

Election Integrity Bills Report Card 2023

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**LOOK
AHEAD
AMERICA**
THE VOTER INTEGRITY PROJECT

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Summary and Background

Look Ahead America (LAA) formed six public policy objectives relating to elections based on the findings of the Voter Integrity Project (VIP) in the aftermath of the 2020 General Election, hundreds of ideas suggested by the public, and decades of experience administering elections.

Each of these policy objectives satisfies three key requirements:

- (1) eliminating vulnerabilities in our election system,
- (2) practicality of implementation, and
- (3) harmony with current state and federal laws and established legal precedence.

Details on these objectives appear later in this report.

LAA believes that by passing these six election integrity policy objectives through all 50 U.S. state legislatures, five territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), and in the District of Columbia, these will restore trust in America’s electoral process while simultaneously addressing various vulnerabilities and weaknesses currently in the election system.

In the 2023 legislative sessions, thus far state legislators have introduced 47 bills addressing LAA's six election integrity objectives. This is over two-thirds as many bills introduced between 2021-2022, which saw legislatures introduce 65 bills related to LAA public policy objectives.

When considering that there are six objectives per state, the five territories, and Washington D.C., then simple math shows that a total of at least 336 bills must pass into law without loopholes. Additionally, LAA has since revised its definition of an objective obtained based on the items becoming officially enshrined in state law as opposed to the categorization from 2022, which resulted in the removal of one previous "award" given to Arizona.

Since the last report card in February 2023, state legislatures have achieved 3 more objectives for a total of 15 objectives across 12 states and in 18 bills. This increased LAA's goal to get all six items passed in all states without loopholes by 0.9%, totaling 4.46%. When considering the limited budget of LAA, which started this effort in late 2020, these successful passages are in no small part attributed to its base of highly-motivated volunteers and generous small donors.

Beyond these 18 bills without loopholes, another 21 bills passed albeit with loopholes across 18 states. This does not include four resolutions passed in counties in two other states: Wisconsin (3) and Michigan (1). While these have no legal weight, they indicate future trends.

Arizona, Florida, and Georgia are all tied in first place with two public policy objectives apiece, though if using laws with loopholes as a tiebreaker, then Georgia and Florida lead the pack.

Part of this is due to Look Ahead Arizona leading the effort to get these reforms introduced and passed. Arizona's 2022 session passed HB 2492, using public policy objective #2 language almost verbatim. Furthermore, two bills resulted directly from the enormous undertaking of LAA's volunteers. Denise Bolognese of New Jersey convinced State Senator Pennacchio to introduce S4162, which would have banned black box voting equipment. Although it failed to pass in 2021, Pennacchio reintroduced the bill as S4162 in the 2022-23 legislative session as the idea of open source voting equipment has gained traction over the last two years. In fact, United States Representative Paul Gosar of Arizona recently introduced a bill which would include a study to consider incorporating it into the 2028 General Election. In contrast, Lori Boddy of South Carolina approached State Senator Chip Campsen to introduce and eventually pass SB 108 in 2021-22, which addresses two of LAA's public policy objectives.

Although SC's bill has loopholes, it is better to have a law with loopholes to close as opposed to no protections in place at all. Even if a bill fails, it is now in the public sphere and consciousness, and reintroduced with greater potentiality of becoming law as the ideas get traction. Additionally, they serve as potential templates and reference legislation for other states considering introducing similar measures.

Takeaways from the Data

Upon reviewing, updating, and incorporating the legislative data since 2020, it appears that six things stood out with the revised data and presentation:

(1) Most states from 2021-22 targeted private funds and NGO funds to prevent a repeat of “Zuckerbucks” (Mark Zuckerberg donated over \$300 million to states to influence the 2020 election, which LAA reported in <https://LookAheadAmerica.org/Rigged>). One can see this reflected in the high incidence of bills regarding election objective #6 from 2020-22.

(2) Starting in 2023, the legislatures have shifted their focus to laws that clarify, regulate, and mandate use of shared interstate databases and official tools to clean up the voter rolls. This reflects in the higher number of bills in 2023 regarding election objective #2.

(3) In terms of laws actually passing without loopholes, then election objective #5 – which involves an election integrity unit in the Attorney General’s office codified into law – was the next most successful as three states have established one by law. Several states passed laws related to election integrity public policy objectives #2 and #6, albeit most had loopholes.

(4) LAA researchers also observed the introduction of bills approximating objective #4 for the first time this year. Previously, no states had addressed this, whereas in 2023 both New Mexico and Pennsylvania led the way.

(5) LAA researchers also observed the introduction of bills on a Federal and national level involving public policy objectives #2 and #3 specifically. Should these pass into law, then this would essentially bypass the need to pass them on a state level, at least as far as Federal elections are concerned. Of course, for ideal and uniform election integrity from top to bottom, states should pass these objectives for their state and local elections.

