

NASS Report: Maintenance of State Voter Registration Lists



A Review of Relevant Policies and
Procedures

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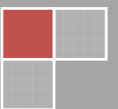


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Executive Summary

The National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) developed this document in order 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. Additionally, this document provides a summary of recent state efforts to share voter registration information in order to identify duplicate registration records.

Most of the information in the state summaries is based on state statutes and administrative rules. However, since laws in many states do not outline the process for verifying new voter registration applications, and to gauge state progress in developing these processes, NASS asked each state to review and update (if necessary) the responses provided to a 2006 survey conducted by the Brennan Center for Justice.¹

The summaries for each state give an overview of the laws and procedures for carrying out key voter registration maintenance responsibilities. One of these responsibilities 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 United States Postal Service database, address confirmation mailings, mail returned as undeliverable, 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.

Finally, forty-five of 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.

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 the address where they are registered. 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.² Election officials must send a forwardable notice to any voter identified as changing residence outside of the jurisdiction. The notice must inform the voter that if the voter 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 the voter's 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.³

One way states may meet NVRA requirements for an address confirmation program is through the use of National Change of Address (NCOA) data.⁴ 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.⁵

State Address Confirmation Procedures

A review of each state's address confirmation procedures shows that laws in thirty-four states authorize the use of NCOA procedures in identifying address changes.⁶ For example, in Arkansas, the county registrar may use NCOA data to determine whether a voter still resides at the voter's registered address. And in Kansas, the Secretary of State must compare the state voter registration database with NCOA data and send the appropriate counties a list of voters for whom NCOA data indicates a change of address. In both Arkansas and Kansas, if NCOA data indicates the voter has moved, the county election official sends a forwardable notice. If the information indicates the voter has moved within the county, the election official updates 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 nonforwardable address confirmation mailings in order to identify voters who have moved from the address on record.⁷ If the nonforwardable mailing is returned as undeliverable, election officials send the forwardable notice. In Alabama, election officials are required to send a nonforwardable 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 nonforwardable 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 nonforwardable notice to any voter who has not voted in the previous two general elections.

Meanwhile, thirteen states authorize election officials to send a forwardable notice to any voter who has mail from the election official returned as undeliverable.⁸ For example, in Washington, the county auditor sends a forwardable notice if any of the following documents are returned by the postal service as undeliverable: (1) an acknowledgement of registration; (2) a vote-by-mail ballot, absentee ballot, or application for a ballot; (3) notification to serve on jury duty; or (4) any other document that the auditor is required by law to mail to the voter.

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.⁹ 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 five years and was not otherwise identified as changing residence. A voter is considered to have made contact if the voter voted, confirmed the voter’s address, updated the voter’s 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 a voter has moved.¹⁰ 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 states¹¹, laws require that election officials send the forwardable notice whenever information received from the state’s department of motor vehicles indicates that a registered voter has surrendered their driver’s license and obtained a new license in a different state.

It is important to note that 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, nonforwardable 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-five 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.¹² Thirty-five states place voters who fail to respond to a notice on an “inactive” list¹³ and two states place these voters on a “suspense” list¹⁴ (both lists have the same effect).

For example, in Florida, if an election official receives information indicating that a voter has moved outside of the state, the official will mail a forwardable address confirmation notice. If the notice is not returned within thirty days, or it is returned as undeliverable, the voter will be designated as inactive. Voters will be returned to the active registration list if they update their registration information, request an absentee ballot, or vote 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 officials 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.¹⁵ Additionally, laws in twelve states indicate that a voter’s registration will be cancelled whenever notice is received from another state that a voter has registered there.¹⁶

Thirteen states currently require that election officials notify other states when a voter registration applicant indicates previous registration in another state.¹⁷ In Delaware, election officials will cancel a voter’s registration upon notification from another state that a Delaware voter has registered to vote there, and 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 states department of motor vehicles may be used to remove voters from the registration list.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

All states remove the names of deceased voters from the active registration list. Laws in forty-one states require that election officials remove (or otherwise de-activate) the names of individuals convicted of certain crimes²⁰ and laws in thirty-one states require the same for voters who are declared mentally “incapacitated” or “incompetent.”²¹

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 U.S. 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 clerk of the courts provides 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.²² 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.²³ 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.²⁴ 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.²⁵

In recent years, several states have launched efforts to cross-check their voter registration database with other states. In 2005, 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. Since 2005, Minnesota and South Dakota have joined the program, and Wyoming is currently considering joining. The program is hosted by the Iowa Secretary of State's IT department. The database information provided by each state includes first name, middle name, last name, date of birth,

county name, date of registration, and an identifying number. A possible match exists when first name, middle name, last name, and date of birth match exactly. Possible matches are sent to each state to be processed in accordance with state law.²⁶

In Kansas, the first cross-check in 2006 found approximately 15,000 possible matches in the other four state databases. County election officers process possible matches and only cancel a record if the official is certain that the record represents the same person, and the Kansas record is the older of the registration records.²⁷

The Midwest project has led to the creation of a second consortium of states from the central southern region of the United States. The central southern group consists of Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Kentucky (Mississippi and Tennessee are also considering joining). The group completed its first cross-check of voter registration data this year.²⁸ Also, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee have a separate program to compare voter registration data among the three states.²⁹

