**AVR-Automatic Voter Registration**

Automatic voter registration, or AVR, was developed as an easier way for Americans to register to vote. By making voter registration an "out-opt" (*front end*) as opposed to the traditional "opt-in" (*back end*) method, the usual barriers to registration are often alleviated or removed entirely. When eligible state residents interact with government agencies (whether that be via the Departments of Motor Vehicles

{DMVs) Health, Labor, or all of the above), these residents are automatically registered or have their registrations updated via the process of AVR.

Since its inception in the 1993 National Voter Registration Act, AVR has been adopted in 22 states and DC. Proponents have praised AVR systems nationwide for how those systems have modernized the registration process and expanded voting access to those who might not have otherwise been registered.

**EAC**-**Election Assistance Commission**

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is an independent, bipartisan commission whose mission is to help election officials improve the administration of elections and help Americans participate in the voting process.

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was established by the [**Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)**](https://www.eac.gov/about/help-america-vote-act). The EAC is an independent, bipartisan commission charged with developing guidance to meet HAVA requirements, adopting [**voluntary voting system guidelines**](https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/voluntary-voting-system-guidelines) (VVSG), and serving as a [national clearinghouse](https://www.eac.gov/node/62521)of information on election administration. The EAC also [accredits testing laboratories and certifies voting systems](https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/system-certification-process-s), as well as [audits](https://www.eac.gov/inspector-general/)the use of HAVA funds.

Other responsibilities include maintaining **the**[**national mail voter registration form**](https://www.eac.gov/voters/national-mail-voter-registration-form)developed in accordance with the [National Voter Registration Act of 1993](https://www.justice.gov/crt/national-voter-registration-act-1993-nvra).

HAVA established the [Standards Board](https://www.eac.gov/about/standards-board)and the [Board of Advisors](https://www.eac.gov/about/board-of-advisors)to advise the EAC. The law also established the [Technical Guidelines Development Committee](https://www.eac.gov/about/technical-guidelines-development-committee)to assist the EAC in the development of [voluntary voting system guidelines](https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/voluntary-voting-system-guidelines).

In 2021, the EAC also established the [Local Leadership Council](https://www.eac.gov/about-eac/local-leadership-council) composed of two election official leaders from each state. The four [EAC commissioners](https://www.eac.gov/about/commissioners) are appointed by the president and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

The EAC is required to submit an [annual report](https://www.eac.gov/about/annual-reports) to Congress as well as testify periodically about HAVA progress and related issues. The commission also holds [public meetings and hearings](https://www.eac.gov/events/) to inform the public about its progress and activities.

**ERIC**-**Electronic Registration Information Center**

 (ERIC) is a [nonprofit organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonprofit_organization) in the United States whose goal is to improve [electoral integrity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_integrity) by helping states improve the accuracy of voter rolls, increase access to voter registration, reduce election costs, and increase efficiencies in elections. ERIC is operated and financed by state election agencies and chief election officials.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_Registration_Information_Center#cite_note-:0-6)

At least every 60 days, each ERIC state **submits its voter registration data** and **motor vehicle licensing data** to ERIC. ERIC's technical staff matches this data against data **from all the other member states** and [**Social Security death data**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_Master_File)**.**

ERIC identifies voters who have moved, voters who have died, and voters with **duplicate registrations** within a state's database. States may also request [**National Change of Address**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Change_of_Address) (NCOA) reports using official data from **the**[**US Postal Service**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/US_Postal_Service) and, after federal general elections, participate in a **fraud check to see if voters cast ballots in more than one state**. By matching voter data against motor vehicle licensing data

ERIC also identifies individuals who are not yet registered so election officials can provide information on how to register to vote.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_Registration_Information_Center#cite_note-:0-6)

States joining ERIC have agreed to pursue nonpartisan and protective goals.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_Registration_Information_Center#cite_note-Jonas-7) **Participating states are required to mail notifications to people identified as eligible to vote but not registered.**

\*\*Between 2012 and 2018, ERIC identified 26 million persons who were eligible to cast ballots but were not registered to vote, as well as 10 million registered voters who had moved, or who appeared on more than one list

**E-Verify**

**NCOA**-**National Change of Address**

The National Change of Address (NCOA) is a USPS service that helps businesses and organizations update their mailing lists with the latest addresses of individuals, families, and businesses who have filed a change of address. It is a system for verifying and updating addresses based on information submitted to the USPS when people move.

