



National Coalition on Accessible Voting's Voter Access Guide

Chapter 4: Registering to Vote

A guide for election administrators to making voting accessible for people with disabilities

August 2024

The National Coalition on Accessible Voting is a coalition that maintains and expands voting access for people with disabilities.

About the Voter Access Guide

We wrote the Guide to help election administrators make voting accessible. The Guide provides information, recommendations, and checklists on accessibility for every stage of the voting process, from registering and gathering information on voting to casting a ballot. The Guide identifies barriers to accessibility in advance, allowing you to address them early in your planning process.

We provide links to the best free resources available for each topic. Use the resources provided in the Guide as starting points for further research.

The Guide refers to “expanding” or “improving” accessibility rather than “making voting accessible.” We (and many election officials) strive for full accessibility for all people with disabilities, but full accessibility is an always-moving, evolving target. Polling places may change. Voting equipment may need to be updated. Election administrators and state laws and regulations may change.

Disclaimers

The Guide does not cover every issue. It is a general overview of expanding voting accessibility. We encourage election administrators to do more research on all topics.

This Guide brings voting accessibility resources together in one place for easy access. We link to or cite resources we used to develop the Guide.

Conformance to any recommendations or use of any resources contained within or suggested by this Guide is not intended to act as a standard for compliance with federal or state law.

The recommendations in this Guide do not constitute legal advice or advice on how to comply with any federal or state law or policy, including the Help America Vote Act (HAVA),¹ the Voting Rights Act (VRA),¹ the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA),¹ Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973,¹ Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973,¹ the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA),¹ and the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1984 (VAEHA).¹

The Guide does not constitute advice on how to implement the President's Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting (March 7, 2021)¹ or any other Executive Order or policy of any federal agency. Each department, office, agency, organization, entity, or individual must make their own independent determination on compliance with any and all applicable laws, including those discussed in this Guide.

Chapter 4

Registering to Vote

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Voters with disabilities register to vote by: (1) registering online; (2) registering in person; (3) mailing in a voter registration form, or (4) participating in a voter registration drive. Every jurisdiction has different rules for voter registration. As of May 2024:

- [Forty-one states and DC offer online voter registration.](#)
- Twenty-two states and DC have “same-day voter registration,” which allows for voter registration on Election Day or during the early voting period.
- Twenty-four states and DC have “automatic voter registration.” This means that visitors to the DMV (and sometimes other agencies, depending on the state’s law) are either given the opportunity to register at the same time, or are automatically registered to vote unless they “opt out.” If your state offers online automatic voter registration, we recommend you advise and collaborate with all participating agencies to ensure their websites are accessible.

This Guide section offers recommendations for improving voter registration accessibility.

Registering to Vote Online

Some jurisdictions offer voter registration forms online. Depending on the jurisdiction, these forms may be printed and sent by mail, email, fax, or submitted using an online “portal” or “submit” option. The form may be in a PDF format, or it may be a website.

These forms and their instructions must be accessible. Our checklists and recommendations help you (or your web designers) review your online forms for accessibility.

Registration Forms as Websites

Disclaimer: Following our recommendations is not intended as legal advice, and does not necessarily ensure nor is intended as a substitute for full compliance with federal or state law.

The “[Creating Accessible Election Websites](#)” section of the Guide has more information on creating accessible documents.

W3C offers a [tutorial](#) for creating online forms. The Guide’s checklist is based on this tutorial, as well as the sources described on the “[General Resources, Accessibility Consultants, and Acknowledgements](#)” page.

Checklist for voter registration forms online

- Is there alt text for all images? For example, if your voter registration form has a “Submit” button, does that button have alt text?
- Are all form elements correctly labeled? Example: Is the form entry box for “Street Address” labeled “Street Address” both in front of it and in an alt text description?
- Can you navigate the form using only the “Tab” and arrow keys?
- Do your labels tell the user the purpose of the form elements? For example: the words “opt into automatic registration” would tell a user what the checkbox means, but a checkbox that says “Opt-in” is ambiguous.
- Are the form instructions:
 - Simple?
 - Short?
 - In plain language or Easy Read?
 - Accessible by a screen reader?
 - Available in multiple languages, including ASL?
 - Available by video with captions in multiple languages and with cued language transliteration?

- Do you include a glossary?
- Is the form free of elements that require the user to be able to see or hear?
- Does submitting the form require only a few button clicks or keyboard presses?
- Can the user use a screen magnifier on all parts of the form?
- Can the user make the form's text size bigger?

