



Legislative Trends 2024

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Introduction

In this analysis, LWVUS delves into the state legislative trends of 2024, focusing on the bills that became law. The topics discussed in this report were identified based on the high-level trends LWVUS observed in tracking the hundreds of thousands of bills introduced in state legislatures in 2024. In selecting the topics to cover in this report, LWVUS compared the number of bills introduced and passed on each issue and the relative impact of the trends surrounding each issue.

While the enacted laws reflect a wide range of attacks on our democracy, there have also been big steps towards positive democratic reforms to expand access to the ballot box for all. In the ever-changing landscape of voting rights, our democracy is impacted not only by the laws that were enacted but also by all the advocacy work that influenced the legislative process. LWVUS recognizes the tireless work of League advocates around the country to protect our democracy and the freedom to vote. Whether the bills or issues your League prioritized this session are mentioned in this report, all of the advocacy Leagues did in support of our democracy is valuable and highly appreciated by LWVUS.

Making Democracy Work®

The 2024 state legislative sessions displayed a flurry of activity surrounding voting rights and democracy legislation. LWVUS closely monitored these developments and analyzed their implications for our democracy. Under the banner of Making Democracy Work®, LWVUS identified key trends that emerged this legislative session from the bills that states signed into law. This analysis discusses these trends, which will shape the future of our electoral system and impact our democracy.

Expanding Voter Access

In 2024, we tracked numerous legislative efforts aimed at enhancing participation in the democratic process by making voting more accessible and inclusive for all. This broad category is included in this report as a repository for bills that don't fit neatly into other categories, but that nonetheless demonstrate a positive trend toward expanding voter access. Bills in this category implement numerous policies, including requiring more accessible ballot drop boxes on college campuses, requiring advance notice of the changing of a polling site, and ensuring that voters with disabilities receive the necessary assistance outside of polling places. While bills in this category vary in their approach, they each represent a significant step toward ensuring that every eligible voter can cast their ballot with ease and confidence.

At the end of this report (Appendix A), you will find a list of the bills in this category that were signed into public law this session. In addition to the bills signed into law, the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 122 bills in this category. These legislative measures from the 2024 legislative sessions across the country highlight the ongoing commitment of everyday people to improving our electoral system and ultimately fostering a more participatory democracy. We anticipate more bills will be proposed and enacted in the future to expand voter access, continuing the effort to strengthen democratic participation. In LWVUS's observation, pro-voter bills tend to beget more pro-voter bills.

Restricting Voter Access

This year, there were numerous legislative efforts aimed at restricting voter access and suppressing voters. While each bill in this category varies in its approach, they all share a common goal: to limit the ability of certain groups to participate fully in the electoral process. This category covers bills that restrict voter assistance, reduce early voting periods, restrict absentee ballot allowances, increase penalties for registration errors, and expand voter roll purges. These changes could hinder elderly and disabled voters, make it harder for marginalized populations to vote, and increase the risk of eligible voters being mistakenly removed from the rolls. The proliferation of such bills highlights the need for advocacy to protect the fundamental right to vote for all eligible citizens.

In addition to the bills that passed into law in this category (Appendix B), the 100+ bills LWVUS tracked included stricter residency requirements, an increase in voter roll purging, and the elimination of same-day voter registration. This trend highlights an ongoing effort in some states to curtail voter access, posing significant challenges to the democratic process. We must continue to advocate for policies that protect and expand voting rights to ensure that every eligible voter can participate in our democracy.

Restrictions on Voter Registration Organizations

In the 2024 legislative sessions, several states introduced legislation targeting voter registration organizations that could hinder accessibility and complicate voter registration. These negative changes discourage civic organizations from conducting voter registration drives and create barriers to voter registration. The bills in this category impose a variety of provisions, including requiring individuals and entities to register with the secretary of state before conducting voter registration drives, limiting third-party organizations from assisting voters with ballot collection, and increasing penalties for errors on voter registration applications. In short, these legislative actions threaten the League's ability to register voters which is core to our mission. In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix C), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 14 bills in this category.

