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U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Voting Section
950 Pennsylvania Ave, NW – 4CON
Washington, DC 20530

August 6, 2025

Via Mail and Email

The Honorable Howard Knapp
Executive Director, State Election Commission
1122 Lady Street, Suite 500
Columbia, SC 29201

(b)(6)

elections@elections.sc.gov

Dear Executive Director Knapp:

We write to you as the chief election official for the State of South Carolina to request South Carolina's statewide voter registration list and information regarding South Carolina's procedures for complying with the statewide voter registration list maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501 *et seq.* On July 2, we contacted you about obtaining an electronic copy of the statewide voter registration list for purposes of enforcing the NVRA and the Help America Vote Act, 52 U.S.C. § 20901 *et seq.*, and we are renewing our request for that information today.

The NVRA requires each state and the District of Columbia to make available for inspection "all records concerning the implementation of programs and activities conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters." 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1). Section 11 of the NVRA authorizes the Attorney General to bring NVRA enforcement actions. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20510.

The plain text of § 20507(i) requires disclosure. The phrase "all records" envisions an expansive application and includes the registration information of cancelled records and accompanying voter history. *Project Vote/Voting for Am, Inc. v. Long*, 682 F.3d 331, 336 (4th Cir. 2012); *see also Voter Reference Foundation, LLC v. Torrez*, 727 F.Supp.3d 1014, 1212 (D. N.M. 2024) (finding "all records" includes voter list). Similarly, "programs and activities conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters" encompasses a broad range of state programs, including the removal of non-citizens from voter rolls. *Id.* The capacious language of the Public Disclosure Provision has been found to "set[] a floor, not a ceiling" to the types of records that must be disclosed. *Public Interest Legal Foundation, Inc. v. Matthews*, 589 F.Supp.3d 932, 941 (C.D. Ill. 2022) (citing *Project Vote/Voting for Am., Inc.*, 682 F.3d at 337). The request for the statewide voter registration list sits firmly above that floor. Courts have continuously found that Section 8(i) requires the disclosure of voter registration records. *See, e.g., Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Boockvar*, 431 F.Supp.3d 553, 556 (M.D. Pa. 2019) (permitting disclosure of documents regarding "all

registrants who were identified as potentially not satisfying the citizenship requirement”); *Project Vote/Voting for Am, Inc.*, 682 F.3d at 333 (4th Cir. 2012) (requiring disclosure of voter registration applications for “any individual” who timely completed an application) (emphasis added); *Project Vote, Inc. v. Kemp*, 208 F.Supp.3d 1320, 1344 (N.D. Ga. 2016) (holding that “Section 8(i) requires the disclosure of individual voter registration records”).

Congress passed the NVRA in an effort to “protect the integrity of the electoral process” and “ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.” NVRA § 20501. This intention is achieved through the public disclosure provision, which Congress created to establish external checks on potential administrative oversights or inefficiencies regarding ineligible voters appearing on voter rolls. See *Project Vote/Voting for Am, Inc.*, 682 F.3d at 334-35. State laws are not a bar to providing this information. If the NVRA, a federal act, and state law “do not operate harmoniously in a single procedural scheme for federal voter registration, then Congress has exercised its power to ‘alter’ the state’s regulation, and that regulation is superseded.” *Gonzalez v. Arizona*, 677 F.3d 383, 394 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc), *aff’d sub nom. Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. (“ITCA”)*, 570 U.S. 1 (2013).

Please also provide a list of the election officials who are responsible for implementing South Carolina’s general program of voter registration list maintenance from November 2022 through receipt of this letter, including those responsible officials not employed by your office (such as local election officials) who are also involved in that effort. Please also provide a description of the steps that you have taken, and when those steps were taken, to ensure that the State’s list maintenance program has been properly carried out in full compliance with the NVRA.

Please provide this information within 14 days of the date of this letter. The information and materials may be sent by encrypted email to voting.section@usdoj.gov or via the Department’s secure file-sharing system, Justice Enterprise File Sharing (JEFS).

Should further clarification be required, please contact Maureen Riordan at

(b)(6)

. We look forward to your assistance in advance.

Sincerely,



Michael E. Gates
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Maureen Riordan
Acting Chief, Voting Section
Civil Rights Division

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SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF LOUISIANA

NANCY LANDRY
SECRETARY OF STATE



P.O. Box 94125
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804-9125
(225) 922-2880

December 9, 2025

Eric Neff
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice

(b)(6)

RE: US DOJ's email received December 2, 2025

Dear Mr. Neff:

I am writing in response to your email on December 2, 2025, establishing you as our new point of contact. In September, the Louisiana Department of State ("Department of State") provided a commercially available list, in response to a request by your Division. If the Department of State is to provide any additional data, it must be done according to state law and in a manner that is secure and protects the data. Currently, the Department of State has entered into successful arrangements with other states and government entities that provide the mutual benefit of voter list maintenance while ensuring the privacy and protection of the data. We respectfully ask for your review of our draft MOU that comports with our state law to see if we can make this a document that mutually works for both your Division and the Department of State.

I would also like to highlight the work of the Department of State and our diligent efforts at list maintenance. As you likely already know, with regards to election administration, Louisiana is what is colloquially known as a "top-down" state. This means that the Secretary of State, Nancy Landry, is the chief elections officer of the state. All parishes use the same voting system and must abide by the same election policies and rules. Secretary Landry believes that the integrity of our elections and the accuracy of our voter rolls are crucial to our system of government. In line with that belief, Secretary Landry has recently implemented a number of policies that facilitate even stronger voter list maintenance procedures going forward. These policies include, but are not limited to:

- Louisiana was the first state to use the improved DOGE SAVE data for list maintenance, which includes information on non-citizens, deceased individuals, and felons;
- Louisiana has executed Memoranda of Understanding with Ohio, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama to share voter data and identify potential duplicate registrations and double voters. Our state is currently working with staff in additional states towards the same purpose;
- Act 2 of the 2024 Regular Legislative Session allows our office to send a confirmation mail piece to individuals who have not voted, registered to vote, requested an absentee ballot, signed a petition, made changes to an existing voter registration, or participated in the

the state's nursing home program in ten or more years (similar legislation was previously vetoed three times by former Governor John Bel Edwards);

- Act 25 of the 2024 Regular Legislative Session requires that judgments of interdiction, which suspend the right to register to vote and/or vote, be delivered to the Registrar of Voters in the parish in which the interdict is registered to vote or is otherwise eligible but for the interdiction;
- The Louisiana Secretary of State's Office worked with Governor Jeff Landry on a statewide executive order to require additional notice be given to all individuals visiting public assistance agencies, which are required under the NVRA to provide voter registration services, that Louisiana law prohibits any non-citizen from registering to vote or voting. This executive order also requires that the Louisiana Office of Motor Vehicles provide to the Secretary of State a list of names of non-permanent residents or non-citizens who hold a Louisiana driver's license or identification card;
- Act 292 of the 2025 Regular Legislative Session establishes a notice of voting restriction and a restriction code on Louisiana Driver's Licenses for persons who are not United States citizens and aliens lawfully present in the United States but who have not attained United States citizenship;
- Act 351 of the 2025 Regular Legislative Session provides for monthly notifications by state agencies of applicants for public benefits having unsatisfactory immigration status to the Department of State for voter list maintenance purposes; and
- Louisiana is participating in both stakeholder and technical discussions with the Executive Office for the United States Attorneys on how to better notify state election offices of felony convictions by the United States Attorneys.

