

Federal Role in Voter Registration: The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) and Subsequent Developments

Updated February 7, 2025

Congressional Research Service

<https://crsreports.congress.gov>

R45030



R45030

February 7, 2025

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Historically, most aspects of election administration have been left to state and local governments, resulting in a variety of practices across jurisdictions with respect to voter registration. States can vary on a number of elements of the voter registration process, including whether or not to require voter registration; where or when voter registration occurs; and how voters may be removed from registration lists.

The right of citizens to vote is presented in the U.S. Constitution in the Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-sixth Amendments. Beginning with the Voting Rights Act (VRA) in 1965, Congress has sometimes passed legislation requiring certain uniform practices for federal elections, intended to prevent any state policies that may result in the disenfranchisement of eligible voters. The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) was enacted in 1993 and set forth a number of voter registration requirements for states to follow regarding voter registration processes for federal elections.

NVRA is commonly referred to as the motor-voter bill, as it required states to provide voter registration opportunities alongside services provided by departments of motor vehicles (DMVs), although NVRA required other state and local offices providing public services to provide voter registration opportunities as well. NVRA also created a federal mail-based voter registration form that all states are required to accept and created criteria for state voter registration forms. Certain procedures states must follow for performing voter registration list maintenance or removing voters from registration lists are also set forth in NVRA. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) provided guidance to state election officials and issued biennial reports to Congress on NVRA implementation and voter registration in each state until these roles were transferred to the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) in 2002.

NVRA remains a fundamental component of federal voter registration policy and has not undergone many significant revisions since its enactment, though voter registration remains a subject of interest to Congress. The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 enacted a number of election administration measures, several of which were based on recommendations from the FEC's biennial NVRA reports, and affected federal voter registration. These included the computerization of state voter lists; grants to states for election technology upgrades; changes to the federal mail-based voter registration form; and the transfer of the FEC's role in administering NVRA to the newly created EAC. More comprehensive information on HAVA can be found in CRS Report R46949, *The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA): Overview and Ongoing Role in Election Administration Policy*.

More than 60 bills were introduced in the 118th Congress related to federal voter registration or NVRA, and similar numbers and types of voter registration proposals have been commonly introduced in other recent Congresses. This report generally addresses bills that were introduced in the 118th Congress, with a few examples introduced to date in the 119th Congress; this report will be updated as necessary.

Some of these measures are narrow in scope, whereas others are more comprehensive electoral reforms. Many of these bills seek to expand the ways in which states must allow individuals to register to vote. This can include adding other public service agencies to the list of NVRA voter registration agencies, or requiring online voter registration, same-day voter registration, preregistration of teenagers not yet eligible to vote, or automatic voter registration. Some bills have also been introduced that would limit NVRA or certain federal government activities related to voter registration. A number of other bills reflect ongoing concerns about ensuring accuracy in voter registration records, which can involve verifying certain information about potential voters, creating technology standards for required statewide voter registration databases, or establishing additional processes for maintaining voter registration lists.

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Introduction

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA)¹ requires that states follow certain voter registration requirements for federal elections. NVRA does not set requirements for state or local elections. The stated purposes of NVRA are to establish procedures for increasing the number of eligible citizens registered to vote in federal elections; enable enhanced voter participation in federal elections; protect the integrity of the electoral process; and ensure accurate voter registration records.²

NVRA was not the first piece of federal legislation addressing state electoral activities, but it did create a more significant federal presence in voter registration activities. NVRA may be viewed as an extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) and other federal legislation that sought to create uniformity across state electoral processes in order to expand voter enfranchisement and ensure constitutionally protected voter rights.

NVRA is sometimes referred to as the motor-voter bill, since one of its provisions requires that eligible citizens must be able to simultaneously apply for voter registration when they apply within a state for a motor vehicle driver's license or other personal identification document issued by a state department of motor vehicles. In addition to these motor-voter registration opportunities, NVRA requires that states establish mail-based voter registration processes and accept a federal mail-in registration form.³ States must also provide in-person voter registration opportunities at the designated, residence-based voter registration sites, in accordance with state law, and at designated federal, state, or nongovernmental offices, including state agencies providing public assistance or services to persons with disabilities.⁴

In addition to voter registration methods, NVRA included procedural requirements for states to follow when performing voter registration list maintenance or when adding, removing, or modifying records for registered voters. NVRA further required that the Federal Election Commission (FEC) provide guidance to the states for implementing NVRA. NVRA also directed the FEC to publish a biennial election report assessing the impact of the act on federal election administration and offering recommendations for improvements to federal and state procedures, forms, and other matters affected by NVRA. These FEC responsibilities were transferred to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) following enactment of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) in 2002.

NVRA, as amended by HAVA, provides much of the framework for federal voter registration policy. The first portion of this report provides a brief background on the federal role in voter registration and the passage of NVRA, followed by a discussion of the key components of NVRA. The implementation of NVRA, subsequent modifications to its provisions, and ongoing considerations related to federal voter registration are also discussed. The final sections of this report provide descriptions of types of common legislative proposals addressing elements of voter registration policy similar to those included in NVRA.

¹ P.L. 103-31, May 20, 1993, 107 Stat. 77; 52 U.S.C. ch. 205.

² 52 U.S.C. §20501(b).

³ 52 U.S.C. §20505(a)(1). NVRA directed the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to create and maintain the federal mail-based registration form, but updates since 2004 have been tasked to the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) following the passage of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) in 2002. See U.S. Election Assistance Commission, "National Mail Voter Registration Form," <https://www.eac.gov/voters/national-mail-voter-registration-form>.

⁴ 52 U.S.C. §20506(a).

Background and Context for NVRA Passage

Many elements of election administration remain under the domain of state and local governments, but the federal government has become more involved in some election aspects since the 1960s. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA)⁵ and several subsequent federal laws, including NVRA, reflect congressional initiatives to increase voter participation across the states. Various proposals were introduced in the 1970s and 1980s to create national standards for voter registration,⁶ but the enactment of NVRA in 1993 marked the first comprehensive federal policy addressing voter registration.

The House and Senate considered measures during multiple Congresses in the 1970s, for example, that would have created a postcard-based national voter registration form administered by the Census Bureau.⁷ In the 95th Congress (1977-1978), congressional attention turned toward creating national standards for same-day voter registration, but neither chamber passed related legislation. Congress considered other voter registration measures between 1983 and 1988, but no proposals appear to have reached the floor in either the House or Senate. Previous versions of NVRA were introduced in the 101st Congress (1989-1990)⁸ and 102nd Congress (1991-1992)⁹ before similar legislation was ultimately signed into law on May 20, 1993.¹⁰

Two laws enacted prior to NVRA, the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1984 (VAEHA) and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act of 1986 (UOCAVA), may be viewed as legislative predecessors to NVRA. Primarily, these laws focused on voting access, but they also contained provisions that addressed voter registration. VAEHA and UOCAVA represented extensions of the federal government's role in some electoral activities that had traditionally been the domain of state and local governments.

VAEHA required that states make polling places more accessible for persons who are elderly or disabled; provide absentee ballots for handicapped voters with no notarization or medical certification required; and offer voting aids for elderly or disabled individuals to use in federal elections.¹¹ With regards to voter registration, VAEHA also required that states establish “a reasonable number of accessible permanent registration facilities,” and offer registration aids for elderly or handicapped individuals to use in federal elections.¹²

UOCAVA required each state to permit uniformed servicemembers, their spouses and dependents, and overseas citizens who do not maintain a residence in the United States to vote absentee in federal elections using a federal write-in absentee ballot or a state absentee ballot approved by the

⁵ See CRS Report R43626, *The Voting Rights Act of 1965: Background and Overview*.

⁶ U.S. Federal Election Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 1993-1994*, report to the 104th Congress, June 30, 1995, p. 5 (hereinafter, *1993-1994 NVRA Report*).

⁷ In the 92nd Congress (1971-1972), the House and Senate both held hearings to consider a postcard registration form. The proposal came to the Senate floor for a vote, but was tabled. The Senate passed a similar measure during the 93rd Congress (1973-1974), which would have created a National Voter Registration Administration within the Census Bureau, but the House did not take up the bill (see S. 352, S. Rept. 93-91; H.R. 6278, H. Rept. 93-778). The House passed a modified version of the postcard voter registration system in the 94th Congress (1975-1976), but the measure stalled in the Senate (see H.R. 11552, H. Rept. 95-318).

⁸ H.R. 2190 passed the House; the Senate took no action on H.R. 2190 or S. 874.

⁹ S. 250 passed the House and Senate but was vetoed by the President.

¹⁰ P.L. 103-31, May 20, 1993, 107 Stat. 77; 52 U.S.C. ch. 205.

¹¹ P.L. 98-435, October 31, 1985, 99 Stat. 563; 52 U.S.C. ch. 201.

