

## **A State Constitutional Resource for Voting Rights and Gerrymander Reform**

By Robert Millman

508 Lindsay Ave.

Glenville, NY, 12302

Email - [lineinthestreet@gmail.com](mailto:lineinthestreet@gmail.com)

Tel – 518-605-4121

The following pages are a state-by-state enumeration of the explicit, individual citizen right to vote as expressed in all 50 state constitutions; and the equal protection of citizen rights also enumerated in state constitutions. My purpose is to establish a baseline resource of voting rights, and a justice narrative to champion gerrymander reform, because the explicit, citizen right to vote is only found in state constitutions. There is no equivalent language in the United States Constitution, or federal law.

Both our federal and state constitutions contain a citizen “Bill of Rights” to protect individual citizens from overreach or undue influence by governmental authorities. But only state constitutions contain an explicit, individual right of citizens to vote. This disconnect between state and federal voting rights prevents federal oversight in matters of partisan gerrymandering.

The closest we get to a federal right to vote is the now gutted Voting Rights Act of 1965. The VRA was created as a federal mechanism to challenge voter discrimination based on race, language, or country of origin, but the 1965 Voting Rights Act never addressed partisan discrimination, or conferred an individual right to vote. And in “Rucho v. Common Cause” (2019) SCOTUS simply ignored partisan vote suppression by saying it was a state issue, and beyond the scope of federal law.

My effort here is to create a tool, and more importantly, a justice narrative for gerrymander reform. Partisan gerrymandering, unlike other forms of vote suppression, has no fiction of equal treatment to hide behind. Legislators choosing their voters based on partisan affiliation, by definition, is unequal treatment of those voters. And at present, the only tools to challenge partisan gerrymandering are state constitutional voting rights. State constitutions enumerate an explicit citizen right to vote, protected by a state “Bill of Rights” in all 50 states.

To illustrate the corrosive nature of partisan gerrymandering, and why it violates state constitutional voting rights I also offer the following link to my documentary film, “Line in the Street” which is about partisan gerrymandering, state constitutional voting rights, and a landmark win for gerrymander reform.

30 minute film available at no charge on YouTube - <https://youtu.be/HO3de7d-PXU>

My film, and the following documentation of state constitutional voting rights is available for any League of Women Voters chapter to use, in whole, or in part.

Sincerely,

Robert Millman – March 8, 2023

## 1 of 50 – Alabama Voting Rights

### Alabama Constitution,

"a citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years . . . shall have the right to vote in the county of his or her residence."

"all men are equally free and independent . . . with certain inalienable rights"

"all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority"

"The privilege of suffrage shall be protected . . . prohibiting . . . all undue influences from power . . . or other improper conduct."

Alabama State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Alabama\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Alabama_Constitution)

Article VIII: Suffrage and Election

Section 177

"Only a **citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years** and has resided in this state and in a county thereof for the time provided by law, if registered as provided by law, **shall have the right to vote in the county of his or her residence**. The Legislature may prescribe reasonable and nondiscriminatory requirements as prerequisites to registration for voting. The Legislature shall, by statute, prescribe a procedure by which **eligible citizens can register to vote**."

Article I: Declaration of Rights

Section 1

**That all men are equally free and independent**; that they are endowed by their Creator **with certain inalienable rights**; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

"That **all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority**, and instituted for their benefit; and that, therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to change their form of government in such manner as they may deem expedient."

Section 33

"**The privilege of suffrage shall be protected by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting**, under adequate penalties, **all undue influences from power**, bribery, tumult, or other improper conduct."

*Comment - The Alabama Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 2 of 50 – Alaska Voting Rights

### Alaska Constitution,

"Every citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen years of age, who meets registration residency requirements . . . is qualified to vote under this article "

"all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law"

"The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not impair or deny others retained by the people"

Alaska State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_Constitution)

Article V: Suffrage and Elections

Section 1

**"Every citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen years of age, who meets registration residency requirements** which may be prescribed by law, and who **is qualified to vote under this article**, may vote in any state or local election. A voter shall have been, immediately preceding the election, a thirty day resident of the election district in which he seeks to vote, except that for purposes of voting for President and Vice President of the United States other residency requirements may be prescribed by law. Additional voting qualifications may be prescribed by law for bond issue elections of political subdivisions."

Article I: Declaration of Rights

Section 1

"This constitution is dedicated to the principles that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the rewards of their own industry; that **all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law**; and that all persons have corresponding obligations to the people and to the State."

Article I: Declaration of Rights

Section 21

**"The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not impair or deny others retained by the people."**

*Comment - The Alaska Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

### 3 of 50 – Arizona Voting Rights

#### Arizona Constitution,

" to vote at any general election . . . be a citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years or over, and shall have resided in the state"

"All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage."

"The enumeration in this [state] Constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny others retained by the people."

Arizona State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Arizona\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Arizona_Constitution)

#### Article VII: Suffrage and Elections

##### Section 2

A. No person shall be entitled **to vote at any general election**, or for any office that now is, or hereafter may be, elective by the people, or upon any question which may be submitted to a vote of the people, unless such person **be a citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years or over, and shall have resided in the state** for the period of time preceding such election as prescribed by law, provided that qualifications for voters at a general election for the purpose of electing presidential electors shall be as prescribed by law. The word "citizen" shall include persons of the male and female sex.

B. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the state, or any political division or municipality thereof, on account of sex, and the right to register, to vote and to hold office under any law now in effect, or which may hereafter be enacted, is hereby extended to, and conferred upon males and females alike.

#### Article II: Declaration of Rights

##### Section 21

**"All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage."**

#### Article II: Declaration of Rights

##### Section 33

**"The enumeration in this [state] Constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny others retained by the people."**

*Comment - The Arizona Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 4 of 50 – Arkansas Voting Rights

### Arkansas Constitution,

"Except as otherwise provided by this [state] Constitution, any person may vote in an election"

"Elections shall be free and equal. No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage"

"The equality of all persons before the law is recognized, and shall ever remain inviolate"

Arkansas State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Arkansas\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Arkansas_Constitution)

Article 3: Franchise and Elections

Section 1

**"(a) Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, any person may vote in an election in this state who is:**

- (1) A citizen of the United States;
- (2) A resident of the State of Arkansas;
- (3) At least eighteen (18) years of age; and
- (4) Lawfully registered to vote in the election.

Article 3: Franchise and Elections

Section 2

**"Elections shall be free and equal. No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage;** nor shall any law be enacted whereby such right shall be impaired or forfeited, except for the commission of a felony, upon lawful conviction thereof. "

Article 2: Delegation of Rights

Section 3

**"The equality of all persons before the law is recognized, and shall ever remain inviolate;** nor shall any citizen ever be deprived of any right, privilege or immunity; nor exempted from any burden or duty, on account of race, color or previous condition."

*Comment - The Arkansas Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 5 of 50 – California Voting Rights

### California Constitution.

"A United States citizen 18 years of age and resident in this State may vote"

"The Legislature shall prohibit improper practices that affect elections"

"A person may not be deprived . . . equal protection of the laws "

California State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/California\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/California_Constitution)

Article II: Voting, Initiative and Referendum

Section 2

**"(a) A United States citizen 18 years of age and resident in this State may vote.**

(b) An elector disqualified from voting while serving a state or federal prison term, as described in Section 4, shall have their right to vote restored upon the completion of their prison term.