**SAVE Program-Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements**

The SAVE program is not a standalone database but rather an online service that enables authorized government agencies to verify the immigration status of applicants seeking benefits or licenses.

Instead of containing its own database, the SAVE program checks against various immigration record information located within databases maintained by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other agencies.

According to the information provided, the SAVE program accesses and checks against the following databases and systems:

* **Arrival and Departure Information System** (ADIS): Maintained by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), providing information on the arrivals and departures of aliens.
* **Central Index System (**CIS): Managed by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and **referenced by DHS**, containing **A-Files** for all aliens who have had contact with U.S. immigration agencies.
* **Computer-Linked Application and Information Management System (CLAIMS) 3:** Used by USCIS for information on petitions and applications submitted to USCIS, except for naturalization, refugee, and asylum petitions.
* **Computer-Linked Application and Information Management System (CLAIMS) 4:** Used by USCIS for information on naturalization petitions.
* **Enforcement Integrated Database** (EID): Managed by USCIS, containing information on immigration enforcement for individuals, including criminal history and enforcement actions.
* **Marriage Fraud Amendment System** (MFAS): Used by USCIS to support casework resulting from the Immigration Marriage Fraud Amendments of 1986.
* **Microfilm Digitization Application System** (MiDAS): Used by USCIS to preserve and digitally index historic immigration records previously stored on microfilm.
* **Refugee, Asylum, and Parole System** (RAPS): Used by USCIS to manage programs for refugees, asylees, and those on parole.
* **Reengineered Naturalization Application Casework System** (RNACS): Previously used by USCIS to manage naturalization applications, and may still be accessed for historical records.
* **Student and Exchange Visitor Information System** (SEVIS): A joint undertaking of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the U.S. Department of State, used for student and exchange visitor information.

While there are sources listing 15 best databases for web applications, these are general database types and not specific databases used by the SAVE program. The SAVE program utilizes a variety of specialized databases maintained by different government agencies to verify immigration status

**Other databases used by save**

**The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program** uses several databases to verify the immigration status and naturalized or acquired U.S. citizenship of individuals seeking benefits or licenses

These databases are primarily managed by the **Department of Homeland Security** (DHS).

Here are some of the key databases and systems that SAVE interacts with:

* **DHS Case Management Databases**: These are used for adjudicating immigration benefits, such as those related to the Computer-Linked Individuals.
* **Verification Information System** (VIS): Information in VIS is derived from other DHS systems and includes relevant subsets of information about individuals who have come before USCIS.
* **Central Index System** (CIS): The CIS download includes data from the **Employment Authorization Document System** (EADS).
* **Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Systems**: This includes data from **CBP's Treasury Enforcement Communications System** (TECS), containing information about individuals, status changes, dates of birth, etc.
* **Student and Exchange Visitor Program** (SEVP) Systems: The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) data is used, particularly for students and scholars.
* Other Systems: SAVE may also access data from other systems like USCIS's Image Storage and Retrieval System and/or Biometric Storage System, and CLAIMS 3.
* Justice Department's **Executive Office for Immigration Review** (EOIR) system: During additional verification steps, SAVE utilizes data from this system.

**SAVE ACT-presented by Chip Roy (TX) not yet passed**

The law requires proof of citizenship to register to vote in Federal elections. This Act Amends the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which has governed state voter registration since 1993, to require states to obtain documentary proof of U.S. citizenship and identity – in person – when registering an individual to vote in a Federal election.

This requirement applies regardless of whether an individual is registering to vote at a DMV, a voter registration agency (such as a welfare office), or by mail. Directs states to establish an alternative process for applicants that may not have documentary proof of citizenship but are in fact U.S. citizens (due to religious reasons or otherwise), subject to minimum standards set by the

Election Assistance Commission and signed attestations and affidavits by both the applicant and official making the determination. Directs states to provide reasonable accommodations for disabled Americans and applicants that have discrepancies on their documentation due to a name change.