In August 2008, Oregon and Washington launched a voter registration database matching pilot project similar to the efforts described above. Using a matching protocol of first name, middle initial, last name, and date of birth, 8,292 matching records were discovered between the two states. The project narrowed down the findings to 1,312 matching records from four border counties between the two states. Each state then sent letters to the individuals whose most recent registration was in the other state asking them if they wished to cancel the older registration. Of the 686 letters sent by Oregon, 391 responded, and their registrations were subsequently cancelled. In Washington, of the 626 letters sent, 362 responded and 352 registrations were subsequently cancelled.³⁰

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Under HAVA, states must verify either the driver's license number or last four digits of the Social Security number (as provided by the applicant) on voter registration applications.³¹ 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 last four digits of the Social Security number are provided, the state must match that

information with the database of the Social Security Administration.³² 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.³³

In 2006, the Brennan Center for Justice published a report on the process for adding names to the voter registration list. That survey included questions concerning state processes for matching information on voter registration applications with the motor vehicle and Social Security databases (including the consequences of failed matches).³⁴

Recently, NASS asked each state to review the response provided to the matching questions on the Brennan Center survey and to identify whether the matching process has changed since 2006. Forty-five states responded to the NASS request to review the matching information.³⁵ In the 2006 Brennan Center Survey, twenty-six of these states indicated that they had a process in place for matching driver's license information with a state motor vehicle database.³⁶ Forty-one now indicate a process for matching this information.³⁷

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.³⁸

In the 2006 Brennan Center Survey, thirty of the forty-five states that responded to the current NASS request indicated a process for matching social security numbers with information in the Social Security Administration (SSA) Database.³⁹ Forty states now indicate a process for matching this information.⁴⁰

The Help America Vote Act requires state motor vehicle agencies to enter into an agreement with the Social Security Administration for the purpose of verifying information on voter registration applications

with the last four digits of a Social Security number.⁴¹ In order to implement this requirement, the Social Security Administration (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 last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number, the state voter registration system transmits that information to the motor vehicle database, which transmits the applicant's name, date of birth, and last four Social Security numbers to SSA through AAMVA.⁴²

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.⁴³

Of the forty-five states that responded to the NASS request, thirty-three indicated that a voter will still be registered and permitted to vote a regular ballot if no match is found.⁴⁴ 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 informing him that the information could not be verified, and requesting 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 or she 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.⁴⁵ In Maryland, if the information on the voter registration application cannot be verified, the application will remain in a "pending incomplete" status and 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 close of the provisional canvass.⁴⁶

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.⁴⁷ This question was not relevant in three of the states exempt from the matching requirement.⁴⁸

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, etcetera). 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, registrars mail a nonforwardable 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 a suspense file. (Alabama Code 17-4-30)

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)

(17-4-30)

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

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

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 social security 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.⁴⁹

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Director of Elections must send a nonforwardable 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 nonforwardable 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 Election 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)

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 SSN4 with the motor vehicle database. If there is no match, the SSN4 is checked against the SSA database. If a match cannot be found, the applicant will be registered upon providing proof of citizenship.⁵⁰

Address Confirmation Procedures

Any mailing sent to a registered voter is sent by nonforwardable 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 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)

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)

ARKANSAS

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system attempts to match information on new voter registration applications with the motor vehicle and 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.⁵¹

Address Confirmation Procedures

The registrar may use 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)

Notification to Other States

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 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 SSA 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).⁵²

Address Confirmation Procedures

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

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

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
- is declared mentally incompetent
- is imprisoned or on parole for felony conviction
- dies
- moves to a new residence address (based on U.S. Postal Service data) and remains inactive through two federal general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration)

(California Elections Code 2201; 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. (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)

When a conservatorship order finds that a person is not capable of completing an affidavit of voter registration, the court sends the order and determination to the county elections official. (California Elections Code section 2208)

The clerk of the superior court in each county provides county election officials with a list of persons convicted of felonies. (California Elections Code section 2212) The Secretary of State receives felon data from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, which is forwarded to the appropriate county for review. The data is used by county elections officials in canceling the registration of convicted persons who are ineligible to voter under state law. (California Elections Code section 2206)

COLORADO

Verification of Voter Registration Information

When new voter registration applications are entered into the registration system, the state attempts to match the name, date of birth, and identification number with the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, the state attempts to match the name, date of birth, and SSN4 with the SSA database through AAMVA. All voters in Colorado must show identification before voting.⁵³

Address Confirmation Procedures

The county clerk sends a voter information card to each registered voter in the county. If the card is returned as undeliverable, the clerk may mark the voter's record as inactive and send the voter a forwardable notice. (Colorado Statutes 1-2-605)

If a mail ballot is returned as undeliverable, the clerk sends the voter a forwardable address confirmation notice. If the voter fails to respond, the clerk will mark the voter's registration record inactive. (1-2-605)

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
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote, apply for a mail ballot, or update the voter's registration)

(1-2-602; 1-2-605; 1-2-606)

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

The state registrar of vital statistics provides a list of deceased residents to the Secretary of state. The Secretary of State forwards the information to each county clerk. Alternatively, the Secretary of State may cancel the registration of the deceased voters. (1-2-602)

The clerk must cancel the registration of a deceased voter upon notice from a family member, or sufficient proof the voter is deceased. (1-2-602)

