

U.S. Representative Ed Case

Voting Rights and Election Reform-Related Legislative Accomplishments

Congressman Case's return to Congress in 2019 was largely prompted by my membership in Issue One's ReFormers Caucus, a nonpartisan group of more than 200 former Members of Congress, governors, ambassadors and cabinet members. The Caucus recognized that, with public trust and confidence in government at a then- all-time low, it was necessary to fix democracy first and return government to the people.

This document provides a comprehensive overview of Congressman Ed Case's leadership on key cosponsorships, votes, appropriations achievements, joint letters and statements related to voting rights and government reform.

Introduced Legislation & Key Cosponsorships

Through his cosponsorships and amendment to the For the People Act, Congressman Case has consistently worked to implement many of the most critical government reform efforts, such as fighting voter suppression, simplifying voting, promoting election security, curbing special interest and dark money in politics, incentivizing smaller and broader donations, increasing transparency and fortifying ethics laws.

Case Amendment in the 116th Congress

[An amendment](#) to H.R. 1, the For the People Act, that would incentivize political party committees to prioritize small dollar donations (up to \$200) to provide enhanced support for candidates. By permitting such committees to provide enhanced support to their candidates through use of separate small dollar accounts, this change would incentivize greater attention by committees to small-dollar donors, greater participation by such donors in the political process, and representation of a broader and more representative America by those elected.

119th Congress (to date)

[H.R. 14](#), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would restore and modernize the protections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA), addressing modern-day voter suppression and ensuring every voter, regardless of race or background, has equal access to the ballot box.

[H.J.Res. 121](#), a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

[H.R. 535](#), the Inaugural Fund Integrity Act, which would limit donations to inaugural committees and requires these committees to disclose donations and disbursements.

[H.R. 2476](#), the Stop Illegal Campaign Coordination Act, which would amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to treat expenditures as coordinated with a candidate, an

authorized committee of a candidate, or a committee of a national, State, or local political party if the making of the expenditures is materially consistent with instructions, directions, guidance, and suggestions from such candidate or committee.

[H.R. 4908](#), the Time Off to Vote Act, which would provide employees with a minimum of two consecutive hours of paid leave in order to vote in Federal elections.

[H.R. 4915](#), the Election Mail Act, which would improve the delivery and processing of election mail by setting minimum standards and improving United States Postal Service processes.

[H.R. 4917](#), the Expanding the VOTE Act, which would modify certain notice requirements, study certain election requirements and clarify certain election requirements.

118th Congress

[H.R. 11](#), the Freedom to Vote Act, which would expand voter registration, establish Election Day as a federal holiday, and outline criteria for congressional redistricting and generally prohibit mid-decade redistricting.

[H.R. 14](#), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would restore and modernize the protections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA), addressing modern-day voter suppression and ensuring every voter, regardless of race or background, has equal access to the ballot box.

[H.J.Res. 13](#), a resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress and the states to (1) regulate and impose reasonable viewpoint-neutral limitations on the raising and spending of money by candidates and others to influence elections; and (2) regulate and enact public campaign financing systems, including those designed to restrict the influence of private wealth by offsetting the raising and spending of money by candidates and others with increased public funding.

[H.R. 239](#), the Same Day Registration Act, which would require states with a voter registration requirement to make same-day voter registration available at the polling place on any day voting is permitted.

[H.R. 1118](#), the DISCLOSE Act, which would address campaign finance, including by expanding the prohibition on campaign spending by foreign nationals, requiring additional disclosures of campaign expenditures, and requiring additional disclosures regarding certain political advertisements.

[H.R. 1439](#), the Vote at Home Act, which would expand voting by mail in federal elections and provides for automatic voter registration through state motor vehicle authorities.

[H.R. 2987](#), the Election Mail Act, which would address the delivery and processing of election mail for federal elections, including by establishing certain standards for mail-in ballots.

[H.R. 5048](#), the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would prevent abuses of Presidential power, restore checks and balances and accountability and transparency in government, and defend elections against foreign interference.

