



February 24, 2023

Director Colette S. Peters
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First St., NW
Washington, DC 20534

By email

Dear Director Peters:

Thank you for your commitment to implementing Section 9 of the President's Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting. In order to ensure that citizens incarcerated in Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities are not systematically disenfranchised, the BOP must design, staff, and implement a thoughtful and comprehensive system to facilitate civic engagement and access to the ballot.

In 1974, the Supreme Court in *O'Brien v. Skinner* held that eligible voters who are incarcerated cannot be denied their constitutional right to vote. However, since then, few carceral facilities nationwide have created procedures so that eligible voters could participate in elections during their time of incarceration. Federal and state governments have a constitutional and legal obligation to provide accessible voting opportunities to eligible voters who are incarcerated in one of their correctional facilities.

Furthermore, the voting process in facilities must be accessible and nondiscriminatory to voters with disabilities so they may vote privately and independently under the American Disabilities Act, the Help America Vote Act, and Section 504 of the Rehab Act of 1947.

Throughout the United States, the District of Columbia, Maine, Puerto Rico, and Vermont residents may vote from any BOP facility across the country. Voters from Alaska, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama serving time in BOP facilities may also be eligible. For this reason, most, if not all, facilities will have at least one resident of those jurisdictions who has the right to vote while incarcerated in the BOP facility.

On March 7, 2021, the President issued an executive order promoting comprehensive access to voting. A major purpose of President Biden's executive order (Voting EO) is to promote voter registration through federal agencies, including federal correctional facilities in Section 9 of the

Voting EO. The Biden administration mandated the Department of Justice to “provide information about voting to individuals in federal custody, facilitate voting by those who remain eligible to do so while in federal custody, and educate individuals before reentry about voting rules and voting rights in their state.” The order directed the Attorney General to create procedures to provide voter education materials to facilitate voter registration in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Biden Administration reaffirmed its support of voter registration and voting procedures established within federal correctional facilities in December 2021.

In its entirety, Section 9 reads:

Sec. 9. Ensuring Access to Voter Registration for Eligible Individuals in Federal Custody.

(a) The Attorney General shall establish procedures, consistent with applicable law, to provide educational materials related to voter registration and voting and, to the extent practicable, to facilitate voter registration, for all eligible individuals in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Such educational materials shall be incorporated into the reentry planning procedures required under section 4042(a)(7) of title 18, United States Code. The educational materials should also notify individuals leaving Federal custody of the restrictions, if any, on their ability to vote under the laws of the State where the individual resides and, if any such restrictions exist, the point at which the individual’s rights will be restored under applicable State law.

(b) The Attorney General shall establish procedures, consistent with applicable law, to ensure the United States Marshals Service includes language in intergovernmental agreements and jail contracts to require the jails to provide educational materials related to voter registration and voting, and to facilitate voting by mail, to the extent practicable and appropriate.

(c) The Attorney General shall establish procedures, consistent with applicable law, for coordinating with the Probation and Pretrial Services Office of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to provide educational materials related to voter registration and voting to all eligible individuals under the supervision of the Probation and Pretrial Services Office, and to facilitate voter registration and voting by such individuals.

(d) The Attorney General shall take appropriate steps, consistent with applicable law, to support formerly incarcerated individuals in obtaining a means of identification that satisfies State voter identification laws, including as required by 18 U.S.C. 4042(a)(6)(B).

The Biden administration has indicated that, in addition to voter education and voter registration, the Department of Justice will be facilitating voting for federally incarcerated voters.

We have appreciated the opportunity to engage with the Bureau of Prisons and the undersigned coalition of organizations is committed to assisting the Bureau in this endeavor and providing as much support as possible. To that end, we have collaborated to draft the attached guidance document to outline best practices to most effectively implement the voting executive order and ensure access to voting for incarcerated eligible voters held in BOP custody. This material reflects our organizations’ collective expertise, as well as conversations we have had with state election officials, administrations, and state organizations that have facilitated voting for people who are incarcerated.

This guidance document outlines best practices and learnings in the following six categories. A facility can provide voter services with the following steps:

I. Identifying Eligible Voters in Federal Custody

II. Identifying a Voter Coordinator

III. Facilitating Voter Registration

1. Learn about the voter registration process for incarcerated voters who are residents of a given state or territory.
2. Communicate voter eligibility and registration requirements to voters.
3. Distribute voter registration forms to voters.
4. Collect and return voter registration forms from voters.

IV. Facilitating Voting

1. Learn about the absentee ballot process for incarcerated voters who are residents of a given state or territory.
2. Communicate voting process to incarcerated voters.
3. Distribute absentee ballot application forms to voters.
4. Assist voters in submitting their absentee ballot applications to each local election authority.
5. Facilitate ballot dissemination as ballots are mailed to voters.
6. Collect completed ballots and return to a local election authority.

V. Facilitating Voter Education

1. Disseminate state-specific voting information that incarcerated voters need.
2. Train staff on voting information.
3. Develop information to be given to voters during intake.
4. Provide opportunities to access voter information throughout incarceration.
5. Provide incarcerated voters with information during reentry.

VI. Documenting Voter Opportunities

Along with these step-by-step recommendations, we have also included sample materials and examples in the appendix as reference points for the BOP's materials.

We look forward to continuing this collaborative process and engaging with the BOP to create a comprehensive and effective system of facilitating voting and civic engagement in BOP facilities across the country. If you have any questions, please contact Zara Haq at zhaq@aclu.org.

Sincerely,

American Civil Liberties Union
Austin Justice Coalition
Campaign Legal Center
Disability Rights DC at University Legal Services
Free Hearts
League of Women Voters of the United States
The Sentencing Project
Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs

INTRODUCTION

This document provides detailed guidance for the individual Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities on how they should implement voter services, particularly for states and territories that allow some or all people to vote while serving prison sentences (i.e., Alabama, Alaska, D.C., Maine, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, and Vermont). It draws on successful voter registration, absentee ballot dissemination, and voter education practices within correctional facilities led by elected officials, correctional staff, and nonpartisan organizations.

GUIDANCE FOR THE CENTRAL OFFICE

The BOP Central Office is in a unique and important position to oversee individual coordinators and their work aimed at implementing the goals of the Executive Order and to fulfill their current responsibilities to individuals who remain eligible to vote while incarcerated. The Central Office must ensure that each facility has a voter coordinator and publish a comprehensive list of these individuals for public access on the BOP website. It is essential that the BOP implements a strategic plan to promote voting and registration throughout each of its facilities, ensuring alignment across all BOP facilities and staff. In order to do so, the Central Office should collaborate with nonpartisan, third-party organizations focused on assisting incarcerated voters with registration and casting their ballots.

Organizations like the League of Women Voters and the NAACP have been tackling these issues for years and will provide invaluable assistance in developing and implementing the BOP's plan. The program itself should function continuously and integrate into existing BOP procedures with consistent communication and multiple opportunities for engagement at various stages of the voter's time in BOP custody. It should include clear standards, information, and directions for facilities, and should be amended as necessary prior to each election. Subsequent sections of this document recommend specific strategies to meet these goals.

Designated agency-level staff in the Central Office should be responsible for coordinating agency-wide civic engagement efforts and should ensure that each facility has the most recent and accurate informational materials regarding voting eligibility in each jurisdiction. They should provide support and training to facility-level voter coordinators, while also overseeing individual facilities to make sure that all eligible voters have unimpeded access to registration and voting in every election. Special oversight will be necessary within facility mail rooms to ensure easy access to absentee ballots. The BOP should also designate agency-level staff to work with local election authorities to create streamlined systems for election mail, including forms and ballots. This dedicated channel for election mail will facilitate the timely delivery of election mail to incarcerated voters. Additionally, creating this system will resolve issues such as delivering election mail when the voter's BOP register number is not included by the local election authority or the voter's legal name does not match the name under which they are incarcerated.

Moreover, agency level staff should liaise with a chosen civic engagement organization in order to implement the most essential components of the Executive Order and this document. Agency level staff should engage in regular accountability checks to keep the BOP and the public

apprised of progress on voter education, voter participation, and registration goals within each facility. Additionally, the designated agency level staff in the Central Office should serve as the main point of contact for local election authorities intending to disseminate information for all voter coordinators for BOP facilities. The Central Office should apply the Routine Use Exception under the Privacy Act to provide regularly updated information to local election authorities on where their voters are currently incarcerated, allowing direct communication between incarcerated voters and their local election authorities.

GUIDANCE FOR FACILITIES

The Bureau of Prisons has a duty to facilitate voter registration, voting opportunities, and voter education to incarcerated individuals.

A Bureau of Prison (BOP) facility can implement these opportunities by taking the following steps:

I. *Identifying Eligible Voters in Federal Custody*

II. *Identifying a Voter Coordinator*

III. *Facilitating Voter Registration*

1. Learn about the voter registration process for incarcerated voters who are residents of a given state or territory.
2. Communicate voter eligibility and registration requirements to voters.
3. Distribute voter registration forms to voters.
4. Collect and return voter registration forms from voters.

IV. *Facilitating Voting*

1. Learn about the absentee ballot process for incarcerated voters who are residents of a given state or territory.
2. Communicate voting process to incarcerated voters.
3. Distribute absentee ballot application forms to voters.
4. Assist voters in submitting their absentee ballot applications to each local election authority.
5. Facilitate ballot dissemination as ballots are mailed to voters.
6. Collect completed ballots and return to a local election authority.

V. *Facilitating Voter Education*

1. Disseminate state-specific voting information.
2. Train staff on voting information.
3. Develop information to be given to voters during intake.
4. Provide opportunities to access voter information throughout incarceration.
5. Provide incarcerated voters with information during reentry.

VI. *Documenting Voter Opportunities*

I. Identifying Eligible Voters in Federal Custody

Because of the state laws governing felony disenfranchisement and incarcerated voting opportunities, residents in the following jurisdictions are eligible voters, regardless of their felony conviction and incarcerated status: **Maine; Puerto Rico; Vermont; and Washington**

D.C.

See Appendix A (pp. 20-21) for voter registration information and Appendix F (pp. 31-35) for absentee ballot information for these states and territories. Residents of jurisdictions that do not practice felony disenfranchisement are detained in BOP facilities across the country.

Additionally, depending on the details of their felony convictions, residents of Alabama, Alaska, Mississippi, and Tennessee may also have the right to vote. If they do, BOP facilities also have a duty to provide voter registration and voting duties to individuals who are residents of the aforementioned states.

See Appendix B (p. 22-26) for more voter registration information and Appendix F (pp. 31-35) for absentee ballot information for these states. BOP facilities may confirm a resident's voter eligibility status through county- or state-provided resources, such as the Secretary of State's website, a local election authority website, or [vote.gov](https://www.vote.gov). There are many helpful online resources, including from the Department of Justice,¹ the Campaign Legal Center's [Restore Your Vote online tool](#), and the Prison Policy Initiative's [jail-based voting resources](#).

