

HR-1 For The People Act 2021

- Automatic registration of eligible individuals
 - Each State shall establish and operate of system of automatic registration
 - Individuals requesting any Government assistance
 - Students enrolling in colleges for a course of study
 - Requires institutions of higher learning to employ campus vote coordinators and incentivizes voter registration by giving grants for having a higher registration rate
 - Obtaining a driver's license
 - Buying or rental of a property
 - Ensures illegal immigrants can vote by shielding non-citizens from prosecution if they are registered to vote automatically – agencies wouldn't be required to keep records of those who decline to affirm their citizenship
- Same day registration
 - Including for early voting at polling stations
 - Has a clause that requires this to be implemented in time for 2022 elections
 - Unable to verify any information for same day registration
- Grants to States for carrying out a plan to increase involvement of individual under 18 years of age
 - Providing information on registering to vote in secondary schools in the 12th grade
- Accepting voter registration applications from individuals under 18 years of age
 - A State may not refuse to accept and process applications of individuals 16 years and older
- Prohibits voter caging
- No restrictions to vote by mail
 - Prohibits identification requirement as condition of obtaining a ballot
 - A State may not require an individual to provide any proof of identification to obtain an absentee ballot
 - Prohibits requirement to provide notarization or witness signature as condition of obtaining or casting a ballot
 - A State may not impose a signature verification requirement for accepting and counting an absentee ballot
 - Mandates no-fault absentee ballots and forces states to accept ballots received up to 10 days after Election Day
 - Permitting use of sworn written statements to meet identification requirements

- Automatic mailing of application for absentee ballots
 - Election officials shall transmit by mail an application for an absentee ballot to each individual who is registered to vote in the election
 - With accepting and processing voter registration applications from 16 year olds, there is that possibility that they will use the automatic mailing of ballots to vote
- A State may not refuse to accept or process a ballot submitted by an individual by mail on the grounds that the individual did not meet a deadline for returning the ballot
- Ballot harvesting
 - The State shall permit a voter to designate any person to return a voted and sealed absentee ballot to the PO or drop-off location
 - The State may not put a limit on how many voted and sealed absentee ballots any person can return to the PO or drop off location
 - Drop boxes would be made available for drop off at any time, 24 hours a day, 45 days during the voting period
- Ballot processing
 - The State shall begin processing and scanning ballots cast by mail for tabulation at least 14 days prior to the date of the election
 - The State may not prohibit any person from providing an application for an absentee ballot – third party mailing
 - The voting system shall not preserve the voter-verified paper ballots in any manner without the voter’s consent
- Blank absentee ballots
 - The State shall not refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid blank absentee ballot solely on the basis of:
 - Notarization or witness signature requirements
 - Restriction on paper type, including weight and size
 - Restriction on envelope type, include weight and size
- Requiring the use of drop boxes
 - Drop boxes would be made available for drop off at any time, 24 hours a day, 45 days during the voting period
- Prohibits States from restricting curbside voting
- Redistricting Reform
 - Congress finds that it has the authority to establish the terms and conditions States must follow in congressional redistricting
 - Established a redistricting commission
 - Redistricting commissions must meet the diversity requirements

- Gives congress the power to enact laws governing the time, place and manner of elections in the States
 - The Constitution give the States the right to run their elections as they set fit, it is interpreted by this Bill differently due to phrasing “Congress finds that it has broad authority to regulate the time, place and manner of congressional elections. Article I, section 4
 - Requires States to obtain approval from the federal government before implementing any changes to voting rules
 - Allows convicted felons the right to vote and withholding funds from States that do not follow that mandate
 - Mandates early voting

- Not purging voter rolls
 - Makes is illegal to verify the address of registered voters, cross checking voter registration lists to find individuals registered in multiple states or removing registrants no matter how much time has elapsed

- Any action brought for declaratory or injunction relief to challenge the constitutionality of this Act must:
 - File action in the US District Court in DC
 - Multiple actions must be filed concurrently: “to file joint papers to be represented by a single attorney at oral argument
 - It limits a plaintiff’s access to federal courts when challenging HR-1

- Prohibits state election officials from participating in political management or campaigning in federal elections in which they have supervisory authority. This would affect states like Georgia whose Secretaries of State have been involved in elections

- Prohibits the publication of misleading information about elections designed to discourage voting; opponents say the provision raises First Amendment concerns

- Repeal of restriction on use of funds to require disclosure of political spending by government contractors

- Repeal of restriction of use of funds by internal revenue service to bring transparency to political activity of certain nonprofit organizations
 - Democrats say it sheds light on the money
 - Republicans say it would be a free speech violation

- Treatment of payments for child care and other personal use services as authorized campaign expenditures
 - Authorized expenditures paid by the committee for a candidate for any personal use services to enable the participation of the candidate in campaign-connected activity
 - Child care services
 - Elder care services
 - Services which are provided on behalf of any dependent who is a qualifying relative
 - Health insurance premiums

- Mandates new disclosures for corporations to restrict corporate participation in elections
 - Democrats say it will shed light on dark money
 - Republicans say it would violate free speech rights

- A provision called Stand By Every Ad Act would stop campaign dollars from covering any form of advertising over the internet
 - Opponents say it would increase the cost of campaigning

- Create a national commission to protect United States democratic institutions
 - A national commission to study elections and produce a report for improving elections. The commission would have 10 members, 6 of whom would be from the majority party thus giving them control
 - Would be given the authority to compel judges to testify and justify their legal decision, threatening their independent judgement and subjecting them to political pressure and harassment

- Changes the composition of the Federal Elections Committee
 - Reduce members from 6 to 5
 - Four members can be affiliated with a political party, with the remaining member being independent – however; nominated by the president of a political party
 - Former FEC members have written to Congress warning about this change and other related provisions

- Changes FEC rules to require presidential candidates to provide their tax returns within 15 days of becoming a covered candidate, going back 10 years

- Grants the five US territories voting rights but not statehood
 - Giving these territories seats in House, Senate and Electoral College
 - As many as 10 senators and 18 new Electoral College votes
 - The islands are all welfare states that have chosen to remain dependent on US taxpayers, most assuredly these seats would be filled with Democrats
 - Current construction of the Senate when a 60 vote majority is needed to pass this would give Democrats that insurmountable 60 vote majority to do whatever they want with no obstacles