These policies are in addition to the Department of State's established voter list maintenance procedures, which follow all applicable state and federal laws, and include, but are not limited to:

- Individuals are removed from the voter rolls when they have not voted in two federal election cycles if they have not confirmed their address;
- Act 364 of the 2021 Regular Legislative Session requires certain important information from the Louisiana Department of Health pertaining to death records to be sent to the Department of State and requires parish Registrars of Voters to check local obituaries for information on individuals who have passed away who may be on the voter registration list;
- The Louisiana Secretary of State's Office utilizes jury questionnaire lists it receives from parishes, which indicate individuals who have stated they are not U.S. citizens; and
- Louisiana Revised Statute 18:171, *et seq.* requires notification of felony convictions to be given to the parish Registrar of Voters.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at (b)(6), or

(b)(6)

Sincerely,



Tray Wood
General Counsel

DOCUMENT WITHHELD IN FULL UNDER FOIA EXEMPTION B(5).

DOCUMENT WITHHELD IN FULL UNDER FOIA EXEMPTION B(5).



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 14, 2025

Via Mail and Email

The Honorable Deidre Henderson
Lieutenant Governor
P.O. Box 142220
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2220

(b)(6)

Re: Complete Utah's Voter Registration List with All Fields

Lieutenant Governor Henderson:

We have received Utah's statewide voter registration list ("VRL"). However, as the Attorney General requested, the electronic copy of the statewide VRL must contain *all fields*, including the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required under the Help America Vote Act ("HAVA")¹ to register individuals for federal elections. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

We have requested Utah's VRL to assess your state's compliance with the statewide VRL maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501, *et seq.* Our request is pursuant to the Attorney General's authority under Section 11 of the NVRA to bring enforcement actions. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20501(a).

The Help America Vote Act ("HAVA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501, *et seq.*, also provides authority for the Justice Department to seek the State's VRL via Section 401, which makes the Attorney General solely responsible for actions to enforce HAVA's computerized statewide Voter Registration List requirements. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21111; *see also* *Brunner v. Ohio Republican Party*, 555 U.S. 5, 6 (2008) (*per curiam*) (finding there is no private right of action to enforce those requirements in HAVA).

¹ In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in the HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that Justice Department be able to conduct an independent review of each state's list. Any statewide prohibitions are clearly preempted by federal law.

In addition to those authorities, the Attorney General is also empowered by Congress to request records pursuant to Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (“CRA”), codified at 52 U.S.C. § 20701, *et seq.* Section 301 of the CRA requires state and local officials to retain and preserve records related to voter registration and other acts requisite to voting for any federal office for a period of 22 months after any federal general, special or primary election. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20701.

Section 303 of the CRA provides, in pertinent part, “Any record or paper required by section 20701 of this title to be retained and preserved shall, upon demand in writing by the Attorney General or his representative directed to the person having custody, possession, or control of such record or paper, be made available for inspection, reproduction, and copying at the principal office of such custodian by the Attorney General or his representative...” 52 U.S.C. § 20703.

Pursuant to the foregoing authorities, including the CRA, the Attorney General is demanding an electronic copy of Utah’s complete and current VRL. The purpose of the request is to ascertain Utah’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and HAVA.

When providing the electronic copy of the statewide VRL, Utah must ensure that it contains *all fields*, which includes the registrant’s full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver’s license number or the last four digits of the registrant’s social security number as required under the Help America Vote Act (“HAVA”)² to register individuals for federal elections. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

To the extent there are privacy concerns, the voter registration list is subject to federal privacy protections. Section 304 of the CRA provides the answer:

Unless otherwise ordered by a court of the United States, neither the Attorney General nor any employee of the Department of Justice, nor any other representative of the Attorney General, shall disclose any record or paper produced pursuant to this chapter, or any reproduction or copy, except to Congress and any committee thereof, governmental agencies, and in the presentation of any case or proceeding before any court or grand jury.

Moreover, HAVA specifies that the “last 4 digits of a social security number . . . shall not be considered a social security number for purposes of section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974” (5 U.S.C. § 552a note); 52 U.S.C. § 21083(c). In addition, any prohibition of disclosure of a motor vehicle record contained in the Driver’s License Protection Act, codified at 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b)(1), is exempted when the disclosure is for use by a government agency in carrying out the government agency’s function to accomplish its enforcement authority as the Justice Department is now doing. That said, all data received from you will be kept securely and treated consistently with the Privacy Act.

² In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in the HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that Justice Department be able to conduct an independent review of each state’s list. Any statewide prohibitions are clearly preempted by federal law.

In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that DOJ be able to conduct an independent review of each state's list. Any statewide prohibitions are preempted by federal law.

To that end, please provide the requested electronic Voter Registration List³ to the Justice Department within seven days or by August 21, 2025.

The information and materials may be sent by encrypted email to voting.section@usdoj.gov or via the Department's secure file-sharing system, Justice Enterprise File Sharing ("JEFS"). Should further clarification be required, please contact Maureen Riordan at (b)(6)

Regards,



Harmeet K. Dhillon
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Ryan Cowley
Director of Elections
350 N. State Street, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2220
(b)(6)

³ Containing *all fields*, which includes either the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required by HAVA.

DOCUMENT WITHHELD IN FULL UNDER FOIA EXEMPTION B(5).



Wisconsin Elections Commission

201 West Washington Avenue | Second Floor | P.O. Box 7984 | Madison, WI 53707-7984
(608) 266-8005 | elections@wi.gov | elections.wi.gov

December 11, 2025

Eric Neff, Esq.
Trial Attorney, Civil Rights Division
United States Department of Justice
150 M Street NE, Ste. 8-139
Washington, D.C. 20002

VIA email to:

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Re: December 2, 2025, Correspondence Regarding Wisconsin Statewide Voter Registration List

Attorney Neff,

This letter is the Wisconsin Elections Commission's ("Commission") response to your December 2, 2025, demand for full production of Wisconsin's unredacted statewide voter registration list, including the last four digits of each elector's social security number, each elector's driver's license number, or both. Although the Commission is willing to provide any non-confidential voter registration data or records sought by the United States Department of Justice ("USDOJ") as outlined herein, Wisconsin law explicitly prohibits the Commission from providing the full unredacted voter registration list.

This letter explains what information can and cannot be provided and specifies the current processes by which Wisconsin keeps its voter registration information current and compliant. The Commission, including agency staff, is happy to assist your office in any way that it can.

Controlling Wisconsin Law

State law requires that Wisconsin's official registration list be open for public inspection but prohibits the Commission from disclosing certain personally identifiable information ("PII"). Wis. Stat. § 6.36(1)(b)1.a.

Public voter registration data from the list (such as elector names, most addresses, and election participation history) is readily available to the public for a fee, which is set by state law and the Commission's administrative code. *See* Wis. Stat. § 6.36(6); Wis. Admin. Code § EL 3.50.