BOP facilities may offer voter registration and voting opportunities directly to eligible voters in their facilities or provide generalized information and opportunities to all persons who are detained. The following steps are offered as recommended best practices to ensure that incarcerated individuals are able to successfully and efficiently register to vote while they are in the custody of the BOP facility.

II. Identifying a Voter Coordinator

Each BOP facility should identify the staff member whose roles best support voting efforts. These staff members often work independently or in collaboration with a trusted nonpartisan third-party organization (e.g., a local League of Women Voters chapter and NAACP). The BOP facility should consider staff members who most likely will handle voter services, including volunteer coordinators, reentry coordinators, and staff who are familiar with the mailroom.

A voter coordinator should obtain the following information for voters:

1. General voter eligibility requirements;
2. Election dates and deadlines, including voter registration deadlines, absentee ballot application deadlines, early voting periods, absentee ballot return-by deadlines, and election day;
3. Voter registration requirements, including any notary or documentation requirements;

¹ See generally U.S. DEP'T OF JUST., GUIDE TO STATE VOTING RULES THAT APPLY AFTER A CRIMINAL CONVICTION (2022), https://www.justice.gov/d9/fieldable-panel-panes/basic-panes/attachments/2022/05/19/voting_with_a_criminal_conviction.pdf [<https://perma.cc/3SKB-97SY>]; *Restore Your Vote: Voting Rights for Incarcerated People*, CAMPAIGN LEGAL CTR., <https://www.justice.gov/file/1486231/download> [<https://perma.cc/AK2N-8RE8>]; U.S. DEP'T OF JUST., VOTING RIGHTS FOR INCARCERATED PEOPLE, <https://www.justice.gov/file/1486226/download> [<https://perma.cc/L982-WSKS>].

4. Instructions to fill out a voter registration application, preferably created by the local election authority (translations should be available);
5. Absentee ballot requirements, including any notary or documentation requirements;
6. Instructions to fill out an absentee ballot application, preferably created by the local election authority (translations should be available);
7. Instructions to fill out an absentee ballot, preferably created by the local election authority (translations should be available);
8. Local election authority contact information (i.e., physical address, email, and phone number) for voters with questions;
9. Ensure that voters requiring accommodations to vote are provided with the necessary accommodations; and
10. Voter guide information identifying candidates and information about the position for which they are seeking to be elected.

Although a BOP employee's responsibilities may solely include those of a voter coordinator, a BOP facility does not have to employ a new employee to fulfill the role of voter coordinator. For example, the District of Columbia's Department of Corrections' (DOC) Deputy Warden for Programs and Case Management selects an existing DOC staff member to be the DOC's Voting Coordinator. The BOP has also disseminated voter registration materials to DC residents through the Reentry Affairs Coordinator (RAC) in BOP Residential Reentry Centers.²

In order to find this information, the voter coordinator should visit the state's election authority website, the local election authority's websites, or [vote.gov](https://www.vote.gov). Researching a state's election laws might also be helpful. The voter coordinator might find that nonpartisan organizations, such as a local League of Women Voters or a local NAACP, have this information readily available.

The voter coordinator should also incorporate this information into educational programs, such as civic education classes.

III. Facilitating Voter Registration

Facilitating voter registration within a Federal BOP facility is an attainable activity with enough time, sufficient forethought, and coordination among BOP staff. BOP facilities will generally be able to successfully implement voter registration policies and practices for incarcerated individuals by implementing the following steps.

Step 1: Learn about the voter registration process for incarcerated voters who are residents of a given state or territory.

Each state has its own voter registration process. The voter coordinator should familiarize themselves with the requirements of each state or territory where the incarcerated voters had residency. The voter coordinator in particular should identify which required documents and information a facility must provide so a voter may successfully register to vote. See Appendices

² Letter from Ken Hyle, Assistant Dir. & Gen. Counsel, Off. of the Gen. Counsel, U.S. Dep't of Just. to Campaign Legal Ctr. (June 30, 2021), at 1, <https://campaignlegal.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/BOP%20Response%20to%20CLC%20EO%20Letter%20.pdf> [<https://perma.cc/RF34-MHFW>].

A (i.e., D.C., Maine, Puerto Rico, and Vermont) and B (i.e., Alabama, Alaska, Mississippi and Tennessee) for voter registration requirements in states and territories that have some form of universal enfranchisement.

Step 2: Communicate voter eligibility and registration requirements to voters.

Coordinators may disseminate facility-wide communications through (1) blast electronic announcements; (2) pamphlets and posters; (3) verbal announcements; (4) text notifications; (5) internal mail system for paper resources; or (6) in-person information sessions. Effective and accessible communication for all voters requires that facilities provide multiple ways for voters to learn information, including through large, legible text and audible announcements. All communications should use plain language that is easy for all voters to understand. Interpreters and translations, including written communications in braille, should be available.

The BOP facility should communicate the following information to eligible voters:

- Voter eligibility qualifications;
- Voter registration requirements;
- Required documentation needed to register to vote, especially for first-time voters in the state (e.g., state-issued identification, Social Security Number card, or a government or bank document to verify residency);
- Addresses for mailing and residency-claiming purposes, including the BOP facility's address;
- BOP register numbers to expedite the mailing process for incarcerated voters receiving mail;
- Local and state election authority contact information for individuals who have questions.

For an example of the instructions a voter coordinator can provide, see Appendix C (p. 27) and Appendix D (pp. 28-30). For an example of a voting information pamphlet, see Appendix G (p. 36-37). For an example of an information poster, see Appendix J (p. 40).

As information is being disseminated, the voter coordinator should emphasize that individuals with voting questions, including questions related to their eligibility, should contact their local election authority in the county of their residence prior to incarceration. The voter coordinator may incorporate training or instructions to BOP staff so that individuals seeking further information may be properly advised. Even with the general eligibility information provided by the facility, individuals may have additional questions about their eligibility to vote or need help accessing their records. Because incarcerated people do not always have ready access to current legal information or to individuals who can help them understand that information, the voter coordinator should be prepared to answer questions about eligibility. Incarcerated people may also need to access their own criminal records to be able to determine if they are eligible, particularly if they are residents of states where eligibility depends on the details of the convictions (i.e., Alabama, Alaska, Tennessee, and Mississippi). The voter coordinator may consult with local election authorities or non-partisan organizations to help answer the potential voter's questions. They may also use vote.gov, vote411.org, or RestoreYourVote.org and their associated hotlines.

For voters with disabilities, the BOP facility should identify any voters with disabilities who may need assistance throughout the voter registration and voting process by proactively asking if they need help. Because of election deadlines, BOP staff should mobilize to accommodate these voters as soon as possible.

Step 3: Distribute voter registration forms to voters.

The voter coordinator must either print blank state voter registration forms or receive blank voter registration forms from a local election authority. See Appendix A (p. 20-21) (for D.C., Maine, Puerto Rico, and Vermont) or Appendix B (pp. 22-26) (for Alabama, Alaska, Mississippi, and Tennessee) to find links to a printable voter registration form online. The voter coordinator may also visit [vote.gov](https://www.vote.gov) for more information.

The voter coordinator may distribute voter registration forms by physically handing forms to voters or having the local election authority mail forms to the voters. In either case, the voter coordinator should work with voters so that they can provide all necessary information (e.g., a BOP register number) and documentation (e.g., proof of identification or residency) to the local election authority. The voter coordinator should work with case managers and other staff to pull from incarcerated individuals' BOP files to provide any required voters' proof of residency or identification. Ideally, forms should be distributed both at entry into the facility and again at least 45 days before an upcoming federal election and any timeline for distribution and recommended return dates should account for mail delays both for mail coming in and out of the facility.

The voter coordinator should follow up with voters who need additional assistance filling out voter registration forms to ensure they receive accommodations. Accommodations are based on the individual's needs, and may include providing assistance in completing the form, translating information, or reading information aloud. The voter coordinator should provide these accommodations as soon as possible.

A. Voter coordinator and multiple local election authorities collaborate to send each resident a voter registration form

A voter coordinator may collaborate with incarcerated voters' local election authorities to send every one of its residents a blank voter registration form to return. This model was used in 2020 when the D.C. Board of Elections (D.C. BOE) sent over 2,000 packets of application and accompanying information to D.C. residents detained in BOP facilities. Over 500 applications were returned to the D.C. BOE. The voter coordinator may have to coordinate with multiple boards of elections, as their facility might hold eligible voters from multiple jurisdictions. The voter coordinator should be aware of any mailing delays and attempt to verify that voters are receiving their mail from a local election authority. Additionally, the BOP could apply the Routine Use Exception to the Privacy Act and allow direct communication between incarcerated voters and their local election authorities by providing them updated information regarding the names and locations of where incarcerated voters are being held.

B. Internal request forms from incarcerated people

Voter coordinators can ensure that every individual who would like a voter registration form can get one by having voter registration forms in stock at the facility. Individuals can request voter registration forms through the same processes in which they would submit other internal requests, which can include routing requests through an internal mail system inside the facility. Once an incarcerated voter requests a voter registration form, the voter coordinator may deliver the voter registration form themselves or through another staff person.

If these requests are routed through the mailing process, the voter coordinator should be mindful of any mail delays or lost requests that can occur at the facility. The voter coordinator should ensure that this internal request process for voter forms and information is taught in orientation classes, promulgated in the BOP facility's Admissions & Orientation (A&O) handbook, and included in voter registration information announcements.

Registration forms and other official election-related mail should be given special classification that distinguishes it from regular post and expedites its processing. This could be done by classifying it akin to "special" or "legal" mail. Specific BOP mail management guidance may be found [through the BOP's Mail Management Manual](#).³

The voter coordinator should also be aware of opportunities for requests that can be made electronically through local election authorities in order to expedite requests.

Step 4: Collect and return voter registration forms from voters.

The collection of forms should be completed at least 60 days before an election or during the intake process when a person enters a BOP facility. Voter coordinators should also ensure that a person in segregation has the opportunity to submit their form. The voter coordinator may collect forms by either collecting a form directly from the incarcerated voter, collecting forms from a secure and accessible designated location where voters may deposit completed forms, or collecting forms that have been turned into the mailing room. Even if incarcerated voters will be mailing voter registration forms directly to a local election authority, the voter coordinator should attempt to prevent mailing delays.

Once voter registration forms are collected, the voter coordinator may review forms to ensure that they are filled out correctly and completely. Voter coordinators should only verify that all necessary information is completed and legible on the form (e.g., BOP register number, a first-time statement, or required identification, such as a driver's license or social security number). If an incarcerated voter has not completed or correctly filled out the voter registration form, the voter coordinator should locate the voter and work with them to complete the form correctly, if possible.