Requires states to establish a program to remove non-citizens from their existing voter rolls and gives states no-cost access to Department of Homeland Security and Social Security Administration databases to do so.

Empowers citizens to bring civil suits against election officials that fail to uphold proof of citizenship requirements for Federal elections by expanding the NVRA’s existing private right of action, and adds penalties for election officials that register non-citizens to vote in Federal elections.

Directs the Election Assistance Commission to promptly update any guidance associated with the SAVE Act and streamlines updates to federal forms by exempting the updates from the Paperwork Reduction Act.

**History of Voting in America**

Despite their belief in the virtues of democracy, the founders of the United States accepted and endorsed severe limits on voting. The U.S. Constitution originally left it to states to determine who is qualified to vote in elections. For decades, state legislatures generally restricted voting to white males who owned property. *Some states also employed religious tests to ensure that only Christian men could vote.*

This timeline shows milestones of voting laws in U.S. history. This timeline also offers Information about the U.S. government denying and granting citizenship to groups of U.S. residents. **Citizenship is a requirement of voting in the United States.**

**1789:** The U.S. constitution did not establish any specific voting rights, instead **states were given the power to regulate voting laws**. As a result, **most states limited voting to white male landowners.**

Representatives were elected by the people, Senators were selected by state legislatures, and the President was elected by state legislature appointed electors.

**1790:** [1790 Naturalization Law](https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/naturalization-act-of-1790) established that only “free white” immigrants can become citizens of the United States.

**1848**: The [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo](https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/guadalupe-hidalgo) grants citizenship to Mexicans living in U.S. territories but does not grant voting rights.

**1856:** All white men can vote—**the requirement for property ownership was eliminated.** This was a state-by-state change. North Carolina was the last state to remove this requirement in 1856.

**1866:**[Civil Rights Act of 1866](https://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/the-civil-rights-act-of-1866/) granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States, regardless of color or previous enslavement. This act allowed all citizens of the U.S. equal protection under the law. This act excluded the rights of citizenship to indigenous people who did not pay taxes.

**1868:** [**The 14th Amendment**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourteenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution)**extends citizenship to “all persons born or naturalized in the United State**s.” The 14th Amendment enshrined the Civil Rights Act of 1866 as part of the Constitution, protecting it from being overturned by the Supreme Court. The 14th Amendment secured citizenship for freed slaves and black folks but did not include rights of political participation, including voting.

**1870:**[**The 15th Amendment**](https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/15th-amendment)**granted black men the right to vote** -- “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.” Some Suffragists opposed the 15th Amendment because it did not extend voting rights to women.

**1876:**The [**Supreme Court ruled Native Americans are not citizens**](https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/on-this-day-supreme-court-says-tax-paying-indians-cant-vote)as defined by the 14th Amendment, even those that are "tax paying." The decision was offered in[Elk v. Wilkins.](https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/112/94)

**1882:**[Chinese Exclusion Act](https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/chinese-exclusion-act)denies people of Chinese ancestry from naturalizing as American citizens.

**1887:** The Dawes Act grants citizenship to Native Americans who disassociate from their Nations.

**1890:**[Indian Naturalization Act](https://apnews.com/4b0aacb4768b4989861bc311bee796c7#:~:text=The%20Indian%20Naturalization%20Act%20of,Indian%20Citizenship%20Act%20in%201924.)required some indigenous peoples to apply for U.S. citizenship. In spite of being granted citizenship, indigenous peoples were still denied the right to vote until 1924.

**1890:** Wyoming becomes a state and the first allowing women the right to vote. Wyoming originally granted women the right to vote in 1873, when it was still a territory. Women's right to vote was not extended to federal elections, only state and local elections. Between 1890 and 1920, several other states extended suffrage to women.

**1913:**[The 17th Amendment](https://www.senate.gov/about/origins-foundations/senate-and-constitution/seventeenth-amendment.htm)gives the power of selecting Senators to the (male) people. Prior to the 17th Amendment Senators were selected by state legislatures.