The US attorney notifies the Secretary of State when a Colorado resident is convicted of a felony in a US district court. The Secretary of State forwards the information to the appropriate county clerk. (1-2-606)

Notification from Other States

If a clerk receives a notice from the Secretary of State or from an election official in another state that a voter has registered to vote in that state, the clerk of the county of prior residence must cancel the registration record. (1-2-603)

CONNECTICUT

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system communicates with the motor vehicle database, and the SSA database (through 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.⁵⁴

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 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 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, the registrar must update the registration and send the voter a forwardable notice. (9-32)

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 the State transmits the list to the registrars of the towns in which the convicted persons resides. (9-42) Also, the Secretary of State administratively communicates with 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)

DELAWARE

Verification of Voter Registration Information:

The voter registration system communicates with the motor vehicle database and the SSA database (through AAMVA) to check for a match of voter registration information. If not match is found, the voter must show identification before voting.⁵⁵

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 NCOA data and information from the State Division of Motor Vehicle's 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)

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 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)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Current procedures could not be determined.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Board of Elections must confirm the address of each registered voter by mailing a nonforwardable notice. (District of Columbia Code 1-1001.07) If the notice is returned with a forwarding address in the District, the Board designates the voter as inactive, updates the record, and mail the voter a forwardable notice of the change. (1-1001.07) If the nonforwardable notice is returned undeliverable, or with a forwarding address outside the District, the Board designates the voter as inactive and mails a forwardable notice. (1-1001.07)

The Board may also utilize NCOA data and information from the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Services to identify voters who have moved. The Board designates the voter as inactive, and, if the voter moves within the District, updates the registration before sending a forwardable notice. (1-1001.07)

Removal of Names:

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

- dies
- is incarcerated for conviction of a felony
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the District
- does not return a forwardable notice and remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration)

(1-1001.07)

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

Each month the Mayor provides the Board with the names of resident reported deceased within the District, along with the names of District residents reported deceased by other jurisdictions. (1-1001.07)

Each month the Superior Court of the District provides the Board with the names of each person incarcerated as a result of a felony conviction. (1-1001.07)

Each month the board requests from the US District Court for the District of Columbia a list of each person incarcerated as a result of felony conviction. (1-1001.07)

FLORIDA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license or state identification numbers are verified against the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, it is checked against the 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.⁵⁶

Address Confirmation Procedures

A registration list maintenance program must use one or more of the following methods to identify voters whose addresses may have changed: (1) NCOA data; (2) nonforwardable mailings to all registered voters; or (3) nonforwardable 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)

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 (does not vote, update the voter's registration, or request an absentee ballot)

(98.045; 98.075; 98.065)

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

Each month the Department of Health provides the Secretary of State with a list of deceased persons. Upon receipt of the information through the statewide voter registration system, the supervisor will remove the name of the registered voter. (98.075)

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

The Secretary of State uses information from the Department of Law Enforcement, the Board of Executive Clemency, the Department of Corrections, and the US Attorney to identify persons convicted of a felony. The Secretary 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*, Georgia verifies the driver's license number or last four digits of the Social Security number (as provided by the applicant) on voter registration applications. The driver's license number is 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 are provided, the state matches that information with the database of the Social Security Administration through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). This process is currently under review by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.⁵⁷

Address Confirmation Procedures

At data entry into the statewide voter registration system, the residence address is validated using CODE-1 Plus to validate, correct, and standardize address data per United States Postal Service standards.

The Secretary of State compares the list of registered voters with National Change of Address (NCOA) data. If the data indicates that a voter has moved to a different address in the county, the voter's address must be updated and the voter must be sent a forwardable notice of the change. (21-2-233)

If NCOA data indicates that a voter has moved outside of the county or municipality, 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. An inactive status does not impact an elector's ability to vote. (21-2-233)

The Secretary of State must identify all voters who have not voted or made contact during the preceding three years and who were not identified using NCOA data. The term "contact" includes 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. (21-2-233; 21-2-234)

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 Registrar of Vital Statistics. 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 or his or her designated agent shall remove all such names of deceased persons from the list of electors and shall notify the registrar in the county where the deceased person resided at the time of his or her death. (21-2-231)

Each month the State Department of Corrections sends 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. Upon receipt of the lists from corrections and federal courts, the Secretary of State transmits the names of such persons whose names appear on the list of electors, to the appropriate county board of registrars. The registrar shall remove all such names 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. (21-2-231)

Each month the judge of the probate court of each county shall provide 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. (21-2-231)

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 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)

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 adjudicated as an incapacitated. (11-23)

IDAHO

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are checked against the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the application will be rejected and the applicant will be notified. (Note: Idaho allows Election Day Registration).⁵⁸

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 (4) years. (Idaho Statutes 34-435)

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 primary or general election in the past four years
- (34-433; 34-435; Idaho Constitution Sec. 3. Art. 4)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

Each month, the state board of health [and welfare] will provide the Secretary of State with a list of persons who have died. The Secretary of State will sort the list by county and provide it to the appropriate clerk. (34-433)

Notification to Other States

If a voter registration applicant indicates registration in another state, the county clerk or 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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If a match cannot be found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.⁵⁹

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)

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

INDIANA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Individuals completing a voter registration form must include their Indiana Driver's License number or Identification Card number, or the last 4 of their SSN. The information that is provided through the statewide voter registration system is checked real-time through the BMV or SSN records (made available through AAMVA) for verification purposes. If there is no match, the county voter registration official must attempt to contact the voter. The voter will have to provide the information on the poll book should the voter choose to vote on Election Day.⁶⁰

