



NASS Survey: Review of State Laws Defining Residency for Voting

This information is based upon a NASS staff review of state statutes regarding residency requirements for voting.

State	Statutory Overview of Residency Definition for Voting
Alabama	<p>The key factor in determining permanent residence is domicile. Domicile is defined as residence at a particular place accompanied by an intention to remain there permanently, or for an indefinite length of time.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://alisd.b.legislature.state.al.us/acas/CodeOfAlabama/1975/coatoc.htm</p>
Alaska	<p>You are a resident for voting purposes if you are in Alaska with the intent to remain there and have the intent to return when you leave, and are not registered to vote in another state or are willing to cancel that registration.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/stattx03/query=*/doc/%7Bt6425%7D?</p>
Arizona	<p>For voting purposes, "resident" means an individual who has actual physical presence in the state, or for purposes of a political subdivision actual physical presence in the political subdivision, combined with the intent to remain. A temporary absence does not result in a loss of residence if the individual intends to return following his absence. An individual has only one residence for purposes of voting.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp?Title=16</p>
Arkansas	<p>You must register to vote wherever you actually "live or reside." Owning property or a business in a county does not constitute residency there.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code</p>
California	<p>A person who leaves his or her home for temporary purposes, with the intention of returning, does not lose his or her domicile. A person does not gain a domicile in any precinct if he/she is there for temporary purposes only, and does not intend to make the precinct his or her home. If a person moves to another state with the intention of making it his or her domicile, or with the intention of remaining there for an indefinite amount of time, the voter loses his or her domicile in this state.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codesection=elec&codebody=&hits=20</p>
Colorado	<p>The residence of a person is the home or place to which that person has the present intention of returning after a departure or absence, regardless of the duration of the absence. The mailing address of a homeless individual is the individual's residence for purposes of registering or voting in any precinct in this state. If a person moves to any other state with the intention of making it a permanent residence, that person loses Colorado residence after thirty days' absence unless the person has evidenced intent to retain a residence in the state by a self-affirmation. If a person moves from one county or precinct in this state to another with the intention of making the new county or precinct a permanent residence, the person loses residence in the county or precinct from which the person moved after thirty days.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.michie.com/colorado/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&cp=</p>
Connecticut	<p>Under Connecticut law, you have to be a "bona fide" resident. While older cases suggest that you must have the intent to remain in Connecticut permanently, the Secretary of State's office has said that you need only to have "intent to remain indefinitely."</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.cga.ct.gov/2005/pub/Title9.htm</p>

Delaware	<p>To establish voting residency in Delaware, you must move to the state with the intent of abandoning your old home and making your Delaware address your new, permanent home for "an appreciable period of time," without any present intention of moving. Delaware laws require that voters be "bona fide residents." Delaware courts have held that residence means "domicile."</p> <p>STATUTE: http://delcode.delaware.gov/title15/index.shtml</p>
District of Columbia	<p>The term "residence", for purposes of voting, means the principal or primary home or place of abode of a person. Principal or primary home or place of abode is that home or place in which the person's habitation is fixed and to which a person, whenever he or she is absent, has the present intention of returning after a departure or absence therefrom, regardless of the duration of the absence. A qualified elector who has left his or her home and gone into another state or territory for a temporary purpose shall not be considered to have lost his or her residence in the District. If a qualified elector moves to another state or territory with the intention of making it his or her permanent home, he or she shall notify the DC Board of Elections, in writing, and shall be considered to have lost residence in the District.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://government.westlaw.com/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=DCC-1000</p>
Florida	<p>An individual has established legal residency for voter registration purposes when he/she physically moves to the county with the intent of making that county his/her permanent home.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.flsenate.gov/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Index&Title_Request=IX#TitleIX</p>
Georgia	<p>The residence of any person is that place in which the person's habitation is fixed, without any present intention of moving. A person does not lose residence if they go into another state, or county or municipality in this state, for temporary purposes only, with the intention of returning, unless the person registers to vote or performs other acts indicating a desire to change citizenship and residence. If a person goes to another state or county or municipality in this state, with the intention of making it the person's residence, or with the intention of remaining there for an indefinite time and making it their place of residence, the person is considered to have lost residence in this state or the former county or municipality. A person does not gain a residence in any county or municipality of this state if they come for temporary purposes only without the intention of making such county or municipality the person's permanent place of abode.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.lexis-nexis.com/hottopics/gacode/default.asp</p>
Idaho	<p>"Residence," for voting purposes, shall be the principal or primary home or place of abode of a person. Principal or primary home or place of abode is that home or place in which his habitation is fixed and to which a person, whenever he is absent, has the present intention of returning after a departure or absence, regardless of the duration of absence. A qualified elector who has left his home and gone into another state or territory or county of this state for a temporary purpose only shall not be considered to have lost his residence. A qualified elector shall not be considered to have gained a residence in any county or city of this state into which he comes for temporary purposes only, without the intention of making it his home but with the intention of leaving it when he has accomplished the purpose that brought him there. If a qualified elector moves to another state, or to any of the other territories, with the intention of making it his permanent home, he shall be considered to have lost his residence in this state.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www3.state.id.us/idstat/TOC/34FTOC.html</p>
Illinois	<p>A permanent abode is necessary to constitute a residence. No elector or spouse shall be deemed to have lost his or her residence in any precinct or election district in this state by reason of his or her absence on business of the United States, or of this state. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent homeless individuals from registering to vote under the provisions of this Act. A homeless individual must have a mailing address in order to be eligible to register to vote. For purposes of this Act, a mailing address shall constitute a homeless individual's residence for voting purposes. A mailing address of a homeless individual may include, but is not limited to, a shelter, a</p>