³ U.S., DEP'T OF JUST., CPD/CPB 5800.16, MAIL MANAGEMENT MANUAL (2011), https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5800_016.pdf [<https://perma.cc/DX94-VJZB>].

IV. Facilitating Voting

Ensuring access to voter registration is only one part of creating voting opportunities for incarcerated individuals. Facilities also must create a process so incarcerated voters can actually cast their ballots. As of February 2023, all or certain residents of the following states have the right to vote while they are incarcerated in federal facilities: D.C., Maine, Puerto Rico, Vermont, Alabama, Alaska, Mississippi, and Tennessee. BOP facilities should engage in the following steps to ensure residents of these states and territories are not denied access to the franchise.

Step 1: Learn about the absentee ballot process for incarcerated voters who are residents of a given state or territory.

Most states can provide eligible incarcerated voters with some form of voting opportunities, either through in-person voting or absentee ballots. A majority of states offer “no-excuse” absentee voting, meaning that anyone can request an absentee ballot. Notably, D.C., Maine, Puerto Rico, and Vermont are jurisdictions that practice no-excuse absentee voting. However, other states require voters to provide a reason to qualify for an absentee ballot, and in many of these jurisdictions, incarceration is a valid reason. The voter coordinator should familiarize themselves with the required documents each state needs in order for a voter to vote absentee, and the voter coordinator should work with case managers and other staff to obtain those required documents. For the absentee ballot laws in the states that offer universal enfranchisement (i.e., D.C., Maine, Puerto Rico, and Vermont) and the states that offer some form of universal enfranchisement (i.e., Alabama, Alaska, Mississippi, and Tennessee), see Appendix F (pp. 31-35). The voter coordinator may also visit [vote.gov](https://www.vote.gov) for more information.

In-person voting is also an important way to ensure ballot access. BOP facilities should not rule out in-person voting as an option for its voters, especially those that are likely to have relatively large concentrations of eligible incarcerated voters, such as Guaynabo MDC in Puerto Rico and Yazoo City FCC in Mississippi. Correctional facilities across the country are beginning to collaborate with election officials to conduct in-person voting in their facilities. Jails in Cook County, Illinois in Chicago, Los Angeles County, California, Washington, D.C., and Harris County, Texas in Houston have all successfully hosted polling locations. BOP facilities can follow suit by first reaching out to the state and local election officials who are responsible for determining polling sites in their jurisdictions. Facilities that host polling locations should be prepared to offer incarcerated voters any necessary documentation to vote in-person, such as a state-approved voter ID.

Step 2: Communicate voting process to incarcerated voters.

The voter coordinator should communicate the voting process to eligible voters. Coordinators may disseminate information about the absentee ballot process to voters through methods used during the voter registration process. The voter coordinator should ensure that communications are effective by being accessible for voters with disabilities through auxiliary aids and services, just as they would with voter registration communications.

The BOP facility should communicate the following information to eligible voters:

- Voter eligibility qualifications;
- Voter registration requirements (particularly for voters who might have been incarcerated after the voter registration deadline);
- When to update voter registration status;
- The process for requesting and voting an absentee ballot, or voting in person, if available at the facility;
- Election dates and deadlines, including Election Day, early voting, absentee ballot application deadline, and absentee ballot return deadline;
- Required documentation needed to vote, especially for first-time voters in the state (e.g., state-issued identification, Social Security Number card, or a government or bank document to verify residency);
- BOP register numbers to expedite the mailing process for incarcerated voters receiving mail; and
- Local election authority contact information for individuals who have questions.

The voter coordinator should continue to identify voters with disabilities and request that voters in need of accommodations let the voter coordinator know as soon as possible so that their accommodations can be timely provided before any election deadline.

Step 3: Ensure that voters have ready access to absentee ballot applications.

Voters must request an absentee ballot from their local election authority in all states that offer some form of universal enfranchisement, except for registered voters who are residents of D.C. Before distributing any absentee ballot applications, the voter coordinator should verify that the distribution and collection efforts are in compliance with the state’s laws as a third-party distributor and collector.

The voter coordinator must either print blank state voter registration forms or receive blank absentee ballot application forms from the local election authority. To find absentee ballot application forms online for each state, the voter coordinator may visit the state’s Secretary of State’s website, the state’s election authority website, the local election authority’s website, or vote.gov. The voter coordinator may also see Appendix F (pp. 31-35) (for Alabama, Alaska, D.C., Maine, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, and Vermont) to find links to relevant printable absentee ballot application forms online.

The voter coordinator should also distribute absentee ballot application instructions and voting information along with the application form. Such additional information may look like the voting informational pamphlet in Appendix G (pp. 36-37) and the instructions in Appendix H (p. 38). The distribution of forms should occur at least 60 days and at most 90 days before an upcoming election. Absentee ballot requests should be mailed no later than 60 days prior to Election Day.

A voter coordinator should also work to provide every registered voter with a blank absentee application form, when possible. However, the voter coordinator should be aware of state laws that limit who can distribute such forms and whether the forms must be requested prior to being provided. If election administrators are able to directly mail ballot applications to incarcerated

individuals, the voter coordinator should try to verify that individuals receive their ballot applications. If a voter coordinator is receiving forms from a local elections authority to disseminate, the voter coordinator should also ensure that the forms are delivered directly to them as a staff member of the facility. The voter coordinator should also work with the facility to incorporate these practices into existing [Mail Management Manuals](#).

Lastly, voter coordinators can ensure that every individual who would like an absentee ballot application form can get one by having blank forms on hand at the facility. Individuals should be able to request these forms through the processes in which a detained individual would submit other requests from the facility or a particular staff member, which can include routing requests through an internal mail system inside the facility. Once an incarcerated voter requests a form, the voter coordinator may deliver it themselves or through another staff person if state law permits. It is important that BOP facilities publicize the internal process to request an absentee ballot application and other forms. This process may be taught in orientation classes, promulgated in the Admissions & Orientation (A&O) handbook, announced in facility-wide voter registration information announcements, or pursue other methods of ensuring incarcerated individuals can effectively receive this information.

While distributing applications, the voter coordinator should work with case managers and staff to pull documents from the BOP files of incarcerated individuals to provide voters with any necessary documentation. The voter coordinator should also confirm and communicate what qualifies as an identifying document for the state in which the individual wants to vote, as well as state-specific requirements for identification, notary, and/or proof of residency. The voter coordinator should additionally confirm the options and alternatives for voters who do not have this documentation, as per Part IV. Step 5. D.C., Maine, Puerto Rico, and Vermont do not require photo identification to vote. See Appendix F (pp. 31-35) for more information. Voters with disabilities or those who need language assistance should also be accommodated by providing them with translations, interpreters, and individuals who may be able to help a voter fill out the application form, similar to voter registration application accommodations.

Step 4: Assist voters in submitting their absentee ballot applications to each local election authority.

In general, voters may mail their applications to their respective local election offices themselves. Before forms are mailed, the voter coordinator should remind voters to include their BOP register number on the mailing address field so that voters will receive their ballots in a timely manner. Forms should be returned no later than 60 days prior to Election Day. See Appendix F (pp. 31-35) to find the application deadlines for Alabama, Alaska, D.C., Maine, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Vermont. The voter coordinator should visit vote.gov for more information. If voters are mailing forms themselves, the voter coordinator should prioritize absentee ballot application forms to expedite the mailing process and prevent mailing delays. For residents of jurisdictions that require a notarized ballot application, the voter coordinator should provide notary services for applications as needed. Additionally, voter coordinators should ensure that mail rooms are following official facility policies that require election mail to be treated as special legal mail.

Step 5: Facilitate ballot dissemination as ballots are mailed to voters.

The voter coordinator must facilitate getting ballots to voters in an expedited manner. While the BOP's treatment of election mail as legal mail and prospective voters including a BOP register number on their mailing address may expedite with ballot dissemination, individuals still may not receive their ballots in a timely manner, or at all. For example, a voter may not receive their ballot after they are transferred to another facility or if the voter's BOP record name is different from their legal name. The voter coordinator should ensure their facility follows official policies when it comes to such situations. If the BOP register number was not included in the application, the BOP should work to identify the recipient and deliver all mail received from local election authorities to incarcerated voters. Voters may have only a few days to review and complete their ballot once they receive it in the mail, so the voter coordinator should make every effort to ensure prompt delivery of absentee ballots and remind voters of pending return deadlines. In general, absentee ballots should be mailed no later than 14 days prior to Election Day. See Appendix F (p.31-35) for absentee ballot return deadlines for Alabama, Alaska, D.C., Maine, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Vermont. The voter coordinator should visit [vote.gov](https://www.vote.gov) for more information.

The voter coordinator should also distribute absentee ballot instructions and resources. Such additional information may look like the voting informational pamphlet in Appendix G (p.36-37). The voter coordinator should also provide voters with nonpartisan voter guides to help voters with few outside resources select candidates and propositions. The League of Women Voters provides free, nonpartisan guides to voters before every election. The voter coordinator may reach out to a local League of Women Voters for further information, or the voter coordinator may visit [vote411.org](https://www.vote411.org) to print PDF versions of the guides online.

The voter coordinator must also ensure that voters with disabilities receive any and all accommodations needed to properly fill out their ballot privately and independently. For example, this may include accommodations for voters with print-related disabilities to timely request, receive, mark, and return accessible remote ballots (*i.e.*, an electronic alternative to a paper ballot that allows the voter to electronically read and mark their ballot and, in some jurisdictions, also electronically verify and return their completed ballot, assistance with signature verification as needed).

Additionally, the voter coordinator must ensure that voters have the necessary documentation to successfully return completed ballots. For states that require a state ID number or social security number to list on the absentee ballot, BOP voting staff should coordinate to make sure that incarcerated voters who do not know either of these numbers may still have access to them. For some voters, BOP staff may only need to look up numbers stored in their system. For other voters, the BOP facility might not have a record of these numbers, and the voters should be advised to direct questions about alternative forms of ID available to the voter's local election authority. It may be possible for the voter to attest to not having any accepted form of ID, depending on the state. Lastly, the voter coordinator should provide a notary at the facility so that ballots are notarized, as required by some states, and also ensure that if there is a witness requirement, that is also fulfilled appropriately.

Step 6: Support voters in returning their ballots to the appropriate local or state elections authority.

Before collecting any absentee ballots, the voter coordinator should verify that their collection efforts are in compliance with a state's laws as a third-party collector.⁴ The voter coordinator must communicate state absentee ballot deadlines to voters, as well as how to return their ballot to the relevant election authority by those deadlines. Ideally, absentee ballots should be returned no later than 14 days prior to Election Day or well in advance of the state or territory's ballot return deadline. However, the voter coordinator should make sure that ballots are sent as soon as voters complete their ballot selections to account for any mail delays. See Appendix F (pp. 31-35) to find the ballot return deadlines for Alabama, Alaska, D.C., Maine, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Vermont. The voter coordinator may also visit [vote.gov](https://www.vote.gov) for more information.