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each county voter registration office will mail a forwardable address confirmation notice to each registered voter who the county determines has moved from the address on record. In determining whether a voter has moved, the county may use NCOA data, returned mailings sent to all registered voters and information from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles concerning voters who have obtained a driver's license in a new jurisdiction. (3-7-38.2-2) To assist the counties, the Secretary of State may compare the names of all registered voters to NCOA data and provide each county with the list of voters whose residences may have changed. (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)

In addition to the above procedures, the Secretary of State may also conduct an annual residency confirmation mailing to each voter in the state. (3-7-38.2-16) If the mailing is returned as undeliverable, the voter's registration will become inactive. (3-7-38.2-17)

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 county or municipality
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration)
- is convicted of a crime and incarcerated

(3-7-38.2-3; 3-7-26.3-11)

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 death. (3-7-45-2.1) 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 may offer to share information regarding the deaths of the other state's residents in Indiana. (3-7-45-5)

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 Election Division also obtains information regarding deceased residents as identified by the federal Social Security Administration. 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 Corrections to allow a county voter registration office to cancel the registration records of voter convicted of a crime and incarcerated. (3-7-46-4.1)

Each quarter a county sheriff provides the county voter registration office with a list of persons who have been convicted of a crime and placed in a county correctional facility. (3-7-46-6)

The Secretary of State notifies the appropriate county registration office upon notice from the US attorney that a voter has been imprisoned for conviction of a crime. (3-7-46-3)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, and the voter is a first time applicant, the voter must show identification before voting⁶¹

Address Confirmation Procedures

A commissioner may use 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. (48A.27)

Each year, 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. 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)

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
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration)
- is convicted of a felony
- is adjudged incompetent

(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 in a county which processes voter registration records, the registrar must notify the commissioner in that county. If the decedent was registered in a county for which voter registration processing is performed by the registrar, the registrar 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.31)

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.31)

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.31)

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 SSN4 with the SSA database. If there is no match, the applicant must show identification before voting.⁶²

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Secretary of State must compare the state voter registration database with 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)

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 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))

KENTUCKY

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Kentucky is exempt from the 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 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)

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 HAVA processing several times a day. This processing also includes a check against the Social Security Administration 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 they are rejected, they can reinstate if information is provided.⁶³

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’s on the inactive list. However, if NCOA data indicates the voter has moved to another address within the parish, the voter’s registration will not become inactive. If the voter responds to the notice and indicates that the voter has moved within the parish, the registrar must remove the person’s name from the inactive list (if necessary) and update the voter’s registration. (Louisiana Statutes §193)

Removal of Names

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

- dies
 - confirms in writing a change of address outside of the parish
 - remains inactive through two federal general elections (does not vote in any election for the duration of 2 federal general election cycles or update the voter’s registration)
 - Is convicted of a felony these records are not cancelled but they are suspended
 - Is declared mentally incompetent these records are not cancelled but they are suspended
 - If there is an irregularity in the records
 - If the voter voluntarily requests that the record be cancelled
- (§ 173; § 176; § 196)

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

Each month secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals sends the Department of State a list of persons who died in each parish. The Department of State will cancel the registration of any deceased voter who appears on the voter registration records. The Secretary of the Department of Health must also send each registrar a list of deceased persons who died in the registrar’s parish. (§173)

Each month the parish health officer sends notice to the registrar of each person in the parish who died. (§173)

The registrar may use information from a certified death certificate or an obituary notice to cancel a deceased voter’s registration. (§173)

Each quarter the Department of Public Safety and Corrections sends the Department of State a report with the name of any person convicted of a felony and currently under the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. The Department of State sends the report to the registrar of each parish. (§ 171)

Each quarter the Department of State processes the Death Master File received from the SSA. ROVs are notified when the processing is complete to begin verifying the information and processing challenges (where appropriate).

The sheriff and district attorney provide information regarding a person convicted of a felony to a registrar of voters. (§ 171)

The Secretary of State will forward a notice of felony conviction from the US attorney to the appropriate parish registrar. (§171.1)

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. (§172)

MAINE

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Election officials attempt to match driver's license/ID number with the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database. If no match is found, the applicant must show identification before voting.⁶⁴

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.

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)
- (505)

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 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.

MARYLAND

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are matched against the motor vehicle database. The SSN4 is checked against the SSA database through 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.⁶⁵

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's 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)

Removal of Names

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

- requests in writing to be removed from the list
- dies
- is convicted of a felony
- is placed under guardianship for mental disability
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the state
- remains in inactive status through two 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 voter registration list. (§ 3-504)

The 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. (§ 3-504)

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. (§ 3-504)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If there is no match, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.⁶⁶

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 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).

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.