[H.R. 9589](#), the Stop Illegal Campaign Coordination Act, which would amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to treat expenditures as coordinated with a candidate, an authorized committee of a candidate, or a committee of a national, State, or local political party if the making of the expenditures is materially consistent with instructions, directions, guidance, and suggestions from such candidate or committee.

117th Congress

[H.R. 1](#), the For the People Act, which would expand voter registration, establish Election Day as a federal holiday, and outline criteria for congressional redistricting and generally prohibit mid-decade redistricting.

[H.J.Res. 1](#), a joint resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress and the states to set reasonable limits on the raising and spending of money by candidates and others to influence elections.

[H.R. 4](#), the Freedom to Vote Act, which would expand voter registration, establish Election Day as a federal holiday, and outline criteria for congressional redistricting and generally prohibit mid-decade redistricting.

[H.R. 65](#), the Same Day Registration Act, which would require states with a voter registration requirement to make same-day voter registration available at the polling place on any day voting is permitted.

[H.J.Res. 80](#), a resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress and the states to (1) regulate and impose reasonable viewpoint-neutral limitations on the raising and spending of money by candidates and others to influence elections; and (2) regulate and enact public campaign financing systems, including those designed to restrict the influence of private wealth by offsetting the raising and spending of money by candidates and others with increased public funding.

[H.R. 347](#), the Presidential Tax Transparency Act, which would require the President, the Vice President, and certain candidates for President and Vice President to disclose federal income tax returns for the ten most recent taxable years.

[H.Res. 686](#), a resolution expressing support for the designation of National Voter Registration Day.

[H.R. 1264](#), the Corporate Duty to Report Act, which would require corporations to report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the receipt of specified prohibited disbursements from foreign nationals for campaign-related public communications. Additionally, when receiving specified disbursements, corporations must inquire whether such disbursements (1) are for campaign

purposes, and (2) are made by foreign nationals. Further, the bill establishes fines for violations of this bill.

[H.R. 1307](#), the Vote by Mail Tracking Act, which would require mail-in ballots to (1) contain a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) barcode that enables tracking of each individual ballot, (2) satisfy USPS requirements for ballot envelope design and machinable letters, and (3) include the official election mail logo.

[H.R. 1334](#), the DISCLOSE Act, which would address campaign finance, including by expanding the prohibition on campaign spending by foreign nationals, requiring additional disclosures of campaign expenditures, and requiring additional disclosures regarding certain political advertisements.

[H.R. 1414](#), the Restoring Integrity to America's Elections Act, which would revise provisions the Federal Election Commission (FEC), including to change FEC membership.

[H.R. 1488](#), the Global Electoral Exchange Act, which would authorize the Department of State to establish a Global Electoral Exchange Program to promote sound election-administration practices around the world. The State Department may award grants to qualified, tax-exempt, U.S.-based organizations that have expertise and experience in relevant topics, such as election-system integrity. Grants may be used to design programs to bring relevant individuals, such as election administrators and poll workers, together to study and discuss election procedures.

[H.R. 1516](#), the Stop Foreign Interference in Ballot Measures Act, which would prohibit contributions or donations by foreign nationals in connection with state or local ballot initiatives or referenda.

[H.R. 2605](#), the Let It Go Act, which would establish a a time frame for the disposal of campaign contributions or donations. The bill also prohibits the donation of campaign funds to charitable organizations that are owned or controlled by the candidate or the candidate's immediate family members.

[H.R. 3867](#), the Every Vote Counts Act, which requires states to take certain actions to facilitate absentee voting for federal elections

[H.R. 4722](#), the Vote Without Fear Act, which would establish new federal criminal offenses for possessing a firearm or causing a firearm to be present in or within 100 yards of a federal election site.

[H.R. 5841](#), the Stop Foreign Funds in Elections Act, which would prohibit contributions or donations by foreign nationals in connection with state or local ballot initiatives or referenda.