Article II: Voting, Initiative and Referendum"

Section 4

**"The Legislature shall prohibit improper practices that affect elections** and shall provide for the disqualification of electors while mentally incompetent or serving a state or federal prison term for the conviction of a felony"

Article I: Declaration of Rights

Section 7

**"(a) A person may not be deprived** of life, liberty, or property without due process of law **or denied equal protection of the laws**; provided, that nothing contained herein or elsewhere in this Constitution imposes upon the State of California or any public entity, board, or official any obligations or responsibilities which exceed those imposed by the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution with respect to the use of pupil school assignment or pupil transportation. In enforcing this subdivision or any other provision of this Constitution, no court of this State may impose upon the State of California or any public entity, board, or official any obligation or responsibility with respect to the use of pupil school assignment or pupil transportation, . . ."

*Comment - The California Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 6 of 50 – Colorado Voting Rights

### Colorado Constitution,

" Only a citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years. . . and has been duly registered as a voter . . . shall be qualified to vote at all elections."

"All political power is vested in and derived from the people . . . for the good of the whole."

"All elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage."

justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay."

Colorado State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Colorado\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Colorado_Constitution)

### Article VII – Suffrage and Election

Only a **citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years**, has resided in this state for such time as may be prescribed by law, **and has been duly registered as a voter** if required by law **shall be qualified to vote at all elections**.

### Article II: Bill of Rights

#### Section 1

**"All political power is vested in and derived from the people**; all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely **for the good of the whole"**.

### Article II: Bill of Rights

#### Section 5

**"All elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage."**

### Article II: Bill of Rights

#### Section 6

"Courts of justice shall be open to every person, and a speedy remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character; and right and **justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay."**

*Comment - The Colorado Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 7 of 50 – Connecticut Voting Rights

### Connecticut Constitution,

" Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of [eighteen] years. . . shall . . . be prescribed by law, be an elector [voter]."

"All men . . . are equal in rights "

"No person shall be denied the equal protection of the law "

Connecticut State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Connecticut\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Connecticut_Constitution)

Article VI: Qualification of Electors

Section 1

**"Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of [eighteen] twenty-one years**, who has resided in the town in which he offers himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector at least six months next preceding the time he so offers himself, who is able to read in the English language any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of the state, and who sustains a good moral character, **shall**, on his taking such oath as may **be prescribed by law, be an elector."**

Article I: Declaration of Rights

Section 1

**All men** when they form a social compact, **are equal in rights**; and no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.

Article I: Declaration of Rights

Section 20

**No person shall be denied the equal protection of the law** nor be subjected to segregation or discrimination in the exercise or enjoyment of his or her civil or political rights because of religion, race, color, ancestry, national origin, sex or physical or mental disability.

*Comment - The Connecticut Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*



## 8 of 50 – Delaware Voting Rights

### Delaware Constitution,

"Every citizen . . . who shall have been a resident thereof . . . shall be entitled to vote . . . shall have the right to vote "

"All elections shall be free and equal."

Delaware State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Delaware Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Delaware_Constitution)

### Article V: Elections

#### Section 2

**Every citizen of this State** of the age of twenty-one years **who shall have been a resident thereof** one year next preceding an election, and for the last three months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the hundred or election district in which he or she may offer to vote, and in which he or she shall have been duly registered as hereinafter provided for, **shall be entitled to vote** at such election in the hundred or election district of which he or she shall at the time be a resident, and in which he or she shall be registered, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people; provided, however, that no person who shall attain the age of twenty-one years after the first day of January in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred, or after that date shall become a citizen of the United States, **shall have the right to vote** unless he or she shall be able to read this Constitution in the English language and write his or her name; but these requirements shall not apply to any person who by reason of physical disability shall be unable to comply therewith; and provided also, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered as acquiring a residence in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no person adjudged mentally incompetent or person convicted of a crime deemed by law felony, or incapacitated under the provisions of this Constitution from voting, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and the General Assembly may impose the forfeiture of the right of suffrage as a punishment for crime. . . "

### Article I: Bill of Rights

#### Section 3

"All elections shall be free and equal."

*Comment - The Delaware Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 9/50 – Florida Voting Rights

### Florida Constitution,

"a citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen years of age and who is a permanent resident of the state, if registered as provided by law, shall be an elector [voter] of the county where registered."

All political power is inherent in the people. The enunciation herein of certain [legislative] rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to deny or impair others [voting rights rights] retained by the people.

"All natural persons . . . are equal before the law"

### Florida State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Florida\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Florida_Constitution)

#### Article VI: Suffrage and Elections

##### Section 2

**"Only a citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen years of age and who is a permanent resident of the state, if registered as provided by law, shall be an elector [voter] of the county where registered."**

#### Article I: Declaration of Rights

##### Section 1

**All political power is inherent in the people. The enunciation herein of certain [legislative] rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to deny or impair others [voting rights rights] retained by the people.**

#### Article I: Declaration of Rights

##### Section 2

**"All natural persons, female and male alike, are equal before the law** and have inalienable rights, among which are the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, to pursue happiness, to be rewarded for industry, and to acquire, possess and protect property. No person shall be deprived of any right because of race, religion, national origin, or physical disability"

*Comment - The Florida Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 10/50 – Georgia Voting Rights

### Georgia Constitution,

"Every person who is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Georgia . . . and who meets minimum residency requirements as provided by law shall be entitled to vote at any election"

"No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws"

"The enumeration of rights herein contained as a part of this [state] Constitution shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny to the people any inherent [voting] rights"

### Georgia State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Georgia\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Georgia_Constitution)

#### Article II: Voting and Elections, Paragraph II

**"Every person who is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Georgia** as defined by law, who is at least 18 years of age and not disenfranchised by this article, **and who meets minimum residency requirements as provided by law shall be entitled to vote at any election** by the people. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of electors"

#### Article I

##### Paragraph II

"Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete. **No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws.**"

#### Article 1

##### Paragraph XXIX

The enumeration of rights herein contained as a part of **this [state] Constitution shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny to the people any inherent [voting] rights** which they may have hitherto enjoyed

*Comment - The Georgia Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 11 of 50 – Hawaii Voting Rights

### Hawaii Constitution,

“Every citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of eighteen years . . . and be a voter registered as provided by law, shall be qualified to vote in any state or local election”

“All political power of this State is inherent in the people”

“The enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.”

### Hawaii State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Hawaii\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Hawaii_Constitution)

#### Article II: Suffrage and Elections

##### Section 1

**“Every citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of eighteen years, have been a resident of this State not less than one year next preceding the election and be a voter registered as provided by law, shall be qualified to vote in any state or local election.”**

#### Article I: Bill of Rights

##### Section 1

**“All political power of this State is inherent in the people and the responsibility for the exercise thereof rests with the people. All government is founded on this authority.”**

#### Article I: Bill of Rights

##### Section 22

**“The enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people. “**

*Comment - The Hawaii Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 12/50 – Idaho Voting Rights

### Idaho Constitution,

“Every male or female citizen of the United States, eighteen years old . . . if registered as provided by law, is a qualified elector [voter]”

" All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit”

“No power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere with or prevent the free and lawful exercise of the right of suffrage.”

