



MEMORANDUM

The following is a comprehensive update on state legislative activity since August, when SiX released our 2017 End-of-Session Report.

Summary

Since August, the FBI's investigation into President Trump has marched on, and conservatives in Washington have continued their push to repeal the Affordable Care Act and pass a tax plan that massively favors the wealthy. In November 2017, voters pushed back, and handed progressives major victories in Virginia, New Jersey, and Washington State, offering new opportunities for progress in the 2018 legislative sessions.

In addition to the victories documented in SiX's [2017 End-of-Session Report](#), statehouses presented new opportunities in the second half of the year. Grassroots mobilization resulted in new progressive policies on immigration, civil rights, gun violence prevention, and a host of other issues. The sexual harassment discussion inspired by #MeToo rocked statehouses across the country and legislatures have started to create new solutions and policies. States also witnessed new conservative attacks on fundamental democratic values, including attempts to undermine judicial independence.

The following update to SiX's August 2017 End-of-Session Report examines some of the best—and worst—developments in state policy in the second half of the year.

Progressive Policy Advancement in the States

Immigration

California pushed back on federal targeting of immigrant communities by passing [SB 54](#), which would bar the use of state and local resources for federal immigration enforcement efforts. In response to the Trump administration's executive order banning travel from a handful of Muslim-majority countries, California also [passed SB 31](#), which prevents state agencies from disclosing information about religious affiliation.

Civil Rights

[Illinois](#), [Michigan](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [California](#), [Rhode Island](#), and [New York](#) passed pieces of legislation that condemned hate groups, urged law enforcement to recognize white nationalist and neo-Nazi groups as terrorist organizations, or allowed for the removal of Confederate statues and monuments.

Voting Rights & Campaign Finance

California continued to expand voting options by passing [SB 117](#) and [SB 286](#) which make it easier to vote by mail and provide funding for additional voter education and community outreach on mail ballot options. Legislators in Wisconsin also [introduced legislation](#) to modernize and automate voter registration.

California also passed [AB 249](#), the California Disclose Act, which requires all political print, electronic, and TV ads run by independent groups or for ballot measures costing \$50,000 to more clearly identify their three largest funders. The bill also requires radio ads and robocalls to name their two largest funders.



Healthcare & Reproductive Rights

States including Oregon and [California](#) expanded access to health care in the face of continued federal efforts to undermine the Affordable Care Act. Voters in Maine also overwhelmingly approved the expansion of Medicaid.

A number of states expanded access to contraception, including Massachusetts, where Gov. Charlie Baker signed a law in November [requiring co-pay-free birth control](#). The bill garnered new energy in response to President Trump's decision to roll back the ACA's requirements for contraceptive coverage under employer-sponsored insurance plans. Legislators in [Pennsylvania](#) and [Wisconsin](#) also introduced bills to ensure co-pay-free birth control, and to ensure women can receive 12-month contraceptive prescriptions, respectively.

Illinois Gov. Bruce Rauner signed into law [legislation](#) ensuring that abortion remains legal in Illinois even if the U.S. Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade, while also ensuring women on Medicaid and state-employee health insurance are able to use their coverage for abortion care. And California Governor Jerry Brown [signed a bill](#) into law to ensure California Medicaid enrollees maintain their ability to use their health coverage at any qualified provider, including Planned Parenthood.

#MeToo & Addressing Sexual Harassment

In response to the #MeToo movement, state legislators have explored ways to support survivors, hold offenders accountable, and prevent sexual assault and harassment in the first place, including in state capitols. Legislators, lobbyists, and staff in California and Illinois spoke out against sexism with open letters detailing rampant sexual harassment under the dome, and female legislators across the country have [spoken candidly about their experiences](#). States including [Illinois](#) have already moved forward with procedural and policy changes.

Gun Violence Prevention

After continued Congressional inaction, a number of states took steps to ban rapid-fire "bump stocks" like the one used in the Las Vegas massacre. [Massachusetts became the first state to ban bump stocks](#) after Las Vegas, and at least a half dozen other states – including [New York](#), [Illinois](#), [Florida](#), [Michigan](#), [Ohio](#), [Tennessee](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Wisconsin](#), Maryland, Vermont, Hawaii, Maine and South Carolina – are considering similar measures. Under Massachusetts' new law, those who use or possess a bump stock, or a similar device called a trigger crank, could face prison time.

Consumer Protections & Digital Privacy

In the wake of Russian hacking of email accounts and attempts to infiltrate state elections and other computer systems, a number of states have taken steps to safeguard information privacy, including [Massachusetts](#), which passed comprehensive reforms, and [Michigan](#), which created a "cyber civilian corps" program. [Arkansas](#), [Connecticut](#), [Nebraska](#), [Oregon](#), and [West Virginia](#) also introduced digital privacy legislation this session and are likely to revisit the topic in 2018.

States have also responded to the wave of data breaches by private companies, most notably the massive Equifax leak. In response, many states are pursuing legislation that prohibits credit reporting agencies from charging a consumer for placing, removing, or temporarily lifting a credit freeze, including [Michigan](#), [New York](#), [Ohio](#), [Wisconsin](#), and [Illinois](#). [Washington, D.C.](#), already passed credit freeze measures and in [Illinois](#), legislation has passed one chamber. Other states, including [Pennsylvania](#), [New York](#), and [New Jersey](#), proposed legislation



requiring notification of security breaches, and providing credit monitoring and identity theft prevention services to victims. Many similar pieces of legislation were already in the works before the Equifax breach, including in [Tennessee](#), [Vermont](#), and [New Mexico](#).

Other 2017 Victories

States also made progress in host of other areas this fall. [California](#) and [Alaska](#) advanced clean energy policies; [New York](#), [Oregon](#), and [California](#) took steps to support electric vehicles; [Massachusetts](#) and [Connecticut](#) passed substantial criminal justice reforms; [Hawaii](#) expanded their state earned income tax credit (EITC); and [Oregon](#) moved ahead with a first-of-its kind fair scheduling law.

Conservative Agenda in the States

One of the most pernicious trends SiX documented in the 2017 End-of-Session Report was the effort by conservative lawmakers and interest groups to cement their advantage at the state level by attacking fundamental democratic mechanisms that exist to provide a check on the power of elected officials and a voice for citizens. Those efforts continued throughout the fall.

Voter Suppression

Georgia, New Hampshire, and Texas passed new restrictions on voting this fall. [New Hampshire's SB 3](#) requires voters registering on Election Day to present documentation that they are domiciled at the address they provide, and was signed into law, as was [Georgia H 268](#), which enacted harmful registration restrictions.

Texas, which has spent millions of taxpayer dollars over the past six years defending its discriminatory voter ID law in court, passed SB 5, an effort to rewrite the law to address the courts' findings. However, voting rights advocates contend that the law still contains provisions – including harsh criminal penalties – that are likely to discourage some Texans from going to the polls.

Attacks on First Amendment Rights

Conservatives also continued their new and disturbing tactic of attempting to restrict the right to peacefully protest. In Georgia, [SB 160](#), the so-called "[Back the Badge Act](#)," increases punishment for individuals who commit certain crimes against public safety officers and threatens to chill the ability of protesters to peacefully assemble.

[North Carolina](#) became the latest state to pass campus "free speech" legislation, which in most cases appears targeted at chilling free speech rather than protecting it. Over a dozen states, including [Virginia](#), [Tennessee](#), [North Dakota](#), [Utah](#), [Illinois](#), and [Wisconsin](#) considered or passed such legislation this session. Many of these bills contained model language from the "Campus Free Speech Act," developed by two organizations affiliated with the Koch network: the Goldwater Institute and the Ethics and Public Policy Center. Such legislation is designed to crack down on protestors.

Attacks on the Judiciary

From the President down, there's been a concerted effort by conservatives to remove the check of an independent third branch of government, including at the state level.



In North Carolina, conservative legislators continued their years-long attempt to chip away at the autonomy of the state courts. In 2017, Republicans offered a plan to make all judicial races partisan (H100), to gerrymander judicial districts [in the same way they have legislative districts \(H717\)](#), and to reduce the number of judges and the length of judicial terms (SB 698). Those bills are still pending. The conservative supermajority in the state also overrode the governor's veto to pass [a bill to eliminate judicial primaries](#). This is a test case likely to be exported to other states if successful.

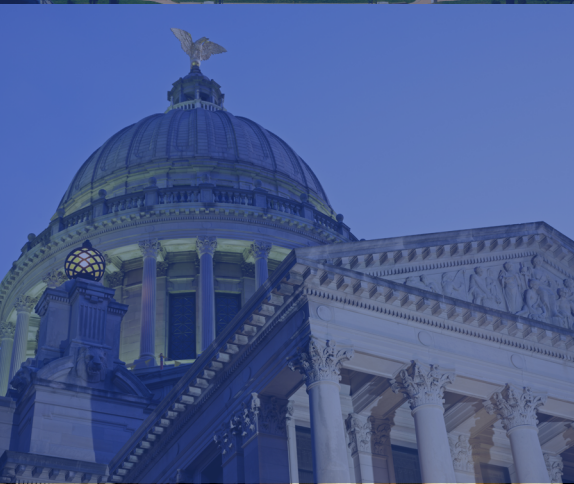
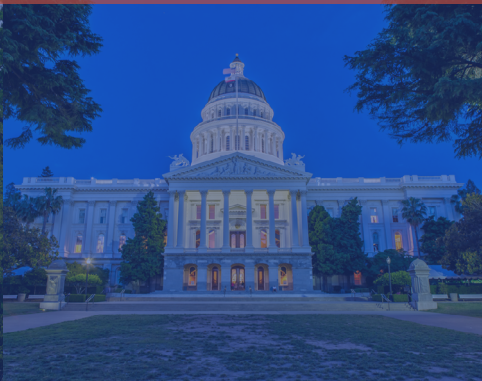
In November, Texas [voters ratified a constitutional amendment](#) requiring state judges to alert the Texas attorney general when a lawsuit seeks to overturn a state law. A similar measure was previously deemed unconstitutional because it blurred the lines between the three branches of government, so legislators amended the state constitution.

Call for an Article V Convention

The attempt to rewrite the U.S. Constitution by calling a new constitutional convention, an effort backed by the Koch brothers, gained ground this fall. [Wisconsin became the 28th state](#) to call for an Article V Convention – placing the country just six states away from reaching the threshold to trigger a convention.

Other 2017 Setbacks

Conservatives also advanced harmful legislation on a host of other issues in the latter half of 2017, including a [Wisconsin bill](#) banning insurance coverage for state employees and an [Ohio bill](#) targeting women whose pregnancies are diagnosed with Down syndrome. Conservative legislators in Maine also placed [new restrictions on access to the ballot](#). Georgia expanded concealed carry, and [Michigan pushed a bill gutting retirement security](#) for state teachers.



