

Legislation Introduced into House of the 117th Congress (2021-2022). This is not an exhaustive list. Summaries, where available on Congress.gov, were provided.

HR1—[For the People Act of 2021](#) sponsored by Rep. John Sarbanes (D-Maryland). Introduced on January 4. Approved by the House 220-210 on March 3. This bill addresses voter access, election integrity and security, campaign finance, and ethics for the three branches of government. Specifically, the bill expands voter registration (e.g., automatic and same-day registration) and voting access (e.g., vote-by-mail and early voting). It also limits removing voters from voter rolls. The bill requires states to establish independent redistricting commissions to carry out congressional redistricting. Additionally, the bill sets forth provisions related to election security, including sharing intelligence information with state election officials, supporting states in securing their election systems, developing a national strategy to protect U.S. democratic institutions, establishing in the legislative branch the National Commission to Protect United States Democratic Institutions, and other provisions to improve the cybersecurity of election systems. Further, the bill addresses campaign finance, including by expanding the prohibition on campaign spending by foreign nationals, requiring additional disclosure of campaign-related fundraising and spending, requiring additional disclaimers regarding certain political advertising, and establishing an alternative campaign funding system for certain federal offices. The bill addresses ethics in all three branches of government, including by requiring a code of conduct for Supreme Court Justices, prohibiting Members of the House from serving on the board of a for-profit entity, and establishing additional conflict-of-interest and ethics provisions for federal employees and the White House. The bill requires the President, the Vice President, and certain candidates for those offices to disclose 10 years of tax returns.

HR4—[John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Terri Sewell (D-Alabama). Approved by the House on August 24. This bill establishes new criteria for determining which states and political subdivisions must obtain preclearance before changes to voting practices may take effect. Preclearance is the process of receiving preapproval from the Department of Justice (DOJ) or the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before making legal changes that would affect voting rights. A state and all of its political subdivisions shall be subject to preclearance of voting practice changes for a 10-year period if 15 or more voting rights violations occurred in the state during the previous 25 years; 10 or more violations occurred during the previous 25 years, at least 1 of which was committed by the state itself; or 3 or more violations occurred during the previous 25 years and the state administers the elections. A political subdivision as a separate unit shall also be subject to preclearance for a 10-year period if three or more voting rights violations occurred there during the previous 25 years. States and political subdivisions that meet certain thresholds regarding minority groups must preclear covered practices before implementation, such as changes to methods of election and redistricting. Further, states and political subdivisions must notify the public of changes to voting practices. Next, the bill authorizes DOJ to require states or political subdivisions to provide certain documents or answers to questions for enforcing voting rights. The bill also outlines factors courts must consider when hearing challenges to voting practices,

such as the extent of any history of official voting discrimination in the state or political subdivision.

HR65—[Same Day Voter Registration Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Julia Brownley (D-California). Introduced on January 4 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration. This bill requires states with a voter registration requirement to make same-day voter registration available at the polling place on any day voting is permitted.

HR102—[Restoring Faith in Elections Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pennsylvania). Referred to the Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

HR 576—[Next Generation Votes Act](#), sponsored by Rep. Joe Neguse (D-Colorado). Introduced on January 28 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration. This bill prohibits a state from refusing to accept an individual's application to register to vote in federal elections on the grounds that the individual is under 18 years of age, so long as the individual is at least 16 years of age.

HR642—[Voter Information Hotline Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Anthony Brown (D-Maryland). Introduced February 1 and referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. This bill directs the Department of Justice (DOJ) to coordinate the establishment of a state-based response system for responding to questions and complaints from individuals related to registering to vote or voting in federal elections. Further, DOJ must establish and operate a toll-free telephone service through which individuals may (1) connect directly to the state-based response system; (2) obtain information on voting in federal elections; and (3) report information to DOJ on problems encountered in registering to vote or voting, including incidences of voter intimidation or suppression. Additionally, the bill establishes the Voter Hotline Task Force to provide ongoing analysis and assessment of the telephone service.

HR1343—[Voting Access Act](#), sponsored by Rep. Raul Grijala (D-New Mexico). Introduced February 25 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration. This bill requires the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to establish national standards and conduct studies relating to federal elections. Specifically, the EAC must establish national standards for the location and operation of polling places used in elections for federal office. These standards must include a requirement that no individual shall be required to wait longer than 30 minutes to cast a vote at a polling place. The bill requires each state to comply with the national standards established by the EAC. Additionally, the EAC must study (1) instances of the misidentification by election officials of the political party registration of individuals attempting to vote in primary elections for federal office, and (2) instances of states purging their official voter registration lists to automatically remove individuals who do not vote.