	<p>day shelter, or a private residence. Election authorities may by reasonable rules limit the place where voter registration of homeless individuals may be taken and the class of deputy registrars who may take the voter registration of homeless individuals.</p> <p>STATUTE: link</p>
Indiana	<p>A person who has a residence in a precinct retains residency in that precinct until the person abandons the residence by: having the intent to abandon the residence; having the intent to establish a new residence; and acting as provided in this intent by establishing a residence in a new precinct. A person is not considered to have lost residence in a precinct by reason of the person's absence on the business of the state; or the United States. A person does not gain residency in a precinct into which the person moves for temporary employment, educational purpose, or other purposes, without the intent of making a permanent home in the precinct. If a person moves into another state with the intention of making that state the person's residence, the person loses residency in Indiana. If a person moves to another state with the intention of remaining in the other state for an indefinite time as a place of residence, the person loses residency in Indiana, even if the person intends to return at some time. If a person moves into another precinct in Indiana with the intention of making that precinct the person's residence, the person loses residency in the precinct that the person left.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.state.in.us/legislative/ic/code/title3/</p>
Iowa	<p>The residence of a person is in the precinct where the person's home or dwelling is located. A person does not lose residence if the person leaves the person's home to reside temporarily in another state or precinct. If a person goes to another state or precinct and files an affidavit of residence in that state or precinct for election purposes, the person loses residence in the former state or precinct, unless the person moved to the other state after that state's deadline for registering to vote in a particular election. A student who resides at or near the school the student attends, but who is also able to claim a residence at another location under the provisions of this section, may choose either location as the student's residence for voter registration and voting purposes. If an active member of the United States armed forces previously resided at a location that meets the requirements of this section, that person may claim either that previous residence or the person's current residence as the person's residence for voter registration and voting purposes. The residence of a homeless person is in the precinct where the homeless person usually sleeps. Residence requirements shall be construed liberally to provide homeless persons with the opportunity to register to vote and to vote.</p> <p>A person's declaration of residency for voter registration and voting purposes is presumed to be valid unless a preponderance of evidence indicates that another location should be considered the person's voting residence.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www2.legis.state.ia.us/IACODE/1999/II.html</p>
Kansas	<p>The act of inhabiting an abode or other site in a specific governmental jurisdiction. Residency in the state is one of the constitutional requirements for voting in Kansas. The county, city and precinct where one resides determines what offices a person is entitled to vote for, what ballot the person receives at the polling place, and who represents the person in various governmental entities.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.kslegislature.org/legsrv-statutes/getStatute.do</p>
Kentucky	<p>The following rules, so far as applicable, shall be observed in determining the residence of a person offering to vote:</p> <p>(1) A voter's residence shall be deemed to be at the place where his or her habitation is, and to which, when absent, he or she has the intention of returning; (2) A voter shall not lose his or her residence by absence for temporary purposes merely; nor shall he or she obtain a residence by being in a county or precinct for such temporary purposes, without the intention of making that county or precinct his or her home; (3) A voter shall lose his or her residence by removal to another state or county with intention to make his or her permanent residence there, or by removal to and residence in another state, with intention to reside there an indefinite time, or by voting there, even</p>

