

BALLOTPEDIA



2025

State of Election Administration Legislation
Spring Report

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Executive Summary

This year is shaping up as another of significant activity related to changing election laws and voting policies in state legislatures. As of March 11, Ballotpedia has tracked 3,505 election-related bills and resolutions — nearing the total for 2023 and 2024, and surpassing 2022.

As in previous years, Republican lawmakers and states with a Republican trifecta are driving most of this activity. This trend reflects both their advantage in legislative control — holding 55.7% of state legislative seats and 23 [trifectas](#) compared to 15 for Democrats.

So far in 2025, Republican lawmakers have led efforts to:

- Require proof of citizenship for voter registration,
- End automatic or no-excuse absentee/mail-in voting,
- Ban ranked-choice voting (RCV), and
- Modify the ballot initiative process by increasing signature requirements for ballot access and raising vote thresholds for amendments.

Democratic lawmakers and states with Democratic trifectas remain active as well, often pushing for changes in the same areas but with different goals. Their efforts focus on:

- Expanding same-day and automatic voter registration,
- Mailing absentee/mail-in ballot request forms automatically or increasing the availability of drop boxes, and
- Authorizing new uses of RCV.

While election law changes can be contentious, lawmakers have still found common ground. Bipartisan efforts have advanced legislation to:

- Revise ballot access rules for candidates,
- Increase voter list maintenance activities, and
- Update ballot counting procedures to speed up election results.

All 50 state legislatures will convene in 2025, though two have already adjourned their regular sessions.

This report covers election-related legislative activity in 2025 state legislative sessions. Unless otherwise noted, all figures are as of March 11, 2025.

Introduction

What's in the report

This report contains early analysis and takeaways from the thousands of election-related bills in 2025 legislative sessions. It takes a look at five topics of note and provides context about policy and updates on active legislation for each topic. We selected these topics based on the attention lawmakers have given these issues in recent legislation sessions, the range of policy proposals associated with a topic, and relevant new laws or legislative updates.

The report also includes highlights from a group of states where there has been notable activity, including states where legislatures have already adjourned for the year, where election-related bills await action by a governor, and others with new election laws or legislative developments.

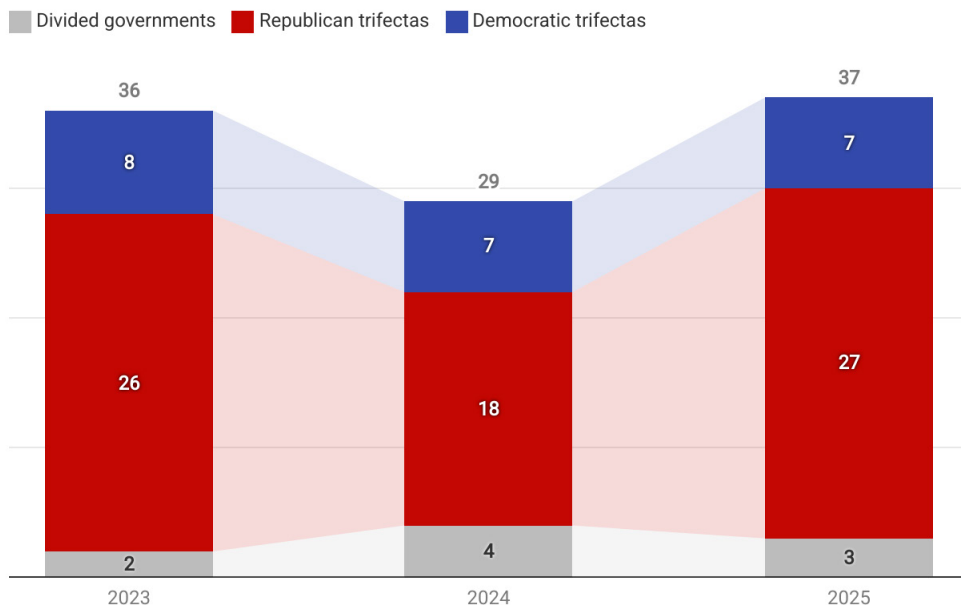
Where we are in legislative sessions

All 50 states will hold regular legislative sessions in 2025. As of the publication of this report, 46 state legislatures were convened in a legislative session. Two state legislatures — in [Utah](#) and [Wyoming](#) — have adjourned for the year, while the general assembly in [Virginia](#) was in recess, and just one legislature, in [Louisiana](#), had yet to convene.

The number of new election laws so far in 2025 is slightly ahead of 2023, the last odd-year when all states held legislative sessions. Republican trifectas adopted the most bills during this period in each year from 2023-2025.

Bills passed by trifecta status, year to date 2023-2025

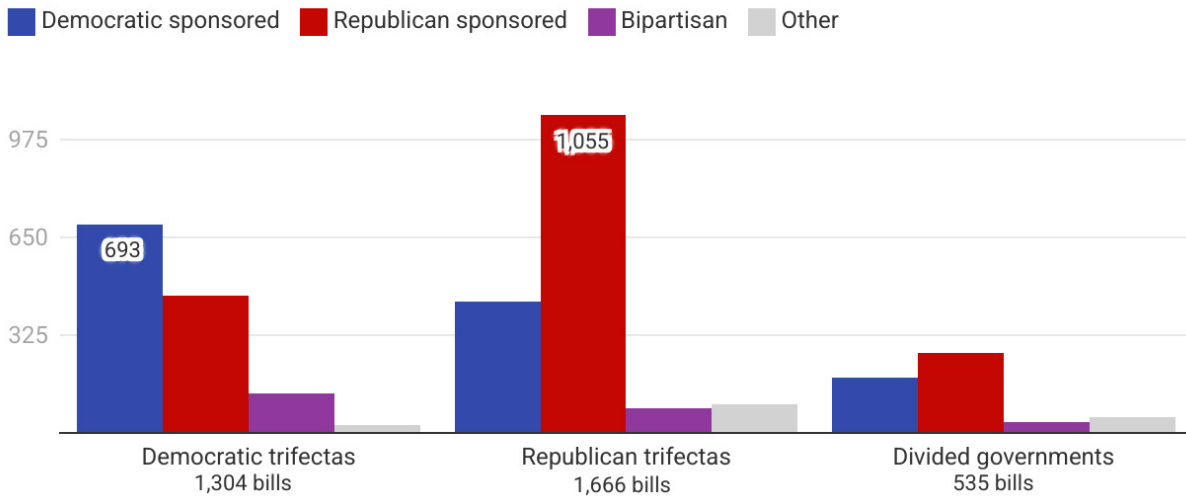
Showing the number of election-related bills passed by trifecta status in each year 2023-2025 up to March 12 of each year.



Ballotpedia has tracked 3,505 election-related bills in 2025 legislative sessions, nearing the number of bills in all of 2024 (3,971) and 2023 (3,734). Of these, Republican-sponsored legislation makes up just over half, while Democratic-sponsored bills are 37.5% and bipartisan bills are 7%. Republicans hold 55.7% of all state legislative seats nationally, while Democrats hold 43.7%.

Bills introduced by trifecta sponsorship type

Showing the number of bills introduced by trifecta and bill sponsor party in 2025 legislative sessions.



Areas of frequent attention include the absentee/mail-in voting process, rules related to ballot access for candidates and initiatives, and changes to voter registration and voter list maintenance procedures. Democratic and Republican lawmakers frequently pursue competing proposals related to these issues, but there are also ample examples of bipartisan agreement and cooperation. See below to learn more about developments related to these, and other topics in 2025.

Topic of note

- [Absentee/mail-in voting](#)
- [Ballot access and changes to ballot initiatives](#)
 - [Candidate ballot access](#)
 - [Ballot access for initiatives](#)
 - [Ballot measure thresholds](#)
- [Ranked-choice voting \(RCV\)](#)
- [Voter registration](#)
 - [Same-day registration](#)
 - [Documentary proof of citizenship requirements](#)
 - [Voter list maintenance](#)
 - [Other voter registration trends and developments](#)
- [Voter ID](#)

[Absentee/mail-in voting](#)

Lawmakers introduced 308 bills and resolutions related to absentee/mail-in voting in 43 states. These bills change different aspects of the absentee/mail-in voting process, such as the ways by which a voter can request or return a mailed ballot, the deadline to do so, the method of tabulating mailed ballots, or the period when election officials must mail ballots.

States making or considering changes to the process of returning mailed ballots include:

- Arizona, where [SB 1098](#) would require anyone dropping off a mailed ballot at an early voting location to provide identification. It also required anyone delivering another voter's ballot to attest in writing that they are the voter's family member, household member, or caregiver. The Republican-sponsored bill passed the state's lower chamber on March 5.
- In Kansas, [SB 4](#) would move up the deadline for election officials to receive a mailed ballot in order for the ballot to be counted. Under current law — adopted in 2017 with bipartisan [support](#) — ballots are valid if they are postmarked by Election Day and received within three days of Election Day. SB 4 stipulates that any ballot an election official receives after 7 p.m. on Election Day will not be counted. The bill has passed both chambers of the legislature, with all Democrats opposing the measure and near unanimous support from Republicans. It awaits action from Gov. [Laura Kelly](#) (D).
- In Nevada, [AB 306](#) would expand the availability of drop boxes to return absentee ballots. Supporters of the bill say the change would speed up ballot counting after election officials in Clark County [attributed](#) delays to an influx of ballots at a drop box on Election Day in 2024. The bill was scheduled for a hearing in the lower chamber's [Legislative Operations and Elections Committee](#) on March 13.
- Washington, where [SB 5017](#) adopts the Uniform Military and Overseas Voters Act (UMOVA) and makes changes to how these voters update their registration and voting details. The bill passed the [Washington State Senate](#) with all Democrats in support and Republicans splitting their votes 10-9 against the bill.