**1920:**[The19th Amendment](https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured-documents/amendment-19)gives **women the right to vote.**

**1922:**Supreme Court rules that people of [Japanese heritage are ineligible to become naturalized citizens.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ozawa_v._United_States) The same is ruled for [Asian Indians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_v._Bhagat_Singh_Thind) in 1923.

1924: The [Indian Citizenship Act,](https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/a-century-ago-this-law-underscored-the-promises-and-pitfalls-of-native-american-citizenship-180984426/)also known as the Snyder Act, **grants indigenous peoples citizenship regardless of nation affiliation**. Previously, indigenous peoples were expect to renounce their tribal affiliations to gain U.S. citizenship.

**1943:**The[Magnuson Act](https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/chinese-exclusion-act-repeal)**repeals the Chinese Exclusion Act**, giving Chinese immigrants citizenship and the right to vote.

**1952:** [The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-66/pdf/STATUTE-66-Pg163.pdf), or the [McCarran-Walter Act,](https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/immigration-act) **granted all Asian-Americans the right to citizenship and to vote.** This act also granted citizenship to residents of U.S. territories though not the right to vote in federal elections.

**1961:**[The 23rd Amendment](https://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution/amendment/amendment-xxiii) gives **residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for president**, **but not Congressional representation.**

**1965:**[**Voting Rights Act**](https://www.archives.gov/legislative/features/voting-rights-1965) **(VRA)** **is passed.**

Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which aimed to increase the number of people registered to vote in areas where there was a record of previous discrimination. The legislation outlawed literacy tests and provided for the appointment of Federal examiners (with the power to register qualified citizens to vote) in certain jurisdictions with a history of voting discrimination. In addition, these jurisdictions could not change voting practices or procedures without "preclearance" from either the U.S. Attorney General or the District Court for Washington, DC. This act shifted the power to register voters from state and local officials to the federal government.

Because the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was the most significant statutory change in the relationship between the Federal and state governments in the area of voting since the Reconstruction era, it was immediately challenged in the courts. Between 1965 and 1969, the Supreme Court issued several key decisions upholding the constitutionality of the law [See South Carolina v. Katzenbach, 383 U.S. 301, 327-28 (1966) and Allen v. State Board of Elections, 393 U.S. 544 (1969)].

1971: The [26th Amendment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-sixth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution)made the**minimum voting age 18,**previously the minimum voting age was 21.

**1986:**[**The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act**](https://www.justice.gov/crt/uniformed-and-overseas-citizens-absentee-voting-act) **(UOCAVA)**  granted **U.S. Military, Uniformed Services, Merchant Marines, and other U.S. citizens living abroad right to vote.**

**1993:** [**National Voter Registration Act**](https://www.justice.gov/crt/about-national-voter-registration-act) **(NVRA)** passes, making registering to vote at DMVs and other public assistance centers easier.

Congress enacted the [National Voter Registration Act of 1993](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/52/subtitle-II/chapter-205) (also known as the "NVRA" and the "Motor Voter Act"), to enhance voting opportunities for every American. The Act has made it easier for all Americans to register to vote and to maintain their registration.

The NVRA allows the Department of Justice to bring civil actions in federal court to enforce its requirements. The Act also gives the responsibility to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to provide States with guidance on the Act, to develop a national mail voter registration form, and to compile reports on the effectiveness of the Act. An amendment in the Help America Vote Act of 2002 transferred the FEC's responsibilities under the Act to the Election Assistance Commission.

**2002:**The [**Help America Vote Act**](https://www.justice.gov/crt/help-america-vote-act-2002)(HAVA**)**requires voter ID for all new voters in federal elections who registered by mail and who did not provide a driver'slicense number or the last four digits of  SocialSecuritynumber that was matched against government records.

Many states have voter ID requirements. The National Council of State Legislatures (NCSL) provides [**state by state voter ID laws and requirements.**](https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/voter-id.aspx)

On October 29, 2002, President Bush signed the **"Help America Vote Act of 2002," (HAVA), Pub. L. No. 107-252, 116 Stat. 1666 (2002) into law.** The HAVA is codified at 52 U.S.C. 20901 to 21145.  After the House of Representatives, on December 12, 2001, and the Senate on April 11, 2002, passed differing versions of H.R. 3295, joint conferees were named to reconcile the differences and adopted a conference report on October 8, 2002, which was then passed by the House and Senate without amendment.