	<p>though he or she may have had the intention to return to this state at some future period; (4) The place where the family of a married person resides shall generally be considered his or her residence, unless the family so resides for a temporary purpose. If his family is permanently in one (1) place, and he or she transacts business in another, the former shall be the residence.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/krs/titles.htm</p>
Louisiana	<p>For purposes of the laws governing voter registration and voting, "resident" means a citizen who resides in this state and in the parish, municipality, if any, and precinct in which he offers to register and vote, with an intention to reside there indefinitely. If a citizen resides at more than one place in the state with an intention to reside there indefinitely, he may register and vote only at one of the places at which he resides. However, if a person claims a homestead exemption, pursuant to Article VII, Section 20 of the Constitution of Louisiana, on one of the residences, he shall register and vote in the precinct in which that residence is located. Any bona fide full-time student attending an institution of higher learning in this state may choose as his residence and may register to vote either at the place where he resides while attending the institution or at the place where he resides when not attending such institution, but he shall not have more than one residence at any one time for purposes of registering to vote. Such a student need not have an intent to reside indefinitely at the place where he offers to register. A person who is otherwise qualified to vote in this state, who has begun residence in another state or another political subdivision of this state after the thirtieth day before an election for president and vice president of the United States or for electors for president and vice president and who for that reason does not satisfy the registration requirements set forth in this Chapter, may vote in such an election.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.legis.state.la.us/lss/lss.asp?folder=92</p>
Maine	<p>Residence is that place where the person has established a fixed and principal home to which the person, whenever temporarily absent, intends to return. Under this definition, residence is something that a person establishes, not something a person chooses.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/21-A/title21-Ach0sec0.html</p>
Maryland	<p>For voter registration purposes, a resident is considered a "domiciliary." Domicile has been defined by the Maryland courts as the place where an individual has a true, fixed, permanent home without any present intention of moving, and to which place the individual intends to return when absent. The courts have also held that once domicile is established, it continues until a new domicile is established A. Homeless citizen must provide a mailing address as a prerequisite to registration; however, the address of an institution at which the voter regularly picks up mail would suffice.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.elections.state.md.us/law/a33/a_33.htm</p>
Massachusetts	<p>There is no formal procedure for establishing a legal residence in Massachusetts. Voter registration, automobile registration, a driver's license, the appearance of a person's name on a city or town street list, and rent, utility, mortgage or telephone bills normally provide tangible proof of residence.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/gl-pt1-toc.htm</p>
Michigan	<p>"Residence", as used in this act, for registration and voting purposes means that place at which a person habitually sleeps, keeps his or her personal effects and has a regular place of lodging. If a person has more than 1 residence, or if a wife has a residence separate from that of the husband, that place at which the person resides the greater part of the time shall be his or her official residence for the purposes of this act.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(fzlgv4qmr1vwh551wc5rpfm))/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-act-116-of-1954&highlight=</p>
Minnesota	<p>The residence of an individual is in the precinct where the individual's home is located, from which the individual has no present intention of moving, and to which, whenever the individual is absent, the individual intends to return. An individual does not lose residence if the individual leaves home to</p>

