

Supporting Information for:

**Can Incarcerated Felons Be (Re)integrated into the Political System?
Results from a Field Experiment**

This version: June 25, 2014.

This Supporting Information contains the following material:

Section 1: Material Provided to Released Felons by the Connecticut Secretary of State

Section 2: Test of Balance for Experiment Assignment

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Supporting Information Section 1: Material Provided to Released Felons by the Connecticut Secretary of State



The Ultimate Freedom: **The Right To Vote** Restoration of Voting Rights of Convicted Felons

LOSS OF VOTING RIGHTS

A) Convicted Out of State / Federal Court – A person shall forfeit their right to remain a voter or to become a voter if they have been convicted of a felony and committed to confinement in a federal correctional institution or facility, or committed to the custody of the chief correctional official of any other state or a county of any other state for confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence in such state or county.

B) Convicted in the State of Connecticut – A person shall forfeit their right to remain a voter or to become a voter if they have been convicted of a felony and committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction in the State of Connecticut for confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence.

Note: If you have lost your voting rights in the past because of a felony conviction only, you can follow the instructions below to have your voting rights restored.

RESTORATION OF VOTING RIGHTS

A) Convicted Out of State / Federal Court – A person who has been convicted of a felony and committed to confinement in a federal or out of state correctional institution or facility or community residence shall be eligible to have such person's voting privileges restored upon the payment of *all fines* in conjunction with the conviction and upon *release from confinement, and, if applicable, parole*.

Here's How:

- 1) Contact the Registrars of Voters in the town where you live to obtain a voter registration card. You can also obtain voter registration cards from any public library, the DMV, DSS or any other voter registration agency.
- 2) Fill out the voter registration card and submit the card to the registrars of voters in the town in which you live either a) in person or b) by mail.

B) Convicted in the State of Connecticut – A person who has been convicted of a felony and committed to confinement in a State of Connecticut correctional institution or facility or community residence shall be eligible to have such person's voting privileges restored upon the *release from confinement, and, if applicable, parole*.

Here's How:

- 1) Contact the Registrars of Voters in the town where you live to obtain a voter registration card. You can also obtain voter registration cards from any public library, the DMV, DSS or any other voter registration agency.
- 2) Fill out the voter registration card and submit the card to the registrars of voters in the town in which you live either a) in person or b) by mail.

IMPORTANT EXCEPTION

If convicted of a felony and committed for confinement for a violation of *Title 9 of Connecticut Election statutes*, your electoral privileges cannot be restored until you have fulfilled all of the requirements set forth above and have been discharged from probation.

Conn. Gen. Stats. Secs. 9-45, 9-46 and 9-46a, as amended by Public Act 06-137

Sec. 9-45. Removal of convicted felons from registry list. (a) The Commissioner of Correction shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, transmit to the Secretary of the State a list of all persons who, during the preceding calendar month, have been convicted in the Superior Court of a felony and committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction for confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence. Such lists shall include the names, birth dates and addresses of such persons, with the dates of their conviction and the crimes of which such persons have been convicted. The Secretary of the State shall transmit such lists to the registrars of the towns in which such convicted persons resided at the time of their conviction and to the registrars of any towns where the secretary believes such persons may be electors. The registrars of such towns shall compare the same with the list of electors upon their registry lists and, after written notice mailed by certified mail to each of the persons named at the last-known place of address of such person, shall erase such names from the registry lists in their respective towns or voting districts.

(b) Any person who procures such person or another to be registered after having been disfranchised by reason of conviction of crime and committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction for confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence, and any person who votes at any election after having forfeited such privileges by reason of conviction of crime and confinement, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than one year.

Sec. 9-46. Forfeiture of electoral rights. (a) A person shall forfeit such person's right to become an elector and such person's privileges as an elector upon conviction of a felony and committal to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction for confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence, committal to confinement in a federal correctional institution or facility, or committal to the custody of the chief correctional official of any other state or a county of any other state for confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence in such state or county.

(b) No person who has forfeited and not regained such person's privileges as an elector, as provided in section 9-46a, may be a candidate for or hold public office.

