



MEMORANDUM

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State Election Statutes

Alabama

Voters may wear “campaign buttons or T-shirts with political advertisements into the polling place.” <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/election-2024/2024%20Voter%20Guide.pdf>.

Alaska

“During the hours the polls are open, a person who is in the polling place or within 200 feet of any entrance to the polling place may not attempt to persuade a person to vote for or against a candidate, proposition, or question. The election officials shall post warning notices at the required distance in the form and manner prescribed by the director.” AS 15.15.170.

*(Unclear as to whether this statute applies to clothing/apparel).

Arizona

Voters are prohibited from electioneering within the 75-foot limit. A.R.S. § 16-1018. A voter is permitted to wear clothing with a political message inside the 75-foot limit, but poll workers, observers, and election officials may not. A.R.S. § 16-515(F).

Arkansas

Electioneering is prohibited within 100 ft. of exterior entrance of polling place, and electioneering includes: “Displaying a candidate’s name, likeness, or logo; Displaying a ballot measure’s number, title, subject, or logo; Displaying or dissemination of buttons, hats, pencils, pens, shirts, signs, or stickers containing electioneering information.” A.C.A. § 7-1-103(8).

California

Electioneering is prohibited within 100 ft. of a polling place, which includes displaying a candidate’s name, likeness, or logo or any buttons, hats, pencils, pens, shirts, signs, or stickers containing electioneering information. Cal Elec. Code § 319.5(a).

Colorado

Electioneering is prohibited in a polling place and within 100 ft. of any polling place building, which includes “distribution or display of campaign posters, signs, or other campaign materials or apparel, including materials or apparel promoting or opposing a candidate or displaying a candidate’s name, likeness, or campaign slogan.” C.R.S. 1-13-714.

Connecticut

Voters are prohibited from “solicit[ing] on behalf of or in opposition to the candidacy of another or himself or on behalf of or in opposition to any question being submitted at the election or referendum, or loiter or peddle or offer any advertising matter, ballot or circular to another person within a radius of seventy-five feet of any outside entrance in use as an entry to any polling place or in any corridor, passageway or other approach leading from any such outside entrance to such polling place or in any room opening upon any such corridor, passageway or approach.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-236. This prohibition applies to clothing/apparel. <https://www.ctpost.com/elections/slideshow/Here-s-what-you-can-and-can-t-wear-to-the-211279.php>.

Delaware

Voters are not allowed to electioneer within the polling place or within 50 feet of the entrance to the building in which the voting room is located. 15 Del. C. § 4942(a). Electioneering includes the wearing of any button, banner or other object referring to issues, candidates, or partisan topics. 15 Del. C. § 4942(d).

Florida

Solicitation of votes is prohibited within 150 ft. of any entrance to a polling place. Fla. Stat. § 102.031. However, voters may wear campaign buttons, shirts, hats, or any other campaign items when they enter the polling place to vote so long as they do not campaign otherwise. Fla. Admin. Code Ann. r. 1S-2.034; <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-16732>.

Georgia

No person, when within the polling place, shall electioneer or solicit votes for any political party or body or candidate or question. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-413(d). No one can “solicit votes in any manner or by any means or method” within 150 feet of the outer edge of any building with a polling place; within any polling place; or within 25 feet of any voter standing in line to vote at any polling place. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-414(a)(1)-(3). This statute applies to clothing and apparel. <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/electioneering-prohibitions>.

Hawaii

Campaigning within 200 feet from the perimeter of any voter service center, place of deposit, and its appurtenances is prohibited. HRS § 11-132.
*(Unclear as to whether this statute applies to clothing/apparel).

Idaho

Electioneering is prohibited within a polling place, within any building in which an election is being held, or within 250 feet of the primary entrance and exit used by voters at a polling place or other voting location, which includes wearing any clothing that supports or opposes a current candidate or ballot question. Idaho Code § 18-2318; https://sos.idaho.gov/elect/clerk/Forms/EP11B_PollingPlaceLaws.pdf.

Illinois

Electioneering is prohibited within 100 ft. of any polling place. 10 ILCS 5/17-29. This statute applies to clothing and apparel. <https://www.rrstar.com/story/news/politics/2022/11/03/laws-on-electioneering-cover-what-you-can-wear-on-election-day-in-illinois/69613655007/>.

Indiana

“Electioneering” means wearing or displaying an article of clothing, sign, button, or placard that states: the name of any political party or includes the name, picture, photograph, or other likeness of any candidate or currently elected federal, state, county, or local official; or support for the approval or defeat of a public question. Burns Ind. Code Ann. § 3-14-3-16(a)(1)-(2).

Iowa

A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the third degree if the person willfully does any electioneering on the premises of a polling place or within three hundred feet of an outside door of a building affording access to a room where the polls are held, or of an outside door of a building affording access to a hallway, corridor, stairway, or other means of reaching the room where the polls are held. Iowa Code § 39A.4. Wearing any political clothing/apparel while voting is permitted, and is only considered “electioneering” if being worn while loitering.