The Commission is required to keep certain elector PII confidential. This confidential information includes an elector's date of birth, driver's license number, social security number, addresses of confidential electors, and voting accommodation needs. Wis. Stat. § 6.36(1)(b)1.a. Municipal and county clerks are bound by this same prohibition against disclosing elector PII. *Id.*

Wisconsin Elections Commissioners

Ann S. Jacobs, chair | Marge Bostelmann | Don M. Millis | Carrie Riepl | Robert Spindell | Mark L. Thomsen

Administrator
Meagan Wolfe

The Commission lacks the legal authority under Wisconsin law to contract for the release of elector PII in the manner demanded in your letter. And having reviewed the December 2, 2025, proposed Memorandum of Understanding and related statutes, the Commission concludes that the cited federal authorities do not override Wisconsin's statutory restrictions on the release of elector PII.

The Federal Laws Cited do not Override Wisconsin State Law

The Commission wishes to briefly address the federal authority cited in your December 2, 2025, demand letter:

The National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA")

Your letter and accompanying materials appear to state that the NVRA, specifically Section 11, provides legal authority for your request. Wisconsin is exempt from the NVRA because it has offered election-day voter registration at polling places on a continuous basis since the NVRA's enactment. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20503(b)(2); *see also, e.g., Pub. Int. Legal Found., Inc. v. Wolfe*, No. 24-CV-285-JDP, 2024 WL 4891940, at *3 (W.D. Wis. Nov. 26, 2024) ("[B]y its own terms, the NVRA does not apply to Wisconsin."). Accordingly, to the extent that your letter implies that Wisconsin has an obligation to disclose PII under the NVRA, that implication is incorrect. Wisconsin is properly exempt from all NVRA requirements.

The Help America Vote Act ("HAVA")

Your letter and accompanying materials cite HAVA, as a whole, as further legal authority for the request. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20901, *et seq.* It is difficult for the Commission to evaluate a general citation, but on the Commission's review, nothing in HAVA authorizes or requires the release of PII from Wisconsin's voter registration list to your office.

You also cite a specific section of HAVA in your request, the "Attorney General's authority to enforce the Help America Vote Act" codified at 52 U.S.C. § 21111. Section 21111 allows the United States Attorney General to bring a civil action against a state for declaratory and injunctive relief to vindicate the requirements of four cross-referenced provisions that establish "uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements." This provision authorizes the Attorney General to bring enforcement actions; it does not authorize your office to demand confidential data disclosure of which is prohibited under state law.

The Commission's reading of this provision is supported by the plain language of 52 U.S.C. § 21083, which is the only cross-referenced section in 52 U.S.C. § 21111 relating to state registration lists. Section 21083 does not authorize the Attorney General or your office to seek access to such confidential voter data. It grants such access only to a small set of specified officials and only for limited and specific purposes. Congress did not grant list maintenance, audit, or data access authority to the USDOJ when it enacted HAVA.

Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960

Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 requires election officials to retain certain election materials for a period of 22 months after each federal election. To the extent that your letter invokes Sec. 303 of Title III, the Commission does not consider your December 2 letter to constitute the type of demand, including a statement of the basis and purpose, contemplated by Sec. 303.

The Privacy Act of 1974

The Privacy Act of 1974 applies to federal agencies, not state agencies like the Commission. *See, e.g., Clancy v. Fla. Dep't of Corr.*, 782 F. App'x 779, 781 (11th Cir. 2019)¹. Accordingly, the Commission has no obligation to provide the information requested to the USDOJ under any provision of the Privacy Act.

List Maintenance Practices in Wisconsin

Wisconsin's voter registration list is readily available through the Commission's Badger Voters website (<https://badgervoters.wi.gov>). Both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party routinely obtain copies of the entire list several times each year. If the USDOJ elects to obtain the list through Badger Voters, it may be helpful to understand the broader framework of list maintenance practices in Wisconsin. Wisconsin's voter administration is largely delegated to the approximately 1,850 municipal and county clerks in the State. Those local election officials are assigned by law many voter registration list maintenance responsibilities and the Commission has only limited authority as to list maintenance in specific circumstances.

The joint effort between state and local election officials enhances the integrity of the system by ensuring responsibilities are distributed across thousands of officials in every city, village, and town, rather than concentrated among a small handful of state employees in the Capitol.

The vast majority of list maintenance work consists of routine updates, and the processes also serve to identify attempts at wrongdoing. Each year, Wisconsin election officials at all levels of government identify and refer to criminal prosecution: felons attempting to vote, double voters, non-citizens, and others trying to circumvent election law.

There are 11 major voter list maintenance processes in the State of Wisconsin.

1. Four consecutive years of inactivity, "Four-Year Maintenance" Wis. Stat. § 6.50(1).

By June 15 of every odd numbered year, the Commission is required to identify registered voters who have not participated in an election for four or more consecutive years. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(1). Thus, this process occurs *every two years*, in the summers of odd-numbered years. The identified voters receive a postcard from the Commission advising them that their voter registration will be suspended if they do not request continuation within 30 days. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(2). Voter requests to continue their registration are sent to their municipal clerk.¹ "Voters who fail to request continuation within 30 days are automatically deactivated on the voter registration list. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(2).

No later than August 1 of each year when Four Year Maintenance postcards go out, the Commission will publish data on the number of postcards that were mailed, the number that were returned as undeliverable, the number of voters who requested to continue their status, and the number of postcards not returned, among other fields. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(2r). This data can be accessed here: <https://elections.wi.gov/statistics-data/voter-list-maintenance>.

2. Voters Who Move. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(3).

Voters who move to a different municipality must re-register to vote. *See* Wis. Stat. § 6.27 (requiring most electors to register before voting in any election). If the municipal clerk reasonably believes a voter has moved to a

¹ *See also Hatfield v. Berube*, 714 F. App'x 99, 105-06 (3rd Cir. 2017); *N'Jai v. Pittsburgh Bd. of Public Educ.*, 487 F. App'x 735, 737 (3d Cir. 2012) (per curiam); *Spurlock v. Ashley County*, 281 F. App'x 628, 629 (8th Cir. 2008); *Schmitt v. City of Detroit*, 395 F.3d 327, 331 (6th Cir. 2005); *Perez-Santos v. Malave*, 23 F. App'x 11, 12 (1st Cir. 2001) (per curiam); *Dittman v. California*, 191 F.3d 1020, 1026, 1029 (9th Cir. 1999)

different municipality, they must mail the voter a “30-Day Notice” advising the voter of a pending change in registration status. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(3). If the voter fails to respond, or confirms that they have moved to a different municipality, the municipal clerk may deactivate the voter’s registration.

3. ERIC Movers. Wis. Stat. § 6.36(1)(ae)1.

Wisconsin law requires the state to be a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). Wis. Stat. § 6.36(1)(ae)1. ERIC is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization created by and comprised of its member states and the District of Columbia. ERIC facilitates the exchange of information between states to identify voters who move, voters who die, and voters who attempt to vote in more than one state. More information about ERIC is available on their website.

To identify potential movers, ERIC obtains data from a variety of sources, such as the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), other member states’ data, and the National Change of Address (NCOA) database from the United States Postal Service. ERIC provides the State of Wisconsin with a list of voters who may have moved each quarter. The list of movers is, in turn, provided to municipal clerks for review.