Note from SiX Executive Director

While the American people woke up to a very different world the morning after the 2016 election, one reality did not change: conservatives maintained their grip on the nation's state legislatures, where they've held overwhelming control for years. In 2017, states remained a vital battleground for competing visions of our country's future, and despite the power deficit they often faced, progressive lawmakers in all 50 states fought tirelessly for policies that treat all Americans fairly and provide working families with security and opportunity.

As a result of Donald Trump's election to the presidency, progressive state legislators also took on a new responsibility this year: resisting the efforts of a hostile White House determined to upend democratic norms, undermine civil rights, roll back hard-won worker and environmental protections, and strip health insurance from millions of Americans. Progressives fought back against the Trump administration's regressive agenda by introducing legislation to protect immigrants and refugees, guarantee health care access, combat climate change, and ensure transparency in our government and our elections.

But progressive lawmakers did more than just fight back against conservatives in D.C. and in the states. They continued to prove that states can be a powerful vehicle for positive change and took the lead on measures that support working families and strengthen our democracy. In 2017, two new states enacted automatic voter registration, while a half dozen others expanded access to early and absentee voting. Washington State passed the most progressive paid family and medical leave bill in the country, while Oregon enacted the nation's strongest equal pay law. Maryland will head into 2018 well positioned to enact paid sick leave legislation. And we saw successful bipartisan efforts to reform our criminal justice system at the state level.

Conservatives, meanwhile, continued to use their unprecedented control of state legislatures to restrict women's reproductive rights, threaten public education, and launch attacks on environmental protections, immigrants, LGBTQ individuals, and working families. We also saw damaging new measures pursued by conservative lawmakers this year to cement their power by attacking basic democratic processes and undermining fundamental freedoms like voting and the right to protest. That includes reduced penalties for those who attack protesters—a particularly disturbing trend in light of the recent events in Charlottesville. Additionally, in a number of states, they continued their call for a dangerous Article V Constitutional Convention.

This report examines some of the best—and worst—state policies that emerged from this year's legislative session. While not intended to be exhaustive, we hope it provides a clear picture of important progressive victories, setbacks, and major trends across the country, as we take stock and look ahead to 2018 and beyond.



Nick Rathod
Executive Director
State Innovation Exchange (SiX)

States Resisting

The need to build progressive power in the states has grown exponentially with the election of President Trump. Prior to the 2016 election, the federal government was a bulwark against efforts to undermine civil rights, roll back environmental protections, and make it even harder for working people to succeed. Now, the federal government is itself a source of those attacks—from mandates to deputize local law enforcement for immigration purposes to politically motivated voter purges. Progressive state lawmakers have been doing their part to fight back by introducing legislation to protect immigrants and refugees, defend access to affordable and quality health care, combat climate change, and ensure transparency.

Immigrant Rights

American families today face serious challenges. Rather than solve them, President Trump wants to create new ones with a deportation machine designed to tear families apart. Many of the new administration's actions have targeted immigrant communities. This includes two executive orders on immigration (or "Muslim Ban" and "Muslim Ban 2.0"), the proposed border wall with Mexico, and stepped-up federal deportation and crackdowns on so-called "sanctuary cities." SiX has been actively supporting state legislators in fighting back on each of these fronts.

For instance, lawmakers in seven states and dozens of cities introduced bills to exclude businesses involved in building the border wall from participating in state pensions, state contract

“In Arizona, we know the fight against anti-immigration bills that other states have on their hands. We also know that legislation that doesn't support immigrant communities has been shown to have a devastating economic impact in Arizona. This past legislative session, Arizona was successful in preventing harmful anti-immigrant legislation from being enacted. State legislators played a key role in resisting the xenophobic agenda coming out of the White House—including the costly, divisive, and ineffective border wall that Trump wants along the U.S.-Mexico border. Despite overwhelming public outcry from community activists, immigration advocates, and humanitarians, the administration proceeded to solicit bids for construction of the wall. Even as more conservatives and liberals alike decried the massive \$21.6 billion price tag—funds that could go toward education for our children or health care for those in need—the bidding continued.



“In response to this divisive campaign, I was one of a handful of legislators in states across the nation who introduced bills to send a message to companies vying for border wall contracts: if you pursue this divisive wall, our state will not support you. Nine states had similar bills aimed at the border wall, which, in conjunction with grassroots pressure and increased media attention, forced many companies to back away from construction of the wall. There is still much to be done, but through shared action, together we can push back on this agenda of division and fear.”

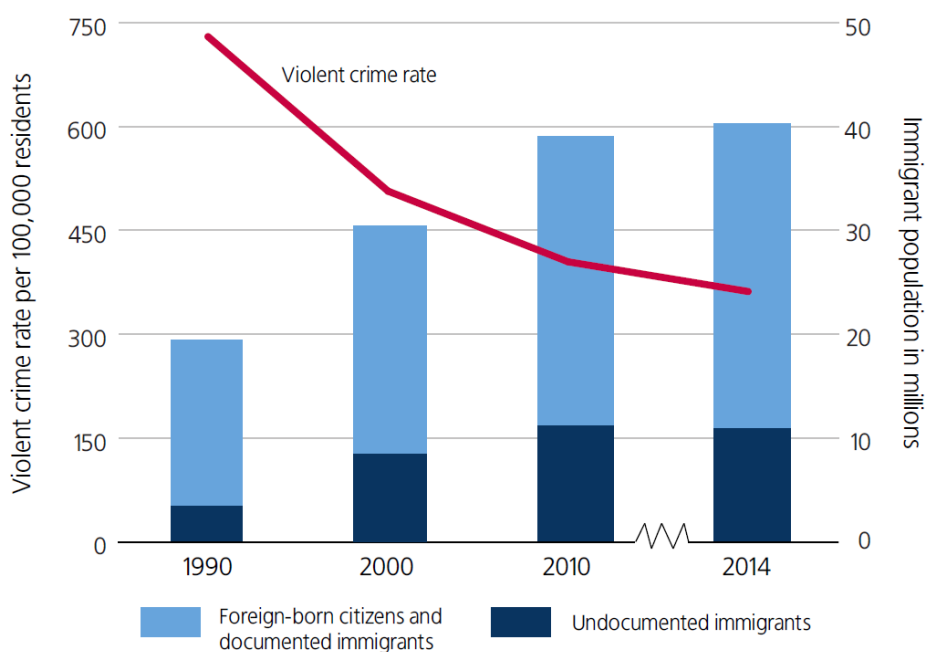
—Arizona Rep. Isela Blanc



and procurement processes, and other investments. [Legislation introduced by Rep. Angelica Rubio \(D\)](#) in New Mexico would prevent public lands from being used to build the border wall. [California SB 30](#), sponsored by Sen. Ricardo Lara, would prevent the state from doing business with any individual or company that works on the wall. It passed out of the state Senate in June and is pending in the Assembly. City ordinances to discourage companies from working on the wall have also passed in Oakland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Even where bills have not passed, they have been effective in making the point that the border wall is bad for our country, its citizens, and the economy—and they have discouraged a number of companies from participating in bidding on the wall, including eight of the top 25 design-build firms in the country.

In response to the Trump administration’s executive order banning travel from a handful of Muslim-majority countries—widely referred to as the “Muslim ban”—bills and resolutions were proposed in many states welcoming refugees, such as [Kentucky’s HR 44](#), or explicitly condemning the ban, like [SR 16](#) in California. Some bills, such as [Colorado’s HB 17-1230](#), also included language that would have prohibited the state from participating in any activities that set up a registry for Muslims, created internment camps, or attempted to identify individuals by their race, religion, or nationality. In all, more than 20 bills in at least 16 states

Declining Violent Crime Rates Amidst Increasing Levels of Immigration, 1990-2014



Source: Brown, A. & Stepler, R. (2016). Statistical Portrait of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States. Pew Research Center, Hispanic Trends.

were proposed in reaction to Trump’s immigration executive orders.

Lawmakers in several states also proposed legislation that would defend the ability of cities and states to advance vital protections for immigrant communities and would limit local resources from being co-opted to enforce federal immigration policy. [Colorado](#), [Illinois](#), [Nevada](#), and [Texas](#) all saw such legislation proposed. The [Illinois TRUST Act \(SB 31\)](#) would prevent local police from holding people for immigration purposes without court-issued warrants as well as forbid local police from stopping, searching, or arresting anyone based on their immigration or citizenship status. It passed both chambers with bipartisan support and is now on the desk of Gov. Bruce Rauner (R), who has



“Transparency is a nonpartisan issue. And it’s transparency that is the foundation of accountability in government. For the past 40 years, all U.S. presidents—Republicans and Democrats alike—have released their tax returns. These patriots have put the greater good of our country and America’s security and the protection of its people first.

“SB 149 aligns itself with the opinion of 74 percent of Americans and requires all presidential primary candidates to provide their tax returns for the five most recent years to the Secretary of State before they are eligible to appear on the California ballot.”

—California Sen. Mike McGuire

indicated that he will sign it. In California, [SB 54](#) has passed the Senate, and as of this report’s publication, it looks likely to pass the state Assembly as well. The bill would bar the use of state and local resources for immigration enforcement and ensure other fundamental protections.

Candidate Transparency

As part of a national grassroots movement to force President Trump to release his tax returns, SiX supported legislators in 27 states who introduced bills requiring presidential candidates to disclose their tax returns in order to appear on the state ballot. In addition to believing that Americans have a fundamental right to know about their president’s business ties and potential conflicts of interest, these legislators were driven by their desire for a fairer, more equitable tax system—and, as [The Seattle Times reported](#), a deep concern for “the growing gap between rich and poor and a tax code that favors the wealthy.” This movement started in New York, with Sen. Brad Hoylman’s (D) [Tax Returns Uniformly Made Public \(TRUMP\) Act](#), and it was quickly taken up by legislators in over half the states in the country. As of this report’s publication, a bill in New Jersey ([NJ S 3048](#)) passed both chambers but [was vetoed by Gov. Chris Christie \(R\)](#), Hawaii’s [HB 1581](#) passed the state House, and

bills in Massachusetts ([MA SD 98](#)) and California ([CA SB 149](#)) are still live. The latter passed one chamber and has been voted out of the committee in the second.



Source: NBC News

Health Care

As President Trump and Congressional Republicans worked on a plan that would take away health care from millions of people, block women from accessing a range of reproductive health services, hike premiums, and strip away essential health benefits—including coverage for pre-existing conditions—

state legislators were an active part of the resistance, speaking clearly and compellingly about the damage that conservatives' proposals would do. Several states took steps to plan for—and mitigate—the havoc that a potential repeal of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) might wreak. For instance, [New Mexico](#), [Maryland](#), and [Oregon](#) established study committees and task forces or empowered agencies to examine the effects of federal changes to Medicaid and the ACA. Other states, such as [New Hampshire](#), had similar bills that failed to pass.