¹² 52 U.S.C. §§20103-20104.

presidential designee and made available at least 60 days before an election.¹³ UOCAVA also required states to accept and process any valid voter registration applications received at least 30 days prior to a federal election from military or overseas voters and created an official postcard form states would accept for these individuals containing both a voter registration application and an absentee ballot application.¹⁴

Major Provisions of NVRA

NVRA's shorthand name, the motor-voter bill, refers to one of its more well-known provisions—the requirement that states establish procedures for eligible individuals to register to vote in federal elections, or to update their voter registration records, simultaneously with their applications for motor vehicle driver's licenses or for any other form of personal identification provided by the state's department of motor vehicles (DMVs).¹⁵ Under NVRA, states must also establish other in-person voter registration locations, including at federal, state, or nongovernmental offices that primarily provide public assistance or services to persons with disabilities, and at other locations as described in Section 7 of NVRA. In addition to specifying locations for voter registration opportunities, NVRA also contains criteria for states' voter registration forms and requires states to accept a national mail-based registration form created by the FEC.¹⁶ States must also meet certain procedural requirements when adding, removing, or modifying records in their voter registration lists. Today, the EAC provides states with guidance for implementing NVRA and publishes a biennial election report assessing the impact of NVRA on federal election administration and providing recommendations, if necessary, for improvements to federal and state procedures, forms, and other matters affected by NVRA.¹⁷

Voter Registration at Departments of Motor Vehicles (DMVs)

Section 5 of NVRA provides that “Each State motor vehicle driver's license application (including any renewal application) submitted to the appropriate State motor vehicle authority under State law shall serve as an application for voter registration with respect to elections for Federal office unless the applicant fails to sign the voter registration application.”¹⁸ An applicant submitting a change of address to a state DMV can also designate that the change should be relayed to election officials as an update to his or her voter registration. Voter registration information collected by DMVs must be relayed to election officials no later than 10 days after it is received. If the DMV receives voter registration information within 5 days of the state's voter registration deadline, it must be relayed to election officials no later than 5 days after its receipt.¹⁹ This is the same timeline for application turnaround that NVRA requires for the other voter

¹³ P.L. 99-410, August 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 924; 52 U.S.C. ch. 203.

¹⁴ See CRS Report RS20764, *The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act: Overview and Issues* for additional information on UOCAVA and subsequent revisions to its voter registration provisions.

¹⁵ As defined in 52 U.S.C. §20502, “the term ‘motor vehicle driver's license’ includes any personal identification document issued by a State motor vehicle authority.”

¹⁶ Under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), development and maintenance of the national mail-based voter registration form was transferred to the newly created Election Assistance Commission (EAC). See P.L. 107-252 §§201, 202, 209, 802-804.

¹⁷ Ibid. The FEC was originally responsible for these functions, but they were transferred to the EAC when it was created under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA).

¹⁸ 52 U.S.C. §20504(a)(1).

¹⁹ 52 U.S.C. §20504(e).

registration agencies it covers, as discussed in the following section, “Other Voter Registration Agencies.”

Proponents of NVRA expected that most voter registration would eventually occur through this type of application.²⁰ In the years since NVRA was enacted, DMVs have become a popular source for voter registrations. Among the voter registration methods denoted in NVRA and tracked in the biennial NVRA reports, DMVs are consistently the most common source of voter registration applications. The EAC reports that between 2018 and 2020, departments of motor vehicles accounted for a higher proportion of voter registration applications received (39.3%) than any other source of voter registrations designated under NVRA.²¹ **Table 1** provides information on DMV-based registration and other sources for selected years.

Table 1. Sources of Registration Applications in NVRA States for Selected Years

	1995- 1996	1999- 2000	2003- 2004	2007- 2008	2011- 2012	2015- 2016	2019- 2020
Motor Vehicle Offices	33.1%	38.1%	32.8%	30.1%	32.4%	32.7%	39.3%
By Mail ^a	29.7%	31%	32.4%	28.8%	23.3%	17.3%	12.9%
Internet/Online ^b	—	—	—	1.1%	5.3%	17.4%	28.2%
In-Person at Election Offices	—	—	25.4%	14.9%	16.4%	12.2%	8.3%
Public Assistance Offices	6.3%	2.9%	2.2%	1.6%	2.9%	2.6%	1.6%
Disability Services	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%
Armed Forces Offices	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
State Designated Sites	4.2%	4.1%	8.4%	4.4%	2.5%	2.1%	3.0%

Source: CRS calculations based on data for NVRA covered states reported in U.S. Federal Election Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 1995-1996*, a report to the 105th Congress, June 30, 1997; U.S. Federal Election Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 1999-2000*, a report to the 107th Congress, June 30, 2001; U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2003-2004*, a report to the 109th Congress, June 30, 2005; U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2007-2008*, a report to the 111th Congress, June 30, 2009; U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 2011-2012*, a report to the 113th Congress, June 30, 2013; U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Election Administration and Voting Survey 2016 Comprehensive Report*, a report to the 115th Congress, June 29, 2017; and U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *Election Administration and Voting Survey 2020 Comprehensive Report*, a report to the 117th Congress, August 16, 2021.

Notes: Data are provided on voter registration applications received and reported by NVRA-covered states; this excludes voter registration application data for Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. See “Initial NVRA

²⁰ U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Rules and Administration, *National Voter Registration Act of 1993*, report to accompany S. 460, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., S.Rept. 103-6, p. 7.

²¹ U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Election Administration and Voting Survey 2020 Comprehensive Report*, a report to the 117th Congress, August 16, 2021, p. 114 (hereinafter, *2020 EAVS Comprehensive Report*), https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/document_library/files/2020_EAVS_Report_Final_508c.pdf.

Implementation” section for discussion of why some states are excluded from NVRA. The percentages for each year do not total 100% due to other sources of voter registration application that are not affected by NVRA. The categories of voter registration applications tracked by the Election Administration Voting Survey and reported in the biennial NVRA reports can vary across years and may not be directly comparable.

- a. Reports covering 2007-2008 and years since identify this category as “Mail, Email, Fax.”
- b. A separate category for “Internet” registration was included in the 2007-2008, 2011-2012, and 2015-2016 reports; an “Online” registration category was included in the report covering 2019-2020.

Other Voter Registration Agencies

In addition to DMVs, under NVRA, states are required to provide opportunities for individuals to register to vote in-person at other locations. These include “the appropriate registration site designated with respect to the residence of the applicant in accordance with state law,” as well as at certain federal, state, or nongovernmental offices.²² Section 7 of NVRA identifies these additional locations as “voter registration agencies.”²³ Any office in a state that provides public assistance or administers state-funded programs primarily designed to provide services to persons with disabilities must be designated as a voter registration agency.²⁴ Recruitment offices for the U.S. armed services are also designated as voter registration agencies.²⁵ Beyond these required designations, states are also directed to select other locations, including state or local government offices—such as public libraries, schools, city or county government offices, unemployment compensation offices, and fishing and hunting license bureaus—as voter registration agencies.²⁶ Additionally, states may designate federal and nongovernmental offices as voter registration agencies, with the agreement of those offices.²⁷ The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 further required that covered colleges and universities “make a good faith effort” to request and distribute mail-based voter registration forms to enrolled students.²⁸

Each designated voter registration agency must distribute mail-based voter registration forms; provide assistance to applicants completing the form, unless such assistance is refused by the applicant; and transmit completed applications to the appropriate state election official²⁹ no later than 10 days after they are received or within 5 days of their receipt if received within 5 days of the state’s voter registration deadline.³⁰ This timeline is the same as NVRA requires for state DMVs that receive voter registration forms. Individuals assisting with registration applications cannot seek to influence the applicant’s political preference or party registration; display a political preference or party allegiance; or make any statement or take any action that has the intent or effect of discouraging an applicant from registering to vote or leading the applicant to

²² 52 U.S.C. §20503(a).

²³ For more information and recent developments, see CRS Insight IN11782, *Voter Registration Agencies Under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA)*.

²⁴ 52 U.S.C. §20506(a)(1-2). An agency providing home-based services to an individual with disabilities must provide the voter registration services specified under 52 U.S.C. §20506(a)(4)(A) at the person’s home (see 52 U.S.C. §20506(4)(B)).

²⁵ 52 U.S.C. §20506(c).

²⁶ These and other examples of agencies that may be included are found in 52 U.S.C. §20506(a)(3).

²⁷ 52 U.S.C. §20506(a)(3)(B)(ii).

²⁸ See §489(b) in P.L. 105-244, October 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1581; 20 U.S.C. §1094(a)(23). Covered higher education institutions may also provide voter registration forms (or a link to a voter registration form) to students through an electronic message; see §493(a) in P.L. 110-315, August 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3308; 20 U.S.C. §1094(a)(23)(D).

²⁹ 52 U.S.C. §20506(d). Additional details pertaining to how voter registration agencies should distribute applications, options for registration forms, and language to be used in conjunction with registration opportunities are provided in 52 U.S.C. §20506(a)(6)(B).

³⁰ 52 U.S.C. §20506(d).

believe that the availability of other services provided by the agencies is dependent upon the decision to register or not register.³¹

Mail-In Voter Registration

Section 6 of NVRA further directs states to make available mail-based voter registration applications for federal elections. These mail-based applications can also be used for voters to update a change of address.³² Section 6 requires states to accept and make available a mail-based application created by the federal government, but also permits states to use a mail-based form of their own creation. NVRA directed the FEC to develop and maintain the mail-based federal voter registration application,³³ but this function was transferred to the EAC following the passage of HAVA, effective in 2004.³⁴ Mail-based voter registration applications created by the states were required to meet all the criteria specified by Section 9 of NVRA, which are described in the subsequent section, “Voter Registration Form Requirements.”³⁵

States were required to make mail registration forms available to governmental and private entities for distribution, with an emphasis on making forms available for organized voter registration programs.³⁶ Under NVRA, state laws could require that voters new to a jurisdiction who registered by mail vote in-person for their first election.³⁷ If a registrar sends a notice to an individual regarding the disposition of a mail-based voter registration application via nonforwardable postal mail and the notice is returned as undeliverable, the registrar may begin the process of removing the individual from the state’s voter list, as detailed in Section 8(d).³⁸

Voter Registration Form Requirements

In addition to how and where states are required to provide voter registration opportunities, NVRA contains requirements for the information presented on and collected by voter registration forms for federal elections.³⁹ These requirements are presented in Section 9(b) of NVRA, and also serve as the criteria used for the federal, mail-based voter registration application created under NVRA.⁴⁰ States are also required to make the federal mail-based registration form available at governmental and private entities for distribution, with a particular focus on distributing forms to nongovernmental voter registration programs.⁴¹

Instead of listing a number of information fields that must be included on voter registration forms, NVRA minimizes the amount of information an applicant needs to provide by utilizing personal

³¹ 52 U.S.C. §20506(a)(5).