Sec. 9-46a. Restoration of electoral privileges. (a) A person who has been convicted of a felony and committed to confinement in a federal or other state correctional institution or facility or community residence shall have such person's electoral privileges restored upon the payment of all fines in conjunction with the conviction and such person has been discharged from confinement, and, if applicable, parole.

(b) Upon the release from confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence of a person who has been convicted of a felony and committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and, if applicable, the discharge of such person from parole, (1) the person shall have the right to become an elector, (2) the Commissioner of Correction shall give the person a document certifying that the person has been released from such confinement and, if applicable, has been discharged from parole, (3) if the person was an elector at the time of such felony conviction and, after such release and any such discharge, is residing in the same municipality in which the person resided at the time of such felony conviction, the person's electoral privileges shall be restored, and (4) if the person was an elector at the time of such felony conviction and, after such release and any such discharge, is residing in a different municipality or if the person was not an elector at the time of such felony conviction, the person's electoral privileges shall be restored or granted upon submitting to an admitting official satisfactory proof of the person's qualifications to be admitted as an elector. The provisions of subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of this subsection shall not apply to any person convicted of a felony for a violation of any provision of title 9 until such person has been discharged from any parole or probation for such felony.

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

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

(e) The Commissioner of Correction shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, transmit to the Secretary of the State a list of all persons convicted of a felony and committed to the custody of said commissioner and who, during the preceding calendar month, have been released from confinement in a correctional institution or facility or a community residence and, if applicable, discharged from parole. Such lists shall include the names, birth dates and addresses of such persons, with the dates of their convictions and the crimes of which such persons have been convicted. The Secretary of the State shall transmit such lists to the registrars of the municipalities in which such convicted persons resided at the time of their convictions and to the registrars of any municipalities where the secretary believes such persons may be electors.

Table SI.2.1: Test of Balance for Experimental Treatment Assignment

	Control	Assurance	Expanded Assurance
Log Days Served	5.504 [1.23]	5.540 [1.157]	5.510 [1.191]
Age on Election Day (years)	35.245 [10.323]	35.198 [10.375]	35.071 [10.402]
Time Since Release (years)	1.811 [.894]	1.816 [.889]	1.797 [.879]
Eligible and Voted, 2008	0.034 [.181]	0.039 [.194]	0.030 [.172]
Eligible and Did Not Vote, 2008	0.643 [.479]	0.625 [.625]	0.645 [.479]
Observations	3,218	1,611	1,612

Note Cell entries are means with standard deviations in brackets. Multinomial logit was used to predict treatment assignment with all variables in the table used as predictors. Joint test of the null hypothesis that all estimates other than the constant for the assurance treatment in comparison to the control are equal to 0 is not significant ($\chi^2(5) = 2.45$, $p = .78$). Joint test of the null hypothesis that all estimates other than the constant for the expanded assurance treatment in comparison to the control are equal to 0 is not significant ($\chi^2(5) = 1.07$, $p = .96$). Joint test of the null hypothesis that all estimates other than the constant for the assurance treatment in comparison to the expanded assurance treatment are equal to 0 is not significant ($\chi^2(5) = 3.12$, $p = .68$).

Supporting Information Section 3

This section describes the data preparation procedures for the analyses presented in Tables 1-3.

Identification of Experiment Population

Tables 1-3 report the results of a field experiment that used mailings to contact unregistered former felons and encourage them to register and vote. To identify a population of unregistered former felons to contact, we partnered with the Connecticut Secretary of State's office and obtained lists of every person convicted of a felony in the state, as well as those released, between July 2009 and the end of June 2012. These files included each individual's name, date of birth, address,¹ date of conviction, most serious crime for which they were convicted, release date and sentence length (in the release file only), and a unique identifier (an inmate number).² Using this inmate number, we merged the conviction and release files to compile a master list that consisted of all individuals convicted of a felony over this period. Entries were matched to the release file using the unique inmate identifier to determine those convicted of felonies at multiple points in time. Only the most recent record was kept to ensure that no person released during our period but subsequently jailed during the length of our experiment made it into our sample. As the ability to register (and vote) is contingent upon being out of prison, we then removed anyone still in prison as of June 30, 2012.