Idaho State Constitutional Voting Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Idaho\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Idaho_Constitution)

Article VI: Suffrage and Elections, Section 2

“**Every male or female citizen of the United States, eighteen years old**, who has resided in this state, and in the county where [where] he or she offers to vote for the period of time provided by law, **if registered as provided by law, is a qualified elector [voter]**”

Article I: Declaration of Rights

Section 2

**All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit**, and they have the right to alter, reform or abolish the same whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the legislature.

Article I: Declaration of Rights

Section 19

“**No power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere with or prevent the free and lawful exercise of the right of suffrage.**”

*Comment - The Idaho Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 13 of 50 – Illinois Voting Rights

### Illinois Constitution,

" Every United States citizen who has attained the age of 18 . . . who has been a permanent resident of this State . . . shall have the right to vote"

"governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"No person shall be deprived . . . nor be denied the equal protection of the laws"

### Illinois State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Illinois\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Illinois_Constitution)

#### Article III: Suffrage and Elections

**"Every United States citizen who has attained the age of 18** or any other voting age required by the United States for voting in State elections and **who has been a permanent resident of this State** for at least 30 days next preceding any election **shall have the right to vote** at such election. The General Assembly by law may establish registration requirements and require permanent residence in an election district not to exceed thirty days prior to an election. The General Assembly by law may establish shorter residence requirements for voting for President and Vice-President of the United States."

#### Article I: Bill of Rights

##### Section 1

All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, **governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.**"

#### Article I: Bill of Rights

##### Section 2

**"No person shall be deprived** of life, liberty or property without due process of law **nor be denied the equal protection of the laws.**"

*Comment - The Illinois Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 14 of 50 – Indiana Voting Rights

### Indiana Constitution,

“All elections shall be free and equal”

“A citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen (18) years of age and who has been a resident . . . may vote in that precinct at the election”

“WE DECLARE, That all people are created equal”

“The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.”

### Indiana State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Indiana\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Indiana_Constitution)

#### Article 2: Suffrage and Elections, Section 1

“All elections shall be free and equal”

#### Article 2: Suffrage and Elections, Section 2

(a) **A citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen (18) years of age and who has been a resident** of a precinct thirty (30) days immediately preceding an **election may vote in that precinct at the election.**

(b) A citizen may not be disenfranchised under subsection (a), if the citizen is entitled to vote in a precinct under subsection (c) or federal law.

(c) The General Assembly may provide that a citizen who ceases to be a resident of a precinct before an election may vote in a precinct where the citizen previously resided if, on the date of the election, the citizen's name appears on the registration rolls for the precinct.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Article 1: Bill of Rights, Section 1

“**WE DECLARE, That all people are created equal**; that they are endowed by their CREATOR with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the people; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well-being. For the advancement of these ends, the people have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government”

#### Article 1: Bill of Rights, Section 23

“**The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.**”

*Comment - The Indiana Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 15 of 50 – Iowa Voting Rights

### Iowa Constitution,

“Every citizen . . . who shall have been a resident of this state . . . shall be entitled to vote at all elections”

“All political power is inherent in the people.”

“All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the general assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.”

“This enumeration of rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair or deny others [voting rights], retained by the people.”

### Iowa State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Iowa\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Iowa_Constitution)

#### Article II: Rights of Suffrage, Section 1

“**Every citizen of the United States** of the age of twenty-one years, **who shall have been a resident of this state** for such period of time as shall be provided by law and of the county in which he claims his vote for such period of time as shall be provided by law, **shall be entitled to vote at all elections** which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law. The general assembly may provide by law for different periods of residence in order to vote for various officers or in order to vote in various elections. The required periods of residence shall not exceed six months in this state and sixty days in the county.”

#### Article 1: Bill of Rights, Section 2

“**All political power is inherent in the people.** Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it”

#### Article 1: Bill of Rights, Section 6

**All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the general assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.**

#### Article 1: Bill of Rights, Section 25

“**This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.**”

*Comment - The Iowa Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*



## 16 of 20 – Kansas Voting Rights

### **Kansas Constitution,**

" Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years and who resides in the voting area in which he or she seeks to vote shall be deemed a qualified elector [voter]."

" All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit."

Kansas State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Kansas\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Kansas_Constitution)

Article 5: Suffrage, Section 1

**"Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years and who resides in the voting area in which he or she seeks to vote shall be deemed a qualified elector [voter].** Laws of this state relating to voting for presidential electors and candidates for the office of president and vice-president of the United States shall comply with the laws of the United States relating thereto. A citizen of the United States, who is otherwise qualified to vote in Kansas for presidential electors and candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States may vote for such officers either in person or by absentee ballot notwithstanding the fact that such person may have become a nonresident of this state if his or her removal from this state occurs during a period in accordance with federal law next preceding such election. A person who is otherwise a qualified elector may vote in the voting area of his or her former residence either in person or by absentee ballot notwithstanding the fact that such person may have become a nonresident of such voting area during a period prescribed by law next preceding the election at which he or she seeks to vote, if his new residence is in another voting area in the state of Kansas"

Bill of Rights, Kansas Constitution, Section 2

**"All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit.** No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the legislature, which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency."

*Comment - The Kansas Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 17 of 50 - Kentucky Voting Rights

### Kentucky Constitution,

" Every citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years who has resided in the state one year, and in the county six months. . . shall be a voter in said precinct "

"All elections shall be free and equal."

"To guard against transgression [of citizen rights] . . . every thing in this Bill of Rights . . . shall forever remain inviolate; and all laws contrary thereto, or contrary to this Constitution, shall be void."

Kentucky State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_Constitution)

Section 145: Suffrage and Elections

**"Every citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years who has resided in the state one year, and in the county six months,** and the precinct in which he offers to vote sixty days next preceding the election, **shall be a voter in said precinct** and not elsewhere but the following persons are excepted and shall not have the right to vote.

Section 1: Bill of Rights

Section 6

**"All elections shall be free and equal."**

Section 1: Bill of Rights

Section 26

**"To guard against transgression** of the high powers which we have delegated, We Declare that **every thing in this Bill of Rights** is excepted out of the general powers of government, and **shall forever remain inviolate; and all laws contrary thereto, or contrary to this Constitution, shall be void."**

*Comment - The Kentucky Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 18 of 50 – Louisiana Voting Rights

### Louisiana Constitution,

" Every citizen of the state, upon reaching eighteen years of age, shall have the right to register and vote "

"All government, of right, originates with the people . . . and is instituted to protect the rights of the individual . . . Its only legitimate ends are to secure justice for all"

"No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. No law shall discriminate against a person because of race . . . or political ideas or affiliations."

### Louisiana State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Louisiana\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Louisiana_Constitution)

#### Article 1: Declaration of Rights, Section 10: Right to Vote

A) Right to Vote. **Every citizen of the state, upon reaching eighteen years of age, shall have the right to register and vote**, except that this right may be suspended while a person is interdicted and judicially declared mentally incompetent or is under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony. (B) Disqualification. The following persons shall not be permitted to qualify as a candidate for elective public office or take public elective office or appointment of honor, trust, or profit in this state:

#### Article I: Declaration of Rights

##### Section 1

**"All government, of right, originates with the people**, is founded on their will alone, **and is instituted to protect the rights of the individual** and for the good of the whole. **Its only legitimate ends are to secure justice for all**, preserve peace, protect the rights, and promote the happiness and general welfare of the people. The rights enumerated in this Article are inalienable by the state and shall be preserved inviolate by the state."