4. Deceased Voters. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(4).

When a municipality learns that a registered voter has died, the municipal clerk deactivates the voter’s registration. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(4). The Commission facilitates the exchange of information between public health officials and local election officials. When the Wisconsin Department of Health Services reports a deceased voter to the Commission, the information is relayed to municipal clerks through a Registration List Alert process. See Wis. Stat. § 6.50(4).

5. Voters Residing in a Condemned Structure. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(5).

The law requires municipal clerks to investigate whether voters are registered at addresses of structures in their municipalities that are condemned for human habitation. If a building has been condemned, it cannot be a residence for voting purposes. *See* Wis. Stat. § 6.50(5).

6. Voter Requests for Deactivation. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(6).

Voters may voluntarily ask to have their registration deactivated. Wis. Stat. § 6.50(6). Such requests do not result in the deletion of voter information from WisVote—even inactive voter records must be preserved as public records. Wis. Stat. § 19.35(1)(a).

7. Voters Adjudicated Incompetent by a Court. Wis. Stat. §§ 6.03(1)(a), 6.03(3), 54.25.

Wisconsin competency proceedings are governed by Ch. 54 of the Wisconsin statutes. A person may be disqualified from voting if a court determines they are incapable of understanding the objective of the electoral process and are therefore ineligible to vote. Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(a). The grant of a guardianship order alone is not sufficient, and a court must make a specific finding of incompetence to vote under Wis. Stat. § 54.25(2)(c)1.g. Once made, an incompetency determination “shall be communicated in writing by the clerk of court to the election official or agency charged . . . with the responsibility for determining challenges to registration and voting.” Wis. Stat. § 54.25(2)(c)1.g.

Once an individual is adjudicated incompetent to vote, their right to vote can only be restored by a court order. *See* Wis. Stat. §§ 6.03(1)(a), 6.03(3), 54.25.

8. Voters Convicted of a Felony/Treason/Bribery. Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(b).

A person is not eligible to vote if they are convicted of a felony and still serving their term of imprisonment or probation for the crime. Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(b). The Wisconsin Department of Corrections provides felony conviction information to the Commission pursuant Wis. Stat. § 301.03(20m). The information is provided to municipalities through two processes: (1) the Registration List Alert process; and (2) the Ineligible Felon List. Registration List Alerts are used by clerks to identify registered voters who have become ineligible to vote due to a felony conviction. The Ineligible Felon List is used by clerks to review new voter registration applications to ensure the applicant is not currently ineligible to vote. Wis. Stat. §§ 6.29(2)(am) (for use during late registration); 6.55(2)(cs) (for use on Election Day); 6.79(2)(dm) (for use on election day); 6.56(3m) (for use during reconciliation).

9. Duplicate Voter Records. Wis. Stat. § 7.15(1)

Duplicate records are a common occurrence because voters who move often register in their new municipality without notifying their old municipality that they have moved. Duplicate records may also be created when a registered voter believes they are not registered and submits a new registration request. In addition to being a good database management practice, reviewing the voter list for duplicates and resolving them is required by the federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA). 52 U.S.C. § 21083(2)(B)(iii). The Registration List Alert process identifies possible duplicate records. When identified, duplicate records are merged into the newest record.

10. Online Voter Registration (OVR), DMV Check Processes. Wis. Stat. § 6.30(5)

OVR-DMV Checks are required by state law to validate online voter registration requests. Wis. Stat. § 6.30(5). OVR-DMV checks occur automatically when the statewide voter registration system attempts to match data from voters with data from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. The OVR-DMV check occurs nearly instantly to verify that a voter's name, date of birth, license number, and residency match DMV records. If the OVR-DMV check does not match, the voter is not permitted to register online. Therefore, all records with a source of "Online Registration" passed the OVR-DMV check with a 100% match.

11. HAVA DMV Check Process

HAVA-DMV Checks are comparisons between a voter registration record and a DMV or Social Security record. The checks were created by the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 ("HAVA"). HAVA § 303(a)(1)(A) codified at 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(1)(A).

In Wisconsin, HAVA-DMV checks occur automatically when the statewide voter registration system attempts to match data from voters with data from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and the Social Security Administration. The checks are run in batches overnight on voters who register on a paper form, whether in person or by mail. This check attempts to match the voter's name, date of birth and driver license (or state ID) number with WI DMV records once the registration information is entered into WisVote by the clerk. If the voter does not have a Wisconsin driver license or state ID card, the system tries to match the name, date of birth and the last four digits of their Social Security Number.

We are pleased to help the USDOJ obtain Wisconsin voter records through the processes permitted by law. Should you have any questions about navigating the Badger Voters website, or about the list maintenance processes

described above, please do not hesitate to contact our staff. Our office is available to provide additional clarification or assistance as needed.

Sincerely,

Commission Chair Ann S. Jacobs,
Commissioner Marge Bostelmann,
Commissioner Don M. Millis
Commissioner Carrie Riepl
Commissioner Mark L. Thomsen



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Voting Section
950 Pennsylvania Ave, NW – 4CON
Washington, DC 20530

August 6, 2025

Via Mail and Email

The Honorable Frank LaRose
Secretary of State
180 Civic Center Dr.
Columbus, Ohio 43215
secretarylarose@ohiosos.gov

Dear Secretary LaRose:

We write to you as the chief election official for the State of Ohio to request Ohio's statewide voter registration list and information regarding Ohio's procedures for complying with the statewide voter registration list maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501 *et seq.* On July 10, we contacted your office about obtaining an electronic copy of the statewide voter registration list for purposes of enforcing the NVRA and the Help America Vote Act, 52 U.S.C. § 20901 *et seq.*, and we are renewing our request for that information today.

The NVRA requires each state and the District of Columbia to make available for inspection "all records concerning the implementation of programs and activities conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters." 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1). Section 11 of the NVRA authorizes the Attorney General to bring NVRA enforcement actions. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20510.

The plain text of § 20507(i) requires disclosure. The phrase "all records" envisions an expansive application and includes the registration information of cancelled records and accompanying voter history. *Project Vote/Voting for Am, Inc. v. Long*, 682 F.3d 331, 336 (4th Cir. 2012); *see also Voter Reference Foundation, LLC v. Torrez*, 727 F.Supp.3d 1014, 1212 (D. N.M. 2024) (finding "all records" includes voter list). Similarly, "programs and activities conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters" encompasses a broad range of state programs, including the removal of non-citizens from voter rolls. *Id.* The capacious language of the Public Disclosure Provision has been found to "set[] a floor, not a ceiling" to the types of records that must be disclosed. *Public Interest Legal Foundation, Inc. v. Matthews*, 589 F.Supp.3d 932, 941 (C.D. Ill. 2022) (citing *Project Vote/Voting for Am., Inc.*, 682 F.3d at 337). The request for the statewide voter registration list sits firmly above that floor. Courts have continuously found that Section 8(i) requires the disclosure of voter registration records. *See, e.g., Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Boockvar*, 431 F.Supp.3d 553, 556 (M.D. Pa. 2019) (permitting disclosure of documents regarding "all registrants who were identified as potentially not satisfying the citizenship

requirement”); *Project Vote/Voting for Am, Inc.*, 682 F.3d at 333 (4th Cir. 2012) (requiring disclosure of voter registration applications for “any individual” who timely completed an application) (emphasis added); *Project Vote, Inc. v. Kemp*, 208 F.Supp.3d 1320, 1344 (N.D. Ga. 2016) (holding that “Section 8(i) requires the disclosure of individual voter registration records”).