³² 52 U.S.C. §20505(a)(3).

³³ 52 U.S.C. §20505(a)(1) directs states to use the FEC-created form; NVRA’s requirements for the FEC form are found in 52 U.S.C. §20508(a)(2). See also 11 C.F.R. §9428.4. First-time voters may be required under state law to vote in person, if the individual has not previously voted in the same jurisdiction (52 U.S.C. §20505(c)).

³⁴ P.L. 107-252, §§201, 202, 209, 802-804, October 29, 2002.

³⁵ 52 U.S.C. §20505(a)(2).

³⁶ 52 U.S.C. §20505(b).

³⁷ 52 U.S.C. §20505(c). Persons eligible to vote through mail under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act or the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act are excepted from any state requirement to vote in-person, as stated in 52 U.S.C. §20505(c)(2).

³⁸ 52 U.S.C. §20505(d).

³⁹ 52 U.S.C. §20505(a)(2).

⁴⁰ 52 U.S.C. §20505(a)(1). See also 11 C.F.R. §9428.4.

⁴¹ 52 U.S.C. §20505(b).

information the applicant provides elsewhere. At state DMVs, for example, the application for registering to vote must be incorporated into the application form for a driver's license and cannot require the applicant to duplicate any information already provided on the driver's license portion of the form. For voter registration on driver's license applications and for state mail-in applications, a form may only request the minimum amount of information necessary to prevent duplicate registrations and enable state election officials to determine the eligibility of the applicant and administer voter registration laws.⁴²

Voter registration applications under NVRA must include statements listing federal voting eligibility requirements (including citizenship) and require a signature from the applicant, attesting that he or she meets the eligibility criteria.⁴³ Voter registration forms may not include "any requirement for notarization or other formal authentication."⁴⁴ In recent years, the EAC and U.S. Supreme Court have interpreted this to preclude states from requiring proof of U.S. citizenship in order to submit an application for federal voter registration.⁴⁵ The forms also include a statement about penalties for submitting a false voter registration application, and a statement asserting that information about declining to register or the office where a citizen registered would be kept confidential.

Maintenance and Updates to State Voter Lists

As noted above, agencies providing voter registration forms, including DMVs, are required by NVRA to accept completed forms from applicants and transmit the forms to the appropriate state election official within 10 days of receipt. If the completed form is collected by an agency within 5 days of the state's voter registration deadline, the form must be transmitted to state election officials within 5 days of receipt.⁴⁶ Under NVRA, once state election officials have received and approved or denied an application, they are required to send each applicant a notice regarding the disposition of his or her application.⁴⁷ State election officials are also directed to ensure that any eligible applicant is registered to vote in time for a federal election, as long as the applicant's information was submitted to a voter registration agency or postmarked no later than 30 days before a federal election (or the state's registration deadline, if that is less than 30 days before Election Day).⁴⁸

Once a voter is registered, his or her name is not to be removed from the list or roster of eligible voters unless the voter requests removal; has died; has moved out of the jurisdiction; or, as provided by state law, has received a disqualifying criminal conviction or is found to be mentally

⁴² 52 U.S.C. §20504(c)(2); 52 U.S.C. §20508(b).

⁴³ 52 U.S.C. §20508(b)(2)(B).

⁴⁴ 52 U.S.C. §20508(b)(3).

⁴⁵ See U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *Memorandum of Decision Concerning State Requests to Include Additional Proof-of-Citizenship Instructions on the National Mail Voter Registration Form*, January 14, 2014, <https://www.eac.gov/voters/nvra-related-documents/> (along with other related materials); Simone Pathé, "Voting-Rights Advocates Get Win at Supreme Court," *Roll Call*, June 29, 2015, <https://www.rollcall.com/news/supreme-court-victory-for-voting-rights-advocates>.

⁴⁶ 52 U.S.C. §20506(d).

⁴⁷ 52 U.S.C. §20507(a)(2).

⁴⁸ 52 U.S.C. §20507(a)(1).

incapacitated.⁴⁹ Voters may not be removed from the registration rolls solely due to nonvoting,⁵⁰ or for moving within the same electoral jurisdiction.⁵¹ States may “conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort” to remove voters from the list due to death or a change of residence.⁵² States may also remove a voter from the registration rolls if the registrant has notified the election office that he or she has moved.⁵³ Under NVRA, states may also remove voters from the registration rolls if the registrant does not respond to a notice sent by the registrar (containing a forwardable mail response card with prepaid postage) and fails to vote or appear to vote in two consecutive general elections for federal office.⁵⁴

The processes states use to maintain accurate, up-to-date voter registration lists for use in federal elections must be undertaken in a “uniform, nondiscriminatory” fashion and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965.⁵⁵ States could use the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) National Change of Address program (NCOA) as one way to help maintain their voter registration rolls.⁵⁶ Removal of ineligible voters from the registration rolls must be completed at least 90 days prior to the date of any federal election (general or primary).⁵⁷ Beyond these guidelines, NVRA does not specify any particular process states must follow when removing individuals from their registered voter lists.

“Fail-Safe” Provisions for Within-Jurisdiction Residence Changes

NVRA includes “fail-safe” voting provisions, enabling voters who have moved within a jurisdiction but lack updated registrations to vote on Election Day and to update the state’s records.⁵⁸ These “fail-safe” provisions are limited to registrants who move within the same election jurisdiction, under the principle that “once registered, a voter should remain on the list of voters so long as the individual remains eligible to vote in that jurisdiction.”⁵⁹ This situation could arise because voters did not realize their information required an update, or because of technical or bureaucratic mistakes in processing a registrant’s updated application. A voter whose residence was formerly covered by one polling place but whose residence is currently covered by another

⁴⁹ 52 U.S.C. §20507(3-4). For an overview of state laws regarding voting rights and criminal convictions, see 2020 *EAVS Comprehensive Report*, pp. 68-69; see also links provided under “Additional Resources” at National Conference of State Legislatures, “Felon Voting Rights,” October 18, 2024, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/felon-voting-rights>; for more information on state policies regarding voter rights and mental health conditions, see Jennifer A. Okwerekwu et al., “Voting by People with Mental Illness,” *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, vol. 46, no. 4 (December 1, 2018), pp. 513-520, <http://jaapl.org/content/early/2018/10/31/JAAPL.003780-18>; and Matt Visilogambros, “Thousands Lose Right to Vote Under ‘Incompetence’ Laws,” *Stateline* blog, Pew Charitable Trusts, March 21, 2018, <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2018/03/21/thousands-lose-right-to-vote-under-incompetence-laws>.

⁵⁰ 52 U.S.C. §20507(b)(2).

⁵¹ 52 U.S.C. §20507(e-f). If a voter changed addresses within a jurisdiction and was removed from the voter roll, NVRA contains provisions to allow these individuals to vote or update their registration information on Election Day.

⁵² 52 U.S.C. §20507(a)(4).

⁵³ 52 U.S.C. §20507(d).

⁵⁴ 52 U.S.C. §20507(d). For an analysis of the related U.S. Supreme Court case, *Husted v. A. Philip Randolph Institute*, see CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10175, *Supreme Court Rules Ohio Voter Roll Law Comports with National Voter Registration Act*.

⁵⁵ 52 U.S.C. §20507(b)(1).

⁵⁶ 52 U.S.C. §20507(c)(1).

⁵⁷ 52 U.S.C. §20507(c)(2)(A).

⁵⁸ 52 U.S.C. §20507(e)(2).

⁵⁹ U.S. Congress, House Committee on House Administration, *National Voter Registration Act of 1993*, report to accompany H.R. 2, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., February 2, 1993, H.Rept. 103-9, p. 18.

polling place in the same jurisdiction must be allowed to update his or her voting records and vote, either at the voter's former polling place, current polling place, or at a central location within the jurisdiction.⁶⁰

Criminal Penalties

Section 12 of NVRA establishes criminal penalties for federal election fraud and voter intimidation. No individual may “knowingly and willfully” attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce anyone who is attempting to register to vote, assisting with voter registration, voting, or exercising any right under NVRA. Individuals may also be charged for attempting to deprive state residents of a “fair and impartially conducted election process” by procuring or submitting voter registration applications or ballots that are known to be fraudulent according to state law. Individuals committing these acts could be fined in accordance with Title 18 of the *U.S. Code* and/or imprisoned for up to five years.⁶¹

Records and Reporting Requirements

Under NVRA, states are required to keep records pertaining to voter registration list maintenance and to make these records publicly available.⁶² NVRA also required the FEC to produce a biennial report “assessing the impact of this Act on the administration of elections for federal office ... including recommendations for improvements in Federal and State procedures, forms, and other matters affected by this Act.”⁶³ Since 2003, these NVRA reports have been produced by the EAC.⁶⁴ The biennial NVRA reports are submitted to Congress by June 30 of each odd-numbered year.⁶⁵ No further instructions on the content of the reports were provided by NVRA; in practice, the FEC/EAC has chosen to conduct surveys of the states to collect information that it deems necessary to carry out its statutory requirement.⁶⁶

The biennial NVRA reports provide statistics and detailed discussion on the voter registration activities of the states for the preceding two-year period under study.⁶⁷ This includes information on the total number of registered voters, new registrants, and sources of registrations covered by NVRA (i.e., motor vehicle agencies, in-person, by mail, or other designated state office). The NVRA reports also provide information on the removal of voters from registration lists and

⁶⁰ 52 U.S.C. §20507(e)(2)(A). State law may set forth which of these options are available, but at least one must be provided.

⁶¹ 52 U.S.C. §20511.