[H.R. 6283](#), the Get Foreign Money Out of U.S. Elections Act, which would impose prohibitions and requirements related to campaign contributions and expenditures from foreign sources.

[H.R. 6872](#), the Election Worker and Polling Place Protection Act, which would prohibit, with enhanced penalties for certain types of threats and harms (1) intimidation of poll watchers, election officials, and election agents, vendors, and contractors involving violence or threats of harm; and (2) physical damage to or threats to physically damage a polling place, tabulation center, or other election infrastructure.

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[H.R. 1](#), the For the People Act, which would expand voter registration, establish Election Day as a federal holiday, and outline criteria for congressional redistricting and generally prohibit mid-decade redistricting.

[H.J.Res. 2](#), a joint resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress and the states to set reasonable limits on the raising and spending of money by candidates and others to influence elections.

[H.R. 4](#), the Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would establish new criteria for determining which states and political subdivisions must obtain preclearance before changes to voting practices in these areas may take effect.

[H.R. 162](#), the Presidential Tax Transparency Act, which would require the President, the Vice President, and certain candidates for President and Vice President to disclose federal income tax returns for the ten most recent taxable years.

[H.R. 679](#), the Political Accountability and Transparency Act, which restricts the use of certain political funds and revises requirements for political communications.

[H.R. 882](#), the Time Off to Vote Act, which would provide employees with a minimum of two consecutive hours of paid leave in order to vote in Federal elections.

[H.Res. 1099](#), a resolution to support the designation of National Voter Registration Day.

[H.R. 1272](#), Restoring Integrity to America's Elections Act, which would revise provisions the Federal Election Commission (FEC), including to change FEC membership.

[H.R. 1308](#), the Let It Go Act, which would require individuals to use contributions or donations not later than six years following the most recent federal election in which the individual was a candidate and before the individual becomes a registered lobbyist.

[H.R. 1694](#), the Native American Voting Rights Act, which would modify the voting rights of Native American and Alaska Native voters.

[H.R. 2424](#), the Duty to Report Act, which would require political committees, candidates for federal office, and other individuals to report to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) any offers of prohibited contributions, including offers of nonpublic information regarding other candidates, by foreign nationals.

[H.R. 2977](#), the DISCLOSE Act, which would address campaign finance, including by expanding the prohibition on campaign spending by foreign nationals, requiring additional disclosures of campaign expenditures, and requiring additional disclosures regarding certain political advertisements.

[H.R. 3572](#), the Redistricting Reform Act, which would require that congressional redistricting be conducted in accordance with a plan developed by (1) a state-established independent commission; or (2) if such a commission fails to enact a plan, a three-judge panel from a U.S. District Court.

[H.R. 4617](#), the Stopping Harmful Interference in Elections for a Lasting Democracy Act, which would establish a duty to report election interference from foreign entities, applies existing campaign advertising requirements to online advertisements, and generally limits political spending and election interference by foreign entities.

[H.R. 4990](#), the Election Technology Research Act, which would direct the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and other agencies to support research on voting systems.

[H.R. 5015](#), the Honest Campaigns Act, which would direct the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to revise its sponsorship identification rules. Specifically, the FCC must require a disclosure announcement for broadcast or origination cablecasting matter that is political or that involves the discussion of a controversial issue of public importance to include the names of significant donors to the person whose identity is required to be disclosed in such an announcement.

[H.R. 6807](#), the Vote Safe Act, which would expand vote-by-mail and early in-person voting during the 2020 federal elections. It also directs polling places to follow certain guidance related to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) preparedness.

[H.R. 7525](#), the Crack Down of Dark Money Act, which would prohibit tax-exempt 501(c)(4) social welfare organizations from using more than 10% of their total expenditures on covered political expenditures (i.e., direct or indirect expenditures for an exempt function, including influencing or attempting to influence the selection, nomination, election, or appointment of any individual to any federal, state, or local public office or office in a political organization, or the election of presidential or vice-presidential electors, whether or not such individual or electors are selected, nominated, elected, or appointed).