We further reduced this list based on the number of observations for each crime, their nature, and time served. First, all crimes with less than ten instances were eliminated. Second, we excluded from our sample all crimes involving sexual assault or children as victims, or those that resulted in the death of another person. From the remaining list and in consultation with a practicing Connecticut attorney, we identified crimes that could potentially involve serious harm to an individual. As we lacked any information other than the crime for which a person was convicted (e.g., burglary in the third degree), we could not definitively know whether each flagged instance actually resulted in such injury. Based on the

¹ The addresses in the conviction and release files may differ due to an individual's decision to reside in another location after they are released from prison.

² The Secretary of State's office did not produce files for August or October of 2010, so we lack information for these two months.

lawyer's advice about typical incarceration length and the nature of these crimes, we concluded that a high likelihood existed for any sentence for a person crime over one year to correspond to serious bodily injury. We thus dropped these cases from our sample and removed those crimes that subsequently fell below the ten-case threshold. Further processing, as described below, led to the removal of additional cases from the experimental sample, and thus several types of crimes did in fact have less than ten instances. The final list of the types of crimes included in our experimental sample and their frequencies are reported in Table SI.3.1. The final list of the serious crimes excluded from the experimental sample and their frequencies are reported in Table SI.3.2.

We also removed another section of the population on whom the treatments could have no influence: those already registered to vote. To do so, we obtained from the Connecticut Secretary of State's office a voter file created on August 22, 2012. The list included not only those currently registered, but also entries for inactive voters or those "off" the rolls for a variety of reasons (including incarceration). Flagged individuals registered to vote at some point in time, but some question existed about their eligibility to vote (inactive), or they no longer possessed the right to do so. Such individuals must re-register if they wish to vote, and can thus potentially be affected by the treatment. In order to capture our targeted population of unregistered released felons, we eliminated inactive registrant entries in the voter file, then sought to merge the master felon list with the voter file. Unfortunately, no unique identifier existed to facilitate this procedure. The only reliably consistent variables across both the conviction and voter files were the released felon's date of birth and last name. We might also suspect that the addresses were the same, but it is probable that a number of individuals moved but failed to re-register before their convictions. In addition, informal versions or inaccurate recordings of first names hindered an exact match. In the former situation, a name may have been listed as "Mike" in the release file but took the more proper "Michael" form on the voter roll. With respect to the latter, variations of the same name (e.g., "Steven" vs. "Stephen") or simple misspellings (e.g., "Raymond" vs. "Reymond") appeared.

To address this problem, we first merged the CT voter file with the list of former felons by creating every potential pairwise combination based on the two common and reliably consistent variables (date of birth and last name). We then assigned various levels of quality and confidence to the matches of former felons to the voting file via a multi-stage process. Based on the information common to both data sets, we determined six possible scenarios in which we might consider an individual in the voter file to be the same person as an individual in the former felon file. In addition to date of birth and last name, these included (in decreasing levels of quality) (1) same first name and town of address; (2) same first name but different town; (3) first name phonetically the same but spelled differently and same town; (4) first name phonetically the same but spelled differently and different town; (5) same first initial and town but first name phonetically and grammatically different; (6) same first initial, different town, and first name phonetically and grammatically different.³ Potential matches were machine coded for reliability and matches of lower quality were hand coded to eliminate suspect matches.

We examined each of the six match classifications separately, beginning with that in which we had the most confidence: identical first name, last name, town, and birth date. Since we considered these the highest quality matches possible, we dropped all pairs from the other five matching scenarios that contained one of these future felons' id numbers. We then turned to the remaining matches that share the same date of birth, first name, and last name, but had different towns. We treated these cases as valid matches and dropped the remaining unchecked entries with an inmate id number from these observations.

