Secretary of State that the person is entitled to register to vote. The Secretary of State shall notify all county clerks that the person is eligible for registration. (31-13-1)

NEW YORK

Verification of Voter Registration Information

When voter records are committed to the local voter registration system, they are forwarded in real-time to the state voter registration system. Voter matching criteria is then sent to the motor vehicle or Social Security Administration (SSA) database for verification. If a match is not found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The board of elections will transfer (update) a voter's registration when it receives a notice of change of address to another address in the same county or city. Notice of a change of address includes National Change of Address (NCOA) data, election board mail returned with a forwarding address, and receipt of confirmation mailing response card. (New York Statutes 5-208)

For each voter whose registration record is transferred, the board will send a notice of the transfer. If the notice is returned undeliverable and without a forwarding address, the board will return the voter's registration to the original address, send the voter a confirmation notice and place the voter in inactive status. (5-208)

The board must restore the registration of any inactive voter to active status if the voter confirms that the voter/the voter resides at the address where registered, signs a petition listing the voter's registration address, or votes in an election under the registered address. The board must send the voter notice of the restoration to active status. (5-213)

If a voter remains in inactive status for two consecutive elections the voter's/the voter's name will be removed from the registration list. (5-400)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through New York's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the voter registration list if the voter:

- is convicted of a felony disqualifying the voter from voting;
- is adjudicated incompetent;
- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (5-400)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

No person who has been convicted of a felony pursuant to the laws of this state, shall have the right to register for or vote at any election unless he shall have been pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship by the governor, or his maximum sentence of imprisonment has expired, or he has been

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

discharged from parole. The governor, however, may attach as a condition to any such pardon a provision that any such person shall not have the right of suffrage until it shall have been separately restored to him. No person who has been convicted in a federal court, of a felony, or a crime or offense which would constitute a felony under the laws of this state, shall have the right to register for or vote at any election unless he shall have been pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship by the president of the United States, or his maximum sentence of imprisonment has expired, or he has been discharged from parole.
(5-106)

NORTH CAROLINA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system attempts to match driver's license numbers with the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

County boards of elections attempt to verify the address of initial voter registration applicants by sending a notice to the applicant by non-forwardable mail, at the address provided on the application form. The county will register the applicant if the Postal Service does not return the notice as undeliverable to the county board. If the first notice is returned as undeliverable, then the county board will send a second notice by non-forwardable mail to the same address to which the first notice was sent. If the second notice is not returned as undeliverable, then the county board will register the applicant. (See NCGS § 163-82.7)

Each county board of elections conducts a program to remove from the registration list voters who have moved out of the county, and update registration records of persons who have moved within the county. (163-82.14)

After every congressional election, each board of elections sends a confirmation mailing to every voter if the board has not confirmed the voter's address by another means. (163-82.14)

If a voter fails to respond to a confirmation mailing, and does not vote in an election from the date of the notice through the next two general federal elections, the voter will be removed from the voter registration list. (163-82.14)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- fails to respond to a confirmation notice and does not vote or update the voter's registration through two general elections. (163-82.14)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

Each month the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services provides the State Board of Elections with the names of deceased persons who were residents of the state, and the Board distributes the appropriate information to each county board of elections. (163-82.14)

Each month the State Board of Elections provides the county board of elections with the names of persons from that county who have been convicted of a felony. (163-82.14)

Upon receipt of a notice of felony conviction from the US Attorney, the Executive Director of the State

Board of Elections will notify the appropriate county. (163-82.14)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Any person adjudged guilty of a felony against this State or the United States, or adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, shall be allowed to vote unless that person shall be first restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law. Any person convicted of a crime, whereby the rights of citizenship are forfeited, shall have such rights automatically restored upon the occurrence of any one of the following conditions: (1) The unconditional discharge of an inmate by the State Department of Correction or the North Carolina Department of Correction, of a probationer by the State Department of Correction, or of a parolee by the Department of Correction; or of a defendant under a suspended sentence by the court. (2) The unconditional pardon of the offender. (3) The satisfaction by the offender of all conditions of a conditional pardon. (4) With regard to any person convicted of a crime against the United States, the unconditional discharge of such person by the agency of the United States having jurisdiction of such person, the unconditional pardon of such person or the satisfaction by such person of a conditional pardon. (163-55; 13-1).

Notification To/From Other States

If an applicant indicates a current registration in another state, the county board of elections will send a notice to the appropriate officials in the other state. (163-82.9)

A voter will be removed from the registration list upon receipt of a notice of cancellation from an election jurisdiction outside the state. (163-82.14)

NORTH DAKOTA

No voter registration.

OHIO

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Voter registration information provided by voter applicants is entered into Ohio's centralized computerized statewide voter registration database (SWVRD) by county election officials. The Ohio Secretary of State's office (SOS) automatically transmits voter registration information electronically to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) for comparison with information contained in the BMV's driver's license database. The BMV also electronically transmits information concerning voter registration applicants to the Social Security Administration (SSA) for comparison against the SSA database. The results obtained from the BMV and the SSA voter verification process are then electronically transmitted back to the SOS and incorporated into the SWVRD system. The status of whether information was or was not confirmed is available to county boards of elections through the SWVRD system.

Both the BMV and the SSA also check to see if the voter registration information belongs to a person that their database indicates is deceased. The status of whether the person is or is not deceased is also available to county boards of elections through the SWVRD system.

All voters at a polling location are required to show a valid form of identification in order to be eligible to have their votes counted.

Ohio is currently engaged in a full review of existing voter verification processes used by the BMV and SSA with a view towards improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the voter registration verification process while remaining in full compliance with controlling state and federal law.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Secretary of State prescribes procedures to identify and cancel the registration of voters who change residence to a location outside the county of registration. The procedures may include the use of National Change of Address (NCOA) data (Ohio Revised Code 3503.21). In each odd-numbered year, the Secretary of State sends the list of registered voters to the NCOA service to identify voters who have moved within the last thirty-six months. The Secretary of State provides each board of elections with a list of any results from the NCOA process. The board then sends a confirmation notice to each person on the list. (R.C. 3503.21)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Ohio's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter's registration will be canceled if the board of elections receives appropriate notice that the voter has:

- died;
- been incarcerated for a felony conviction;
- been adjudicated as incompetent for the purpose of voting;
- submitted a change of address to an address outside of the county;

- failed to respond to a confirmation notice and has not voted or updated the voter's registration two general elections occurring after the confirmation notice was mailed. (R.C. 3503.18; 3503.21; 3503.33)

Obtaining the Names of Voters Who Are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

Each month the Chief Health Officer of each political subdivision and the director of health provide the board of elections with the names of persons who have died within the subdivision, the state or another state. (R.C. 3503.18)

At least once each month the probate judge provides the board with the names of persons adjudicated incompetent for the purpose of voting. (R.C. 3503.18)