Note: All voters whose names are being removed from the voting rolls must receive notification of such removal. (Sec 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. (Sec. 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

If the registrar receives a change of address notification from the registry of motor vehicles, the named voter must be removed from the voter registration list. (Sec. 38)

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 records from the SSA database. All voters who register to vote by mail are required to comply with the Federal voter identification requirement provided under HAVA.⁶⁷

Address Confirmation Procedures

A clerk may utilize 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 clerk 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 clerk sends 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 Statutes 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 through two general elections, the voter will be removed from the registration list. (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
- fails to return a forwardable notice and does not vote or update the voter's registration through two general elections

(509aa; 509dd; 509z; 500h)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

Each month the county clerk provides each city or town clerk in the county with a list of persons who have died within the county. (Sec. 510)

The Secretary of State notifies each clerk of any death notices received by the Secretary of State. (509z)

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 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 license in another state. As Michigan citizens must use the same address for both driver license and voter registration purposes, an address change submitted by a Michigan resident for driver licenses 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 clerk's involved. (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. (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. (505)

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 an 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.⁶⁸

Address Confirmation Procedures

The county auditor mails a nonforwardable 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 nonforwardable mailing from an election official is returned as undeliverable with a 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 nonforwardable 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. 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 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.

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; 201.155)

Obtaining the Names of Voters Who Are Deceased

Each month the Commissioner of Health electronically 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

Each month 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; 201.155)

MISSISSIPPI

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Election officials compare voter registration information with driver's license verification database. If a record contained in the driver's license verification database is similar to the voter, the county registrar will review the record for verification. If the verification is rejected, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant will be registered, but must show identification at the polls.⁶⁹

Address Confirmation Procedures

County election officials identify persons who may require address confirmation by using NCOA data and official mailings returned as undeliverable such as jury summons. NCOA data is accessed through the Statewide Elections Management System (SEMS), and it provides possible matches of persons who may have moved within and outside of the jurisdiction. If a match is identified, the county election officials then begin the address confirmation process prescribed by the *National Voter Registration Act*.

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 jurisdiction
 - becomes disqualified (includes being judged mentally incapacitated)
 - Is convicted of a crime under section 241 of the Mississippi Constitution
- (23-15-11; 23-15-153; 23-15-19)

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

Each quarter the Statewide Elections Management System (SEMS) receives uploads from the Mississippi Department of Health and Administrative Office of Courts. The Department of Health reports contain the names of deceased persons. Reports from the Administrative Office of Courts identify those persons convicted of disenfranchising crimes in the State of Mississippi. Once the data is uploaded to the SEMS system, county election officials may access the information to conduct voter roll maintenance.

Notification To/From 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. Upon receipt of a notice that a voter has registered in another state, county election officials may remove the voter from the registration records.

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 SSN4 is provided, the number will be checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match can be found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.⁷⁰

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 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.)

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 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.)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If there is no match, the applicant will be notified.⁷¹ Montana allows voter to register on Election Day.

Address Confirmation Procedures

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

For all registered voters:

1. Compare the entire list against NCOA data and send a confirmation notice to voters whose address has changed;
2. Mail a nonforwardable 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:

1. Send a nonforwardable notice, followed up by a forwardable notice to those who appear to have moved;
2. Confirm the list of nonvoters against NCOA data, and send a forwardable notice to those who have moved;
3. Send a forwardable confirmation notice; or
4. 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 a 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)

(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 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 another state that the voter has registered there. (13-2-402)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through 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.⁷²

Address Confirmation Procedures

The voter registration list must be verified using NCOA data or through a biennial mailing of a nonforwardable confirmation notice to each voter (the biennial mailing method is seldom used since the inception of the statewide voter registration database.) (Nebraska Statutes 32-329)

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

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

The Department of Health and Human Services provides a record of the deaths of residents which occur in each county to the appropriate 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 voter registration register a voter registration of a deceased person when the commissioner or clerk has any supporting information of the death. (32-327)

NEVADA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are compared against the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, the number will be checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.⁷³

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 NCOA data to identify voters whose addresses may have changed. (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. (293.5307)

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 insane or 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)

(293.414; 293.530; 293.540; 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. (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 to information from a district attorney or Nevada district court, in making the determination to cancel the registration of a person convicted of a felony. (Nevada Administrative Code 293.414)

Within 30 days after a voter has been adjudicated insane or 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) (293.542)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the application may be rejected.⁷⁴ However, New Hampshire does allow voters to register on Election Day.

Address Confirmation Procedures

If a supervisor receives information from the US Postal Service, or the Department of Safety that a voter has permanently changed the voter's address to a location outside the town, the supervisor must cancel the voter's registration. (New Hampshire Statutes 654:36)

Removal of Names

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

- dies
- moves outside of the town

(654:36; 654:37)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

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

Notification from Other States

A voter's name will be removed from the registration list when a supervisor receives notice from a registration official outside New Hampshire that the voter has registered there. (654.44)

NEW JERSEY

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are matched against the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, the number will be checked against the SSA database through 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.⁷⁵

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each county commissioner of registration may use 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)

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico is exempt from the HAVA verification requirement.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each odd-numbered year the Secretary of State compares the voter registration list with NCOA data. Any voter identified as changing the voter's address will be sent a confirmation notice. If the notice is returned indicating a new address in the county, the voter's registration will be updated. If the card is returned undeliverable, or not returned, the voter's registration will be designated as inactive. (New Mexico Administrative Code 1.10.26.8)

A voter will also be placed on inactive status whenever a general mailing is returned undeliverable. A general mailing may consist of absentee ballots, voter identification cards, letters of information sent to all voters in a county, or any other mailing that is not targeted to a specific group or to non-voters. (1.10.26.8)

Removal of Names

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

- dies
- is declared legally insane
- is convicted of a felony
- confirms in writing a change of address outside of the jurisdiction
- remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration)

(New Mexico Statutes 1-4-24; 1-4-30; Administrative Code 1.10.26.8)

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 corrections department and the administrative office of the courts deliver to the Secretary of State information and data as needed to carry out the cancellation of registration for individual convicted of a felony (1-4-27.1)

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 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.⁷⁶

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 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)

Removal of Names

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

- is convicted of a felony disqualifying him/the voter's 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)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.⁷⁷

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 nonforwardable 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 nonforwardable 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 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)

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 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)

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 through 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)

OKLAHOMA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Current procedures could not be determined.