III. Facilitating Voter Education

Voter education is central to providing voter registration and absentee voting resources and opportunities to incarcerated voters. The BOP has already committed to providing voter education resources in facilities. The voter coordinator should also provide these additional educational opportunities during an incarcerated person's orientation, in voter education classes throughout incarceration, and before re-entry. The following provides an overview of the information that the voter coordinator should distribute and how voter education can be integrated into a BOP facility's current processes.

Step 1: Make state-specific voting information available to incarcerated voters.

Because states have significant discretion over their election laws and regulations, the voter coordinator should compile state-specific voting information for voters and the BOP facility. The information that the voter coordinator collects will be used for various purposes, including to help incarcerated voters assess their voter eligibility, fill out forms, and learn about the candidates and questions on their ballot. As the voter coordinator ensures that a facility has voter education materials available throughout a person's time at a facility, the voter coordinator should keep voters with disabilities in mind by ensuring that any materials provided are easily understood, use plain language, have large text, and can be communicated audibly using electronic formats. Language translations and interpreters may be required for voter education. The following sections detail what information the voter coordinator should compile.

A. Voter Eligibility Information

A voter coordinator should obtain the following information for voters:

1. General voter eligibility requirements;

⁴ Third party ballot collection laws vary by state. If BOP officials plan to deliver ballots by carrying them out of the jail to a local post office, rather than using the prison's internal mailing system, they should confirm with the relevant local elections authority before proceeding.

2. Election dates and deadlines, including voter registration deadlines, absentee ballot application deadlines, early voting periods, absentee ballot return-by deadlines, and election day;
3. Voter registration requirements, including any notary or documentation requirements
4. Instructions to fill out a voter registration application, preferably created by the local election authority (translations should be available);
5. Absentee or accessible alternate format absentee ballot requirements, including any notary or documentation requirements;
6. Instructions to fill out an absentee or accessible alternate format absentee ballot application, preferably created by the local election authority (translations should be available);
7. Instructions on how to include a BOP register number on a registration form and how to proceed if a voter's legal name and BOP registered name do not match;
8. Instructions to fill out an absentee or accessible alternate format absentee ballot, preferably created by the local election authority (translations should be available); and
9. Local election authority contact information (physical address, email, and phone number) and ADA Coordinator contact information, if applicable, for voters with questions.

In order to find this information, the voter coordinator should visit the state's election authority website, the local election authority's website, or vote.gov. Researching a state's election laws might also be helpful. The voter coordinator might find that nonpartisan organizations, such as a local League of Women Voters, RestoreYourVote.org, or a local NAACP, have this information readily available.

The voter coordinator should also incorporate this information into educational programs, such as civic education classes.

B. Information to Research Ballots

A voter coordinator should obtain the following information for voters who wish to learn about their ballot:

1. Sample absentee ballot;
2. Instructions to fill out an absentee or accessible format ballot, preferably created by the local election authority (translations should be available);
3. Geographically-specific voter guides, if possible (i.e., notices of which elected officials and propositions on which voters will vote based on registration); and
4. Nonpartisan resources to inform voters on particular candidates' platforms and issues.

The voter coordinator may visit the local election authority's website for statewide races or local races. The League of Women Voters provides free personalized ballots on vote411.org. Vote411.org contains nonpartisan information about candidates (e.g., education, profession, unedited answers to nonpartisan questions) and propositions (i.e., for and against reasons from knowledgeable organizations supporting or condemning the proposition). A voter coordinator may even use vote411.org to create personalized ballots or print off general ballots. Some local League of Women Voter chapters also offer printed versions of vote411.org information in voter's guides.

C. Civic Education Information

A voter coordinator should obtain the following information for voters to become more engaged citizens:

1. Overview of the electoral system;
2. Descriptions of elected officials, including when those officials are up for reelection;
3. Descriptions of policies and administration areas that elected officials impact or oversee; and
4. Communication methods constituents may use to contact their elected officials.

This information is most helpful when given to incarcerated individuals in a civic education class.

Step 2: Train staff on voting information.

The voter coordinator may consider hosting a facility-wide training for BOP staff so that every person in the facility is aware of basic voting information and election deadlines. Whenever incarcerated voters have basic voting questions, BOP staff may serve as a resource to those voters who want it. The voter coordinator may work with nonpartisan third-party organizations to create such training for staff members.

The voter coordinator should educate staff members on the following information:

1. Upcoming election deadlines;
2. General voter eligibility questions, including questions related to how a criminal history impacts voter eligibility;
3. When the BOP facility will host voter registration and voting opportunities;
4. Training on the types of accommodations in all aspects of the voter registration and ballot casting process for people with disabilities to facilitate a private and independent vote; and
5. Who in the facility voters should contact if they have questions and how this person can be contacted.

The voter coordinator may give such trainings annually or ahead of each new election cycle. If new BOP staff or correctional officers join the BOP facility, the voter coordinator should include a voter services training in the orientation training of new staff members. BOP staff should also help identify voters who may have disabilities to ask these voters if they need assistance, and if so, to obtain requested accommodations as soon as possible.

Step 3: Develop information to be given to voters during intake.

There are many ways to introduce newly incarcerated individuals to a facility's voter registration and voting process. The voter coordinator should include a voter education section in the initial orientation. During this time, the BOP facility should inform individuals of the voter registration process, how to update their registration when they transfer to a new BOP facility, and the voting process within the facility and provide basic voting information, the availability of

accommodations for voters with disabilities, and a voter registration opportunity. See Appendix I (p. 39) for an example of an orientation program checklist that includes voter information. Information to be given during this time should include voter eligibility requirements, upcoming election dates for that year, and the process that the facility will use to register incarcerated voters to vote and facilitate absentee voting. A facility with voter education classes may advertise those classes during orientation.

A voter coordinator should also publish voter registration, the process for absentee and in person voting, and other facility-specific process information in the Admissions & Orientation (A&O) handbook.

Step 4: Provide opportunities to access voter information throughout incarceration.

The voter coordinator should strive to provide multiple opportunities to voters to learn voter information. BOP facilities can be creative in how they disseminate voter information. As mentioned in previous steps, incarcerated voters should receive information as they register to vote, fill out an absentee ballot application form, and receive their absentee ballot. Such information should include instructions on how to properly fill out the form, availability of accommodations to assist, and the BOP facility should provide voters with informational pamphlets, like in Appendix D (pp. 28-29), as well. Additionally, the BOP facility should allow voters to call local election authorities for direct communication without charging fees or applying phone privilege restrictions.

The voter coordinator can provide additional opportunities for incarcerated voters to receive a voter education. These opportunities would include:

1. Posting multilingual information in housing units or common areas;
2. Making voter announcements over an intercom or within individual housing units/pods;
and
3. Sending physical and digital notices to incarcerated individuals.

The voter coordinator should alert voters to upcoming elections and the voter services at least 60 days before an election. Electronic messages can be sent through the Trust Fund Limited Inmate Computer System (TRULINCS).

The voter coordinator should create voter education classes for incarcerated individuals. These classes would provide voters with an in-depth look at the electoral system while also iterating basic voter information. These classes would also provide voters with a dedicated space to ask questions about voting and the electoral process. The classes may take the form of other programs or classes, such as a GED class. The voter coordinator can work with local outside organizations, such as the League of Women Voters or the NAACP, to lead classes. See Appendix K (pp. 41-43) for an example of a voter education presentation.

Step 5: Provide incarcerated voters with information during reentry.

The voter coordinator should collaborate with the BOP Reentry Affairs Coordinator and the Residential Reentry Centers to provide information during reentry in the Release Orientation

Program. Voter coordinators should notify individuals that their voter registration should be updated upon release, particularly if their current or residential address has changed, for example, if they were using the BOP facility address as the current address. The voter coordinator should ensure that those receiving reentry services know of any voter eligibility status changes, in addition to the usual voter registration and absentee ballot information provided to incarcerated voters. Every facility should inform individuals in reentry programs that, depending on state law, their right to vote may be restored as they leave incarceration and/or complete a felony sentence. Some states enfranchise a person as soon as they are no longer detained. Other states require a period of time after release before individuals are eligible for enfranchisement. Some of these states automatically restore a person's rights after this period and require a person to re-register to vote. A few states require a person to petition or prove the completion of their sentence to have their rights restored. Local election authorities, The U.S. Department of Justice's [Guide to State Voting Rules That Apply After a Criminal Conviction](#),⁵ [vote.gov](#), [vote411.org](#), and [RestoreYourVote.org](#) are helpful resources to determine whether an individual's specific right to vote is restored in their state.

IV. Documenting Voting Opportunities

The voter coordinator should track and publicize their efforts. Documenting and publicizing these processes and numbers not only helps provide transparency to incarcerated individuals, their families and loved ones, and the general public of the voter registration efforts ongoing in a BOP facility, but can also help other voter coordinators establish or improve voting registration processes at other BOP facilities. The voter coordinator should document:

1. The general voting registration, absentee ballot, and voter education processes for the BOP facility;
2. Any organizations or governmental agencies the BOP facility partners with to provide information;
3. The number of people in the facility who complete a voter registration form and absentee ballot application;
4. The number of people in the facility who are successfully registered, if such information is available;
5. The number of people in the facility who receive an absentee ballot and voted;
6. The number of incarcerated voters with disabilities, broken down by facility;
7. The number of voters with disabilities who successfully registered;
8. The number of voters with disabilities who received an absentee ballot and voted;
9. The number of people in the facility who participate in a voter education class and receive information during orientation and reentry; and
10. Contact information (e.g., email address and phone number) of a person or office who can answer public questions about the voting processes inside the facility.

The voter coordinator should keep records of these processes and statistics. The voter coordinator could keep receipts of delivered information, like the D.C. Department of Corrections receipt in Appendix E (p. 30).