Ranked Choice Voting

During this legislative session, there was an increase in the introduction of ranked choice voting (RCV) bills across the country. While the League of Women Voters has not supported legislation at the federal level to institute RCV across the board, state and local leagues are encouraged to use the Voter Representation/ Electoral Systems section of Impact on Issues to support ranked choice voting in their levels of government— including legislative advocacy and ballot initiatives.

There is a growing interest in exploring alternative voting methods, like ranked choice voting, to address concerns about the electoral process. RCV, which allows voters to rank candidates by preference on their ballots, is seen by some to ensure more representative outcomes and reduce the polarization of elections. In addition to the bills that became public law (Appendix D), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 92 bills in this category. Initiatives and referendums to adopt- or ban, ranked choice voting will

be on the ballot in November in several states. This trend indicates a growing interest in alternative voting methods aimed at enhancing the fairness and representativeness of elections. We anticipate continued discussions and legislative activity in this area, reflecting an evolving approach to improving our electoral systems.

National Popular Vote

In 2024, several bills related to the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact (NPVIC) were introduced, reflecting the growing desire to reform the way Americans elect the President of the United States. The League of Women Voters supports a "one person, one vote" approach to presidential elections and fully endorses the NPVIC to achieve this goal. However, we recognize that progress on this front is likely to be incremental rather than sweeping. Implementation of NPVIC will bring us closer to a more equitable and democratic system of electing our nation's leader. Leagues should act to support and pass this legislation as part of the nationwide [*One Person, One Vote* campaign](#).

Although only one bill in this category was signed into law this year (Appendix E), the LWWUS advocacy team tracked 20 bills across the country. This trend highlights a sustained interest in reshaping the presidential election process to better reflect the will of the people. As of 2024, the NPVIC has been joined by: Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, Hawaii, Washington, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, Vermont, California, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, New Mexico, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota, and Maine, representing a total of 209 of the 270 electoral votes needed to take effect.

Protecting Election Officials

In 2024, legislative efforts to safeguard election officials gained traction in response to the alarming rise in threats, intimidation, and displays of weapons at polling sites since the 2020 election. These laws address the increasingly hostile environment election officials face, which undermines the integrity and smooth operation of our democratic processes. Some of these laws prohibit firearms from polling places, increase penalties for harming or intimidating election workers, and provide additional security resources. By implementing measures to protect these essential workers, these bills seek to ensure that election officials can perform their duties without fear of retaliation or harm.

In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix F), the LWWUS advocacy team tracked 16 bills aimed at enhancing the safety and security of those who administer our elections. This legislative trend is a critical step toward maintaining the impartiality and effectiveness of our election systems, reassuring both officials and voters that our democracy remains robust and secure.

Reforming Ballot Initiative and Referendum Processes

In 2024, numerous bills have been introduced that seek to amend the processes surrounding ballot initiatives and referendums. These changes are a mixed bag, with some bills aiming to enhance voter participation and transparency, while others may impose new restrictions that could hinder the democratic process. LWWUS is closely monitoring these developments, recognizing the significant impact

they can have on the ability of citizens to directly influence legislation and hold their governments accountable.

In addition to the ballot initiative and referendum bills that became public law (Appendix G) the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 37 bills in this category.

Voter ID

The introduction of voter photo ID laws continued to gain momentum this year. These present significant challenges to ensuring equal participation in elections. Voter photo ID requirements disproportionately affect Black, Native, elderly, and student voters, who are more likely to lack current government-issued photo identification. Despite the claims from proponents that these measures enhance election security, there is little evidence that voter fraud is a widespread issue. Instead, these laws perpetuate unfounded narratives about election integrity and introduce unnecessary obstacles to the voting process. In addition to the bills that became law (Appendix H), LWVUS followed 80 bills introduced across various states in this category. The primary effect of voter photo ID laws is not to prevent fraud but to suppress voter turnout among vulnerable populations, thereby undermining the democratic principle of equal access to the ballot box.