Illinois took steps to guard against the wide-ranging and largely unregulated waivers provided under all drafts of conservative repeal legislation by requiring legislative approval before the state can waive any existing health care protections ([IL HB 1317](#)). And the Nevada legislature passed [AB 408](#), enshrining protections provided by the ACA in state law; unfortunately, the bill was vetoed by Gov. Brian Sandoval (R). In New York, however, Gov. Andrew Cuomo (D) issued new emergency regulations mandating that health insurance providers not discriminate against New Yorkers with pre-existing conditions or on the basis of age or gender, in addition to safeguarding the 10 categories of protections guaranteed by the ACA. These first-in-the-nation measures also prohibit all insurers who withdraw from the state health exchange from future participation in state programs, such as Medicaid, and they safeguard access to reproductive health services and cost-free contraception.

At the same time, other states pushed back by protecting and expanding existing health coverage, including Nevada's [AB 374](#), or "SprinkleCare," named after Rep. Mike Sprinkle (D). This bill would have taken the enormous step of expanding the state's Medicaid program to cover all Nevadans. Unfortunately, it too was vetoed by Gov. Sandoval. Similarly, [a bi-partisan effort](#) that would have expanded Medicaid to cover 150,000 low-income Kansans was vetoed by Gov. Sam Brownback (R). Minnesota and Alaska are in the process of implementing state reinsurance programs to bring down premiums and help stabilize their individual markets. [Oregon SB 558](#), which passed the state legislature with bipartisan support, will provide health care coverage to all Oregon children—regardless of their citizenship status. Finally, California is currently debating the [Healthy California Act \(SB 562\)](#), which would establish a single-payer health care system in the nation's most populous state.

Climate

While a number of states have joined the Trump administration's Environmental Protection Agency in taking aim at environmental safeguards, many elected officials have also been energized by a surge of grassroots resistance at the state level, including this year's Climate March, the March for Science in Washington, D.C., and additional events in hundreds of communities across the country. At least 10 states considered bills or resolutions either supporting the goals of the Paris climate agreement or opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. from the agreement. Other states took steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on their own.

Alongside these resistance efforts, progressive state legislators worked to advance a positive, proactive vision for moving the country forward that stood in stark contrast to the regressive, fear-centered demagoguery of the Trump administration and its allies.

Fighting for Working Families

In early 2017, in coordination with national, state, and local partners from a wide range of organizations, SiX supported state legislators as they introduced bills that embodied a progressive economic agenda and struck a clear contrast with the Trump administration's first 100 days. Culminating in a [“Fighting for Families” Week of Action](#), this effort was timed to coincide with President Trump's first address to Congress and included bill introductions, hearings, floor votes, local and in-state press coverage, and a steady drumbeat of social media engagement. More than 200 legislators in over 30 states participated, with more than 130 bills included in the week's activities.

Progress was made this session on many of the policies advanced during the Fighting for Families Week of Action, including:

Paid Sick Days

At least 14 bills were introduced in eight states, including red states like [Oklahoma](#) and [South Carolina](#). In Maryland, [HB 1](#), sponsored by Del. Luke Clippinger, passed both chambers but was vetoed by Maryland Gov. Larry Hogan (R). The legislation passed with veto-proof majorities, however, and the legislature will return in January to attempt to override Gov. Hogan's veto.

Paid Family and Medical Leave

While advocates have long hoped for a national solution to the country's failure to provide its workforce with adequate leave, the results of the last election make continued progress in the states more important than ever. This session, lawmakers in 15 states proposed legislation that would provide comprehensive paid family and medical leave for all residents. One of the clear highlights this year was the landmark bill [SB 5975 in Washington state](#), which passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in both chambers and is now the most progressive law of its kind in the country. It includes a progressive wage replacement schedule, substantial employer share, no carve-outs for particular industries, and up to 18 weeks of leave for pregnancy complications. Other states, including [Arkansas](#), [Indiana](#), [Georgia](#), and [Montana](#), also took strides to increase leave—from adding maternity leave to permissible uses for the state's catastrophic leave pool ([AR SB 125](#)), to allowing employees to use allotted paid sick leave for the care of family members ([GA SB 201](#)), to creating a commission to study how to implement a comprehensive paid leave system ([IN SB 253](#)). Vermont also set itself up to pass a strong comprehensive family leave bill in the second half of its session by passing [H 196](#) through the state House and holding it over to 2018.

Equal Pay

This year, SiX also tracked almost 40 bills in 20 states aimed at guaranteeing equal pay for women. Several bills were enacted into law, including [Colorado HB 17-1269](#), which expands wage transparency protections to all employees. In [Oregon, HB 2005](#) created



“I am proud to be the lead sponsor of the Healthy Working Families Act, legislation that will provide over 700,000 hardworking Marylanders with earned paid sick leave. The Healthy Working Families Act (HB1) represents an opportunity to provide Maryland families with the economic security they deserve, while protecting small businesses.



“Unfortunately, Governor Hogan vetoed this common-sense legislation that was the product of five years of negotiation. Despite being absent from those negotiations, he now wants to craft a new bill. The Governor decided playing partisan politics was more important than the health and economic well-being of Marylanders. By vetoing HB1, Gov. Hogan has made it clear that he stands with big business over Maryland families.

“However, polls show over 80 percent of Marylanders support earned paid sick leave. Both the House and Senate of the Maryland General Assembly see the need for this legislation, and passed HB1 by huge majorities. In January, we will override the Governor’s veto and pass the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act into law. We will join seven other states and the District of Columbia as we protect the economic security of our citizens. Along with my colleagues in the Maryland General Assembly, and a majority of Marylanders, we will reaffirm our commitment to making Maryland’s economy work for everyone.”

—Maryland Del. Luke Clippinger

one of the strongest equal pay laws in the country. [Washington HB 1506](#), sponsored by Rep. Tana Senn, which would have made a number of improvements to the state’s equal pay law, passed the state House with strong bipartisan support and is almost certain to come up again next session.

Minimum Wage

A majority of states introduced legislation to increase the minimum wage (on top of the 19 states that began the new year with higher minimum wages, thanks to indexing or increases passed last year). To date, however, none of this year’s bills have become law. [Nevada](#), [New Jersey](#), and [New Mexico](#) each saw minimum wage bills pass the legislature, only to be vetoed by conservative governors on their way out of office. [Illinois SB 81](#), with substitute language authored by Rep. Will Guzzardi, would increase the state’s minimum wage to \$15 per hour by 2022; the bill passed both chambers and has been sent to the governor.

Earned Income Tax Credit

At least 70 bills to expand the earned income tax credit (EITC) were introduced in 26 states plus D.C. this session, with three — [Hawaii HB 209](#), [South Carolina HB 3516 \(sec. 16\)](#), and [Montana HB 391](#) — becoming law. Oregon also improved its EITC law by requiring employers and state agencies to better inform workers of the availability of the EITC ([OR SB 398](#)).

Overtime Laws

Sixteen states had bills to improve overtime compensation, with Oregon passing [HB 3458](#) to strengthen overtime laws for workers in the manufacturing sector.

Other notable state victories benefiting working families included the passage of [Colorado HB 17-1021](#), cracking down on wage theft; a Vermont bill providing on-the-job pregnancy accommodations for working mothers ([H 136](#)); and Oregon becoming the first state to pass a fair work week law ([Senate Bill 828](#)), giving more working Oregonians certainty and predictability in scheduling.

A map of the United States where states are colored either red or gray. Red states include Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Alaska. Gray states include Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Alaska.

[Florida \(H 105\)](#), [Kansas \(HB 2158\)](#), [New Jersey \(SB 92\)](#), [Tennessee \(SB 286\)](#), [Utah \(HB 105\)](#), and [Virginia \(HB 1912\)](#) were among the states that enacted legislation to improve early and absentee voting opportunities or upgrade absentee voting procedures.

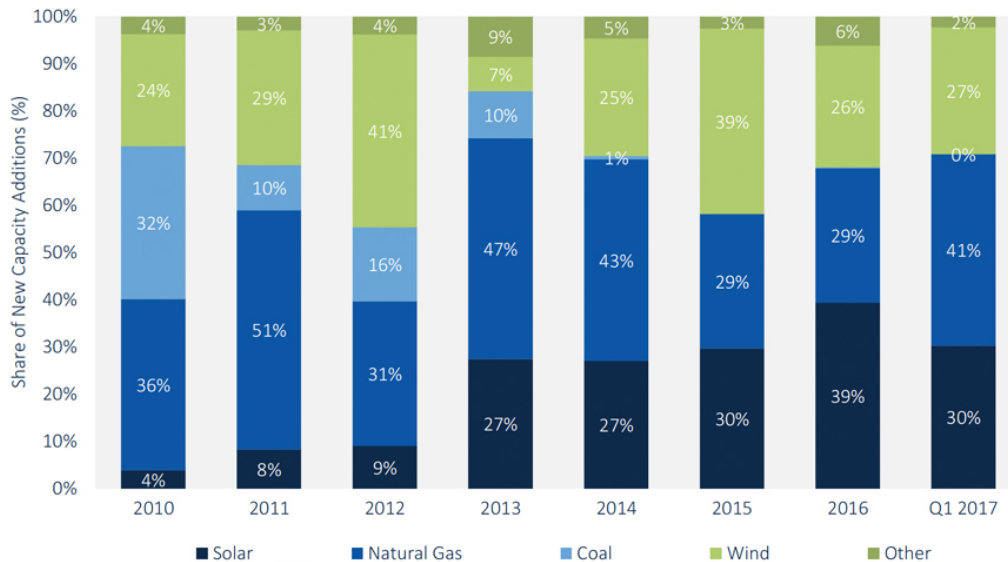
This year, many states moved forward with expanding democratic rights and access to the ballot. Overall, more than 500 bills to enhance voting access were introduced in 45 states, according to the Brennan Center for Justice. Fifteen state legislatures have passed bills to expand access to voting, and while governors have vetoed many of them, there have been some notable victories, including:

[Illinois](#) and [Rhode Island](#) increased voter access by providing for automatic voter registration, bringing to 10 (plus D.C.) the number of states that now do so. Both were bipartisan efforts; in Illinois, where Gov. Rauner vetoed similar legislation last year, a broad coalition and the overwhelming popularity of the bill—sponsored by Sen. Andy Manar (D)—ensured that it passed this time with veto-proof majorities. [Nevada](#) also passed a bipartisan bill to make registration automatic, but it was vetoed by Gov. Sandoval (since the bill was originally introduced in the legislature

Felon Voting Rights

[Wyoming](#) made it easier for people with criminal convictions to have their voting rights restored, as did [Alabama](#) to a much lesser degree. [Nebraska](#) passed a full voting rights restoration bill, but it was vetoed by Gov. Pete Ricketts (R). An attempt to override the veto failed, with the state's unicameral legislature splitting 23-23.