Everyone makes mistakes when filling out forms. Users with disabilities need a way to determine that they've made a mistake while filling out a form and a way to fix their mistakes. The ability to do this is called "validating" or "checking" the form. W3C has a page on form validation at: <https://www.w3.org/WAI/tutorials/forms/validation/>.

Is this process accessible?

- Can you check your work using a screen reader and text magnifier?
- Can the form be reviewed on a personal AT device?
- Has the form grouped related controls and form elements? For example, are all address entry text boxes in the same spot on the form?
- Have you divided longer forms into shorter multi-page forms?
- For multi-page forms: have you created section headings and accessible text that indicates the user's progress?
- Have you minimized or eliminated time limits?
- If you have to submit a filled-out online form in document form to a portal: Is the portal accessible?
- Are forms that allow you to update your registration information (such as your address) equally accessible?

Form Security and Verification Tools

Many web designers use online security and verification tools. The tools help verify that a user submitting data is human because some computer programs ("bots") can auto-fill online forms. Election officials may also want to verify that the user has only registered once. This Guide recommends that your web designers use only limited verification. Verification tools are rarely accessible.

If you do use verification, use the most accessible tools available. For a security feature to be "viable," it must allow people with disabilities to both use it and make mistakes.

Standard CAPTCHA is nearly always inaccessible. For example, asking a blind user, a user with low-vision, a Deafblind, dyslexic, or colorblind user, or a user with vision disabilities to separate text characters from a distorted image is asking them to do something impossible or incredibly difficult. The same is true of audio CAPTCHA for users who are Deaf, DeafBlind, DeafDisabled, Hard of Hearing, Late-Deafened, or people with hearing disabilities. Simple logic puzzles create barriers for users with cognitive disabilities, psychiatric or mental health disabilities, and intellectual and developmental disabilities.

We support the recommendations in W3C's brief, [Inaccessibility of CAPTCHA: Alternatives to Visual Turing Tests on the Web](#). The brief is a detailed resource where you can learn more about the different forms of CAPTCHA and the alternatives available.

Additional Recommendations for Web Designers and IT Staff

- Use a click or input-based CAPTCHA, such as Google's "Are you human?" reCAPTCHA. (3.2.1 of W3C's Inaccessibility of CAPTCHA provides more information on how this method works)
- Use two-factor authentication or multiple-modality authentication. This form of authentication relies on the user having multiple devices instead of being able to see or hear.

Registering Using Documents Available Online

Disclaimer: Following our recommendations is not intended as legal advice, and does not necessarily ensure nor is intended as a substitute for full compliance with federal or state law.

Many jurisdictions make voter registration forms available as online documents, typically PDFs. For general information on document accessibility, reference “[Creating Accessible Online Documents](#).” These verification forms are usually submitted by mail.

Examples of Voter Registration Forms Available Online

- [National Mail Voter Registration Form](#) (available online at the EAC’s website)
- [Maryland Voter Registration Form](#)
- [New York’s Voter Registration Form](#)

Recommendations for online voter registration forms

Many registration forms are online, but few are accessible. We offer the recommendations that follow.

- Create forms that are accessible for people with disabilities (“the Creating Accessible Online Documents” section of the Guide has more resources and recommendations).
- Create forms and instructions at a 3rd-8th grade reading level.
- Create ways to submit the forms by email or online portal, if you have the resources to do so.

We recommend that you hire people with disabilities as accessibility testers and consultants. People with disabilities can review your online form to determine its accessibility.

Sending Forms by Mail

Many voter registration forms are sent by mail. This Guide recommends requiring minimal proof of identity, to the extent allowed by state or local law. If possible, do not require the voter to specifically provide a driver’s license as proof of identity. We recommend that you allow the voter to use more than one form of documentation proving their identity. We also recommend that you do not require the voter to sign the form physically.

For more information on how to make mailing documents as accessible as possible, reference the Guide section “[Ballots Sent by Mail](#).” Our recommendations for voter registration forms are the same as those for ballots, except for recommendations specific to ballot verification (notaries, witnesses, etc.).

Registering to Vote in Person

The National Voter Registration Act (or “Motor Voter Act”) requires DMVs, public assistance programs, and state-funded programs serving people with disabilities to offer in-person voter registration. Election offices also register voters.

Our checklist helps you identify the accessibility needs of voters who arrive at your office to register in person.

The checklist can benefit other agencies that are required to register voters. We recommend that election agencies collaborate with other agencies that are required to offer voter registration.