⁶² 52 U.S.C. §20507(i).

⁶³ 52 U.S.C. §20508(a)(3).

⁶⁴ HAVA transferred this responsibility from the FEC to the EAC in 2002. See P.L. 107-252, Title VII, §802(a), October 29, 2002, 116 Stat. 1726, 42 U.S.C. §15532. Since 2014, the EAC has issued the NVRA report as a section of a larger, combined report known as the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) report. For more information, and copies of recent biennial EAVS reports, see U.S. Election Assistance Commission, “Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Comprehensive Report,” <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/studies-and-reports>.

⁶⁵ 52 U.S.C. §20508(a)(3).

⁶⁶ For recent survey details, see U.S. Election Assistance Commission, “Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Datasets, Codebooks, and Survey Instruments,” <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/datasets-codebooks-and-surveys>. Information on NVRA surveys from 2004-2010 is available at U.S. Election Assistance Commission, “Archives – Surveys and Data,” <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/archives-surveys-and-data>.

⁶⁷ The first biennial report, covering 1993-1994, did not contain this information.

reasons for removals. Issues with list maintenance have at times been discussed in these reports, as have recommendations for improvements.

Initial NVRA Implementation

Many of NVRA's requirements were designed to be implemented through state-level policy changes, if existing state laws were not already in compliance with its provisions. Six states were exempt from NVRA at the time of its enactment because they either had no voter registration requirement or provided voter registration at polling places on Election Day.⁶⁸ The other 44 states were tasked with implementing NVRA by January 1, 1995; however, if something in a state's constitution precluded compliance, NVRA allowed for a later enactment date to allow for the state's constitutional amendment process.⁶⁹

NVRA provided no federal funding to the states to carry out any of its prescribed requirements. States are, however, eligible to use reduced mailing rates from USPS for voter registration mailings.⁷⁰ Each state was required to designate a state officer or employee to serve as the chief state election official and coordinate state responsibilities related to NVRA.⁷¹

NVRA also created specific roles for the FEC and made the Department of Justice (DOJ) responsible for civil enforcement of its provisions.⁷² The FEC was responsible for providing information to states about their responsibilities under NVRA; developing a mail-based federal voter registration form; and producing a biennial report to Congress, in consultation with states' chief election officers.⁷³ Within the FEC, the Office of Election Administration (OEA) carried out its NVRA responsibilities, until the passage of HAVA in 2002 transferred these responsibilities to the EAC.⁷⁴

The initial NVRA report from the FEC noted that “[NVRA] is something of an experiment in governance in that the federal responsibilities for its proper implementation are divided between two separate federal agencies,” meaning the FEC and DOJ.⁷⁵ In early guidance to states regarding NVRA implementation, the FEC stated it “does *not* have legal authority either to interpret the Act

⁶⁸ For the exemption requirements, see 52 U.S.C. §20503(b). North Dakota had no voter registration requirement when NVRA was enacted; Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming enabled voters to register at polling places on Election Day prior to March 11, 1993, the date specified in the original enacted text of NVRA. This cut-off date was changed to August 1, 1994 (P.L. 104-91, Title I, §101(a), January 6, 1996, 110 Stat. 11, as amended by P.L. 104-99, Title II, §211, January 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 37). Under this new date, Idaho and New Hampshire were also exempt from NVRA requirements. See also *1993-1994 NVRA Report*, p. 7. These states remain exempt; see *2015-2016 NVRA Report*, p. 17.

⁶⁹ §13. The enactment date for states with constitutional conflicts was January 1, 1996, or “the date that is 120 days after the date by which...it would be legally possible to adopt and place into effect any amendments to the constitution of the States that are necessary to permit such compliance with this Act without requiring a special election.” Arkansas, Vermont, and Virginia required constitutional amendments in order to implement NVRA. See *1993-1994 NVRA Report*, p. 7.

⁷⁰ P.L. 103-31 §8(h); 39 U.S.C. §§2401, 3627, 3629.

⁷¹ 52 U.S.C. §20509.

⁷² 52 U.S.C. §20510.

⁷³ P.L. 103-31 §9(a); 52 U.S.C. §20508(a).

⁷⁴ U.S. Election Assistance Commission, “History of the National Clearinghouse on Election Administration,” https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/28/History%20of%20the%20National%20Clearinghouse%20on%20Election%20Administration.pdf; *1993-1994 NVRA Report*, pp. 5-6.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

or to determine whether this or that procedure meets the requirements of the Act,” noting that such activities would fall under the DOJ’s civil enforcement responsibilities.⁷⁶

While NVRA was under consideration by Congress, some were concerned about the costs it could impose upon states, since the bill contained a number of requirements for state election officials and other state agencies but no funding to carry them out.⁷⁷ As states began to implement NVRA, however, costs were not cited in the FEC reports as a significant impediment, and implementation generally proceeded without many reported complications.⁷⁸ In the 1995-1996 NVRA report, for example, the FEC said that the motor vehicle provisions “appeared to be the easiest for States to implement,” and that states reported “relatively few problems” with implementing the mail registration provisions. The FEC attributed this, in part, to the fact that 26 of the 43 states responding to the survey had already enacted some form of motor voter registration prior to NVRA, and that 25 of the responding states already had voter registration by mail prior to NVRA.⁷⁹ Voter registration rates did increase in the years following the passage of NVRA, as compared to the years immediately preceding its passage.⁸⁰ Some have suggested, however, that it is difficult to isolate the particular effect NVRA had on this increase, due to a number of other factors that could lead voters to register or to not register.⁸¹

In its 1993-1994 NVRA report, the FEC noted that statewide computerization of voter registration “greatly facilitates the implementation of NVRA,” and that “even larger networks linking motor vehicle, public assistance, vital statistics, and courts to the voter registration system” could further assist with intake and verification of voter records. At the time, FEC found varying degrees of computerized record systems across states, and noted that in some states, the record systems used by different local jurisdictions were incompatible with one another.⁸²

States were granted some latitude to comply with other provisions in NVRA that were not as strictly specified by the legislation, such as the designation of voter registration agencies and state procedures for voter list maintenance; as a result, the ways in which they approached these provisions varied. As one example, for NVRA’s requirement that states designate other offices as voter registration agencies, the FEC’s 1995-1996 report found four states had not designated any agencies, and the 21 other states that responded had selected “a wide variety of agencies.” Regarding voter list maintenance, the FEC stated that “[a]s one might expect, [the] States covered

⁷⁶ National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, U.S. Federal Election Commission, *Implementing the National Voter Registration Act of 1993: Requirements, Issues, Approaches, and Examples*, January 1, 1994, p. 1.

⁷⁷ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, *National Voter Registration Act of 1993*, report to accompany S. 460, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., February 25, 1993, S.Rept. 103-6, pp. 50-51; Sen. Paul Coverdell, “Unfunded Federal Mandates” *Congressional Record*, vol. 140 (March 10, 1994), pp. 4480-4482.

Alan Greenblat, “Court Rejects ‘Motor Voter’ Case, But the Battle Isn’t Over,” *Congressional Quarterly*, weekly report, vol. 54, January 27, 1996, p. 232.

⁷⁸ California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, however, were each engaged in litigation regarding NVRA implementation at the time the first FEC report was issued. See *1993-1994 NVRA Report*, p. 7.

⁷⁹ U.S. Federal Election Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 1995-1996*, report to the 105th Congress, June 30, 1997, <https://www.fec.gov/about/reports-about-fec/agency-operations/impact-national-voter-registration-act-1993-administration-federal-elections-html/>, pp. 1-5 (hereinafter, *1995-1996 NVRA Report*). The 1995-1996 report is cited here, instead of the preliminary 1993-1994 report, because it provides a more comprehensive account of NVRA’s early implementation. The 1993-1994 report was released only six months after the earliest effective date for state NVRA implementation, and only 37 states and the District of Columbia participated in the survey.

⁸⁰ See, for example, voter registration data reported in *1995-1996 NVRA Report*, p. 11.

⁸¹ Benjamin Highton and Raymond E. Wolfinger, “Estimating the Effects of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993,” *Political Behavior*, vol. 20, no. 2 (June 1998), pp. 79-104.

⁸² *1993-1994 NVRA Report*, p. 7.

by this report approached the rather technical and detailed problems of list maintenance quite differently and unevenly.”⁸³

Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002

The Help America Vote Act (HAVA)⁸⁴ was enacted in 2002 and serves as another key piece of federal election policy, addressing a number of election administration elements in light of issues revealed during the 2000 presidential election. This section focuses only on the parts of HAVA that affected NVRA or voter registration in federal elections, namely, the computerization of state voter lists; changes to the federal mail-based voter registration form; and transferring the FEC’s role to a newly created Election Assistance Commission. HAVA has many additional components, and more comprehensive information on it can be found in CRS Report R46949, *The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA): Overview and Ongoing Role in Election Administration Policy*.

In the years preceding HAVA, the FEC’s biennial NVRA reports contained a number of recommendations related to the voter registration and list maintenance requirements set forth by NVRA. HAVA incorporated several of these recommendations, some as its own provisions and others as amendments to NVRA. Notably, HAVA established requirements for states to utilize computerized statewide voter registration lists,⁸⁵ which the FEC had frequently suggested in its NVRA reports. HAVA also provided funding to help states carry out this requirement and its other objectives, many of which were related to modernizing voting equipment and generally improving federal election administration across all the states.⁸⁶

HAVA required four specific additions to the NVRA mail-based voter registration form: (1) a question asking whether the registrant was a citizen, with corresponding answer check boxes; (2) a question asking whether the registrant would be 18 years of age or older by the next election, with corresponding answer check boxes; (3) a statement that if the registrant had answered “no” to either of the preceding questions, that he or she was to stop filling out the form and not register; and (4) a statement alerting the registrant to submit copies of appropriate documentation with his or her application, if he or she is a first-time registrant, and the completed forms are submitted through the mail, or else he or she may be required to provide such documentation when voting for the first time.⁸⁷

Prior to HAVA, the FEC’s Office of Election Administration (OEA) carried out federal activities related to election administration. HAVA created the Election Assistance Commission, an independent, bipartisan agency, which absorbed the OEA’s responsibilities in addition to carrying out other new requirements.⁸⁸ The EAC’s responsibilities included carrying out payment and grant programs related to federal elections; testing and certifying voting systems; studying election issues; and issuing guidelines and other guidance related to voting systems and implementation of HAVA’s requirements, in consultation with election officials and other stakeholders.