Under Ohio law, criminal convictions resulting in disenfranchisement render a person incompetent to vote for only as long as the individual remains incarcerated. (2961.01) However, a person who has twice been convicted of a violation of the Ohio election laws is permanently disfranchised. (R.C. 3599.39)

At least once each month the clerk of the court of common pleas provides the board with the names of persons convicted of crimes that would disfranchise those persons under Ohio law. (R.C. 3503.18)

Upon notice of a felony conviction from the US Attorney, the Secretary of State must forward the information to the appropriate board of elections. (R.C. 3503.18)

Notification to Other States

If a person applying to register indicates registration in another state, the board will notify the state of prior registration. (R.C. 3503.33)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

When any person who under division (A)(1) of this section is incompetent to be an elector or juror or to hold an office of honor, trust, or profit is granted parole, judicial release, or a conditional pardon or is released under a non-jail community control sanction or a post-release control sanction, the person is competent to be an elector during the period of community control, parole, post-release control, or release or until the conditions of the pardon have been performed or have transpired and is competent to be an elector thereafter following final discharge. (2961.01)

OKLAHOMA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The State Election Board follows Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)-compliant procedures to verify driver license numbers and the last four digits of social security number (SSN4) provided by applicants for voter registration. Once each month, the State Election Board submits a file to the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety (DPS) for verification of driver license numbers and/or the last four digits of social security numbers submitted by applicants for new voter registration. When an applicant for new voter registration submits the last four digits of a social security number in lieu of an Oklahoma driver license number, DPS submits the data to the Social Security Administration (SSA) for verification and returns a match/no match record to the State Election Board. The State Election Board and the DPS have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in effect that details the exact procedures observed by each agency in conjunction with this monthly process.

Online Registration

Online voter registration was authorized by state law in 2015. The State Election Board is currently developing a limited, preliminary version that will allow registered voters to update their residence and mailing addresses within the same county where they are currently registered and to change their political affiliations. "Phase 1" will launch by June 1, 2018. The State Election Board will issue an RFP in 2018 for a full online voter registration system that will allow both new voter registrations and the updating existing registrations across county lines with the expectation that these services will launch by January, 2020.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every two years the State Election Board sends a forwardable notice to voters who, during the previous two years:

- have first-class mail (a voter identification card or a voter registration application rejection notice) from the County Election Board returned undeliverable;
- did not vote in the second previous federal general election and have updated their voter registration, or voted in any other election since the second previous federal general election;
- have been identified as a potential duplicate voter in another county in the state or in another state;
- have surrendered an Oklahoma driver's license in another state. (Oklahoma Administrative Rules 230:15-11-19)
- have been identified through National Change of Address (NCOA) data as having changed residence to another county in Oklahoma or to another state and whose voter registration has not been updated or cancelled; (**note:** state law authorizes, but does not require, the use of data from this source in the selection of voters to receive confirmation notices. Oklahoma has not yet begun to use this source).
- have been identified through official death records obtained from the SSA or from another state and whose voter registration has not been cancelled. (**note:** state law authorizes, but does not require, the use of data from this source in the selection of voters to receive confirmation notices. Oklahoma has not yet begun to use this source).

If a confirmation notice is returned indicating a change of address within the county, the county election board will update the registration. (230:15-11-22) If an address confirmation notice is returned as undeliverable, or not returned, the voter will be designated inactive. (230:15-11-27). If an address

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

confirmation is returned by a voter indicating a new address of residence in another county in Oklahoma, the county election board will cancel the registration in the original county and will mail a notice to the voter along with an Oklahoma Voter Registration Application form with instructions to register again in the voter's new county of residence. If an address confirmation notice is returned by a voter indicating that the voter no longer lives in Oklahoma, the county election board will cancel the voter registration and will mail a notice advising the voter to register to vote in the new state if a new address for the voter is available.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony;

is adjudged incapacitated or adjudged partially incapacitated and prohibited from voting (26 O.S. §4-101)

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration); (230:15-11-1; 230:15-11-24)
- submits a written and witnessed request to have the voter's registration cancelled.

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime or Declared Incapacitated

Each month the State Election Board provides each county with a Potential Deletion Report containing information from the State Health Department, the federal court system, and from other counties in Oklahoma. The report includes a list of persons who have died and persons who have been convicted of felonies in other counties or in federal court. (230:15-11-5)

The county election boards may cancel a deceased voter's registration upon signed notice from the voter's close relative or the administrator of a nursing home. (230:15-11-6; 15-11-6.1)

Each month the court clerk in each county provides the county election board with a list of persons convicted of a felony and a list of persons who have been adjudged incapacitated or partially incapacitated and prohibited from voting. (230:15-11-7; 230:15-11-8)

The State Election Board accepts written notice of felony convictions from the US Attorney. (26 O.S. §4-120.4)

Notification To/From Other States

Each county election board will cancel the registration of voters who have registered in another state upon notice of the new registration. (26 O.S. §4-120.6)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Persons convicted of a felony shall be ineligible to register for a period of time equal to the time prescribed in the judgment and sentence. (4-101)

OREGON

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system attempts to match an applicant's driver's license number and last name with the motor vehicle database. If there is no exact match, the system will return records that may be a match based on the last name, first initial and date of birth. The election official then determines if a match exists or if further information is required. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match can be found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant will be marked as a Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) voter and three additional attempts to gather the required information are made. A voter identified as a "HAVA" voter may vote in state and local elections but ballots for federal offices will not be counted.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The county clerk uses National Change of Address (NCOA) data to verify the accuracy of addresses contained in the voter registration file of the county. If the data indicates that a voter has changed the voter's address within the county, the clerk will update the voter's registration. After updating the registration, the clerk will send the voter notice of the change. (Oregon Statutes 247.292; 247.296)

In addition to using NCOA data, whenever it appears to a county clerk that a voter has changed the voter's address to a location outside of the county, the clerk will designate the voter as inactive and mail the voter a forwardable notice. (Oregon Statutes 247.563)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Oregon's online voter registration system.

Automatic Voter Registration

Automatic voter registration is available for individuals who are eligible to register to vote and apply for an original, renewal, or replacement license, permit, or ID card at the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). Once an individual engages the Oregon Motor Voter process by visiting the DMV, the individual will receive a card and a pre-paid postage return envelope from the Oregon State Elections Office. With the Oregon Motor Voter card, individuals may do nothing and be registered to vote as a nonaffiliated voter; choose a political party by returning the card; or use the card to opt-out and decline to register to vote. ([Oregon Secretary of State](#)).