(6) As mentioned previously, Arizona lost a previously awarded objective as it was not made into law. Specifically, the Election Integrity Unit was funded but not made into a formal office nor division, nor were its aims and goals enshrined into law. For this reason, new administrations can either dissolve them or modify them for their own agendas.¹ States such as Texas and Virginia are at risk of losing these should they fail to become official and defined by the state legislatures. Furthermore, the power they currently wield has been challenged as unconstitutional.² Fortunately, some states like Ohio are working to pass this item into law, and Georgia passed this law in 2022 while Arkansas passed this into law earlier this year in 2023.

¹ <https://www.azmirror.com/2023/02/23/election-integrity-units-pivot-has-both-sides-questioning-whether-it-should-exist-at-all/>

² <https://www.texastribune.org/2022/09/28/attorney-general-ken-paxton-voter-fraud/>

Disclaimer

LAA's Director of Research, Ian Camacho, and the Research Group volunteers did their best to review all these bills for accuracy, and scoured multiple sources to verify dates of passage, status, and to ensure that they missed nothing. Nevertheless, as we are all human it is entirely possible that we missed something. If you know of any state level bills not listed in the following report but are directly related to one of LAA's six election integrity objectives, then please send the relevant state, session, bill number, and corresponding objective(s) to ian.camacho@lookaheadamerica.org.

Election Integrity Objectives Review

1. Thumbprint Authentication of Absentee Ballots.

A single machine-readable thumbprint on the affidavit envelope of an absentee ballot will limit the ability of an individual other than the voter of record to cast that ballot. Multiple ballots cast by a single individual will be easily detectable.

Pairing a thumbprint requirement with an absentee ballot request or as part of the voter registration process would practically eliminate fraudulent absentee ballots as well as problems with ballot signature verification, witness signatures, and unscrupulous ballot harvesting.

The state would encrypt the captured thumbprints as alphanumeric values with a one-way hash using a secure key and would be prohibited from sharing raw thumbprint data with any other government agency.

2. Mandated and Public Voter List Hygiene.

The state will be required to engage in several processes to ensure only those legally eligible to cast ballots are on voter registration lists and lists remain current.

Further, whether or not these processes result in a voter record's removal, the findings of these processes will be reflected in the publicly available voter list (not applicable to Social Security numbers). This will allow citizens or organizations to use this information to take additional steps to ensure only legal ballots are cast.

These processes will include, but are not limited to:

Shared Interstate Residency Databases. The state will cooperate with other states to build a secure, transactional database to detect when an individual has registered in another state or taken other steps that would indicate a loss of residency and therefore voter privileges. This database will rely on a match of name, date of birth and the last four digits of the Social

Security number. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

Non-Citizen Matching Using the USCIS's SAVE Database. The state will take advantage of the USCIS's SAVE database to flag non-citizens and remove them from the voter list. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

National Change of Address, Social Security Death Index, and Master Death File Matching. The state will match the voter list against the NCOA permanent moves, SSDI, and MDF on a monthly basis. Any matches will require a follow-up to ensure whether the voter is still eligible to cast a ballot and, if not, they will be removed from the voter list. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

3. Ban on the Use of “Black Box” Voting Equipment.

“Black Box” voting equipment uses proprietary, non-public software and hardware designs. According to a study by Princeton University, this equipment is highly susceptible to undetected hacking and manipulation.

The alternative is to mandate that all election equipment use open-source software and design that is available for inspection and review by the public and technology organizations to ensure the validity and accuracy of vote counting.

Open-source election software and hardware, paired with paper ballots, will remove the potential for tampering as well as the suspicion of tampering.

More information can be found at <https://lookaheadamerica.org/blackbox/>.

4. Appointment of a Citizens Elections Supervisory Committee.

The public must have mechanisms through which they are assured elections are conducted in accordance with the law to facilitate trust in election officials and to confirm the integrity of election officials.

The committee shall consist of trusted citizens who represent various political parties as well as non-partisan organizations. Each committee member will be granted access to the election process equivalent to the state's election director and any county election director. These representatives will have the responsibility of documenting the lawful execution of the election at every level.

5. Creation and Sufficient Funding for a Dedicated Voter Fraud Investigation Division within the State's Attorney General's Office.







Many states have little to no standing effort to investigate voter fraud. Dedicating sufficient staffing and funding to a permanent division within the state’s attorney general’s office will help defend the integrity of our elections.

6. Equitable Distribution of Private Contributions to Election Operations.

While private individuals and corporations may choose to sponsor improvements to election operations with direct donations of funding or material to government election agencies, these contributions may not be geographically targeted and must be equitably distributed throughout a state based on voter populations.

This restriction will only be applicable to liquid contributions to allow incidental contributions to continue, such as a club allowing its headquarters to be used as a polling place.