Kansas

Electioneering is prohibited within 250 ft. of any entrance to a polling place. K.S.A. § 25-2430. “Electioneering” means an attempt to persuade or influence, by any means, eligible voters to vote for or against a particular candidate, party or question submitted, which includes wearing any clothing that clearly identifies a candidate or clearly indicates support or opposition to a question on the ballot. *Id.*

Kentucky

Electioneering is prohibited within 100 ft. of any polling place, which includes “displaying of signs, the distribution of campaign literature, cards, or handbills, the soliciting of signatures to any petition, or the solicitation of votes for or against any bona fide candidate or ballot question.” Ky. Rev. Stat. § 117.235. However, this does not apply to any clothing or apparel. <https://spectrumnews1.com/ky/louisville/news/2020/10/28/do-s-and-don-ts-at-kentucky-polls>.

Louisiana

Voters are prohibited from performing any of the following within any polling place between certain hours: hand out, place, or display campaign cards, pictures, or other campaign literature of any kind or description whatsoever which advocate for or against any candidate, proposition, or political party appearing on the ballot in the election; or place or display political signs, pictures, or other forms of political advertising which advocate for or against any candidate, proposition, or political party appearing on the ballot in the election. La. R.S. § 18:1462. This applies to a polling place being used in an election on election day or during early voting, or within a radius of six hundred feet of the entrance to any polling place being used in an election on election day or during early voting. *Id.* *(Unclear as to whether this statute applies to clothing/apparel).

Maine

A person may not display or distribute campaign literature, posters, palm cards, buttons, badges or stickers containing a candidate’s name or otherwise intending to influence the opinion of any voter regarding a candidate or question on the ballot for the election that day on any public property located within 250 feet of

the entrance to either the voting place or the building in which the registrar's office is located. 21-A M.R.S. § 682.

Maryland

A person may not canvass, electioneer, or post any campaign material in the polling place or beyond a line established by signs posted. Md. Election Law Code Ann. § 16-206. Voters may wear campaign paraphernalia into the polling place while there to vote, provided they do not linger.

<https://www.calvertcountymd.gov/Faq.aspx?OID=126>.

Massachusetts

[N]o other poster, card, handbill, placard, picture or circular intended to influence the action of the voter shall be posted, exhibited, or distributed in the polling place, in the building where the polling place is located, or within 150 feet of the building entrance door to such polling place. ALM GL ch. 54, § 65. This statute applies clothing and apparel. <https://www.wvlp.com/news/state-politics/campaign-clothing-not-permitted-at-massachusetts-polling-locations/>.

Michigan

On election day, a person shall not post, display, or distribute in a polling place, in any hallway used by voters to enter or exit a polling place, or within 100 feet of an entrance to a building in which a polling place is located any material that directly or indirectly makes reference to an election, a candidate, or a ballot question. MCLS § 168.744. This applies to clothes and apparel.

<https://www.michigan.gov/->

[/media/Project/Websites/sos/32lawens/Know_the_Facts.pdf?rev=0d2e709f910f429fb1724a250b8ccdd3](https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/32lawens/Know_the_Facts.pdf?rev=0d2e709f910f429fb1724a250b8ccdd3).

Minnesota

It is unlawful to wear, exhibit, or distribute any item that displays the name, likeness, logo, slogan of a candidate who appears on a ballot. Items include banners, buttons, badges, stickers, shirts, hats or any similar item. This prohibition applies throughout absentee and early voting periods and also restricts these items within a polling place or 100 feet from the room that polling is situated. Minn. Stat. § 211B.11.

Mississippi

It is unlawful to post or distribute any campaign literature within 150 feet of the polling place unless on private property, which includes wearing any T-shirts, buttons, etc. with a candidate's name or likeness as well. Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-895; <https://www.sos.ms.gov/elections-101#ar04>.

Missouri

Voters are prohibited from wearing political apparel to the polls, including political masks, shirts, hats, buttons or any other apparel that advocates for a political candidate or issue within 25 feet of a polling place. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 115.637.

Montana

Voters may not wear or display within 100 feet of a polling place any badge, button, or other insignia that relates to any candidate or ballot issue to be voted upon at the election. Mont. Code Ann. § 13-35-211.

Nebraska

Electioneering is prohibited within 200 ft. of any secure ballot drop-box. Neb. Rev. St. § 32-1524. Electioneering would include deliberately displaying a candidate's name, likeness, logo, or symbol on a button, hat, pencil, pen, shirt, sign, or sticker. Neb. Rev. St. § 32-108.01.

Nevada

Electioneering, including "displaying any badge, button or other insigne which is designed or tends to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party or a candidate or ballot question to be voted upon at that election", is prohibited within 100 ft. of any polling place. NRS 293.740.

New Hampshire

The distribution or posting of electioneering communications, including but not limited to posters, cards, handbills, placards, pictures, pins, stickers, circulars, or articles of clothing, is prohibited within any no-electioneering corridor established outside the polling place by the moderator. RSA 659:43.