For the rest of the scenarios, determining proper matches required varying degrees of subjectivity. As a next step, we examined those cases with the same last name, date of birth, town, and whose first names were phonetically the same but spelled differently. We relied on the Stata (version 12.1) command "soundex" to identify these cases. For example, the program flagged as the same combinations such as "Terry" and "Terri," "Lorenzo" and "Larenzo," and "Stephen" and "Steven." Each case that met this

³ All six categories relied on matching the last name. It is conceivable, however, that an individual would have changed his or her last name after registration but before incarceration, perhaps due to marriage or for religious reasons. Unfortunately, the lack of other identifying indicators shared by the two datasets made the identification of any such cases impossible.

criterion was manually checked to ensure both a visual and audial match. After dropping unchecked cases with the same felon id number, we repeated this process for matches that did not share the same town.

The last two matching scenarios included pairs with the same date of birth, last name, and first initial, but entire first names that were neither spelled the same nor phonetically identical. For these cases that shared towns in common, we manually compared their first names, kept the correct matches, and removed unverified observations with matching felon identifiers. We conducted the same procedure for the pairs that had different towns. Finally, we combined those cases that met one of the six matching criteria into a single file and verified that there were no duplicate entries. Using this file, we then excluded from the analysis those identified as registering after their release date, as well as those whose registration dates *preceded* their release dates (implying that not all felons were successfully purged from the voter rolls upon conviction).⁴

Since our treatment consisted of a mailed letter, we further excluded from this non-registered former felon list any individual whose mailing address we could not confirm. The independent agency hired to print and send the mailings ran all of our records through the National Change of Address (NCOA) filter and address standardization software. This procedure flagged a number of entries. Some were incomplete, lacking a house/apartment number or street name. Others indicated that the former felon was homeless or listed a shelter as his or her residence. For these situations, there was nothing we could do to generate a correct address with any confidence, so the cases were dropped. The remaining instances involved addresses that as listed did not exist, often due to spelling or punctuation errors that the software could not decipher. We manually checked each address, making subjective decisions on whether we could identify the correct address. For some there was little debate. “54 Main Stree”, we assumed, could probably be agreed by most people to be “54 Main Street”. A similar case was “96 Woodridge Ave” versus “96 Woodbridge Ave”, when no “Woodridge Ave” (or Street or Place) existed in the listed city. A

⁴ The process for removing felons from the voting rolls takes place at the town level. The Secretary of State provides a list of convicted felons to the town’s election division, and that entity is responsible for removing these individuals from the voter rolls. After treatment group assignment, we received conviction records from the Secretary of State’s office for the 2012 months of July, August, and September and we removed from the experiment sample those former felons convicted of a felony during these three months.

number of cases exhibited similar discrepancies. Other decisions, however, required greater discretion on our part. Was “56 Main Street” (in the release file) the same as “56 Main Court” if the latter was the only road with “Main” in its name in the city? We answered in the affirmative, but not if a “56 Main Terrace” was also found in the same city. We erred on the side of caution in light of the sensitive nature of the reason for assignment into the treatment group (being a former felon), and only included as valid manual matches those in which we possessed substantial confidence.

Matching Sample to CT Voter Files Post-Election (2012) and Pre-Election (2008)

To determine which former felons in our treatment and control groups registered and/or voted, we relied on a post-election voter file obtained from the CT Secretary of State from January of 2013. We conducted the same multi-stage matching process as previously described, and excluded all inactive entries for those who registered prior to August 1 to avoid false positives (i.e., these individuals are still on the rolls but flagged due to their felon status, meaning they have not re-registered since their incarceration ended). The subsequent registration and voting information was merged with the master file of all individuals included in the experiment. We then merged this file (using the same multi-stage matching process) with an early 2009 CT voter file created by a third party to obtain information on registration prior to and voting in the 2008 presidential election.