Key

	LAA Public Policy Objective(s) Passed Into Law
	LAA Public Policy Objective(s) Passed Into Law, But With Loopholes [* = county only]
	Objective(s) Progressing, No Loopholes
	Objective(s) Progressing With Loopholes
	Objective(s) Attempted But Failed
	No Attempts Made

Summary at a Glance

Status	State and Objective(s)
LAA Public Policy Objective(s) Passed Into Law	AR (#5), AZ (#2, #6), FL (#5, #6), GA (#5, #6), ID (#6), IA (#6), MS (#6), MT (#6), OK (#6), PA (#6), SD (#6), TN (#6)
LAA Public Policy Objective(s) Passed Into Law, But With Loopholes [* = county only]	AL (#6), AR (#2, #6), FL (#2), GA (#6), IN (#6), KS (#6), KY (#6), MI* (#6), MO (#6), NE (#6), ND (#6), OH (#6), OK (#2), SC (#2, #6), SD (#2), TX (#6), UT (#6), VA (#6), WV (#6), WI* (#6)
Objective(s) Progressing, No Loopholes	ME (#6), NJ (#3), NC (#6), OH (#5), USA (#2)
Objective(s) Progressing With Loopholes	AK (#3), AZ (#5), IL (#6), MO (#2), NH (#2), PA (#2, #4), TX (#2, #5), VA (#5), WI (#2), USA (#2, #3)
Objective(s) Attempted But Failed	AL (#3, #6), AK (#2, #6), AZ (#2, #3), FL (#2), GA (#6), HI (#3), ID (#3), IA (#6), IL (#2, #3), KS (#2), KY (#2, #6), LA (#6), MI (#6), MN (#6), MO (#3, #6), MT (#2, #6), NH (#3), NJ (#2, #3, #6), NM (#4), NC (#6), PA (#1, #6), SC (#6), SD (#2), TN (#2), TX (#1, #2, #3), VA (#2), WV (#6), WI (#6), WY (#6)

Item	State	Session	Bill (Description)	Status	What's missing
#1	Pennsylvania	2021-22	HB 30 (Thumbprint verification of absentee ballot.)	Referred to state government 6/3/21, died	Nothing
#1	Texas	2021-22	HB 3080 (Requires a thumbprint in addition to signature on absentee mail in ballots.)	Failed 4/27/21	Nothing
#1	Texas	2023-24	HB 1448 (Redo of TX HB 3080)	Referred to Elections 3/23/23, died	Nothing
#2	Alaska	2023-24	SB 5 (Allows for removal based on NCOA, MDF, SSDI, USCIS SAVE, jury duty, property and tax records, etc.)	Referred to State Affairs Committee 1/18/23, died	Nothing
#2	Arizona	2022	HB 2492 (Allows for removal based on information received by the division including NCOA, MDF, SSDI, USCIS SAVE, etc.)	Law 3/30/22	Nothing
#2	Arizona	2023	HB 2560 (Counties required to publish a voter list not later than 10 days before each election to help clean rolls, publish ballot images, cast vote records/CVRs.)	Gov. Hobbs (D) vetoed 5/19/23	Does not clean rolls, but provides public option to review and challenge.
#2	Arkansas	2023	HB 1407 (Creation of interstate database to compare voters who died, moved, non-citizens, felons, etc.)	Law 4/4/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Florida	2023	S7050 (Department of Highway Safety death list, Department of Health weekly deaths, jury notices showing address changes or ineligibility due to moves and mental incapacity, law enforcement to note felons and alien numbers, requires FL DL and SSN to be in lists and makes VBM not forwardable.)	Law 5/24/23	Clerks or SOS do not receive lists directly but from other departments.
#2	Florida	2023	H6707 (Mirror bill of S7050)	Laid on Table, refer to/rolled into SB 7050 4/28/23, died	(See above)
#2	Illinois	2023-24	SB 1270 (Automatic voter registration within 90 days of NCOA notice for people moving into IL, not out. Might alert other ERIC states of voter's IL registration and cancel voter's prior state registrations.)	Senate Committee Amendment No. 1 Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments 3/10/23, died	No auto removal using NCOA. No SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.