⁵ See U.S. Dep't of Just., *supra* note 1.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Voter registration in universal enfranchisement states and territories

Voter registration for states & territories that have universal enfranchisement		
State	Eligible Voter Qualifications	General Election Deadline Dates
<p>Maine</p> <p>Voter Registration Application: https://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/elec/upcoming/pdf/voterregcard20.pdf [https://perma.cc/55D5-WPNU]</p>	<p>To register to vote, a person must: Be a U.S. citizen; Be at least 16 years of age to pre-register to vote; Have established Maine as a “principal home.”</p> <p>For incarcerated voters: The residence of a person incarcerated in a correctional facility or in a county jail does not include the municipality where a person is incarcerated unless the person had resided in that municipality prior to incarceration. An incarcerated person may apply to register to vote in any municipality where that person has previously established a fixed and principal home to which the person intends to return. <i>See</i> 21-A M.R.S. § 112(14)); 21-A M.R.S. § 111</p>	<p>If registering to vote in-person: Election Day</p> <p>If registering to vote by mail: Close of business 21 business days before the Election Day.</p> <p><i>See</i> 21-A M.R.S. § 121-A</p>
<p>D.C.</p> <p>Voter Registration Application: https://www.dcboe.org/dcboe/media/PDFFiles/VRF-English-02172022c_OK.pdf [https://perma.cc/5KFQ-XM7Z]</p>	<p>To register to vote, a person must: Be a U.S. citizen; Maintain residency in D.C. for at least 30 days prior to Election Day; Not claiming voting residence outside of D.C.; Be at least 17 years old and at least 18 years old by the next General Election; Not have been found by a court to be legally incompetent to vote. <i>See</i> D.C. ST §1-1001.02(2)</p> <p>First time voters in D.C. must submit an application and include a copy of proof of District residence prior to incarceration. Any of the following is an acceptable proof of residence: current and valid government-issued photo ID; A government-issued document or check from a federal or District agency, other than the Board of Elections, issued within the last 90 days; bank statement within the last 90 days; A utility bill for water, gas, electricity, cable, internet, telephone, or cellular phone service issued within the last 90 days; student housing or tuition bill from a DC college or university for the current term; homeless shelter occupancy statement within the last 90</p>	<p>Voter registration deadline is 4:45 PM on the <u>21st day before Election Day.</u></p> <p><i>See</i> D.C. Code §1-1001.07(g)(1); D.C. Mun. Reg. tit 3 § 504.7</p>

	days; current lease [ps1] <i>See</i> D.C. Code §1-1001.07(g)(5)	
<p>Puerto Rico</p> <p>Voter Registration Information: https://www.aapd.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/State-Voting-Guide-Puerto-Rico .pdf</p> <p>[https://perma.cc/95XE-TPNY]</p>	<p>To register to vote, a person must: Be at least 18 years old on or before Election Day; Be an established resident in Puerto Rico; Not be judged by a court to be mentally incompetent to register and vote. <i>See</i> 16 L.P.R.A. § 4563</p> <p>Voters who register to vote within 60 days of an election must provide a certified copy of a birth certificate in addition to proof of domicile. <i>See</i> 16 L.P.R.A. § 4569</p>	<p>Voter registration deadline is <u>30 days before Election Day</u></p> <p><i>See</i> 16 L.P.R.A. § 4571(2)</p>
<p>Vermont</p> <p>Voter Registration Application: https://outside.vermont.gov/dept/sos/Elections%20Division/voters/voterapplication.pdf</p> <p>[https://perma.cc/9HEF-S6UY]</p>	<p>To register to vote, a person must: be a U.S. citizen; be a resident of Vermont; be 18 years old on or before Election Day; have taken a Voter Oath if they are a first-time voter in Vermont. <i>See</i> 17 V.S.A. § 2121(a).</p> <p>A person does not gain or lose a residence simply because they are confined in a person or correctional institution. <i>See</i> 17 V.S.A. § 2122</p> <p>In order to register to vote, a first-time applicant must include a photocopy of an acceptable form of ID. Acceptable forms of ID include: a valid photo ID (DL or passport); current utility bill; current bank statement; another government document. <i>See</i> 17 V.S.A. § 2124</p>	<p>Voter registration deadline is on Election Day, in voting in person. The voter registration deadline for a person mailing in a form is the day before Election Day. A mailed form must be <u>received by Election Day</u>.</p> <p><i>See</i> 17 V.S.A. § 2144 & § 2144(a)</p>

Appendix B: Voter registration in states that permit some federally incarcerated voters to vote

Voter registration for states that permit <i>some</i> federally incarcerated voters to vote			
State	Eligible Voter Qualifications	Disqualifying Convictions	General Election Deadline Dates
<p>Alabama</p> <p>Voter Registration Application: https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/voter-pdfs/nvra-2.pdf?_ga=2.18085561.1495706982.1647833523-1289268029.1647833523</p> <p>[https://perma.cc/QDQ5-27NL]</p>	<p>To register to vote, a person must: be a United States citizen; reside in Alabama; be at least 18 years old; have not been legally declared "mentally incompetent" by a court; have not been convicted of a disqualifying felony (or have rights restored). <i>See</i> Ala. Code 1975 §17-3-30.</p>	<p>Certain felony convictions will disqualify a person from being a voter. An incarcerated person who does not have one of these convictions has not lost the right to vote. Federal convictions may be disqualifying if they are equivalent to one of the state level disqualifying crimes. <i>See</i> list on p. 24, “Alabama Disqualifying Convictions”</p> <p>Convictions in federal court (and other states) only take away the right to vote if they would constitute one of the above offenses had they been convictions in Alabama court (best to consult an attorney or non-partisan group about this).</p> <p>No other felonies besides the ones on the above list or the federal or non-Alabama equivalents strip a person of the right to vote, even if they are incarcerated for such. <i>See</i> Ala. Code §17-3-30.1.</p> <p>If an incarcerated person previously had a disqualifying Alabama state conviction but is no longer serving time for it, they may be able to restore their right to vote to be eligible to vote while in BOP custody.</p>	<p>The deadline to register to vote is fifteen days before an election. A person may register to vote, either by mail or online. If a person may register to vote at their last address before being incarcerated, or they may use the address of the facility at which they are incarcerated. <i>See</i> Ala. Code 1975 §17-3-50.</p>
<p>Alaska</p> <p>Voter Registration Application:</p>	<p>To register to vote, a person must: be a citizen of the United States; be at least 18 years old within 90 days of completing registration; be a resident of Alaska; not be</p>	<p>The following felonies of “moral turpitude” convictions will disqualify an incarcerated person from being a voter: Those crimes that are immoral or wrong in themselves such</p>	<p>Voter registration applications must be postmarked or completed at least 30 days before Election Day. A person may</p>

<p>https://www.elections.alaska.gov/doc/forms/C03-Fill-In.pdf</p> <p>[https://perma.cc/EW7G-HERY]</p>	<p>registered to vote in another State; not convicted of a disqualifying felony or otherwise unconditionally discharged. <i>See</i> AS §15.05.010.</p>	<p>as: <i>**See</i> list on p. 25, “Alaska Disqualifying Convictions”</p> <p><i>See</i> AS §15.05.030.</p>	<p>register to vote online or by filling out a paper form and returning it to the Regional Election Office by mail, fax, or email. <i>See</i> AS §15.07.070(d)</p>
<p>Mississippi</p> <p>Voter Registration Application: https://www.ms.gov/sos/voter_registration/documents/voter_registration_application.pdf</p> <p>[https://perma.cc/S984-NYVZ]</p>	<p>To register to vote, a person must: be a U.S. citizen; be a resident of Mississippi; live in the town in which you are registering to vote for at least 30 days prior to election; be 18 years old at the time of the next election; not be convicted of one of the 22 crimes <i>in a Mississippi state court</i> (i.e., federal crimes are <i>not</i> disenfranchising) First time Mississippi voters who do not have a MS DL or SSN must also send copy of current and valid photo ID or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or <i>other government document</i> that shows your name and address in the county. <i>See</i> Miss. Code §23-15-11.</p>	<p>Federal convictions <i>never</i> strip a Mississippi resident of the right to vote, nor do convictions from state courts outside of Mississippi.</p> <p>Additionally, only the following convictions in a Mississippi state court will disqualify a person from being a voter: <i>See</i> list on p. 26, “Mississippi Disqualifying Convictions”</p> <p><i>See</i> Miss. Code §23-15-19.</p>	<p>The mail-in voter registration application must be postmarked or hand delivered 30 days before Election Day.</p> <p>Mail application to the County Circuit Clerk in the county where you are a resident and intend to vote (not necessarily where you are incarcerated). <i>See</i> Miss. Code §23-15-47(2)(a).</p>
<p>Tennessee</p> <p>Voter Registration Application: https://sos-tn-gov-files.s3.amazonaws.com/forms/ss-3010.pdf</p> <p>[https://perma.cc/GJ65-AAMN]</p>	<p>To register to vote, a person must: be a U.S. Citizen; be 18 years old on or before next election; be a Tennessee resident; not convicted of a disqualifying felony conviction. <i>See</i> T.C. §2-2-102</p>	<p>Whether or not a person lost the right to vote in Tennessee depends on the date of their conviction: <i>See</i> list on p. 26, “Tennessee Disqualifying Convictions”</p> <p><i>See</i> Tenn. Code Ann.. §§40-20-112; 2-19-143.</p>	<p>Voter registration applications must be postmarked at least 30 days before Election Day. Individuals can register to vote online or by filling out and mailing a paper voter registration application (or federal form) to your county election commission. <i>See</i> T.C. §2-2-109</p>

Alabama Disqualifying Convictions

- Aggravated child abuse
- Aggravated theft by deception
- Assault (1st or 2nd degree)
- Attempt to commit an explosive or destructive device or bacteriological or biological weapons crime
- Bigamy
- Burglary (1st or 2nd degree)
- Conspiracy to commit an explosive or destructive device or bacteriological or biological weapons crime
- Dissemination or public display of obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts
- Distribution, possession with intent to distribute, production of, or offer or agreement to distribute or produce obscene material
- Electronic solicitation of a child
- Endangering the water supply
- Enticing a child to enter a vehicle for immoral purposes
- Facilitating solicitation of unlawful sexual conduct with a child
- Facilitating the online solicitation of a child
- Facilitating the travel of a child for an unlawful sex act
- Forgery (1st or 2nd degree)
- Hindrance or obstruction during detection, disarming, or destruction of a destructive device or weapon
- Hindering prosecution of terrorism
- Human trafficking (1st or 2nd degree)
- Incest
- Kidnapping (1st or 2nd degree)
- Manslaughter
- Possession, manufacture, transport, or distribution of a destructive device or bacteriological or biological weapon
- Possession, manufacture, transport, or distribution of a detonator, explosive, poison, or hoax device
- Possession or distribution of a hoax device represented as a destructive device or weapon
- Production of obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts
- Production or distribution of a destructive device or weapon intended to cause injury or destruction
- Prohibited acts in the offer, sale, or purchase of securities
- Rape (1st or 2nd degree)
- Robbery (1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree)
- Selling, furnishing, giving away, delivering, or distribution of a destructive device, a bacteriological weapon, or biological weapon to a person who is less than 21 years of age
- Sexual abuse (1st or 2nd degree)
- Sexual abuse of a child under 12 years old
- Sexual torture
- Sodomy (1st or 2nd degree)
- Soliciting or providing support for an act of terrorism
- Terrorism
- Theft of lost property (1st or 2nd degree)
- Theft of property (1st or 2nd degree)
- Theft of trademarks or trade secrets
- Torture or other willful maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 (Child Abuse)
- Murder (including noncapital, reckless, and felony murder)
- Parents or guardians permitting children to engage in production of obscene matter
- Possession or possession with intent to disseminate of obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts
- Trafficking in cannabis, cocaine, or other illegal drugs or trafficking in amphetamine or methamphetamine
- Traveling to meet a child for an unlawful sex act
- Treason