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every two years the State Election Board sends a forwardable notice to voters who, during the previous two years, had mail from the County Election Board returned undeliverable, have not voted or updated the registration, or has received a driver's license in another state. (Oklahoma Administrative Rules 230:15-11-19) 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)

Removal of Names

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

- dies
- is convicted of a felony
- is adjudged incapacitated
- 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)

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 board of elections 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 Secretary of State accepts written notice of felony convictions from the US Attorney. (26-4-120.4)

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 4 120.6)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match can be found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant will be marked as a "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.⁷⁸

Address Confirmation Procedures

The county clerk uses 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's a forwardable notice. (Oregon Statutes 247.563)

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)

PENNSYLVANIA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The voter registration system attempts to match an applicant's driver's license number, date of birth, last name, and first two letters of the voter's first name with the motor vehicle database. If there is no 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 SSN is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match can be found, the applicant will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the application may be rejected. If rejected, the applicant may only vote by provisional ballot ⁷⁹

Address Confirmation Procedures

Each county commission must establish a program to identify registered voters whose address may have changed. In conducting the program, the commission may use NCOA data. If the date 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 NCAO 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. (Pennsylvania Statutes 1901)

As an alternative to using NCOA data, a commission may send a nonforwardable 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 nonforwardable 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)

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

(1901)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

The Department of Health notifies the relevant county commission of persons who have died. A commission may also use published obituaries or documents from the registrar of wills to cancel a deceased voter's registration. (1505)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant must show identification before voting.⁸⁰

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every odd-numbered year the Secretary of State provides 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 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. (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
 - remains in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration)
- (17-9.1-26; 17-10-1; 17-10-8)

Obtaining the Names of Deceased Voters

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. (17-10-1)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

South Carolina is exempt from the HAVA verification requirement. However, election officials do attempt to verify that the address provided on a voter registration application is valid.⁸¹

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)

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)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are checked against the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the application will be rejected.⁸²

Address Confirmation Procedures

Every odd-numbered year, the county auditor mails a nonforwardable 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 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)

TENNESSEE

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Tennessee is exempt from the HAVA verification requirement. However, election officials attempt to match an applicant's first name, last name, date of birth, and SSN, with information from the Department of Public Safety. If no match is found, the applicant is notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant will need to show identification before voting.⁸³

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 determines that a voter has changed the voter's address, the administrator of elections mails him a forwardable confirmation notice. The commission must also send a notice to any voter who fails to vote or update the voter's registration through two regular elections. (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. (2-2-106)

Removal of Names

A voter will be removed from the registration list if the voter/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 general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration)
 - dies
 - is convicted of an "infamous" crime
- (2-2-106)

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 an infamous crime from the state coordinator of elections, the district attorney, United States attorney, the court that entered the conviction, or other source upon verification by the court. (2-2-106)

TEXAS

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 was provided, then that number is compared against the Social Security Administration using the following fields to confirm a match: Last Name, First Name, date of birth and last four digits of the SSN#.

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 voter applicant responds back to the county with additional information, then that is resubmitted to the state for verification. If the voter applicant responds with the same information as the initial application, 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 Sec. 63.0101 of the Texas Election Code in order to be accepted for voting.⁸⁴

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 inactive list of voters. In addition, if the voter registrar has reason to believe that a voter has moved, such as NCOA information, statement on a jury summons 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. (Texas Statutes 15.022; 15.024). If the voter fails to return the confirmation notice, the voter's name will be placed on a suspense list. (15.051; 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 (13.072 (b), 15.021 or a response under Section 15.053)
- remains on the suspense list through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration) Sec. 16.032
- dies and the voter registrar receives an abstract of the voter's death certificate under Sec. 16.001 (a) or an abstract of an application that the voter is deceased under Section 16.001 (b)
- is adjudged mentally incapacitated or partial mental incapacity without the right to vote (16.002)
- is convicted of a felony (16.003)

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

Each weekday the Department of Public Safety 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. A list of potential felons is then sent to each applicable county on a daily basis for further investigation by the county official. (16.003).

Each month the local registrar of deaths provides the voter registrar with an abstract of each death certificate issued in the last month. (16.001)

Several times each week, the Bureau of Vital Statistics (BVS) provides a file to the Secretary of State's Office relating to deceased residents of the State. The Secretary of State's Office compares the data to the official database of registered voters. If a voter matches a deceased record based on a strong match criterion then the voter record is cancelled. If the data matches on a weak match criterion the county is notified to conduct further investigation prior to cancellation. This process is executed each time a file from BVS 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 strong match is identified, the voter's application is rejected. If a weak match was identified the applicant should be sent a Challenge Notice.