[**The Help America Vote Act of 2002**](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/52/subtitle-II/chapter-209)

1. creating a new federal agency to serve as a clearinghouse for election administration information.
2. providing funds to states to improve election administration and replace outdated voting systems; and
3. creating minimum standards for states to follow in several key areas of election administration.

**Department of Justice Activities**

The United States has enforced HAVA through both [litigation](https://www.justice.gov/crt/about/vot/litigation/caselist.php#hava) and by informing jurisdictions of the Department's views on the Act's requirements.

* The Department of Justice has released a guide to improving accessibility of polling places for disabled voters.  
               [ADA Checklist for Polling Places](https://www.justice.gov/crt/ada/votingck.htm)
* **Department of Health and Human Services Activities**

**Election Assistance Commission Activities (EAC)**

[Election Assistance Commission](http://www.eac.gov/) **Advancing Safe, Secure, Accurate, and Accessible Elections**

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission **(EAC)** is an independent, bipartisan commission whose mission is to help election officials improve the administration of elections and help Americans participate in the voting process.

As the only federal agency solely focused on election administration, the EAC works to [protect the nation’s election equipment](https://www.eac.gov/election-technology), [support election officials](https://www.eac.gov/election-admin), [serve voters](https://www.eac.gov/voters), and ultimately help make elections safe, secure, accurate, and accessible by fulfilling this mission.

**National Institute of Standards and Technology Activities (NIST)**

The NIST Voting Program performs technical research to support the development of standards and guidelines for current and future voting systems.  Our major efforts are in the development of the [Voluntary Voting Systems Guidelines (VVSG)](https://www.nist.gov/itl/voting/research-and-projects/vvsg) through the [Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC)](https://www.nist.gov/itl/voting/technical-guidelines-development-committee)which NIST chairs; accreditation of [Voting Systems Test Labs (VSTL)](https://www.nist.gov/itl/voting/nvlap-laboratory-accreditation); research in [accessibility and human factors](https://www.nist.gov/itl/voting/research-and-projects/accessibility-and-human-factors), [cybersecurity](https://www.nist.gov/itl/voting/research-and-projects/election-security), and [interoperability](https://www.nist.gov/itl/voting/interoperability).

NIST recognizes the importance of collaborating with several groups to gain perspective and provide optimal guidance for elections.

NIST researches to...

* Develop standards for new election systems technology
* Provide guidance for applying new election systems/technology
* Help to integrate accessibility and human factors needs into election system security

**2013:**The [Supreme Court overturns Section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act](https://www.justice.gov/crt/about-section-5-voting-rights-act), no longer requiring states and local governments to notify the Attorney General of changes to local voting laws.

**2025: March 25th-Preserving and Protecting the Integrity of American Elections** [Executive Orders](https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/executive-orders/) March 25, 2025

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:   
  
Section 1.  Purpose and Policy.  Despite pioneering self-government, the United States now fails to enforce basic and necessary election protections employed by modern, developed nations, as well as those still developing.  India and Brazil, for example, are tying voter identification to a biometric database, while the United States largely relies on self-attestation for citizenship.  In tabulating votes, Germany and Canada require use of paper ballots, counted in public by local officials, which substantially reduces the number of disputes as compared to the American patchwork of voting methods that can lead to basic chain-of-custody problems.  Further, while countries like Denmark and Sweden sensibly limit mail-in voting to those unable to vote in person and do not count late-arriving votes regardless of the date of postmark, many American elections now feature mass voting by mail, with many officials accepting ballots without postmarks or those received well after Election Day.   
  
Free, fair, and honest elections unmarred by fraud, errors, or suspicion are fundamental to maintaining our constitutional Republic.  The right of American citizens to have their votes properly counted and tabulated, without illegal dilution, is vital to determining the rightful winner of an election.  
Under the Constitution, State governments must safeguard American elections in compliance with Federal laws that protect Americans’ voting rights and guard against dilution by illegal voting, discrimination, fraud, and other forms of malfeasance and error.  Yet the United States has not adequately enforced Federal election requirements that, for example, prohibit States from counting ballots received after Election Day or prohibit non-citizens from registering to vote.  
  