On the other side of a voter's vote-by-mail experience, states considering or making changes to the process of requesting an absentee/mail-in ballot include:

- At least three states with Republican trifectas that are considering major changes to the ballot request process:
 - In Idaho, [HB 139](#) would end [no-excuse](#) absentee voting in the state and require voters wishing to vote by mail to provide a reason for why they are unable to appear at an in-person polling place. The bill did not advance out of committee on a tied vote on February 26.
 - Oklahoma's [HB 1515](#) would take a similar step, replacing a no-excuse system with a requirement that voters state why they are unable to vote in person before they are eligible to receive an absentee ballot. The state's House [Government Oversight Committee](#) held a hearing on the bill on March 6.
 - In Utah, [HB 300](#) would end the state's [all-mail voting](#) system and require voters to request to receive a ballot by mail. The bill has passed the legislature and awaits action from Gov. [Spencer Cox](#) (R). Read more [below](#).
- In several states with Democratic trifectas, lawmakers are considering automatically mailing

absentee/mail-in ballot request forms or expanding voter’s options to request a ballot:

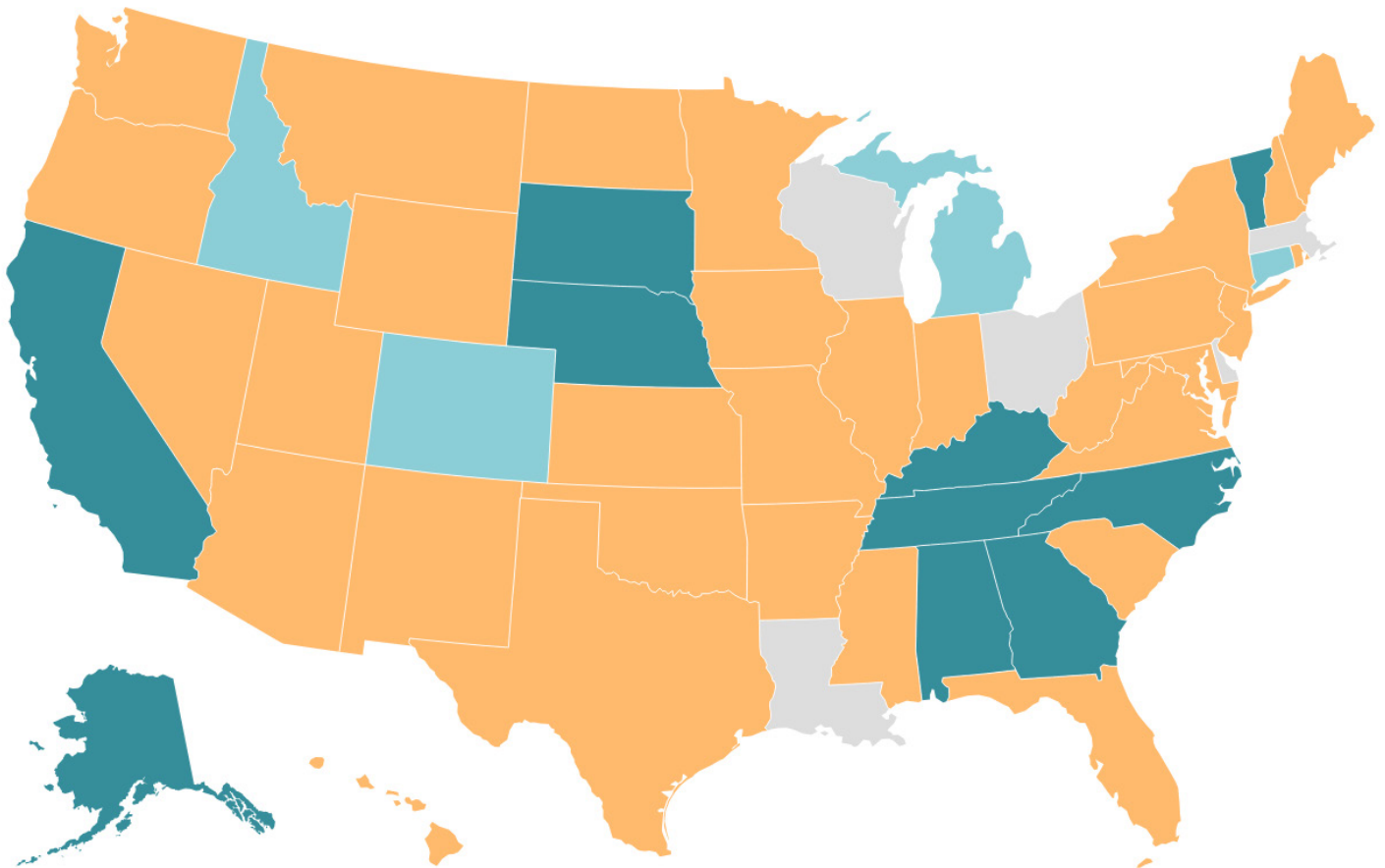
- In Maryland, [HB 201](#) would require local boards of election to mail absentee ballot request forms to all registered voters at least 60 days before a statewide primary. The bill is active in the lower chamber’s [Ways and Means Committee](#).
- In New York, [S 5570](#) would allow a voter to submit an online absentee request form. The bill is active in the senate’s [Elections Committee](#).
- In Minnesota, which has a divided government, Republican-sponsored [HF 931](#) would require a disclaimer on absentee ballot applications or sample ballots sent to a voter by a third-party clarifying that the mailing is not an official government communication. The [chamber’s](#) Elections Finance and Government Operations Committee delivered a favorable report on the bill on March 3.

Forty-one states have a bill related to returning ballots, while 35 have bills related to the process of requesting a ballot. Learn more about these bills [here](#).

Legislation related to requesting and returning an absentee/mail-in ballot

Showing states with legislation that would make changes to the process of either requesting or returning an absentee/mail-in ballot, as of March 11, 2025.

Request Return Request and return



Other changes to the administration of absentee/mail-in voting include:

- Indiana’s [HB 1679](#), which requires election officials to publish absentee activity reports by 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m., and 4 p.m. on Election Day, and allows a voter to request a replacement absentee ballot by email if election officials determine their original ballot to be defective and order a correction. The legislation also makes a number of changes to election laws apart from the absentee/mail-in voting process. The [lower chamber](#) of the state’s legislature passed the bill on February 13, when 19 Democrats joined chamber’s Republicans in voting for passage. Indiana has a Republican trifecta.
- New Hampshire [HB 294](#) eliminates a provision that delays the counting of absentee ballots when a certain number of challenges are made at a polling location. The bill has bipartisan sponsorship and passed the state [House](#) in an unrecorded vote on March 6. New Hampshire has a Republican trifecta.
- Nevada’s [AB 148](#) would specify that election officials must mail ballots to voters between the fourth and fifth Monday before an election instead of no later than 20 days before an election. The bill would also require election officials to mail each voter a sample ballot ahead of their regular ballot. Nevada is an [all-mail voting](#) state and has a divided government. The bill was scheduled to have a hearing in the lower chamber’s [Legislative Operations and Elections Committee](#).

[Click here](#) to see all bills related to absentee/mail-in voting.

Ballot access and changes to ballot initiatives

Candidate ballot access

There are 285 bills related to ballot access for candidates in 45 states. These bills deal with topics like filing deadlines and fees, signature gathering methods, thresholds to reach the ballot, and more. Notable legislative updates include:

- Bipartisan bills in at least two states that have advanced would require candidates for judicial positions to file affidavits attesting to their qualifications. In Georgia, [HB 180](#), which has passed the lower chamber of the legislature, would apply the affidavit requirement to candidates for judge of a probate court. In Utah, [SB 290](#) would require candidates for the offices of county or district attorney, or attorney general, to attest to their qualifications, including that they are an attorney in good standing. The bill passed the legislature and awaits action from Gov. [Spencer Cox](#) (R).
- In Alabama, Democratic-sponsored [SB 165](#) would set an earlier deadline for independent and municipal candidates to file a statement of economic interests with the state ethics commission. The bill passed the state’s [Senate](#) in a voice vote on March 4.
- In Arizona, two bills, [SB 1041](#) and [HB 2390](#), would establish a method for candidates for board of education and justices of the peace to gather nominating petition signatures electronically. The bill in the senate passed with just one “Nay” vote, while the bill in the lower chamber passed unanimously. Read more about Arizona’s legislative session [below](#).
- In New Jersey, a new [law](#) increases the number of signatures required to be placed on the ballot for various offices. Read more about that bill [below](#).

- In Virginia, [SB 940](#), which has passed both chambers of the assembly and awaits action from Gov. [Glenn Youngkin](#) (R), would establish new rules for challenges to a candidate’s eligibility. The bill stipulates that challenges must be filed in a circuit court and served at least 90 days before a general election or 65 days before a primary. The bill passed with just two “Nay” votes across both chambers. Read more about Virginia’s legislative session [below](#).
- In Utah, [SB 164](#), which passed the legislature unanimously, adds requirements for election officials related to candidate petitions, including verifying petition signatures, and establishing a protocol for submitting and maintaining a chain-of-custody for signature packets. Read more about Utah’s legislative session [below](#).

Ballot access for initiatives

Thirty-one states are considering legislation that would change how initiatives and measures reach the ballot. The majority of such bills — 91 of 130 — are from states with Republican trifectas. Several states have made or are considering changes to petition circulator policies, signature thresholds, and other aspect of the ballot measure process:

- In Arkansas, Gov. [Sarah Huckabee Sanders](#) (R) has signed nine bills into law that affect ballot access for initiatives, including new affidavit requirements for canvassers and requiring petition signers to present identification. Read more about these bills [below](#).
- Florida’s [SB 7016](#) proposes a constitutional amendment that would change several aspects of ballot access for initiatives, including stipulating that signatures gathered for an initiative are only valid for three consecutive election cycles and that failure to certify a measure within this time frame results in the disbanding of the sponsor political committee. The amendment would also require sponsors of initiatives to submit a financial impact statement to the secretary of state, and adds rules related to canvassers, including requiring canvassers to sign an affidavit attesting to the legitimacy of each signature collected, and prohibiting the payment of canvassers based on the number of signatures gathered. On March 10, the legislation received a favorable 6-3 vote with Republicans in support in the state’s [Ethics and Elections Committee](#).
- In Missouri, [HB 575](#) would add new requirements for petition circulators, including that they are U.S. citizens and residents of Missouri. It also provides for a new process to challenge elements of a ballot measure, including restricting certain challenges close to Election Day. The lower chamber’s [Rules Committee](#) advanced the bill on March 5. Nine other [bills](#) related to ballot access for initiatives are active in Missouri.
- Two bills awaiting action from South Dakota Gov. [Larry Rhoden](#) (R) would make changes to the ballot initiative process:
 - [HB 1169](#) would add a requirement that, to qualify for the ballot, initiative petitions must receive signatures from 5% of the electors in each state senate district at the time of the last gubernatorial election. Currently, state law only requires signatures from 5% of all qualified electors.
 - [HB 1184](#) would require ballot measure sponsors to submit signatures nine months, instead of six, before Election Day.
 - Both bills passed with three Republicans in the [House](#) and 13 in the [Senate](#) joining all Democrats in opposition.
 - On March 16, the South Dakota Attorney General [released](#) the final explanation of a citizen-initiated ballot measure that would require voter approval of any legislative

changes to the ballot measure referral process. The measure needs just over 35,000 signatures to qualify for the ballot in 2026.

