

Subtitle E—Promoting Election Integrity

SEC. 1051. ADDRESSING NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE V. FEC.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In *National Republican Senatorial Committee v. FEC*, the Supreme Court invalidated the limits on political-party coordinated expenditures under section 315(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30116\(d\)](#)), while identifying base contribution limits, earmarking rules, and disclosure requirements as less speech-restrictive tools for preventing circumvention of contribution limits.

(2) This decision builds on previous findings, such as its per curiam opinion in *Buckley v. Valeo*, "disclosure requirements certainly in most applications appear to be the least restrictive means of curbing the evils of campaign ignorance and corruption that Congress found to exist." In *Citizens United v. FEC*, the Court reiterated that "disclosure is a less restrictive alternative to more comprehensive regulations of speech."

(3) Campaign finance disclosure advances substantial government interests, including fostering an informed electorate, helping the people hold elected officials accountable, detecting and deterring quid pro quo corruption, and identifying information necessary to enforce campaign finance laws, including contribution limits and the prohibition on foreign money in Federal elections.

(4) To further these interests, campaign finance disclosure must be timely and complete, and must disclose the true and original source of money given, transferred, and spent to influence Federal elections. Campaign finance disclosure is also essential to enforce the prohibition on contributions by, and solicitations of, foreign nationals under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971.

(b) Purpose.—The purpose of this section is to strengthen the earmarking and disclosure rules identified by the Supreme Court in *National Republican Senatorial Committee v. FEC* without reimposing the political-party coordinated-expenditure limits invalidated in that decision.

(c) Earmarked contributions.—Section 315(a)(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30116\(a\)\(8\)](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"(8) Earmarked contributions.—

"(A) In general.—For purposes of the limitations imposed by this section, all contributions made by a person, directly or indirectly, on behalf of a clearly identified candidate, including contributions that are in any way earmarked or otherwise directed to the candidate through an intermediary or conduit, including a political committee or political party committee, shall be treated as contributions from that person to that candidate.

"(B) Earmarked defined.—In this paragraph, the term 'earmarked' means a designation, instruction, encumbrance, agreement, or understanding, whether direct or indirect, express or implied, oral or written, that results in all or any part of a contribution being made to,

transferred to, expended on behalf of, or used for coordinated expenditures with respect to a clearly identified candidate or the authorized committee of such candidate.

"(C) Reporting.—An intermediary or conduit, including a political committee or political party committee, shall report the original source and intended recipient of a contribution described in subparagraph (A) to the Commission and to the intended recipient."

(d) Rapid disclosure of party coordinated expenditures.—Section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30104](#)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) Rapid disclosure of party coordinated expenditures.—

"(1) Initial report.—A political committee established and maintained by a national committee, State committee, district committee, or local committee of a political party that makes or contracts to make coordinated expenditures with respect to a clearly identified candidate for Federal office aggregating \$1,000 or more with respect to an election shall file a report describing the expenditures with the Commission not later than 24 hours after the expenditure is made or contracted to be made.

"(2) Additional reports.—After a political committee files a report under paragraph (1), the political committee shall file an additional report not later than 24 hours after each time the political committee makes or contracts to make coordinated expenditures aggregating an additional \$1,000 with respect to the same election.

"(3) Contents.—A report under this subsection shall include—

"(A) the name of the political committee making or contracting to make the coordinated expenditure;

"(B) the name of the clearly identified candidate, the office sought by the candidate, and the election to which the coordinated expenditure relates;

"(C) the date, amount, payee, and purpose of the coordinated expenditure;

"(D) whether the coordinated expenditure was made in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, the candidate, the authorized committee of the candidate, or an agent of the candidate; and

"(E) for any contribution known to the political committee to be earmarked or otherwise directed for the coordinated expenditure or for the clearly identified candidate, the original source, amount, date, and intermediary or conduit of such contribution.

"(4) Public availability.—The Commission shall make each report filed under this subsection publicly available on the internet not later than 24 hours after receipt.

"(5) Coordination with other requirements.—A report required under this subsection shall be in addition to any other reporting requirement under this Act."

(e) Effective date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contributions, coordinated expenditures, and contracts to make coordinated expenditures made on or after November 4, 2026.

SEC. 1052. CLOSING LOOPHOLES ALLOWING SPENDING BY FOREIGN NATIONALS IN ELECTIONS.

(a) Clarification of application of foreign money ban to certain disbursements and activities.—Section 319 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30121](#)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of subparagraph (B); and

(B) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

"(C) an expenditure;

"(D) an independent expenditure;

"(E) a disbursement for an electioneering communication (within the meaning of section 304(f)(3));

"(F) a disbursement for a communication which is placed or promoted for a fee on a website, web application, or digital application that refers to a clearly identified candidate for election for Federal office and is disseminated within 60 days before a general, special or runoff election for the office sought by the candidate or 30 days before a primary or preference election, or a convention or caucus of a political party that has authority to nominate a candidate for the office sought by the candidate;

"(G) a disbursement by a covered foreign national for a broadcast, cable or satellite communication, or for a communication which is placed or promoted for a fee on a website, web application, or digital application, that promotes, supports, attacks or opposes the election of a clearly identified candidate for Federal, State, or local office (regardless of whether the communication contains express advocacy or the functional equivalent of express advocacy);