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- fails to respond to a confirmation notice and remains inactive through two general elections. (does not vote or update the voter's registration)

(247.555)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

The county registrar provides county clerk with the name of persons for whom the registrar has received a certificate of death. (247.570)

Each month the Department of Human Services provides the Secretary of State with the names of persons who died and for whom a certificate of death was not filed with a county registrar. The Secretary of State provides a copy of the appropriate names to each county clerk. (247.570)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

In any felony case, when the defendant is sentenced to a term of incarceration, the defendant is deprived of all rights and privileges described in subsection (3) of this section from the date of sentencing until: (a) The defendant is released from incarceration; or (b) The defendant's conviction is set aside. The rights and privileges of which a person may be deprived include exercising the right to vote. A person convicted of any crime and serving a term of imprisonment in any federal correctional institution in this state is deprived of the rights to register to vote, update a registration or vote in any election in this state from the date of sentencing until: (a) The person is discharged or paroled from imprisonment; or (b) The person's conviction is set aside. (137.281)

PENNSYLVANIA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system attempts to match with the motor vehicle database an applicant's driver's license number, date of birth, first two letters of last name, and the last four digits of the social security number (SSN4), if provided. If there is no single match for all of the fields, the system will return records that match the driver's license number and first two letters of the last name. The election official then determines if a match exists. If the applicant provides only the SSN4, the SSN4, date of birth, and full name are checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If a match cannot be found using either the driver's license number or the SSN4, the applicant is notified and given a chance to correct or otherwise verify the applicant's information. If the county voter registration commission (commission) cannot verify the qualifications of the applicant, the application may be rejected. If rejected, the applicant may vote by provisional ballot.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each commission must establish a program to identify registered voters whose address may have changed. In conducting the program, the commission may use National Change of Address (NCOA) data. If the data indicates that a voter has moved within the county, the voter's registration will be updated and the voter will be sent a forwardable notice of the change. If the NCOA data indicates that a voter has moved outside the county, the commission will send the voter a forwardable address confirmation notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive. (Title 25 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, § 1901)

As an alternative to using NCOA data, a commission may send a non-forwardable mailing to all registered voters in the county. If a mailing is returned undeliverable, the commission will send the voter a forwardable notice. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive. (§ 1901)

In addition to using NCOA data or non-forwardable mailings, each commission must send a notice to any voter who, in the previous five years, has not voted or otherwise confirmed that the voter still resides in the jurisdiction. If the voter does not respond to the notice, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive. (§ 1901)

If an inactive voter does not vote or appear to vote in an election from the date of the notice through the second general election for federal office after the date of the notice, the voter's registration will be cancelled. (§ 1901)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Pennsylvania's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- after being placed on inactive status (as explained above) the elector remains inactive through two federal general elections (does not vote or otherwise update the voter's registration). (§1901)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

The Department of Health notifies the Department of State of persons who are deceased. The Department of State in turn distributes the notices of death to the appropriate county commissions through the voter registration system for processing and cancellation. A commission may also use published obituaries or documents from the registrar of wills to cancel a deceased voter's registration. (§ 1505)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Otherwise qualified individuals may register and vote if they: Are a pretrial detainee confined in a penal institution awaiting trial on charges of a felony or a misdemeanor;

- Are convicted of a misdemeanor and are confined in a penal institution;
- Were released (or will be released by the date of the next election) from a correctional facility or community confinement facility upon completion of your term of incarceration for conviction of a misdemeanor or a felony;
- Are on probation or released on parole;
- Are a parolee living in a community confinement center (except for state intermediate punishment (SIP) inmates);
- Are under house arrest (home confinement), regardless of conviction status or the status of the conditions of confinement.

[\(Pennsylvania Department of State\)](#)

RHODE ISLAND

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system attempts to match driver's license numbers with the motor vehicle database. If a record is found, election officials review the name and date of birth to determine if a match exists. If the last four digits of the voter's Social Security Number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The local boards of canvassers mail a non-forwardable acknowledgement notice to all voters who have completed a registration form. If this notice is returned undeliverable, the local board will change the voter's status to "inactive" and initiate the confirmation process.

Every odd-numbered year the Secretary of State provides National Change of Address (NCOA) data to each local board of canvassers. The local board compares the NCOA data with the voter registration list. If a voter is identified as changing the voter's address within the jurisdiction, the board will update the voter's registration and send him/her a forwardable confirmation notice (Rhode Island General Laws 17-9.1-27; 17-10-1).

Whenever an official mailing from the state board, local board or the office of the secretary of state (sent to at least a majority of voters in the jurisdiction) is returned as undeliverable, the local board may send the voter a forwardable confirmation notice. If the notice is returned as undeliverable, or not returned, the voter will be placed in inactive status (RIGL 17-9.1-26; 17-10-1).

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the jurisdiction;
- is judged mentally incompetent by a court of law;
- is incarcerated in a correctional facility upon a felony conviction;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (RIGL 17-9.1-26; 17-10-1; 17-10-8)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters and Felon Incarcerations/Restorations

Each month the Secretary of State receives a list of deceased persons from the Office of Vital Statistics. The Secretary of State identifies any registered voters on the list and electronically notifies the appropriate local board(s) of canvassers. The local boards must also remove a voter from the registration list upon receipt of an affidavit of death (RIGL 17-10-1).

Rhode Island has joined the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). A voter list and Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) file is provided to ERIC, which is matched against the Social Security

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Administration (SSA) master death index list and other member states' data. ERIC provides reports of voters who have moved within Rhode Island, moved out of Rhode Island, deceased voters and potential duplicate voters. These reports are sent to the local boards of canvassers for review and processing.

Each month the Secretary of State receives a list of voters who have been incarcerated upon a felony conviction. The voters are matched to the voter registration system and sent to the local boards of canvassers for review and processing.

Each month the Secretary of State receives a list of voters who have been released from a correctional facility upon a felony conviction. The voters are matched to the voter registration system and sent to the local boards of canvassers for review and processing. Matched voters will have their voting rights automatically restored.

Other List Maintenance

Online voter registration (OVR) – Rhode Island voters can register to vote or update their voter information by utilizing the OVR portal at vote.ri.gov at any time.

Automatic voter registration (AVR) – In July, 2017 Rhode Island became the 9th state to enact AVR. While not yet implemented, AVR will automatically register eligible Rhode Islanders to vote or update their address when they come in contact with the DMV. In the future, when voters interact with other state agencies, they will also be automatically registered to vote or have their voter registration information updated.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

South Carolina is exempt from the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) verification requirement because they collect the full social security number for voter registration. However, election officials do attempt to verify that the address provided on a voter registration application is valid.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The State Election Commission conducts a program to remove from the voter registration list the names of voters who have changed residence. (7-5-340)

Each county board of registration sends a forwardable notice to each voter registration applicant stating the status of their application. If the notice is returned undeliverable, or the voter does not respond to the notice, the State Election Commission places the voter in an inactive status. (7-5-330)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through South Carolina's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- is adjudicated mentally incompetent;
- is imprisoned resulting from a conviction of a crime, convicted of a felony, or convicted of an election law offense;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- fails to respond to a confirmation notice and remains inactive through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (7-5-340; 7-5-120; 7-3-60; 7-5-330)

Note: In South Carolina, being removed from the voter registration list does not necessarily mean a person is no longer eligible to vote. If a person's name is not on the list, the poll manager calls the voter registration office to look the person up in the inactive file and can then place their name back on the list.