⁸³ 1995-1996 NVRA Report, p. 2.

⁸⁴ P.L. 107-252, 116 Stat. 1666, October 29, 2002; 52 U.S.C. §§20901 et seq.

⁸⁵ 52 U.S.C. §21083.

⁸⁶ 52 U.S.C. §20901.

⁸⁷ Individuals who fall into this category and are unable to provide documentation when voting for the first time may cast a provisional ballot. See 52 U.S.C. §21083(b)(2)(B).

⁸⁸ 52 U.S.C. §§20921 et seq. For more information on the EAC, see CRS Report R45770, *The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC): Overview and Selected Issues for Congress*.

Biennial Report Recommendations Since HAVA

Since the passage of HAVA in 2002, the biennial EAC reports have often contained further recommendations related to voter registration and election administration. Many of these recent recommendations pertain to modernizing data collection and improving data-sharing practices within and among states. The recommendations are typically broad-based and use generalized language; they serve only as suggestions to the states, or possibly to Congress, since the EAC lacks the authority to require states to take any action related to voter registration. **Table 2** presents a summary of NVRA recommendations contained in the EAC reports since 2004.

Table 2. Summary of NVRA Recommendations from EAC Biennial Reports

EAC's Recommendation	In Report Year(s)
Implement electronic transmission of state agency records to state election officials	2003-2004
Check federal databases electronically for state voter list maintenance	2003-2004
"Continue to modernize" election systems	2006-2007; 2007-2008
Create statewide databases to track individual voter activity and voter registration history	2003-2004; 2005-2006
Standardize data collection practices across states for data used in the biennial NVRA reports	2005-2006
Coordinate local election jurisdictions to provide voter registration data to the states	2007-2008
Have states provide EAC with best practices on data collection	2007-2008
Use technology to alleviate workloads in election offices	2007-2008
Encourage state agencies to remind voters to update their registration	2007-2008
Make modernization a priority	2013-2014
Review advances in voter registration and list maintenance	2013-2014

Source: U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2003-2004*, a report to the 109th Congress, June 30, 2005, pp. 13-15; U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2005-2006*, a report to the 110th Congress, June 30, 2007, pp. 13-14; U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2007-2008*, a report to the 111th Congress, June 30, 2009, pp. 8-9; U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The 2014 EAC Election Administration and Voting Survey Comprehensive Report*, a report to the 114th Congress, June 30, 2015, p. 24.

Notes: Recommendations in this table are paraphrased from EAC report language. No recommendations were included in the EAC reports for 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, or 2021-2022. Reports for recent years are available at <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/studies-and-reports/>, and reports for earlier years are available at <https://www.eac.gov/voters/national-voter-registration-act-studies/>.

Voter Registration Sources Since NVRA

Table 1 (earlier in report) provides information on the sources of voter registration applications for states covered by NVRA for selected years between 1995-1996 and 2019-2020. These data include new voter registration applications and applications requesting an update or modification for an existing registered voter. Nationwide, DMV offices have remained the most common source among those covered by NVRA for voter registration applications received by state

election officials; in 2022, 55.0% of applications came from DMVs.⁸⁹ For many years, mail-based voter registration was consistently the second-most common source for voter registration applications.⁹⁰ Online voter registration, which is available in a number of states, has more recently become the second-most common source of voter registration applications, representing 21.5% of applications in 2016, 16.1% of applications in 2018, 28.2% of applications in 2020, and 14.0% of applications in 2022.⁹¹

Legislative Proposals Regarding Voter Registration

Bills that address voter registration are routinely introduced in Congress. The legislative discussion in the following sections generally addresses bills that were introduced in the 118th Congress, with a few examples introduced to date in the 119th Congress; this report will be updated as necessary. In the 118th Congress, more than 60 bills were introduced related to voter registration or other elements of election administration covered by NVRA.⁹²

In general, these bills often seek to expand the ways in which individuals can register to vote or to update the technologies states use to share and store voter registration data. Some bills may be narrowly tailored to address a particular part of voter registration, whereas other bills propose broader policies affecting a number of components of election administration. Legislative proposals may or may not include funding to states for implementing certain voter registration or election administration requirements.⁹³ In the 119th and 118th Congresses, bills have also been introduced to repeal NVRA or several of its provisions.⁹⁴

The sections below categorize some of the common types of policy proposals related to NVRA and federal voter registration. Given the variety and quantity of measures typically before Congress, this is not meant to be a comprehensive discussion of all available voter registration

⁸⁹ U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *Election Administration and Voting Survey 2020 Comprehensive Report*, a report to the 118th Congress, June 2023, p. 169, https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/2023-06/2022_EAVS_Report_508c.pdf (hereinafter, *2022 EAVS Comprehensive Report*).

⁹⁰ These findings are consistent across each biennial NVRA report through 2016, although only a selection of years is presented in **Table 1**.

⁹¹ U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *Election Administration and Voting Survey 2016 Comprehensive Report*, a report to the 115th Congress, June 29, 2017, p. 70, https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/2016_EAVS_Comprehensive_Report.pdf (hereinafter, *2016 EAVS Comprehensive Report*); U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *Election Administration and Voting Survey 2018 Comprehensive Report*, a report to the 116th Congress, June 27, 2019, p. 63, https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/2018_EAVS_Report.pdf; *2020 EAVS Comprehensive Report*, p. 121; and *2022 EAVS Comprehensive Report*, p. 169. In 2012, the earliest year for which EAC data for online voter registration are available, 5.3% of voter registration applications were submitted online; see *2016 EAVS Comprehensive Report*, p. 7.

⁹² The discussion of recent legislation in this report only highlights provisions from these bills that would affect voter registration or would affect a related component of election administration covered by NVRA. It does not provide a comprehensive summary of each piece of legislation and may omit key provisions of these bills that address additional elements of election administration that are beyond the scope of this report. Other election administration bills, like those introducing voting by mail or providing election grants funding to states, might also have an indirect effect on an element of voter registration policy; the effects of these bills may not be fully captured in the overview provided by this report.

⁹³ For more information on federal election funding available to states, see CRS Report R46646, *Election Administration: Federal Grant Funding for States and Localities*; and CRS In Focus IF11961, *Elections Grant Programs: Authorizations and Appropriations*. Some legislation may also provide funding that states or localities could use for certain voter registration practices or technologies, at their discretion.

⁹⁴ See H.R. 55 from the 119th Congress; and H.R. 83 and H.R. 959 from the 118th Congress

policy options.⁹⁵ For additional discussion of related topics and policy options, see CRS Report R46406, *Voter Registration: Recent Developments and Issues for Congress*; and CRS Report R46943, *Voter Registration Records and List Maintenance for Federal Elections*.

Automatic Voter Registration Legislation (“Opt-Out”)

Under NVRA, federal voter registration opportunities are made available at a number of state and local government offices and are presented alongside state driver’s license applications. Currently, an individual must indicate that he or she wishes to register to vote when applying for a driver’s license, or complete a separate voter registration form at other agencies. Some have proposed changing this to an “opt-out” system, where an individual is automatically registered to vote when submitting a driver’s license application or other eligible agency form, rather than being given the opportunity to opt in to register to vote through an additional selection. An option for declining to register to vote could be presented on the form itself, or provided to the individual at a later time through a notice mailed by election officials.

Automatic voter registration policies are currently in place in 24 states and the District of Columbia.⁹⁶ Proponents argue that automatic voter registration could increase the number of registered voters, particularly among demographic groups that are less likely to be registered, and decrease registration costs.⁹⁷ Others have raised concerns that the government should not require citizens to register to vote, and that “opt-out” forms, if sent by mail, may not sufficiently ensure that an individual who wishes not to register can decline registration. Similarly, automatic registration may require more work for state election officials who must sort out eligible and ineligible voter registration applicants.⁹⁸ Several bills from recent Congresses have proposed some form of automatic voter registration requirement, either at state DMVs or through other

⁹⁵ Some bills in recent Congresses have specifically addressed voter registration practices in the District of Columbia; these legislative provisions are generally excluded from the discussion below.

⁹⁶ Oregon became the first state to adopt automatic voter registration in 2015. The other states with automatic voter registration processes are Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. See Brennan Center for Justice, “History of AVR & Implementation Dates,” October 6, 2023, <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/history-avr-implementation-dates>; and National Conference of State Legislatures, “Automatic Voter Registration,” September 24, 2024, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/automatic-voter-registration>.

⁹⁷ Robert Griffin and Paul Gronke, “More States are Registering Voters Automatically. Here’s How that Affects Voting,” *Washington Post* (Monkey Cage blog), June 16, 2017, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2017/06/16/more-states-are-registering-voters-automatically-heres-how-that-affects-voting/>.