- In Utah [HB 481](#) which passed the legislature unanimously, would require the lieutenant governor to publish the full text of a proposed constitutional amendment for 60 days before the election in a manner provided for elsewhere in statute. The bill is contingent on the results of a 2026 ballot measure — created by [HJR 10](#) which the legislature also adopted unanimously — that, if approved, would grant lawmakers the ability to define the publication requirements.
- In Washington, Democratic-sponsored [SB 5382](#) would require petition circulators to sign a declaration for each signature collected and add a step for election officials to match the address of petition signers to voter registration data. Addresses that do not substantially match would be considered invalid. The bill received a hearing in the [Ways & Means Committee](#) of the state senate on February 24.

Ballot measure thresholds

Bills in at least six states — including four states with a Republican trifecta — would increase the threshold required to approve at least some ballot measures and initiatives:

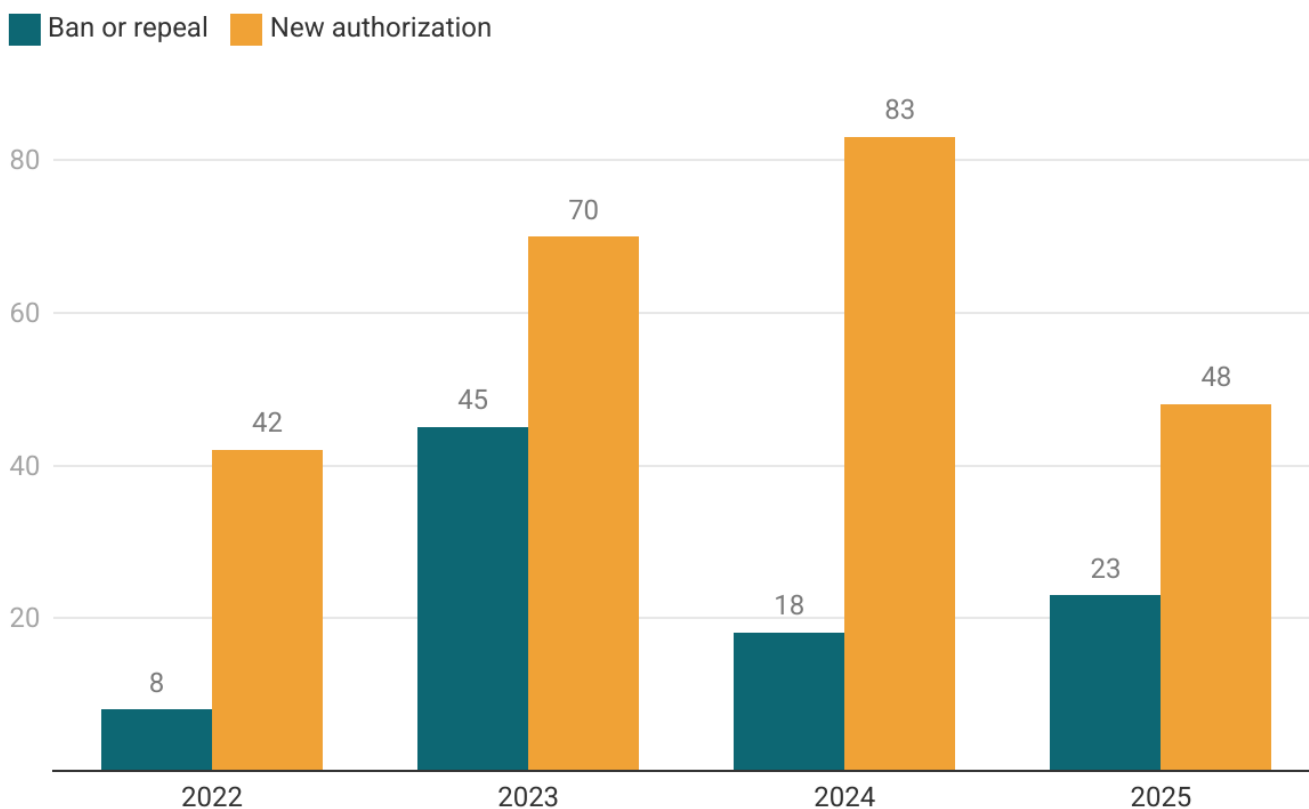
- In Arizona, [HCR 2025](#) would create a ballot measure that proposes establishing a 60% threshold, instead of a majority, to approve initiatives. The amendment would create an exception for an initiative that repeals an existing provision of the state constitution, which would require a simple majority. The Republican-sponsored bill passed the lower chamber of the legislature on March 11.
- Missouri's [SJR 11](#) proposed an amendment to the state constitution that would require initiative proposals to receive 35 percent of the total number of ballots cast at an election, in addition to receiving a simple majority of ballots that cast a vote on the initiative at the election, in order to pass. The senate's [Local Government and Elections Committee](#) held a hearing on the Republican-sponsored bill on March 3.
- In Hawaii, [SB 1225](#), which passed the Hawaii [Senate](#) on March 10, would remove a requirement that ballot measures receive support from at least 50% of the number of registered voters at the time of a regular election, or 30% at a special election — in addition to a majority of votes at that election — for approval. If approved, the bill would only require a majority of votes for approval. The bill was scheduled for a hearing in the lower chamber's [Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs Committee](#) on March 12.
- In Idaho, [HB 2](#) would replace a majority requirement with 60% approval threshold for ballot initiatives. Another bill in Idaho, [HB 85](#), would allow the governor to veto an initiative that is approved by a majority but less than two-thirds of voters. Both bills are in committee.
- In North Dakota, [HCR 3003](#) proposes an amendment to raise the threshold to pass a constitutional amendment to 60% instead of a majority. The bill passed the legislature's lower chamber 65-29 on January 29, when all Democrats and a group of Republicans voted against the bill.
- In Utah, lawmakers certified [SJR 2](#) which will appear on the [ballot](#) in 2026. If approved, the measure would require 60% voter approval for certain tax-related changes, including imposing a new tax, or adjusting a property tax rate in a way that reduces the rate less than it would decrease under current law. The Republican-sponsored resolution passed the legislature mostly along party lines.

Ranked-choice voting (RCV)

Lawmakers have introduced 77 bills related to RCV. The majority of these bills would allow or require a new use of RCV, while 23 would ban or repeal uses of RCV. Similar to past years, despite more of these introduced, fewer bills that authorize RCV are advancing.

RCV legislation by bill type 2022-2025

Showing the number of RCV bills introduced in state legislatures from 2022-2025 by bill type, as of March 12, 2025.



In two states with Republican trifectas, [West Virginia](#) and [Wyoming](#), a new prohibition on RCV has passed both chambers of the legislature. In West Virginia, Gov. [Patrick Morrisey](#) (R) signed [SB 490](#) into law on March 18, while in Wyoming, [HB 165](#) awaits action from Gov. [Mark Gordon](#) (R). Neither state currently uses RCV for any elections, but the bills would ban RCV for all elections in each state. Similar bills have passed one chamber of a legislature in the Republican trifectas of [Georgia](#) and [North Dakota](#), and also in [Kansas](#), which has a divided government.