Artificial Intelligence in Elections Communications

There has been a notable surge in legislation aimed at regulating the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in election communications. These bills primarily focus on preventing the use of AI to manipulate or mislead voters through sophisticated and potentially deceptive advertising tactics. AI has rapidly developed in its ability to create artificial content, including deepfakes, that is indistinguishable from genuine content. For example, AI could be used to create a fake video of a political candidate doing or saying something that could damage their campaign. The potential for AI to influence voter behavior and undermine the integrity of elections has led to a push for regulatory measures. The laws from 2024 included efforts to promote the responsible use of AI in elections, set standards for AI in election audits, outline procedures for AI in election security, regulate AI in monitoring election activities, enact strict measures for AI use in election campaigns, and encourage AI to enhance election security and transparency.

In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix I), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 80 bills in this category. This trend highlights the growing recognition of the need to address the challenges posed by AI in elections. We anticipate further legislative activity in this area as policymakers strive to ensure the integrity and security of our electoral processes in the age of AI.

Restricting the Right to Protest

In 2024, there has been a disturbing trend of legislative efforts aimed at restricting the right to protest and assemble. These anti-protest bills, which vary in scope and severity, are designed to directly or indirectly criminalize aspects of public demonstrations. Such legislation not only undermines democratic

principles but also seeks to silence dissent and stifle civic engagement. The laws included in this category consist of restrictions on protest activities that could criminalize certain aspects of public demonstrations, as well as stringent regulations on protests that hinder citizens' ability to assemble and express dissent, thereby discouraging civic activism.

In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix J), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 30 bills in this category. This trend reflects an alarming push to curtail the fundamental right to protest, posing significant threats to free expression and civic engagement.

Urgent Issues

The League defines urgent issues as social policy issues that prevent people from fully participating in our democracy. Under our urgent issues work, LWVUS identified key trends that emerged this legislative session from the bills that states signed into law. This analysis discusses these trends, which will impact the way that individuals are able to show up in our democracy.

Reproductive Justice

In the wake of the US Supreme Court ruling in [*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*](#) (2022), which overturned *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and the constitutional right to abortion, state legislatures have introduced and passed laws that impact abortion services. Currently, [14 states](#) ban abortion at conception with limited exceptions, and 11 states ban abortion sometime before viability.

In the 2024 legislative session, numerous states introduced legislation that would restrict abortion access in some way. These restrictions include banning abortion after 12 weeks, prohibiting abortions for fetal genetic anomalies, banning most or all abortions, establishing fetal personhood, and criminalizing people for providing abortion care. Additionally, some states created hurdles to abortion care through medically unnecessary clinician and facility requirements, mandated counseling, waiting periods, or ultrasounds, medication abortion restrictions or bans, restrictions of abortion coverage under Medicaid and private health plans, and efforts to weaken abortion protections in state constitutions.

Conversely, many states introduced legislation to protect abortion access by repealing abortion restrictions, codifying the right to abortion, expanding the pool of clinicians qualified to provide abortion care, expanding access to medication abortion, expanding abortion coverage under Medicaid and private health plans, and strengthening abortion protections in state constitutions.

In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix K), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 430 bills in this category.

Book Bans

Book bans attempt to decrease or completely remove the accessibility of a book based on its content, usually from public libraries, school libraries, or classrooms (grades K-12 and higher education). They can take different forms, including [state legislation](#) prohibiting educators from discussing certain topics or threatening civil or criminal punishment for the provision of certain reading materials to students (e.g. broadly defined “explicit sexual material”), often resulting in school districts changing their policies or the removal of books. In 2023, [63% of all book bans occurred in just eight states](#): Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia. Some Leagues took action this legislative session to oppose these book bans using LWVUS’ Individual Liberties position.

According to [PEN America](#), a nonprofit organization working at the intersection of free expression and literature, there has been [a significant uptick](#) in the number of state bills introduced and passed to ban books in recent years. 33 states have laws allowing book bans, with the highest numbers in Florida (accounting for more than 40% of bans), followed by Texas, Missouri, Utah, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. Bans tended to target books due to themes or topics related to race, US history, sexual orientation, and gender.

In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix L), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 23 bills in this category.

Climate Change

Climate change is a serious threat facing our planet and requires an interrelated approach, especially to address the disproportionate impact that it has on marginalized communities. States have the power to design their own climate action plans using coordinated legislative vehicles or state administrative actions. Leagues are encouraged to work with leaders and decision-makers in their states to find the best state-based options for action.