⁹⁸ See National Conference of State Legislatures, “Automatic Voter Registration,” September 24, 2024, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/automatic-voter-registration>.

agencies.⁹⁹ In the 117th Congress, bills were also introduced that would have prohibited automatic voter registration.¹⁰⁰

Same-Day Voter Registration

Several bills introduced in recent Congresses would require states to provide for same-day voter registration, which would enable a qualified individual to register to vote and cast a ballot simultaneously at a designated polling place.¹⁰¹ Twenty states and the District of Columbia currently allow same-day voter registration on Election Day, and many of these states also allow same-day registration during early voting periods.¹⁰² By combining these two steps, proponents note that same-day voter registration simplifies the process for citizens and can increase registration rates and turnout.¹⁰³ The month before an election is often a peak time for political campaigning, but unregistered individuals who are mobilized to participate during this period may be unable to vote if the voter registration deadline has passed; in many jurisdictions, the registration cut-off can be 30 days before Election Day.¹⁰⁴ Others hold the view that preelection registration deadlines remain necessary for state election officials to sufficiently process individuals' applications.¹⁰⁵ In some places with same-day registration, voters who register on Election Day cast provisional ballots until their information can be verified, but this may create a delay in determining election results.

⁹⁹ See H.R. 160 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) in the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 11/S. 1/S. 2344 (Freedom to Vote Act), H.R. 156 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), H.R. 1439/S. 700 (Vote at Home Act of 2023), S. 2841 (Register America to Vote Act of 2023); additional examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 102 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), H.R. 237/S. 136 (Vote at Home Act of 2021), H.R. 2301 (Automatic Voter Registration Act), H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), H.R. 5746 (Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act), S. 2747 (Freedom to Vote Act), S. 4335 (Register America to Vote Act of 2022). Also, H.R. 1643/S. 883 (New Deal for New Americans Act of 2023) from the 118th Congress would provide automatic voter registration for newly naturalized U.S. citizens through records from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); in the 117th Congress, H.R. 1308/S. 433 (New Deal for New Americans Act of 2021) contained similar provisions.

¹⁰⁰ Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 322/S. 459 (Save Democracy Act), and H.R. 5448 (Believe In Delaware Election Nobility [BIDEN] Act).

¹⁰¹ Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 11/S. 1/S. 2344 (Freedom to Vote Act) and H.R. 239/S. 2843 (Same Day Registration Act). Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 65 (Same Day Registration Act of 2021), H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), H.R. 5746 (Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act), S. 2747 (Freedom to Vote Act), and S. 4887 (Same Day Registration Act).

¹⁰² California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming allow same-day voter registration on Election Day. Montana and North Carolina allow same-day voter registration during early voting periods only. Additionally, Alaska and Rhode Island allow for same-day voter registration for voting in presidential and vice-presidential elections. See National Conference of State Legislatures, "Same Day Voter Registration," October 25, 2024, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/same-day-voter-registration>.

¹⁰³ Stephen Knack and James White, "Election-Day Registration and Turnout Inequality," *Political Behavior*, vol. 22, no. 1 (March 2000), pp. 29-44; Raymond E. Wolfinger and Steven J. Rosenstone, *Who Votes?* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1980), pp. 37-80.

¹⁰⁴ Rep. John Conyers, "Voter Suppression in America," extension of remarks, *Congressional Record*, vol. 157, part 168 (November 4, 2011), p. E2016; Rep. Martin Olav Sabo, "Introducing Same Day Voter Registration Legislation," extension of remarks, *Congressional Record*, vol. 151, part 8 (February 1, 2005), p. E114.

¹⁰⁵ Rep. Alcee L. Hastings, "Introducing the Voter Outreach and Turnout Expansion Act of 2003," extension of remarks, *Congressional Record*, vol. 149, part 51 (February 1, 2005), p. E621.

Online (or Electronic) Voter Registration

A number of government forms and applications can be submitted on the internet, and some have proposed a federal requirement for online (or electronic) voter registration applications. Currently, 42 states and the District of Columbia allow for online voter registration.¹⁰⁶ Several bills introduced in recent Congresses have proposed requiring nationwide availability of online voter registration for federal elections.¹⁰⁷

Proponents suggest that online voter registration could increase registration rates, particularly among younger voters, and could serve as an extension of existing accessibility accommodations for individuals with disabilities. Supporters also note that online forms can include required fields, which could reduce the number of errors on submitted voter registration applications. Although there are some upfront costs to implement online registration, proponents sometimes note it may be a relatively inexpensive way for state election officials to maintain up-to-date and accurate voter lists.¹⁰⁸

Others have concerns about the ability to confirm applicants' identities and the overall security of online voter registration systems. Without accurate checks on the voter registration process, some suggest that it could be easier for individuals to vote illegally.¹⁰⁹ Legislation has also been introduced in recent Congresses that would direct the EAC to establish voluntary guidelines for state online voter registration systems and other "nonvoting election technology," as well as provide grant funding that states could use to enhance such election technology.¹¹⁰

Outreach or Preregistration for Teenagers

Under the Twenty-sixth Amendment, individuals must be 18 years old to vote in federal elections, but some proposals related to voter registration seek to reach younger teenagers, usually 16 or 17 years old. Several bills introduced in recent Congresses, for example, would require a preregistration program under certain circumstances, in which state election officials would accept voter registration applications from individuals who are 16 or 17 and process the

¹⁰⁶ Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are the states that allow online voter registration. Oklahoma and Maine have enacted legislation, but have not yet implemented online registration. Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands also offer online voter registration. See National Conference of State Legislatures, "Online Voter Registration," January 23, 2025, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/online-voter-registration>.

¹⁰⁷ Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 11/S. 2344 (Freedom to Vote Act). Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), H.R. 5746 (Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act), and S. 2747 (Freedom to Vote Act).

¹⁰⁸ Michelle Kanter Cohen, "Online Voter Registration," *Issues in Election Administration* policy paper, Project Vote, May 2013, <http://www.projectvote.org/wp-content/uploads/Policy-Paper-Online-Voter-Registration.pdf>; Iseul Choi, Josef Dvorak, Steven Kulig, et al., *Cost-Benefit Analysis of Implementing an Online Voter Registration System in Wisconsin*, Wisconsin Government Accountability Board, December 20, 2013.

¹⁰⁹ Latanya Sweeney, Ji Su Yoo, and Jinyan Zang, "Voter Identity Theft: Submitting Changes to Voter Registrations Online to Disrupt Elections," *Journal of Technology Science*, September 6, 2017, <https://techscience.org/a/2017090601>.

¹¹⁰ Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 4457 (Protect American Voters Act), H.R. 4494 (Ensuring Faith in Our Elections Act), and H.R. 4563 (American Confidence in Elections [ACE] Act). H.R. 8528 (American Confidence in Elections [ACE] Act) from the 117th Congress contained similar provisions. For information on existing EAC guidelines for voting technology, see CRS Report R47592, *Federal Standards and Guidelines for Voting Systems: Overview and Potential Considerations for Congress*.

applications for the first election in which these individuals reach the voting-eligible age.¹¹¹ One bill, introduced in both the 118th and 117th Congresses, would require each state to operate a program under which eligible individuals would be automatically registered to vote on the date they turn 18.¹¹² Proposals have also been introduced in recent Congresses that would address voter education or voter registration and participation outreach programs in high schools or institutions of higher education.¹¹³

Currently, each state that requires voter registration and the District of Columbia let individuals under 18 preregister to vote, using a variety of age criteria.¹¹⁴ Proponents consider these measures a means to help improve the turnout rate for younger voters, which is typically lower than for older voters.¹¹⁵ By encouraging 18-year-olds to vote in the first election in which they are eligible, some argue that there will be longer-term effects of these policies on voter turnout, as voting becomes a lifelong habit for these individuals.¹¹⁶ Others, however, are concerned that preregistered individuals are likely to move between the time of their application and the first election they are qualified to vote in, which could render a number of the preregistrations invalid. This could cause some young voters who have moved to mistakenly believe they are eligible to vote in their new jurisdiction without updating their registration information, or create extra costs for state election officials as they seek to update these individuals' records and maintain accurate voter lists.¹¹⁷

¹¹¹ See H.R. 160 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) in the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 11/S. 1/S. 2344 (Freedom to Vote Act), H.R. 156 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), and H.R. 5293/S. 2985 (Youth Voting Rights Act). Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 102 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), H.R. 576 (Next Generation Votes Act), H.R. 635 (Pre-Registration Of Voters Everywhere [PROVE] Act), H.R. 1308/S. 433 (New Deal for New Americans Act of 2021), H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), H.R. 5746 (Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act), H.R. 8341/S. 4500 (Youth Voting Rights Act), and S. 2747 (Freedom to Vote Act).

¹¹² For the 118th Congress, see S. 2841 (Register America to Vote Act of 2023), and for the 117th Congress, see S. 4335 (Register America to Vote Act of 2022).

¹¹³ In the 119th Congress, see H.R. 126 (Original Students Voicing Opinions in Today's Elections [VOTE] Act). Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 126 (Students Voicing Opinions in Today's Elections [VOTE] Act). Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 126 (Students Voicing Opinions in Today's Elections [VOTE] Act), H.R. 635 (Pre-Registration of Voters Everywhere [PROVE] Act), H.R. 2232/S. 992 (Help Students Vote Act), H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), and H.R. 6293 (High School Voter Empowerment Act of 2021).

¹¹⁴ Colorado permits preregistration for individuals who are 15 years old. California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, and Washington allow 16-year-olds to preregister. New Jersey, Nevada, and West Virginia allow 17-year-olds to preregister; Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, and Oklahoma allow individuals who are 17 years and 6 months old to preregister; Alaska allows individuals who are within 90 days of their 18th birthdays to preregister; and Texas allows individuals who are 17 years and 10 months old to preregister. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming typically allow individuals to preregister if they will turn 18 by the next general election. See National Conference of State Legislatures, "Preregistration for Young Voters," July 10, 2024, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/preregistration-for-young-voters>.