New Jersey

No person shall display, sell, give or provide any political badge, button or other insignia to be worn at or within one hundred feet of the polls or within the polling place or room, on any primary, general or special election day or on any commission government election day, except the badge furnished by the county board as herein provided. N.J. Stat. § 19:34-19.

New Mexico

Electioneering, including the display or distribution of signs or campaign literature, campaign buttons, t-shirts, hats, pins or other such items and includes the verbal or electronic solicitation of votes for a candidate or question, is prohibited within 100 ft. of a polling place. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-20-16.

New York

"[N]o political banner, button, poster or placard shall be allowed in or upon the polling place or within such a one hundred foot radial." NY CLS Elec § 8-104.

North Carolina

There are no restrictions regarding wearing political clothing or apparel while voting. <https://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/politics-government/election/article268394837.html>.

North Dakota

No individual may buy, sell, give, or provide any political badge, button, or any insignia within a polling place or within one hundred feet from the entrance to the room containing the polling place while it is open for voting. N.D. Cent. Code, § 16.1-10-03. No such political badge, button, or insignia may be worn within that same area while a polling place is open for voting. *Id.*

Ohio

Campaigning, loitering, soliciting votes, or attempting to influence voters is prohibited within 100 ft. of any polling place or within 10 ft. of any elector. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.35. This statute applies to clothing and apparel. <https://www.wosu.org/news/2020-10-12/ohio-wont-turn-away-voters-if-they-violate-law-on-wearing-political-clothing>.

Oklahoma

“Electioneering”, meaning advocating directly for or against a candidate or question that is or will be on the ballot at any election through signs or clothing, is prohibited within 300 ft. of the entrance to any polling place. 26 Okl. St. § 7-108.

Oregon

Currently, there are no restrictions regarding wearing political clothing or apparel while voting.

Pennsylvania

There are no restrictions regarding wearing political clothing or apparel while voting. <https://www.attorneygeneral.gov/resources/voting/>.

Rhode Island

No clothing or apparel designed or tending to aid, injure, or defeat any candidate for public office or any political party on any question submitted to the voters shall be distributed or displayed within the voting place or within 50 ft. of the entrance or entrances to the building in which voting is conducted at any primary or election. RI Gen L § 17-19-49.

South Carolina

While it is unlawful to distribute campaign material within 500 ft. any entrance to a polling place, there are no restrictions on wearing political clothing or apparel for voters. S.C. Code Ann. § 7-25-180.

South Dakota

No person may, in any polling place or within or on any building in which a polling place is located or within 100 ft. from any entrance leading into a polling place display campaign posters, signs, or other campaign material. S.D. Codified Laws § 12-18-3.

Tennessee

Voters are prohibited from displaying campaign posters, signs or other campaign materials within 100 ft. of a polling place. Tenn. Code. Ann. § 2-7-111(a)-(b)(1).

Texas

Voters are *not* allowed to “wear a badge, insignia, emblem, or other similar communicative device relating to a candidate, measure, or political party appearing on the ballot” within 100 feet of any door to a polling place. Tex. Elec. Code § 61.010(a).

Utah

Electioneering is prohibited within 150 ft. of a polling place, which includes “any oral, printed, or written attempt to persuade persons to refrain from voting or to vote for or vote against any candidate or issue.” Utah Code Ann. § 20A-3a-501.

Vermont

“Within the building containing a polling place, no campaign literature, stickers, buttons, name stamps, information on write-in candidates, or other political materials that display the name of a candidate on the ballot or an organized political party or that demonstrate support or opposition to a question on the ballot are displayed, placed, handed out, or allowed to remain.” 17 V.S.A. § 2508.

Virginia

When approaching or entering a polling place for the purpose of voting, a person is allowed to wear “a shirt, hat, or other apparel on which a candidate’s name or a political slogan appears or from having a sticker or button attached to his apparel on which a candidate’s name or a political slogan appears.” Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-604.

Washington

It is prohibited to “[s]uggest or persuade or attempt to suggest or persuade any voter to vote for or against any candidate or ballot measure” within 100 feet of an entrance to a polling place or 25 feet of a ballot drop location. Rev. Code Wash. § 29A.84.510.

West Virginia

Electioneering, meaning the displaying of signs or other campaign paraphernalia, and loitering is prohibited within 100 ft. of an entrance to a polling place. W.V. Code § 3-1-37; W.V. Code § 3-9-9.

Wisconsin

Voters are prohibited from electioneering within 100 ft. of an entrance to a polling place. Electioneering is defined as “any activity which is intended to influence voting at an election”, which includes wearing any political apparel. Wis. Stat. § 12.03.

Wyoming

Electioneering is prohibited within 100 yds. of a polling place on the day of an election and within 100 ft. on any other day. Electioneering includes the display of campaign signs or distribution of campaign literature. W.S. 22-26-113.
*(Unclear as to whether this statute applies to clothing/apparel).