#2	Illinois	2023-24	HB 1149 (A companion bill to IL SB 1270.)	Rule 19(a) / Referred to Rules Committee 3/10/23, died	(See above)
#2	Kansas	2023-24	HB 2052 (Jury duty exclusions based on non-citizenship status removes/blocks ineligible voters.)	Introduced and Referred to Committee on Elections 1/18/23, died 4/28/23	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Kentucky	2023	HB 230 (In addition to NCOA, MDF, SSDI, it handles anomalies including high voter counts at addresses, vacant lots, business addresses, minor name variations.)	Introduced and Referred to Committee on Committees 2/8/23, died 3/30/23	Nothing
#2	Missouri	2023	SB 44 (Allows for use of postal service contractors utilizing NCOA to canvass voters in last election.)	On Informal Calendar S Bills for Perfection 5/12/23	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Montana	2023	SB 498 (Utilizing NCOA to canvass voters on absentee list, those who didn't vote in last election, and whose mail was returned as undeliverable/non-forwardable, and places on inactive list until verified if at all possible.)	(S) Returned from Enrolling 5/1/23, died	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	New Hampshire	2023	SB 223 (Requires use of the NCOA to correct voter list.)	Voice Vote 2/22/23	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	New Jersey	2022-23	A356 (Permits county clerk to remove voters from vote-by-mail lists using NCOA)	Introduced 1/11/22, died	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	New Jersey	2022-23	S2557 (Mirror of / rolled into NJ A356)	Introduced and brought to committee 5/22/22, died	(See above)
#2	Oklahoma	2023	HB 2052 (Joins a shared multistate voter database and leaves ERIC, uses SSDI.)	Law 5/22/23	NCOA, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Pennsylvania	2023-24	SB 193 (Registrars will cancel registration of a dead voter within seven days of notice, not 30 as current.)	Referred to State Government Committee 1/19/23	SSDI, MDF, NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.

#2	South Carolina	2021-22	SB 108 (Requirements to clean voter rolls including removal of ineligible voters within seven days of discovery such as noncitizens.)	Law 5/13/22	NCOA, SAVE, SSDI, MDF databases. Allows interstate data sharing.
#2	South Dakota	2023	SB 140 (Requires review of the SSDI, MDF, and jury duty exemptions like moved, non-US citizens, felons, incompetent.)	Law 3/27/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	South Dakota	2023	SB 123 (Requires review of the SSDI, MDF, and jury duty exemptions like moved, non-US citizens, felons, incompetent.)	State Affairs Deferred to the 41st legislative day, died 3/27/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	South Dakota	2023	SB 124 (Requires review of county property tax records to determine if a nonresidential location of registration, able to use and check a multistate voter database, NCOA, SSN, citizenship database.)	State Affairs Deferred to the 41st legislative day, died 3/27/23	USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	South Dakota	2023	HB 1106 (Requires SSDI, MDF, and mental incompetence records, but removes NCOA notice.)	Failed to concur, no committee appointed 3/7/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Tennessee	2023-24	HB 0246 (Requires that the coordinator of elections consult the SSDI and MDF to remove voters with 60 days before an election.)	Failed in s/c Elections & Campaign Finance Subcommittee of Local Government Committee 3/22/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Tennessee	2023-24	SB 0136 (Mirror of TN HB 0246.)	Assigned to General Subcommittee of Senate State and Local Government Committee 3/28/23, died	(See above)
#2	Texas	2023-24	SB 1070 (Alternative to ERIC, sets up a private interstate data sharing system for voter verification.)	House passage as amended reported 5/23/23	NCOA, SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.

#2	Texas	2023-24	SB 260 (If a voter's residence is a commercial residence or P.O. Box the registrar must send the voter an address confirmation notice, if they have reason to believe the voter lives elsewhere, or the voter doesn't vote in the last 25 months.)	Referred to House Elections 4/20/23, died	NCOA, SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Virginia	2023	HB 1377 (Cancellation of a voter in seven days if they are known to be dead, felons, incapacitated, or USCIS SAVE notices.)	Passed by indefinitely in Privileges and Elections 2/14/23, died	NCOA, SSDI, MDF mentions.
#2	Wisconsin	2023-24	SB 26 (Allows for removal of voters only if an "official notification by the appropriate election administrative authority of another state, territory, or possession" informs a clerk that the voter has registered there.)	Representative Kurtz added as cosponsor 5/10/23	No NCOA, SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc. and not transparent.
#2	Wisconsin	2023-24	AB 21 (Mirror of WI SB 26.)	(See above)	(See above)
#2	USA	2023-24	HB 156 (Automatic voter registration, must opt out. Use of NCOA from USPS and also SSDI/MDF, would use Soc. Security Agency to check citizenship.)	Referred to the Committee on House Administration 1/9/23	Nothing
#2	USA	2023-24	HB 2566 (Voter Registration Efficiency Act: a person who applies for a driver's license in a new state and indicates that they live in that state for voting purposes forces the new state to inform the old state registrars to remove the person from their voter rolls.)	Referred to the House Committee on House Administration 4/10/23	Doesn't cover state ID cards or other related items.
#3	Alabama	2022	SB 47 (Requires hand marked paper ballots.)	Read Second Time in House of Origin 3/22/22, died	Does not apply to tabulators
#3	Alaska	2023-24	SB 6 (Voting machine or vote tally system must use only open-source software technology or commercial off-the-shelf software and firmware.)	Referred to State Affairs 1/18/23	Off-the-shelf software is proprietary and not transparent.
#3	Arizona	2023	HB 2560 (Counties required to publish a voter list not later than ten days before each election to help clean rolls, publish ballot images, cast vote records/CVRs.)	Gov. Hobbs (D) vetoed 5/19/23	Not open source software, but open records of ballots.