In the 2024 legislative session, some states introduced [legislation](#) to establish carbon capture or sequestration programs in their state energy departments, establish or update greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, establish or update Renewable Portfolio Standards, set targets to replace fossil fuels with non-carbon sources by specified dates, and update or specify categorizations of renewable energy sources, such as whether nuclear is included.

In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix M), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 40 bills in this category.

School Vouchers

[School vouchers](#) provide parents a coupon with a portion of state education funding that would have been allotted for their child if they attended public school to put toward private school tuition. This is just one of a few ways states implement what is known as “school choice,” utilizing public funding — often directly from education funds — to allow parents to send their children to a school outside of their

assigned public school, including private or religious schools, charter schools, magnet schools, and inter/intra-district public schools. In calendar year 2024, [118 “school choice” bills were introduced in 34 states](#). Some state Leagues have opposed such vouchers, expressing concerns that the diversion of funding from public schools results in them being under-resourced or closed altogether.

In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix N), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 118 bills in this category.

Attacks on LGBTQIA+ Rights

In 2024, state legislatures introduced hundreds of bills threatening the rights of the LGBTQIA+ community. Recent anti-LGBTQIA+ legislation has focused on education, including bans on classroom discussion about gender identity and/or sexual orientation or similar provisions to restrict materials permitted in school libraries. Other bills allow educators and students to deliberately use the wrong pronouns or names when referring to trans students, require disclosure of LGBTQIA+ students’ identities to their parents, or attempt to ban trans youth from participating in school sports. Trans and non-binary youth who find their school to be gender-affirming have lower rates of attempting suicide.

One of the most significant trends is legislation targeting transgender and non-binary youth, including bans on gender-affirming care. This kind of legislation can have grave consequences as the receipt of gender-affirming care is associated with significantly reduced odds of depression and suicidality.

Another target of anti-LGBTQIA+ rights legislation is attempts to prohibit trans people from using public accommodations like restrooms. This has been targeted by attempts to legally define “woman,” “man,” “girl,” and “boy” using narrowly classified biological sex characteristics. According to a 2022 poll, [86% of transgender and nonbinary youth](#) say that debates about and laws restricting the rights of LGBTQIA+ youth have negatively affected their mental health. In addition to the bills that became law in this category (Appendix O), the LWVUS advocacy team tracked 520 bills in this category.

Conclusion

The 2024 state legislative sessions highlighted a diverse array of voting rights, democracy-related, and social policy bills, reflecting both positive and negative trends. On one hand, many states passed legislation aimed at expanding voter access and ensuring the integrity of the electoral process, demonstrating a commitment to enhancing democratic participation. Examples include measures to lower the age for voter pre-registration and provide better accessibility for voters with disabilities. This legislative session also saw an increase in interest in Ranked Choice Voting (RCV) and the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact (NPVIC), both of which indicate a growing desire to make voting safe and accessible for all eligible voters.

Conversely, a significant number of states introduced bills that seek to restrict voter access, impose stricter voter ID requirements, and complicate the voter registration process. Such legislation poses substantial challenges to voter participation, particularly affecting marginalized communities. Additionally, the rise of anti-protest bills and restrictive voter registration changes marks a concerning trend toward limiting civic engagement and democratic freedoms.

The 2024 legislative session also saw significant activity across a variety of urgent issues. Reproductive justice remained a pivotal concern, with states enacting laws that expand and restrict access to abortion services after the *Dobbs* decision. The debate over school vouchers underscores concerns about public education funding. In addition, an alarming number of anti-LGBTQIA+ bills threaten the rights and well-being of marginalized communities. These legislative trends highlight the critical role that state laws play in shaping the social and political landscape of the United States.

2025 Legislative Sessions

Looking ahead, the impacts of these trends will depend on the leadership dynamics at both state and national levels. If pro-democracy leadership prevails, we can expect continued progress in expanding voter access and implementing reforms that promote inclusivity and participation. This might include the further adoption of measures like automatic voter registration, expanded early voting periods, and enhanced voter assistance programs. Additionally, the push for alternative voting methods, such as ranked choice voting, could gain momentum, reflecting a broader effort to make the electoral process more representative and less polarized.