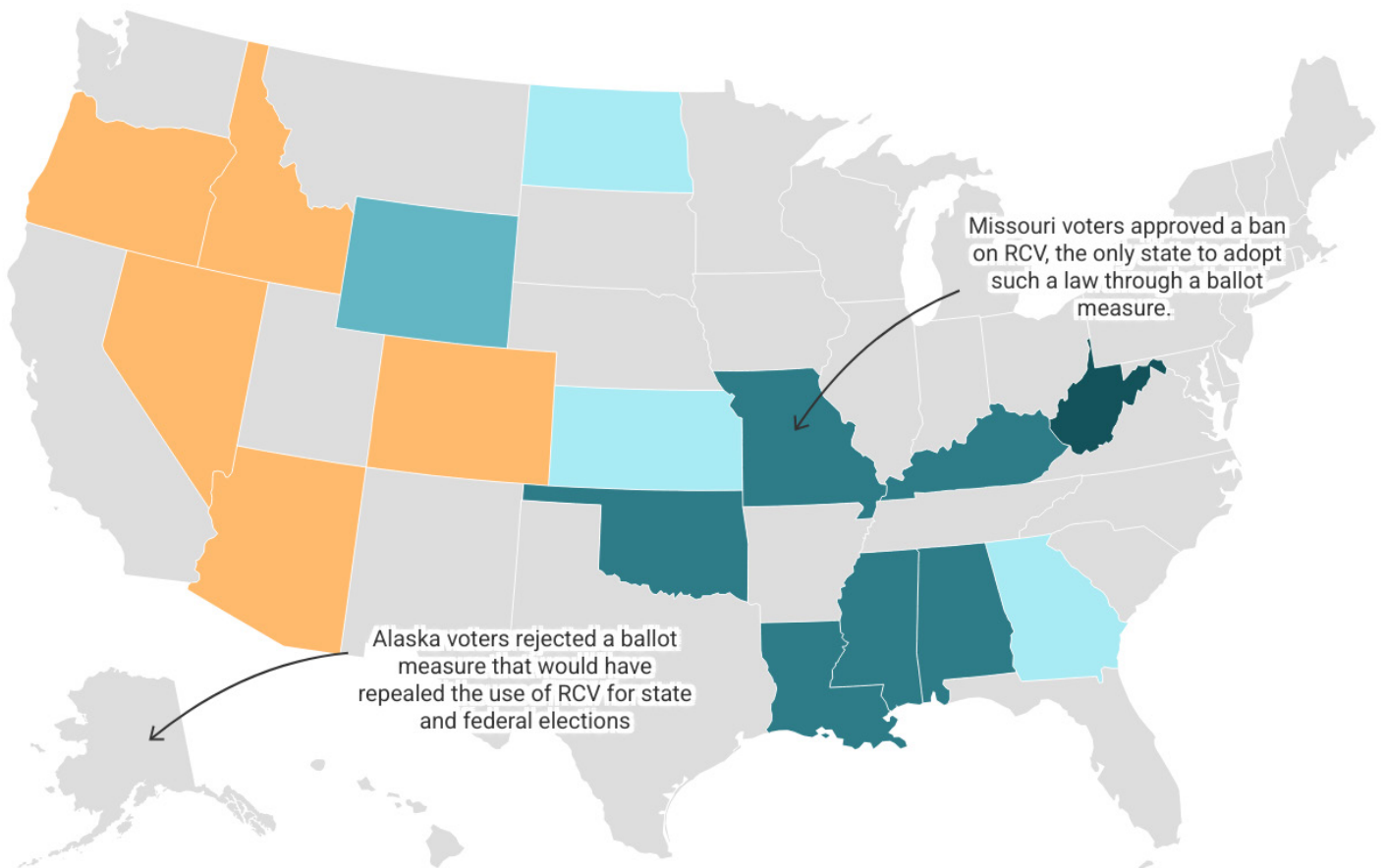
In 2024, six states, including five Republican trifectas — [Alabama](#), [Kentucky](#), [Louisiana](#), [Mississippi](#), [Missouri](#) and [Oklahoma](#) — passed laws banning the use of RCV, more than in any other year.

Only one other bill related to RCV has passed a legislative chamber, SB 1009 in Virginia discussed [below](#). No legislation to expand the use of RCV passed a state legislature in 2024, although voters in [two states and D.C.](#) did adopt RCV for some local elections. Since the beginning of 2023, Vermont was the only state to expand the use of RCV through legislation. During that same period, nine states, including eight with Republican trifectas, banned RCV, bringing the number of states that prohibit the electoral system to 11.

New RCV laws, ballot measures, and 2025 legislation

Showing states when legislation to ban RCV has advanced in 2025. Also showing states that adopted an RCV ban, and states where voters rejected a statewide ballot measure to establish a use of RCV in 2024, as of March 18, 2025.

- Banned RCV in 2025
- Banned RCV in 2024
- Bill to ban RCV passed two chambers in 2025
- Bill to ban RCV passed one chamber in 2025
- Rejected ballot measure to establish RCV in 2024



Read more about ballot measures related to RCV at the 2024 general election [here](#).

Lawmakers in Connecticut have introduced more legislation related to RCV (eight bills) than in any other state. Included among these bills is bipartisan-sponsored [SB 951](#), which combines a package of recommendations made by Gov. [Ned Lamont's](#) (D) Ranked-Choice Voting Working Group, including allowing RCV for presidential and partisan primaries and providing an option for local jurisdictions to adopt RCV for certain elections.

Voter registration

More than 10% of all election-related legislation this year — 505 bills in 44 states — deals with voter registration. These bills propose changes to various aspects of the voter registration process, including establishing same-day registration, changing how elections officials verify an individual’s eligibility at the time of registration, joining or leaving multistate voter list maintenance (VLM) data sharing compacts or other amendments to the list maintenance process, and more.

Same-day registration

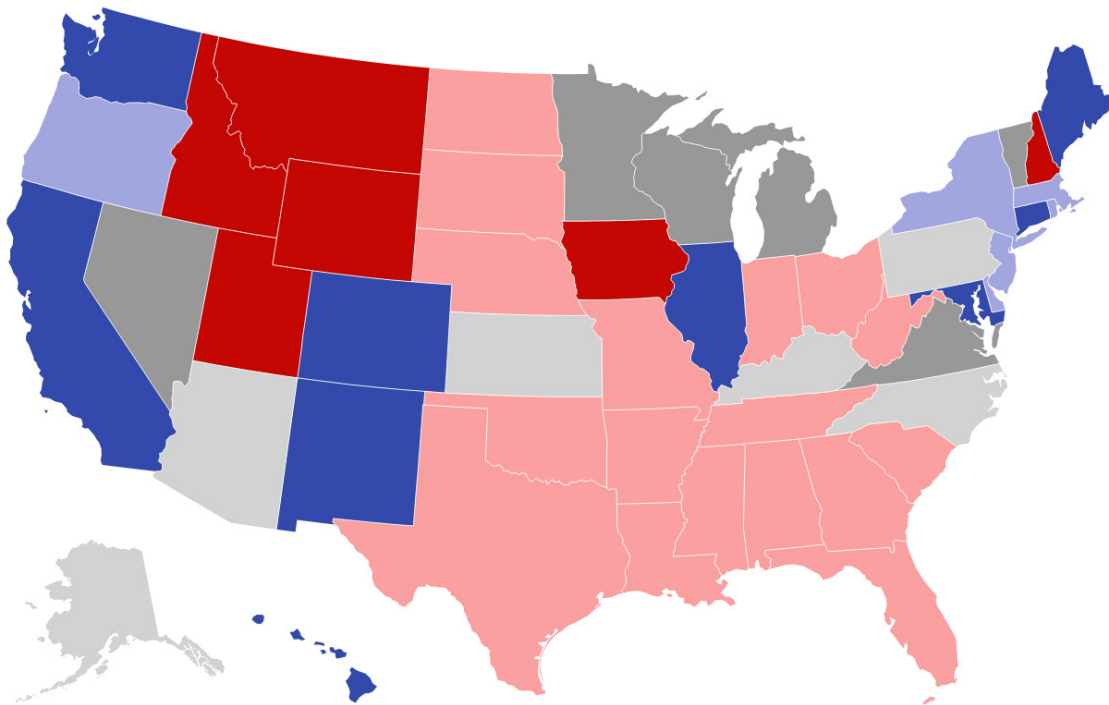
Bills in two states with Democratic trifectas — [A 925 / S 1193](#) in New Jersey and [S 5752](#) in New York — would create [same-day voter registration](#) for most elections. Currently, the deadline to register to vote is 21 days before an election in New Jersey and 10 days before an election in New York. Both bills require a same-day applicant to provide identification and would allow same-day registration throughout the early voting period as well as on Election Day.

New Jersey and New York are two of six states with Democratic trifectas that do not have same-day registration. Twenty-one states offer same-day registration on Election Day, including nine where Democrats hold a trifecta, six where Republicans hold a trifecta, and six states with divided governments.

Same-day voter registration by trifecta status

Showing state same-day registration availability and trifecta status. States with a darker shade of each trifecta color offer same-day registration on Election Day, as of March 11, 2025.

■ Yes, Democratic trifecta ■ Yes, Republican trifecta ■ Yes, divided government ■ No, Democratic trifecta ■ No, Republican trifecta ■ No, divided government



At least one bill in 2025 legislative sessions — [LD 349](#) in Maine — would repeal same-day registration.

Documentary proof of citizenship requirements

In 2024, two states with a Republican trifecta — [Louisiana](#) and [New Hampshire](#) — adopted laws that require voters to provide documentary proof of citizenship when registering to vote.

Republican-sponsored bills in at least 19 states this year, including in 11 states where Republicans hold trifecta control and four states with divided governments, would create similar requirements:

Republican trifectas

- Indiana [HB 1680](#) would require certain voter registration applicants to provide proof of citizenship within 30 days of receiving a notice from election officials. The Republican-backed bill passed the Indiana House of Representatives along party lines on February 11.
- Mississippi's [S 2633](#), which failed to advance, would have implemented proof of citizenship as a requirement to register and stipulated eligible documents.
- Missouri's [SB 62](#) requires proof of citizenship to register and was reported out of the state senate's [Local Government, Elections, and Pensions Committee](#) with a favorable recommendation on February 24.
- Montana's [HB 286](#), which lawmakers held in committee, would have required applicants to provide proof of citizenship "in a manner prescribed by the secretary of state."
- In Ohio [HB 54](#), the states biennial transportation budget bill, a provision requires proof of citizenship to register to vote at the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles. The legislation passed the legislature's lower [chamber](#) unanimously on February 26.
- South Carolina's [S 128](#) is active in the state senate's [Judiciary Committee](#).
- South Dakota's [SB 48](#) is active in the state senate's [State Affairs Committee](#).
- Tennessee's [S 348](#) is active in the state senate's [State and Local Government Committee](#).
- In Texas [HJR 49](#) would create a ballot initiative to amend the state's constitution to require proof of citizenship for voter registration. Elsewhere in the state, [SB 16](#) would adopt that requirement into statute. Both bills are in committee.
- Utah [HB 332](#) passed the state's lower [chamber](#) along party lines but failed to advance in the state [senate](#) before adjournment.
- In Wyoming [HB 156](#) awaits action by Gov. [Mark Gordon](#) (R) after advancing largely along party lines. All Democrats and a small group of Republicans voted against the bill in the legislature.

Divided governments

- Arizona [HB 2038](#) would modify the state's existing proof-of-citizenship requirement and require some already registered voters to provide citizenship documentation to election clerks or have their registration suspended. The Republican-sponsored bill passed the legislature's lower [chamber](#) along party lines on February 25.
- Michigan [HJR B](#) proposes a constitutional amendment to require proof of citizenship. The bill is in committee.
- Democratic-sponsored [H 2091](#) in Kansas would notify benefits applicants at state agencies who also wish to register to vote at the time of application that proof of citizenship is required for voter registration. Kansas state law currently includes a proof-of-citizenship requirement, but the law has not been enforced since 2018.