Checklist for registering to vote in person

Disclaimer: Following our recommendations is not intended as legal advice, and does not necessarily ensure nor is intended as a substitute for full compliance with federal or state law.

- Are the voter registration forms available in accessible formats?
- Is there a Braille version available?
- Are there large-print voter registration forms?
- Is there a form in plain language?
- Easy Read?
- Can you submit the form without physically handling paper?
- Are forms that allow you to update your registration information (such as your address) equally accessible?
 - Are any online alternatives available?
 - Is an identical form available in an accessible format online?
 - Is the form WCAG 2.1-compliant?
 - Are employees at the office trained to help voters with disabilities in the office submit online voter registration forms?
 - Is there a device or computer on location that can be used to register? Is the device accessible?
- Are your employees trained to assist people with disabilities?
 - Are employees trained on disability etiquette?
 - For multiple different types of disability and disability community? For example, blind people, people with low-vision, and people with vision-related disabilities are in one broad category of disability. People with psychiatric or mental health disabilities are in another broad category. However, etiquette may differ between

communities within the same broad disability category. You and your employees should be aware of as many forms as possible.

- Are the employees aware of how service animals work?
- Are they trained on service animal etiquette?
- Are they trained on awareness of how people with disabilities use supporters?
- Are they trained on how to communicate with people with many different types of disabilities? For example, people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) are in one broad disability category. However, while some general rules exist for communicating with people with IDD, communication styles may differ significantly between even people with the same disability. You and your employees should learn as many ways to communicate as possible.
- Are they trained to interpret the communication of people who use AAC devices?
- Are they trained to recognize assistive technology?
- Can they communicate in ASL?
- Can they communicate using cued speech?
- Are employees trained to use any assistive or accessibility technology available in the office to help with voter registration?
- Can they teach a person with a disability how to use these devices?
- Are employees aware of what accessible forms are at their offices?
- Are these forms prominently displayed or hidden?
- Are employees routinely trained on where they are?
- Are employees trained to inform voters that accessible forms are available?

Same Day Voter Registration

Acknowledgments: This section of the Guide is based on information from the National Conference on State Legislatures' "[Same-Day Voter Registration](#)" page.

[Twenty-two states and Washington DC](#) have same-day voter registration. Each state with same-day registration has slightly different laws.

States have time frames for “same-day voter registration.” In some states, voting during the early voting period is “same-day registration.” In Montana and North Carolina, you can only perform “same-day registration” during early voting and not on Election Day.

State laws usually require the voters to provide specific documents to register. Proof of residency is usually (but not always) required. An ID card or driver’s license is always enough documentation; other accepted documents vary between states.

Some states may require one or all of the following:

- Sworn affidavits
- Casting of provisional ballots
- Requirements to appear at a specific location for same-day voting (such as in person).

We recommend that same-day registration occur in the same locations that voting is available, such as at your office on Election Day, at the polling place, or at a vote center.

Our checklist helps you make same-day registration as accessible as possible.

Checklist for same day voter registration

Disclaimer: Following our recommendations is not intended as legal advice, and does not necessarily ensure nor is intended as a substitute for full compliance with federal or state law.

- Can you register at the same locations that you can vote at on Election Day?
- Are poll workers trained to help voters with disabilities register on Election Day?
- Are poll workers familiar with the accessible versions of voter registration forms?
- Are instructions on what documents are needed for same-day voter registration available and accessible?
- Are there instructions online?
- Are instructions in an accessible format online?
- Do poll workers and election officials know how to provide voters with instructions on registering in person?

- Do poll workers know how to instruct voters with disabilities?
- If oaths and affidavits are necessary in your state: Can the poll workers help a person with a disability perform the oaths and affidavits?
- Can some poll workers communicate in ASL?
- Can some poll workers communicate in cued speech?
- Can poll workers use spoken languages other than English?
- Has same-day voter registration been prominently advertised by your office?
 - At the physical office?
 - Online on agency websites?
 - On social media posts?
 - Do images advertising same-day registration online have alt text?
 - Is the information accessible?
- Can you perform same-day voter registration online or postmarked by mail?
- Is same-day voter registration also advertised outside the polling place during the early voting period and on Election Day?
- Is the line and location for voter registration prominently displayed at the polling place, at your office, or at another location where it is available?
- Is this line accessible? The “Accessibility At the Polling Place” section of the Guide has more recommendations on how to make lines accessible.