Congress passed the NVRA in an effort to “protect the integrity of the electoral process” and “ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.” NVRA § 20501. This intention is achieved through the public disclosure provision, which Congress created to establish external checks on potential administrative oversights or inefficiencies regarding ineligible voters appearing on voter rolls. See *Project Vote/Voting for Am, Inc.*, 682 F.3d at 334-35. State laws are not a bar to providing this information. If the NVRA, a federal act, and state law “do not operate harmoniously in a single procedural scheme for federal voter registration, then Congress has exercised its power to ‘alter’ the state’s regulation, and that regulation is superseded.” *Gonzalez v. Arizona*, 677 F.3d 383, 394 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc), *aff’d sub nom. Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.* (“ITCA”), 570 U.S. 1 (2013).

Please also provide a list of the election officials who are responsible for implementing Ohio’s general program of voter registration list maintenance from November 2022 through receipt of this letter, including those responsible officials not employed by your office (such as local election officials) who are also involved in that effort. Please also provide a description of the steps that you have taken, and when those steps were taken, to ensure that the State’s list maintenance program has been properly carried out in full compliance with the NVRA.

Please provide this information within 14 days of the date of this letter. The information and materials may be sent by encrypted email to voting.section@usdoj.gov or via the Department’s secure file-sharing system, Justice Enterprise File Sharing (JEFS).

Should further clarification be required, please contact Maureen Riordan at

(b)(6)

We look forward to your assistance in advance.

Sincerely,



Michael E. Gates
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Maureen Riordan
Acting Chief, Voting Section
Civil Rights Division

cc: Kimberly Burns
Director of Operations & Assistant Secretary of State
180 Civic Center Dr.
Columbus, Ohio 43215

(b)(6)

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U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 14, 2025

Via Mail and Email

The Honorable Nancy Dahlstrom
Lieutenant Governor
P.O. Box 110015
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

(b)(6)

Re: **Complete Alaska's Voter Registration List with All Fields**

Lieutenant Governor Dahlstrom:

We have received Alaska's statewide voter registration list ("VRL"). However, as the Attorney General requested, the electronic copy of the statewide VRL must contain *all fields*, including the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required under the Help America Vote Act ("HAVA")¹ to register individuals for federal elections. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

We have requested Alaska's VRL to assess your state's compliance with the statewide VRL maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501, *et seq.* Our request is pursuant to the Attorney General's authority under Section 11 of the NVRA to bring enforcement actions. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20501(a).

The Help America Vote Act ("HAVA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501, *et seq.*, also provides authority for the Justice Department to seek the State's VRL via Section 401, which makes the Attorney General solely responsible for actions to enforce HAVA's computerized statewide Voter Registration List requirements. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21111; *see also Brunner v. Ohio Republican Party*, 555 U.S. 5, 6 (2008) (*per curiam*) (finding there is no private right of action to enforce those requirements in HAVA).

¹ In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in the HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that Justice Department be able to conduct an independent review of each state's list. Any statewide prohibitions are clearly preempted by federal law.

In addition to those authorities, the Attorney General is also empowered by Congress to request records pursuant to Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (“CRA”), codified at 52 U.S.C. § 20701, *et seq.* Section 301 of the CRA requires state and local officials to retain and preserve records related to voter registration and other acts requisite to voting for any federal office for a period of 22 months after any federal general, special or primary election. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20701.

Section 303 of the CRA provides, in pertinent part, “Any record or paper required by section 20701 of this title to be retained and preserved shall, upon demand in writing by the Attorney General or his representative directed to the person having custody, possession, or control of such record or paper, be made available for inspection, reproduction, and copying at the principal office of such custodian by the Attorney General or his representative...” 52 U.S.C. § 20703.

Pursuant to the foregoing authorities, including the CRA, the Attorney General is demanding an electronic copy of Alaska’s complete and current VRL. The purpose of the request is to ascertain Alaska’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and HAVA.

When providing the electronic copy of the statewide VRL, Alaska must ensure that it contains *all fields*, which includes the registrant’s full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver’s license number or the last four digits of the registrant’s social security number as required under the Help America Vote Act (“HAVA”)² to register individuals for federal elections. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

To the extent there are privacy concerns, the voter registration list is subject to federal privacy protections. Section 304 of the CRA provides the answer:

Unless otherwise ordered by a court of the United States, neither the Attorney General nor any employee of the Department of Justice, nor any other representative of the Attorney General, shall disclose any record or paper produced pursuant to this chapter, or any reproduction or copy, except to Congress and any committee thereof, governmental agencies, and in the presentation of any case or proceeding before any court or grand jury.

Moreover, HAVA specifies that the “last 4 digits of a social security number . . . shall not be considered a social security number for purposes of section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974” (5 U.S.C. § 552a note); 52 U.S.C. § 21083(c). In addition, any prohibition of disclosure of a motor vehicle record contained in the Driver’s License Protection Act, codified at 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b)(1), is exempted when the disclosure is for use by a government agency in carrying out the government agency’s function to accomplish its enforcement authority as the Justice Department is now doing. That said, all data received from you will be kept securely and treated consistently with the Privacy Act.

² In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in the HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that Justice Department be able to conduct an independent review of each state’s list. Any statewide prohibitions are clearly preempted by federal law.

In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that DOJ be able to conduct an independent review of each state's list. Any statewide prohibitions are preempted by federal law.

To that end, please provide the requested electronic Voter Registration List³ to the Justice Department within seven days or by August 21, 2025.

The information and materials may be sent by encrypted email to voting.section@usdoj.gov or via the Department's secure file-sharing system, Justice Enterprise File Sharing ("JEFS"). Should further clarification be required, please contact Maureen Riordan at (b)(6)

Regards,



Harmeet K. Dhillon
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Carol Beecher
Director, Division of Elections
Court Plaza Building
240 Main Street, 4th Floor
Juneau, AK 99801

(b)(6)

³ Containing *all fields*, which includes either the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required by HAVA.

From: Evans, Blake (b)(6)
Sent: 12/8/2025 6:48:53 PM
To: McGowan, Charlene (b)(6); Voting Section (CRT) [Voting.Section@usdoj.gov]; Neff, Eric (CRT) (b)(6)
CC: Hayes, Chris (CRT) (b)(6)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Response to Request for Information under the NVRA

Mr. Neff and Mr. Hayes,

You can both access the files that Mrs. McGowan referenced in her email below through this link: [Georgia Files for DOJ](#)

I have set up the link so both of you can access the files. Please let me know if additional people need to have access. If you have any trouble, please let me know.

Blake Evans

Elections Director

Georgia Secretary of State

Direct: (b)(6)

Cell: (b)(6)



From: McGowan, Charlene (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, December 8, 2025 1:48 PM
To: voting.section@usdoj.gov; (b)(6)
Cc: Evans, Blake (b)(6); Hayes, Chris (CRT) (b)(6)
Subject: Response to Request for Information under the NVRA

On behalf of the Georgia Secretary of State, please see the attached correspondence to Ms. Dhillon in response to the Department of Justice's request for information regarding Georgia's compliance with the statewide voter registration list maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act. Per your request, the attached letter provides detailed information showing Georgia's substantial voter list maintenance efforts in compliance with the NVRA.