New U.S. Electricity Generating Capacity Additions, 2010-Q1 2017



Source: GTM Research (solar) FERC (all other technologies)

Climate and Energy

This year, progressive state lawmakers advanced legislation that invests in clean energy—like community solar in [Nevada \(SB 392\)](#)—and supports new industries such as advanced battery storage and electric vehicle infrastructure. Bills supporting electric vehicles were introduced in over a dozen states and enacted in [Hawaii \(HB](#)

[1580\)](#), [Maryland \(HB 406\)](#), [Virginia \(VA HB 2431\)](#), [New York \(A 3009\)](#), [Arkansas \(AR HB 1735\)](#), [Florida \(HB 865\)](#), and [Washington state \(WA HB 1809\)](#).

States including [New York \(S 4490A\)](#), [New Jersey \(ACA 151\)](#), and [Hawaii \(HB 1248\)](#) have shown progress in pushing for investments in microgrids—small, interconnected electrical networks that use on-site power generation to operate in conjunction with or independent of the larger electric grid, providing electricity during power outages caused by extreme weather events related to climate change. Other states, such as [Maryland \(HB 1414\)](#), increased their Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS), committing to using more renewable energy and ensuring a robust state market for renewables. Nevada's legislature also upped its RPS ([NV AB 206](#)) but saw yet another laudable effort vetoed by Gov. Sandoval.

Reproductive Health, Rights, and Access

Contraceptive Access

Legislators in several states successfully advanced measures to preserve or expand access to contraception. Legislation allowing pharmacists to prescribe birth control directly to patients passed in [Maryland \(HB 613\)](#) and [Hawaii \(SB 513\)](#), while bills ensuring no cost-sharing were enacted in [Maine \(LD 1237\)](#) and [Nevada \(SB 233\)](#). Extending insurance coverage for and accessibility to contraception for multiple months at a time became a reality in [Colorado \(HB 1186\)](#), [Maine \(LD 1237\)](#), [Nevada \(AB 249\)](#), New York via regulation, [Virginia \(HB 2267\)](#), and [Washington state \(HB 1234\)](#). And New Jersey lawmakers enacted legislation ([NJ S 1398](#)) expanding insurance coverage for infertility treatment.





“My bill, HB 2267, allows a woman the option to pick up a full year’s supply of birth control pills in a single trip to the pharmacy, if,

in the physician’s best clinical judgment, prescribing a year’s supply is appropriate for that patient. Allowing women to pick up a full year’s supply of birth control pills makes it easier for them to use birth control consistently and effectively and decreases the burden of women having to travel as often to pharmacies. The latter can be a roadblock for those who live in more rural areas.

“A year’s supply of birth control pills helps women eliminate gaps in birth control use. In fact, studies have shown that in the long run, a yearlong supply is nearly twice as effective at preventing unintended pregnancy as a three-month supply of pills. Additionally, childbirth can cost insurers more than 100 times as much as contraceptives. Spending extensive time speaking with legislators on both sides of the aisle, explaining the benefits of the bill was extremely important. In addition, it was invaluable to coordinate stakeholders and assist them in directly communicating their reasons for support of this bill with those legislators on the other side of the aisle. Finally, further developing good relationships on the other side of the aisle and making a strong case to those legislators were instrumental in ensuring passage of this bill.”

—Virginia Del. Eileen Filler-Corn

Abortion Access

Several states moved to protect access to abortion. [Delaware](#) enacted a law that codifies the tenets of the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision; a similar [Illinois bill](#), which also includes removal of a provision denying insurance coverage for abortion for women on Medicaid, sits on Gov. Rauner’s desk. [Idaho](#) officially repealed its ban on providing abortion via telemedicine (the law was struck down by a federal court in 2016), while New York adopted regulations requiring private insurance plans to cover abortion services. Oregon activists and legislators scored a big win with passage of the [Reproductive Health Equity Act \(HB 3391\)](#), which will require insurance coverage for a full range of reproductive health services, including family planning, abortion, and postpartum care, without exceptions for income, citizenship status, gender identity, or insurance type.

Criminal Justice Reform

[Colorado](#), [Connecticut \(HB 7302\)](#), [Nevada \(SB 402\)](#), and [New Mexico \(HB 175\)](#) passed bills restricting the use of solitary confinement; New Mexico’s bill was vetoed by Gov. Susana Martinez (R). In [North Carolina](#), provisions in the state budget (SB 257 section 16D.4) raised the age of juvenile jurisdiction, meaning that North Carolina is no longer the only state in the country to automatically charge all 16- and 17-year-olds as adults in the criminal justice system—regardless of the offense.

[Nevada](#) and [Utah](#) passed “ban-the-box” legislation, which removes the conviction history question on job applications and delays the background check inquiry until later in the hiring process so that employers consider a job candidate’s qualifications first, without the stigma of a criminal record. [Kentucky](#) and [Pennsylvania](#) enacted the same reform via executive action, meaning that more than half the country (28 states) now has such policies.

Conservative Agenda

This session, across the country, conservatives continued to use their unprecedented control of state legislatures to push a regressive agenda that undermines working families, rolls back critical civil rights and liberties, and threatens our democracy. SiX tracked more than 700 legislative attacks spanning nearly 20 topics, and that represents a mere fraction of the legislative threats that moved in the states this year. While the vast majority of those efforts failed—and indeed some of the most important legislative victories this session involve bills that did not pass due to the hard work of progressive legislators and their grassroots supporters—there were still many troubling and harmful trends.

Attacks on Democracy

An emerging trend this session was the efforts of conservative lawmakers and interest groups to cement their advantage at the state level by attacking the fundamental democratic mechanisms that exist to provide a check on the power of elected officials and a voice for citizens. Mirroring attempts by national conservatives to ram through their agenda without hearings or debate and to silence the voices of their own constituents, state conservatives took aim at fundamental rights including the right to vote, to protest, to have self-governance and local control, and to engage in direct democracy.

Voter Suppression

In many states, conservative legislators have sought to make it harder for ordinary citizens to vote by cutting back on early voting and trying to eliminate same-day registration—restrictions that disproportionately impact communities of color and low-income Americans. In 2017, the Brennan Center tracked at least 99 bills designed to restrict access to registration and voting in 31 states.

Chief among these are voter ID requirements, which have played a crucial role in conservatives' efforts to suppress the vote. This past session saw 39 voter ID requirements introduced in 22 states, with four states enacting them: [Arkansas \(HB 1047\)](#), [North Dakota \(HB 1369\)](#), [West Virginia \(HB 2781\)](#), and [Iowa \(HF 516\)](#). Restrictions on voter registration are a close second; more than 30 bills were introduced in over 20 states. By far the most damaging and controversial attempt to prevent voters from registering was [New Hampshire's SB 3](#), which requires voters registering on Election Day to present documentation that they are domiciled at the address they provide. Eligible voters who fail to return to the polls with proof of residency within 10 days, or who aren't able to secure third-party verification of their eligibility, are subject to a \$5,000 fine and criminal prosecution. [Georgia \(HB 268\)](#) and [Iowa \(HF 516\)](#) also enacted harmful registration restrictions, with Iowa's bill requiring voter ID and imposing new burdens on early and absentee voting.

Anti-Protester Bills

In a new and disturbing trend, conservative legislators devised new threats against our constitutional rights to peaceful assembly and free speech, with nearly 20 state legislatures proposing some form of new restrictions this year. These bills would create a new set of crimes, significantly harsher penalties, and costly fines that could apply broadly to anyone—whether they are supporters of the president, members of the Tea Party, or just concerned parents speaking out at a school board meeting. Some proposed policies would have even reduced the penalties for motorists who strike protesters with their vehicles—an

incredibly disturbing development in light of the recent violence in Charlottesville and the murder of Heather Heyer by a hateful extremist.

Six states passed some version of anti-protester legislation this year: [Arkansas](#), [Oklahoma](#), [North Dakota](#), [Georgia](#), and [South Dakota's](#) bills were enacted, while [Virginia's bill](#) was vetoed by outgoing Gov. Terry McAuliffe (D). Given this passage rate, there is every reason to think we will see more of these efforts in 2018.

“In the summer of 2016, thousands of people in the Twin Cities community took to the streets to protest the police killing of 32-year-old Philando Castile while sitting in his car with his girlfriend and her four-year-old daughter. In the wake of this tragic murder and another police killing of Jamar Clark in Minneapolis, Minnesotans were demanding justice for the clear racial inequality in policing. The case of Mr. Castile brought together not only members of the Black Lives Matter movement, but also hundreds of students and parents who had come to know him as “Mr. Phil” at JJ Hill Montessori School in St. Paul where he worked. The protesters demanded that concrete steps be taken to stop police violence against Minnesota’s African-American community.



“Conservatives in the Minnesota statehouse reacted with several pieces of legislation to restrict Minnesotans’ First Amendment rights to free speech and protest. One bill, HF 322, sought to stifle expressive speech by allowing local police departments to charge protesters for the costs associated with demonstrations—a measure meant to threaten movements such as Black Lives Matter. Other bills would have increased penalties for protesting on an interstate highway from a gross misdemeanor to a felony.

“The reaction against this legislation was swift from members of the community, who pointed out that these measures would only deepen the inequality the black community experiences when interacting with the justice system. We asked Governor Mark Dayton (D) to veto the bills, and he agreed, but the GOP continued to bury anti-protester provisions in successive versions of larger omnibus public safety bills in an attempt to force the Governor’s hand by combining them with essential public safety funding. The bills were vetoed and finally removed in negotiations to reach an agreement on a state budget. But there’s no indication that Republicans won’t continue to try to pass these bills next year.”

—Minnesota Rep. Rena Moran

Prosperity Districts

Another anti-democratic tactic seen for the first time this session was the introduction of legislation creating so-called “prosperity districts,” where environmental laws and other regulations perceived as inhibiting business would be limited. This idea, an adaptation of the interstate compact, was promoted by the Koch-backed Compact on States and debuted at last winter’s American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) conference. It would not only preempt all legal authority within the designated zone, but like other interstate compacts, it would also tie the hands of future legislatures once enacted. Legislation creating prosperity districts was offered in seven states this session; none passed, but we can expect more in 2018.

Restricting Ballot Measures

Another democratic mechanism under attack across the country is citizens' access to ballot measures. Nationwide, there were more than 40 pieces of legislation aiming to limit access to direct democracy this past session, according to the Ballot Initiative Strategy Center. This wave of bills comes after two electoral cycles in which eight states have used ballot measures to raise the minimum wage. There is no doubt that these attacks are part of a coordinated conservative effort. ALEC has template language on preemption of local ballot initiatives available on its website—focusing on stopping minimum and living wage legislation. Additionally, the Republican State Leadership Committee has asserted that it is determined to make sure ballot measures are no longer a viable tool.