- Pennsylvania’s [H 284](#) is active in the chamber’s [State Government Committee](#).

Every state requires applicants to provide either documentary proof of citizenship or to attest under penalty of perjury, or other sanction, that they are a citizen. In addition to Louisiana and New Hampshire, [Alabama](#), [Arizona](#), [Kansas](#), and [Georgia](#) have documentary proof-of-citizenship requirements in state law. Only Arizona’s law is in effect, and only for state elections, after federal courts have limited enforcement of these requirements for federal elections. Click on each state above to read more about these laws and legal challenges.

Other bills in 2025, such as Oklahoma’s [SB 659](#) and Idaho’s [H 94](#), add new requirements for election officials to verify a voter registration applicant’s citizenship status but don’t explicitly require documentary proof of citizenship.

Separately, voters in at least one state will consider a ballot measure to clarify that noncitizens are not able to vote in any elections in the state after South Dakota lawmakers approved [SJR 503](#). This comes after voters in eight states — Iowa, Idaho, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wisconsin — approved [legislatively referred constitutional amendments](#) to do the same in [2024](#). The initiative in South Dakota will appear on the ballot in 2026. Several other legislatures, including in [Arkansas](#), [Kansas](#), and [West Virginia](#), are considering similar resolutions.

Voter list maintenance

[Last year](#), ten states adopted 18 new laws related to maintaining voter registration rolls, also known as voter list maintenance (VLM). So far in 2025, lawmakers are considering at least 141 VLM bills and resolutions, 75% of them with Republican sponsorship.

Several legislatures have considered changes related to multistate data sharing compacts, including legislation in at least four states with implications for membership in the [Electronic Registration Information Center](#) (ERIC), a data sharing organization that [describes](#) itself as a tool to “help election officials maintain more accurate voter rolls and detect possible illegal voting.” Beginning with Louisiana in 2022, nine, mostly Republican-led states, have withdrawn from the organization. States with bills related to ERIC include:

- Arizona, where [HB 2206](#) would create new rules related to participation in multistate data sharing groups, including requiring that an Arizona representative join the organization’s board of directors within 12 months of membership, and specifying what types of data the state may share. If enacted, the bill may create obstacles to Arizona’s continued participation in ERIC. On March 3, the bill passed the legislature’s lower [chamber](#) with one Republican joining Democrats in voting against the bill.
- Georgia, a member of ERIC, where [HB 215](#) would more clearly prohibit the state’s continued participation in the data sharing organization. The bill would explicitly prohibit membership in a multistate voter list maintenance organization that “(r)equires or encourages the contacting of individuals who are not currently registered to vote.” ERIC’s bylaws currently require member states to mail information about voter registration to eligible but unregistered individuals at least once every two years. The Republican-sponsored bill received a favorable report from the [House Governmental Affairs Committee](#) on February 27.
- New York, where [S 1356](#), which would require the state to join at least one multistate voter list maintenance organization, “including, but not limited to, the electronic registration

information center or its successor.” It also requires that any mailing to an unregistered voter made as part of membership in the organization clearly states the voter registration criteria, including citizenship requirements. The bill passed the [New York Senate](#) unanimously on January 13.

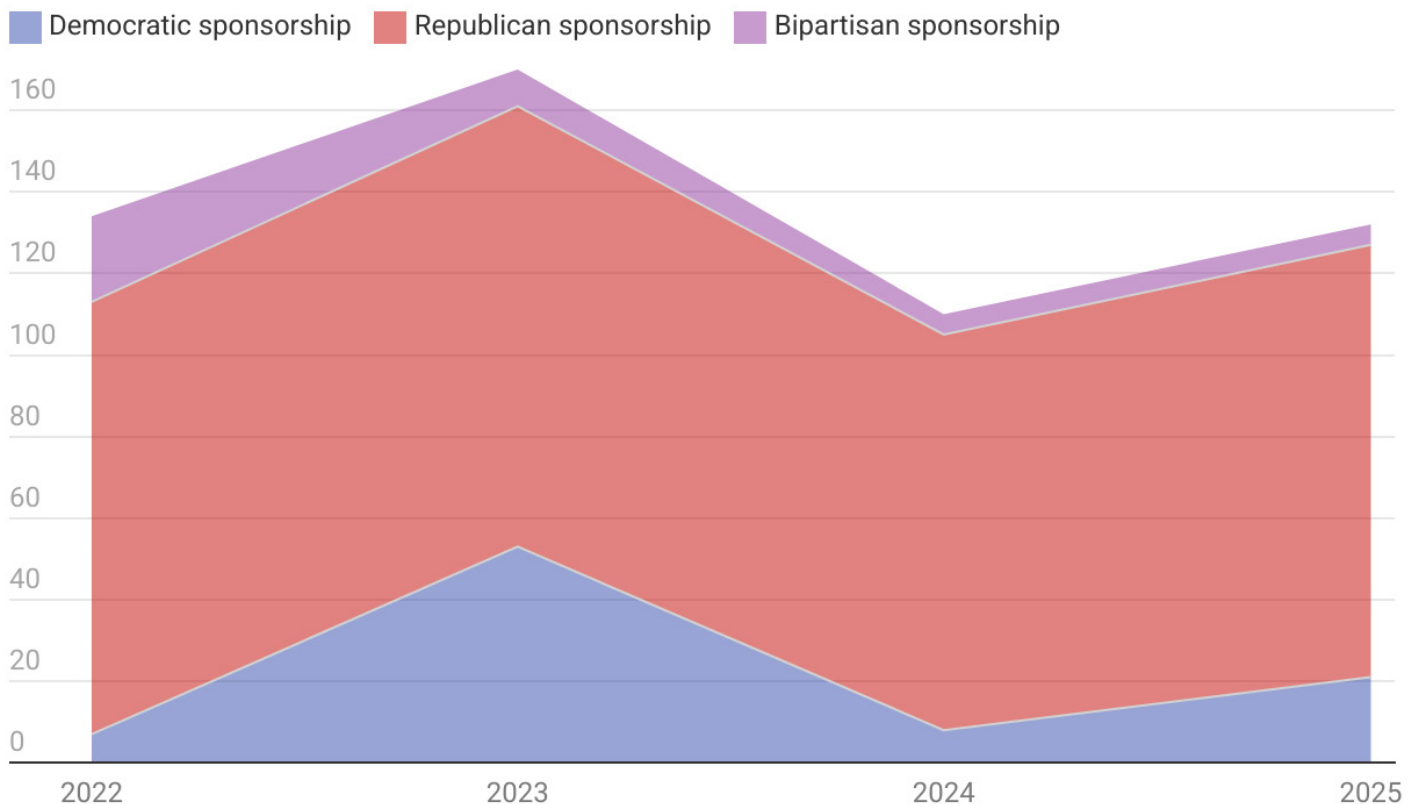
- Utah, where [HB 332](#) would have explicitly required the lieutenant governor to withdraw from ERIC. The bill advanced out of the lower chamber but died in the state senate. Utah was a founding member of ERIC in 2012.

Other bills related to voter list maintenance include:

- California’s [SB 408](#) would make voter list maintenance activities that are currently authorized by state to instead be required by state law, including the use of U.S.P.S. change-of-address data. The bill is active in the senate’s [Elections and Constitutional Amendments Committee](#).
- Florida’s [H 831](#), which would require supervisors of elections to conduct quarterly voter list maintenance, instead of yearly. The bill also adds a requirement for officials to contact voters who have registered without providing proof of citizenship, or otherwise verify the voter’s citizenship, and to refer false declarations of citizenship to the state’s Office of Election Crimes and Security. The bill is active in the lower chamber’s [State Affairs Committee](#).
- In Virginia, [HB 2002](#), discussed in more detail [below](#), alters the procedure for canceling a voter’s registration.
- Iowa’s [HSB 281](#) would specify that the state may contract with third-parties including “state and federal government agencies and private entities” for the purposes of list maintenance. The bill would also require a regular report from the state’s department of transportation to the state registrar containing a list of any person in the state that has submitted documentation showing they are not a citizen. The bill received a favorable discharge from the [State Government Committee](#).
- In Kansas, [HB 2020](#) would require the director of the division of motor vehicles to provide a quarterly report to the secretary of state to verify the citizenship of voters and voter registration applicants. It would also require officials to notify anyone removed from the voter rolls due to an unverified or disputed citizenship status. The Republican-sponsored bill passed the lower [chamber](#) along party lines on February 6.
- West Virginia’s [SB 487](#) would reduce the period of inactivity required to begin the process of designating a voter as inactive from four years to two. The bill passed the state’s senate on March 5 when one of the chamber’s two Democrats joined all Republicans in voting for the bill.
- In Washington, Democratic-sponsored [HB 1916](#) makes clarifications about what data sources election officials may use when canceling a voter’s registration. The bill received a favorable report from the [State Government and Tribal Relations Committee](#) on February 14.

Voter list maintenance legislation by sponsorship, 2022-2025

Showing the number of bills and resolutions related to voter list maintenance in each year 2022-2025, through March 11, 2025.



Other voter registration trends and developments

Republican-sponsored bills propose new rules or requirements related to voter registration drives and third-party participation in the registration process:

- Arkansas adopted [SB 272](#), which passed the legislature unanimously, prohibits the pre-filing of any information on voter registration forms. Read more [below](#).
- North Carolina's [H 127](#) would prohibit organized registration drives from distributing actual voter registration forms. Instead, the bill allows them to distribute a sample voter registration form that contains information about how to register to vote and includes a disclaimer that it is not an official registration application. The bill is in committee.
- In South Carolina, [H 3459](#) adds definitions and rules for third-party voter registration drives and organizations, including requiring organizations to register with the State Election Commission, and deliver completed registration applications within 10 days of receipt. South Carolina state law currently does not address voter registration drives or organizations. The bill is active in the lower chamber's [Judiciary Committee](#).

Lawmakers in states with Democratic trifectas consider changes to automatic voter registration procedures:

- In Hawaii, [HB 322](#) would change the state's automatic voter registration from an opt-in

system to an opt-out system. The bill was reported out of the [House Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs Committee](#) with a favorable recommendation on February 13.