#### Article I: Declaration of Rights

##### Section 3

**"No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. No law shall discriminate against a person because of race** or religious ideas, beliefs, or affiliations. No law shall arbitrarily, capriciously, or unreasonably discriminate against a person because of birth, age, sex, culture, physical condition, **or political ideas or affiliations**. Slavery and involuntary servitude are prohibited, except in the latter case as punishment for crime."

*Comment - The Louisiana Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 19 of 50 – Maine Voting Rights

### Maine Constitution,

" Every citizen of the United States of the age of 18 years and upwards. . . , shall be an elector [voter] for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in the city, town or plantation where his or her residence has been established"

"All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are . . . instituted for their benefit; they have therefore an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same "

"No person shall be deprived . . . nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be denied the enjoyment of that person's civil rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof"

Maine State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Maine\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Maine_Constitution)

Article II: Electors, Section 1

**"Every citizen of the United States of the age of 18 years and upwards**, excepting persons under guardianship for reasons of mental illness, having his or her residence established in this State, **shall be an elector for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in the city, town or plantation where his or her residence has been established**, if he or she continues to reside in this State; and the elections shall be by written ballot. But persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, or this State, shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barrack or military place, in any city, town or plantation . . . "

Article 1: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

**"All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; they have therefore an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same**, when their safety and happiness require it.

Article 1: Declaration of Rights, Section 6A

**No person shall be deprived** of life, liberty or property without due process of law, **nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be denied the enjoyment of that person's civil rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof."**

*Comment - The Maine Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 20 of 50 – Maryland Voting Rights

### **Maryland Constitution,**

“every citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or upwards, who is a resident of the State as of the time for the closing of registration . . . , shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which the citizen resides at all elections “

That all Government of right originates from the People, . . . instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their Form of Government”

“This enumeration of Rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to impair or deny others [voting rights] retained by the People”

Maryland State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Maryland\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Maryland_Constitution)

Article I: Elective Franchise, Section 1

“All elections shall be by ballot. Except as provided in Section 2A or Section 3 of this article, **every citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or upwards, who is a resident of the State as of the time for the closing of registration next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which the citizen resides at all elections** to be held in this State. A person once entitled to vote in any election district, shall be entitled to vote there until the person shall have acquired a residence in another election district or ward in this State.”

Declaration of Rights, Maryland Constitution, Article 1

“**That all Government of right originates from the People**, is founded in compact only, and **instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their Form of Government** in such manner as they may deem expedient.”

Declaration of Rights, Maryland Constitution, Article 45

“**This enumeration of Rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to impair or deny others [voting rights] retained by the People”**

*Comment - The Maryland Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 21 of 50 – Massachusetts Voting Rights

### Massachusetts Law, and Massachusetts Constitution

"Every citizen eighteen years of age or older . . . may have his name entered on the list of voters in such city or town, and may vote therein"

"All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights "

"All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employment"

Massachusetts General Laws / Part 1 / Title VIII / Chapter 51 / Section 1

<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleVIII/Chapter51/Section1>

**"Every citizen eighteen years of age or older**, not being a person under guardianship or incarcerated in a correctional facility due to a felony conviction, and not being temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections, who is a resident in the city or town where he claims the right to vote at the time he registers, and who has complied with the requirements of this chapter, **may have his name entered on the list of voters in such city or town, and may vote therein** in any such election, or except insofar as restricted in any town in which a representative town meeting form of government has been established, . . . "

Massachusetts State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts_Constitution)

Part the First: Declaration of the Rights, Article I

**"All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights**; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness."

[https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts_Constitution)

Part the First: Declaration of the Rights, Article IX

**"All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employment"**

*Comment - The Massachusetts Constitution, and Massachusetts law enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 22 of 50 – Michigan Voting Rights

### Michigan Constitution,

" Every citizen of the United States . . . who has resided in this state six months, and who meets the requirements . . . , shall be an elector [voter] and qualified to vote in any election"

"All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection."

"No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws"

Michigan State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Michigan\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Michigan_Constitution)

Article II: Elections, Section 1

**Every citizen of the United States** who has attained the age of 21 years, **who has resided in this state six months, and who meets the requirements** of local residence provided by law, **shall be an elector and qualified to vote in any election** except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The legislature shall define residence for voting purposes

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

**All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection"**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

**"No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws;** nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of his civil or political rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of religion, race, color or national origin. The legislature shall implement this section by appropriate legislation"

*Comment - The Michigan Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 23 of 50 – Minnesota Voting Rights

### Minnesota Constitution,

“Every person 18 years of age or more who has been a citizen of the United States for three months and who has resided in the precinct for 30 days next preceding an election shall be entitled to vote in that precinct”

“Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people . . . with the right to alter, modify or reform government whenever required by the public good”

“The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not deny or impair others retained by and inherent in the people.”

Minnesota State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Minnesota\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Minnesota_Constitution)

Article VII: Elective Franchise, Section 1

**“Every person 18 years of age or more who has been a citizen of the United States for three months and who has resided in the precinct for 30 days next preceding an election shall be entitled to vote in that precinct.** The place of voting by one otherwise qualified who has changed his residence within 30 days preceding the election shall be prescribed by law. The following persons shall not be entitled or permitted to vote at any election in this state: A person not meeting the above requirements; a person who has been convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights; a person under guardianship, or a person who is insane or not mentally competent.”

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 1

**“Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform government whenever required by the public good.”**

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 16

**“The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not deny or impair others retained by and inherent in the people.** The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any religious or ecclesiastical ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship . . .”

*Comment - The Minnesota Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*



## 23 of 50 – Mississippi Voting Rights

### Mississippi Constitution,

“Every inhabitant of this state . . . who is a citizen of the United States of America, eighteen (18) years old and upward, who has been a resident of this state for one (1) year . . . is declared to be a qualified elector [voter]”

“The people of this state have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof”

“The enumeration of [voting] rights in this constitution shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny and impair others [voting rights] retained by, and inherent in, the people”

Mississippi State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Mississippi\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Mississippi_Constitution)

Article XII: Franchise, Section 240

**Every inhabitant of this state**, except idiots and insane persons, **who is a citizen of the United States of America, eighteen (18) years old and upward, who has been a resident of this state for one (1) year**, and for one (1) year in the county in which he offers to vote, and for six (6) months in the election precinct or in the incorporated city or town in which he offers to vote, and who is duly registered as provided in this article, and who has never been convicted of murder, rape, bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretense, perjury, forgery, embezzlement or bigamy, **is declared to be a qualified elector**, except that he shall be qualified to vote for President and Vice President of the United States if he meets the requirements established by Congress.”

Article III: Bill of Rights

Section 6

**The people of this state have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they deem it necessary** to their safety and happiness; provided, such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States

Article III: Bill of Rights, Section 32

**The enumeration of [voting] rights in this constitution shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny and impair others [voting rights] retained by, and inherent in, the people**

*Comment - The Mississippi Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 25 of 50 – Missouri Voting Rights

### Missouri Constitution,

“All citizens of the United States . . . over the age of eighteen who are residents of this state . . . are entitled to vote at all elections by the people” |

“that all persons are created equal and are entitled to equal rights and opportunity under the law . . . that when government does not confer this security, it fails in its chief design.”