Automatic Voter Registration (AVR)

*Acknowledgments: This section of the Guide is based on information from the [Brennan Center's Automatic Voter Registration](#) materials (especially its 2016 report, "[The Case for Automatic Voter Registration](#)" and the article "[Automatic Voter Registration: A Summary](#)") the [National Conference on State Legislatures](#)' page, and the *Harvard Political Review* article by Mary Cipperman, "[An Automatic Solution: Voter Registration and the Oregon Model](#)."*

24 states and the District of Columbia have automatic voter registration. There are two kinds of AVR: "front-end opt-out" and "back-end opt-out." "Front-end opt-out" asks the customer whether they would like to register to vote during the transaction with the agency. Some states with front-end opt out ask the customer to affirmatively decide to register to vote, while others register the customer unless they affirmatively decline. "Back-end opt-out" systems send the customer's voter registration information to state officials, and they are registered to vote unless they decline to by responding to post-transaction mail.

AVR is triggered by a visit to the DMV in all states with AVR. Some states extend AVR to other locations or give the Secretary of State the power to extend AVR.

The [National Conference on State Legislatures' page](#) has more information on the specific rules for voter registration in each state.

Automatic voter registration improves registration rates. A [2019 study by the Brennan Center](#) found that AVR increases voter registration rates from 9 to 94 percent.

Recommendations for AVR

Disclaimer: Following our recommendations is not intended as legal advice and does not necessarily ensure nor is intended as a substitute for full compliance with federal or state law.

- We recommend that you provide voters with information on AVR. The information should be accessible. If the information is online, there should be screen reader-accessible and plain language versions.
- Some forms of AVR involve mailing a post-interaction notice that the person must respond to "opt-out." If you are a state official in a state that uses a notice, make it and its instructions accessible and available in languages other than English, especially in the minority languages spoken most often in your state.
- We recommend that you offer to collaborate with and provide support to DMVs and other agencies offering AVR, to the extent you can.
- People with disabilities may have a harder time understanding how AVR works. We recommend that you propose that the DMV (and other agencies offering AVR, if any) consult with disability rights advocacy organizations on how to communicate with voters with disabilities.

Voter Registration Drives

Acknowledgments: This section of the Guide references: the Brennan Center’s [2012 report State Restrictions on Voter Registration Drives](#), Ballotpedia’s [article on voter registration drives](#), League of Women Voters’ article “[Planning a Voter Registration Drive](#),” the work of [AAPD’s REV Up coalition](#), and [NDRN’s efforts to drive disabled voter turnout](#).

Voter registration drives are public events and campaigns in which people are encouraged to register to vote. The organizers usually help people register in accordance with their state’s laws. Many drives collect and submit voter registration applications. Voter registration drives in the United States are usually conducted by third-party nonprofits or partisan organizations.

Voter registration drives help register underrepresented demographics. A 2012 report by the Brennan Center for Justice found that Black and Hispanic voters are [much more likely to use voter registration drives](#) and are more likely to go to the polls when they register using a drive.

Voter registration drives drive up overall voter registration. According to [data from 2004](#), more than 20 percent of all new voter registrations that year were submitted by nonprofit organizations. Voter registration drives were involved.¹

People with disabilities use voter registration drives. The American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD)’ [REV Up campaign](#) registers people with disabilities through drives and helps organize the disability rights community. The National Disability Rights Network (NDRN) [collaborates with other groups](#), such as Rooted in Rights.

Some states have limitations on who can conduct a voter registration drive, when they can conduct one, and when voter registration applications must be submitted after the drive. These limitations can be burdensome; the Brennan Center found² that the restrictions could limit efforts by nonprofits to register people of color in the state.

¹ Diana Kasdan, Brennan Ctr. for Justice, *State Restrictions on Voter Registration Drives* 3 (Nov. 30, 2012), available at <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/state-restrictions-voter-registration-drives>.

² *State Restrictions on Voter Registration Drives* at 2.

Recommendations for voter registration drives

Disclaimer: Following our recommendations is not intended as legal advice, and does not necessarily ensure nor is intended as a substitute for full compliance with federal or state law.

We recommend that elected officials and agencies support voter registration drives in their jurisdiction. Election officials can do this in several ways.

- Streamline the clearance process for volunteers by simplifying or eliminating the documentation and training requirements needed to register voters.
- Streamline the application process for the organizer. Make it easy to allocate physical space and schedule times for voter registration drives.
- Ensure your voter registration forms are accessible and widely available to voter registration drive organizers.
- Allow organizers ample time to submit the voter registration forms collected from drive participants.

