



FLQ ID

Voter Right Restoration Fact Sheet

WHO CAN LOSE THE RIGHT TO VOTE?¹

➔ Any person who served a sentence for a felony conviction (Fla. Const. art. VI, § 4; Fla. Stat. § 97.041; see also Fla. Stat. §§ 98.0751, 944.292)

WHO DOES NOT LOSE THE RIGHT TO VOTE?

➔ Any person for whom adjudication was withheld (<http://www.flcourts.org/FM/Forms/Forms.aspx>)

- The court documents for the person indicate whether adjudication was withheld
- This indication is usually located on the first page of the judgment and sentence document
- If a person violated probation or community control, a review of the subsequent court order (modification or revocation order) should be made
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Is a citizen of the United States;

- Is a legal resident of the State of Florida;
- Is a legal resident of the county in which that person seeks to be registered;
- Has not been determined mentally incompetent (“insane”) with respect to voting;
- Has completed all terms of their sentence including parole or probation (Fla. Const. art. VI, § 4; Fla. Stat. § 98.0751)
 - If a person has not completed their sentence, they can seek a pardon from the governor to regain their right to vote (Fla. Stat. § 98.0751(1))
- Has paid restitution, fines or fees as ordered by a court as part of a sentence (Fla. Stat. § 98.0751)
 - This includes completion of any community service hours performed instead of paying money
 - The person does not need to pay any money that accumulated after the sentencing to regain their right to vote (but likely should for other reasons)

➔ In addition to the above, if the person’s felony was for murder or a sexual offense: (Fla. Const. art. IV, § 8; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 940.01; <http://www.flcourts.org/FM/Forms/Forms.aspx>; <https://order.fdle.state.fl.us/order/sops/faq.jsf>)

Information current as of February 3, 2022

This document does not include legal advice. Please check with a Florida attorney.

- There is no indication why an applicant will not get a hearing if the Clemency Board makes an initial