Table SI.3.1: Crimes for Those Included in Field Experiment

Crime	Number in Field Experiment
POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS	1155
SALE OF HALLUCIGEN/NARCOTIC SUBSTANCE	996
BURGLARY, 3RD DEG	797
CRIM VIOL OF PROTECTIVE ORDER	557
LARCENY, 3RD DEG	403
SALE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	370
ASSAULT, 2ND DEG	235
ROBBERY, 3RD DEG	171
ROBBERY, 2ND DEG	165
LARCENY, 2ND DEG	159
CARRYING WEAPONS WITHOUT A PERMIT	152
LARCENY, 1ST DEG	128
FAILURE TO APPEAR, 1ST DEGREE	125
ESCAPE, 1ST DEGREE	120
ASSAULT ON POLICE OR FIRE OFFICER	95
UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT, 1ST DEG	82
CARRYING WEAPON IN A MOTOR VEHICLE	68
FORGERY, 2ND DEG	68
STRANGULATION 2ND DEG	51
CARRY PISTOI/REVOLVER W/O PERMIT	49
CRIMINAL POSSESSION OF PISTOL/REVOLVER	45
CRIMINAL POSSESSION OF A PISTOL	44
ROBBERY, 1ST DEG	36
POSSESS OF HALLUCINOGEN OR 4+ OZ MARIJUANA	32
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF, 1ST DEG	28
IDENTITY THEFT 3RD DEG	17
SELLING WEAPONS TO ALIENS PROHIBITED	17
STEALING A FIREARM	17
FORGERY, 1ST DEG	16
SALE OF NARCOTIC/AMPHETAMINE BY NON-DEPENDENT	16
CRIM VIOL STANDING CRIM RESTRAINING ORDER	14
RECKLESS BURNING	11
HARASSMENT 1ST DEG	9
POSSESSION OF SHOTGUN OR SILENCER	9
SALE OF HEROIN, COCAINE BY NON-DEPENDENT	9
DRUG PARAPHERNALIA IN DRUG FACTORY	7
MISREP OF SUBSTANCE AS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	7
Total	6280

Table SI.3.2: Crimes Eliminated via Filtering Process

	Count	Percent of Initial Sample	Count Eliminated	Percent of Initial Sample Eliminated
Crime Coded as Involving Sex, Minors, or Death: All Cases Eliminated from Experiment Sample				
INJURY/RISK OF INJURY TO CHILD; SALE OF CHILD	16	0.13	16	0.13
FELONY MURDER	12	0.10	12	0.10
ILLEGAL POSS OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY, 3RD DEG	13	0.11	13	0.11
INJURY/RISK OF INJURY TO MINOR	563	4.64	563	4.64
INJURY/RISK OF INJURY TO MINOR-SEXUAL	230	1.90	230	1.90
MANSLAUGHTER W/ MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE INTOX, 2ND DEG	27	0.22	27	0.22
MANSLAUGHTER, 1ST DEG	14	0.12	14	0.12
MANSLAUGHTER, 2ND DEG	12	0.10	12	0.10
MISCONDUCT W/ MOTOR VEHICLE	16	0.13	16	0.13
MURDER	29	0.24	29	0.24
POSSESSION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	12	0.10	12	0.10
REG SEX OFFENDER: OFFENSE AGAINST MINOR	39	0.32	39	0.32
REG SEX OFFENDER: VIOLENT SEXUAL OFFENSE	48	0.40	48	0.40
SEXUAL ASSAULT, 1ST DEG	94	0.78	94	0.78
SEXUAL ASSAULT, 2ND DEG	183	1.51	183	1.51
SEXUAL ASSAULT, 3RD DEG	38	0.31	38	0.31
Crime Coded as Possibly Involving Serious Injury: Eliminated from Experimental Sample if Sentence > 1 Year				
ARSON, 1ST DEG	10	0.08	8	0.07
ARSON, 2ND DEG	15	0.12	10	0.08
ASSAULT W/ MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE INTOXICATED, 2ND DEG	72	0.59	30	0.25
ASSAULT ON POLICE OR FIRE OFFICER	250	2.06	113	0.93
ASSAULT, 1ST DEG, VICTIM OVER 60	11	0.09	4	0.03
ASSAULT, 1ST DEG	191	1.58	156	1.29
ASSAULT, 2ND DEG	584	4.82	259	2.14
ROBBERY, 1ST DEG	314	2.59	263	2.17
STRANGULATION, 2ND DEG	88	0.73	15	0.12
Total	2881	23.77	2204	18.19