[H.R. 8015](#), the Delivering for America Act, which would prohibit the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) from making changes to operations or levels of service from those that were in effect on January 1, 2020, establishes requirements for the processing of election mail, and provides additional funding for the Postal Service Fund.

[H.R. 8363](#), the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would prevent abuses of Presidential power, restore checks and balances and accountability and transparency in government, and defend elections against foreign interference.

Key Votes

Through his votes, Congressman Case has showed consistent support for reforming our elections. Among consistent attacks aimed at voter intimidation and disenfranchisement, Congressman Case and stood strong.

119th Congress (to date)

Voted NAY on S. 1383, the Safeguard American Voter Eligibility or SAVE America Act, which would require individuals to provide documentary proof of U.S. citizenship when registering to vote, and requires photo identification to vote, in federal elections. Additionally, this bill would require states to take affirmative steps on an ongoing basis to ensure that only U.S. citizens are registered to vote, which shall include establishing a program to identify individuals who are not U.S. citizens using information supplied by certain sources. Further, each state must submit its complete official list of eligible voters to the Department of Homeland Security for comparison with the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements system, which is used to verify immigration status.

Voted YEA on H.R. 3357 the Enhancing Multi-Class Share Disclosures Act, which would require issuers of securities with multi-class share structures to disclose certain information in any proxy solicitation or consent solicitation material. A multi-class share structure occurs when a company issues two or more classes of shares that have different voting rights. For example, a company may issue one class of shares with no or few voting rights for the public, and another class with more voting rights for company founders and executives.

Voted NAY on H.R. 884, a bill to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia and to repeal the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022

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Voted YEA on H.R. 5658, the Vote by Mail Tracking Act, which would require mail-in ballots to (1) contain a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) barcode that enables tracking of each individual ballot, (2) satisfy USPS requirements for ballot envelope design and machinable letters, and (3) include the official election mail logo.

Voted YEA on H.R. 6513, to require states to provide designated congressional election observers with full access to clearly observe all elements of administration procedures of federal

elections, including access to any area in which a ballot is cast, processed, scanned, tabulated, canvassed, recounted, audited, or certified, including during pre- and post-election procedures.

Voted NAY on H.R. 192, a bill to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia and to repeal the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022

Voted YEA on H.R. 2795, the Enhancing Multi-Class Share Disclosures Act, which would require issuers of securities with multi-class share structures to disclose certain information in any proxy solicitation or consent solicitation material. A multi-class share structure occurs when a company issues two or more classes of shares that have different voting rights. For example, a company may issue one class of shares with no or few voting rights for the public, and another class with more voting rights for company founders and executives.

Voted NAY on H.J.Res. 24, a resolution that nullifies the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022, enacted by the council of the District of Columbia. The bill allows noncitizens who meet residency and other requirements to vote in local elections in the district.

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Voted YEA on H.R. 8873, the Presidential Election Reform Act, which would revise the process of casting and counting electoral votes for presidential elections and specify that the choice of electors must occur in accordance with the laws of the state enacted prior to election day.

Voted YEA on H.R. 5746, the John R. Lewis Act, which would address voter registration and voting access, election integrity and security, redistricting, campaign finance, and voting rights.

Voted YEA on H.R. 5314, the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would address issues involving (1) abuses of presidential power; (2) checks and balances, accountability, and transparency; and (3) election integrity and security.

Voted YEA on H.R. 1, the For the People Act, which would address voter access, election integrity and security, campaign finance, and ethics for the three branches of government.

116th Congress

Voted YEA on H.R. 8015, the Delivering for America Act, which would prohibit the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) from making changes to operations or levels of service from those that were in effect on January 1, 2020, establishes requirements for the processing of election mail, and provides additional funding for the Postal Service Fund.

Voted YEA on H.R. 4, the Voting Rights Advancement Act, which establishes new criteria for determining which states and political subdivisions must obtain preclearance before changes to voting practices in these areas may take effect. (Preclearance is the process of receiving preapproval from the Department of Justice or the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before making legal changes that would affect voting rights.)