Federal law establishes a uniform Election Day across the Nation for Federal elections, 2 U.S.C. 7 and 3 U.S.C. 1.  It is the policy of my Administration to enforce those statutes and require that votes be cast and received by the election date established in law.  As the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit recently held in Republican National Committee v. Wetzel (2024), those statutes set “the day by which ballots must be both cast by voters and received by state officials.”  Yet numerous States fail to comply with those laws by counting ballots received after Election Day.  This is like allowing persons who arrive 3 days after Election Day, perhaps after a winner has been declared, to vote in person at a former voting precinct, which would be absurd.    
  
Several Federal laws, including 18 U.S.C. 1015 and 611, prohibit foreign nationals from registering to vote or voting in Federal elections.  Yet States fail adequately to vet voters’ citizenship, and, in recent years, the Department of Justice has failed to prioritize and devote sufficient resources for enforcement of these provisions.  Even worse, the prior administration actively prevented States from removing aliens from their voter lists.    
  
Additionally, Federal laws, such as the National Voter Registration Act (Public Law 103-31) and the Help America Vote Act (Public Law 107-252), require States to maintain an accurate and current Statewide list of every legally registered voter in the State.  And the Department of Homeland Security is required to share database information with States upon request so they can fulfill this duty.  See 8 U.S.C. 1373(c).  Maintaining accurate voter registration lists is a fundamental requirement in protecting voters from having their ballots voided or diluted by fraudulent votes.   
Federal law, 52 U.S.C. 30121, prohibits foreign nationals from participating in Federal, State, or local elections by making any contributions or expenditures.  But foreign nationals and non-governmental organizations have taken advantage of loopholes in the law’s interpretation, spending millions of dollars through conduit contributions and ballot-initiative-related expenditures.  This type of foreign interference in our election process undermines the franchise and the right of American citizens to govern their Republic.    
  
Above all, elections must be honest and worthy of the public trust.  That requires voting methods that produce a voter-verifiable paper record allowing voters to efficiently check their votes to protect against fraud or mistake.  Election-integrity standards must be modified accordingly.  
It is the policy of my Administration to enforce Federal law and to protect the integrity of our election process.

Sec. 2.  Enforcing the Citizenship Requirement for Federal Elections.  To enforce the Federal prohibition on foreign nationals voting in Federal elections:

(a)(i) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Election Assistance Commission shall take appropriate action to require, in its national mail voter registration form issued under 52 U.S.C. 20508:

(A)  documentary proof of United States citizenship, consistent with 52 U.S.C. 20508(b)(3); and

(B)  a State or local official to record on the form the type of document that the applicant presented as documentary proof of United States citizenship, including the date of the document’s issuance, the date of the document’s expiration (if any), the office that issued the document, and any unique identification number associated with the document as required by the criteria in 52 U.S.C. 21083(a)(5)(A), while taking appropriate measures to ensure information security.

(ii)  For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, “documentary proof of United States citizenship” shall include a copy of:

(A)  a United States passport;

(B)  an identification document compliant with the requirements of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-13, Div. B) that indicates the applicant is a citizen of the United States;

(C)  an official military identification card that indicates the applicant is a citizen of the United States; or

(D)  a valid Federal or State government-issued photo identification if such identification indicates that the applicant is a United States citizen or if such identification is otherwise accompanied by proof of United States citizenship.

(b)  To identify unqualified voters registered in the States:

(i)    the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, consistent with applicable law, ensure that State and local officials have, without the requirement of the payment of a fee, access to appropriate systems for verifying the citizenship or immigration status of individuals registering to vote or who are already registered;

(ii)   the Secretary of State shall take all lawful and appropriate action to make available information from relevant databases to State and local election officials engaged in verifying the citizenship of individuals registering to vote or who are already registered; and

(iii)  the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the DOGE Administrator, shall review each State’s publicly available voter registration list and available records concerning voter list maintenance activities as required by 52 U.S.C. 20507, alongside Federal immigration databases and State records requested, including through subpoena where necessary and authorized by law, for consistency with Federal requirements.