Supporting Information Section 4: Experiment Materials (Envelope, Registration Card, and Treatment Letters)



Denise W. Merrill
Secretary of the State
State of Connecticut
P.O. Box 150470, Hartford, CT 06115-0470

FIRST NAME LAST NAME
ADDRESS
CITY, CT ZIP



STATE OF CONNECTICUT MAIL-IN VOTER REGISTRATION

(Disponible en Español)
ED-671
REV. 9/11
(CGS §9-23g)

YOU MAY USE THIS EASY FORM TO:

- register to vote in Connecticut
- change your name and/or address on current registration
- enroll in a political party or change party enrollment (Changing parties may result in losing rights in all parties for 3 months)

IMPORTANT! Keep your voter record up to date

TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN CONNECTICUT YOU MUST:

- be a United States citizen;
- be a resident of a Connecticut town;
- be at least 17 years old (**must turn 18 before election day**) 17 year olds, who will turn 18 on or before election day, may participate in general primary; **see section 1b below**
- have completed confinement and parole if previously convicted of a disfranchising felony

IF YOU MOVE:
You must fill out a new voter registration card if you have moved to a new town. Also, use this form to change address within town. (**See section 1a and section 10 below**)

QUESTIONS?
Call your local Registrar of Voters or the Secretary of the State at **(800) 540-3764** or **(860) 509-6100** (TDD, 800-303-3161)

REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill in *all* boxes that apply to you on this application.
2. Place a first-class stamp on the application card, fold, and mail it to the town hall where you live (or deliver it to your town hall or voter registration agency).
3. **You are not a voter until your application is approved by the Registrar of Voters.**
4. You should receive a confirmation within 3 weeks. If you do not, contact the Registrar in your town hall.
5. **If (1) you submit this form by mail and (2) you are registering for the first time in town, you may wish to submit with this application your driver's license number or if none, the last four digits of your social security number; or (a) a copy of a current and valid photo I.D. or (b) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows your name and address, in order to avoid additional I.D. requirements the first time you vote.**

REGISTRATION DEADLINES FOR NEW VOTERS:
PRIMARY: Your application must be postmarked by the 5th day before a primary (OR received by your Registrar of Voters or a voter registration agency by the 5th day before a primary). You may apply in person to your town clerk or registrar until 12:00 noon on the last business day before a primary.
ELECTION: Your application must be postmarked or received by a voter registration agency by the 14th day before an election (OR you may register in person with your Registrar of Voters by the 7th day before an election).

FOLD ----- PLEASE USE PEN - PRINT CLEARLY ----- FOLD

1a Check Boxes that Apply:		<input type="checkbox"/> New Voter Registration <small>(Includes move to a new town)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Address Change <small>(within the same town)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Change	<input type="checkbox"/> Party Enrollment Change
1b Are you a U.S. citizen? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		Will you be 18 on or before election day? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		If you checked "NO" to either of these questions, do not complete this form.	
2 Name of Applicant		Last Name		First Name	
Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms.				Middle Name or Initial	
				Jr. Sr. II III IV	
3 Date of Birth <small>(Month Day Year)</small>		4 CT Driver's License Number <small>(If none, last 4 digits of Soc. Sec. No.)</small>		5 Address Where You Live	
/ /				No., Street, Apt. # Town _____ Zip _____ State Connecticut	
6 If Different, Address Where You Get Your Mail (P.O. Box, etc.)				7 Telephone Number (optional) ()	
				8 Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
9 Do you wish to enroll in a political party? <input type="checkbox"/> YES. Name of party: __Democratic __Republican Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> NO. I do not wish to enroll in a party at this time.				10 NAME or ADDRESS CHANGE. Previous Voting Address (If none, write "NONE") No, Street, Apt # _____ Town _____ County _____ State _____ Name Under Which Registered (if different from above)	
11 I swear or affirm that: • I am a U.S. Citizen • I live at the address shown in box 5 above • I am at least 17 years old • I have not been convicted of a disfranchising felony, or, if so, I am eligible to register to vote • The information provided here is true Signature _____ Today's Date: ____/____/____				12 Would you like to work at the Polls on Election Day? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
NOTE: The particular social service office at which you register to vote, or whether you decline to register, remains confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.				WARNING: If you sign this statement even though you know it is untrue, you can be convicted and imprisoned for up to five years and fined up to \$5,000.	
THIS SECTION COMPLETED ONLY BY AGENCY (OR SPECIAL ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OR TOWN CLERK) (Date Received by Agency)			THIS SECTION COMPLETED ONLY BY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS		
DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR		REGISTRAR INITIAL	APPLICATION IS HEREBY:		DATE NOTICE MAILED
			<input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTED <input type="checkbox"/> REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE RETURNED UNDELIVERABLE		
DATE ENROLLMENT EFFECTIVE IF CHANGING PARTY			REASON FOR REJECTION		