On the other hand, if leadership shifts towards those less friendly to an inclusive democracy, we may see an increase in legislative efforts that restrict voter access. This could involve more stringent voter ID laws, limitations on absentee voting, and reductions in the number of polling places, particularly in areas with vulnerable populations. Such measures could potentially disenfranchise many eligible voters and create barriers to participation, thereby impacting the inclusivity of our democracy.

Regardless of the political landscape, the advocacy and vigilance of organizations like LWVUS will remain crucial in navigating these legislative trends. By staying informed and engaged, we can work towards ensuring that every eligible voter can participate in our democratic process, strengthening the foundation of our democracy for future generations.

Appendix

Appendix A: Expanding Voter Access

Colorado SB 24-210: lowers the age for voter preregistration from 16 to 15, requires more accessible ballot drop boxes on college campuses, and adjusts deadlines to make voting more convenient.

Colorado HB 24-1150: formally criminalizes the act of submitting false electors in a presidential election.

Virginia HB 940: requires thorough advance notice of the changing of a polling site.

Virginia SB 605: expands voting rights by ensuring that voters with disabilities receive the necessary assistance outside of polling places.

Washington 5890: reduces ballot rejection rates by making updates to ballot curing, canvassing, reporting, and outreach processes.

New Hampshire SB 489: imposes strict audits following elections.

Appendix B: Restricting Voter Access

Oklahoma HB 1105: increases the time limit for filing objections to petitions and imposing additional fees. This bill complicates the initiative and referendum process, making it harder for grassroots movements to qualify measures for the ballot.

Louisiana HB 285: creates an “election integrity” department of the Department of State, similar to the one created in Florida last year.

Kentucky HB 44: reduces the number of polling places, particularly affecting rural and underserved areas, leading to longer travel times and wait times for voters.

Louisiana SB 155: shortens the window for mail-in ballot requests and reduces the availability of drop boxes.

Louisiana HB 581: restricts voter assistance by limiting who can return a voter's ballot, which could hinder the ability of elderly and disabled voters to participate in elections.

Louisiana SB 384: makes it harder for certain marginalized populations to cast their ballots by imposing stricter requirements on voter ID and reducing early voting days.

Kentucky HB 580: increases penalties for voter registration errors, discouraging civic organizations like the League from conducting voter registration drives and potentially reducing voter turnout.

Mississippi SB 2576: enhances voter roll purges, increasing the likelihood that eligible voters could be mistakenly removed from the rolls, thereby disenfranchising them.

Mississippi HB 1406: increases the risk of eligible voters being mistakenly removed from the voter rolls, potentially preventing them from voting by implementing more rigorous voter roll purges.

Alabama SB 1: could disenfranchise naturalized citizens and others who may have difficulty providing the necessary documentation by mandating stricter proof of citizenship for voter registration.

Indiana HB 1264: reduces the availability of early voting locations, particularly in urban areas, which could lead to increased congestion and longer wait times on Election Day.

Virginia SB 364: complicates the process for voters who cannot vote in person by imposing new restrictions on absentee voting, potentially reducing voter participation.

Virginia HB 943: limits the use of drop boxes for mail-in ballots, making it more difficult for voters to return their ballots securely and conveniently.

Utah HB 538: reduces the number of polling places and early voting locations, which can lead to longer wait times and decreased access for voters, particularly in rural areas.

New Mexico HB 5: increases the complexity of voter registration processes, potentially discouraging new voter registrations and lowering overall voter turnout.

Rhode Island SB 2778: enforces stringent voter ID laws and limits early voting days, which could disproportionately impact low-income and minority voters who may have less flexibility in their schedules.

Mississippi SB 2876: introduces stringent residency verification requirements for voter registration, potentially disenfranchising transient populations such as students and low-income individuals.

Appendix C: Restrictions on Voter Registration Organizations

Louisiana HB 506: requires individuals and entities to register with the secretary of state before conducting voter registration drives, taking direct aim at groups like the League.