"(H) a disbursement for a broadcast, cable, or satellite communication, or for any communication which is placed or promoted for a fee on an online platform, that discusses a national legislative issue of public importance in a year in which a regularly scheduled general election for Federal office is held, but only if the disbursement is made by a covered foreign national;

"(I) a disbursement by a covered foreign national to compensate any person for internet activity that promotes, supports, attacks or opposes the election of a clearly identified candidate for Federal, State, or local office (regardless of whether the activity contains express advocacy or the functional equivalent of express advocacy); or

"(J) a disbursement by a covered foreign national for a Federal judicial nomination communication (as defined in section 325(g)(2))."; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting—

"(b) Definitions.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) Contribution or donation.—The term 'contribution or donation' includes—

"(A) any disbursement to a political committee which accepts donations or contributions that do not comply with any of the limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of this Act (or any disbursement to or on behalf of any account of a political committee which is established for the purpose of accepting such donations or contributions), or to any other person for the purpose of funding an expenditure, independent expenditure, or electioneering communication (as defined in section 304(f)(3)); and

"(B) any disbursement, other than a disbursement described in section 325(a)(3)(A), to another person who made a campaign-related disbursement consisting of a covered transfer (as described in section 325) during the 2-year period ending on the date of the disbursement.

"(2) Federal, State, or local election.—The term 'Federal, State, or local election' includes a State or local ballot initiative or referendum, but only in the case of—

"(A) a covered foreign national as defined in paragraph (4); or

"(B) a foreign principal described in section 1(b)(2) or 1(b)(3) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended ([22 U.S.C. 611\(b\)\(2\)](#) or (b)(3)) or an agent of such a foreign principal under such Act.

"(3) Foreign national.—The term 'foreign national' means—

"(A) a foreign principal, as such term is defined by [section 611\(b\) of title 22](#), except that the term 'foreign national' shall not include any individual who is a citizen of the United States; or

"(B) an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or a national of the United States (as defined in [section 1101\(a\)\(22\) of title 8](#)) and who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence, as defined by [section 1101\(a\)\(20\) of title 8](#).

"(4) Covered foreign national.—

"(A) In general.—The term 'covered foreign national' means—

"(i) a foreign principal (as defined in section 1(b) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 ([22 U.S.C. 611\(b\)](#))) that is a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party;

"(ii) any person who acts as an agent, representative, employee, or servant, or any person who acts in any other capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control, of a foreign principal described in clause (i) or of a person any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign principal described in clause (i); or

"(iii) any person included in the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury pursuant to authorities relating to the imposition of sanctions relating to the conduct of a foreign principal described in clause (i).

"(B) Clarification regarding application to citizens of the United States.—In the case of a citizen of the United States, clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) applies only to the extent that the person involved acts within the scope of that person's status as the agent of a foreign principal described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A).

"(5) Online platform.—

"(A) In general.—For purposes of this section, subject to subparagraph (B), the term 'online platform' means any public-facing website, web application, or digital application (including a social network, ad network, or search engine) that—

"(i) (I) sells qualified political advertisements; and

"(II) has 50,000,000 or more unique monthly United States visitors or users for a majority of months during the preceding 12 months; or

"(ii) is a third-party advertising vendor that has 50,000,000 or more unique monthly United States visitors in the aggregate on any advertisement space that it has sold or bought for a majority of months during the preceding 12 months, as measured by an independent digital ratings service accredited by the Media Ratings Council (or its successor).

"(B) Exemption.—Such term shall not include any online platform that is a distribution facility of any broadcasting station or newspaper, magazine, blog, publication, or periodical.

"(6) Third-party advertising vendor.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'third-party advertising vendor' includes, but is not limited to, any third-party advertising vendor network, advertising agency, advertiser, or third-party advertisement serving company that buys and sells advertisement space on behalf of unaffiliated third-party websites, search engines, digital applications, or social media sites."

(b) Prohibition related to establishing a corporation.—

(1) [Chapter 29 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 612. Establishment of corporation to conceal election contributions and donations by foreign nationals

"(a) Offense.—It shall be unlawful for an owner, officer, attorney, or incorporation agent of a corporation, company, or other entity to establish or use the corporation, company, or other entity with the intent to conceal an activity of a foreign national (as defined in section 319 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30121](#))) prohibited under such section 319.

"(b) Penalty.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years, fined under this title, or both."

(2) Clerical amendment.—The table of sections for [chapter 29 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"612. Establishment of corporation to conceal election contributions and donations by foreign nationals."

SEC. 1053. REPORTING OF CAMPAIGN-RELATED DISBURSEMENTS.

(a) In general.—Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.](#)) is amended by inserting after section 324 the following new section:

"Sec. 325. Disclosure of campaign-related disbursements by covered organizations.

"(a) Disclosure statement.—

"(1) In general.—Any covered organization that makes campaign-related disbursements aggregating more than \$10,000 in an election reporting cycle shall, not later than 24 hours after each disclosure date, file a statement with the Commission made under penalty of perjury that contains the information described in paragraph (2)—

"(A) in the case of the first statement filed under this subsection, for the period beginning on the first day of the election reporting cycle (or, if earlier, the period beginning 1 year before the first such disclosure date) and ending on the first such disclosure date; and

"(B) in the case of any subsequent statement filed under this subsection, for the period beginning on the previous disclosure date and ending on such disclosure date.