Two states enacted measures restricting the citizen ballot process. Arizona enacted [HB 2404](#), making it more difficult to collect signatures, and [HB 2244](#), which mandates that the constitutional and statutory requirements for initiatives must be strictly construed. In the wake of a wave of progressive ballot initiatives passing last November, South Dakota passed four laws limiting the ballot process ([HB 1034](#), [HB 1035](#), [SB 77](#), and [SB 59](#)). Kentucky also passed a law restricting ballot access ([HB 319](#)), while [Maine](#) held over a bill to 2018 to add new requirements for signature gathering, and North Dakota set up a commission to study imposing restrictions ([SB 2135](#)). [Oklahoma](#), [Maine](#), and [South Dakota](#) tried to undo the results of the democratic process by nullifying voter-initiated policy on criminal justice, ethics, and raising wages.

Article V Constitutional Convention

Conservative, Koch-backed organizations have also been pushing a dangerous and misguided effort in state legislatures to alter the U.S. Constitution by holding a new constitutional convention. Under Article V of the Constitution, a convention can be called when two-thirds (34) of the states petition for a convention to enact amendments to the Constitution. Most of the proposed changes—notably a “balanced budget” amendment to the Constitution—would tie the hands of state and federal governments for the foreseeable future, and conservatives are hoping to use their current state majorities to do just that. Additionally, since most constitutional experts agree that such a convention cannot be limited in scope, advocates have cautioned that it could easily turn into a free-for-all on basic constitutional and civil rights

2017 saw a slew of such efforts, with 61 different resolutions introduced in 22 states. Two new states—[Wyoming](#) and [Texas](#)—passed calls for a convention, while another resolution in [Wisconsin](#) has passed the state House and is still pending in the Senate. However, thanks to the efforts of a cross-ideological coalition of grassroots activists and organizations—including Common Cause, the John Birch Society, and gun rights activists—three states ([Nevada](#), [New Mexico](#), and [Maryland](#)) also rescinded existing calls for a convention, while many more bills in states such as [Idaho](#) and [North Carolina](#) were narrowly defeated. Wisconsin has two joint resolutions that are awaiting action ([AJR 21/SJR 8](#)).

Preemption

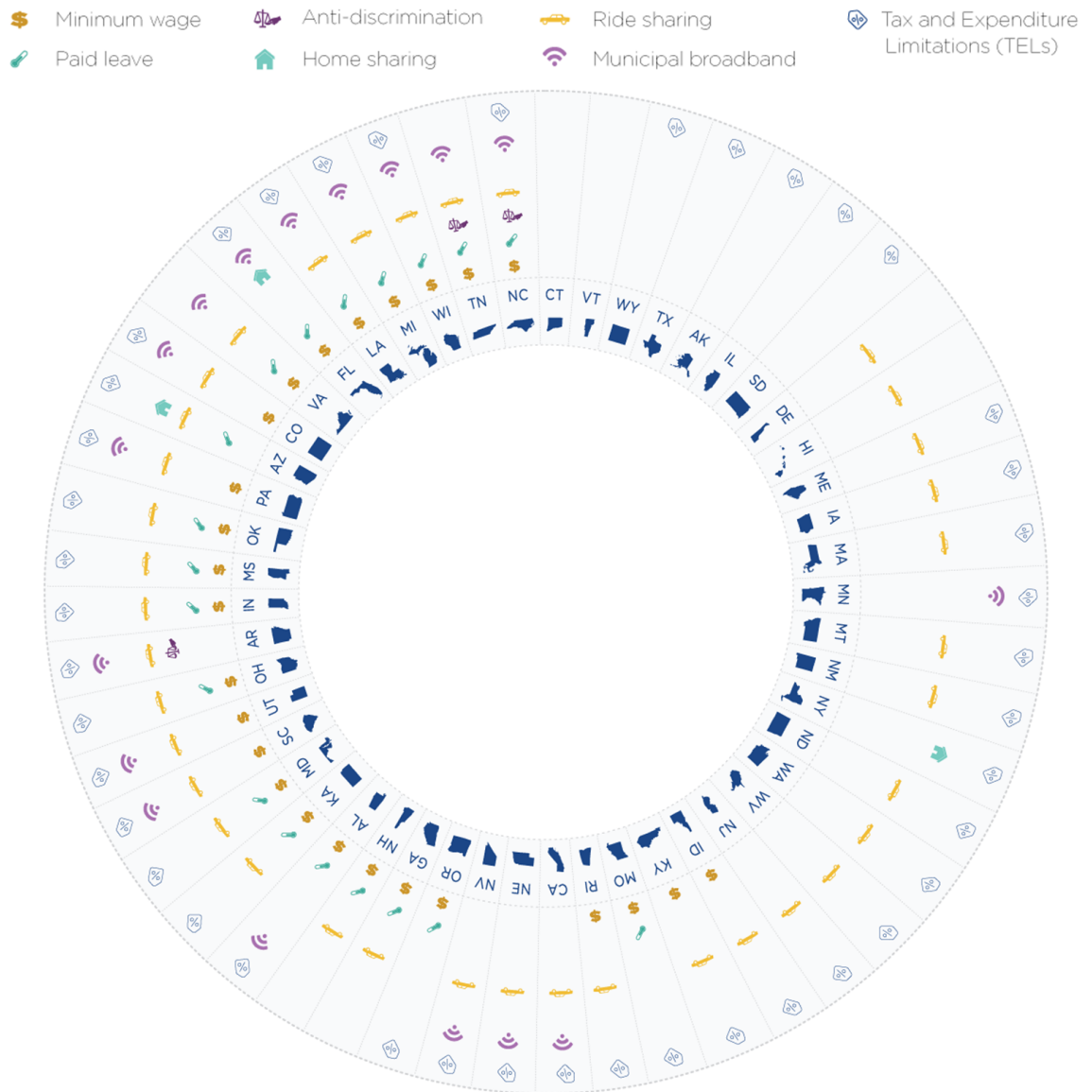
Another growing trend is that of states “preempting” the power of local governments and officials to act on everything from fracking bans to anti-discrimination measures. While states and cities have always jockeyed for control of certain topics of joint interest like land use or road-building, the use of such preemption laws ex-

ploded after the 2010 elections that swept corporate-friendly legislators into power in many states. In the last few years, conservative-controlled state legislatures have begun not merely overruling local laws, but walling off entire areas of policy where local governments aren't allowed to govern at all. Such attacks on local control have become increasingly personal and punitive; a law passed in Arizona last year would withhold revenue from local governments that adopt ordinances deemed in conflict with state policy.

Where Does Preemption Limit Local Control?

In 2017, bills were proposed in at least 26 states to curtail the ability of local governments to exercise democratic self-governance in health, safety, workplace, and environmental regulations. At least six states enacted such measures: [Georgia](#), [Iowa](#), [Indiana](#), [Mississippi](#), [South Carolina](#), and [Texas](#). Lowlights include [Iowa HF 295](#), which prohibits counties and cities from enacting local minimum wage increases; [Indiana SB 312](#), which bans local “ban-the-box” laws; [Mississippi SB 2710](#), which requires local

governmental entities and law enforcement agencies to comply with and support the enforcement of federal immigration law; and [South Carolina SB 218](#), which prohibits cities and towns from increasing employee benefits. Additionally, this year, St. Louis passed an ordinance banning discrimination against women who use contraception or have abortions. Missouri Gov. Eric Greitens (R) called the state legislature back into special session in June in part to [undo that law](#).



Source: National League of Cities

Other Issues

Attacks on Reproductive Rights

Despite some positive steps and the introduction of hundreds of proactive bills, the conservative assault on reproductive health and rights continued in many states in 2017. Attempts to ban abortion in some way—either outright, as bills introduced in six states would do, or incrementally, as more than half of states attempted—were a notable trend as extreme abortion opponents saw a perceived opening following the 2016 election. Ultimately, five states—[Kentucky](#), [Iowa](#), [Tennessee](#), [Arkansas](#), and

[Texas](#)—passed some form of an abortion ban, while Montana Gov. Steve Bullock (D) [vetoed](#) two proposed abortion bans.

Ongoing attempts to regulate abortion access out of existence and stigmatize the procedure also continued, and two states called special sessions specifically to restrict abortion. Texas's special session continues as of this writing, and

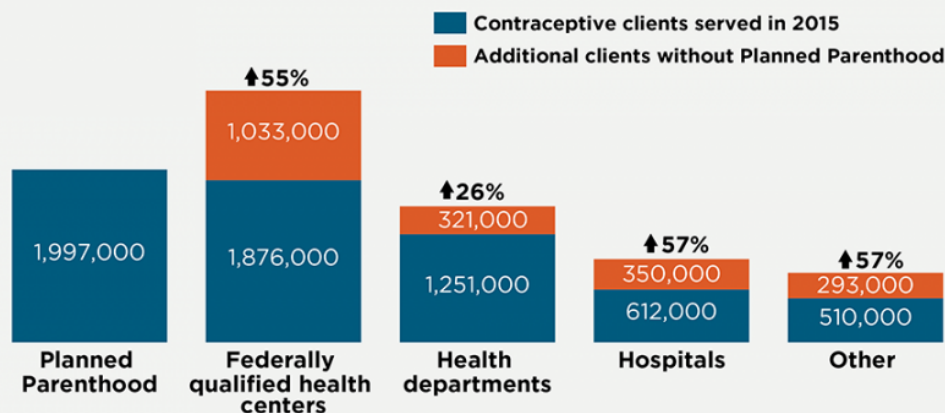
in July, Gov. Greitens signed a sweeping [omnibus bill](#) into law in hopes of curtailing efforts by Missouri abortion providers to open new clinics in a state that currently has only one.

In addition, the assault on family planning providers who also offer abortion services continued. This session, two more states—[Arizona](#) and [Kentucky](#)—added restrictions on public funding, while [Iowa](#) and [Missouri](#) enacted policies excluding abortion providers from their state Medicaid expansions.

Attacks on Clean Energy and the Environment

Following the lead of federal environmental rollbacks under President Trump, state legislatures have taken aim at everything from solar incentives and chemical spill protections to anti-pipeline protesters. Many of these efforts are championed by Americans for Prosperity, ALEC, and other groups with ties to the billionaire Koch brothers. Lowlights include legislation in [West Virginia](#)—where a chemical leaked into the Elk River and left 300,000 people without drinking water in 2014—that weakens the regulations for chemical storage tanks put in place after the spill. [Oklahoma](#) ended wind energy tax credits more than three years ahead of schedule, and states such as [Indiana \(SB 309\)](#) phased out net metering, so that homeowners with rooftop solar will no longer get credit for selling their excess power to the grid.