Alaska Disqualifying Convictions

- Arson (1st or 2nd Degree)
- Assault (1st, 2nd, or 3rd Degree)
- Bribery
- Burglary (1st or 2nd Degree)
- Coercion
- Commercial Bribe Receiving
- Commercial Bribery
- Concealment of Merchandise
- Criminal Mischief (1st or 2nd degree)
- Criminal Possession of a Forgery Device
- Criminal Possession of Explosives
- Criminal Simulation
- Criminal Use of a Computer
- Criminally Negligent Homicide
- Defrauding Creditors
- Distribution of Child Pornography
- Endangering the Welfare of a Minor
- Escape (1st, 2nd, or 3rd Degree)
- Extortion
- Falsifying Business Records
- Felonies Involving Imitation Controlled Substance
- Felonies Involving Interference with Voting, Elections, or Voter Misconduct
- Felonies Relating to Title, Registration, etc. of Motor Vehicles
- Forgery (1st or 2nd Degree)
- Fraudulent Use or Obtaining a Credit Card
- Harming a Police Dog (1st Degree)
- Hindering Prosecution (1st Degree)
- Incest
- Interference with Official Proceedings
- Jury Tampering
- Kidnapping
- Manslaughter
- Misapplication of Property
- Misconduct by a Juror
- Misconduct Involving a Controlled Substance or an Imitation Controlled Substance (1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th Degree)
- Murder (1st or 2nd Degree)
- Offering a False Instrument for Recording
- Perjury
- Perjury by Inconsistent Statements
- Permitting an Escape
- Possession of Child Pornography
- Possession Gambling Records
- Promoting Contraband (1st Degree)
- Promoting Gambling
- Promoting Prostitution (1st or 2nd Degree)
- Receiving a Bribe
- Receiving a Bribe by a Witness or a Juror
- Riot
- Removal of Identification Marks or Unlawful Possession
- Robbery (1st or 2nd Degree)
- Scheme to Defraud
- Sexual Abuse of a Minor (1st, 2nd, or 3rd Degree)
- Sexual Assault (1st, 2nd, or 3rd Degree)
- Tampering with a Witness (1st Degree)
- Tampering with Physical Evidence
- Tampering with Public Records (1st Degree)
- Terroristic Threatening
- Theft (1st or 2nd Degree)
- Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor
- Unlawful Furnishing of Explosives
- Possession of Child Pornography

Mississippi Disqualifying Convictions

- Murder
- Rape
- Bribery
- Theft
- Arson
- Obtaining Money or Goods Under False Pretense
- Perjury
- Forgery
- Embezzlement
- Bigamy
- Armed Robbery
- Extortion
- Felony Bad Check
- Felony Shoplifting
- Larceny
- Receiving Stolen Property
- Robbery
- Timber Larceny
- Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicle
- Statutory Rape
- Carjacking
- Larceny Under Lease or Rental Agreement
- Voter Fraud

Tennessee Disqualifying Convictions

- Convictions on or after May 18, 1981:
Any conviction for a crime that is a felony in Tennessee—whether by a court in Tennessee, other state, or federal—will result in a loss of voting rights.
- Convictions between January 15, 1973 and May 17, 1981: Convictions in this time period *never* took away a person’s right to vote, even if they are still incarcerated.
- Convictions before January 15, 1973:
Only the following convictions during this time period took away the right to vote and *only if* the court entered a finding of infamy in the sentencing documents:
 - Abusing a female child
 - Arson and felonious burning
 - Bigamy
 - Bribery
 - Burglary; felonious breaking and entering a dwelling house; felonious breaking into a business house, outhouse other than a dwelling house; larceny; horse stealing; robbery; receiving stolen property; stealing bills of exchange or other valuable papers, counterfeiting, forgery
 - Destroying a will
 - Incest; rape; sodomy; buggery; or
 - Perjury; subornation of perjury.

Appendix C: D.C Department of Corrections Voter Registration Instructions

Completing the DC Voter Registration Application for Incarcerated Citizens

In 2020, the District of Columbia enacted the "Restore the Vote" Act.

This allows incarcerated DC residents to register and vote in District of Columbia elections, regardless of the offense!

You can register and vote a District of Columbia ballot if:

- You are a U.S. citizen.
- You are a resident of the District of Columbia.
- No judge has ruled that you are incapable of voting.
- You don't claim voting residence or the right to vote in another U.S. state or territory.

Instructions for completing your DC Registration Application

Block	Notes
1	Select 'Yes' to indicate that you are a U.S. Citizen. If you are not a U.S. Citizen, do not complete the application.
2	Indicate your reason for completing the form. Ignore the gray shaded area (Voter ID, Reg. Date, Clerk).
3	Include your full name in the provided boxes. Do not use nicknames.
4	Include your DC registration address (address where you lived prior to incarceration or a DC address for which you claim residency and will be returning after release). This is required and must be a DC address.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include your BOP register number or jail ID number in this field. • You may choose an address different from your DC registration address (used in #4) to receive your mail. This is where your ballot and other DCBOE mail will be sent. Be sure to update your address information if you are released or move to a different BOP facility.
6	Include date of birth, including year (example: 08/20/1954).
7	Optional – Daytime phone number
8	Provide either a DMV issued ID number OR the last 4 digits of your social security number if you do not have/know your DMV ID. If you have neither, check box 8a and a unique identifier will be assigned that will allow you to register and vote.
9	You may choose to register with one of DC's major political parties. In order to vote on a candidate in a Primary Election, you must be registered with one of the major parties.
10	Optional – If you need help with voting, indicate the type of help you need.
11	Optional – Include your primary language, if not English
12	Optional – Include name and address of last voter registration address, if applicable
13	Every bullet should be true. If so, sign and date. The application must be signed and dated.

Some first time voters may be required to provide identification. If ID is required, you will be notified.

Questions can be sent to outreachspecialist@dcboe.org

You can have someone check your registration status at:

<https://www.dcboe.org/Voters/Register-To-Vote/Check-Voter-Registration-Status>

Appendix D: D.C Department of Corrections Voting Announcement Schedule

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

VOTING ANNOUNCEMENT

This announcement is to inform you about the Voting Process for the November 8, 2022 Primary Election in which all registered voters will be able to participate at the Central Detention Facility and Correctional Treatment Facility.

In order to vote, you must be a resident of the District of Columbia, be registered to vote. The Voter Registration Application can be obtained from your assigned Case Manager or Facility Voting Coordinator.

Your offense does not prevent you from registering to vote. You may register to vote if:

- You are a United States citizen;
- You are a resident of DC;
- You have not been found by a court to be legally incompetent to vote;
- You do not claim voting residence or the right to vote in another U.S. state or territory.

October 18, 2022 is the last day to complete the Voter Registration Application and turn it in to your Case Manager or Facility Voting Coordinator for this election.

To participate in the General Election, please complete the Voter Registration Application and give it to your Case Manager or Facility Voting Coordinator before they leave for the day on October 18, 2022.

There will also be an opportunity to do same day registration and voting during early voting days in the facilities November 1-3, 2022.

We encourage all residents to register to vote. Remember, Your Voice is Your Vote!



D.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Voting Announcement Reading Notification Form

Please sign under the time that the announcement is read. If the time is different from what is listed please indicate the exact time the announcement was read

Date	7:30AM	12:00Noon	3:30PM	9:00PM	Staff Signature

Please return this form to the Voting Coordinator

Thanks

**Appendix E: D.C. Department of Corrections Voter Registration Applications
Delivery Receipt**

PP 4020.4
Attachment C

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**



TO: Board of Elections
FROM: DCDOC Voting Coordinator
Name: _____
Title: _____

DATE: _____, 201__

**Receipt for Delivery by DCDOC of
Voter Registration Applications to BOE**

This is to verify that _____ Voter Registration Applications were
number _____
delivered to the Board of Elections and Ethics on _____, _____, 201__
Month Date

And that ___Voter Registration Cards were returned for inmates who
have been released.

Received by BOE Representative:
Name (Print): _____
Title: _____

Deleted: Representative: _____

Signature _____
Date: _____

Please return this receipt to the DCDOC Voting Coordinator's office once
applications have been taken to the Board of Elections located at 441 4th Street,
NW, Suite 2500 North, Washington , DC 20001

Appendix F: Absentee ballot rules in states in which all or some incarcerated voters can vote

Absentee ballot regulations by states or territories in which all or some incarcerated voters can vote			
State	Qualifications for an Absentee Ballot	General Deadlines	Process
Alabama	<p>People who are incarcerated can vote by absentee ballot and must provide a valid reason for voting absentee, which includes: currently incarcerated in prison or jail and have not been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude (disqualifying felony); out of the county or the state on election day; physically incapacitated and will not be able to vote in person on election day; physically incapacitated and will not be able to vote in person on election day (i.e. unable to access my assigned polling place due to a neurological, musculoskeletal, respiratory (including speech organs), cardiovascular, or other life-altering disorder that affects my ability to perform manual tasks, stand for any length of time, walk unassisted, see, hear or speak) and: a) I am an elderly voter aged 65 or older; or b) I am a voter with a disability; work a required workplace shift which has at least 10 hours which coincide with</p>	<p>Applications for absentee ballot must be <i>received</i> five days before an election day, if returned by hand, or <i>received</i> seven days before election day, if returned by mail. <i>See</i> Ala. Code 1975 §17-11-3(b).</p> <p>The ballot should be returned by mail and must be postmarked no later than the day prior to the election or received by the Absentee Election Manager no later than noon on Election Day. <i>See</i> Ala. Code 1975 §17-11-18.</p>	<p>Request ballot. An incarcerated voter must fill out an absentee ballot application for the county where they consider themselves a resident and mail it to the Absentee Election Manager’s office in that county.</p> <p>Incarcerated voters should check the box listing their incarceration as a reason to vote absentee, along with any other applicable reason - e.g. voters who are incarcerated outside their county of residence should check the box “I expect to be out of the county or the state on election day.”</p> <p>Include a copy of valid photo ID with absentee ballot application. The list of acceptable IDs includes federal-issued ID.</p> <p>No absentee ballot application may be mailed in the same envelope as another voter’s absentee ballot application.</p> <p>Fill out absentee ballot and mail to the voter’s local Absentee Elections Manager</p> <p>The absentee ballot comes with three envelopes: one plain (the secrecy envelope) one with an affidavit, or oath, printed on the outside, and one plain, pre-addressed envelope (the outer envelope).</p> <p>Once the voter casts the ballot, the procedure is as follows: i. Voter seals the ballot in the plain envelope; ii. Voter places the plain envelope inside the accompanying affidavit envelope; iii. Voter seals the affidavit envelope</p>