"(2) Information described.—The information described in this paragraph is as follows:

"(A) The name of the covered organization and the principal place of business of such organization and, in the case of a covered organization that is a corporation (other than a business concern that is an issuer of a class of securities registered under section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ([15 U.S.C. 78l](#)) or that is required to file reports under section 15(d) of that Act ([15 U.S.C. 78o\(d\)](#))) or an entity described in subsection (e)(2), a list of the beneficial owners (as defined in paragraph (4)(A)) of the entity that—

"(i) identifies each beneficial owner by name and current residential or business street address; and

"(ii) if any beneficial owner exercises control over the entity through another legal entity, such as a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or trust, identifies each such other legal entity and each such beneficial owner who will use that other entity to exercise control over the entity.

"(B) The amount of each campaign-related disbursement made by such organization during the period covered by the statement of more than \$1,000, and the name and address of the person to whom the disbursement was made.

"(C) In the case of a campaign-related disbursement that is not a covered transfer—

"(i) the election to which the campaign-related disbursement pertains; and

"(ii) if the disbursement is made for a public communication—

"(I) the name of any candidate identified in such communication; and

"(II) whether such communication is in support of or in opposition to the identified candidate.

"(D) A certification by the chief executive officer or person who is the head of the covered organization that the campaign-related disbursement is not made in cooperation, consultation, or concert with or at the request or suggestion of a candidate, authorized committee, or agent of a candidate, political party, or agent of a political party.

"(E) (i) If the covered organization makes campaign-related disbursements using exclusively funds in a campaign-related disbursement segregated fund, for each payment made to the account by a person other than the covered organization—

"(I) the name and address of each person who made such payment to the account during the period covered by the statement;

"(II) the date and amount of such payment; and

"(III) the aggregate amount of all such payments made by the person during the period beginning on the first day of the election reporting cycle (or, if earlier, the period beginning 1 year before the disclosure date) and ending on the disclosure date,

"but only if such payment was made by a person who made payments to the account in an aggregate amount of \$10,000 or more during the period beginning on the first day of the election reporting cycle (or, if earlier, the period beginning 1 year before the disclosure date) and ending on the disclosure date.

"(ii) In any calendar year after 2027, section 315(c)(1)(B) shall apply to the amount described in clause (i) in the same manner as such section applies to the limitations established under subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(3), and (h) of such section, except that for purposes of applying such section to the amounts described in clause (i), the 'base period' shall be calendar year 2027.

"(F) (i) If the covered organization makes campaign-related disbursements using funds other than funds in a campaign-related disbursement segregated fund, for each payment to the covered organization—

"(I) the name and address of each person who made such payment during the period covered by the statement;

"(II) the date and amount of such payment; and

"(III) the aggregate amount of all such payments made by the person during the period beginning on the first day of the election reporting cycle (or, if earlier, the period beginning 1 year before the disclosure date) and ending on the disclosure date,

"but only if such payment was made by a person who made payments to the covered organization in an aggregate amount of \$10,000 or more during the period beginning on the first day of the election reporting cycle (or, if earlier, the period beginning 1 year before the disclosure date) and ending on the disclosure date.

"(ii) In any calendar year after 2027, section 315(c)(1)(B) shall apply to the amount described in clause (i) in the same manner as such section applies to the limitations established under subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(3), and (h) of such section, except that for purposes of applying such section to the amount described in clause (i), the 'base period' shall be calendar year 2027.

"(G) Such other information as required in rules established by the Commission to promote the purposes of this section.

"(3) Exceptions.—

"(A) Amounts received in ordinary course of business.—The requirement to include in a statement filed under paragraph (1) the information described in paragraph (2) shall not apply to amounts received by the covered organization in commercial transactions in the ordinary course of any trade or business conducted by the covered organization or in the form of investments (other than investments by the principal shareholder in a limited liability company) in the covered organization. For purposes of this subparagraph, amounts received by a covered organization as remittances from an employee to the employee's collective bargaining representative shall be treated as amounts received in commercial transactions in the ordinary course of the business conducted by the covered organization.

"(B) Donor restriction on use of funds.—The requirement to include in a statement submitted under paragraph (1) the information described in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (2) shall not apply if—

"(i) the person described in such subparagraph prohibited, in writing, the use of the payment made by such person for campaign-related disbursements; and

"(ii) the covered organization agreed to follow the prohibition and deposited the payment in an account which is segregated from a campaign-related disbursement segregated fund and any other account used to make campaign-related disbursements.

"(C) Threat of harassment or reprisal.—The requirement to include any information relating to the name or address of any person (other than a candidate) in a statement submitted under paragraph (1) shall not apply if the inclusion of the information would subject the person to serious threats, harassment, or reprisals.

"(4) Other definitions.—For purposes of this section:

"(A) Beneficial owner defined.—

"(i) In general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the term 'beneficial owner' means, with respect to any entity, a natural person who, directly or indirectly—

"(I) exercises substantial control over an entity through ownership, voting rights, agreement, or otherwise; or

"(II) has a substantial interest in or receives substantial economic benefits from the assets of an entity.

"(ii) Exceptions.—The term 'beneficial owner' shall not include—

"(I) a minor child;

"(II) a person acting as a nominee, intermediary, custodian, or agent on behalf of another person;

"(III) a person acting solely as an employee of an entity and whose control over or economic benefits from the entity derives solely from the employment status of the person;

"(IV) a person whose only interest in an entity is through a right of inheritance, unless the person also meets the requirements of clause (i); or

"(V) a creditor of an entity, unless the creditor also meets the requirements of clause (i).