“That all elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage”

Missouri State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Missouri\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Missouri_Constitution)

Article VIII: Suffrage and Elections, Section 2

**All citizens of the United States**, including occupants of soldiers’ and sailors’ homes, **over the age of eighteen who are residents of this state** and of the political subdivision in which they offer to vote **are entitled to vote at all elections by the people**, if the election is one for which registration is required if they are registered within the time prescribed by law, or if the election is one for which registration is not required, if they have been residents of the political subdivision in which they offer to vote for thirty days next preceding the election for which they offer to vote: Provided however, no person who has a guardian of his or her estate or person by reason of mental incapacity, appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction and no person who is involuntarily confined in a mental institution pursuant to an adjudication of a court of competent jurisdiction shall be entitled to vote, and persons convicted of felony, or crime connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage may be excluded by law from voting.

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 2

**That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people**; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; **that all persons are created equal and are entitled to equal rights and opportunity under the law**; that to give security to these things is the principal office of government, and **that when government does not confer this security, it fails in its chief design.**

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 25

**“That all elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage”**

*Comment - The Missouri Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 26 of 50 – Montana Voting Rights

### Montana Constitution,

“Any citizen of the United States 18 years of age or older who meets the registration and residence requirements provided by law is a qualified elector [voter]”

“The people have the exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state. They may alter . . . government whenever they deem it necessary”

“All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”

“The enumeration in this constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.”

### Montana State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Montana\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Montana_Constitution)

#### Article VIII: Suffrage and Elections

“**Any citizen of the United States 18 years of age or older who meets the registration and residence requirements provided by law is a qualified elector [voter]** unless he is serving a sentence for a felony in a penal institution or is of unsound mind, as determined by a court.”

#### Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 2

“**The people have the exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state. They may alter or abolish the constitution and form of government whenever they deem it necessary.**”

#### Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 13

“**All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.**”

#### Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 34

“**The enumeration in this constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.**”

*Comment - The Montana Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 27 of 50 – Nebraska Voting Rights

### Nebraska Constitution,

“Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years. . . shall . . . be an elector [voter] for the calendar year in which such citizen has attained the age of eighteen years and for all succeeding calendar years.”

“No person shall be deprived . . . nor be denied equal protection of the laws. “

“All elections shall be free; and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise.”

“This enumeration of [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair or deny others, retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated, remain with the people.”

Nebraska State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Nebraska Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Nebraska_Constitution)

Article VI: Suffrage, Section 1

“**Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years** on or before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and has resided within the state and the county and voting precinct for the terms provided by law **shall**, except as provided in section 2 of this article, **be an elector [voter] for the calendar year in which such citizen has attained the age of eighteen years and for all succeeding calendar years.**”

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 3

“**No person shall be deprived** of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, **nor be denied equal protection of the laws.**“

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 23

“**All elections shall be free; and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise.**”

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 26

“**This enumeration of [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair or deny others, [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated, remain with the people.**”

*Comment - The Nebraska Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 28 of 50 Nevada Voting Rights

### Nevada Constitution,

“All citizens of the United States . . . resided in the state six month . . . shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now or hereafter may be elected by the people”

“All men are by Nature free and equal and have certain inalienable rights”

“All political power is inherent in the people . . . they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it “

“This enumeration of [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair or deny others [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people”

### Nevada State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Nevada\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Nevada_Constitution)

#### Article II: Right of Suffrage, Section 1

“**All citizens of the United States** (not laboring under the disabilities named in this constitution) of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall have actually, and not constructively, **resided in the state six months**, and in the district or county thirty days next preceding any election, **shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now or hereafter may be elected by the people**, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at such election; provided . . .”

#### Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

“**All men are by Nature free and equal and have certain inalienable rights** among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; Acquiring, Possessing and Protecting property and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.”

#### Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

**All political power is inherent in the people**[.] Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people; and **they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it. . . .**”

#### Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 20

“**This enumeration of [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair or deny others [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people**”

*Comment - The Nevada Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 29 of 50 – New Hampshire Voting Rights

### New Hampshire Constitution,

“All elections are to be free, and every inhabitant of the state of 18 years of age and upwards shall have an equal right to vote in any election. Every person shall be considered an inhabitant for the purposes of voting in the town, ward, or unincorporated place where he has his domicile”

“All men are born equally free and independent; therefore, all government of right originates from the people.”

“An individual's right to live free from governmental intrusion in private or personal information is natural, essential, and inherent.”

New Hampshire State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/New\\_Hampshire\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Hampshire_Constitution)

Part I: Bill of Rights, Article 11

**All elections are to be free, and every inhabitant of the state of 18 years of age and upwards shall have an equal right to vote in any election. Every person shall be considered an inhabitant for the purposes of voting in the town, ward, or unincorporated place where he has his domicile.** No person shall have the right to vote under the constitution of this state who has been convicted of treason, bribery or any willful violation of the election laws . . .”

Part I: Bill of Rights, Article 1

**All men are born equally free and independent; therefore, all government of right originates from the people,** is founded in consent, and instituted for the general good.

Part I: Bill of Rights, Article 2-b

**An individual's right to live free from governmental intrusion in private or personal information is natural, essential, and inherent.**

*Comment - The New Hampshire Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states.*

*Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 30 of 50 – New Jersey Voting Rights

### **New Jersey Constitution,**

“Every citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years, who shall have been a resident of this State and of the county in which he claims his vote . . . shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people,”

“All political power is inherent in the people . . . , and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same”

“This enumeration of [voting] rights and privileges shall not be construed [by legislators]to impair or deny others retained by the people.”

New Jersey State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/New\\_Jersey\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Jersey_Constitution)

Article II: Elections and Suffrage, Section 1, Paragraph 3

“3. (a) **Every citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years, who shall have been a resident of this State and of the county in which he claims his vote 30 days, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people,**”

Article I: Rights and Privileges, Article 1, Paragraph 2. a

“**All political power is inherent in the people.** Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, **and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same,** whenever the public good may require it.”

Article I: Rights and Privileges, Article 1, Paragraph 21

“**This enumeration of [voting] rights and privileges shall not be construed [by state legislators]to impair or deny others [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people.**”

*Comment - The New Jersey Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 31 of 50 – New Mexico Voting Rights

### **New Mexico Constitution,**

“Every person who is a qualified elector [voter] pursuant to the [New Mexico] constitution and laws of the United States and a citizen thereof shall be qualified to vote in all elections in New Mexico”

“All persons are born equally free, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights”

“All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”

“The enumeration in this constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny, impair or disparage others [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people.”

New Mexico Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/New\\_Mexico\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Mexico_Constitution)

Article VII: Elective Franchise, Section 1

**Every person who is a qualified elector [voter] pursuant to the [New Mexico] constitution and laws of the United States and a citizen thereof shall be qualified to vote in all elections in New Mexico,** subject to residency and registration requirements provided by law, except as restricted by statute . . .”

Article II: Bill of Rights, Section 4

**All persons are born equally free, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights,** among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining safety and happiness.