UTAH

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Driver's license numbers are checked against the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant may vote a provisional ballot only.⁸⁵

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)

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 in inactive status through two general elections (does not vote or update the voter's registration)
- is convicted of a felony
- dies

(20A-2-305; 20A-2-306)

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

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

The Department of Corrections provides the lieutenant governor's office with a list of persons convicted of a felony in a Utah state court and currently incarcerated for commission of a felony. (20A-2-109)

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through 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.⁸⁶

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)

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
- 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 from the Department of Motor Vehicle. The Elections Division then notifies the town and city clerks.

VIRGINIA

Verification of Voter Registration Information

Current procedures could not be determined.

Address Confirmation Procedures

The State Board of Elections must use 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)

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 United States 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 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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through 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.⁸⁷

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 NCOA data (provided by the Secretary of State), a nonforwardable 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 any of the following documents are returned by the postal service as undeliverable: (a) an acknowledgement of registration; (b) an acknowledgement of transfer to a new address; (c) a vote-by-mail ballot, absentee ballot, or application for a ballot; (d) Notification to a voter after precinct reassignment; (e) notification to serve on jury duty; or (f) any other document other than a confirmation notice, required by statute, to be mailed by the county auditor to the voter (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)

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
 - 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 Social Security Administration 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)

WEST VIRGINIA

The verification process is undergoing revision. Currently, voter registration information will be checked against the motor vehicle database. If the SSN4 is provided, the number will be checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, the voter will be notified. If the information remains unverified, the applicant may vote a provisional ballot only.⁸⁸

Address Confirmation Procedures

The Secretary of State compares voter registration records with 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 the voter's address, 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)

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 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)

WISCONSIN

Verification of Voter Registration Information

The HAVA verification process compares the applicant's name, date of birth, and identifying number (driver license number, state ID number, or SSN4) with the motor vehicle or SSA 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.⁸⁹

Address Confirmation Procedures

After each general election, the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of each municipality 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).

If the clerk or 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 clerk or board of election commissioners receives reliable information that a voter has changed residence within the municipality, including through the use of 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 clerk or board of election commissioners must send a verification mailing to each voter who registered on Election Day. If the mailing is returned as undeliverable, or if the clerk, board of election commissioners, or Government Accountability Board 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 Government Accountability Board 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. Wis. Stat. §6.56(3).

Ineligible Designation

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

- dies
- is convicted of a felony
- no longer resides in the municipality
- has a verification mailing returned undeliverable
- is declared incompetent
- otherwise becomes unqualified

Wis. Stats. §§6.50; 301.03; 6.29; 6.03; 6.56.

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

The municipal clerk or 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 Government Accountability Board 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 Government Accountability Board a list of persons convicted of a felony who are still serving the terms of their sentence. 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 Board 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; 6.29(2)(am).

On a continuing basis, the clerks of court transmit to the Government Accountability Board 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.

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. Wis. Stat. §6.36. When the official notification is received by the Government Accountability Board, the voter's registration status is changed to ineligible by agency staff.

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

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 SSN4 is provided, the number is checked against the SSA database through AAMVA. If no match is found, it is up to the county how to proceed. Wyoming allows voters to register on Election Day.⁹⁰

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)

Endnotes

¹See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf.

² 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 (last visited June 10, 2009).

³ *Id.* § 1973gg-6(d)(2).

⁴ 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-NCOALink systems, <http://www.usps.com/ncsc/addressservices/moveupdate/changeaddress.htm> (last visited June 10, 2009).

⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-6(c)(A), (B)(i), (B)(ii).

⁶ AZ, AR, CA, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, VA, WA, WV, WI.

⁷ AL, AK, CA, DC, FL, IN, KS, ME, MI, MT, NE, PA, SD, WA

⁸ AZ, CA, CO, GA, IN, KS, ME, NM, NY, OK, RI, VA, WA

⁹ AK, FL, GA, OK, ME, MT, PA, WI. In AK, FL, ME, and SD, the forwardable notice is only sent if an initial nonforwardable notice is returned as undeliverable.

¹⁰ AR, FL, KY, LA, MD, MI, NV, OR, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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, NM, 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.

¹³ AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MO, MT, NE, NV, NM, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WA, & WV.

¹⁴ AL & TX

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ CO, CT, DE, IA, MI, MO, MT, NC, NH, OK, TX, WV

¹⁷ AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, ID, KS, MI, MS, MO, NC, OH, WI

¹⁸ CT, ME, MA, MI, VT, VA

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- ¹⁹ 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)
- ²⁰ 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, 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
- ²¹ 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
- ²² DE, DC, GA, IN, OH
- ²³ 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(2)(B)(iii)
- ²⁴ South Dakota Statute § 12-4-40 (2009).
- ²⁵ South Dakota Statutes § 12-4-40; 12-4-19.1 (2009).
- ²⁶ Sean Greene, *Midwest Database Voter Registration Data-Sharing Project Moves Forward: Advocates Voice Concern* (2007) available at: <http://www.mapj.org/?q=node/118>
- ²⁷ Sean Greene, *Midwest Database Voter Registration Data-Sharing Project Moves Forward: Advocates Voice Concern* (2007) available at: <http://www.mapj.org/?q=node/118>
- ²⁸ Based on information provided by Brad Bryant, Kansas Director of Elections
- ²⁹ Based on information from a 2008 NASS survey
- ³⁰ See R. Michael Alvarez, Jeff Jonas, William E. Winkler, & Rebecca N. Wright, *Interstate Voter Registration Database Matching: The Oregon-Washington 2008 Pilot Project* (2009) available at: http://www.usenix.org/events/evtvote09/tech/full_papers/alvarez.pdf
- ³¹ 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).
- ³² 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).
- ³³ 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.
- ³⁴ See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf.
- ³⁵ AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WA, WV, WI, WY. All except Nevada and Ohio were reflected in the 2006 Brennan Center Survey.
- ³⁶ See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* 12, 13 (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf.
- ³⁷ 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, 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).
- ³⁸ Information is based on Iowa's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Iowa Election Division in June 2009.
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³⁹ See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* 14, 15 (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf.