"(iii) Anti-abuse rule.—The exceptions under clause (ii) shall not apply if used for the purpose of evading, circumventing, or abusing the provisions of clause (i) or paragraph (2)(A).

"(B) Campaign-related disbursement segregated fund.—The term 'campaign-related disbursement segregated fund' means a segregated bank account consisting of funds that were paid directly to such account by persons other than the covered organization that controls the account.

"(C) Disclosure date.—The term 'disclosure date' means—

"(i) the first date during any election reporting cycle by which a person has made campaign-related disbursements aggregating more than \$10,000; and

"(ii) any other date during such election reporting cycle by which a person has made campaign-related disbursements aggregating more than \$10,000 since the most recent disclosure date for such election reporting cycle.

"(D) Election reporting cycle.—The term 'election reporting cycle' means the 2-year period beginning on the date of the most recent general election for Federal office.

"(E) Payment.—The term 'payment' includes any contribution, donation, transfer, payment of dues, or other payment.

"(b) Coordination with other provisions.—

"(1) Other reports filed with the Commission.—Information included in a statement filed under this section may be excluded from statements and reports filed under section 304.

"(2) Treatment as separate segregated fund.—A campaign-related disbursement segregated fund may be treated as a separate segregated fund for purposes of [section 527\(f\)\(3\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

"(c) Filing.—Statements required to be filed under subsection (a) shall be subject to the requirements of section 304(d) to the same extent and in the same manner as if such reports had been required under subsection (c) or (g) of section 304.

"(d) Campaign-related disbursement defined.—

"(1) In general.—In this section, the term 'campaign-related disbursement' means a disbursement by a covered organization for any of the following:

"(A) An independent expenditure which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate for election for Federal office, or is the functional equivalent of express advocacy because, when taken as a whole, it can be interpreted by a reasonable person only as advocating the election or defeat of a candidate for election for Federal office.

"(B) An applicable public communication.

"(C) An electioneering communication, as defined in section 304(f)(3).

"(D) A covered transfer.

"(2) Applicable public communications.—

"(A) In general.—The term 'applicable public communication' means any public communication that refers to a clearly identified candidate for election for Federal office and which promotes or supports the election of a candidate for that office, or attacks or opposes the election of a candidate for that office, without regard to whether the communication expressly advocates a vote for or against a candidate for that office.

"(B) Exception.—Such term shall not include any news story, commentary, or editorial distributed through the facilities of any broadcasting station or any print, online, or digital newspaper, magazine, publication, or periodical, unless such facilities are owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate.

"(e) Covered organization defined.—In this section, the term 'covered organization' means any of the following:

"(1) A corporation (other than an organization described in [section 501\(c\)\(3\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

"(2) A limited liability company that is not otherwise treated as a corporation for purposes of this Act (other than an organization described in [section 501\(c\)\(3\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

"(3) An organization described in section 501(c) of such Code and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code (other than an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of such Code).

"(4) A labor organization (as defined in section 316(b)).

"(5) Any political organization under [section 527](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, other than a political committee under this Act (except as provided in paragraph (6)).

"(6) A political committee with an account that accepts donations or contributions that do not comply with the contribution limits or source prohibitions under this Act, but only with respect to such accounts.

"(f) Covered transfer defined.—

"(1) In general.—In this section, the term 'covered transfer' means any transfer or payment of funds by a covered organization to another person if the covered organization—

"(A) designates, requests, or suggests that the amounts be used for—

"(i) campaign-related disbursements (other than covered transfers); or

"(ii) making a transfer to another person for the purpose of making or paying for such campaign-related disbursements;

"(B) made such transfer or payment in response to a solicitation or other request for a donation or payment for—

"(i) the making of or paying for campaign-related disbursements (other than covered transfers); or

"(ii) making a transfer to another person for the purpose of making or paying for such campaign-related disbursements;

"(C) engaged in discussions with the recipient of the transfer or payment regarding—

"(i) the making of or paying for campaign-related disbursements (other than covered transfers); or

"(ii) donating or transferring any amount of such transfer or payment to another person for the purpose of making or paying for such campaign-related disbursements; or

"(D) knew or had reason to know that the person receiving the transfer or payment would make campaign-related disbursements in an aggregate amount of \$50,000 or more during the 2-year period beginning on the date of the transfer or payment.

"(2) Exclusions.—The term 'covered transfer' does not include any of the following:

"(A) A disbursement made by a covered organization in a commercial transaction in the ordinary course of any trade or business conducted by the covered organization or in the form of investments made by the covered organization.

"(B) A disbursement made by a covered organization if—

"(i) the covered organization prohibited, in writing, the use of such disbursement for campaign-related disbursements; and

"(ii) the recipient of the disbursement agreed to follow the prohibition and deposited the disbursement in an account which is segregated from a campaign-related disbursement segregated fund and any other account used to make campaign-related disbursements.

"(3) Special rule regarding transfers among affiliates.—

"(A) Special rule.—A transfer of an amount by one covered organization to another covered organization which is treated as a transfer between affiliates under subparagraph (C) shall be considered a covered transfer by the covered organization which transfers the amount only if the aggregate amount transferred during the year by such covered organization to that same covered organization is equal to or greater than \$50,000.