E-Poll Books

Electronic poll books (e-poll books) are software that act as digital records of voter registration information. Election officials use them to check voter registration. They can also be used to get voters' signatures, identify voters' preferred language, determine which registered voters are ineligible, and for other functions.

Recommendations for e-poll books

Disclaimer: Following our recommendations is not intended as legal advice, and does not necessarily ensure nor is intended as a substitute for full compliance with federal or state law.

These recommendations are based on the work of Diane Golden, a member of the NCAV. The EAC [updated its own Voluntary E-Poll Book Certification Requirements](#) and its [Election Supporting Technology Evaluation Program Manual Version 1.0](#) in April 2024. The adoptions marked the launch of the Voluntary Electronic Poll Book Certification Program.³

- Use E-poll books that comply with the January 18, 2018 “Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Final Standards and Guidelines” for Section 508.
- Use E-poll books that comply with the EAC’s voluntary certification requirements.
- Use E-poll book applications that comply with WCAG 2.1.
- Elections personnel may have disabilities. Use e-poll book applications that have been tested for at least keyboard navigation functionality and compatibility with existing assistive technology.

³ U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *Electronic Poll Books* (May 21, 2024), <https://www.eac.gov/estep-program/electronic-poll-books>.

Appendixes

In the Appendix

- [Federal regulations and guidance on voting and accessibility](#)
- [Terminology](#)
- [List of NCAV Member Disability Rights Advocacy Organizations](#)

Federal regulations and guidance on voting and accessibility

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

All state and local election offices are covered by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Their “services, programs, or activities” cannot discriminate against people with disabilities.⁴ Section 504 requires agencies that receive federal funding to not discriminate against people with disabilities.⁵ Section 504 provides voters with similar rights to those provided by the ADA.

The U.S. Code is available through the U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO)’s GovInfo website at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/USCODE>. The ADA is in Title 42, Chapter 126 of the U.S. Code. Section 504 is in Title 29, Chapter 16, Subchapter V of the U.S. Code.

Both the ADA and Section 504 have regulations. ADA regulations for Titles II and III are available at: <https://www.ada.gov/law-and-regs/regulations/>. Many agencies have Section 504 regulations pertaining to their specific jurisdiction area. Election agencies should look to the Section 504 regulations issued by the federal agency that is funding the state or local government’s activities, or the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), for specific guidance.

- The ADA’s 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design describe requirements for physically accessible buildings. They are available at: <https://www.ada.gov/law-and-regs/design-standards/>.
- The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) provides resources and guidance on voting, including a checklist on polling place accessibility, at <https://www.justice.gov/voting/accessibility-voting>.
- The U.S. Access Board’s Guide to the ADA Accessibility Standards is an excellent resource for physical accessibility. It is available at: <https://www.access-board.gov/ada/guides/chapter-1-using-the-ada-standards/>.
- The ADA National Network is an excellent general ADA resource: <https://adata.org/>.
- The Department of Justice released [final regulations on web accessibility](#) for Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act in April 2024. This rule will require covered agencies to adhere to at least the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1.
- The Department of Justice updated its guidance on [voting rights and disability](#) in April 2024. The new guidance clarifies people with disabilities’ voting rights, including their right to

⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 12132 (2022).

⁵ 29 U.S.C. § 794 (2022).

assistance and right to be free of categorical disqualification from voting because of their disabilities or guardianship status.

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 covers electronic and information technology accessibility. Federal agencies and agencies that receive federal funds must comply with Section 508. [Section 508.gov](https://www.fda.gov/oc/508) provides covered agencies with detailed information and guidance.

Help America Vote Act (HAVA)

HAVA, passed in 2002, provides many protections to voters with disabilities. Voters with disabilities must have the “same opportunity for access and participation (including privacy and independence) as for other voters.”⁶ HAVA resources can be found at:

https://www.eac.gov/about/help_america_vote_act.aspx.

EAC Resources

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) serves as a “national clearinghouse” of information on elections and election administration.⁷ The EAC has a list of accessibility resources for election officials, including a webinar series, at <https://www.eac.gov/voting-accessibility>.

National Voter Registration Act Of 1993 (NVRA)

The NVRA requires Departments of Motor Vehicles (DMVs) to offer voter registration. Public assistance offices and offices that primarily serve people with disabilities must do the same.⁸ The NVRA is often called the “motor voter” law. The Department of Justice has a question-and-answer sheet on the NVRA at <https://www.justice.gov/crt/national-voter-registration-act-1993-nvra>.

Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1984 (VAEHA)

VAEHA requires that polling places and voter registration be accessible to elderly people and people with disabilities.⁹ The Department of Justice enforces this law and can be consulted on compliance.

⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 15481(a)(3)(A); Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, Autistic Self Advocacy Network, National Disability Rights Network, Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP, and Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, *A Guide to the Voting Rights of People With Mental Disabilities 10-11* (2020) [hereinafter “Bazelon Mental Disabilities Voting Rights Guide”].

⁷ *About the EAC*, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, <https://www.eac.gov/about> (last visited 3/1/2024).

⁸ U.S. Dept. Justice Civ. Rts. Div., *The National Voter Registration Act Of 1993 (NVRA)*, <https://www.justice.gov/crt/national-voter-registration-act-1993-nvra> (last updated Jul. 20, 2022).

⁹ 52 U.S.C. § 20102, 20104 (2022).

Terminology

These are some terms we use in the guide to refer to people with disabilities or who work in elections.

- **“Election officials”** and **“election administrators”** are interchangeably used to refer to state, county, and local personnel who manage and oversee federal, state, and local elections. They are the main audience for this Guide; we refer to them as “you” throughout.
- **“Poll workers”** refers to election workers who help people vote, as well as manage and run polling places and voting centers.
- **“Autistic people”** refers to people on the autism spectrum.
- **“Blind people, people with low-vision, and people with vision-related disabilities”** refers to vision-related disabilities.
- **“Deaf, DeafBlind, DeafDisabled, Hard of Hearing, Late-Deafened, and people with hearing disabilities”** refers to people with hearing disabilities.
- **“People with cognitive disabilities”** refers to people with disabilities that affect the mind who do not have a developmental disability and do not have a psychiatric or mental health disability.
- **“People with intellectual and developmental disabilities”** refers to people with IDD. According to the National Institutes of Health’s Eunice Kennedy Shriver Institute of Child Health and Human Development, intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDDs) are disabilities that are “usually present at birth and that uniquely affect the trajectory of the individual’s physical, intellectual, and/or emotional development. Many of these conditions affect multiple body parts or systems.” Some examples of IDDs are autism, cerebral palsy, Down syndrome, fetal alcohol syndrome, intellectual disability, and spina bifida.
- **“People with psychiatric or mental health disabilities”** refers to people with these disabilities.
- **“People with print disabilities”** refers to people whose disabilities make it hard or impossible for them to access or handle printed paper and text.¹⁰

¹⁰ Nat’l Disability Rts. Network and Am. Assoc. People with Disabilities, Making Voting Accessible to Voters with Print Disabilities 2 (Jul. 24, 2021), <https://www.aapd.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Making-Voting-Accessible-to-Voters-with-Print-Disabilities-1.pdf>.

List of NCAV Member Disability Rights Advocacy Organizations

International Cross Disability

- [World Institute on Disability](#)

National Cross Disability

- [American Association of People with Disabilities](#)
- [National Association of Statewide Independent Living Councils \(NASILC\)](#)
- [Association of Assistive Technology Act Programs \(ATAP\)](#)
- [Association of Programs for Rural Independent Living \(APRIL\)](#)
- [Association of University Centers on Disabilities](#)
- [Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund \(DREDF\)](#)
- [National Council on Independent Living](#)
- [National Disability Rights Network](#)
- [RespectAbility](#)

Regional Cross Disability

- [Center for Living and Working](#)
- [Independent Living Center of the Hudson Valley](#)
- [New Disabled South](#) (disability advocacy in Southern states)

Blindness and Low Vision

- [American Council of the Blind](#)
- [National Federation of the Blind](#)

Deaf, DeafBlind, DeafDisabled, Hard of Hearing, Late-Deafened, and People with Hearing Disabilities

- [National Association of the Deaf \(NAD\)](#)

Mental Health/Psychiatric Disabilities

- [Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law](#)

Physical Disabilities

- [Paralyzed Veterans of America](#)
- [United Spinal Association](#)

Autism

- [Autistic Self Advocacy Network](#)
- [Autism Society of America](#)

Intellectual and Developmental Disability

- [National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities \(NACDD\)](#)
- [Self Advocates Becoming Empowered \(SABE\)](#)
- [The Arc](#) of the United States

Natural Disasters and Disability

- [The Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies](#)