HR1366—[Protect the Youth Vote Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-New Hampshire). Introduced on February 25 and referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

HR1529—[VOTER ID Act](#), sponsored by Rep. Bruce Westerman (R-Arkansas). Introduced March 2 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration. This bill requires states to conduct post-election audits of federal elections and attest to the integrity and security of voting procedures in those elections. Specifically, states must conduct a post-election audit after each federal election. The audit must include the accuracy of voting systems used in the election and an assessment of state compliance with applicable election laws and procedures, including those governing the requirements for voter identification and use of mail-in voting. The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) must develop best practices for conducting post-election audits, including recommendations to (1) conduct an audit using a bipartisan entity, and (2) complete an audit within 30 days after the state certifies the results of a congressional election. Additionally, states must attest to the integrity and security of their voter identification procedures and maintenance of voter registration lists. States must submit to the EAC, and make publicly available on their websites, these audit results and attestations.

HR2215—[Our Homes Our Vote Act](#), sponsored by Rep. Jesus Garcia (D-Illinois). Introduced on March 26 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration. This bill facilitates voter registration for residents of certain federally assisted housing for the purpose of federal elections. Specifically, the bill requires each lease and annual income recertification for such housing that is administered by a public housing agency (PHA) to include a voter registration application. A PHA must send any completed application to state election officials. The bill also treats owners of federally assisted housing as voter registration agencies.

HR2301—[Automatic Voter Registration Act](#) sponsored by Rep. David Cicilline (D-Rhode Island). Introduced April 1 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration.

HR2358—[Voter Empowerment Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. James Clyburn (D-South Carolina). Introduced on April 5. Referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Science, Space, and Technology, Oversight and Reform, Education and Labor, and Financial Services.

HR2395—[Deep Fakes Accountability Act](#), sponsored by Rep. Yvette Clarke (D-New York). Introduced on April 9 and referred to the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce. This bill establishes requirements for advanced technological false personation records (i.e., deep fakes) and establishes criminal penalties for related violations. Specifically, it requires producers of deep fakes to generally comply with certain digital watermark and disclosure requirements (e.g., verbal and written statements). It establishes new criminal offenses related to (1) the production of deep fakes which do not comply with related watermark or disclosure requirements, and (2) the alteration of deep fakes to remove or meaningfully obscure such required disclosures. A violator is subject to a fine, up to five years in prison, or both. It also establishes civil penalties and permits individuals to bring civil actions for damages. Additionally, it revises the criminal offense of fraud in connection with certain identification documents to include deep fakes. The bill also directs the Department of Justice to take certain actions, such as publishing a report related to deep fakes that includes a description of the efforts of Russia and China to use technology to impact elections. Software

manufacturers who reasonably believe software will be used to produce deep fakes must ensure it has the technical capability to insert watermarks and disclosures. Finally, the bill directs the Department of Homeland Security to establish a task force to, among other things, advance efforts of the federal government to combat the national security implications of deep fakes.

HR2440—[Stay in Line to Vote Act](#), sponsored by Rep. Susan Wild (D-Pennsylvania). Introduced on April 8 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration. This bill prohibits states from restricting the provision of food or drink to individuals who are at a polling place to cast their ballots in a federal election.

HR2844—[Election Protection Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Michael McCaul (R-Texas). Introduced on April 26 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration.

HR2941—[Accessible Voting Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Mary Gay Scanlon (D-Pennsylvania). Introduced on April 30 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration.

HR3076—[Postal Service Reform Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-New York). Introduced May 11. This bill addresses the finances and operations of the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). The bill requires the Office of Personnel Management to establish the Postal Service Health Benefits Program for USPS employees and retirees and provides for coordinated enrollment of retirees under this program and Medicare. The bill repeals the requirement that the USPS annually prepay future retirement health benefits. Additionally, the USPS may establish a program to enter into agreements with an agency of any state government, local government, or tribal government, and with other government agencies, to provide certain nonpostal products and services that reasonably contribute to the costs of the USPS and meet other specified criteria. The USPS must develop and maintain a publicly available dashboard to track service performance and must report regularly on its operations and financial condition. The Postal Regulatory Commission must annually submit to the USPS a budget of its expenses. It must also conduct a study to identify the causes and effects of postal inefficiencies relating to flats (e.g., large envelopes). The USPS Office of Inspector General shall perform oversight of the Postal Regulatory Commission.

HR3646—[Reducing Barriers for Military Voters Act](#), sponsored by Rep. Joe Wilson (R-South Carolina). Introduced on May 28 and referred to the House Committee on House Administration.

HR4064—[Preventing Election Subversion Act of 2021](#), sponsored by John Sarbanes (D-Maryland). Introduced on June 22 referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

HR4290—[End Zuckerbucks Act](#), sponsored by Rep. Claudia Tenney (R-New York). Introduced on June 30 and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. This bill prohibits tax-exempt charitable organizations from providing direct funding to official election organizations.

HR4384—[Securing America's Elections Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Paul Gosar (R-Arizona). Introduced on July 9 and referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

HR4959—[Right to Vote Act](#), introduced by Rep. Mondaire Jones (D-New York). Introduced on August 6 and referred the House Committee on the Judiciary.

HR5008—[Frank Harrison, Elizabeth Peratrovich, and Miguel Trujillo Native American Voting Rights Act of 2021](#), sponsored by Rep. Sharice Davids (D-Kansas). Introduced August 13 referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.