Article II: Bill of Rights, Section 8

**“All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”**

Article II: Bill of Rights, Section 23

**“The enumeration in this constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to deny, impair or disparage others retained by the people.”**

*Comment - The New Mexico Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*



## 32 of 50 – New York Voting Rights

### New York Constitution,

“Every citizen shall be entitled to vote at every election for all officers elected by the people and . . . that such citizen is eighteen years of age or over and shall have been a resident of this state, and of the county, city, or village for thirty days next preceding an election”

“No member of this state shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof”

“No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws of this state”

### New York State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/New\\_York\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/New_York_Constitution)

#### Article II: Suffrage, Section 1

**“Every citizen shall be entitled to vote at every election for all officers elected by the people and upon all questions submitted to the vote of the people provided that such citizen is eighteen years of age or over and shall have been a resident of this state, and of the county, city, or village for thirty days next preceding an election.”**

#### Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 1

**“No member of this state shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof,** unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his or her peers, except that the legislature may provide that there shall be no primary election held to nominate candidates for public office or to elect persons to party positions for any political party or parties in any unit of representation of the state from which such candidates or persons are nominated or elected whenever there is no contest or contests for such nominations or election as may be prescribed by general law.”

#### Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 11

**“No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws of this state** or any subdivision thereof. No person shall, because of race, color, creed or religion, be subjected to any discrimination in his or her civil rights by any other person or by any firm, corporation, or institution, or by the state or any agency or subdivision of the state.”

*Comment - The New York Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 33 of 50 – North Carolina Voting Rights

### North Carolina Constitution,

“Every person born in the United States . . . who has been naturalized, 18 years of age . . . shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State”

“We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal”

“The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government”

“The enumeration of [voting] rights in this Article shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair or deny others [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people”

North Carolina State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/North\\_Carolina\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/North_Carolina_Constitution)

Article VI: Suffrage and Eligibility to Office, Section 1

**Every person born in the United States and every person who has been naturalized, 18 years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State,** except as herein otherwise provided.

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

**We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal;** that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

**All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government** of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 3

**The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government** and police thereof, and of altering or abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right shall be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 36

**“The enumeration of [voting] rights in this Article shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair or deny others [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people.”**

*Comment - The North Carolina Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states.*

*Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 34 of 50 – North Dakota Voting Rights

### North Dakota Constitution,

“a citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of eighteen years and who is a North Dakota resident, shall be a qualified elector [voter].”

“The legislative assembly shall provide by law for secrecy in voting, for absentee voting, for administration of elections and for the nomination of candidates.”

“All individuals are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inalienable rights . . . which shall not be infringed”

“All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.”

North Dakota State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/North\\_Dakota\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/North_Dakota_Constitution)

Article II: Elective Franchise, Section 1

**“Only a citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of eighteen years and who is a North Dakota resident, shall be a qualified elector [voter].** When an elector moves within the state, he shall be entitled to vote in the precinct from which he moves until he establishes voting residence in another precinct. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the determination of residence for voting eligibility, other than physical presence. No elector shall lose his residency for voting eligibility solely by reason of his absence from the state.

**The legislative assembly shall provide by law for secrecy in voting, for absentee voting, for administration of elections and for the nomination of candidates.”**

Article I: declaration of Rights, Section 1

**“All individuals are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inalienable rights,** among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation; pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness; and to keep and bear arms for the defense of their person, family, property, and the state, and for lawful hunting, recreational, and other lawful purposes, **which shall not be infringed.”**

Article I: declaration of Rights, Section 22

**“All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.”**

*Comment - The North Dakota Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 35 of 50 – Ohio Voting Rights

### Ohio Constitution,

“a citizen of the United States, of the age of eighteen years, who has been a resident of the state . . . is entitled to vote at all elections.”

“All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit.”

“This enumeration of [voting] rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to impair or deny others [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people, and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people”

### Ohio State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Ohio\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Ohio_Constitution)

#### Article V: Elective Franchise, Section 1

Only a **citizen of the United States, of the age of eighteen years, who has been a resident of the state**, county, township, or ward, such time as may be provided by law, and has been registered to vote for thirty days, has the qualifications of an elector, and **is entitled to vote at all elections**. No person who lacks those qualifications shall be permitted to vote at any state or local election held in this state. Any elector who fails to vote in at least one election during any period of four consecutive years shall cease to be an elector unless the elector again registers to vote.

#### Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 20

**All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit**, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted, that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the General Assembly

#### Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 20

**This enumeration of [voting] rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to impair or deny others [equal protection of voting rights] retained by the people, and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people**

*Comment - The Ohio Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 36 of 50 – Oklahoma Voting Rights

### **Oklahoma Constitution,**

“all citizens of the United States, over the age of eighteen (18) years, who are bona fide residents of this state, are qualified electors [voters] of this state”

“All political power is inherent in the people; and government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit . . . and they have the right to alter or reform the same”

“No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage by those entitled to such right . . .”

“The enumeration in this Constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny, impair, or disparage others [equal treatment of voters] retained by the people.”

Oklahoma State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Oklahoma Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Oklahoma_Constitution)

Article III: Suffrage, Section 1

“Subject to such exceptions as the Legislature may prescribe, **all citizens of the United States, over the age of eighteen (18) years, who are bona fide residents of this state, are qualified electors [voters] of this state.**”

Article II: Bill of Rights, Section 1

“**All political power is inherent in the people; and government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit**, and to promote their general welfare; **and they have the right to alter or reform the same** whenever the public good may require it: Provided, such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.”

Article II: Bill of Rights, Section 2

“**No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage by those entitled to such right**”

Article II: Bill of Rights, Section 33

“**The enumeration in this Constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny, impair, or disparage others [equal treatment of voters] retained by the people.**”

*Comment - The Oklahoma Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 37 of 50 – Oregon Voting Rights

### Oregon Constitution,

“All elections shall be free and equal.”

“Every citizen of the United States is entitled to vote in all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution if such citizen . . . Is 18 years . . . Has resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding the election”

“that all men, when they form a social compact are equal in [citizen voting] right[s]: that all power is inherent in the people.”

No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens [political party] privileges, or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens

Oregon State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Oregon\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Oregon_Constitution)

Article II: Suffrage and Elections, Section 1

**“All elections shall be free and equal.”**

Article II: Suffrage and Elections, Section 2

**(1) Every citizen of the United States is entitled to vote in all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution if such citizen:**

**(a) Is 18 years of age or older;**

**(b) Has resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding the election,** except that provision may be made by law to permit a person. . . “

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 1

**“We declare that all men, when they form a social compact are equal in right:** that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; and they have at all times a right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper”

Article 1, Bill of Rights, Section, Section 20

**“No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens [political party] privileges, or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.”**

*Comment -The Oregon Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 38 of 50 – Pennsylvania Voting Rights

### **Pennsylvania Constitution,**

Every citizen . . . possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections”

“All power is inherent in the people . . . they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government”

“Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”

Pennsylvania State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Pennsylvania\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Pennsylvania_Constitution)

Article VII: Elections, Section 1

**Every citizen** 21 years of age, **possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections** subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact. 1. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. 2. He or she shall have resided in the State ninety (90) days immediately preceding the election. 3. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least sixty (60) days immediately preceding the election, except that if qualified to vote in an election district prior to removal of residence, he or she may, if a resident of Pennsylvania, vote in the election district from which he or she removed his or her residence within sixty (60) days preceding the election.