	<p>the polling hours at my regular polling place</p> <p><i>See Ala. Code 1975 §17-11-3(a).</i></p>		<p>and completes the affidavit that is on the outside of the envelope; iv. Voter signs the affidavit and has the signature witnessed by two witnesses 18 years of age or older; Voter places the affidavit envelope and a copy of voter ID inside the outer envelope</p>
Alaska	<p>Anyone may apply for an absentee ballot, no reason required.</p> <p>Can start to apply starting Jan 1 of election year. <i>See AS §15.20.010.</i></p>	<p>Application for absentee ballot must be received 10 days before Election Day. <i>See AS §15.20.081(b).</i></p> <p>Completed ballots must be postmarked by Election Day and received within 10 days after Election Day. <i>See AS §15.20.081(d).</i></p>	<p>Apply using online absentee ballot application, or complete form and send to the Absentee Office by mail, fax or by email as an attached PDF, TIFF or JPEG file.</p> <p>Fill out ballot. Voting packet includes a ballot, a return mailing envelope that contains the voter certificate and identification requirements, instructions and a gray secrecy sleeve. Vote ballot by filling in the ovals next to your choices. Place voted ballot inside the gray secrecy sleeve. Place the gray sleeve containing your voted ballot inside the return mailing envelope. In the presence of a witness, sign ballot envelope and provide at least ONE identifier. Then have witness sign the ballot envelope. Secure ballot by folding over the flap and sealing the flap at the top and the bottom. Apply the correct amount of postage to the return envelope. Postal amount will be provided with the instructions.</p>
D.C.	<p>None. Anyone can vote via an absentee ballot. <i>See D.C. Mun. Regs. Tit. 3, §720.2.</i></p>	<p>Request by: Received by no later than 15 days before Election Day. <i>See D.C. Mun. Regs. Tit. 3, §720.5.</i></p> <p>Return by: Postmarked on or before Election Day and must be received no later than the 10th day after Election Day. <i>See D.C. Mun. Regs. Tit. 3, §720.14.</i></p>	<p>All registered voters will automatically receive a ballot at their mailing address for 2022 elections.</p> <p>If a registered voter will not be at their mailing address to receive their absentee ballot, voters may send their ballot to another address online.</p>

<p>Maine</p>	<p>None. Anyone can vote via an absentee ballot. <i>See</i> 21-A M.R.S. §751</p>	<p>Request by: 3 business days prior to Election Day. An individual must request an absentee ballot by the Thursday before Election Day.</p> <p>SOS recommends that an absentee ballot be requested no later than 15 days prior to Election Day</p> <p>Return by: Received by the municipal clerk by 8:00 pm on Election Day.</p> <p>SOS recommends that an absentee ballot be returned no later than 7 days prior to Election Day if mailing the ballot. <i>See</i> 21-A M.R.S. §755</p>	<p>Any registered Maine voter may vote by absentee ballot. Request an absentee ballot online or fill out an absentee ballot request application and mail to the appropriate municipal clerk. at most 3 months before Election Day</p> <p>An immediate family member may also make the request, and the ballot will be mailed to the incarcerated voter directly or to the immediate family member. Please check with the municipal clerk who is considered an immediate family member under Maine law. Ballots obtained by the voter or an immediate family member do not require witnesses, unless the voter receives assistance from another person in reading or marking the ballot.</p> <p>The incarcerated voter may also make a written request designating a specific "third person" (someone other than the voter or the voter's immediate family member) to obtain and hand-deliver an absentee ballot. Only this designated third person may handle the absentee ballot. Ballots cast in this way must be witnessed by either a notary public, a municipal clerk, a clerk of courts, or 2 other witnesses.</p> <p>A new absentee ballot request must be made for each election. Ballots are provided to town clerks 30 days prior to Election Day, and they begin mailing them out soon thereafter to those who requested to vote absentee.</p> <p>The return envelope must be signed in the "voter signature" line on the outer flap. When returning the ballot by mail, you must affix the necessary first-class postage, and be sure to allow at least 7 days for delivery.</p> <p><i>See</i> 21-A M.R.S. §753-A(1)</p>
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<p>Mississippi</p>	<p>Only certain voters are permitted to vote absentee by mail: Will be temporarily living outside their county of residence (Note: Voters incarcerated in the Yazoo County BOP complex who are residents of Yazoo County may not qualify to vote absentee in that county for this reason); 65 years of age or older; Person with temporary or permanent physical disability that renders you unable to vote in person without substantial hardship. <i>See</i> Miss. Code §23-15-713.</p>	<p>Recommended: Apply by 45 days before Election Day.</p> <p>Absentee ballots must be postmarked by Election Day and received no later than 5 business days after the election. <i>See</i> Miss. Code §23-15-637(1)(a).</p>	<p>Request application. Voter must contact their county election office and ask for an absentee ballot application by phone, email, or letter. Applications are not available online.</p> <p>Voter’s “parent, child, spouse, sibling, legal guardian, those empowered with a power of attorney for that elector's affairs[,] or agent of the elector” may be able to orally request an absentee ballot application on their behalf. An “agent” must have a written designation by the voter that has been witnessed by a MS resident and lists the witness's address. <i>See</i> Miss. Code. Ann. §23-15-627.</p> <p>Complete application and mail to county election office. The absentee ballot application must be notarized or sworn and subscribed to by another official authorized to witness absentee balloting. Voters with temporary or permanent physical disabilities do not need to notarize their application as long as it is signed by an attesting witness 18 years or older.</p> <p>Vote and return absentee ballot. Voters who vote an absentee ballot by mail are <u>not</u> required to provide photo ID. The absentee ballot must be notarized or sworn and subscribed to by another official authorized to witness absentee balloting. Voters with temporary or permanent physical disabilities do not need to notarize their application as long as it is signed by an attesting witness 18 years or older.</p>
<p>Puerto Rico</p>	<p>A person may vote absentee if they are physically absent from Puerto Rico on Election Day. Incarcerated voters who are in a penal institution in Puerto</p>	<p>Deadline is 45 days before Election Day. <i>See</i> 16 L.P.R.A. § 9.35(4)</p>	<p>Voters will need to provide an electoral ID number and SSN when requesting an absentee ballot.</p>

	Rico and domiciled in Puerto Rico at the time of sentencing can vote absentee. <i>See</i> 16 L.P.R.A. §Section 9.34		
Tennessee	Only certain voters are permitted to vote by absentee ballot: Will be outside the county where you are registered during the early voting period and all day on Election Day; 60 years of age or older; Hospitalized, ill, or physically disabled and unable to appear at polling place to vote (includes people who have underlying medical or health conditions which in their determination render them more susceptible to contracting COVID-19 or at greater risk should they contract it) – no doctor’s note required; Have a physical disability and an inaccessible polling place. <i>See</i> T.C. §2-6-201.	Deadline to request absentee ballot: received no later than 7 days before Election Day. <i>See</i> T.C. §2-6-202(a)(1) Ballot must arrive no later than close of polls on Election Day. <i>See</i> T.C. §2-6-303(b)	Request an Absentee By-Mail Ballot. Fill out absentee ballot request form and send by mail, fax, or email to local county commission office. Return absentee by-mail ballot by mail. Must be returned by mail, not hand delivered.
Vermont	Anyone can vote via an absentee ballot. <i>See</i> 17 V.S. §2532(a)	Request by: 5 p.m. or by close of the town clerk’s office on the day before Election Day. <i>See</i> 17 V.S. §2531(a)(1)(A) Return by: Received by the town clerk’s office before the close of the office the day before the election. <i>See</i> 17 V.S. §2543(d)(1)	Request an Absentee Ballot either online or mail in a paper application . Ballots go out as soon as they are available, but not later than 45 days before Election Day.

Appendix G: D.C. Incarcerated Residents Voting Information Pamphlet

DC RESIDENT?

YOU MAY BE ABLE TO VOTE IN ALL PRIMARY, GENERAL & SPECIAL ELECTIONS!

REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY



Individuals who were DC residents prior to incarceration have the right to vote while incarcerated. Take the steps below to register to vote. The DC general election is on November 8, 2022. Register today! Your voter registration form must reach the Board of Elections by October 18, 2022.

1 Determine if You Qualify to Vote in DC: Incarcerated DC residents have the right to vote. You can register to vote in DC, if you meet all of the following criteria:

- You are a U.S. Citizen
- Are at least 16 years old (You may pre-register to vote if you are at least 16 years old. You may vote in a primary election if you are at least 17 years old and you will be at least 18 years old by the next general election. You may vote in a general or special election if you are at least 18 years old.)
- You are a resident of the District of Columbia. This means that you lived in DC for the 30 days prior to your current incarceration.
- A judge has not ruled that you are incapable of voting.
- You do not claim residence or the right to vote in another U.S. state or territory.

2

Fill Out the DC Voter Registration Application: A copy of the form is attached, as is a sample form. The chart below tells you how to fill out each line of the Voter Registration Application. Write with a pen as clearly as possible. If the Board of Elections cannot read your handwriting, they cannot register you.

Line on Form	Notes
1	Select "Yes" to indicate that you are a U.S. Citizen. If you are not a U.S. Citizen, do not complete the application.
2	Indicate your reason for completing the form. If this is your first time registering to vote in DC, check "New Registration." If you registered before, but need to update your address or party affiliation, check the relevant box. Do not fill out the gray shaded area.
3	Include your full legal name in the provided boxes, even if this is different from the name you are incarcerated under. Include the name you are incarcerated under in parentheses. For example, "Jonathan Moore (aka John Moor)."
4	Include your DC residential address (address where you lived prior to incarceration, a new DC address if the family has moved, address of a DC shelter where you stayed if you were unhoused prior to incarceration or a DC address where you will be returning). This is required and must be a DC address.
5	Include your jail or prison ID number in this field. While incarcerated, use the mailing address of your correctional facility. If you transfer to a different facility or are released, you have to fill out another Registration Application Form to update this field and check "address change" in box #2. For example: "(12345-007) USP Marion P.O. BOX 1000 Marion, IL 62959"
6	Include date of birth, including year (example: 08/20/1954).
7	Optional – Daytime phone number
8	BOE needs your DMV ID number OR the last four digits of your social security number (along with your jail/prison ID above) to verify your name and DC registration address. If you have neither, check box 8A. If BOE cannot verify your name and address, your ballot will include instructions on providing prison identification.
9	While not required, you may choose to register with one of DC's major political parties. You will only be allowed to vote in a primary election for candidates in the party that you are registered with. If you do not select a major party, you will be registered as an "Independent" and will not be able to vote on a candidate in any primary election.
10	Optional – If you need help voting (e.g. help completing the application, need an accommodation to vote), indicate the type of help you need.
11	Optional – Include your primary language, if not English.
12	Optional – Include your previous voter registration name and address if you are using this form to update your voter registration name or address.
13	Every bullet should apply. If so, sign and date. The application must be signed and dated.