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The Bureau of Vital Statistics provides the State Election Commission with a monthly report of persons who have died. (7-3-40)

Each month the clerks of the courts in the state provide the State Election Commission with a list of persons convicted of felonies or election law crimes. (7-3-60)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

A person is disqualified from being registered or voting if he is serving a term of imprisonment resulting from a conviction of a crime; or is convicted of a felony or offenses against the election laws, unless the disqualification has been removed by service of the sentence, including probation and parole time unless

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

sooner pardoned. (7-5-155).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are checked against the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicles Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the application will be rejected.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every odd-numbered year, the county auditor mails a non-forwardable address verification request to any voter who has failed to vote, update registration information, or reply to a confirmation mailing in the last four years. If the county auditor determines through National Change of Address (NCOA) data that a voter's address has changed, the verification request is not required. (12-4-19)

If an address verification request is returned undeliverable, the voter will be sent a confirmation notice. If the notice is returned undeliverable or not returned, the voter's registration will become inactive. (12-4-19.1)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony which included imprisonment, served or suspended, in the adult penitentiary system;
- is declared mentally incompetent;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (12-4-12; 12-4-19.4)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime or Declared Incapacitated

Voter registration records in the statewide voter registration file are matched with death records maintained by the Department of Health and felony records maintained by the Unified Judicial System. The auditor will also remove from the registration list the names of voters sentenced to imprisonment in the federal penitentiary system. (12-4-18)

Each month the clerk of courts provide the county auditor with the names of persons from that county declared mentally incompetent. The auditor will also remove from the registration list the names of deceased voters published in an obituary. (12-4-18)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

A person convicted of a felony in either federal or state court on or after July 1, 2012 loses the right to vote. A person so disqualified becomes eligible to register to vote upon completion of his or her entire sentence. A person who receives a suspended imposition of sentence does not lose the right to vote.

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

(12-4-18).

A county auditor should not remove a voter due to death or felony conviction unless the death record or felony conviction record is an exact match to that voter.

TENNESSEE

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Tennessee is exempt from the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) verification requirement because they collect the full social security number for voter registration. However, Tennessee does verify information with the Department of Safety and Homeland Security. Voters in Tennessee are required to show photo identification when voting at a polling location.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each county election commission implements an address verification program to identify voters whose address has changed. (Tennessee Statutes 2-2-106)

If the commission receives an indication that a voter has changed the voter's address, the administrator of elections mails him a forwardable confirmation notice. (2-2-106)

Upon the mailing of a confirmation notice, the administrator will place the registration in inactive status. If the voter responds and indicates a new address in the county, the voter's registration will be updated and the voter is placed on active status. (2-2-106)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Tennessee's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- fails to respond to a confirmation notice and remains inactive through two November general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration) after the notice was sent;
- dies;
- is convicted of a felony (2-2-106)
- request of the voter (2-2-106);
- is determined to be a non-US citizen (2-2-141).

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The State Office of Vital Records of the Department of Health provides the coordinator of elections with a monthly report of persons who have died. After receipt of the report, the coordinator notifies each county election commission where the deceased voters resided. (2-2-133)

Each year the coordinator of elections obtains information regarding residents identified as deceased by the Social Security Administration death master file. After obtaining the information, the coordinator notifies each county election commission where the deceased voters resided. (2-2-133)

A voter will be removed from the registration list upon receipt of information that the voter has been

convicted of a felony from the State Coordinator of Elections, the District Attorney General, United States Attorney, the court that entered the conviction or other source upon verification by the court. (2-2-106)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Article 4, §2 of the Tennessee Constitution provides that the Tennessee legislature may deny the right to vote to persons convicted of "infamous" crimes. Pursuant to this provision in the Tennessee Constitution, the Tennessee legislature has excluded individuals convicted of various felonies from the right of suffrage. However, the legislature has also established conditions and procedures through which individuals who have lost their voting rights may regain them. The manner in which a person may restore a lost voting right depends upon the crime committed and the year in which the conviction occurred. ([Tennessee Secretary of State](#))

TEXAS

All references, except where otherwise indicated, are to the Texas Election Code.

Verification of Voter Registration Information

A voter's identification is verified against the appropriate database based on the identification number provided. If a Texas Driver's License or ID number is provided, that number is compared against the Department of Public Safety (state database of licensed drivers) using the following fields to confirm a match: Last Name, TDL/ID number and date of birth. If the last four digits of a social security number (SSN4) are provided, then that number is compared against the Social Security Administration (SSA) using the following fields to confirm a match: Last Name, First Name, date of birth and SSN4.

If the identification number cannot be confirmed by the state, then the county voter registrar sends the applicant a notice of incomplete to confirm the information. If the applicant responds back to the county with additional information, then that is resubmitted to the state for verification. If the applicant responds with the same information as the initial application within 10 days of the date the notice was mailed, then the state will accept the voter application but the voter will be designated as an "ID" voter, and will need to show an appropriate form of identification in accordance to Section 63.0101 of the in order to be accepted for voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every two years the county voter registrar mails out new voter registration certificates to all active voters. The certificates are not forward-able. Any certificates that are returned to the voter registrar as undeliverable are placed on the suspense (inactive) list of voters (Section 15.081). In addition, if the voter registrar has reason to believe that a voter has moved, such as National Change of Address (NCOA) information, statement on a jury summons (Texas Government Code Section 62.114), possible duplicate notification (Section 18.0681) or other returned mail, then the county voter registrar will send the voter a forward-able notice of address confirmation in an attempt to secure the updated address information. (Sections 15.022 and 15.024). If the voter fails to return the confirmation notice, the voter's name will be placed on a suspense (inactive) list. (Sections 15.051 and 15.052)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county as noted in Section 13.072 (b), Section 15.021 or a response under Section 15.053 (16.031(a)(1));
- remains on the suspense list through two general elections without voting or updating the voter's registration after being placed on suspense (Section 16.032);
- dies and the voter registrar receives an abstract of the voter's death certificate under Section 16.001 (a) or an abstract of an application that the voter is deceased under Section 16.001 (b) (Section 16.031(a)(2));
- is adjudged mentally incapacitated or partial mental incapacity without the right to vote as identified in Section 16.002 (Section 16.031(a)(3));
- is convicted of a felony according to Section 16.003 (Sec. 16.031(a)(3));
- is adjudged not to be a qualified voter under Section 16.002 (Section 16.031(a)(3)).