Other safety-net providers could not readily replace Planned Parenthood health centers



Source: Guttmacher Institute.

Immigration

As noted above, many of the new administration's actions—and some of its most heated rhetoric—have targeted immigrant communities. The same has been true at the state level, with state legislatures banning refugees, cracking down on the ability of immigrants to obtain driver's licenses or other valid ID ([Georgia HB 136](#)), and levying penalties on or withholding funding from cities deemed “sanctuary cities” or postsecondary institutions deemed “sanctuary campuses” ([Georgia HB 37](#)).

One of the most egregious examples this year was [Texas SB 4](#), the so-called “show me your papers” law. SB 4 allows police officers to question the immigration status of people they detain or arrest, and it also punishes cities, counties, elected officials, and campuses that don't collaborate with federal immigration enforcement by turning over undocumented immigrants who are in local custody. The law makes it a criminal offense for police chiefs or sheriffs to violate the provisions, and local jurisdictions that violate the law could be charged up to \$25,000. Gov. Greg Abbott (R) and the state's conservative majority pushed the bill through and signed it into law under the cover of night and away from public scrutiny.

This session saw many other troubling legislative trends, including attacks on the rights of LGBTQ individuals, workers, and public education. For more on those, see the addendum below.

Addendum

The following are bills either referenced or reviewed while drafting this report. This is not a comprehensive list of all 2017 state bills by topic but instead provides examples of the types of legislation in the report.

STATES RESISTING

State	Bill #	Topic
CA	SB 54	Immigrant Rights
CA	SR 16	Immigrant Rights
CO	HB 17-1230	Immigrant Rights
CO	HJR 17-1013	Immigrant Rights
GA	SB 100	Immigrant Rights
IA	SR 11	Immigrant Rights
IL	HB 3099	Immigrant Rights
IL	HR 115	Immigrant Rights
IL	SR 131	Immigrant Rights
IL	SR 285	Immigrant Rights
KY	HR 44	Immigrant Rights
KY	HR 69	Immigrant Rights
KY	SR 65	Immigrant Rights
MI	HR 14	Immigrant Rights
MI	SR 13	Immigrant Rights
MN	SR 44	Immigrant Rights
NE	LR 27	Immigrant Rights
NJ	SCR 143	Immigrant Rights
NM	SM 42	Immigrant Rights
NV	SB 223	Immigrant Rights
OH	SR 19	Immigrant Rights
OR	HCR 35	Immigrant Rights
TX	HB 278	Immigrant Rights
TX	HR 220	Immigrant Rights
TX	SB 997	Immigrant Rights
VT	HR 12	Immigrant Rights
AZ	HB 2446	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
CA	AB 946	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
CA	SB 30	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
IL	HB 3061	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
IL	SB 2091	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
NM	HB 292	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
NM	HM 75	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
NY	A 6595	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
NY	S 5405	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
RI	HB 5505	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
WI	AB 273	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
WI	SB 210	Immigrant Rights, Border Wall Divestment
AZ	SB 1500	Candidate Transparency
CA	SB 1	Candidate Transparency
CA	SB 149	Candidate Transparency
CO	HB 17-1328	Candidate Transparency
CO	HB 17-1328	Candidate Transparency
CT	HB 6574	Candidate Transparency
CT	HB 6575	Candidate Transparency
DE	SB 28	Candidate Transparency
GA	HB 640	Candidate Transparency
GA	SB 255	Candidate Transparency
HI	HB 1581	Candidate Transparency
HI	SB 150	Candidate Transparency
IA	SF 159	Candidate Transparency
IL	HB 780	Candidate Transparency
IL	SB 762	Candidate Transparency
IL	SB 982	Candidate Transparency
KS	HB 2303	Candidate Transparency
KY	SB 253	Candidate Transparency
MA	SD 98	Candidate Transparency
MD	HB 517	Candidate Transparency
MD	SB 358	Candidate Transparency
ME	LD 1422	Candidate Transparency
MI	HB 4365	Candidate Transparency
MI	SB 216	Candidate Transparency
MN	HF 704	Candidate Transparency

MN	HF 931	Candidate Transparency
MN	SF 2203	Candidate Transparency
MN	SF 358	Candidate Transparency
MT	HB 560	Candidate Transparency
NC	S 587	Candidate Transparency
NJ	A 4520	Candidate Transparency
NJ	S 3048	Candidate Transparency
NM	HB 204	Candidate Transparency
NM	SB 118	Candidate Transparency
NY	S 26	Candidate Transparency
NY	SB 526	Candidate Transparency
OH	HB 93	Candidate Transparency
OR	HB 2909	Candidate Transparency
OR	HB 2909	Candidate Transparency
OR	HB 2949	Candidate Transparency
OR	SB 888	Candidate Transparency
PA	HB 222	Candidate Transparency
PA	HB 222	Candidate Transparency
PA	SB 247	Candidate Transparency
RI	HB 5400	Candidate Transparency
RI	SB 91	Candidate Transparency
TN	HB 1127	Candidate Transparency
VA	HB 2444	Candidate Transparency
VA	SB 1543	Candidate Transparency
VT	H 243	Candidate Transparency
VT	S 77	Candidate Transparency
WI	SB 166	Candidate Transparency
CA	SB 562	Health Care
GA	HB 188	Health Care
HI	SB 403	Health Care
IL	HB 1317	Health Care
MD	SB 571	Health Care
ME	LD 1279 (SP 431)	Health Care
MN	SF 1	Health Care
NC	SB 290	Health Care
NH	HB 250	Health Care
NM	HJM 7	Health Care
NM	SM 129	Health Care
NV	AB 374	Health Care
NV	AB 408	Health Care
OR	HB 2342	Health Care
OR	SB 558	Health Care
RI	HB 5069	Health Care
RI	HB 6156	Health Care
RI	SB 154	Health Care
RI	SB 330	Health Care
RI	SB 831	Health Care
TN	HB 842	Health Care
TN	SB 830	Health Care
HI	SB 154	Climate
HI	SB 559	Climate
HI	SCR 70	Climate
MA	H 3564	Climate
MN	HF 2262	Climate
NC	HR 401	Climate
WA	SB 5421	Climate

PROACTIVE PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP

GA	HB 267	Paid Sick Leave
HI	HB 1434	Paid Sick Leave
HI	HB 4	Paid Sick Leave
HI	HB 986	Paid Sick Leave
HI	SB 425	Paid Sick Leave
HI	SB 638	Paid Sick Leave
IL	HB 2771	Paid Sick Leave
IL	SB 1296	Paid Sick Leave
IN	HB 1442	Paid Sick Leave
MD	HB 1	Paid Sick Leave
NM	HB 86	Paid Sick Leave
OK	HB 1310	Paid Sick Leave
OK	HB 1536	Paid Sick Leave
RI	HB 5413	Paid Sick Leave
RI	SB 290	Paid Sick Leave
SC	S 361	Paid Sick Leave
SD	SB 96	Paid Sick Leave
AR	SB 125	Paid Family and Medical Leave
CO	HB 17-1001	Paid Family and Medical Leave
CT	HB 6212	Paid Family and Medical Leave
CT	SB 1	Paid Family and Medical Leave
GA	SB 201	Paid Family and Medical Leave
GA	SB 63	Paid Family and Medical Leave
HI	HB 1362	Paid Family and Medical Leave
HI	HB 214	Paid Family and Medical Leave
HI	SB 408	Paid Family and Medical Leave
IN	SB 253	Paid Family and Medical Leave
KY	HB 303	Paid Family and Medical Leave
MT	HB 175	Paid Family and Medical Leave
MT	HB 392	Paid Family and Medical Leave
NH	HB 628	Paid Family and Medical Leave
NH	SB 102	Paid Family and Medical Leave
NJ	A 4183	Paid Family and Medical Leave
OK	HB 1815	Paid Family and Medical Leave
SD	SB 150	Paid Family and Medical Leave
VA	HB 2126	Paid Family and Medical Leave
VT	H 196	Paid Family and Medical Leave
VT	S 82	Paid Family and Medical Leave
WA	HB 1116	Paid Family and Medical Leave
WA	SB 5032	Paid Family and Medical Leave
WA	SB 5975	Paid Family and Medical Leave
AR	HB 1021	Equal Pay
CA	AB 1209	Equal Pay
CA	AB 168	Equal Pay
CA	AB 46	Equal Pay
CO	HB 17-1269	Equal Pay
CT	HB 5210	Equal Pay
FL	HB 319	Equal Pay
FL	SB 410	Equal Pay
GA	HB 345	Equal Pay
HI	HB 232	Equal Pay
HI	SB 134	Equal Pay
HI	SB 509	Equal Pay
IL	HB 2462	Equal Pay
IL	HB 3539	Equal Pay
KY	HB 179	Equal Pay
MS	HB 9	Equal Pay
MT	SB 217	Equal Pay
NJ	A 1444	Equal Pay
NJ	A 3480	Equal Pay
NJ	A 3832	Equal Pay
NJ	A 4372	Equal Pay
NJ	A 883	Equal Pay
NJ	S 992	Equal Pay
NV	AB 106	Equal Pay
NV	AB 276	Equal Pay
NV	AB 423	Equal Pay
NY	A 2040	Equal Pay
NY	A 2425	Equal Pay
NY	A 2549	Equal Pay
NY	A 658	Equal Pay
OK	HB 1530	Equal Pay
OK	HB 1816	Equal Pay
OR	HB 2005	Equal Pay
PA	SB 241	Equal Pay
SC	S 257	Equal Pay
WA	HB 1506	Equal Pay

Addendum (cont.)