#3	Hawaii	2023	HB 132 (Requires paper ballots or voter verified paper audit trails aka a printout of what one voted and cast; audits will be done using ballot scanned images or by voter verified paper audit trails.)	Recommendation not adopted/failed to pass on 3/14/23.	Voter verified audit trails not paper ballots, auditing voter verified paper audit trails or ballot scans not the same as hand counts or machine counts of paper ballots.
#3	Hawaii	2023	SB 180 (Mirror bill of HI HB 132.)	Recommendation to be deferred on 2/15/23, died	(See above)
#3	Idaho	2023	SB 1110 (Requires open-source code, requires that the tally system will stamp each ballot counted by the machine with an identifying number and a time stamp to the nearest one-hundredth of a second, and requires the county clerk to post a sample ballot on the county's website including what open-source software was used, what compiler was used to convert to machine language, and what machine language was used.)	Referred to State Affairs 2/23/23, died	Nothing
#3	Illinois	2021-22	SB 2038 (Hand marked paper ballots only.)	Sine Die 1/10/23	Scanned ballots OK
#3	Missouri	2022	HB 2633 (Bans machines from counting or casting ballots.)	Public Hearing Completed (H) 3/23/22, died	Nothing
#3	New Hampshire	2022	HB 1064 (Hand marked paper ballots and hand counted, bans machines in elections.)	Lay HB1064 on Table (Rep. B. Griffin): Motion Adopted Regular Calendar 270-75 03/31/2022 House Journal 9	Nothing
#3	New Jersey	2020-21	S4162 (Requires open source voting systems and paper ballots.)	Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate State Gov't, Wagering, Tourism, Historic Preservation Committee 11/22/21, died	Nothing

#3	New Jersey	2022-23	S238 (Requires open source voting equipment and paper ballots, redo of NJ S4162.)	Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate State Gov't, Wagering, Tourism, Historic Preservation Committee 1/11/22, 2/17/23 referred to state affairs	Nothing
#3	Texas	2023-24	SB 512 (Bans electronic voting items: signature roster, poll lists, ballot marking devices, and combinations.)	Referred to State Affairs 2/17/23, died	No ban on tabulators or scanners, not open source.
#3	USA	2023-24	HR 466 (Requires voter verified paper ballots, no more digital only ballots, and requires a study for open source voting software.)	Referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned 1/24/23	Does not exclude QR codes or barcodes, which are not human readable.
#4	New Mexico	2023	HB 86 (Voter education and elections task force, which allows four citizens, two per major party, to be granted access to the elections process and have input on legislation and processes.)	Sent to HCPAC - Referrals: HCPAC/HGEIC 1/18/23, died	A temporary task force and a study for future elections.
#4	Pennsylvania	2023-24	SB 127 (Allows local counties to oversee election boards and that those election boards must contain minority party members.)	Referred to State Government Committee 1/18/23	No non-partisan organizations.

#5	Arizona	n/a	https://www.azag.gov/criminal/eiu	Founded 2019	Not in law, could easily be overturned under new administration.
#5	Arkansas	2023	HB 1513 (Establish an Election Integrity Unit in the Attorney General's office with the authority to prosecute election crimes.)	Law 4/11/23	Nothing missing
#5	Florida	2022	SB 524 (Establishes the Office of Election Crimes and Security in the Department of State.)	Law 4/25/22	Though not under AG, it fits the policy objective.
#5	Georgia	2021-22	SB 441 (Provides the Georgia Bureau of Investigation with jurisdiction to investigate election fraud and crimes and subpoena power for such investigations.)	Law 4/28/22	Though not under AG, it fits the policy objective.
#5	Ohio	2023-24	SB 51 (Establish Secretary of State Election Integrity Division.)	Referred to committee: General Government 2/8/23	Though not directly under AG, it seems to fit the integrity item.
#5	Texas	n/a	https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/initiatives/election-integrity	Announced 10/18/21	Not in law, could easily be overturned under new administration.
#5	Virginia	n/a	https://www.oag.state.va.us/media-center/news-releases/2452-september-9-2022-attorney-general-miyares-announces-new-election-integrity-unit	Announced 9/9/22	Not in law, could easily be overturned under new administration.
#6	Alabama	2022	HB 74 (Prohibits solicitation, receipt, or use of private funds to administer an election.)	Enrolled 4/20/22, died in committee	Nothing
#6	Alabama	2022	HB 194 (Prohibits the solicitation, receipt, or use of private funds to administer an election, with exceptions.)	Law 4/7/22	Does not cover contractors or governments.
#6	Alaska	2021-22	HB 368 (Election division may not accept funding or material assistance for the administration of an election from a corporation, an individual, a foundation, an organization, or government, including the federal government.)	Referred to State Affairs 2/22/22, died in committee	Nothing