	<p>live temporarily in another state or precinct. An individual does not acquire a residence in any precinct of this state if the individual is living there only temporarily, without the intention of making that precinct home. If an individual goes into another state or precinct with the intention of making it home or files an affidavit of residence there for election purposes, the individual loses residence in the former precinct. If an individual moves to another state with the intention of living there for an indefinite period, the individual loses residence in this state, notwithstanding any intention to return at some indefinite future time.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.sos.state.mn.us/home/index.asp?page=224</p>
Mississippi	<p>Mississippi, residence and domicile are synonymous for election purposes. A person's domicile in election matters has been defined as the place where he has his true, fixed, permanent home and principal establishment, and to which whenever he is absent he has the intention of returning. A domicile continues until another is acquired; before a domicile can be considered lost or changed, a new domicile must be acquired by removal to a new locality with intent to remain there, and the old domicile must be abandoned without intent to return.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.mscode.com/free/statutes/23/index.htm</p>
Missouri	<p>Missouri courts have held that establishing a voting residence is a question of intention to be determined in the light of all the facts and circumstances in evidence</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.sos.mo.gov/elections/laws/</p>
Montana	<p>An elector shall provide the election administrator with the elector's current street address, rural address, or, if neither of those addresses is available, other specific geographic location information from which the location of the elector's residence may be easily determined by the election administrator.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca_toc/13.htm</p>
Nebraska	<p>Residence shall mean (1) that place in which a person is actually domiciled, which is the residence of an individual or family, with which a person has a settled connection for the determination of his or her civil status or other legal purposes because it is actually or legally his or her permanent and principal home, and to which, whenever he or she is absent, he or she has the intention of returning, (2) the place where a person has his or her family domiciled even if he or she does business in another place, and (3) if a person is homeless, the county in which the person is living.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://law.justia.com/nebraska/codes/s32index/s32index.html</p>
Nevada	<p>Except as otherwise provided, for the purposes of registering to vote, the address at which the voter actually resides is the street address assigned to the location at which the voter actually resides. For the purposes of registering to vote, if the voter does not reside at a location that has been assigned a street address, the address at which the voter actually resides is a description of the location at which the voter actually resides. Any registered voter removing from one county to another in the State, or from one precinct to another within the same county, after the close of registration for any election shall be deemed to retain his residence in the county or precinct removed from for the purposes of that election. If a person removes to another state, territory or foreign country, with the intention of establishing his domicile there, he thereby loses his residence in this State. Except as otherwise provided, if a person removes to another state, territory or foreign country, with the intention of residing there for an indefinite time, he thereby loses his residence in this State for election purposes, notwithstanding that he may intend to return at some uncertain future date.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/Index.cfm</p>
New Hampshire	<p>An inhabitant's domicile for voting purposes is that one place where a person, more than any other place, has established a physical presence and manifests an intent to maintain a single continuous presence for domestic, social, and civil purposes relevant to participating in democratic self-</p>

	<p>government. A person has the right to change domicile at any time, however a mere intention to change domicile in the future does not, of itself, terminate an established domicile before the person actually moves. A person's claim of domicile for voting purposes shall not be conclusive of the person's residence for any other legal purpose.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.sos.nh.gov/statutes.htm</p>
New Jersey	<p>A statement satisfying the requirements of sections 2 or 4 of this act shall be prima facie evidence that the place of residence in this State identified therein is the domicile of the affiant. In the absence of evidence contrary thereto appearing either in said statement or otherwise, the affiant shall be entitled to register or reregister within the voting district where such domicile is located, provided he possesses all other qualifications entitling him to do so. Any election official with whom such statement is filed is hereby empowered to conduct such investigation and to require the affiant to furnish additional data or information relating to his identified domicile, as he may consider necessary to discharge his duty pursuant to law.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://law.justia.com/newjersey/codes/8cf1/8cf1.html</p>
New Mexico	<p>For the purpose of determining residence for voting, the place of residence is governed by the following rules: the residence of a person is that place in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention to return; the place where a person's family resides is presumed to be his place of residence, but a person who takes up or continues his abode with the intention of remaining at a place other than where his family resides is a resident where he abides; a change of residence is made only by the act of removal joined with the intent to remain in another place. There can be only one residence; a person does not lose his residence if he leaves his home and goes to another country, state or place within this state for temporary purposes only and with the intention of returning; a person does not gain a residence in a place to which he comes for temporary purposes only; a person loses his residence in this state if he votes in another state in an election requiring residence in that state, and has not upon his return regained his residence in this state under the provisions of the constitution of New Mexico;</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.conwaygreene.com/nmsu/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&2.0</p>
New York	<p>For the purpose of registering and voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any institution of learning; nor while kept at any welfare institution, asylum or other institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison. In determining a voter's qualification to register and vote, the board to which such application is made shall consider, in addition to the applicant's expressed intent, his conduct and all attendant surrounding circumstances relating thereto.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.elections.state.ny.us/ElectionLaw.html</p>
North Carolina	<p>All election officials in determining the residence of a person offering to register or vote, shall be governed by the following rules, so far as they may apply: the residence of a person is that place in which that person's habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever that person is absent, that person has the intention of returning. A person shall not be considered to have lost that person's residence if that person leaves home and goes into another state or other election district of this State, for temporary purposes only, with the intention of returning. A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in any election district of this State, into which that person comes for temporary purposes only, without the intention of making that election district a permanent place of abode.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.sboe.state.nc.us/getdocument.aspx?ID=249</p>
North Dakota	<p>In determining the place of residence, the following rules must be observed: 1. It is the place where one remains when not called elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purpose and to which the person returns in seasons of repose. 2. There can be only one residence. 3. A residence cannot be lost until another is gained. 4. The residence of the supporting parent during the supporting parent's life, and after the supporting parent's death, the residence of the other parent is</p>