(c)  Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, consistent with applicable law, provide to the Attorney General complete information on all foreign nationals who have indicated on any immigration form that they have registered or voted in a Federal, State, or local election, and shall also take all appropriate action to submit to relevant State or local election officials such information.

(d)  The head of each Federal voter registration executive department or agency (agency) under the National Voter Registration Act, 52 U.S.C. 20506(a), shall assess citizenship prior to providing a Federal voter registration form to enrollees of public assistance programs.

(e)  The Attorney General shall prioritize enforcement of 18 U.S.C. 611 and 1015(f) and similar laws that restrict non-citizens from registering to vote or voting, including through use of:

(i)    databases or information maintained by the Department of Homeland Security;

(ii)   State-issued identification records and driver license databases; and

(iii)  similar records relating to citizenship.

(f)  The Attorney General shall, consistent with applicable laws, coordinate with State attorneys general to assist with State-level review and prosecution of aliens unlawfully registered to vote or casting votes.

Sec. 3.  Providing Other Assistance to States Verifying Eligibility.  To assist States in determining whether individuals are eligible to register and vote:

(a)  The Commissioner of Social Security shall take all appropriate action to make available the Social Security Number Verification Service, the Death Master File, and any other Federal databases containing relevant information to all State and local election officials engaged in verifying the eligibility of individuals registering to vote or who are already registered.  In determining and taking such action, the Commissioner of Social Security shall ensure compliance with applicable privacy and data security laws and regulations.

(b)  The Attorney General shall ensure compliance with the requirements of 52 U.S.C. 20507(g).

(c)  The Attorney General shall take appropriate action with respect to States that fail to comply with the list maintenance requirements of the National Voter Registration Act and the Help America     Vote Act contained in 52 U.S.C. 20507 and 52 U.S.C. 21083.

(d)  The Secretary of Defense shall update the Federal Post Card Application, pursuant to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. 20301, to require:

(i)   documentary proof of United States citizenship, as defined by section 2(a)(ii) of this order; and

(ii)  proof of eligibility to vote in elections in the State in which the voter is attempting to vote.

Sec. 4.  Improving the Election Assistance Commission.    
(a)  The Election Assistance Commission shall, pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 21003(b)(3)and 21142(c) and consistent with applicable law, take all appropriate action to cease providing Federal funds to States that do not comply with the Federal laws set forth in 52 U.S.C. 21145, including the requirement in 52 U.S.C. 20505(a)(1) that States accept and use the national mail voter registration form issued pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 20508(a)(1), including any requirement for documentary proof of United States citizenship adopted pursuant to section 2(a)(ii) of this order.

(b)(i) The Election Assistance Commission shall initiate appropriate action to amend the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 2.0 and issue other appropriate guidance establishing standards for voting systems to protect election integrity.  The amended guidelines and other guidance shall provide that voting systems should not use a ballot in which a vote is contained within a barcode or quick-response code in the vote counting process except where necessary to accommodate individuals with disabilities and should provide a voter-verifiable paper record to prevent fraud or mistake.

(ii)  Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Election Assistance Commission shall take appropriate action to review and, if appropriate, re-certify voting systems under the new standards established under subsection (b)(i) of this section, and to rescind all previous certifications of voting equipment based on prior standards.

(c)  Following an audit of Help America Vote Act fund expenditures conducted pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 21142, the Election Assistance Commission shall report any discrepancies or issues with an audited State’s certifications of compliance with Federal law to the Department of Justice for appropriate enforcement action.

(d) The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, consistent with applicable law, shall in considering the provision of funding for State or local election offices or administrators through the Homeland Security Grant Programs, 6 U.S.C. 603 et seq., heavily prioritize compliance with the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 2.0 developed by the Election Assistance Commission and completion of testing through the Voting System Test Labs accreditation process.