#6	Arizona	2021	HB 2569 (Bans any state or public body that conducts or administers elections from receiving or giving private funds for election-related purposes, including registering voters.)	Law 4/9/21	Nothing
#6	Arkansas	2021	H 1866 / Act 961 (Prohibits election officials from accepting any non-governmental source.)	Law 4/27/21	Only for county and state board of elections.
#6	Florida	2021	SB 90 (Prohibits state and local officials and certain agencies from accepting or using private funds for election-related expenses.)	Law 5/6/21	Nothing
#6	Florida	2022	SB 524 (Prohibits state and local officials who conduct elections from soliciting, accepting, or using private or NGO money for election-related expenses.)	Law 4/25/22	Nothing
#6	Georgia	2021-22	SB 202 (Prohibits election superintendents and boards of registrars from accepting private funds.)	Law 3/25/21	Other roles and state can accept private funds.
#6	Georgia	2021-22	HB 1402 (No state department or agency, county, municipality, consolidated government, state-wide or local authority, or other state or local government entity, nor any officer, agent, employee, or elected official of any such entity shall take, solicit, or accept any donations, funding, grants, or gifts from any private individual or nongovernmental entity for any purpose related to elections.)	House Second Readers 2/24/22	Nothing
#6	Georgia	2023-24	SB 222	Law 5/3/23 (Act 273)	Nothing
#6	Idaho	2021	SB 1168 (Prohibits any county clerk, local elections office, or government body conducting an election from accepting or giving any grant, gift, or funding to or from a private entity.)	Law 4/26/21	Nothing
#6	Illinois	2023-24	SB2249 (The State Elections Board shall deposit money received into the Election Authority Support Fund and publish notices of funds available to election authorities in the State. Provides that funds distributed to election authorities must be directly proportional to the total population residing within the jurisdiction of the selected election authority during the first round of applications, and, if any money is left over after the first round, funds may be distributed in a nonproportional manner to those applicants in the second round.)	Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments 3/10/23	Applications should be removed; funds should be distributed equitably or not at all. A jurisdiction may receive outside money without any request.

#6	Indiana	2022	SB 134 (“A political subdivision that conducts or administers an election may not accept private money donations to prepare, administer, or conduct elections or to employ individuals on a temporary basis for preparing, administering, or conducting elections, including registering voters. Requires all state agencies to submit to the budget agency a report of each individual state employee employed by the state agency whose salary is funded in whole or in part from donated money.)	Law 3/11/22	SOS may use private funds for elections via political subdivisions.
#6	Iowa	2021-22	SSB 3143 (replaced by HF 2526 & SF 2343.)	Introduced 2/15/22, Committee approved roll over 2/23/22, died 4/7/22	Nothing
#6	Iowa	2021-22	HSB 719 (renumbered as HF 2526.)	Introduced 2/15/22, Committee approved roll over 2/23/22, died 4/7/22	Nothing
#6	Iowa	2021-22	HF 2526 (“The state commissioner, a county commissioner, or a political subdivision of the state shall not accept or expend a grant, gift, or other source of funding from a source other than those listed in subsection, including from a private person, corporation, partnership, political party, nonparty political organization, committee as defined in section 868A.102, or other organization for the purpose of conducting an election.”)	Introduced 2/23/22, died in chamber 4/7/22	Nothing
#6	Iowa	2021-22	SF 2343 (Mirror of IA HF 2526.)	Introduced 2/17/22, died in chamber 4/7/22	Nothing
#6	Iowa	2021-23	HF 2589 (Election officials shall not accept money from private sources.)	Law 6/21/22	Nothing
#6	Kansas	2021-22	HB 2183 (Prohibits receipt and expenditure of private moneys by election officials.)	Law effective 7/1/21 (Gov. Laura Kelly (D) veto overridden)	State and counties can receive private funds.
#6	Kentucky	2022	HB 153 (Prohibits state governmental body employees from accepting anything of value to assist with election administration.)	Introduced 12/10/21, died in committee 1/4/22	Lawful contracts for goods and services allow private money.