Louisiana HB 476: limits third-party organizations from assisting voters with ballot collection, which could reduce turnout among elderly and disabled voters who rely on such assistance.

Florida HB 7003: introduces new restrictions on voter registration drives, including heightened penalties for errors, which could discourage organizations from conducting voter outreach activities.

Appendix D: Ranked Choice Voting

Louisiana SB 101: introduces ranked choice voting for certain elections, among other changes.

Alabama SB 186: implements ranked choice voting to streamline the election process, potentially reducing the costs and logistical challenges associated with runoff elections.

Oklahoma HB 3156: adopts ranked choice voting for municipal elections.

Appendix E: National Popular Vote

Maine LD 1578: Maine voted to adopt an interstate compact for electing the President of the United States by national popular vote, officially joining the NPVIC. The law additionally amends existing law to incorporate ranked choice voting procedures for presidential elections.

Appendix F: Protecting Election Officials

California AB 2642: create a presumption that a person who openly carries a firearm while interacting with election-related activities would be presumed to have engaged in voter intimidation.

Delaware HB 202: bans the possession of a firearm near a polling place.

Appendix G: Reforming Ballot Initiative and Referendum Processes

Arizona SCR 1041: changes the ballot initiative process by requiring a 60% majority, up from a simple majority, for tax-related measures to pass, making it significantly harder for such initiatives to succeed.

Utah HB 79: changes Utah's initiative and referendum procedures by requiring hourly payment for signature gatherers, introducing detailed regulations for signature collection and verification, and mandating increased transparency and accountability, including public disclosure of signers' information and criminalizing specific fraudulent activities related to petitions.

Appendix H: Voter ID

Alabama SB 1: could disenfranchise naturalized citizens and others who may have difficulty providing the necessary documentation by mandating stricter proof of citizenship for voter registration.

Louisiana SB 384: makes it harder for certain marginalized populations to cast their ballots by imposing stricter requirements on voter ID and reducing early voting days.

Nebraska LB 287: mandates strict voter ID requirements, making it difficult for individuals without current government-issued photo identification to vote. This could disenfranchise many eligible voters, particularly those from vulnerable populations.

Indiana HB 0170: disproportionately impacts minority and low-income voters who may have difficulty obtaining the necessary identification by implementing stricter voter ID requirements.

Rhode Island SB 2778: enforces stringent voter ID laws and limits early voting days, which could disproportionately impact low-income and minority voters who may have less flexibility in their schedules.

Appendix I: Artificial Intelligence in Elections Communications

Hawaii SB 2687: promotes the responsible use of AI in elections, focusing on preventing interference and maintaining election security.

Arizona SB 1359: sets standards for the use of AI in election audits, ensuring accuracy and reliability in the electoral process.

Colorado HB 24-1147: outlines procedures for using AI in election security, aiming to safeguard the integrity of the electoral process.

Mississippi SB 2577: regulates the use of AI in monitoring election activities, intending to prevent fraud and ensure transparency.

Florida CS/HB 919: enacts strict measures for AI use in election campaigns, aimed at preventing the manipulation of voter perceptions.

New Mexico HB 182: encourages the use of AI to enhance the security and transparency of the election process, fostering voter confidence.

Appendix J: Restricting the Right to Protest

Louisiana HB 205: imposes restrictions on protest activities, potentially criminalizing certain aspects of public demonstrations and undermining the right to free assembly and expression.

Tennessee SB 2570: enacts stringent regulations on protests, hindering citizens' ability to peacefully assemble and express dissent, thereby discouraging civic activism.

Appendix K: Reproductive Health Care

Bans on Reproductive Health Care

Missouri H 2634: bans public funding of abortion providers or their affiliates.

Louisiana S 276: criminalizes coercing someone into an abortion and classifies mifepristone and misoprostol as Schedule IV controlled substances, making possession illegal for anyone other than the person taking the drugs themselves.

Tennessee S 1971: prohibits an adult (who is not the pregnant person's parent) from assisting a minor in obtaining an abortion.