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

“**All power is inherent in the people**, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends **they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government** in such manner as they may think proper.”

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 5

“**Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.**”

*Comment - The Pennsylvania Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 39 of 50 – Rhode Island Voting Rights

### Rhode Island Constitution,

“Every citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years or over who has had residence and home in this state for thirty days . . . shall have the right to vote for all offices to be elected and on all questions submitted to the electors [voters].”

“All free governments are instituted for the protection, safety, and happiness of the people. All laws, therefore, should be made for the good of the whole . . . No person shall be . . . denied equal protection of the laws.”

“The enumeration of the foregoing [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair or deny others retained by the people. The rights guaranteed by this [state] Constitution are not dependent on those guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States

Rhode Island State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Rhode\\_Island\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Rhode_Island_Constitution)

Article II: Suffrage, Section 1

**Every citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years or over who has had residence and home in this state for thirty days** next preceding the time of voting, who has resided thirty days in the town or city from which such citizen desires to vote, and whose name shall be registered at least thirty days next preceding the time of voting as provided by law, **shall have the right to vote for all offices to be elected and on all questions submitted to the electors**, except that no person who has been lawfully adjudicated to be non compos mentis shall be permitted to vote. . .”

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

**All free governments are instituted for the protection, safety, and happiness of the people. All laws, therefore, should be made for the good of the whole;** and the burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens. **No person shall be** deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be **denied equal protection of the laws**. No otherwise qualified person shall, solely by reason of race, gender or handicap be subject to discrimination by the state, its agents or any person or entity doing business with the state. . .”

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 22

**The enumeration of the foregoing [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to impair deny others or retained by the people. The rights guaranteed by this Constitution are not dependent on those guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.**

*Comments - The Rhode Island Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*



## 40 of 50 – South Carolina Voting Rights

### South Carolina Constitution,

“Every citizen possessing the qualifications required by this [state] Constitution and not laboring under the disabilities named in or authorized by it shall be an elector [voter].”

“Every citizen of the United States and of this State of the age of eighteen and upwards who is properly registered is entitled to vote as provided by law.”

“All political power is vested in and derived from the people only, therefore, they have the right at all times to modify their form of government.”

“All elections shall be free and open”

“The privileges and immunities of citizens of this State and of the United States under this [state] Constitution shall not be abridged . . .nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.”

South Carolina State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/South Carolina Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/South_Carolina_Constitution)

Article II: Right of Suffrage, Section 3

**“Every citizen possessing the qualifications required by this Constitution and not laboring under the disabilities named in or authorized by it shall be an elector [voter].”**

Article II: Right of Suffrage, Section 4

**“Every citizen of the United States and of this State of the age of eighteen and upwards who is properly registered is entitled to vote as provided by law.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

**“All political power is vested in and derived from the people only, therefore, they have the right at all times to modify their form of government.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 3

**“The privileges and immunities of citizens of this State and of the United States under this [state] Constitution shall not be abridged, nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.”**

*Comment - The South Carolina Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 41 of 50 – South Dakota Voting Rights

### South Dakota Constitution,

“Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”

“Every United States citizen eighteen years of age or older who has met all residency and registration requirements shall be entitled to vote in all elections . . . ”

“All political power is inherent in the people . . . and is instituted for their equal protection and benefit . . . to alter or reform their forms of government”

South Dakota State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/South\\_Dakota\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/South_Dakota_Constitution)

Article VII: Elections and Right of Suffrage, Section 1

**“Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”**

Article VII: Elections and Right of Suffrage, Section 2

**“Every United States citizen eighteen years of age or older who has met all residency and registration requirements shall be entitled to vote in all elections** and upon all questions submitted to the voters of the state unless disqualified by law for mental incompetence or the conviction of a felony. The Legislature may by law establish reasonable requirements to insure the integrity of the vote.”

Article VI: Bill of Rights, Section 26

**“All political power is inherent in the people**, and all free government is founded on their authority, **and is instituted for their equal protection and benefit**, and they have the right in lawful and constituted methods **to alter or reform their forms of government** in such manner as they may think proper. And the state of South Dakota is an inseparable part of the American Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.”

*Comment - The South Dakota Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states.*

*Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 42 of 50 – Tennessee Voting Rights

### Tennessee Constitution,

“Every person, being eighteen years of age, being a citizen of the United States, being a resident of the state for a period of time as prescribed by the General Assembly . . . shall be entitled to vote in all federal, state, and local elections”

“That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority . . . they have at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.”

“The elections shall be free and equal, and the [equal treatment of] right of suffrage, as hereinafter declared, shall never be denied to any person entitled”

Tennessee State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Tennessee\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Tennessee_Constitution)

### Article IV: Elections

**“Every person, being eighteen years of age, being a citizen of the United States, being a resident of the state for a period of time as prescribed by the General Assembly,** and being duly registered in the county of residence for a period of time prior to the day of any election as prescribed by the General Assembly, **shall be entitled to vote in all federal, state, and local elections** held in the county or district in which such person resides. All such requirements shall be equal and uniform across the state, and there shall be no other qualification attached to the right of suffrage. The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws requiring voters to vote in the election precincts in which they may reside, and laws to secure the freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot box. All male citizens of this state shall be subject to the performance of military duty, as may be prescribed by law.”

### Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

**That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority,** and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; for the advancement of those ends **they have at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.**

### Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 5

**The elections shall be free and equal,** and the right of suffrage, as hereinafter declared, **shall never be denied to any person entitled** thereto, except upon a conviction by a jury of some infamous crime, previously ascertained and declared by law, and judgment thereon by court of competent jurisdiction.”

*Comment - The Tennessee Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 43 of 50 – Texas Voting Rights

### Texas Constitution,

“Every person subject to none of the disqualifications provided by Section 1 of this article . . . shall be deemed a qualified voter . . . free suffrage shall be protected by laws . . . prohibiting . . . all undue influence in elections”

“All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority . . . they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government”

“All free men, when they form a social compact, have equal rights”

Texas State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Texas\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Texas_Constitution)

### Article 6: Suffrage

“(a) **Every person subject to none of the disqualifications provided by Section 1 of this article** or by a law enacted under that section who is a citizen of the United States and who is a resident of this State **shall be deemed a qualified voter**; provided, however, that before offering to vote at an election a voter shall have registered, but such requirement for registration shall not be considered a qualification of a voter within the meaning of the term “qualified voter” as used in any other Article of this Constitution in respect to any matter except qualification and eligibility to vote at an election.

(b) The Legislature may authorize absentee voting.

(c) The privilege of **free suffrage shall be protected by laws** regulating elections and **prohibiting** under adequate penalties **all undue influence in elections** from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice”

### Article 1: Bill of Rights, Section 2

“**All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority**, and instituted for their benefit. The faith of the people of Texas stands pledged to the preservation of a republican form of government, and, subject to this limitation only, **they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government** in such manner as they may think expedient.”

### Article 1: Bill of Rights, Section 3

“**All free men, when they form a social compact, have equal rights**, and no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments, or privileges, but in consideration of public services.”

*Comment - The Texas Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 44 of 50 – Utah Voting Rights

### Utah Constitution,

“The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote . . . shall not be denied or abridged . . . Both male and female citizens of this State shall enjoy equally all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.”

