



## TIMELINE

**1977:** Citizen-initiated statewide constitutional amendment passes and provides that “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 he again registers to vote.”<sup>1</sup>

**May 20, 1993:** National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”) signed by President Clinton to “increase the number of voter registrations for eligible citizens, to enhance the participation of eligible citizens in the voter process, to protect the integrity of the electoral process and to ensure accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.”<sup>2</sup>

**January 1, 1995:** NVRA becomes effective and the Ohio General Assembly enacts SB 300, which incorporates most NVRA requirements into Ohio law that is now R.C. 3503.21 and directs the Ohio Secretary of State’s office to administer procedures such as the Supplemental and National Change of Address (NCOA) Processes.

**June 15, 2015:** Former Secretary Husted issues Directive 2015-09 and the local boards of election begin mailing confirmation notices to electors identified pursuant to the 2015 Supplemental and NCOA Processes, thereby starting the four-year clock for their cancellation pending voter activity.

**April 6, 2016:** The A. Philip Randolph Institute files a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio against former Secretary Husted challenging the legality of Ohio’s Supplemental Process.<sup>3</sup>

**June 11, 2018:** The United States Supreme Court upholds Ohio’s use of the Supplemental Process.<sup>4</sup>

**July 9, 2018:** Former Secretary Husted issues Directive 2018-20, which initiated the 2018 Supplemental Process and instructed the boards to send confirmation notices to those registrations that did not vote in an election during the period beginning with the March 15, 2016 Primary Election and ending with the May 8, 2018 Primary Election, did not engage in any other voter-initiated activity during that time, did not receive a confirmation notice pursuant to the 2017 or 2018 NCOA process, and does not appear on the boards of elections “Automatic Confirmation of Address” list on the board of

elections portal for July 2018. The boards were required to send confirmation notices by August 6, 2018.

**November 20, 2018:** Former Secretary Husted issues Directive 2018-39 which instructs the boards to proceed with the cancellation of the registrations of any voter who received a confirmation notice in 2013 or 2014 pursuant to the Supplemental Process of the General Voter Records Maintenance Program. The boards of elections were directed to send “last chance notices” no later than December 12, 2018 and to cancel any registrations that do not reply by January 11, 2019.

**January 11, 2019:** Boards of elections were required to cancel registrations identified pursuant to the 2013 and 2014 Supplemental Process.

**June 26, 2019:** Secretary LaRose issues Directive 2019-09 directing the boards of elections to proceed with the cancellation of those registrations identified pursuant to the 2015 Supplemental and NCOA Processes of the General Voter Records Maintenance Program, to send last chance notices, and to submit data to the Secretary of State’s Office to populate a Registration Reset List.

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<sup>1</sup> Ohio Constitution: V.01 Who may vote, November, 1977 , <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/laws/ohio-constitution/section?const=5.01>

<sup>2</sup> The National Voter Registration Act of 1993: History, Implementation, and Effects, Royce Crocker, Specialist in American National Government, September 18, 2013, Congressional Research Service.

<sup>3</sup> *A. Philip Randolph Institute and Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless v. Jon Husted*, 2:16-cv-303 (S.D. Ohio 2016).

<sup>4</sup> *Husted v. A. Philip Randolph Inst.*, 138 S.Ct. 1833 (2018).