#6	Kentucky	2022	HB 301 (Requires all election administration costs and expenses paid for by public funds.)	Law 3/24/22 (Gov. Andy Beshear (D) did not sign)	Lawful contracts for goods, services allowed.
#6	Louisiana	2021	HB 20 (Prohibits any state or local official overseeing elections from accepting private donations.)	Gov. Bel Edwards (D) vetoed 6/7/21, Floor debate scheduled 6/9/21 never happened	Nothing
#6	Louisiana	2022	HB 811 (Stops elections offices from accepting private funding for elections.)	Passed state house 5/18/22, died in Senate 6/6/22	Nothing
#6	Maine	2023-24	LD1869 (A public official may not solicit, take or otherwise accept from any person a contribution, donation or anything else of value for purposes of conducting state or local elections. All costs and expenses relating to state or local elections must be paid for with public funds.)	Voted: Divided Report 5/12/23	Nothing
#6	Michigan	2021	SB 0303 (Requires elections to be funded with public money.)	Gov. Gretchen Whitmer (D) vetoed 10/29/21	Nothing
#6	Michigan*	2022	Livingston County first county in state to ban private monies for administering elections.	Passed board of elections on 6/13/22	Grants can still be applied for and approved under strict scrutiny.
#6	Minnesota	2021-22	SF 3333 (Bans counties, municipalities, and school districts "from accepting certain contributions for election expenses".)	Introduced 2/21/22, died in committee 2/24/22	Nothing
#6	Mississippi	2022	HB 1365 (Prohibits state and local election officials from soliciting and accepting private funds for elections.)	Law 4/1/22, Effective 7/1/22	Nothing
#6	Missouri	2021	SB 333 (Bans private organizations from contributing funds or in-kind donations to state and local elections offices.)	Died in Committee 5/13/21	Language somewhat vague
#6	Missouri	2022	HB 1878 ("[N]either the state of Missouri nor any political subdivision thereof that conducts elections shall receive or expend private moneys, excluding in-kind donations, for preparing, administering, or conducting an election, including registering voters.")	Law 5/18/22	Not enforced if insufficient appropriation of state funds proportionally compensates counties.

#6	Montana	2021	SB 335 (Prohibits elections officials from accepting private funding for elections.)	Died in Committee 4/29/21	Nothing
#6	Montana	2023	SB 117 (Prohibits election offices from accepting private funding.)	Law 5/3/23	Nothing
#6	Nebraska	2021-22	LB 843 (The Secretary of State, election commissioners, and county clerks shall not accept or use any gift, grant, or donation from any private entity for the purpose of preparing for, administering, or conducting an election unless the money received as a result of such gift, grant, or donation is appropriated to the Secretary of State for such use by the Legislature.)	Law 4/19/22	Allows for private funds if the legislature approves and appropriated to the SOS.
#6	New Jersey	2022-23	A4218 (Prohibits election officials from accepting private funding for elections.)	Introduced, Referred to Assembly State and Local Government Committee, 6/9/22, died	Nothing
#6	New Jersey	2022-23	A5385 (Prohibits election officials from accepting private funding for elections.)	Introduced, Referred to Assembly State and Local Government Committee 5/8/23, died	Nothing
#6	North Carolina	2021	S 725 (Prohibits state and county boards of elections, and county commissioners from accepting private funding.)	Vetoed by Gov. Roy Cooper (D) 12/9/21	Only for county or state boards of elections or commissioners.
#6	North Carolina	2023-24	HB 641 (State Board of Elections, county board of commissioners, elected municipal officials, or county board of elections may not solicit, take or otherwise accept a contribution, donation or anything else of value for purposes of conducting state or local elections. All costs and expenses relating to state or local elections must be paid for with public funds.)	Ref to the Com on Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House 4/18/23	Nothing
#6	North Dakota	2021	HB 1256 (Prohibits state and local officials for accepting or spending private contributions for elections.)	Law 4/16/21	Companies can still donate.

#6	Ohio	2021-22	HB 110 (Bars private funding of elections.)	Law 7/1/21	Contractors & governments ok.
#6	Oklahoma	2022	HB 3046 (Requires elections paid for with public funds.)	Law 5/4/22	Nothing
#6	Oklahoma	2023	HB 2682 (Prohibits private funding of elections.)	Law 4/26/23	Nothing
#6	Pennsylvania	2021-22	HB 1300 (Does not prohibit private funding for elections. Instead, the bill will make it secretary of the commonwealth's duty to receive private funding and distribute it equally across the counties of Pennsylvania with the oversight of the Election Law Advisory Board.)	Vetoed by Gov. Tom Wolf (D) 6/31/21	Nothing
#6	Pennsylvania	2021-22	SB 982 (Prohibits private, nongovernmental election funding.)	Law 7/11/22	Nothing
#6	South Carolina	2021-22	H 3877 (Prohibits state and election officials from accepting private donations for elections.)	Introduced 2/11/21, died in committee 6/21/21	State election commission, county boards of voter registration and elections only.
#6	South Carolina	2021-22	SB 108 (Prohibits the state election commission and county election offices from accepting money from private individuals and groups.)	Law 5/13/22	State election commission, county boards of voter registration and elections only.
#6	South Dakota	2022	SB 122 (Bars private funding of elections except gifts of nominal and intrinsic value.)	Law 3/28/22	Nothing
#6	Tennessee	2021-22	HB 0966 (Prohibits state and local elections officials from accepting outside funding for elections.)	Law 5/4/21	Nothing
#6	Tennessee	2021-22	SB 1534 (A person shall not contribute, including in-kind contributions, donate, pay, or otherwise transfer money or equipment to the state election commission or the coordinator of elections, a county election commission, local government, administrator, registrar, or other election official for purposes of conducting state or local elections in this state.)	Law 5/4/21	Nothing
#6	Texas	2021-22	SB 7 (Prohibits county officials accepting any donation larger than \$1,000, unless it is approved by the secretary of state, governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the state House.)	Law 5/30/21	SOS may approve private donations of over \$1,000