Copies of DC's Voter Registration Application and postage paid return envelopes can also be requested from the Reentry Affairs Coordinators or your Unit Team at BOP facilities.

3

Mail the Form to the DC Board of Elections: In order to vote in the November 2022 general election, this form needs to arrive at the Board of Elections office by: October 18, 2022.

Mail your Voter Registration Application to:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BOARD OF ELECTIONS
1015 HALF ST. SE, STE 750
WASHINGTON DC 20077-0833

4

Vote! Your Vote-by-Mail Ballot should arrive at the facility where you currently reside, clearly addressed to you.

- Before you send in your ballot
 - 1) make sure to read all instructions, and
 - 2) sign and date the Voter's Oath on the outside of the envelope where indicated.
- Your ballot must be mailed and postmarked on or before November 8, 2022. It must be received by the Board of Elections no later than November 15, 2022 for your vote to be counted.

5

Questions? These organizations and agencies are available to answer any questions you may have.

- The DC Board of Elections: The DC Board of Elections (BOE) is the DC agency in charge of DC's elections. If you have problems or questions with your registration or ballot, email them at outreachspecialist@dcboe.org or call them at (202) 727-2525. You can confirm that your Voter Registration Application form or ballot was received by phone, email, or ask a loved one to check at: <https://www.dcboe.org/Voters/Register-To-Vote/Check-Voter-Registration-Status> (Voter Registration) or <https://www.dcboe.org/Voters/Absentee-Voting/Track-Absentee-Ballot> (Ballot). You will need to provide them with your full name, date of birth, and the zip code of your DC residence.
- The League of Women Voters: Anyone can contact them with questions about voter registration, non-partisan information about candidates or about completing your ballot. Email through **CorrLinks** at dcvoter@lwvdc.org or call their Info Line collect at (202) 800-6190. The line is staffed daily from 12-6pm EST.
- More Than Our Crimes: Want to let candidates know what issues are important to you? Want to receive information about candidate positions? More Than Your Crimes (which is led by a DC resident currently incarcerated in the BOP) can help you do both. To sign up to receive More Than Our Crimes Trulincs newsletter, which will share information on candidate positions, add pam@morethanourcrimes.org to your CorrLinks address list.
- Disability Rights DC at ULS (DRDC): DRDC is the federally designated protection and advocacy program for people with disabilities in the District of Columbia. If you have questions or complaints about voting access, please contact DRDC at 202-547-0198 (voice) or 202-547-2657 (TTY), or add DRDC to your CorrLinks address list and email us through CorrLinks at drdc@uls-dc.org.

NEED AN ACCOMMODATION?

If you have a disability that makes it hard for you to read, write, sign, or use paper and need to request an accessible absentee ballot or other accommodation, contact the

Board of Election's ADA Coordinator,

Jay Penuel, via email at jpenuel@dcboe.org or by phone (202) 727-5411



WASHINGTON LAWYERS' COMMITTEE
FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND URBAN AFFAIRS



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appendix H: D.C. Board of Elections Absentee Ballot Form Instructions

PP 4020.4

Attachment A

Instructions for Completing the Application for an Absentee Ballot Page 2 of 2

Any District of Columbia registered voter may request an absentee ballot.

1. To vote by absentee ballot:

- You must be an eligible registered voter; AND
- You must live at the residence address that you provided on this application, or if you are a qualified military or overseas civilian voter, you must provide your legal U.S. residence address in the District of Columbia.

If you are not currently registered and you are requesting an absentee ballot by mail, you must mail a voter registration application with this request at least 30 days before the election for which you are requesting the absentee ballot. Within 30 days of an election, you may register in person at the Board's office.

If you are voting for the first time in the District of Columbia, you may be required to include one copy of a form of identification. Acceptable forms of ID include:

- A current and valid photo identification or
- A current utility bill, bank statement, government check, or any other government document showing your name and current address.

2. Your absentee ballot application form must include the following:

- Name of Voter
- Current Residence Address of Voter
- Mailing Address for Sending Ballot (if different from the current residence address)
- Date of Birth of Voter
- DMV-issued ID Number or the Last Four Digits of the Social Security Number
- Signature of Voter (or mark, if voter is unable to sign)

3. Be sure to complete and SIGN the application. If you cannot sign your name, you may make a mark.

4. Your telephone number, fax number and email address are optional, however providing this data may expedite the processing of your request should we need to contact you about your application.

5. Special Instructions for Military and Overseas Civilian Voters: Please indicate your status as a military or overseas civilian voter and the preferred method of ballot receipt and communication. Only military and overseas civilian voters may receive absentee ballots by email or fax.

Remember:

- You must indicate for which election(s) you are requesting the ballot(s).
- Applications for mail absentee ballots must be received at the Board's address listed below at least seven (7) days before the election. Applications may be faxed to 202-347-2648.
- Your completed ballot must be postmarked not later than Election Day, and received no later than 10 days following the election in order to be counted.

Visit www.Vote4DC.com to complete an application on-line, or to download our free mobile application, **DCBOE Vote**.



Return this application to:
D.C. Board of Elections
441 4th Street, NW Suite 250 North
Washington, DC 20001-2745
202-727-2525 (Voice Response)
202-347-2648 (Fax)
866-328-6837 (Toll-Free)
DCBOE Vote (Mobile App)
www.dcboee.org (Website)

Appendix I: D.C. Department of Corrections Orientation Checklist

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

PP 4020.4
Attachment I



ORIENTATION PROGRAM CONTENT

- Intake Screening
 - Inmate Rights and Responsibilities
 - Inmate Property
 - Housing Unit Rules
 - Personal Hygiene, Laundry and Grooming
 - Smoke Free Facility
 - Inspections-Search, Counts, Lockdown, Sanitation
 - Staff Contact
 - Inmate Movement
 - Emergency Procedures
 - How to Access Medical Services
 - Drug Testing and K-9 Surveillance
 - Inmate Finance – Receiving and Releasing Money
 - Canteen
 - Legal Access – Attorney Visits, Legal Mail, Law Library
 - Inmate Grievance Program
 - Media Access
 - Telephone, Video Visitation Policy, and Mail
 - Records – How to Access
 - Case Management, Recreation, Work, Education, Religious, Substance Abuse, Reentry, Release
 - Prevention and Elimination of Sexual Assault/Abuse/Misconduct (this section must be read to and discussed with inmate)
 - Sex Offender Notification
 - Inmate Disciplinary and Administrative Segregation Rules and Procedures
 - Voter Registration Information
- Please check the one that applies*
- Inmate is eligible to vote
 - Given a voter registration card to complete
 - currently registered
 - refused
 - Not eligible to vote
 - Orientation Video
 - Reentry Video
 - PREA Video
 - Risk Assessment (4 questions)

Comments: _____

Assigned Unit: _____ Date of Inmate's Arrival on Unit: _____

I _____ have received a copy of the institution's Inmate Handbook, viewed the Reentry Video as well as the Orientation Video and Orientation information containing explanations of all subject areas listed above. I have also had an opportunity to discuss the same with case managers and unit staff.

SIGNATURE OF INMATE _____

DCDC NUMBER _____

DATE _____

Case Manager _____

Date _____

Updated 2-20-2015



RESTORE YOUR VOTE

**YOU CAN REGISTER AND VOTE IN THIS
YEAR'S ELECTION IF:**

You are a U.S. Citizen

**You are a resident of the District of
Columbia**

**No judge has ruled that you are incapable
of voting**

**You don't claim voting residence or the right
to vote in another U.S. state or territory**

**Convicted felons now have the right to vote.
To register, please ask your case manager or
IGP/Voting Coordinator for a Voter
Preference form and the Voter Registration
Application before October 18, 2022.**



D.C. Voter Education

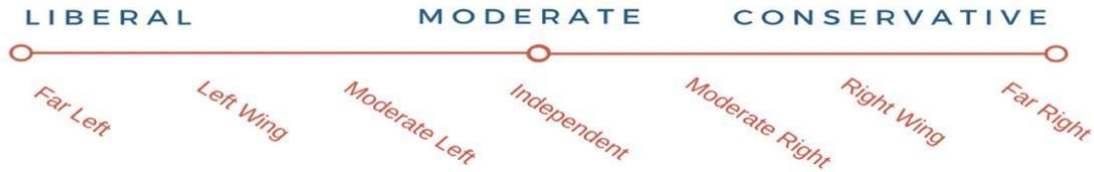


1965 Voting Rights Act



The Voting Rights Act of 1965, signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, aimed to overcome legal barriers at the state and local levels that prevented African Americans from exercising their right to vote as guaranteed under the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The Voting Rights Act is considered one of the most far-reaching pieces of civil rights legislation in U.S. history.



Statehood Green

Left-wing party with a strong focus on securing DC statehood, environmentalism, nonviolence, social justice, grassroots democracy, gender equality and opposition to armed conflict

Republican

Right-wing party based on American conservatism which includes support for lower taxes, free market capitalism, economic deregulation restrictions on labor unions.

Democratic

Left-wing party based on modern liberalism which includes support for economic regulation, labor unions, stricter gun laws, environmental protection, social equality and the welfare state.

Libertarian

A centrist party based on low or no government involvement, lowering taxes, abolishing the IRS, eliminating the welfare state, criminal justice reform, and ending the prohibition of illegal drugs.

Political Movements

Women's Suffrage

A movement to win the right to vote for women in the United States.

Tea Party

An American fiscally conservative political movement within the Republican Party. Members of the movement called for lower taxes and for a reduction of the national debt and federal budget deficit through decreased government spending.

Peoples for Marion Barry

A movement by formerly incarcerated men and women focused on returning Mayor Marion Barry back to office.

DC Returning Citizen Laws

Revitalization Act (1997)

Enacted on August 5, 1997, with provisions to reform the criminal justice system in Washington, D.C, this act majorly changed the state of corrections in D.C. It also mandated the closure of the Lorton Correctional Complex by December 31, 2001.

Public Employee Inclusion Act (2011)

DC government's version of "Ban the Box"

Fair Criminal Record Screening Act (2014)

Also known as "Ban the Box" - was enacted to assist in the successful reintegration of previously incarcerated individuals into the community by removing barriers to gainful employment.

Restore the Vote DC (2020)

Gives incarcerated residents the right to vote in D.C. elections