State	Bill #	Topic	State	Bill #	Topic	State	Bill #	Topic
OR	SB 752	Equal Pay, Wage Theft	NY	S 3508	Earned Income Tax Credit	CA	AB 964	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
AK	HB 45	Equal Pay, Minimum Wage	NY	S 3596	Earned Income Tax Credit	FL	HB 865	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
MS	HB 819	Equal Pay, Minimum Wage, Overtime	NY	S 3603	Earned Income Tax Credit	HI	HB 1259	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
CT	HB 6456	Minimum Wage	NY	S 4443	Earned Income Tax Credit	HI	HB 1580	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
GA	HB 339	Minimum Wage	OH	SB 35	Earned Income Tax Credit	MD	HB 406	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
IL	SB 81	Minimum Wage	OK	HB 1311	Earned Income Tax Credit	MD	SB 393	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
KY	HB 178	Minimum Wage	OK	HB 1474	Earned Income Tax Credit	NJ	A 3295	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
KY	SB 33	Minimum Wage	OK	SB 434	Earned Income Tax Credit	NJ	S 2640	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
MO	HB 470	Minimum Wage	OR	HB 2230	Earned Income Tax Credit	NJ	S 874	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NC	HB 238	Minimum Wage	OR	HB 3141	Earned Income Tax Credit	NJ	S 985	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NC	SB 174	Minimum Wage	OR	SB 398	Earned Income Tax Credit	NV	SB 418	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NH	HB 115	Minimum Wage	RI	SB 204	Earned Income Tax Credit	NY	A 1790	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NH	SB 83	Minimum Wage	SC	H 3226	Earned Income Tax Credit	NY	A 3009	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NJ	A 15	Minimum Wage	SC	H 3516	Earned Income Tax Credit	NY	S 2705	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NJ	S 15	Minimum Wage	SC	S 358	Earned Income Tax Credit	OR	HB 2132	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NM	HB 442	Minimum Wage	UT	HB 294	Earned Income Tax Credit	OR	HB 2510	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NV	SB 106	Minimum Wage	VA	HB 1772	Earned Income Tax Credit	OR	HB 2511	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
NV	SJR 6	Minimum Wage	WV	HB 2326	Earned Income Tax Credit	OR	HB 2704	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
RI	HB 5057	Minimum Wage	WV	HB 2399	Earned Income Tax Credit	UT	HB 29	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
SC	H 3085	Minimum Wage	WV	SB 378	Earned Income Tax Credit	VA	HB 2431	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
TX	HB 285	Minimum Wage	WV	SB 452	Earned Income Tax Credit	WA	HB 1809	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
VA	HB 1444	Minimum Wage	CA	AB 1565	Overtime	WA	SB 5096	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles
VT	H 93	Minimum Wage	CT	HB 5286	Overtime	HI	HB 1248	Climate and Energy, Microgrids
HI	HB 935	Minimum Wage, Overtime	IL	HB 2749	Overtime	NJ	A 2080	Climate and Energy, Microgrids
HI	SB 1117	Minimum Wage, Overtime	IN	HB 1213	Overtime	NJ	ACR 151	Climate and Energy, Microgrids
OH	SB 38	Minimum Wage, Overtime	KY	HB 456	Overtime	NY	A 8212	Climate and Energy, Microgrids
OH	SB 14	Minimum Wage, Overtime, Wage Theft	MD	HB 665	Overtime	NY	S 4490A	Climate and Energy, Microgrids
CA	AB 225	Earned Income Tax Credit	NJ	A 4214	Overtime	MD	HB 1414	Climate and Energy, RPS
CA	AB 75	Earned Income Tax Credit	NV	SB 157	Overtime	NV	AB 206	Climate and Energy, RPS
CA	HR 19	Earned Income Tax Credit	NV	SB 232	Overtime	CO	HB 1186	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
CT	HB 5068	Earned Income Tax Credit	NY	A 721	Overtime	HI	SB 513	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
CT	HB 5074	Earned Income Tax Credit	OK	HB 1868	Overtime	MD	HB 613	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
CT	HB 5237	Earned Income Tax Credit	OR	HB 2104	Overtime	ME	LD 1237	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
CT	HB 5239	Earned Income Tax Credit	OR	HB 3458	Overtime	NJ	S 1398	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
DE	HB 113	Earned Income Tax Credit	RI	SB 505	Overtime	NV	AB 249	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
GA	SB 172	Earned Income Tax Credit	WA	HB 1836	Overtime	NV	SB 233	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
HI	HB 209	Earned Income Tax Credit	NY	A 4189	Overtime, Wage Theft	NY	A 1378	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
HI	HB 212	Earned Income Tax Credit	OR	SB 828	Fair Scheduling	VA	HB 2267	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
HI	HB 352	Earned Income Tax Credit	AK	HB 26	Pregnancy/New Mother Accommodation	WA	HB 1234	Reproductive Rights, Contraceptive Access
HI	HB 670	Earned Income Tax Credit	CT	HB 6668	Pregnancy/New Mother Accommodation	DE	SB 5	Reproductive Rights, Abortion Access
HI	SB 508	Earned Income Tax Credit	GA	HB 184	Pregnancy/New Mother Accommodation	ID	HB 250	Reproductive Rights, Abortion Access
HI	SB 648	Earned Income Tax Credit	NM	HB 179	Pregnancy/New Mother Accommodation	IL	HB 40	Reproductive Rights, Abortion Access
HI	SB 707	Earned Income Tax Credit	VT	H 136	Pregnancy/New Mother Accommodation	OR	HB 3391	Reproductive Rights, Abortion Access
IL	HB 2475	Earned Income Tax Credit	WA	HB 1796	Pregnancy/New Mother Accommodation	GA	HB 182	Criminal Justice Reform, Ban the Box
IL	HB 455	Earned Income Tax Credit	CO	HB 17-1021	Wage Theft	NV	AB 384	Criminal Justice Reform, Ban the Box
IL	HB 630	Earned Income Tax Credit	HI	SB 327	Automatic Voter Registration			
IL	SB 744	Earned Income Tax Credit	HI	SB 855	Automatic Voter Registration			
IN	SB 370	Earned Income Tax Credit	IL	SB 1933	Automatic Voter Registration			
LA	HB 103	Earned Income Tax Credit	IN	HB 1178	Automatic Voter Registration			
LA	HB 175	Earned Income Tax Credit	NJ	A 1944	Automatic Voter Registration			
MA	SD 285	Earned Income Tax Credit	NV	IP 1	Automatic Voter Registration			
MA	SD 525	Earned Income Tax Credit	NV	SB 144	Automatic Voter Registration			
MD	HB 1583	Earned Income Tax Credit	RI	HB 5702	Automatic Voter Registration			
MN	SF 2203	Earned Income Tax Credit	AK	HB 1	Early and Absentee Voting			
MN	SF 358	Earned Income Tax Credit	KS	HB 2158	Early and Absentee Voting			
MD	HB 2	Earned Income Tax Credit	NJ	S 92	Early and Absentee Voting			
MD	HB 762	Earned Income Tax Credit	NV	AB 272	Early and Absentee Voting			
MD	SB 1155	Earned Income Tax Credit	TN	SB 286	Early and Absentee Voting			
MD	SB 14	Earned Income Tax Credit	UT	HB 105	Early and Absentee Voting			
MI	SB 26	Earned Income Tax Credit	VA	HB 1912	Early and Absentee Voting			
MO	HB 109	Earned Income Tax Credit	FL	HB 105	Early and Absentee Voting, Mail-in Ballots			
MO	SB 197	Earned Income Tax Credit	VA	HB 456	Early and Absentee Voting, Mail-in Ballots			
MO	SB 342	Earned Income Tax Credit	VA	SB 137	Early and Absentee Voting, Mail-in Ballots			
MS	HB 1740	Earned Income Tax Credit	AL	HB 282	Felon Voting Rights			
MT	HB 391	Earned Income Tax Credit	NE	LB 75	Felon Voting Rights			
MT	SB 156	Earned Income Tax Credit	NV	SB 125	Felon Voting Rights			
NE	LB 129	Earned Income Tax Credit	WY	HB 75	Felon Voting Rights			
NE	LB 312	Earned Income Tax Credit	NV	SB 392	Climate and Energy, Community Solar			
NE	LB 313	Earned Income Tax Credit	AR	HB 1735	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles			
NE	LB 69	Earned Income Tax Credit	AR	SB 272	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles			
NJ	A 1078	Earned Income Tax Credit	CA	AB 33	Climate and Energy, Electric Vehicles			
NJ	A 40	Earned Income Tax Credit						
NJ	S 2051	Earned Income Tax Credit						
NJ	S 2383	Earned Income Tax Credit						
NY	A 2018	Earned Income Tax Credit						
NY	A 2108	Earned Income Tax Credit						
NY	A 5542	Earned Income Tax Credit						



Addendum (cont.)

State	Bill #	Topic	CONSERVATIVE AGENDA					
UT	HB 156	Criminal Justice Reform, Ban the Box	AR	HB 1756	Anti-Protester	AZ	HB 2226	Article V Constitutional Convention
VA	SB 1171	Criminal Justice Reform, Ban the Box	AR	SB 550	Anti-Protester	AZ	HCR 2006	Article V Constitutional Convention
NC	SB 257 (sec. 16D.4)	Criminal Justice Reform, Juvenile Jurisdiction	AZ	SB 1142	Anti-Protester	AZ	HCR 2010	Article V Constitutional Convention
CO	HB 17-1329	Criminal Justice Reform, Solitary Confinement	CO	SB 17-035	Anti-Protester	AZ	HCR 2013	Article V Constitutional Convention
CT	HB 7302	Criminal Justice Reform, Solitary Confinement	FL	SB 1096	Anti-Protester	AZ	HCR 2022	Article V Constitutional Convention
MT	SJ 25	Criminal Justice Reform, Solitary Confinement	GA	HB 452	Anti-Protester	AZ	HCR 2023	Article V Constitutional Convention
NM	HB 175	Criminal Justice Reform, Solitary Confinement	GA	SB 1	Anti-Protester	AZ	SCR 1002	Article V Constitutional Convention
NV	SB 402	Criminal Justice Reform, Solitary Confinement	GA	SB 160	Anti-Protester	AZ	SCR 1024	Article V Constitutional Convention
			IA	SF 111	Anti-Protester	ID	HCR 18	Article V Constitutional Convention
			IN	SB 285	Anti-Protester	ID	SCR 108	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MN	HF 1066	Anti-Protester	IL	HJR 32	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MN	HF 322	Anti-Protester	KY	HCR 13	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MN	HF 390	Anti-Protester	KY	HJR 54	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MN	HF 55	Anti-Protester	MO	HCR 5	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MN	HF 896	Anti-Protester	MO	SB 13	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MN	SF 676	Anti-Protester	MO	SCR 4	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MN	SF 803	Anti-Protester	MS	HC 22	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MO	HB 179	Anti-Protester	MS	HC 78	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MS	SB 2730	Anti-Protester	MS	SC 534	Article V Constitutional Convention
			NC	HB 249	Anti-Protester	MT	HJ 8	Article V Constitutional Convention
			ND	HB 1203	Anti-Protester	MT	SJ 12	Article V Constitutional Convention
			ND	HB 1293	Anti-Protester	MT	SJ 14	Article V Constitutional Convention
			ND	HB 1304	Anti-Protester	NC	HJR 44	Article V Constitutional Convention
			ND	HB 1426	Anti-Protester	NC	SJR 36	Article V Constitutional Convention
			ND	SB 2302	Anti-Protester	ND	HCR 3006	Article V Constitutional Convention
			OK	HB 1123	Anti-Protester	NE	LR 6	Article V Constitutional Convention
			OK	HB 2128	Anti-Protester	NH	HB 466	Article V Constitutional Convention
			OR	SB 540	Anti-Protester	NH	HCR 3	Article V Constitutional Convention
			SD	HB 1087	Anti-Protester	NH	HCR 8	Article V Constitutional Convention
			SD	SB 176	Anti-Protester	OK	SJR 10	Article V Constitutional Convention
			TN	HB 668	Anti-Protester	OR	SJM 6	Article V Constitutional Convention
			TN	SB 944	Anti-Protester	PA	HR 187	Article V Constitutional Convention
			VA	HB 1791	Anti-Protester	SC	H 3473	Article V Constitutional Convention
			VA	SB 1055	Anti-Protester	SC	S 547	Article V Constitutional Convention
			WA	SB 5009	Anti-Protester	SC	S 571	Article V Constitutional Convention
			AR	SB 772	Prosperity Districts	SC	S 86	Article V Constitutional Convention
			AZ	SB 1376	Prosperity Districts	TN	SJR 9	Article V Constitutional Convention
			GA	SB 227	Prosperity Districts	TX	HJR 44	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MO	SB 466	Prosperity Districts	TX	SJR 2	Article V Constitutional Convention
			MS	HB 1056	Prosperity Districts	UT	HJR 3	Article V Constitutional Convention
			ND	HB 1248	Prosperity Districts	VA	HB 1328	Article V Constitutional Convention
			ND	HCR 3028	Prosperity Districts	VA	HJ 3	Article V Constitutional Convention
			OK	HB 2132	Prosperity Districts			
			OK	HB 2318	Prosperity Districts			
			OK	SB 548	Prosperity Districts			
			AL	SB 101	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AR	HJR 1003	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AZ	HB 2244	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AZ	HB 2255	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AZ	HB 2320	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AZ	HB 2404	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AZ	HCR 2002	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AZ	HCR 2007	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AZ	SB 1236	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			AZ	SCR 1013	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			CA	SB 651	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			CO	HB 17-1088	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			FL	SJR 866	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			KY	HB 319	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			MA	S 390	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			ME	LD 212 (HP 168)	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			ME	LD 31 (HP 32)	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			ME	LD 53 (HP 39)	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			ME	LD 564 (HP 406)	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			ME	LD 715 (HP 506)	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			MO	HB 269	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			ND	SB 2135	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			NJ	ACR 112	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			SD	HB 1034	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			SD	HB 1035	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			SD	HB 1074	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			SD	HB 1130	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			SD	SB 59	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			SD	SB 67	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			SD	SB 77	Restricting Ballot Measures			
			OR	SB 544	Restricting Ballot Measures, Preemption			
			OR	SB 547	Restricting Ballot Measures, Preemption			
			AR	HJR 1001	Article V Constitutional Convention			
			AR	SJR 2	Article V Constitutional Convention			