“Every citizen of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, who makes proper proof of residence . . . shall be entitled to vote in the election”

“All political power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform their government”

“This enumeration of [citizen voting] rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to impair or deny others retained by the people.”

Utah State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Utah\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Utah_Constitution)

Article IV: Elections and Right of Suffrage, Section 1

**“The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this State shall enjoy equally all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.”**

Article IV: Elections and Right of Suffrage, Section 2

**“Every citizen of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, who makes proper proof of residence in this state for thirty days next preceding any election, or for such other period as required by law, shall be entitled to vote in the election.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

**“All political power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform their government as the public welfare may require.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

**“This enumeration of rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to impair or deny others retained by the people.”**

*Comment - The Utah Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 45 of 50 – Vermont Voting Rights

### Vermont Constitution,

“Every person of the full age of eighteen years who is a citizen of the United States, having resided in this State for the period established by the General Assembly . . . shall be entitled to all the privileges of a voter of this state”

All political power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform their government as the public welfare may require

Vermont State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_Constitution)

Chapter II: Section 42: Voter’s Qualifications and Oaths

**Every person of the full age of eighteen years who is a citizen of the United States, having resided in this State for the period established by the General Assembly** and who is of a quiet and peaceable behavior, and will take the following oath or affirmation, **shall be entitled to all the privileges of a voter of this state:**

You solemnly swear (or affirm) that whenever you give your vote or suffrage, touching any matter that concerns the State of Vermont, you will do it so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same, as established by the Constitution, without fear or favor of any person.

Every person who will attain the full age of eighteen years by the date of the general election who is a citizen of the United States, having resided in this State for the period established by the General Assembly and who is of a quiet and peaceable behavior, and will take the oath or affirmation set forth in this section, shall be entitled to vote in the primary election

Chapter I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2

**“All political power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform their government as the public welfare may require.”**

*Comment - The Vermont Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 46 of 50 – Virginia Voting Rights

### Virginia Constitution,

“Each voter shall be a citizen of the United States, shall be eighteen years of age, shall fulfill the residence requirements set forth in this section, and shall be registered to vote pursuant to this article”

“That all men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights”

“The rights enumerated in this Bill of Rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to limit other [voting] rights of the people not therein expressed”

Virginia State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Virginia\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Virginia_Constitution)

Article II: Franchise and Officers, Section 1

In elections by the people, the qualifications of voters shall be as follows: **Each voter shall be a citizen of the United States, shall be eighteen years of age, shall fulfill the residence requirements set forth in this section, and shall be registered to vote pursuant to this article. No person who has been convicted of a felony shall be qualified to vote unless his civil rights have been restored** by the Governor or other appropriate authority. As prescribed by law, no person adjudicated to be mentally incompetent shall be qualified to vote until his competency has been reestablished. . . .”

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 1

**“That all men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights**, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety

Article I: Bill of Rights, Section 17

**“The rights enumerated in this Bill of Rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to limit other [voting] rights of the people not therein expressed.”**

*Comment - The Virginia Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 47 of 50 – Washington Voting Rights

### Washington Constitution,

“All persons of the age of eighteen years or over who are citizens of the United States and who have lived in the state, county, and precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election . . . shall be entitled to vote at all elections.”

“All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

“All Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”

“The enumeration in this Constitution of certain [voting] rights shall not be construed [by state legislators] to deny [equal treatment of] others retained by the people.”

Washington State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Washington\\_State\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Washington_State_Constitution)

Article VI: Elections and Elective Rights, Section 1

**“All persons of the age of eighteen years or over who are citizens of the United States and who have lived in the state, county, and precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote, except those disqualified by Article VI, section 3 of this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

**“All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 19

**“All Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 30

**“The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed [by legislators] to deny others [voting rights] retained by the people.”**

*Comment - The Washington State Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*



## 48 of 50 – West Virginia Voting Rights

### West Virginia Constitution,

“The citizens of the state shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the counties in which they respectively reside”

“All men are, by nature, equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights”

“Political tests, requiring persons, as a prerequisite to the enjoyment of their civil and political [voting] rights . . . are repugnant to the principles of free government, and are cruel and oppressive.”

“Free government and the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people only by . . . a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.”

West Virginia State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/West\\_Virginia\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/West_Virginia_Constitution)

Article IV: Election and Officers, Section 1

**“The citizens of the state shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the counties in which they respectively reside;** but no person who is a minor, or who has been declared mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction, or who is under conviction of treason, felony or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the state and of the county in which he offers to vote, for thirty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote . . .”

Article III: Bill of Rights, Section 1

**“All men are, by nature, equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights,** of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity, namely: The enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.”

Article III: Bill of Rights, Section 11

**“Political tests, requiring persons, as a prerequisite to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights,** to purge themselves by their own oaths, of past alleged offences, **are repugnant to the principles of free government, and are cruel and oppressive.** No religious or political test oath shall be required as a prerequisite or qualification to vote . . .”

Article III: Bill of Rights, Section 20

**“Free government and the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people only by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.”**

*Comment - The West Virginia Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 49 of 50 – Wisconsin Voting Rights

### Wisconsin Constitution,

“Every United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified elector of that district.”

“All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights . . . governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

“The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to [equal] justice . . . and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.”

Wisconsin State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Wisconsin\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Wisconsin_Constitution)

Article III: Suffrage, Section 1

**“Every United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified elector of that district.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

**“All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”**

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 1

**“The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to [equal] justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.”**

*Comment - The Wyoming Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

## 50 of 50 – Wyoming Voting Rights

### Wyoming Constitution,

“Every citizen of the United States of the age of [eighteen] years who has resided in the state or territory one year and in the county wherein . . . shall be entitled to vote at such election,”

“The rights of citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote . . . shall not be denied or abridged . . . Both male and female citizens of this state shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.”

“equality in the enjoyment of natural and civil rights is only made sure through political equality, the laws of this state affecting the political rights and privileges of its citizens shall be without distinction of race, color, sex, or any circumstance or condition whatsoever”

Wyoming State Constitutional Rights

[https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming\\_Constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_Constitution)

Article 6: Elections, Section 1

**“The rights of citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this state shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.”**

Article 6: Elections, Section 2

**“Every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards [amended to eighteen years], who has resided in the state or territory one year and in the county wherein** such residence is located sixty days next preceding any election, **shall be entitled to vote at such election,** except as herein otherwise provided”

Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 3

**“Since equality in the enjoyment of natural and civil rights is only made sure through political equality, the laws of this state affecting the political rights and privileges of its citizens shall be without distinction of race, color, sex, or any circumstance or condition whatsoever** other than individual incompetency, or unworthiness duly ascertained by a court of competent jurisdiction.”

*Comment - The Wyoming Constitution, like all state constitutions, enumerates an explicit citizen right to vote. The citizen right to vote, belongs equally to all qualified citizen voters, in all states. Partisan gerrymandering, by definition, is the intentional and unequal treatment of qualified voters, and contrary to the equal protection of voting rights. – Robert Millman*

Robert Millman

508 Lindsay Ave.

Glenville, New York, 12302

[lineinthestreet@gmail.com](mailto:lineinthestreet@gmail.com)

Tel – 518-605-4121