Voted YEA on H.R. 4617, the Stopping Harmful Interference in Elections for a Lasting Democracy Act, which establishes a duty to report election interference from foreign entities, applies existing campaign advertising requirements to online advertisements, and generally limits political spending and election interference by foreign entities.

Voted YEA on H.R. 2722, the Securing America's Federal Elections Act, which would address election security through grant programs and requirements for voting systems and paper ballots.

Voted YEA on H.R. 1, the For the People Act, which would address voter access, election integrity and security, campaign finance, and ethics for the three branches of government.

Appropriations Highlights

Congressman Case serves on the House Appropriations Committee, which is responsible for all federal discretionary spending (all spending other than for mainly automatic federal benefits programs like Social Security and Medicare). Under our Constitution, no such spending can occur unless first appropriated (authorized and allocated) by Congress, and appropriations must begin in the U.S. House. Through his assignment on the Committee, he was able to secure funding for programs that help ensure free and fair elections.

Fiscal Year 2026

- Secured \$24 million for the Election Assistance Commission, which will be used to conduct election reform activities.
- Secured \$45 million for the Elections Assistance Commission to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal offices, including election technology improvements and election security.
- Secured \$80 million for the Federal Election Commission to enforce federal campaign finance laws and oversee federal elections.

Fiscal Year 2025

- Secured \$28 million for the Election Assistance Commission, which will be used to conduct election reform activities.
- Secured \$55 million for the Elections Assistance Commission to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal offices, including election technology improvements and election security.
- Secured \$80 million for the Federal Election Commission to enforce federal campaign finance laws and oversee federal elections.

Fiscal Year 2024

- Secured \$28 million for the Election Assistance Commission, which will be used to conduct election reform activities.

- Secured \$55 million for the Elections Assistance Commission to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal offices, including election technology improvements and election security.
- Secured \$80 million for the Federal Election Commission to enforce federal campaign finance laws and oversee federal elections.

Fiscal Year 2023

- Secured \$75 million for the Elections Assistance Commission to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal offices, including election technology improvements and election security.
- Secured \$82 million for the Federal Election Commission to enforce federal campaign finance laws and oversee federal elections.

Fiscal Year 2022

- Secured \$75 million for the Elections Assistance Commission to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal offices, including election technology improvements and election security.
- Secured \$74 million for the Federal Election Commission to enforce federal campaign finance laws and oversee federal elections.

Fiscal Year 2021

- Secured \$17 million for the Elections Assistance Commission to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal offices, including election technology improvements and election security.
- Secured \$72 million for the Federal Election Commission to enforce federal campaign finance laws and oversee federal elections.

Fiscal Year 2020

- Secured \$425 million for the Elections Assistance Commission to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal offices, including election technology improvements and election security.
- Secured \$72 million for the Federal Election Commission to enforce federal campaign finance laws and oversee federal elections.

Key Joint Letters

118th Congress

Letter to President Biden urging the President to direct the Archivist to certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). (Reps. Pressley and Bush)

117th Congress

Letter to Congressional Democratic Leadership and the President urging them to pass legislation to combat restrictive state voting laws. (Reps. Slotkin, Allred and Escobar)

Letter to Senate Democratic Leaders calling for passage of the For the People Act and highlighting the public campaign financing provision of the bill. (Reps Larson and Pingree)

116th Congress

Letter to the United States Postal Service (USPS) Inspector General urging investigations into declines in on-time mail delivery in the weeks leading up to the November 2020 general election. (Reps. Lawrence, Adams, Connolly and Lynch)

Letter to the USPS asking how it is preparing for the timely ballots and protecting ballot security for the upcoming general election. (Rep. Dingell)

Statements

Congressman Ed Case on H.R. 1, For the People Act ([YouTube](#)) January 2019

Congressman Ed Case Introduces H.R. 1 Amendment ([YouTube](#)) March 2019

Congressman Ed Case urges extending the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment ([YouTube](#)) February 2020