Along with the information in the attached letter, you will receive a separate email from Elections Director Blake Evans transmitting requested records documenting Georgia's NVRA compliance, including:

- Contact information for the County Registrars responsible for voter registration in Georgia;
- A sample of public announcements documenting the Secretary of State's list maintenance activities;
- A list of registrations canceled between September 2023 to October 2025;
- Sample list maintenance notices mailed to voters during the list maintenance process; and
- Georgia's complete voter registration list, with confidential data fields redacted.

Links to the Voter History files that you requested and other voter registration data are also included in the letter.

Please note that we are currently updating our data in response to information received from the Department of Homeland Security as a result of our most recent SAVE batch upload. We expect that when these updates are complete, we will transmit an updated voter file by the end of the year.

Please feel free to reach out should you have any questions or need assistance accessing the files.

Sincerely,

Charlene S. McGowan

General Counsel

Georgia Secretary of State

Direct: (b)(6)

Mobile: (b)(6)

(b)(6)





Office of the Secretary of State

Brad Raffensperger
SECRETARY OF STATE

Charlene McGowan
GENERAL COUNSEL

December 8, 2025

Harmeet K. Dhillon
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Request for Information under the National Voter Registration Act

Ms. Dhillon,

This is in response to the letters of August 7, 2025, and August 14, 2025, from the Department of Justice (“DOJ”) requesting information regarding Georgia’s compliance with the statewide voter registration list maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”), 52 U.S.C. § 20501, *et seq.*

Secretary Raffensperger believes that clean voter lists are an essential component of trustworthy elections and takes every measure to ensure that only U.S. citizens and eligible residents can vote in Georgia’s elections. We commend President Trump’s commitment to citizenship verification and applaud this administration’s efforts to provide states the necessary tools at the federal level to verify that only U.S. citizens are registered to vote.

Georgia is a recognized leader in citizenship verification that ensures only U.S. citizens vote in our elections. Because Georgia is 100% REAL ID compliant, everyone who has a driver’s license or state identification card has proven their citizenship or legal immigration status to the Department of Driver Services. As an additional safeguard, Secretary Raffensperger was the first Secretary of State in the nation to conduct a full citizenship audit of the state’s voter list, which was most recently completed prior to the 2024 presidential election.

As a regular part of the voter verification process, Georgia utilizes the Department of Homeland Security's SAVE database to verify the citizenship status of people who have been identified as potential non-citizens. Secretary Raffensperger is grateful for the swift action taken by DHS in response to his letter to Secretary Noem requesting certain improvements to the SAVE program to enhance its effectiveness as a voter verification tool. These requested improvements include the elimination of search fees for states, the addition of bulk upload capability, and integration of Social Security Administration data. Georgia was proud to be one of the first states to test these new SAVE enhancements.

In addition to citizenship verification, Georgia conducts rigorous voter list maintenance to the fullest extent permissible under state and federal law. Our elections division and county registrars are continuously updating Georgia's newly modernized and secure voter registration database using a wide variety of reliable data sources that detect when voters move to a new county, move out of state, receive felony sentences, or are deceased. Georgia's proactive, data-driven approach serves as a national model for effective list maintenance at the state level.

Georgia's success in maintaining a clean voter list stems from our use of every available list maintenance tool. The Secretary's office spearheads partnerships with a wide range of state and federal agencies, including the U.S. Postal Service, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Georgia Department of Driver Services to ensure that only eligible Georgians are registered and that the voter list is current and accurate. We also collaborate with over 26 states to share cross-state data and match records with the Social Security Death Master File and the USPS National Change of Address list and to identify potential double voters. Election officials receive information from state health agencies and the Social Security Death Master File, as well as other sources, to identify deceased registrants and remove them from the voter list. Additionally, we receive felony conviction notices from state law enforcement agencies and the Department of Justice, and non-citizen jury affidavits from our state courts. Recently, our office conducted an audit of registrants' residential addresses using DHS's Geospatial Management Office to confirm their accuracy.

In addition to this ongoing regular list maintenance, the Secretary's office conducts comprehensive statewide voter list maintenance every year as required by state and federal law. As part of 2025's statewide list maintenance, the elections division sent out a total of **1,006,474 list maintenance notices, and that number will increase before the end of the year.**

These list maintenance notices included:

- cancellation notices to 477,883 registrants who had been in “Inactive” status for the past two general elections;
- cancellation notices to 18,563 registrants identified as having cancelled their Georgia driver’s license due to a move out of state;
- 218,951 notices to registrants currently listed as having “Active” status but who have not had any voter or registration activity in five calendar years;
- 65,271 notices to registrants identified in National Change of Address (NCOA) registry data as having moved out of state;
- 80,754 notices to registrants identified in National Change of Address (NCOA) registry data as having moved out of county;
- 117,602 notices to registrants identified in National Change of Address (NCOA) registry data as having moved within county; and
- 27,450 notices to registrants identified through secure cross-state data sharing agreements as having moved out of state.

To date in 2025, **580,358 registrations have been canceled** and **298,421 registrations have been moved to “Inactive” status.**

This year’s activity is a continuation of the rigorous list maintenance Secretary Raffensperger has completed since he took office. Since 2019, the elections division has issued over **4.4 million list maintenance notices**, including the following activity over the past 5 years:

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
NCOA Out of County	104,270	45,686	84,523	51,606	80,754
NCOA Within County	129,448	76,082	127,904	105,749	117,602
NCOA Out of State	168,178	32,820	100,685	38,866	65,271
Cross-State Data	417,957	272,728	119,362	62,114	27,450
No Contact	185,666	0	183,584	0	218,951
No General Election	101,789	16,127	191,473	0	477,883
DL Cancellations	0	0	66,711	0	18,563
Totals	1,107,308	443,443	874,242	258,335	1,006,474

We have also made it easier for voters to cancel their Georgia voter registration through the Secretary's online cancellation portal. Voters who move out of state or family members of deceased voters may cancel their registrations online via our website.

Supporting records showing Georgia's nation-leading list maintenance activities are being transmitted to you via secure transfer contemporaneously with this letter, along with Georgia's complete list of registered voters. The voter file includes the last date voted for each registrant, and additional voter history files are available on the Secretary's website.¹ We encourage you to review the wealth of data available at our Election Data Hub.²

Along with his commitment to maintaining clean voter rolls, the Secretary is committed to following the laws that protect the confidentiality of Georgia voters' personal information. Georgia law prohibits the disclosure of voters' full date of birth, social security number, and driver's license number. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-225(b).³ Accordingly, in compliance with state law, and in consultation with the Georgia Attorney General's office, the voter list provided excludes "sensitive information that implicates special privacy concerns." *Project Vote, Inc. v. Kemp*, 208 F. Supp. 3d 1320, 1344 (N.D. Ga. 2016). Nevertheless, the records that we are submitting are more than sufficient to demonstrate Georgia's compliance with the NVRA.

Indeed, Georgia is the gold standard in voter list maintenance at the state level. But we face federal barriers to doing even more. As you know, the NVRA prohibits systematic list maintenance within 90 days of a federal election. This 90-day blackout period restricts us from conducting list maintenance in federal election years precisely when clean rolls are most important. Congress must modernize this outdated law, which was written before the mobility and digital capabilities of the modern era. Secretary Raffensperger has repeatedly called on Congress to reform the NVRA to allow for new technologies to be used to keep voter rolls as up to date as possible.