PLEASE TAPE - DO NOT STAPLE

From: _____

Place
Stamp
Here

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

_____ TOWN HALL
Name of Town

Address

_____, CT _____
Town Zip



Office of the Secretary of the State
State of Connecticut
P.O. Box 150470, Hartford, CT 06115-0470

Denise W. Merrill
Secretary of the State
James F. Spallone
Deputy Secretary of the State

October 2012

FIRST NAME LAST NAME
ADDRESS
CITY, CT ZIP

Dear FIRST NAME LAST NAME,

This letter is to remind you that a General Election will be held on Tuesday, November 6th, 2012. Polls will be open from 6 AM to 8 PM on Election Day.

Our records show that as of August 22nd, 2012 you were **not** currently registered to vote. According to our records, **you are eligible to register and vote.**

Voting is a right and responsibility. I want to remind you to exercise your right to vote this November. The right to vote is an important American tradition. The whole point of democracy is that citizens are active participants in government and democracy functions best when everyone takes part in the voting process. This November, remember your rights and responsibilities as a citizen.

Your voice starts with your vote. Voting is one of the most important ways citizens have to make their voices heard. By taking the time to do their civic duty, voters ensure that elected leaders know what they think and how they feel. I encourage you to take the time to fulfill your civic duty by voting on November 6th.

If you want to register to vote (and you have not already registered after August 22nd, 2012), please fill out and mail the enclosed registration card. If you are not sure if you are registered, and want to be registered to vote, please fill out and mail the enclosed registration card and your records will be updated. Once you are registered to vote you are eligible to participate in elections. The deadlines to register are on the enclosed form. If you want to register by mail to participate in the November 6th election, your application must be postmarked by Tuesday, October 23rd, 2012.

One of the most important responsibilities of the Office of the Secretary of State is to ensure that elections run smoothly. If you have any questions about the voting process, please visit our website (<http://www.sots.ct.gov>). You can also call us toll free at 1-800-540-3764. We are available to answer any questions you have about exercising your right to vote.

Sincerely,

Denise Merrill
Secretary of the State



Office of the Secretary of the State
State of Connecticut
P.O. Box 150470, Hartford, CT 06115-0470

Denise W. Merrill
Secretary of the State
James F. Spallone
Deputy Secretary of the State

October 2012

FIRST NAME LAST NAME
ADDRESS
CITY, CT ZIP

Dear FIRST NAME LAST NAME,

This letter is to remind you that a General Election will be held on Tuesday, November 6th, 2012. Polls will be open from 6 AM to 8 PM on Election Day.

Our records show that as of August 22nd, 2012 you were **not** currently registered to vote. According to our records, **you are eligible to register and vote.**

Voting is a right and responsibility. I want to remind you to exercise your right to vote this November. The right to vote is an important American tradition. The whole point of democracy is that citizens are active participants in government and democracy functions best when everyone takes part in the voting process. This November, remember your rights and responsibilities as a citizen.

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According to the current election rules, once you have successfully registered, you will not have to explain why you were previously unregistered when you show up to vote on Election Day. Election officials at the polling place will also not ask you any questions about your past. You will be treated with the same respect due to all of those who vote in Connecticut's elections.

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Sincerely,

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Secretary of the State