- In Washington, Democratic-sponsored [SB 5077](#) passed the state senate along party lines on February 12. The bill would give the governor authority, under certain conditions, to expand automatic voter registration services to agencies that already process and collect the necessary information. This may include state, local, federal, and tribal agencies.

Finally, in Nebraska, [LB 541](#) would eliminate the state's online voter registration, and alter the state's automatic voter registration systems by repealing provisions that allow for the electronic return of registration applications. The Nebraska Legislature's [Government, Military and Veterans Affairs Committee](#) held a hearing on the bill on March 5.

Voter ID

There are 194 bills that would make changes to voter identification provision. This includes bills that require a voter to provide identification while returning an absentee/mail-in ballot, change what types of identification are eligible for the purposes of voting, and modify drivers' licenses to clarify when an individual is eligible to vote, among others.

In Wisconsin, lawmakers approved Republican-sponsored [SJR 2](#) along party lines. The resolution is the second consideration of a ballot initiative referral to create a constitutional amendment to require voter ID. In Wisconsin, a legislatively referred constitutional amendment must pass the legislature in two consecutive sessions of the legislature before appearing on the ballot.

Wisconsin already requires voters to provide photo identification in most circumstances, but the initiative would incorporate the requirement into the state constitution. Voters will decide the [measure](#) at the state's April 1 Spring general election.

With respect to ID requirements in the absentee voting process:

- [HB 300](#) in Utah, discussed in more detail [elsewhere](#) in this report, would require voters to provide the last four digits of a state license or social security number, or a photocopy of other eligible ID with a returned ballot. Voters who cannot meet these requirements must vote in-person.
- [SB 1098](#) in Arizona, covered [above](#), proposes new identification requirements for voters delivering a ballot to any voting location that accepts early mailed ballots.
- A Democratic-sponsored [bill](#) in North Carolina would clarify that overseas voters, including members of the military, do not need to submit a photocopy of ID with their ballot. The issue of identification requirements for these voters is at the center of ongoing litigation related to the 2024 [North Carolina Supreme Court election](#), which has not been called as of publication. Republicans in the legislature have [said](#) they plan to introduce a bill that does the opposite and clarifies that these voters must provide identification.

Bills in states with Republican trifectas both restrict and expand the eligibility of student ID's for the purposes of voting:

- [SB 10](#), which passed the [Indiana Senate](#) on February 4, would disqualify documents issued by an educational institution as eligible voter identification. The bill would also make other

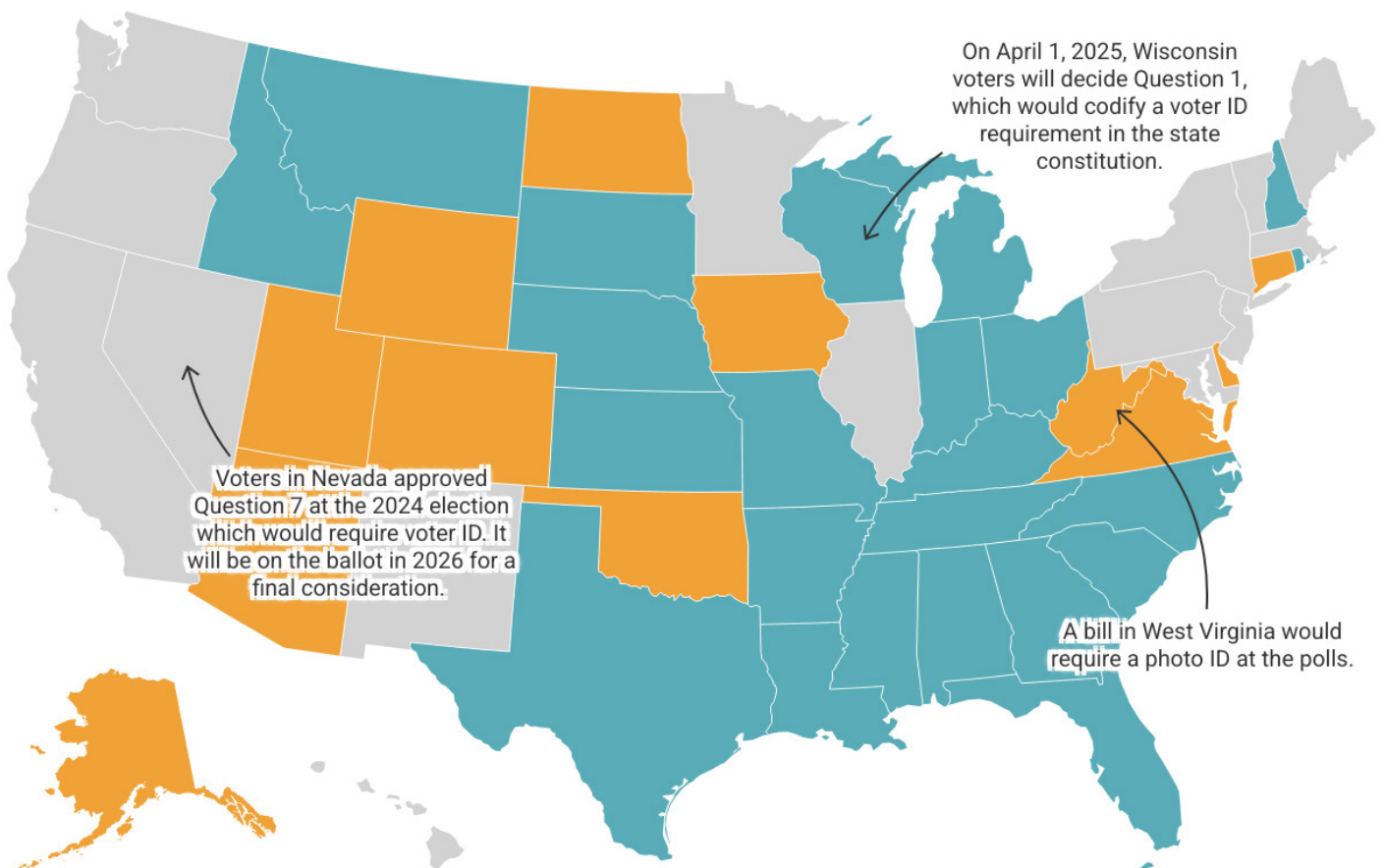
changes to election laws, including increasing the frequency of some voter list maintenance activities. One Republican joined all Democrats in voting against the bill. A hearing on the bill was scheduled for March 12 in the lower chamber's [Elections and Apportionment Committee](#).

- In New Hampshire, [HB 323](#) would remove student ID's and out-of-state driver's or nondriver's identification cards from the list of eligible voter ID documents. The bill would still allow voters with an out-of-state ID to vote using that document so long as the voter has been registered to vote in New Hampshire for less than 63 days and, if a place last registered to vote is recorded, the ID is from that jurisdiction. As of publication, the bill was active in an executive session.
- A bill that passed the Montana Senate with bipartisan support on March 6 would move voter ID laws in the other direction by adding new eligible documents. If adopted, [SB 276](#) would allow concealed carry permits and student ID's issued by a school that is a member of the national association of intercollegiate athletics to be used at the polls. Montana has a Republican trifecta.

Voter identification requirements by state

The map below display voter ID requirements by state as of March 11, 2025. Many states provide exceptions to these requirements, and states that do not typically require ID may require certain voters present identification when voting.

- Photo ID required
- Non-photo ID required



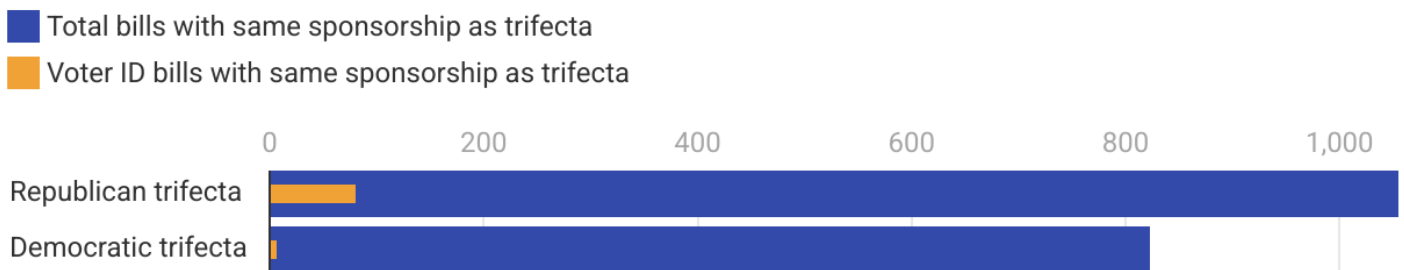
Several other states with Republican trifectas are considering physical changes to state identifications that more clearly indicate when someone is not an eligible voter, or newly requiring a photo ID at the polls:

- [SF 302](#) in Iowa and Arkansas' [HB 1422](#) would both require state issued identifications to indicate whether the possessor is a U.S. citizen.
- In addition to physical changes to state ID's, West Virginia's [HB 3016](#) would also require voters to present a photo identification before voting. The state currently has a non-photo voter ID requirement.

Republican lawmakers have introduced 80 bills related to voter ID across the 22 legislatures that have convened so far this year in a state with a Republican trifecta. In the 15 Democratic trifectas, Democratic lawmakers have introduced just seven bills related to voter ID this year, none of which have advanced.

Partisan voter ID legislation

Showing the total number of bills and resolutions and the number of bills related to voter ID that have the same party sponsorship as a state's trifecta status, for Democratic and Republican trifectas as of March 11, 2025.