"(B) Determination of amount of certain payments among affiliates.—In determining the amount of a transfer between affiliates for purposes of subparagraph (A), to the extent that the transfer consists of funds attributable to dues, fees, or assessments which are paid by individuals on a regular, periodic basis in accordance with a per-individual calculation which is made on a regular basis, the transfer shall be attributed to the individuals paying the dues, fees, or assessments and shall not be attributed to the covered organization.

"(C) Description of transfers between affiliates.—A transfer of amounts from one covered organization to another covered organization shall be treated as a transfer between affiliates if—

"(i) one of the organizations is an affiliate of the other organization; or

"(ii) each of the organizations is an affiliate of the same organization,

except that the transfer shall not be treated as a transfer between affiliates if one of the organizations is established for the purpose of making campaign-related disbursements.

"(D) Determination of affiliate status.—For purposes of subparagraph (C), a covered organization is an affiliate of another covered organization if—

"(i) the governing instrument of the organization requires it to be bound by decisions of the other organization;

"(ii) the governing board of the organization includes persons who are specifically designated representatives of the other organization or are members of the governing board, officers, or paid executive staff members of the other organization, or whose service on the governing board is contingent upon the approval of the other organization; or

"(iii) the organization is chartered by the other organization.

"(E) Coverage of transfers to affiliated section 501(c)(3) organizations.—This paragraph shall apply with respect to an amount transferred by a covered organization to an organization described in paragraph (3) of [section 501\(c\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code in the same manner as this paragraph applies to an amount transferred by a covered organization to another covered organization.

"(g) Application to Federal judicial nominations.—

"(1) In general.—For purposes of this section—

"(A) a disbursement by a covered organization for a Federal judicial nomination communication shall be treated as a campaign-related disbursement; and

"(B) in the case of campaign-related disbursements which are for Federal judicial nomination communications—

"(i) the dollar amounts in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall be applied separately with respect to such disbursements and other campaign-related disbursements;

"(ii) the election reporting cycle shall be the calendar year in which the disbursement for the Federal judicial nomination communication is made;

"(iii) references to a candidate in subsections (a)(2)(C), (a)(2)(D), and (a)(3)(C) shall be treated as references to a nominee for a Federal judge or justice;

"(iv) the reference to an election in subsection (a)(2)(C) shall be treated as a reference to the nomination of such nominee.

"(2) Federal judicial nomination communication.—

"(A) In general.—The term 'Federal judicial nomination communication' means any communication—

"(i) that is by means of any broadcast, cable, or satellite, paid internet, or paid digital communication, paid promotion, newspaper, magazine, outdoor advertising facility, mass mailing, telephone bank, telephone messaging effort of more than 500 substantially similar calls or electronic messages within a 30-day period, or any other form of general public political advertising; and

"(ii) which promotes, supports, attacks, or opposes the nomination or Senate confirmation of an individual as a Federal judge or justice.

"(B) Exception.—Such term shall not include any news story, commentary, or editorial distributed through the facilities of any broadcasting station or any print, online, or digital newspaper, magazine, publication, or periodical, unless such facilities are owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate.

"(C) Intent not required.—A disbursement for an item described in subparagraph (A) shall be treated as a disbursement for a Federal judicial nomination communication regardless of the intent of the person making the disbursement.

"(h) No effect on other reporting requirements.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(1), nothing in this section shall be construed to waive or otherwise affect any other requirement of this Act which relates to the reporting of campaign-related disbursements."

(b) Conforming amendment.—Section 304(f)(6) of such Act ([52 U.S.C. 30104\(f\)\(6\)](#)) is amended by striking "Any requirement" and inserting "Except as provided in section 325(b), any requirement".

(c) Expanded disclaimer requirements.—Section 318 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30120](#)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "for the purpose of financing communications expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate" and inserting "for a campaign-related disbursement, as defined in section 325, consisting of a public communication";

(B) by striking "mailing" each place it appears and inserting "mailing, telephone call consisting in substantial part of a prerecorded audio message"; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking "shall clearly state" and inserting "shall (except in the case of a Federal judicial nomination communication, as defined in section 325(g)(2)) clearly state";

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) by striking "which is transmitted through radio" and inserting "which is in an audio format"; and

(ii) by striking "By radio" in the heading and inserting "Audio format";

(B) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) by striking "which is transmitted through television" and inserting "which is in video format"; and

(ii) by striking "By television" in the heading and inserting "Video format";

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking "Others" and inserting "Certain political committees—";

(ii) by striking "Any communication" and inserting "(A) Any communication";

(iii) by inserting "which (except to the extent provided in subparagraph (B)) is paid for by a political committee (including a political committee of a political party) and" after "subsection (a)";

(iv) by striking "or other person" each place it appears; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(B) (i) This paragraph does not apply to a communication paid for in whole or in part during a calendar year with a campaign-related disbursement, but only if the covered organization making the campaign-related disbursement made campaign-related disbursements (as defined in section 325) aggregating more than \$10,000 during such calendar year.

"(ii) For purposes of clause (i), in determining the amount of campaign-related disbursements made by a covered organization during a year, there shall be excluded the following:

"(I) Any amounts received by the covered organization in the ordinary course of any trade or business conducted by the covered organization or in the form of investments in the covered organization.