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

In addition, the registrar will remove a voter from the county registration list if:

- the registrar receives notice from a voter registration official in another state the voter has registered to vote outside of Texas (Section 16.031(a)(6));
- the registrar determines or has personal knowledge that the voter is deceased, receives a sworn statement from a person related within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity, as determined under Texas Government Code Chapter 573 that the voter is deceased or receives notice from the secretary of state under Section 18.068 that the voter is deceased (Section 16.031(b));
- the registrar has investigated the eligibility of the voter and the voter either confirmed ineligibility to be a registered voter or failed to respond within 30 days of receiving a Notice of Investigation (Section 16.033);
- the registrar determines that a voter on the registration list has more than one registration record on file in the same county and merges the records (Sections 18.0681 and 15.022).

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

Each weekday the Department of Public Safety is regularly open for business, The Department sends the Secretary of State a file containing newly convicted final felons over the age of 18 years of age. The file is compared against the official database of registered voters. Potential felon information is then sent to each applicable county on a daily basis for further investigation by the county official. (Section 16.003)

Each month the local registrar of deaths and the clerk of each court having probate jurisdiction provides the Secretary of State and the voter registrar with an abstract of each death certificate issued in the last month (Section 16.001). Approximately once a week, the Bureau of Vital Statistics (BVS) provides a file to the Secretary of State's office relating to deceased residents of the state. Finally, on a weekly basis, the Secretary of State obtains the Death Master File from the Social Security Administration. The Secretary of State's Office compares the data received in each of these files to the official database of registered voters (Section 18.068). If a voter matches a deceased record based on a strong match criterion then the voter record is cancelled and notification is sent to the county. If the data matches on a weak match criteria, the county is notified and asked to conduct further investigation prior to cancellation. This process is executed each time a file from one of these four sources is received. In addition, whenever a new voter is submitted to the official database of registered voters, the voter's information is compared against the entire BVS database of all deceased residents. If a match was identified the applicant should be sent a Challenge Notice.

Each month the clerk of the court provides the Secretary of State and the voter registrar of the county a list of persons excused or disqualified because of citizenship (Texas Government Code Section 62.113). The file is compared against the official database of registered voters. Potential Non-U.S. Citizen information is then sent to each applicable county on a quarterly basis for further investigation by the county official. (Sections 18.068 and 16.0332)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

To be eligible for registration as a voter in this state, a person must not have been finally convicted of a felony or, if so convicted, must have fully discharged the person's sentence, including any term of incarceration, parole, or supervision, or completed a period of probation ordered by any court or been pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disability to vote. (13.001)

UTAH

Verification of Voter Registration Information

When a county clerk obtains information that a voter's address has changed, the county clerk shall send notice to the voter. If the voter still resides within the same county, the clerk shall change the register to show the voter's new address, and shall send notice to the voter. If the voter now resides in a different county, the clerk shall verify the change by sending notice to the voter. After a county clerk mails notice, the county clerk may list that voter as inactive. (Utah Code 20A-2-306)

Address Confirmation Procedures

When a county clerk obtains information that a voter's address has changed, the clerk will designate the voter as inactive and mail him a forwardable confirmation notice. If it appears that the voter's address has changed to a location within the same county, the clerk will also update the voter's registration with the new address. (Utah Statutes 20A-2-306)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Utah's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter (Utah Code 20A-2-305; 20A-2-306):

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county* (the voter record is sent to the new county for confirmation);
- fails to respond to a confirmation notice and remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration);
- is convicted of a felony;
- dies;
- requests, in writing, that the voter's name be removed;
- registers to vote in another state.

*A voter's record is updated if they confirm in writing a change in address outside of the county, but within the state.

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The county clerk receives a monthly list of deceased residents from the Department of Health's Bureau of Vital Records. (Utah Code 20A-2-305)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Each convicted felon's right to register to vote and to vote in an election is restored when: the felon is sentenced to probation; the felon is granted parole; or the felon has successfully completed the term of incarceration to which the felon was sentenced. (20A-2-101.5)

VERMONT

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Election officials search the motor vehicle database for a match of the driver's license number, name, and date of birth. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administration (AAMVA). If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant may need to provide identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Secretary of State encourages the local town and city election boards to review its checklist on a regular basis. For any voters who the board believes may have moved out of town, the town or city clerk will send a challenge letter requesting the voter's response. If the voter returns the form and indicates that the voter no longer resides in the jurisdiction, the board must remove the voter from the list. (Vermont Statutes 17 V.S.A. 2150)

Vermont law requires at a minimum that by September 15 of each odd-numbered year the Board of Civil Authority must review the most recent voter registration checklist and consider whether each person on the list is still qualified to vote. If the board is satisfied that a voter is still qualified to vote in the municipality, the voter's name must remain on the checklist. (2150)

If the board does not know whether a voter is still qualified to vote in the municipality, the board must attempt to determine the status of the voter's eligibility. To accomplish this, the board may utilize a variety of sources, including telephone directories, city directories, newspapers, death certificates, obituary (or other public notice of death), tax records, any checklist or checklists showing persons who voted in any election within the last four years. The board may also attempt to contact the voter personally. (2150)

If, after conducting its inquiry, the board is unable to locate a voter on the list, or it discovers that a voter may not be eligible, the board must send a written notice to the voter. The notice must request that the voter to verify voter's current eligibility to vote in the municipality. The notice must include a return form on which the voter may affirm the voter's current address or consent to removal from the list. If the voter returns the form and indicates that the voter no longer resides in the jurisdiction, the board must remove the voter from the list. (2150)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Vermont's online voter registration system.

Automatic Voter Registration

An application for, or renewal of, a motor vehicle driver's license or nondriver identification card serves as a simultaneous application to register to vote unless the applicant checks the box on the application designating that he or she declines to use the application as a voter registration application. (2145a)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the jurisdiction;

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- authorizes a change of address for voting purposes with the department of motor vehicles;
- fails to respond to a verification notice and does not vote or update the voter's registration through two general elections following the notice. (Section 2150)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

The Vermont Department of Health emails lists of death certificate names to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State then sends notification to each town.

When a town clerk receives a copy of the death certificate of a voter, public notice of the death of a voter, or official notice from the department of motor vehicles that a voter has authorized the voter's or the voter's address to be changed for voting purposes, the clerk must strike the voter's name from the checklist. (2150)

Information from the Driver's License Agency

The Secretary of State receives electronic files of all changes of address for voting purposes and new voter registrations from the Department of Motor Vehicle. The Elections Division then notifies the town and city clerks.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Individuals convicted of a felony do not lose their right to vote.