State highlights

- [Republican trifectas](#)
 - [Arkansas](#)
 - [Utah](#)
 - [Wyoming](#)
- [Democratic trifectas](#)
 - [New Jersey](#)
- [Divided governments](#)
 - [Arizona](#)
 - [Virginia](#)

Republican trifectas

Arkansas

Gov. [Sarah Huckabee Sanders](#) (R) has signed nine bills into law that make changes to the ballot initiative process. Included among the new laws are:

- [SB 102](#), which applies state initiative requirements to local petitions, including requiring background checks, requiring paid canvassers to be United States citizens, and prohibiting pay-per-signature for local option election petitions.
- [HB 1221](#) provides that signatures and ballot language certified for an initiative or referendum petition expire on the date of the next general election.
- [HB 1222](#) allows the state attorney general to reject proposed initiatives if they find that the proposal is in conflict with the U.S. Constitution or federal laws. It also prohibits sponsors from filing conflicting or duplicate measures.
- [SB 207](#) requires canvassers to notify petition signers that petition fraud is a criminal offense and makes failure to notify a Class A misdemeanor.
- [SB 208](#) requires a signer to present a photo ID to a canvasser prior to signing an initiative petition.
- [SB 211](#) requires each canvasser to submit a sworn affidavit to the secretary of state certifying that they complied with all laws related to canvassing, perjury, forgery, and fraudulent practices in signature gathering before counting signatures collected by the canvasser.
- [SB 188](#), [SB 209](#), and [SB 210](#) all became law on March 12. In order, the bills add new publication requirements for approved initiative petitions; expand the secretary of state's discretion to reject signatures if they find that a canvasser has not complied with state law; and require a petition signer to read the title of the petition in the presence of the canvasser, and canvassers to swear in an affidavit that each signer read the ballot title of the petition.

Most of the bills passed with emergency clauses, making them effective immediately. Besides SB 188, which passed unanimously, only one other bill — SB 102 — received moderate support from Democrats. The remaining seven bills advanced largely along party lines.

State Sen. [Kim Hammer](#) (R), who was a sponsor of all but two of the bills, [said](#), “I think what we’ve done is we’ve brought some clarity to some gray areas.” On March 11, the [League of Women Voters](#) filed a proposed ballot question with the secretary of state that aims to roll back many of the changes to the initiative process. Bonnie Miller, president of the organization’s Arkansas chapter, [said](#), “We believe filing this amendment is prudent because politicians have continually attacked Arkansans’ constitutional right to petition our government.” Read more about legislation related to ballot access [above](#).

Gov. Sanders also signed [SB 308](#) into law, which eliminates write-in candidates for any election in the state, and [SB 272](#), which prohibits the pre-filing of any information on voter registration form. Both bills passed through the legislature without receiving a “Nay” vote.

Arkansas’ regular legislative session is scheduled to adjourn on April 11.

Utah

Lawmakers in Utah passed [HB 300](#), and the bill was awaiting action by Gov. [Spencer Cox](#) (R). The bill would end Utah's [all-mail voting](#) system, where voting is conducted primarily by mail and all eligible voters receive a mail-in ballot for each election. Beginning in 2029, voters would be required to request to receive a ballot by mail. The bill also adds new ID requirements for mailed ballots and provides that voters who cannot meet these requirements must vote in-person. Utah is one of eight states with universal mail-in voting, and the only Republican trifecta that uses the system.

Speaker of the Utah House of Representatives, Rep. [Mike Schultz](#) (R) [said](#), "We are in the same category as Washington, California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Hawaii and Vermont. As a conservative state, that is not a list I am proud to be part of." A number of county clerks in the state, the officials primarily responsible for administering elections across the state, criticized the legislation. Davis County Clerk Brian McKenzie (R) [said](#), "It is not a great bill. I love vote-by-mail. It's been very successful, and it's worked very well in the state of Utah." A number of clerks removed their opposition to the bill after lawmakers made amendments. Weber County Clerk Ricky Hatch (R) [said](#), "A big reason why we did that is because we received assurances from sponsors that they would continue to work with us to fix the remaining issues we have to help make sure voters aren't hurt."

The bill also specifies what type of identification is eligible to be used at an in-person polling place. Currently, state law requires a voter to present ID but does not stipulate what type. The new law would still allow voters to present a different ID, but clerks would have discretion to decide whether "the voter has presented valid voter identification."

Lawmakers also passed [SJR 2](#) along party lines, certifying a [ballot measure](#) that will appear on voters' ballots in 2026 to create a 60% vote requirement for ballot initiatives increasing or expanding taxes. All Democrats in the statehouse voted against the resolution. Another ballot measure referral, [HJR 10](#), which changes publication requirements for ballot initiatives, received unanimous support in the legislature.

Several other bills related to elections passed at least one chamber of the legislature but failed to progress, including [HB 445](#) which would have eliminated [same-day voter registration](#) in the state. Utah is one of 22 states with same-day registration, five of which are Republican trifectas.

The Utah legislature adjourned on March 7. Gov. Cox has [until](#) March 27 to act on any legislation. Read more about legislation awaiting action by the governor elsewhere in this [report](#).

Wyoming

Gov. [Mark Gordon](#) (R) signed a series of election-related bills, including [SF 78](#) on February 24, which prohibits anyone other than a county clerk, the secretary of state, or their designees from distributing absentee ballot request forms unless specifically solicited by a voter.

Then on March 3, Gov. Gordon signed [SF 9](#), modifying who may apply for the restoration of voting rights after a felony conviction. The bill removes the possibility for an individual convicted of a federal felony from regaining the right to vote, while persons convicted of nonviolent felonies in any state can still apply to have their rights restored.

Three days later, Gov. Gordon approved [HB 337](#), prohibiting foreign nationals or governments from contributing to ballot measure committees or otherwise supporting statewide initiatives or referendums. The new law provides enforcement of the prohibition by civil action and makes Wyoming the tenth state, and fourth Republican trifecta to have [such a law](#). Ohio lawmakers adopted a similar law in 2024.

As of March 13, five bills related to elections had passed the legislature and were awaiting action from Gov. Gordon, including:

- [HB 165](#), which would ban ranked-choice voting for any election. For more on RCV, see [above](#).
- [HB 156](#) which requires documentary proof of citizenship to register and changes residency requirements to register to vote.
- [HB 228](#) to prohibit the use of [private funding for election administration](#). Twenty-eight states have similar laws, all adopted since 2020. If HB 228 becomes law, only one state with a Republican trifecta, New Hampshire, will remain without regulations on private election administration funding.

Gov. Gordon also vetoed one bill, [HB 79](#). The legislation would have required that, for bond elections on a day other than a regular general election date, at least 25% of the number of voters at the last general election must participate for the question to pass.

Democratic trifectas

New Jersey

On March 6, 2025, New Jersey Gov. [Phil Murphy](#) (D) signed [A 5116](#) into law, abolishing the use of the county line ballot design and replacing it with a system that groups offices on the ballot into blocks of candidates and places a number next to the name of each candidate. The bill also allowed candidates running as a slate for an office with more than one open seat to appear together on the ballot.

This comes after a federal judge blocked the use of the county line ballot design in the state's 2024 [Democratic primary](#) after three candidates, including then U.S. Rep. [Andy Kim](#) (D), sued to block it. Read more about that case [here](#). Kim, who was [elected](#) to the [U.S. Senate](#) in November, criticized the new bill, [writing](#), "Almost exactly a year ago I testified in court to fix NJ's broken ballot and make our politics more fair. The simple premise was to have every candidate treated exactly the same on the ballot. The bill signed today falls short of what voters deserve." In a statement, Democrats in the [Assembly said](#), "The bill creates a fair ballot for all candidates, and it is in line with everything the legislature has done to protect and expand voting rights and ensure citizens' trust our political process." Two Republicans joined four Democrats to sponsor the bill and it passed both chambers of the legislature with comfortable majorities.

In 2025, New Jersey will hold [elections](#) for state executive offices, including governor, state legislature, and various municipal offices. The new law will be in effect for these elections.

Gov. Murphy also signed [S 3990](#) into law, extending the early voting period for primary elections, beginning with 2025's June primary. The legislation extends the early voting period to begin seven

days before the primary date for all primaries. Previously, early voting began three days before a primary except during a presidential primary year when it began five days in advance. The early voting period for general elections remains unchanged at nine days. A small group of Republicans in each chamber joined all voting Democrats to pass the bill.

Finally, many candidates in New Jersey will face higher signature thresholds for nominating petitions after Gov. Murphy signed [A 5117](#) on February 3. The bill increases the signature requirement to be placed on the ballot for various offices, including state executive, congress, county offices, and school boards. For boards of education, the requirement increases from 10 signatures to 25, while for congressional candidates the number increases from 200 to 500, and for state legislative candidates, from 100 to 200. The changes are retroactive to January 1, 2025, and are therefore in effect for elections occurring this year. The bill passed both chambers of the legislature along party lines, with all Republicans opposing the changes.

Gov. Murphy is term limited and cannot run for re-election this year. Democrats hold a 52-28 majority in the [lower chamber](#), and a 25-15 one in the [senate](#).

Divided governments

Arizona

Arizona has a divided government. Republicans have a 33-27 majority in the [House](#) and 17-13 in the [Senate](#), while [Katie Hobbs](#) (D) is the state's governor. Last year Hobbs [vetoed](#) seven election-related bills, the second most of any governor. So far this year Hobbs has vetoed one election bill, [HB 2703](#).

The bill would have made a number of changes to state election laws, including changes to early voting, permanent absentee voting, and tabulation procedures. The bill would:

- Extend the early voting period and the deadline to request an emergency absentee ballot from Friday before an election to Monday before an election.
- Eliminate a provision related to establishing emergency voting centers, and make other changes to emergency voting during the period between Friday and Monday before an election.
- Extend the ability of election officials to process early and absentee ballots during this period,
- Make other changes to the administration of absentee voting, including requiring voters on the state's active early voting list, a version of a permanent absentee voting list, to verify their status as mail voters every two or four years, depending on the county.

Supporters of the bill said that it was aimed to streamline the ballot counting process and delivery of election results. Critics said that the bill went much further than that and added steps that make it harder to vote. In her veto message, Hobbs highlighted a provision of the bill that would have removed school principals' ability to deny requests to use their school as a polling place under certain circumstances, as well as the amendments to permanent mail voting lists, [saying](#), "While I too want faster election results, the solution should not needlessly restrict Arizona citizens' freedom to vote, or undermine the learning and safety of students in public school districts. This legislation effectively ends the Active Early Voting List, something that has nothing to do with faster election

results.” President of the Senate [Warren Petersen](#) (R) [said](#), “The Governor’s veto is a huge mistake. This was a missed opportunity to increase voter confidence and reduce frustration on election night.”