"(II) Any amounts received by the covered organization from a person who prohibited, in writing, the organization from using such amounts for campaign-related disbursements, but only if the covered organization agreed to follow the prohibition and deposited the amounts in an account which is segregated from a campaign-related disbursement segregated fund (as defined in section 325) and any other account used to make campaign-related disbursements.";

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) Expanded disclaimer requirements for communications not authorized by candidates or committees.—

"(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (6), any communication described in paragraph (3) of subsection (a) which is transmitted in an audio or video format (including an internet or digital communication), or which is an internet or digital communication transmitted in a text or graphic format, or which consists of a telephone call consisting in substantial part of a prerecorded audio message, shall include, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subsection (a), the following:

"(A) The individual disclosure statement described in paragraph (2)(A) (if the person paying for the communication is an individual) or the organizational disclosure statement described in paragraph (2)(B) (if the person paying for the communication is not an individual).

"(B) If the communication is transmitted in a video format, or is an internet or digital communication which is transmitted in a text or graphic format, and is paid for in whole or in part with a payment which is treated as a campaign-related disbursement under section 325—

"(i) the Top Five Funders list (if applicable); or

"(ii) in the case of a communication which, as determined on the basis of criteria established in regulations issued by the Commission, is of such short duration that including the Top Five Funders list in the communication would constitute a hardship to the person paying for the communication by requiring a disproportionate amount of the content of the communication to consist of the Top Five Funders list, the name of a website which contains the Top Five Funders list (if applicable) or, in the case of an internet or digital communication, a hyperlink to such website.

"(C) If the communication is transmitted in an audio format and is paid for in whole or in part with a payment which is treated as a campaign-related disbursement under section 325—

"(i) the Top Two Funders list (if applicable); or

"(ii) in the case of a communication which, as determined on the basis of criteria established in regulations issued by the Commission, is of such short duration that including the Top Two Funders list in the communication would constitute a hardship to the person paying for the communication by requiring a disproportionate amount of the content of the communication to consist of the Top Two Funders list, the name of a website which contains the Top Two Funders list (if applicable).

"(2) Disclosure statements described.—

"(A) Individual disclosure statements.—The individual disclosure statement described in this subparagraph is the following: 'I am _____, and I approve this message.', with the blank filled in with the name of the applicable individual.

"(B) Organizational disclosure statements.—The organizational disclosure statement described in this subparagraph is the following: 'I am _____, the _____ of _____, and _____ approves this message.', with—

"(i) the first blank to be filled in with the name of the applicable individual;

"(ii) the second blank to be filled in with the title of the applicable individual; and

"(iii) the third and fourth blank each to be filled in with the name of the organization or other person paying for the communication.

"(3) Method of conveyance of statement.—

"(A) Communications in text or graphic format.—In the case of a communication to which this subsection applies which is transmitted in a text or graphic format, the disclosure statements required under paragraph (1) shall appear in letters at least as large as the majority of the text in the communication.

"(B) Communications transmitted in audio format.—In the case of a communication to which this subsection applies which is transmitted in an audio format, the disclosure statements required under paragraph (1) shall be made by audio by the applicable individual in a clear and conspicuous manner.

"(C) Communications transmitted in video format.—In the case of a communication to which this subsection applies which is transmitted in a video format, the information required under paragraph (1)—

"(i) shall appear in writing at the end of the communication or in a crawl along the bottom of the communication in a clear and conspicuous manner, with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement, for a period of at least 6 seconds; and

"(ii) shall also be conveyed by an unobscured, full screen view of the applicable individual or by the applicable individual making the statement in voiceover accompanied by a clearly identifiable photograph or similar image of the individual, except in the case of a Top Five Funders list.

"(D) Prerecorded telephone calls.—In the case of a communication to which this subsection applies which is a telephone call consisting in substantial part of a prerecorded audio message, the communication shall be considered to be transmitted in an audio format.

"(4) Applicable individual defined.—The term 'applicable individual' means, with respect to a communication to which this subsection applies—

"(A) if the communication is paid for by an individual, the individual involved;

"(B) if the communication is paid for by a corporation, the chief executive officer of the corporation (or, if the corporation does not have a chief executive officer, the highest ranking official of the corporation);

"(C) if the communication is paid for by a labor organization, the highest ranking officer of the labor organization; and

"(D) if the communication is paid for by any other person, the highest ranking official of such person.

"(5) Top Five Funders list and Top Two Funders list defined.—

"(A) Top Five Funders list.—The term 'Top Five Funders list' means, with respect to a communication which is paid for in whole or in part with a campaign-related disbursement (as defined in section 325), a list of the 5 persons who, during the 12-month period ending on the date of the disbursement, provided the largest payments of any type in an aggregate amount equal to or exceeding \$10,000 to the person who is paying for the communication and the amount of the payments each such person provided. If 2 or more people provided the fifth largest of such payments, the person paying for the communication shall select 1 of those persons to be included on the Top Five Funders list.

"(B) Top Two Funders list.—The term 'Top Two Funders list' means, with respect to a communication which is paid for in whole or in part with a campaign-related disbursement (as defined in section 325), a list of the persons who, during the 12-month period ending on the date of the disbursement, provided the largest and the second largest payments of any type in an aggregate amount equal to or exceeding \$10,000 to the person who is paying for the communication and the amount of the payments each such person provided. If 2 or more persons provided the second largest of such payments, the person paying for the communication shall select 1 of those persons to be included on the Top Two Funders list.

