

## Wyoming Q&A

### 1. Can people with a past felony conviction register and vote?

Not right away. Anyone who has been convicted with a felony (if convicted of a violent or non-violent felony) must petition the governor to have their right to vote returned once they have served their sentences or probationary periods.

Only those convicted of non-violent felonies can petition the state parole board five years after they have fully served their sentences or probationary periods, and if they have not been convicted of any other felonies during that time.

Violent felonies under Wyoming law are murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, sexual assault in the first or second degree, sexual abuse of a minor in the first or second degree, robbery, aggravated assault, aircraft hijacking, and arson in the first or second degree or aggravated burglary. Non-violent felonies are all other felonies described in Wyoming law.

### 2. Can victims of domestic violence, assault or stalking keep their address private if they register to vote?

Wyoming does not have a formal address confidentiality program.

### 3. How do people experiencing homelessness register and vote?

Wyoming law requires that voters be residents of the state. Residence is defined as “the place where a person has a current habitation and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning.” Therefore a traditional permanent residential address is not necessary and can be a shelter, or any other location where the voter chooses to designate as a residence.

To register to vote, a voter need only show they reside within the relevant precinct. Wyoming also requires a mailing address that will accept the voter’s mail (if the residential address and mailing addresses are different). This address need not be in the voter’s residential precinct.