Addendum (cont.)

State	Bill #	Topic	State	Bill #	Topic	State	Bill #	Topic
VA	HB 1328	Article V Constitutional Convention	AZ	SB 1367	Attacks on Repro Rights	IN	HB 1004	Anti-Public Education
VA	HJ 3	Article V Constitutional Convention	AZ	SB 1527	Attacks on Repro Rights	IN	HB 1007	Anti-Public Education
VA	HJ 547	Article V Constitutional Convention	GA	SB 193	Attacks on Repro Rights	IN	HB 1384	Anti-Public Education
VA	HJ 551	Article V Constitutional Convention	IA	SF 2	Attacks on Repro Rights	KY	HB 520	Anti-Public Education
VA	SJ 232	Article V Constitutional Convention	IA	SF 253	Attacks on Repro Rights	PA	HB 97	Anti-Public Education
VA	SJ 312	Article V Constitutional Convention	IA	SF 471	Attacks on Repro Rights	VA	HB 1981	Anti-Public Education
VT	JRH 3	Article V Constitutional Convention	IA	HF 653	Attacks on Repro Rights	VA	HB 2218	Anti-Public Education
WA	HJM 4006	Article V Constitutional Convention	ID	HB 250	Attacks on Repro Rights	VA	HB 389	Anti-Public Education
WA	SJM 8003	Article V Constitutional Convention	IN	SB 404	Attacks on Repro Rights	AR	HJR 1016	Voter Suppression
WI	AB 165	Article V Constitutional Convention	KY	HB 149	Attacks on Repro Rights	GA	HB 268	Voter Suppression
WI	AJR 20	Article V Constitutional Convention	KY	SB 5	Attacks on Repro Rights	IA	HSB 93	Voter Suppression
WI	AJR 21	Article V Constitutional Convention	KY	SB 8	Attacks on Repro Rights	IA	SF 47	Voter Suppression
WI	SB 107	Article V Constitutional Convention	LA	SB 111	Attacks on Repro Rights	IN	SB 442	Voter Suppression
WI	SJR 18	Article V Constitutional Convention	MO	HB 1014	Attacks on Repro Rights	MD	HB 1354	Voter Suppression
WI	SJR 19	Article V Constitutional Convention	MO	HB 11	Attacks on Repro Rights	MD	SB 842	Voter Suppression
WY	HB 50	Article V Constitutional Convention	MO	HB 989	Attacks on Repro Rights	ME	LD 121 (HP 89)	Voter Suppression
WY	HJ 2	Article V Constitutional Convention	MO	SB 5	Attacks on Repro Rights	NE	LR 1CA	Voter Suppression
AZ	HB 2086	Preemption	MT	SB 282	Attacks on Repro Rights	NH	HB 309	Voter Suppression
FL	HB 17	Preemption	MT	SB 329	Attacks on Repro Rights	NH	HB 464	Voter Suppression
FL	HB 697	Preemption	NC	SB 257	Attacks on Repro Rights	NH	HB 642	Voter Suppression
FL	SB 1158	Preemption	SC	S 467	Attacks on Repro Rights	NH	SB 3	Voter Suppression
FL	SB 340	Preemption	TN	HB 1189	Attacks on Repro Rights	NV	AB 164	Voter Suppression
FL	SB 534	Preemption	TN	SB 1180	Attacks on Repro Rights	TX	HB 1595	Voter Suppression
FL	SB 786	Preemption	TX	SB 1	Attacks on Repro Rights	TX	HB 1702	Voter Suppression
IA	HSB 67	Preemption	TX	SB 8	Attacks on Repro Rights	TX	SB 2149	Voter Suppression
IA	HSB 92	Preemption	UT	HB 141	Attacks on Repro Rights	VA	HB 1121	Voter Suppression
ID	H 76	Preemption	WV	HB 2002	Attacks on Repro Rights	VA	HB 1428	Voter Suppression
LA	HB 676	Preemption	WY	HB 182	Attacks on Repro Rights	VA	HB 1431	Voter Suppression
MD	HB 317	Preemption	MO	HB 989	Attacks on Repro Rights, Preemption	VA	HB 1598	Voter Suppression
MN	HF 180	Preemption	IN	SB 309	Attacks on Clean Energy	VA	HB 2343	Voter Suppression
MN	SF 580	Preemption	OK	HB 2298	Attacks on Clean Energy	VA	SB 1303	Voter Suppression
MO	HB 174	Preemption	WV	HB 2811	Attacks on Clean Energy	VA	SB 1581	Voter Suppression
NC	HB 63	Preemption	GA	HB 136	Immigration	VA	SB 871	Voter Suppression
NC	SB 145	Preemption	GA	HB 37	Immigration, Preemption	VA	SB 872	Voter Suppression
NJ	A 2875	Preemption	MS	SB 2710	Immigration, Preemption	WY	HB 167	Voter Suppression
OH	SB 72	Preemption	TX	SB 4	Immigration, Preemption	AR	HB 1047	Voter Suppression, Voter ID
OK	HJR 1023	Preemption	AR	SB 621	Anti-LGBTQ	IA	HF 516	Voter Suppression, Voter ID
OK	SB 197	Preemption	KY	SB 17	Anti-LGBTQ	ND	HB 1369	Voter Suppression, Voter ID
OK	SB 694	Preemption	NC	HB 142	Anti-LGBTQ	WV	HB 2781	Voter Suppression, Voter ID
PA	HB 861	Preemption	SD	SB 149	Anti-LGBTQ			
PA	SB 10	Preemption	TN	HB 1111	Anti-LGBTQ			
PA	SB 128	Preemption	TN	HB 174	Anti-LGBTQ			
PA	SB 5	Preemption	TN	HB 566	Anti-LGBTQ			
SC	H 3529	Preemption	TN	SB 14	Anti-LGBTQ			
TN	HB 173	Preemption	TN	SB 449	Anti-LGBTQ			
TN	SB 127	Preemption	TX	HB 3859	Anti-LGBTQ			
TN	SB 155	Preemption	VA	SB 41	Anti-LGBTQ			
TN	SB 894	Preemption	AR	SB 601	Anti-Worker			
TN	SB 903	Preemption	AZ	HB 2322	Anti-Worker			
TX	HB 1362	Preemption	FL	SB 7022	Anti-Worker			
TX	HB 2899	Preemption	HI	HB 347	Anti-Worker			
TX	SB 92	Preemption	IA	HF 203	Anti-Worker			
VA	HB 1753	Preemption	IA	HF 291	Anti-Worker			
VA	HB 2000	Preemption	IA	HF 518	Anti-Worker			
VA	HB 2025	Preemption	IA	SF 438	Anti-Worker			
WI	AB 127	Preemption	IN	SB 407	Anti-Worker			
WI	AB 24	Preemption	KY	HB 1	Anti-Worker			
AL	HB 95	Attacks on Repro Rights	KY	HB 404	Anti-Worker			
AL	HB 98	Attacks on Repro Rights	KY	SB 151	Anti-Worker			
AR	HB 1032	Attacks on Repro Rights	ME	LD 673 (SP 235)	Anti-Worker			
AR	HB 1428	Attacks on Repro Rights	MI	SB 401	Anti-Worker			
AR	HB 1434	Attacks on Repro Rights	MO	SB 182	Anti-Worker			
AR	HB 1566	Attacks on Repro Rights	MO	SB 19	Anti-Worker			
AR	SB 148	Attacks on Repro Rights	MO	SB 43	Anti-Worker			
AR	SB 340	Attacks on Repro Rights	FL	HB 221	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			FL	HB 599	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			GA	HB 243	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			IA	HF 295	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			IN	SB 312	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			KY	HB 3	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			MN	HF 600	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			MO	HB 1194	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			PA	SB 241	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			SC	S 218	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			TX	HB 100	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			WI	SB 3	Anti-Worker, Preemption			
			AR	SB 308	Anti-Public Education			
			AZ	SB 1431	Anti-Public Education			
			FL	HB 5105	Anti-Public Education			
			FL	HB 7069	Anti-Public Education			
			GA	HB 217	Anti-Public Education			
			GA	HB 237	Anti-Public Education			
			GA	HB 338	Anti-Public Education			