Secretary Raffensperger appreciates the support of the Trump administration in urging Congress to adopt common-sense reform. We welcome the opportunity to partner with this administration to advance our shared mission of ensuring that states maintain clean voters roles and only eligible U.S. citizens vote in our elections.

¹ [Voter History Files](#)

² [Election Data Hub | Georgia Secretary of State](#)

³ While a limited exception allows for disclosure to government agencies, that only applies where "the agency is authorized to maintain such information and the information is used only to identify the elector on the receiving agency's data base," which is not the stated basis for the DOJ's request here.

Recommended opportunities for collaboration include:

- Continued collaboration between Georgia and USCIS to enhance use of SAVE;
- Continued joint law enforcement action between SOS and federal investigators to investigate and prosecute suspected cases of non-citizens attempting to vote or registering to vote;
- Streamlining the process by which the Department of Justice reports felony convictions to state election officials, which currently is sporadic and disjointed; and
- Jointly calling on Congress to reform and modernize the NVRA to permit states to conduct even more robust list maintenance.

Please feel free to reach out to our office if you would like to discuss further opportunities for collaboration.

Kind regards,

Charlene S. McGowan

General Counsel

DOCUMENT WITHHELD IN FULL UNDER FOIA EXEMPTION B(5).

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U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

December 12, 2025

Via Mail and Email

The Honorable Stephanie Thomas
Secretary of State
P.O. Box 150470
165 Capitol Ave. Suite 1000
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

(b)(6)

Re: Request for Complete Connecticut's Voter Registration List with All Fields

Dear Secretary Thomas:

We write to you as the chief election official for the State of Connecticut concerning your State's compliance with the statewide voter registration list maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501 *et seq.*, and the Help America Vote Act ("HAVA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20901, *et seq.* Please provide a copy of Connecticut's statewide voter registration list ("VRL") within fourteen days of the date of this letter.

The electronic copy of the statewide VRL should contain *all fields*, which means, your state's VRL must include the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required under HAVA¹ to register individuals for federal elections. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

We request Connecticut's VRL to assess your state's compliance with the statewide VRL maintenance provisions of the NVRA. Our request is pursuant to the Attorney General's authority under Section 11 of the NVRA to bring enforcement actions. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20510(a).

HAVA also provides authority for the Justice Department to seek the State's VRL via Section 401, which makes the Attorney General solely responsible for actions to enforce HAVA's

¹ In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in the HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that DOJ be able to conduct an independent review of each state's list. Any statewide prohibitions are clearly preempted by federal law.

computerized statewide voter registration list requirements. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21111; *see also* *Brunner v. Ohio Republican Party*, 555 U.S. 5, 6 (2008) (*per curiam*) (finding no private right of action to enforce HAVA requirements).

In addition to those authorities, the Attorney General is also empowered by Congress to request records pursuant to Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (“CRA”), codified at 52 U.S.C. § 20701, *et seq.* Section 301 of the CRA requires state and local officials to retain and preserve records related to voter registration and other acts requisite to voting for any federal office for a period of twenty-two months after any federal general, special or primary election. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20701.

Section 303 of the CRA provides, in pertinent part, “Any record or paper required by section 20701 to be retained and preserved shall, upon demand in writing by the Attorney General or his representative directed to the person having custody, possession, or control of such record or paper, be made available for inspection, reproduction, and copying at the principal office of such custodian by the Attorney General or his representative...” *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20703.

Pursuant to the foregoing authorities, including the CRA, the Attorney General is requesting an electronic copy of Connecticut’s complete and current VRL. The purpose of this request is to ascertain Connecticut’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and HAVA.

To the extent there are privacy concerns, the voter registration list is subject to federal privacy protections. Section 304 of the CRA provides the answer:

Unless otherwise ordered by a court of the United States, neither the Attorney General nor any employee of the Department of Justice, nor any other representative of the Attorney General, shall disclose any record or paper produced pursuant to this chapter, or any reproduction or copy, except to Congress and any committee thereof, governmental agencies, and in the presentation of any case or proceeding before any court or grand jury.

52 U.S.C. § 20704.

HAVA specifies that the “last 4 digits of a social security number . . . shall not be considered to be a social security number for purposes of section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974” (5 U.S.C. § 522a note); 52 U.S.C. § 21083(c). In addition, any prohibition of disclosure of a motor vehicle record contained in the Driver’s License Protection Act, codified at 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b)(1), is exempted when the disclosure is for use by a government agency in carrying out the government agency’s function to accomplish its enforcement authority as the Justice Department is now doing. That said, all data received from you will be kept securely and treated consistently with the Privacy Act explained at [Civil Rights Division - Department of Justice - Privacy Policy](#)².

² Available at: <https://civilrights.justice.gov/privacy-policy#:~:text=Our%20Statutes-Privacy%20Act%20Statement,the%20scope%20of%20our%20jurisdiction.>

Please provide the requested electronic VRL³ to the Justice Department fourteen days from the date of this letter. The information and materials may be sent by encrypted email to voting.section@usdoj.gov or via the Department's secure file-sharing system, Justice Enterprise File Sharing ("JEFS"). If Connecticut would be interested in a data sharing agreement with the Civil Rights Division, please reply to voting.section@usdoj.gov prior to the expiration of the fourteen-day response window. Upon receipt, we will send you an agreement template.

Should further clarification be required, please contact Brittany E. Bennett at

(b)(6)

Regards,



Brittany E. Bennett
Civil Rights Division

³ Containing *all fields*, which includes either the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required by HAVA.



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

December 12, 2025

Via Mail and Email

Chairman Francis X. De Luca
North Carolina State Board of Elections
P.O. Box 27255
Raleigh, NC 27611-7255

(b)(6)

Re: Request for Complete North Carolina's Voter Registration List with All Fields

Dear Chairman De Luca:

We write to you as the chief election official for the State of North Carolina concerning your State's compliance with the statewide voter registration list maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501 *et seq.*, and the Help America Vote Act ("HAVA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20901, *et seq.* Please provide a copy of North Carolina's statewide voter registration list ("VRL") within fourteen days of the date of this letter.

The electronic copy of the statewide VRL should contain *all fields*, which means, your state's VRL must include the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required under HAVA¹ to register individuals for federal elections. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

We request North Carolina's VRL to assess your state's compliance with the statewide VRL maintenance provisions of the NVRA. Our request is pursuant to the Attorney General's authority under Section 11 of the NVRA to bring enforcement actions. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20510(a).

HAVA also provides authority for the Justice Department to seek the State's VRL via Section 401, which makes the Attorney General solely responsible for actions to enforce HAVA's computerized statewide voter registration list requirements. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21111; *see also Brunner*

¹ In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in the HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that DOJ be able to conduct an independent review of each state's list. Any statewide prohibitions are clearly preempted by federal law.

v. Ohio Republican Party, 555 U.S. 5, 6 (2008) (*per curiam*) (finding no private right of action to enforce HAVA requirements).