Legislators in the house have passed a ballot measure referral, [HCR 2013](#), which would place an initiative on the ballot in 2026 that contains many of the provisions included in HB 2703.

Another 60 bills have passed at least one chamber of the legislature. All but one of those is sponsored by Republicans. Included among these are:

- [SB 1052](#), which removes the eligibility of a U.S. citizen who has never resided in the country from voting in the state.
- [HB 2206](#), which creates new rules related to participation in multistate data registration compact, and, if passed, would be an obstacle to Arizona’s continued participation in the [Electronic Registration Information Center](#) (ERIC).
- [HB 2440](#), which prohibits the attorney general from bringing criminal charges or civil action against a county supervisor for voting against the certification of the canvass of an election if the vote is based on a good faith belief in “unresolved issues that materially affect the integrity or accuracy of the election results” and documentation, such as “official reports, audits, sworn affidavits or expert testimony.”
- [SB 1441](#) which makes elections for school board partisan. Currently, four states require [partisan school board elections](#), while in five states both partisan and nonpartisan school board elections are possible. In the remaining 41 states, school board elections are nonpartisan.

In Arizona, a two-thirds majority is required to override [most](#) vetoes. The state’s regular legislative session is scheduled to adjourn on April 26.

Virginia

In Virginia, Democrats hold a 21-19 majority in the [Senate](#) and a 51-49 majority in the [House of Delegates](#), while Republicans control the governorship. Virginia will hold [elections](#) in 2025 where voters will elect a governor, other state executive offices, the entire lower house of the legislature, and portions of the senate. Gov. [Glenn Youngkin](#) (R) is term-limited and cannot seek re-election.

Virginia’s first legislative session of 2025 ended on February 22. Gov. Youngkin has more than 900 bills to act on before a March 24 deadline, including 30 bills related to elections. The legislature reconvenes on April 2, and the statewide primary will take place on June 17.

Included among the election bills awaiting action by the governor are:

- [SB 1009](#) which would create new tabulation guidelines and reporting requirements for elections that use [ranked-choice voting](#). The bill also requires the state election board to provide a determination of feasibility to any jurisdiction that decides to conduct an election using RCV. The determination must be given within 10 days of notification of the decision. Currently, state law permits elections for members of a county board of supervisors or a city council to use RCV. Most Republicans in the legislature have opposed the bill’s advancement.

- [HB 1735](#) would extend the voter registration deadline from 21 days before an election, and 13 days before a special election, to 10 days. The bill passed the lower chamber 94-3 with all voting Democrats and nearly all Republicans in support. It passed the upper chamber unanimously.
- [HB 2277](#) would create penalties for members of local electoral boards that neglect or refuse to certify the results of an election, and allows the State Board of Elections to remove an official who does not carry out their duties as stipulated in state law. The Democratic-sponsored legislation passed both chambers along party lines.
- [HB 2002](#) would restrict the ability of registrars to cancel voter registrations, including when a voter temporarily lives outside the U.S., such as active duty members of the military and their spouses or dependents. It also stipulates that a registrar can only cancel a registration based on data or reports provided to them by the Department of Elections or an approved state agency. The bill passed largely without Republican support.

The legislature also adopted two joint resolutions related to elections:

- [SJR 248](#) proposes a constitutional amendment that would restore voting rights to individuals convicted of a felony after the completion of their sentence. Under current law, individuals must apply to the governor for the restoration of voting rights after their sentence. When Gov. Youngkin took office in 2021, he announced that he would not continue the policy of former governors [Bob McDonnell](#) (R), [Terry McAuliffe](#) (D), and [Ralph Northam](#) (D), of automatically restoring voting rights to individuals with a felony conviction upon completion of their prison sentences, and instead returned to a case-by-case consideration of appeals for restoration. The resolution would need to pass again with a simple majority during next year's legislative session for the measure to appear on the ballot in November 2026.
- [SJR 253](#) creates a commission to study the effects of moving some or all of Virginia's state or local elections to even-numbered years in order to coincide with the federal election cycle. The resolution requires the commission to deliver a report to the [General Assembly](#) ahead of the 2027 regular legislative session.

Methodology and about the tracker

Methodology

Ballotpedia's comprehensive [Election Administration Legislation Tracker](#) is the basis for the data and analysis in this report.

Using the tracker, we capture election-related legislation across all 50 state legislatures and provide real-time updates as bills progress. To do this, we use:

- Automated keyword searches
- Manual bill review
- Real-time refinements based on keyword results and news monitoring

Once relevant bills are identified and added to the tracker, our team manually reviews each bill, categorizes each bill by policy area, and summarizes each bill in neutral, easy-to-understand language.

Our bill tagging system — which includes 133 tags in 20 policy areas — allows us to track policy changes and analyze trends in election-related legislation. We use the tracker to identify key topics, analyze partisan behavior, and tease out the emerging issues that will be in the spotlight in sessions to come.

Trifectas

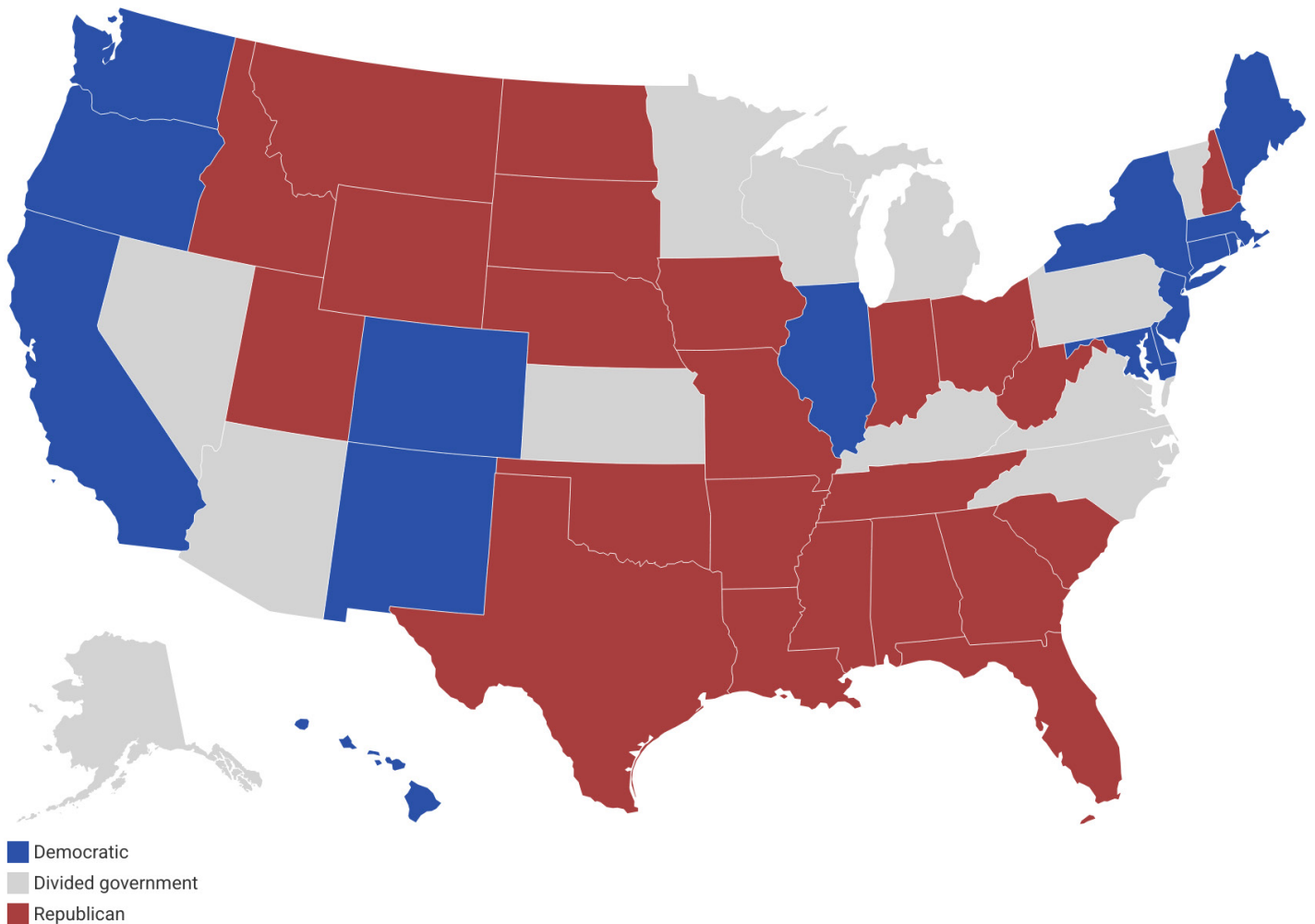
The political makeup of a state's government affects the state's election policy. State government trifecta is a term to describe single-party government when one political party holds the governorship and majorities in both chambers of the state legislature.

In 2025, there are 23 Republican trifectas, 15 Democratic trifectas, and 12 divided governments where neither party held trifecta control.

This map shows the trifecta status of each state:

State government trifectas

Showing state government trifectas as of March 20, 2025.



About Ballotpedia's Election Administration Legislation Tracker

Ballotpedia launched our Election Administration Legislation Tracker in June 2022. The tracker is a best-in-class resource to help voters, journalists, researchers, and activists quickly and easily track election-related legislation through a portal on our website. This user-friendly tracker houses thousands of election-related bills and organizes them by topic with neutral, expert analysis from Ballotpedia's election administration researchers.

In addition to providing daily updates on the bills we track, we summarize each bill in neutral language for a general audience and add category tags that allow for trend analysis. We also publish a weekly email, [Ballotpedia's Ballot Bulletin](#), that delivers the latest updates on election policy, and release regular [State of Election Administration Legislation Reports](#) that curate notable election policy developments from state legislatures.



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Election Administration Legislation Tracker