VIRGINIA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Current procedures could not be determined.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The State Board of Elections must use National Change of Address (NCOA) data or information from other reliable sources to identify voters whose addresses may have changed. If NCOA data or other sources indicate that a voter has moved within the same county or city, the registrar will update the voter's registration, and the voter will be sent a forwardable notice of the change. If the notice is returned undeliverable, the voter will be placed on inactive status. (Virginia Code 24.2-428)

If NCOA data, official election mail returned as undeliverable, or other sources indicate that a voter has moved outside of the county or city, the voter must be sent a forwardable notice. If the voter does not return the notice, the voter will be placed in inactive status. If the voter returns the notice indicating that the voter has moved to another jurisdiction within Virginia, the registrar in the new jurisdiction will update the voter's registration and send the voter's notice of the change. (24.2-428; 24.2-428.1; 24.2-424)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Virginia's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony;
- is adjudicated as incapacitated;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the Commonwealth;
- remains inactive through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (24.2-427; 24.2-428.1)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

Each month the State Registrar of Vital Records provides the State Board with a list of persons who have died in the Commonwealth. The general registrars have access to the information in the lists to cancel the registration of deceased voters. (24.2-408)

Each month the Division of Central Criminal Records Exchange provides the State Board with a list of persons convicted of a felony. The general registrars have access to the information in the lists to cancel the registration of individuals convicted of a felony. (24.2-409)

The Board will notify the appropriate registrar upon notice from a US Attorney of a felony conviction. (24.2-409)

Each month the clerk of each circuit court provides the State Board with a list of persons adjudicated

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

incapacitated. The Board provides the information from the list to the appropriate general registrars. (24.2-410)

Information from the Driver's License Agency

The registrar may cancel a person's registration when notice is received from Department of Motor Vehicles, in accordance with the Driver License Compact, that a voter has moved from the Commonwealth. (24.2-427)

WASHINGTON

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license or state ID numbers as identification are checked against the motor vehicle database for a match of the number, last name, and date of birth. If the number matches but not all of the other fields, election officials review the records to determine if they match. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant may need to provide identification before voting.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Election officials must conduct a program to identify voters who may have moved to a new address. The program may be conducted using National Change of Address (NCOA) data (provided by the Secretary of State), a non-forwardable confirmation mailing to each registered voter, or any other method approved by the Secretary of State. If NCOA data indicates that a voter has moved within the county, the auditor must update the registration and send the voter notice of that action. If information indicates that a voter has moved outside the county, the voter will be sent a confirmation notice. A voter will also be sent a confirmation notice whenever election information from other state voter registration agencies, including the department of licensing, indicates that the voter has moved out of state. (Washington Code 29A.08.605; 29A.08.620)

A county auditor also designates a voter as inactive and sends a confirmation notice if change of address information received by the county auditor from the postal service, the department of licensing, or another agency designated to provide voter registration services indicates that the voter has moved from one county to another, any document mailed by the county auditor to a voter is returned by the postal service as undeliverable without address correction information, or change of address information received from the postal service, the department of licensing, or another state agency designated to provide voter registration services indicates that the voter has moved out of the state. (29A.08.620)

If a voter responds to a confirmation notice indicating that the voter has moved within the county, the voter's registration will be updated. If the response indicates a move out of the county, but within the state, the auditor will cancel the voter's registration and notify the county auditor of the voter's new county of residence. (29A.08.640)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Washington's online voter registration system.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is declared incapacitated and incompetent for purposes of voting;
- is convicted of felony and under the supervision of the Department of Corrections;

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the state;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration). (29A.08.510; 29A.08.515; 29A.08.520; 29A.08.630; 29A.08.640)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The registrar of vital statistics provides the Secretary of State with a list of persons in each county who have died. The Secretary of State will cancel the registration of these voters. (29A.08.510)

The Secretary of State or the county auditor may use signed statements from any registered voter that, based upon personal knowledge or belief, another registered voter is deceased. County auditors may also use obituary notices to identify deceased voters. (29A.08.510)

The Secretary of State may use information from the SSA to identify deceased voters. The auditor must review the list and approve or reject the proposed cancellations. (Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 434-324-090)

Upon receiving notice that a court has imposed a guardianship for an incapacitated person and has determined that the person is incompetent for the purpose of voting, the county auditor must cancel the person's voter registration. (29A.08.515)

At least three times a year, the Secretary of State must compare the list of registered voters to a list of felons who are not eligible to vote (i.e. under the authority of the Department of Corrections). (29A.08.520, WAC 434-324-106)

The Secretary of State compares the statewide voter registration list with information from the courts, the Department of Corrections, and other state agencies to identify convicted felons. The Secretary of State or the auditor must suspend felons from the voting list and send the person a notice of proposed cancellations. If the person does not respond, the voter's registration will be cancelled. (29A.08.520)

The Secretary of State or the county auditor may use signed statements from any registered voter that, based upon personal knowledge or belief, another registered voter is deceased. County auditors may also use obituary notices to identify deceased voters. (29A.08.510)

The Secretary of State may use information from the SSA to identify deceased voters. The auditor must review the list and approve or reject the proposed cancellations. (Washington Administrative Code 434-324-090)

Upon receiving notice that a court has imposed a guardianship for an incapacitated person and has determined that the person is incompetent for the purpose of voting, the county auditor must cancel the person's voter registration. (29A.08.515)

At least twice a year, the Secretary of State must compare the list of registered voters to a list of felons who are not eligible to vote (i.e. under the authority of the Department of Corrections). (29A.08.520)

The Secretary of State compares the statewide voter registration list with information from the courts, the Department of Corrections, and other state agencies to identify convicted felons. The Secretary of State or the auditor must suspend felons from the voting list and send the person a notice of proposed cancellations. If the person does not respond, the voter's registration will be cancelled. (29A.08.520)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

If you convicted of a felony in a Washington State court, the right to vote is restored automatically once

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

an individual is no longer under the authority of Department of Corrections (in prison or on community custody). If you convicted of a felony in another state or in federal court, the right to vote is restored automatically as long as the individual is not currently incarcerated for that felony. ([Washington Secretary of State](#)).

WEST VIRGINIA

The verification process is undergoing revision. Currently, voter registration information will be checked against the motor vehicle database. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number will be checked against the Social Security Administration (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA.) If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant may vote a provisional ballot only.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Secretary of State compares voter registration records with National Change of Address (NCOA) data changes and provides each county with a list of voters who may have changed address. (West Virginia Statutes 3-2-24)

If the NCOA data or other sources indicate that a voter has changed addresses, the clerk will send a forwardable confirmation notice. Additionally, if the change of address is within the county, the clerk will update the registration. (3-2-25)

In addition to the NCOA procedures, each county, every four years, must send a forwardable confirmation notice to any voter who has not been identified as changing address, but has not updated the voter's registration or voted in the last four years. (3-2-25)

If a confirmation notice is returned as undeliverable, or the voter fails to respond to the notice, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive. (3-3-27)

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through West Virginia's online voter registration system.

Automatic Voter Registration

Automatic Voter Registration is currently scheduled to be implemented in 2019.