¹¹⁵ Michael P. McDonald and Matthew Thornburg, "Registering the Youth Through Voter Preregistration," *Legislation and Public Policy*, vol. 13, no. 3 (2010), pp. 551-572.

¹¹⁶ Alan S. Gerber, Donald P. Green, and Ron Shachar, "Voting May Be Habit-Forming: Evidence from a Randomized Field Experiment," *American Journal of Political Science*, vol. 47, no. 3 (July 2003), pp. 540-550; Richard A. Brody and Paul M. Sniderman, "From Life Space to Polling Place," *British Journal of Political Science*, vol. 7, no. 1 (July 1977), pp. 347-349.

¹¹⁷ See National Conference of State Legislatures, "Preregistration for Young Voters," July 10, 2024, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/preregistration-for-young-voters>.

Protecting Voter Information and Voter List Integrity

Verification of voter registration data is a continual challenge for state election officials seeking to maintain accurate, up-to-date records on voters' eligibility.¹¹⁸ An initial check on a prospective voter occurs when election officials confirm the identity and eligibility of an individual at the time he or she first submits a voter registration application, based on criteria set by state and federal law. These measures may require that individuals provide certain information to state election officials, or involve certain steps taken by state election officials when processing voter registration applications. In recent Congresses, some proposals would prohibit states from registering an individual to vote in federal elections unless the individual provides documentary proof of U.S. citizenship.¹¹⁹ Individuals may also need to show a form of identification to confirm their identity and eligibility when voting under certain circumstances or in particular states.¹²⁰

After an individual's initial application, there are a number of reasons why his or her voter registration information may subsequently change. These reasons may include a name change, moving to a new address, a criminal conviction, mental incapacity, or death. NVRA sets out some processes states must follow for performing voter list maintenance, and a number of congressional proposals would further address these sorts of requirements found in NVRA and HAVA.¹²¹ Some legislation in recent Congresses, for example, would add noncitizenship as a reason why voters could be removed from a state's list of registered voters for federal elections.¹²²

¹¹⁸ For further discussion, see CRS Report R46943, *Voter Registration Records and List Maintenance for Federal Elections*.

¹¹⁹ In the 119th Congress, see H.R. 22 (Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act [SAVE] Act) and S. 218 (A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require proof of United States citizenship to register an individual to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes); H.R. 22 was made in order for consideration under H.Res. 5, the adoption of the House Rules package for the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 487 (Ensuring American Voters Act of 2023), H.R. 627 (Verification of the Electorate Act [VOTE] Act), and H.R. 8281/S. 4292 (Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act [SAVE] Act); examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 322/S. 459 (Save Democracy Act), and H.R. 873 (Ensuring American Voters Act of 2021). Also, in the 118th Congress, H.R. 4488 (American Confidence in Elections: District of Columbia Voter Identification Act) would have established similar requirements for District of Columbia elections. The SAVE Act, H.R. 8281, passed the House in the 118th Congress (221-198); its provisions were also included in two other introduced bills during the 118th Congress, H.R. 9494 (Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2025) and H.R. 10034 (Border Security and Immigration Reform Act).

¹²⁰ Voter identification requirements have also been a subject of legislation introduced in recent Congresses, but are beyond the scope of this report. For further information, see CRS Report R42806, *State Voter Identification Requirements: Analysis, Legal Issues, and Policy Considerations*; and National Conference of State Legislatures, "Voter ID Laws," February 2, 2024, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/voter-id.aspx>.

¹²¹ Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 860 (You Must Be Alive to Vote Act of 2021), H.R. 1529 (Verification and Oversight for Transparent Elections, Registration, and Identifications [VOTER ID] Act), H.R. 2343 (Protecting American Voters Act), and H.R. 5037 (Safe and Certain Elections Act). Other measures would provide funding for states' list maintenance efforts, such as H.R. 1662 (Updating Postal Data on Addresses for Trustworthy Elections [UPDATE] Act), and H.R. 2844 (Election Protection Act of 2021).

¹²² In the 119th Congress, see H.R. 22 (Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act [SAVE] Act) and S. 128 (A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require proof of United States citizenship to register an individual to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes); H.R. 22 was made in order for consideration under H.Res. 5, the adoption of the House Rules package for the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 3162 (Protecting American Voters Act), H.R. 4460 (Noncitizens: Outlawed from Voting in Our Trusted Elections [NO VOTE for Non-Citizens] Act of 2023), H.R. 4494 (Ensuring Faith in Our Elections Act), H.R. 4563 (American Confidence in Elections [ACE] Act), and H.R. 8281/S. 4292 (Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act [SAVE] Act). The SAVE Act, H.R. 8281, passed the House in the 118th Congress (221-198); its provisions were also included in two other introduced bills during the 118th Congress, H.R. 9494 (Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2025) and H.R. 10034 (Border Security and Immigration Reform Act). Examples from the 117th Congress (continued...)

In the years since NVRA's passage, technological advancements have made it possible for agencies and officials to share and cross-reference records, which can help improve list accuracy but has also raised some concerns about the use of and protections for voters' personal information. Some recent legislative proposals, for example, would require certain information sharing between certain government offices (such as the Department of Homeland Security or Social Security Administration) and state election officials.¹²³ For example, several legislative proposals from recent Congresses would require an individual who applies for a driver's license in a new state to indicate whether that state would serve as their residence for federal voter registration purposes, and, if so, require communication between the state DMVs and notification to the appropriate state election official that the voter has moved.¹²⁴

Some measures would provide privacy protections for certain voters,¹²⁵ or promote the development of privacy and security standards for voter registration records.¹²⁶ Personally identifiable information, such as full names, addresses, and birthdays, is commonly stored in state voter registration databases, and in related state or federal databases that election officials use to help update their voter registration records within the state. States may compare voter registration records with one another through agreements made with other state election officials or through other administrative programs.¹²⁷ Interstate information sharing systems, such as the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), are used by some states to compare voter registration

include H.R. 2343 (Protecting American Voters Act) and H.R. 7959 (Noncitizens: Outlawed from Voting in Our Trusted Elections [NO VOTE for Non-Citizens] Act of 2022). Currently, NVRA provides that an individual may only be removed from a state's list of registered voters for federal elections upon request of that individual, if the individual has changed residences, or if the individual has died; NVRA also permits removal due to criminal conviction or mental incapacity, if provided under state law.

¹²³ See H.R. 160 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) in the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 156 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), and H.R. 3162 (Protecting American Voters Act); examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 322/S. 459 (Save Democracy Act), H.R. 860 (You Must Be Alive To Vote Act of 2021), and H.R. 2343 (Protecting American Voters Act). Other proposals might require information sharing as part of the requirements associated with implementing automatic voter registration.

¹²⁴ See H.R. 160 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) in the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 156 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) and H.R. 2566 (Voter Registration Efficiency Act). Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 102 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), and H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021).

¹²⁵ See H.R. 160 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) in the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 11/S. 1/S. 2344 (Freedom to Vote Act), H.R. 156 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), and S. 2841 (Register America to Vote Act of 2023). Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 2358 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), H.R. 5746 (Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act), and S. 2747 (Freedom to Vote Act).

¹²⁶ See H.R. 160 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) in the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 11/S. 1/S. 2344 (Freedom to Vote Act), H.R. 156 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), and S. 2841 (Register America to Vote Act of 2023). Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 102 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), and H.R. 5746 (Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act), S. 2747 (Freedom to Vote Act), and S. 4335 (Register America to Vote Act of 2022).

¹²⁷ For an example of an arrangement between states, see discussion in "SBE's Efforts in Outreach to Neighboring States," from Virginia State Board of Elections, *Annual Report on Voter Registration List Maintenance Activities*, report to the House and Senate Committees on Privileges and Elections, January 6, 2014, pp. 8-10, <https://www.elections.virginia.gov/media/formswarehouse/maintenance-reports/2013SBEListMaintenanceReport.pdf>; and discussion in Sarah Rankin, "After leaving bipartisan voting information group, Virginia announces new data-sharing agreements," *Associated Press*, September 20, 2023, <https://apnews.com/article/glenn-youngkin-virginia-eric-voting-rolls-150f3b774fa19e56ab1b1b9952dac831>. For more general discussion of state list maintenance processes, see National Conference of State Legislatures, *Voter Registration List Maintenance*, December 10, 2024, <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/voter-registration-list-maintenance>; and National Association of Secretaries of State, *NASS Report: Maintenance of State Voter Registration Lists*, December 2017, <https://www.nass.org/node/1266>.

records with one another. These systems, proponents argue, can help states identify ineligible voters or individuals who are registered in more than one state.¹²⁸

These data-sharing practices raise concerns among some about information security and appropriate use of voters' data,¹²⁹ particularly if states choose to use matching systems as the basis for their voter removal processes. Some of the cross-referencing systems states use to identify and remove voters from their registration lists have been criticized for the methodologies they use to create matches. Matches created using voters' names and birthdays, for example, may falsely identify multiple, unique individuals as a single voter registered in different states.¹³⁰ Interstate information sharing systems often request additional data from voter registration files that, if available, states could utilize to better ensure that duplicate registrants are accurately identified. Several bills introduced in recent Congresses would establish data matching standards for comparing voter registration data used for federal voter registration list maintenance purposes.¹³¹ Some legislative provisions would establish standards specifically for interstate cross-checks of voter registration data used for federal voter registration list maintenance.¹³²

Technology Improvements

The enactment of HAVA in 2002 led to a number of election technology upgrades for states, but in many of its subsequent reports, the EAC has continued to recommend that states further modernize and improve the ways in which they collect voter data and maintain their registered

¹²⁸ ERIC is a nonprofit organization "assisting states to improve the accuracy of America's voter rolls." Currently, 24 states and Washington, DC, are ERIC members; for more information, see <https://ericstates.org/>. In recent years, nine states have also chosen to stop participating in ERIC. For more information on these developments, see Acacia Coronado and Christina A. Cassidy, "Texas is largest state to leave bipartisan national effort to prevent voter fraud," *Associated Press*, July 20, 2023, <https://apnews.com/article/texas-voting-registration-fraud-eric-324d63f035ec22785839bc1b632410b0>; and Matt Vasilogambros, "Why Are GOP-Led States Leaving Voter Registration Group ERIC?," *Governing*, May 23, 2023, <https://www.governing.com/politics/why-are-gop-led-states-leaving-voter-registration-group-eric>. Research by the Pew Center on the States in 2012 revealed that approximately 24 million voter registrations in the United States may be invalid or significantly inaccurate and that approximately 2.75 million individuals are registered in more than one state. Registration in multiple states is not illegal under federal law but can create costs for state election officials, for example, with regard to voter list maintenance, estimating voter turnout and allocating the appropriate level of resources for elections, and/or communications with eligible voters. Use of multiple registrations to vote in multiple jurisdictions during the same federal election would be illegal. See Pew Center on the States, *Inaccurate, Costly, and Inefficient*, issue brief, February 2012, http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/legacy/uploadedfiles/pes_assets/2012/pewupgradingvoterregistrationpdf.pdf.