#6	Texas	2021	HB 2283 (County officials can't accept donations over \$1,000, unless SOS, Gov., Lt. Gov., and speaker of the House OK it.)	Law 6/18/21	Government officials may approve private donations of over \$1,000 unrelated to election spaces
#6	Utah	2022	SB 0219 (This bill prohibits an election officer from soliciting, accepting, or using funds donated for an election by a person other than a government entity.)	Law 3/23/22	Covers only elections officers
#6	Virginia	2022	SB 80 (Prohibits state and local elections officials from soliciting, accepting, using, or disposing of any moneys, grants, property, or services given by a private individual or nongovernmental entity for funding voter education and outreach programs, voter registration programs, or any other expense incurred in the conduct of elections.)	Law 4/11/22	Only covers certain boards
#6	West Virginia	2021	SB 565 (Prohibits elections officials from accepting private donations for elections.)	Senate passed 3/24/21 but died in committee	State Election Commission prior written approval allows private funds
#6	West Virginia	2022	HB 4097 (Donations from private individuals and entities will go into a state fund to be spent by the State Election Commission.)	Law 3/30/22	Private funds can go into treasury with approval.
#6	Wisconsin	2021-22	AB 173 (Prohibits election officials from accepting private funds without permission from state Elections Commission. If permission given, then donation must be distributed to municipalities per capita. The Joint Committee on Finance must oversee any dispersions of money.)	Vetoed by Gov. Tony Evers (D) 6/30/21, Died in Rules Committee 11/15/21, Senate Joint Resolution 101 passed 2/22/22 which proposed a constitutional amendment, failed 5/17/22	Nothing missing
#6	Wisconsin	2021-22	AJR 101 (Mirror of SJR 101)	Failed to adopt Senate Joint Resolution 1, 3/15/22	Nothing

#6	Wisconsin	2021-22	SJR 101 (Constitutional amendment proposed: (1) No state agency or officer or employee in state government and no political subdivision of the state or officer or employee of a political subdivision may apply for or accept any donation or grant of private resources for purposes of election administration, and no donation or grant of private resources may be used for purposes of election administration. (2) No individual other than an election official designated by law may perform any task in election administration.)	Passed legislature 2/22/22, Senate published 6/16/2022, enrolled in Joint Resolution 17. Died.	Nothing
#6	Wisconsin	2021-22	SB 935 (“Under the bill, no official or agent of a state agency, county, city, village, or town may apply for or accept any donation or grant of moneys, equipment, materials, or personnel from an individual or nongovernmental entity for purposes of election administration, except as expressly authorized under the statutes relating to elections.”)	Vetoed by Gov. Tony Evers (D) 4/8/22	Nothing
#6	Wisconsin*	n/a	Walworth County first to ban private monies for administering elections.	Passed local board of supervisors on 4/21/22	Resolution is symbolic as county doesn't hold elections, municipalities do in Wisconsin.
#6	Wisconsin*	n/a	Kenosha County bans NGO/private monies.	Resolution passed 6/16/22	Resolution is symbolic as county doesn't hold elections, municipalities do in Wisconsin.
#6	Wisconsin*	n/a	Ozaukee County resolution to ban private monies.	Resolution passed 7/6/22	Only valid for two years. Resolution is symbolic as county doesn't hold elections, municipalities do in Wisconsin.
#6	Wyoming	2021	SF 0142 (Prohibits elections officials from accepting private funding for elections.)	Died in committee 4/1/21	Nothing

About Look Ahead America

Look Ahead America is an America First nonprofit dedicated to standing up for patriotic Americans who have been forgotten by our government.

We aren't just talk; we're action. That action means deploying our R.E.T. (Register, Educate, Turnout to Vote) field programs across the country. It means leading Patriot Actions and training citizens to lobby their state and local governments for America First causes. Finally, it means ensuring voter integrity by investigating cases of illegal ballots and advocating for election reform to prevent them from being cast.

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Without the volunteers working daily to introduce and pass legislation in their states, we would not be able to report on the continued progress and success; your work has helped to influence other states' legislation and bring attention to these six key policy objectives, thank you.

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