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- dies;
- is declared mentally incompetent;
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the county;
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration);
- is convicted of a felony. (3-2-23; 3-2-27)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The clerk will cancel the registration of a deceased voter as verified by: (1) a death certificate from the

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

registrar of vital statistics or a notice from the Secretary of State (2) the publication of an obituary or (3) an affidavit signed by a close relative. (3-2-23)

The clerk will cancel a voter's registration upon notice from a state or federal court that the person has been convicted of a felony, of treason or bribery in an election. (3-2-23)

The clerk will cancel a voter's registration upon receipt of notice from the appropriate court of a determination of a voter's mental incompetence. (3-2-23)

Notification from Other States

The clerk will cancel a voter's registration when the voter registers in a new state. The cancellation may be based on notice from another state that a voter has registered there, or upon notice from the Secretary of State as determined from a comparison of voter records. (3-2-23)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Any person who has been convicted of a felony, treason or bribery in an election, under either state or federal law, is disqualified and is not eligible to register or to continue to be registered to vote while serving his or her sentence, including any period of incarceration, probation or parole related thereto. (3-2-2).

WISCONSIN

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) verification process compares the applicant's name, date of birth, and identifying number (driver license number, state ID number, or the last four digits in a voter's social security number (SSN4)) with the motor vehicle or Social Security Administration database. If a match cannot be found, and no clerical error has been identified, the applicant is notified by letter that a discrepancy exists. A best effort is made to reconcile the apparent mismatch. If the information remains unverified, the applicant may be flagged in the voter database for follow-up, but the elector will be able to vote without providing any additional information, and will not be required to vote a provisional ballot. Wisconsin allows voters to register on Election Day. Wis. Stat. §6.55

Address Confirmation Procedures

After each general election, the Wisconsin Elections Commission sends a continuation of registration notice to each voter who has not voted in the last 4 years. If the voter does not return the notice requesting a continuation of registration within 30 days, the voter's registration will be designated as ineligible. Wis. Stat. §6.50(1) & (2).

If the municipal clerk or municipal board of election commissioners receives reliable information that a voter has changed residence to a location outside of the municipality, the clerk or board of election commissioners will send the voter a continuation of registration notice to the registration address. If the voter does not reside in the municipality or return the notice within 30 days, the voter's registration will be designated as ineligible. Wis. Stat. §6.50(3).

If the municipal clerk or municipal board of election commissioners receives reliable information that a voter has changed residence within the municipality, including through the use of National Change of Address (NCOA) data, the clerk or board of election commissioners will update the voter's registration and mail the voter a notice of that action. Wis. Stat. §6.50(3) & (8).

After each election, the Wisconsin Elections Commission sends a verification mailing to each voter who registered on Election Day. If the mailing is returned as undeliverable, or if the municipal clerk, municipal board of election commissioners, or Wisconsin Elections Commission is informed of a different address than the one specified by the elector which was apparently improper on the day of the election, the clerk, board of election commissioners, or Wisconsin Elections Commission will change the status of the elector from eligible to ineligible on the registration list, mail the elector a notice of the change in status, and provide the name of the elector to the appropriate district attorney and to the Wisconsin Elections Commission. Wis. Stat. §6.56(3).

Online Registration

Voters may register and update their registration through Wisconsin's online voter registration system. Wis. Stat. §6.30(5).

Ineligible Designation

A voter's registration will be designated ineligible if the voter:

- dies;
- is convicted of a felony;

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- no longer resides in the municipality;
- has a verification mailing returned undeliverable;
- is declared incompetent or otherwise becomes unqualified.

Wis. Stats. §§6.50; 301.03; 6.03(1) & (3); 6.56(3).

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased, Convicted of a Crime, or Declared Incapacitated

The municipal clerk or municipal board of election commissioners identifies deceased voters by checking vital statistics reports. Wis. Stat. §6.50 (4). On a continuing basis, the state Office of Vital Statistics transmits to the Wisconsin Elections Commission a list of persons who are deceased. This list is imported into the state's voter registration system and potential matches are presented to the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners for confirmation to change the registration status from eligible to ineligible.

On a continuing basis, the Department of Corrections transmits to the Wisconsin Elections Commission a list of persons convicted of a felony who are still serving the terms of their sentence. Wis. Stat. §6.29(2)(am). This list is imported into the state's voter registration system and potential matches are presented to the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners for confirmation to change the registration status from eligible to ineligible. Before each election, the Commission also provides each municipal clerk or board of election commissioners with a printed list from the Department of Corrections identifying ineligible voters whose address is located in the municipality. This list is used in the clerk's office and at each polling place. Wis. Stats. §§301.03(20m); 6.55(2)(cs).

On a continuing basis, the clerks of court transmit to the Wisconsin Elections Commission notices of individuals who have been declared incompetent to exercise the right to vote. Wis. Stat. §54.25(2)(c)1.g. If a matching record is found in the state's voter registration system, agency staff change the registration status from eligible to ineligible. Wis. Stat. §§6.03(1)(a); 6.36(1)(e).

Notification To/From Other States

Upon receipt of official notification by the appropriate election administrative authority of another state that a voter has registered there, the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of the municipality where the voter formerly resided must change the voter's registration status to ineligible. When the official notification is received by the Wisconsin Elections Commission, the voter's registration status is changed to ineligible by agency staff. Wis. Stat. §6.36(1)(d).

On a continuing basis, the Wisconsin Elections Commission identifies new voters who registered in the state whose previous address is from another state. The Commission notifies the appropriate election administrative authority of the other state that these voters are now registered in Wisconsin.

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Any person convicted of treason, felony or bribery is disqualified from voting, unless the right to vote is restored through a pardon or by completion of his or her sentence. Wis. Stat. §6.03(1)(b). A convicted person's voting rights are restored when he or she completes the term of imprisonment or probation for the crime that led to the disqualification. The department or, if the person is sentenced to a county jail or house of correction, the jailer shall inform the person in writing at the time his or her right to vote is restored. Wis. Stat. §304.078(3). The certificate of the department or other responsible supervising agency that a convicted person has served his or her sentence or otherwise satisfied the judgment against him or her is evidence of that fact and that the person is restored to his or her civil rights. The department

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

or other agency shall list in the person's certificate rights which have been restored and which have not been restored. Persons who served out their terms of imprisonment or otherwise satisfied their sentences prior to August 14, 1947, are likewise restored to their civil rights from and after September 25, 1959. Wis. Stat. §304.078(2).