¹²⁹ For examples, see Meta S. Brown, "Voter Data: What's Public, What's Private," *Forbes*, December 28, 2015, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/metabrown/2015/12/28/voter-data-whats-public-whats-private/>; Alex Howard, "Publishing Voter Registration Data Must Balance Privacy with Transparency," Sunlight Foundation, June 16, 2017. Information on state laws regarding voter list availability and uses is available from Ballotpedia, *Availability of state voter files*, November 2023, https://ballotpedia.org/Availability_of_state_voter_files.

¹³⁰ Michael P. McDonald and Justin Levitt, "Seeing Double Voting: An Extension of the Birthday Problem," *Election Law Journal*, vol. 7, no. 2 (Spring 2008), pp. 111-122; Sharad Goel, Marc Meredith, Michael Morse, et al., "One Person, One Vote: Estimating the Prevalence of Double Voting in U.S. Presidential Elections," working paper, October 30, 2017, <https://scholar.harvard.edu/morse/publications/one-person-one-vote-estimating-prevalence-double-voting-us-presidential-elections>.

¹³¹ See H.R. 160 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) in the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 11/S. 2344 (Freedom to Vote Act), H.R. 156 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), and S. 2841 (Register America to Vote Act). Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 102 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), and S. 4335 (Register America to Vote Act of 2022). For further information, see CRS Report R47592, *Federal Standards and Guidelines for Voting Systems: Overview and Potential Considerations for Congress*.

¹³² Examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), and H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021).

voter lists, as summarized in **Table 2**. States increasingly use electronic methods to register voters, maintain voter lists, administer voting, and track election results, making cybersecurity an important consideration for election officials. Some considerations involve protecting the personal information of applicants and registered voters from those who seek to use it for other purposes. Additional considerations involve ensuring system reliability during periods of high usage, or near critical statutory deadlines for voter registration or Election Day vote counting. These are familiar cybersecurity concerns, similar to those faced by any government agencies, businesses, or other organizations that store individuals' personal data. Other considerations, however, are more specific to election integrity, such as the concern that voter databases or other election systems may be targeted in attempts to manipulate election results.¹³³

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) designated federal election infrastructure as a component of U.S. critical infrastructure in January 2017, following a series of cyberattacks on state and local election systems prior to the 2016 election. After evidence of these cyberattacks was discovered in August 2016, DHS and the EAC provided some assistance to state election officials to address security concerns.¹³⁴ The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) found that in at least seven states, Russian actors targeted voter registration systems for access, and, in two of those states, voter registration databases were inappropriately accessed.¹³⁵ In November 2021, the U.S. Justice Department indicted two Iranian nationals for attempting to compromise state voter registration or voter information websites in 11 states ahead of the 2020 election, as well as successfully downloading information for over 100,000 voters in one state.¹³⁶ A joint report released in December 2023 from the U.S. Attorney General and Secretary of Homeland Security found no evidence that “any detected activity ... compromised the integrity of voter registration information” during the 2022 federal midterm elections.¹³⁷ The report credited “[i]mprovements in cybersecurity, partnerships, and public messaging” with “[enhancing] the resilience of the electoral process” in the 2022 election, and recommended that the federal government “continue and expand its support to these efforts.”¹³⁸

Several bills during recent Congresses included measures related to technology or cybersecurity upgrades for the software or equipment used by state election officials.¹³⁹ For voter registration,

¹³³ For an overview of some of these concerns, see R. Michael Alvarez, “How Secure Are State Voter Registration Databases?” *Election Updates*, blog, California Institute of Technology, October 12, 2016, <https://electionupdates.caltech.edu/2016/10/12/how-secure-are-state-voter-registration-databases/>.

¹³⁴ For more information, see CRS In Focus IF10677, *The Designation of Election Systems as Critical Infrastructure*, and U.S. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, *Election Security*, <https://www.cisa.gov/topics/election-security>.

¹³⁵ U.S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, *Russian Active Measures Campaigns and Interference in the 2016 U.S. Election, Volume 1: Russian Efforts Against Election Infrastructure with Additional Views*, 116th Cong., 1st sess., July 25, 2019, https://www.intelligence.senate.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Report_Volume1.pdf.

¹³⁶ U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern District of New York, U.S. Department of Justice, “U.S. Attorney Announces Charges Against Two Iranian Nationals For Cyber-Enabled Disinformation And Threat Campaign Designed To Interfere With The 2020 U.S. Presidential Election,” press release, November 18, 2021, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/pr/us-attorney-announces-charges-against-two-iranian-nationals-cyber-enabled>. A link to the full text of the indictment is available at <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/press-release/file/1449276/download>.

¹³⁷ U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Key Findings and Recommendations from the Joint Report of the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security on Foreign Interference Targeting Election Infrastructure of Political Organizations, Campaigns, or Candidate Infrastructure Related to the 2022 US Federal Elections*, December 2022, p. 3, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/media/1329451/dl?inline>.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹³⁹ For further discussion, see CRS In Focus IF11286, *Election Security: Federal Funding for Securing Election Systems*; “Voter Data Privacy, Transparency, and Security” in CRS Report R46943, *Voter Registration Records and* (continued...)

these upgrades could involve the websites used for online applications, the databases and/or servers used to store voter list data, and the means by which voter applicant data are shared between agencies or jurisdictions. Establishing best practices or required standards for equipment and data systems used in federal elections are possible ways to initiate technology improvements.¹⁴⁰ The decentralized nature of election administration and the variety of software and database systems in use may present challenges if uniform federal requirements are introduced.¹⁴¹ Some proposals have included grant programs or other funding to help offset costs to states for implementing these upgrades.¹⁴²

Concluding Observations

Voter registration has remained a subject of interest to Congress in the years since the enactment of NVRA. Many proposals addressing federal voter registration have been introduced in Congress, but federal policies have remained largely unchanged, with the notable exception of revisions made by HAVA in 2002. Many individuals believe that providing widespread access to voter registration opportunities is a worthy objective and in keeping with protecting the constitutional right to vote. In addition to providing voters with access to registration, state election officials face the continuing challenges of updating and maintaining accurate voter registration lists. Technological advancements in the years since NVRA have made it somewhat easier for election officials to keep up-to-date voter records, but the increased reliance on computer systems has also introduced new challenges regarding data security.

Some individuals may also question whether it is necessary to expand existing federal voter registration requirements for states, believing that existing provisions are sufficient, or that the perceived benefits of voter registration policy changes must be weighed against other considerations. It can be challenging, for example, to impose uniform regulations across states, which have each developed their own system of election laws. Many federal policy proposals regarding voter registration tend to mirror initiatives that have already been enacted across several states, which may provide lessons for broader implementation, if enacted. Other proposals may prioritize measures to protect election integrity or other areas of election administration, outside of voter registration.

List Maintenance for Federal Elections; CRS In Focus IF11285, *Election Security: Voter Registration System Policy Issues*; and CRS Report R46146, *Campaign and Election Security Policy: Overview and Recent Developments for Congress*.

¹⁴⁰ For example, some legislative proposals in recent Congresses would instruct the director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to develop privacy and security standards for voter registration information and would require state election officials to develop voter registration database access policies and security safeguards. See H.R. 160 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act) in the 119th Congress. Examples from the 118th Congress include H.R. 11/S. 1/S. 2344 (Freedom to Vote Act), H.R. 156 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), and S. 2841 (Register America to Vote Act of 2023); examples from the 117th Congress include H.R. 1/S. 1/S. 2093 (For the People Act of 2021), H.R. 102 (Restoring Faith in Elections Act), H.R. 2358/S. 954 (Voter Empowerment Act of 2021), H.R. 5746 (Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act), S. 2747 (Freedom to Vote Act), and S. 4335 (Register America to Vote Act of 2022).

¹⁴¹ Pam Fessler, “State and Local Officials Wary of Federal Government’s Election Security Efforts,” *Morning Edition*, NPR, April 5, 2017, *NPR*, <http://www.npr.org/2017/04/05/522732036/state-and-local-officials-wary-of-federal-governments-election-security-efforts>.

¹⁴² For further discussion of recent election grants, see CRS In Focus IF11961, *Elections Grant Programs: Authorizations and Appropriations*; and CRS In Focus IF11356, *Election Security: States’ Spending of FY2018 and FY2020 HAVA Payments*.

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Acknowledgments

Tyler Wolanin, former Research Assistant with the Government and Finance Division, contributed to the legislative research for this report. Raymond T. Williams, former Research Associate in the Government and Finance Division, assisted with a previous version of this report.

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