In addition to those authorities, the Attorney General is also empowered by Congress to request records pursuant to Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (“CRA”), codified at 52 U.S.C. § 20701, *et seq.* Section 301 of the CRA requires state and local officials to retain and preserve records related to voter registration and other acts requisite to voting for any federal office for a period of twenty-two months after any federal general, special or primary election. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20701.

Section 303 of the CRA provides, in pertinent part, “Any record or paper required by section 20701 to be retained and preserved shall, upon demand in writing by the Attorney General or his representative directed to the person having custody, possession, or control of such record or paper, be made available for inspection, reproduction, and copying at the principal office of such custodian by the Attorney General or his representative...” *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20703.

Pursuant to the foregoing authorities, including the CRA, the Attorney General is requesting an electronic copy of North Carolina’s complete and current VRL. The purpose of this request is to ascertain North Carolina’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and HAVA.

To the extent there are privacy concerns, the voter registration list is subject to federal privacy protections. Section 304 of the CRA provides the answer:

Unless otherwise ordered by a court of the United States, neither the Attorney General nor any employee of the Department of Justice, nor any other representative of the Attorney General, shall disclose any record or paper produced pursuant to this chapter, or any reproduction or copy, except to Congress and any committee thereof, governmental agencies, and in the presentation of any case or proceeding before any court or grand jury.

52 U.S.C. § 20704.

HAVA specifies that the “last 4 digits of a social security number . . . shall not be considered to be a social security number for purposes of section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974” (5 U.S.C. § 522a note); 52 U.S.C. § 21083(c). In addition, any prohibition of disclosure of a motor vehicle record contained in the Driver’s License Protection Act, codified at 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b)(1), is exempted when the disclosure is for use by a government agency in carrying out the government agency’s function to accomplish its enforcement authority as the Justice Department is now doing. That said, all data received from you will be kept securely and treated consistently with the Privacy Act explained at [Civil Rights Division - Department of Justice - Privacy Policy](#)².

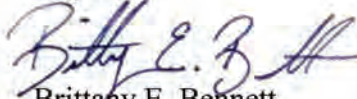
² Available at: <https://civilrights.justice.gov/privacy-policy#:~:text=Our%20Statutes-,Privacy%20Act%20Statement,the%20scope%20of%20our%20jurisdiction.>

Please provide the requested electronic VRL³ to the Justice Department fourteen days from the date of this letter. The information and materials may be sent by encrypted email to voting.section@usdoj.gov or via the Department's secure file-sharing system, Justice Enterprise File Sharing ("JEFS"). If North Carolina would be interested in a data sharing agreement with the Civil Rights Division, please reply to voting.section@usdoj.gov prior to the expiration of the fourteen-day response window. Upon receipt, we will send you an agreement template.

Should further clarification be required, please contact Brittany E. Bennett at

(b)(6)

Regards,



Brittany E. Bennett
Civil Rights Division

³ Containing *all fields*, which includes either the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required by HAVA.



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

December 12, 2025

Via Mail and Email

The Honorable Paul Ziriaux
Secretary of State
PO Box 53156,
Oklahoma City, OK 73152
info@elections.ok.gov

Re: Request for Complete Oklahoma's Voter Registration List with All Fields

Dear Secretary Ziriaux:

We write to you as the chief election official for the State of Oklahoma concerning your State's compliance with the statewide voter registration list maintenance provisions of the National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20501 *et seq.*, and the Help America Vote Act ("HAVA"), 52 U.S.C. § 20901, *et seq.* Please provide a copy of Oklahoma's statewide voter registration list ("VRL") within fourteen days of the date of this letter.

The electronic copy of the statewide VRL should contain *all fields*, which means, your state's VRL must include the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required under HAVA¹ to register individuals for federal elections. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

We request Oklahoma's VRL to assess your state's compliance with the statewide VRL maintenance provisions of the NVRA. Our request is pursuant to the Attorney General's authority under Section 11 of the NVRA to bring enforcement actions. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20510(a).

HAVA also provides authority for the Justice Department to seek the State's VRL via Section 401, which makes the Attorney General solely responsible for actions to enforce HAVA's computerized statewide voter registration list requirements. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21111; *see also Brunner*

¹ In charging the Attorney General with enforcement of the voter registration list requirements in the HAVA and in the NVRA, Congress plainly intended that DOJ be able to conduct an independent review of each state's list. Any statewide prohibitions are clearly preempted by federal law.

v. Ohio Republican Party, 555 U.S. 5, 6 (2008) (*per curiam*) (finding no private right of action to enforce HAVA requirements).

In addition to those authorities, the Attorney General is also empowered by Congress to request records pursuant to Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (“CRA”), codified at 52 U.S.C. § 20701, *et seq.* Section 301 of the CRA requires state and local officials to retain and preserve records related to voter registration and other acts requisite to voting for any federal office for a period of twenty-two months after any federal general, special or primary election. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20701.

Section 303 of the CRA provides, in pertinent part, “Any record or paper required by section 20701 to be retained and preserved shall, upon demand in writing by the Attorney General or his representative directed to the person having custody, possession, or control of such record or paper, be made available for inspection, reproduction, and copying at the principal office of such custodian by the Attorney General or his representative...” *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20703.

Pursuant to the foregoing authorities, including the CRA, the Attorney General is requesting an electronic copy of Oklahoma’s complete and current VRL. The purpose of this request is to ascertain Oklahoma’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and HAVA.

To the extent there are privacy concerns, the voter registration list is subject to federal privacy protections. Section 304 of the CRA provides the answer:

Unless otherwise ordered by a court of the United States, neither the Attorney General nor any employee of the Department of Justice, nor any other representative of the Attorney General, shall disclose any record or paper produced pursuant to this chapter, or any reproduction or copy, except to Congress and any committee thereof, governmental agencies, and in the presentation of any case or proceeding before any court or grand jury.

52 U.S.C. § 20704.

HAVA specifies that the “last 4 digits of a social security number . . . shall not be considered to be a social security number for purposes of section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974” (5 U.S.C. § 522a note); 52 U.S.C. § 21083(c). In addition, any prohibition of disclosure of a motor vehicle record contained in the Driver’s License Protection Act, codified at 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b)(1), is exempted when the disclosure is for use by a government agency in carrying out the government agency’s function to accomplish its enforcement authority as the Justice Department is now doing. That said, all data received from you will be kept securely and treated consistently with the Privacy Act explained at [Civil Rights Division - Department of Justice - Privacy Policy](#)².

² Available at: <https://civilrights.justice.gov/privacy-policy#:~:text=Our%20Statutes-,Privacy%20Act%20Statement,the%20scope%20of%20our%20jurisdiction.>

Please provide the requested electronic VRL³ to the Justice Department fourteen days from the date of this letter. The information and materials may be sent by encrypted email to voting.section@usdoj.gov or via the Department's secure file-sharing system, Justice Enterprise File Sharing ("JEFS"). If Oklahoma would be interested in a data sharing agreement with the Civil Rights Division, please reply to voting.section@usdoj.gov prior to the expiration of the fourteen-day response window. Upon receipt, we will send you an agreement template.

Should further clarification be required, please contact Brittany E. Bennett at

(b)(6)

Regards,



Brittany E. Bennett
Civil Rights Division

³ Containing *all fields*, which includes either the registrant's full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver's license number or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required by HAVA.

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