WYOMING

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system verifies the driver's license number by comparing the last name, first name, date of birth and full number with the motor vehicle database. If the number matches but not all of the other fields, election officials review the records to determine if they match. If only the last four digits of the voter's social security number (SSN4) are provided, the number is checked against the Social Security Administration database (SSA) database through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). If no match is found, it is up to the county how to proceed. Wyoming allows voters to register on Election Day.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The county clerk may investigate the registration qualifications of any voter when the clerk has reason to believe the voter may be unqualified. The clerk will remove the name of any unqualified voters from the registration list. (Wyoming Statutes 22-3-105)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter:

- fails to vote in any general election;
- dies;
- moves outside the county or state;
- is convicted of a felony;
- is disqualified from voting (included being judged mentally incapacitated). (22-3-115; 22-3-102)

Obtaining the Names of Voters who are Deceased or Convicted of a Crime

The Secretary of State and the Director of the Department of Health match information in the voter registration system with death records in the Office of Vital Records Services within the Department of Health. (22-3-102)

The Secretary of State and the Attorney General compare data in the voter registration system with information from the Division of Criminal Investigation regarding state felony convictions. (22-3-102)

Automatic Restoration of Voting Rights

Effective January 1, 2016, W.S. §7-13-105, allows individuals convicted, for the first time of a nonviolent felony, to have their right to vote restored five (5) years after completion of their sentence. Individuals who completed their sentence prior to January 1, 2016, are required to apply for the restoration of their right to vote. Individuals who complete their sentence after January 1, 2016, and meet the criteria specified below, will have their right to vote automatically restored. To qualify for voting rights to be restored an individual must be a first-time non-violent felon. If qualified, the right to vote will be restored 5 years from the date the individual completed the sentence (i.e. discharged from a facility or supervision). ([Wyoming Board of Parole](#)).

Endnotes

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- ⁱ NVRA applies to 44 states and the District of Columbia. North Dakota is exempt from NVRA because it does not have a voter registration requirement. Five other states are also exempt from NVRA because they allow voters to register to vote on Election Day (ID, MN, NH, WI, & WY). See United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, About the National Voter Registration Act, http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/voting/nvra/activ_nvra.php
- ⁱⁱ Id. § 1973gg-6(d)(2).
- ⁱⁱⁱ NCOA is a service provided by a licensee of the United States Postal Service. The licensee has access to a Postal Service database containing records of relocating postal customers who have filed a permanent Change of Address form. The NCOA database contains approximately 160 million permanent change of address records. An address change match is made when information when a person's name and address information provided by the customer matches the name and address information in the NCOA database. If a match is made, the NCOA licensee will provide the customers with the person's new address. See United States Postal Service, USPS-NCOA Link systems, <http://www.usps.com/ncsc/addressservices/moveupdate/changeaddress.htm>
- ^{iv} 42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-6(c)(A), (B)(i), (B)(ii).
- ^v AZ, AR, CA, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, VA, WA, WV, WI.
- ^{vi} AL, AK, CA, DC, FL, IN, KS, ME, MI, MT, NE, PA, SD, WA
- ^{vii} AZ, CA, CO, GA, IN, KS, ME, MS, NM, NY, OK, RI, VA, WA
- ^{viii} AK, FL, GA, OK, ME, MT, PA, SD, WI. In AK, FL, ME, and SD, the forwardable notice is only sent if an initial non-forwardable notice is returned as undeliverable.
- ^{ix} AR, FL, KY, LA, MD, MI, NV, OR, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY
- ^x DE, DC, IN, OK, & WA. Note also that Florida will update a voter's registration and send notice of the change whenever information from the state's motor vehicle division indicates a move within the state.
- ^{xi} AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV. Note that IA, ME, and MT allow voters to register on Election Day. Also, AL, CT, and RI allow voters to register on Election Day to vote for President only.
- ^{xii} AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MO, MS, MT, NE, NV, NM, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WA, & WV.
- ^{xiii} AL & TX
- ^{xiv} Note however that in six states (DC, DE, FL, MD, MN, and VA) if a response to a forwardable notice indicates a move anywhere within the state, the voter's registration will be updated to reflect the new address.
- ^{xv} CO, CT, DE, IA, MI, MO, MT, NC, NE, NH, OK, TX, WV
- ^{xvi} AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, ID, KS, MI, MO, NC, NE, OH, WI
- ^{xvii} CT, ME, MA, MI, VT, VA.
- ^{xviii} 42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-6(a)(3)(B), (4)a). Note also that the Help America Vote Act requires states to match the state voter registration list with other state agency databases for the purpose of removing ineligible voters. See U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(2)(A)(i), (ii)
- ^{xix} AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY. In most states, the crime must be a felony

NASS REPORT: MAINTENANCE OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS
A REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

^{xx} AL, AZ, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, KY, KS, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NM, NY, OH, OK, SC, SD, TX, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY

^{xxi} DE, DC, GA, IN, OH

^{xxii} 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(2)(B)(iii)

^{xxiii} South Dakota Statute § 12-4-40

^{xxiv} South Dakota Statutes § 12-4-40; 12-4-19.1

^{xxv} See Canvassing Kansas, *Interstate Crosscheck Program Grows*, http://www.kssos.org/forms/communication/canvassing_kansas/dec13.pdf (December 2013)

^{xxvi} See National Conference of State Legislatures, *Voter List Accuracy*, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/voter-list-accuracy.aspx>. Also see *Interstate Voter Registration Crosscheck Program*, http://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/Documents/Elections/Kansas_VR_Crosscheck_Program.pdf

^{xxvii} See Electronic Information Registration Center, <http://ericstates.org/>

^{xxviii} 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(5)(A)(i) Note: If a voter does not have a social security number, the state is required to assign the voter a unique identifying number. See 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(5)(A)(ii).

^{xxix} 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(5)(i)(I), (II) Note: If state law permits the use of the full social security number on the voter registration application, states are not required to match driver's license or social security information. See 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(5)(D).

^{xxx} HAVA requires that provisional ballots be available to voters who fail to provide the required identification and are not otherwise verified through the matching process.

^{xxxi} AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, UT, VT, WA, WV, WI, WY. Note: four states are exempt from the driver's license matching requirement (KY, NM, SC, and TN).

^{xxxii} AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, UT, VT, WA, WV, WI, WY. Note: four states are exempt from this process: KY, NM, SC, and TN. However, Tennessee attempts to match the full social security number on the application with information in the state's Department of Public Safety database.

^{xxxiii} 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(5)(c)

^{xxxiv} U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Elections: Additional Data Could Help State and Local Elections Officials Maintain Accurate Voter Registration Lists*, GAO-05-478, June 2005, p. 33.

^{xxxv} AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, IL, IN, IA, KS, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OR, RI, TN, TX, VT, WA, WI, & WY.

^{xxxvi} FL, MD, UT, WV

^{xxxvii} Idaho, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and South Dakota will reject the application. Idaho and New Hampshire permit Election Day Registration. Note also that in Pennsylvania a rejected applicant may vote a provisional ballot.

^{xxxviii} See National Conference of State Legislatures, *Online Voter Registration*, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/electronic-or-online-voter-registration.aspx>

^{xxxix} See National Conference of State Legislatures, *Automatic Voter Registration*, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/automatic-voter-registration.aspx>

^{xl} See National Conference of State Legislatures, *Felon Voting Rights*, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/felon-voting-rights.aspx#3>

^{xlii} For additional information see Nonprofit Vote, *Voting as an Ex-Offender*, <http://www.nonprofitvote.org/voting-in-your-state/special-circumstances/voting-as-an-ex-offender/> and Brennan Center for Justice, *Restoring Voting Rights*, <https://www.brennancenter.org/issues/restoring-voting-rights>