Sec. 5.  Prosecuting Election Crimes.  To protect the franchise of American citizens and their right to participate in fair and honest elections:

(a)  The Attorney General shall take all appropriate action to enter into information-sharing agreements, to the maximum extent possible, with the chief State election official or multi-member agency of each State.  These agreements shall aim to provide the Department of Justice with detailed information on all suspected violations of State and Federal election laws discovered by State officials, including information on individuals who:

(i)    registered or voted despite being ineligible or who registered multiple times;

(ii)   committed election fraud;

(iii)  provided false information on voter registration or other election forms;

(iv)   intimidated or threatened voters or election officials; or

(v)    otherwise engaged in unlawful conduct to interfere in the election process.

(b)  To the extent that any States are unwilling to enter into such an information sharing agreement or refuse to cooperate in investigations and prosecutions of election crimes, the Attorney General shall:

(i)   prioritize enforcement of Federal election integrity laws in such States to ensure election integrity given the State’s demonstrated unwillingness to enter into an information-sharing agreement or to cooperate in investigations and prosecutions; and

(ii)  review for potential withholding of grants and other funds that the Department awards and distributes, in the Department’s discretion, to State and local governments for law enforcement and other purposes, as consistent with applicable law.

(c)  The Attorney General shall take all appropriate action to align the Department of Justice’s litigation positions with the purpose and policy of this order.

Sec. 6.  Improving Security of Voting Systems.  To improve the security of all voting equipment and systems used to cast ballots, tabulate votes, and report results:

(a)  The Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take all appropriate actions to the extent permitted by 42 U.S.C. 5195c and all other applicable law, so long as the Department of Homeland Security maintains the designation of election infrastructure as critical infrastructure, as defined by 42 U.S.C. 5195c(e), to prevent all non-citizens from being involved in the administration of any Federal election, including by accessing election equipment, ballots, or any other relevant materials used in the conduct of any Federal election.

(b)  The Secretary of Homeland Security shall, in coordination with the Election Assistance Commission and to the maximum extent possible, review and report on the security of all electronic systems used in the voter registration and voting process.  The Secretary of Homeland Security, as the head of the designated Sector Risk Management Agency under 6 U.S.C. 652a, in coordination with the Election Assistance Commission, shall assess the security of all such systems to the extent they are connected to, or integrated into, the Internet and report on the risk of such systems being compromised through malicious software and unauthorized intrusions into the system.

Sec. 7.  Compliance with Federal Law Setting the National Election Day.  To achieve full compliance with the Federal laws that set the uniform day for appointing Presidential electors and electing members of Congress:

(a)  The Attorney General shall take all necessary action to enforce 2 U.S.C. 7 and 3 U.S.C. 1 against States that violate these provisions by including absentee or mail-in ballots received after Election Day in the final tabulation of votes for the appointment of Presidential electors and the election of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

(b)  Consistent with 52 U.S.C. 21001(b) and other applicable law, the Election Assistance Commission shall condition any available funding to a State on that State’s compliance with the requirement in 52 U.S.C. 21081(a)(6) that each State adopt uniform and nondiscriminatory standards within that State that define what constitutes a vote and what will be counted as a vote, including that, as prescribed in 2 U.S.C. 7 and 3 U.S.C. 1, there be a uniform and nondiscriminatory ballot receipt deadline of Election Day for all methods of voting, excluding ballots cast in accordance with 52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq., after which no additional votes may be cast.

Sec. 8.  Preventing Foreign Interference and Unlawful Use of Federal Funds.  The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prioritize enforcement of 52 U.S.C. 30121 and other appropriate laws to prevent foreign nationals from contributing or donating in United States elections.  The Attorney General shall likewise prioritize enforcement of 31 U.S.C. 1352, which prohibits lobbying by organizations or entities that have received any Federal funds.     
  
Sec. 9.  Federal Actions to Address Executive Order 14019.  The heads of all agencies, and the Election Assistance Commission, shall cease all agency actions implementing Executive Order 14019 of March 7, 2021 (Promoting Access to Voting), which was revoked by Executive Order 14148 of on January 20, 2025 (Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions), and, within 90 days of the date of this order, submit to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, a report describing compliance with this order.  
  
Sec. 10.  Severability.  If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision to any agency, person, or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and the application of its provisions to any other agencies, persons, or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 11.  General Provisions.  (a)  Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i)   the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii)  the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b)  This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c)  This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
    March 25, 2025.