	<p>the residence of the unmarried minor children. 5. An individual's residence does not automatically change upon marriage, but changes in accordance with subsection 7. The residence of either party to a marriage is not presumptive evidence of the other party's residence. 6. The residence of an unmarried minor who has a parent living cannot be changed by either that minor's own act or that of that minor's guardian. 7. The residence can be changed only by the union of act and intent.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t161.html</p>
Ohio	<p>That place shall be considered the residence of a person in which the person's habitation is fixed and to which, whenever the person is absent, the person has the intention of returning. A person shall not be considered to have lost the person's residence who leaves the person's home and goes into another state or county of this state, for temporary purposes only, with the intention of returning. A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in any county of this state into which the person comes for temporary purposes only, without the intention of making such county the permanent place of abode. If a person removes to another state with the intention of making such state the person's residence, the person shall be considered to have lost the person's residence in this state. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a person removes from this state and continuously resides outside this state for a period of four years or more, the person shall be considered to have lost the person's residence in this state, notwithstanding the fact that the person may entertain an intention to return at some future period.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/35</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Oklahoma courts have held that the word "reside", in specifying the qualifications of individual to be entitled to vote in Oklahoma, means to be in residence, one's place of abode, as distinguished from a place where one is employed or an office or place devoted strictly to commercial enterprise.</p> <p>STATUTE: link</p>
Oregon	<p>An elections official, in determining the residence and qualifications of a person offering to register or vote, shall consider the following rules, so far as they may be applicable: The person's residence shall be the place in which habitation is fixed and to which, when the person is absent, the person intends to return. A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in any location in this state into which the person comes for temporary purposes only, without the intention of making it the person's home. If a person moves to another state with the intention of making a permanent home, the person shall be considered to have lost residence in this state. If a person goes from this state into any other state or territory and votes there, the person shall be considered to have lost residence in this state. A person who has left the place of the person's residence for a temporary purpose only shall not be considered to have lost residence. Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a person who has left the place of the person's residence for a temporary purpose only, who has not established another residence for voter registration purposes and who does not have a place in which habitation is fixed shall not be considered to have changed or lost residence. The person may register at the address of the place the person's residence was located before the person left.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/246.html</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>That place shall be considered the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning. A person shall not be considered to have lost his residence who leaves his home and goes into another state or another election district of this State for temporary purposes only, with the intention of returning. A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in any election district of this State into which he comes for temporary purposes only, without the intention of making such election district his permanent place of abode.</p> <p>If a person removes to another state with the intention of making such state his permanent residence, he shall be considered to have lost his residence in this State. If a person removes to another state with the intention of remaining there an indefinite time and making such state his place of residence, he shall be considered to have lost his residence in this State, notwithstanding he may entertain an intention to return at some indefinite future period. If a person removes to the District of</p>

	<p>Columbia or other Federal territory or foreign country to engage in the government service, he shall not be considered to have lost his residence in this State during the period of such service, and the place where the person resided at the time of his removal shall be considered and held to be his place of residence. If a person goes into another state and while there exercises the right of a citizen by voting, he shall be considered to have lost his residence in this State.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://government.westlaw.com/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=pac-1000</p>
Rhode Island	<p>A person's residence for voting purposes is his or her fixed and established domicile. The determinant of one's domicile is that person's factual physical presence in the voting district on a regular basis incorporating an intention to reside for an indefinite period. This domicile is the place to which, upon temporary absence, he or she has the intention of returning. Once acquired, this domicile continues until another domicile is established. A person can have only one domicile.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE17/INDEX.HTM</p>
South Carolina	<p>A person's residence is his domicile. "Domicile" means a person's fixed home where he has an intention of returning when he is absent. A person has only one domicile. For voting purposes, a person has changed his domicile if he (1) has abandoned his prior home and (2) has established a new home, has a present intention to make that place his home, and has no present intention to leave that place.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.scstatehouse.net/code/tit17.htm</p>
South Dakota	<p>Criteria for determining voting residence. For the purposes of this title, the term, residence, means the place in which a person has fixed his or her habitation and to which the person, whenever absent, intends to return. A person who has left home and gone into another state or territory or county of this state for a temporary purpose only has not changed his or her residence. A person is considered to have gained a residence in any county or municipality of this state in which the person actually lives, if the person has no present intention of leaving. If a person moves to another state, or to any of the other territories, with the intention of making it his or her permanent home, the person thereby loses residence in this state.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=12</p>
Tennessee	<p>The residence of a person is that place in which the person's habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever the person is absent, the person has a definite intention to return; provided, that a person may not register to vote using a business location as the registration address when the sole basis for the person's presence at such location is based on a business or commercial use. A change of residence is generally made only by the act of removal joined with the intent to remain in another place. There can be only one residence. A person does not become a resident of a place solely by intending to make it the person's residence. There must be appropriate action consistent with the intention. A person does not lose residence if, with the definite intention of returning, the person leaves home and goes to another country, state or place within this state for temporary purposes, even if of one or more years duration.</p> <p>STATUTE: link</p>
Texas	<p>In this code, "residence" means domicile, that is, one's home and fixed place of habitation to which one intends to return after any temporary absence. A person does not lose the person's residence by leaving the person's home to go to another place for temporary purposes only. A person does not lose the person's residence by leaving the person's home to go to another place for temporary purposes only. A person does not acquire a residence in a place to which the person has come for temporary purposes only and without the intention of making that place the person's home.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://tlo2.tlc.state.tx.us/statutes/el.toc.htm</p>
Utah	<p>A "resident" is a person who resides within a specific voting precinct in Utah as provided in this</p>