⁴⁰ AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NY, OH, 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.

⁴¹ 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(5)(c)

⁴² 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.

⁴³ Information is based on Washington's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Washington Election Division in June 2009.

⁴⁴ 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. Note: In the 2006 Brennan Center Survey, 24 of the 44 states indicated that unmatched voters would still be registered and able to vote a regular ballot. Each of these states had laws requiring some or all unmatched voters to show identification. Seven states rejected a voter's registration application if there was no match (three of these states allowed Election Day Registration). Five states required voters to vote a provisional ballot. Two states rejected the application unless identification was provided before Election Day. Two states had no matching process, the process in two states could be determined, and one state had no policy. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* 16, 17 (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf.

⁴⁵ FL, MD, UT, WV

⁴⁶ Information is based on Maryland's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Maryland Election Division in June 2009.

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ KY, NM, SC

⁴⁹ Information is based on Alaska's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Alaska Election Division in June 2009.

⁵⁰ Information is based on Arizona's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Arizona Election Division in June 2009.

⁵¹ Information is based on Arkansas' response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Arkansas Election Division in June 2009.

⁵² Information is based on California's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the California Election Division in June 2009.

⁵³ Information is based on Colorado's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Colorado Election Division in June 2009.

⁵⁴ Based on information provided by the Connecticut Election Division, June 2009

⁵⁵ Based on information provided by the Delaware Election Division

⁵⁶ Based on information provided by the Florida Election Division, June 2009

⁵⁷ Based on information provided by the Georgia Election Division, September 2009

⁵⁸ Information is based on Idaho's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Idaho Election Division in June 2009.

⁵⁹ Based on information provided by the Illinois Election Division, June 2009

⁶⁰ Based on information provided by the Indiana Election Division, September 2009

⁶¹ Information is based on Iowa's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Iowa Election Division in June 2009.

⁶² Based on information provided by the Kansas Election Division, June 2009

⁶³ Information is based on Louisiana's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Louisiana Election Division in June 2009.

⁶⁴ Information is based on Maine's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Maine Election Division in June 2009.

⁶⁵ Information is based on Maryland's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Maryland Election Division in June 2009.

⁶⁶ Information is based on Massachusetts' response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Massachusetts Election Division in June 2009.

⁶⁷ Information is based on Michigan's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at:

http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Michigan Election Division in June 2009.

⁶⁸ Information is based on Minnesota's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Minnesota Election Division in June 2009.

⁶⁹ Information is based on Mississippi's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Mississippi Election Division in June 2009.

⁷⁰ Information is based on Missouri's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Missouri Election Division in June 2009.

⁷¹ Based on information provided by the Montana Election Division, September 2009

⁷² Information is based on Nebraska's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Nebraska Election Division in June 2009.

⁷³ Based on information provided by the Nevada Election Division, September 2009

⁷⁴ Information is based on New Hampshire's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the New Hampshire Election Division in June 2009.

⁷⁵ Information is based on New Jersey's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the New Jersey Election Division in June 2009.

⁷⁶ Information is based on New York's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the New York Election Division in June 2009.

⁷⁷ Information is based on North Carolina's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the North Carolina Election Division in June 2009.

⁷⁸ Based on information provided by the Oregon Election Division, September 2009

⁷⁹ Information is based on Pennsylvania's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Pennsylvania Election Division in June 2009.

⁸⁰ Information is based on Rhode Island's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at:

http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Rhode Island Election Division in June 2009.

⁸¹ Information is based on South Carolina's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the South Carolina Election Division in June 2009.

⁸² Information is based on South Dakota's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the South Dakota Election Division in June 2009.

⁸³ Information is based on Tennessee's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Tennessee Election Division in June 2009.

⁸⁴ Based on information provided by the Texas Election Division, September 2009

⁸⁵ Information is based on Utah's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Utah Election Division in June 2009.

⁸⁶ Information is based on Vermont's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Vermont Election Division in June 2009.

⁸⁷ Information is based on Washington's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Washington Election Division in June 2009.

⁸⁸ Information is based on West Virginia's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the West Virginia Election Division in June 2009.

⁸⁹ Information is based on Wisconsin's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Wisconsin Election Division in June 2009.

⁹⁰ Information is based on Wyoming's response to a 2006 Brennan Center Survey. See Justin Levitt, Wendy R. Weiser, & Ana Muñoz, *Making the List: Database Matching and Verification Processes for Voter Registration* (2006) available at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/96ee05284dfb6a6d5d_j4m6b1cjs.pdf. The information was updated by the Wyoming Election Division in June 2009.