"(C) Exclusion of certain payments.—For purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B), in determining the amount of payments made by a person to a person paying for a communication, there shall be excluded the following:

"(i) Any amounts provided in the ordinary course of any trade or business conducted by the person paying for the communication or in the form of investments in the person paying for the communication.

"(ii) Any payment which the person prohibited, in writing, from being used for campaign-related disbursements, but only if the person paying for the communication

agreed to follow the prohibition and deposited the payment in an account which is segregated from a campaign-related disbursement segregated fund (as defined in section 325) and any other account used to make campaign-related disbursements.

"(6) Special rules for certain communications.—

"(A) Exception for communications paid for by political parties and certain political committees.—This subsection does not apply to any communication to which subsection (d)(2) applies.

"(B) Treatment of video communications lasting 10 seconds or less.—In the case of a communication to which this subsection applies which is transmitted in a video format, or is an internet or digital communication which is transmitted in a text or graphic format, the communication shall meet the following requirements:

"(i) The communication shall include the individual disclosure statement described in paragraph (2)(A) (if the person paying for the communication is an individual) or the organizational disclosure statement described in paragraph (2)(B) (if the person paying for the communication is not an individual).

"(ii) The statement described in clause (i) shall appear in writing at the end of the communication, or in a crawl along the bottom of the communication, in a clear and conspicuous manner, with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement, for a period of at least 4 seconds.

"(iii) The communication shall include, in a clear and conspicuous manner, a website address with a landing page which will provide all of the information described in paragraph (1) with respect to the communication. Such address shall appear for the full duration of the communication.

"(iv) To the extent that the format in which the communication is made permits the use of a hyperlink, the communication shall include a hyperlink to the website address described in clause (iii)."

(d) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any person who is not required under section 318 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to include a disclaimer on communications made by the person through the internet to include any disclaimer on any such communications.

(e) Sense of Congress regarding implementation.—It is the sense of Congress that the Federal Election Commission should simplify the process for filing any disclosure required under the provisions of, and amendments made by, this title in order to ensure that such process is as easy and accessible as possible.

(f) Regulations.—Not later than December 31, 2026, the Federal Election Commission shall issue interim final rules, reporting forms, and filing instructions to carry out the amendments made by this section, including with respect to the application of the exemption under section 325(a)(3)(C) of such Act ([52 U.S.C. 30126\(a\)\(3\)\(C\)](#)). The interim final rules shall take effect upon publication in the Federal Register, shall have the force and effect of law, and may be issued without regard to [section 553 of title 5](#), United States Code. The Commission shall provide a public

comment period of not less than 60 days after publication and shall issue final rules not later than July 1, 2027. Such rules—

(1) shall require that the legal burden of establishing eligibility for such exemption is upon the organization required to make the report required under section 325(a)(1) of such Act (as added by subsection (a)); and

(2) shall be consistent with the principles applied in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, 558 U.S. 310 (2010).

(g) Coordination with FinCEN.—

(1) In general.—The Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury shall provide the Federal Election Commission with such information as necessary to assist in administering and enforcing section 325 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended by this section.

(2) Report.—Not later than April 30, 2027, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, in consultation with the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury, shall submit to Congress a report with recommendations for providing further legislative authority to assist in the administration and enforcement of such section 325.

(h) Effective date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to communications made on or after January 1, 2027, and shall take effect without regard to whether or not the Federal Election Commission has promulgated regulations to carry out such amendments.

SEC. 1054. JUDICIAL REVIEW REFORMS.

(a) Petition for certiorari.—Section 307(a)(6) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30107\(a\)\(6\)](#)) is amended by inserting "(including a proceeding before the Supreme Court on certiorari)" after "appeal".

(b) Judicial review.—Title IV of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30141 et seq.](#)) is amended by inserting after section 406 the following new section:

"Sec. 407. Judicial review.

"(a) In general.—If any action is brought for declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge, whether facially or as-applied, the constitutionality or lawfulness of any provision of this Act, including title V, or of chapter 95 or 96 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or is brought with respect to any action of the Commission under chapter 95 or 96 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the following rules shall apply:

"(1) The action shall be filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and an appeal from the decision of the district court may be taken to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

"(2) In the case of an action relating to declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge the constitutionality of a provision, the party filing the action shall concurrently deliver a copy of the complaint to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate.

"(3) It shall be the duty of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit to advance on the docket and to expedite to the greatest possible extent the disposition of the action and appeal.

"(b) Clarifying scope of jurisdiction.—If an action at the time of its commencement is not subject to subsection (a), but an amendment, counterclaim, cross-claim, affirmative defense, or any other pleading or motion is filed challenging, whether facially or as-applied, the constitutionality or lawfulness of this Act or of chapter 95 or 96 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or is brought with respect to any action of the Commission under chapter 95 or 96 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the district court shall transfer the action to the District Court for the District of Columbia, and the action shall thereafter be conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

"(c) Intervention by Members of Congress.—In any action described in subsection (a) relating to declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge the constitutionality of a provision, any Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) or Senate shall have the right to intervene either in support of or opposition to the position of a party to the case regarding the constitutionality of the provision. To avoid duplication of efforts and reduce the burdens placed on the parties to the action, the court in any such action may make such orders as it considers necessary, including orders to require interveners taking similar positions to file joint papers or to be represented by a single attorney at oral argument.

"(d) Challenge by Members of Congress.—Any Member of Congress may bring an action, subject to the special rules described in subsection (a), for declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge, whether facially or as-applied, the constitutionality of any provision of this Act or chapter 95 or 96 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986."