	<p>section. A person resides in Utah if: the person's principal place of residence is within Utah; and (ii) the person has a present intention to continue residency within Utah permanently or indefinite. A person resides within a particular voting precinct if, as of the date of registering to vote, the person has the person's principal place of residence in that voting precinct. A person's "principal place of residence" is that place in which the person's habitation is fixed and to which, whenever the person is absent, the person has the intention of returning. A person is not a resident of any county or voting precinct if that person comes for temporary purposes and does not intend to make that county or voting precinct the person's home. If a person removes to another state with the intention of making it the person's principal place of residence, the person loses the person's residence in Utah. If a person moves to another state with the intent of remaining there for an indefinite time as a place of permanent residence, the person loses the person's residence in Utah, even though the person intends to return at some future time.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.le.state.ut.us/~code/TITLE20A/TITLE20A.htm</p>
Vermont	<p>A person may have his or her name on the checklist only in the town of which the person is a resident. For the purpose of this chapter, "resident" shall mean a person who is domiciled in the town as evidenced by an intent to maintain a principal dwelling place in the town indefinitely and to return there if temporarily absent, coupled with an act or acts consistent with that intent. If a person removes to another town with the intention of remaining there indefinitely, that person shall be considered to have lost residence in the town in which the person originally resided even though the person intends to return at some future time. However, a person shall retain the ability to vote in a town of former residence for a period of 17 days after becoming a resident of a new town. A person may have only one residence at a given time.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.leg.state.vt.us/statutes/chapters.cfm?Title=17</p>
Virginia	<p>A resident of Virginia (A person who has come to Virginia for temporary purposes and intends to return to another state is NOT considered a resident for voting purposes)</p> <p>STATUTE: http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+TOC2402000</p>
Washington	<p>Persons are considered residents of this state for sales and use tax purposes if they take actions which indicate that they intend to live in this state on more than a temporary or transient basis. A person may be considered a resident of this state even though the person is a resident of another state</p> <p>STATUTE: http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?Cite=29A</p>
West Virginia	<p>The law requires that you register where you live, not at a business address.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.wvsos.com/adlaw/index/index2.htm#146</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Residence as a qualification for voting shall be governed by the following standards: The residence of a person is the place where the person's habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, the person intends to return. A person shall not lose residence when the person leaves home and goes into another state or county, town, village or ward of this state for temporary purposes with an intent to return.</p> <p>STATUTE: http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html</p>
Wyoming	<p>"Residence" is the place of a person's actual habitation. The construction of this term shall be governed by the following rules: residence is the place where a person has a current habitation and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning; a person shall not lose his residence by leaving his home to go to another state, another district of this state, or to another country for temporary purposes, with the intent of returning, if he has not registered in the other state, district or country; a person shall not gain residence in a county if he enters it without the intent of making it his current actual residence; if a person removes to another state with the intent of making it his residence, he loses his residence in Wyoming; except that in a general election year, if his registration is valid in Wyoming when he leaves this state and he is unable to</p>

	<p>qualify under the laws of his new state of residence to vote at the primary or general election, he shall be deemed to have retained residence in Wyoming for purposes of voting by absentee ballot in the primary or general election.</p> <p>STATUTES: http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title22/Title22.htm</p>
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