Expansions of Reproductive Health Care

Minnesota H 5247: expands access to reproductive and sexual health services. The law mandates private health insurance coverage and Medicaid coverage of abortion and requires state colleges and universities to provide accommodations for pregnant and parenting students.

Illinois H 5142: improves insurance coverage of abortion and pregnancy care.

California S 233: increases abortion care for residents of the neighboring state of Arizona. Under the law, physicians licensed to practice in Arizona are allowed to practice in California to provide abortion care for patients from Arizona who have traveled to California for an abortion.

Illinois H 581: lists abortion as a form of emergency treatment that hospitals must provide.

Maine H 148: protects patients, providers, and those who aid in the provision or receipt of reproductive health care and gender-affirming care, including out-of-state patients.

Rhode Island H 7577: protects access to contraception, assisted reproduction, miscarriage management, abortion, and gender-affirming care, including for out-of-state patients.

Washington H 1954: protects providers from disciplinary action for offering gender-affirming or reproductive health care.

Repeals of Reproductive Health Care Bills

Arizona H 2677: repeals the state's 1864 near-total abortion ban.

Utah H 560: repeals a 2023 law prohibiting abortions outside of hospitals; as a result, abortion clinics can receive state licenses. (The 2023 law was blocked and has not been in effect.)

Funding for Reproductive Health Care

California A 107: appropriates \$100,000 to the Abortion Practical Support Fund.

Illinois S 251: allocates \$2 million in security grants for reproductive health clinics and \$18 million for training providers of reproductive health care and to create a helpline to assist people in navigating access to reproductive health care.

Maryland S 975: creates a grant program to fund security at reproductive health clinics.

Michigan S 747: appropriates \$5 million to expand access to reproductive health care.

New Jersey A 4700: allocates \$135 million for sexual and reproductive health care.

New York S 8306: creates a grant program to fund equitable access to abortion care.

Washington S 5950: provides funds to improve access to abortion and medication abortion and for gender-affirming care, including mental health services for transgender incarcerated individuals.

Appendix L: Book Bans

Louisiana HB 122: restricts teachers, from engaging in discussions about their own or others' sexual orientation or gender identity with students from kindergarten through twelfth grade.

Alabama SB 129: prohibits public entities from having diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) offices and bans the promotion of certain "divisive concepts" related to race, color, religion, sex, ethnicity, or national origin in public settings.

Appendix M: Climate Change

Vermont "Climate Superfund Act"/S 259: creates a state-managed fund aimed at holding fossil fuel companies financially responsible for their share of greenhouse gas emissions. It imposes strict liability on businesses for environmental damages dating back to 1995, requiring them to contribute to climate adaptation projects based on their emissions.

Colorado SB 24-214: establishes an Office of Sustainability to streamline the state's efforts to green government practices and take full advantage of federal tax credits from the Inflation Reduction Act. The

bill also creates funds for clean energy projects, requires state-funded projects to use energy-efficient equipment, and enhances the implementation of Colorado's existing climate policies.

Appendix N: School Vouchers

Georgia SB 233: creates a voucher program providing \$6,500 for students in low-performing public schools to attend private schools, which critics argue will divert essential funding away from public schools, further limiting their resources and exacerbating existing disparities.

Florida HB 1: expands the state's voucher program by removing income caps and increasing the number of students eligible, including wealthier families, leading to concerns that it will drain public school funding and resources by funneling taxpayer dollars into private education.

Appendix O: Attacks on LGBTQIA+ Rights

Florida HB 1521: requires individuals to use bathrooms corresponding to their sex assigned at birth in public buildings, including schools and healthcare facilities, targeting transgender individuals. This law criminalizes transgender people using restrooms matching their gender identity.

Louisiana HB 122: restricts teachers from engaging in discussions about their own or others' sexual orientation or gender identity with students from kindergarten through twelfth grade.

Iowa SF 2435: prohibits public institutions of higher education from establishing or maintaining diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) offices.

Ohio HB 68: prohibits gender reassignment surgeries, hormones, and puberty-blocking drugs for minors. The law also requires schools to designate sports teams based on biological sex.

Alabama SB 129: prohibits public entities from having diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) offices and mandates that public institutions of higher education designate restrooms based on biological sex.