(c) Conforming amendments.—

(1) [Section 9011](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9011. Judicial review.

"For provisions relating to judicial review of certifications, determinations, and actions by the Commission under this chapter, see section 407 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971."

(2) [Section 9041](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9041. Judicial review.

"For provisions relating to judicial review of actions by the Commission under this chapter, see section 407 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971."

(3) Section 310 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ([52 U.S.C. 30110](#)) is repealed.

(4) Section 403 of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 ([52 U.S.C. 30110 note](#)) is repealed.

SEC. 1055. LIMITING DARK MONEY THROUGH NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) Limitation on covered political expenditures by nonprofit organizations.—

(1) In general.—[Section 501](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ([26 U.S.C. 501](#)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(6) by striking "boards of trade, or professional football leagues (whether or not administering a pension fund for football players)," and inserting "or boards of trade,"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(s) Limitation on covered political expenditures by organizations described in subsection (c).—

"(1) In general.—An organization described in subsection (c) shall not be exempt from tax under subsection (a) for a taxable year in which such organization engages in substantial electioneering.

"(2) Definitions.—For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) Covered political expenditures.—The term 'covered political expenditures' means direct or indirect expenditures for an exempt function described in section 527(e)(2).

"(B) Substantial electioneering.—The term 'substantial electioneering' means, with respect to covered political expenditures of an organization, such expenditures—

"(i) are more than 33 percent of the total expenditures of the organization; or

"(ii) exceed \$10,000,000.

"(3) Anti-authorization rule.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize any organization described in subsection (c) to make any contribution, expenditure, disbursement, or communication that is otherwise prohibited under this title, the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, or any other provision of Federal law.

"(4) Regulations.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to prevent avoidance of this subsection."

(2) Expansion of political organization definition.—[Section 527\(e\)\(1\)](#) of such Code is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Political organization.—The term 'political organization' means—

"(A) a party, committee, association, fund, or other organization, whether or not incorporated, organized and operated primarily for the purpose of directly or indirectly accepting contributions or making expenditures, or both, for an exempt function; or

"(B) an organization described in section 501(c) that, for the taxable year involved, is not exempt from tax under section 501(a) by reason of section 501(s)."

(3) Political intervention added to exempt function definition.—[Section 527\(e\)](#) of such Code is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking "includes the making of expenditures relating to an office described in the preceding sentence which, if incurred by the individual, would be allowable as a deduction under section 162(a)." and inserting "includes—

"(A) the making of expenditures relating to an office described in the preceding sentence which, if incurred by the individual, would be allowable as a deduction under section 162(a); and

"(B) political intervention."; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) Political intervention.—The term 'political intervention' has the meaning given to such term by section 4956."

(b) Political intervention.—

(1) Disclosure requirement.—[Section 6104\(d\)\(3\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ([26 U.S.C. 6104\(d\)\(3\)](#)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) Certain 501(c) organizations must disclose certain donors.—In the case of an organization described in paragraph (4), (5), or (6) of section 501(c) that spends funds on political intervention (as defined in section 4956) during any taxable year, such organization shall—

"(i) disclose the name and address of any contributor donating \$5,000 or more to such organization—

"(I) during the taxable year that such organization spends funds on political intervention; and

"(II) for the taxable year immediately preceding such taxable year; and

"(ii) make such information open to public inspection in the manner described in subsection (a)(1)(A)."

(2) Political intervention defined.—[Subchapter C of chapter 42 of subtitle D](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"Sec. 4956. Political intervention.

"(a) Political intervention defined.—For purposes of this section, the term 'political intervention' means (except as provided in subsection (b)), with respect to activities conducted by an organization in relation to Federal, State, local, and foreign election campaigns of candidates for public office—

"(1) express advocacy—

"(A) for the election, defeat, nomination, or recall of a political candidate,

"(B) for the election or defeat of candidates affiliated with a specific political party,

"(C) that voters select candidates for support or opposition based on 1 or more criteria that clearly distinguish certain candidates from other candidates, or

"(D) the making of contributions to a candidate's campaign, a political party, or (unless the contribution is restricted so that it must not be used to support political intervention) any other political organization within the meaning of section 527(e)(1),

"(2) communication to any part of the electorate, other than an express advocacy communication within the meaning of paragraph (1), if the communication—

"(A) refers to a political candidate, and

"(B) reflects a view on such candidate, and

"(3) political use of resources.

"(b) Exceptions.—A communication described in subsection (a) shall not constitute political intervention if—

"(1) it does not consist of paid mass media advertising, and

"(2) it falls under one of the following exceptions:

"(A) Communications to influence official action.—Commentary on a public official that has a direct, limited, and reasonable relationship to specific actions the official may yet perform within the official's current term of office without mention of any election or voting in an election, or of the official's candidacy or opponent.

"(B) Voter education.—Voter education activities or the dissemination of materials that compare two or more candidates for an office, including materials disclosing the views of the organization on political issues, if the communication consists solely of content in which the time, text, or space is offered in equal shares to each of the participating candidates, and the organization's share of content is no greater than the share available to any of the participating candidates. The opportunity to participate, including a full description of the opportunity and of the organization's share of the content, if any, must be given to all candidates meeting an objective threshold of viability for nomination or election to the office at least 72 hours in advance of the final preparation of the communication.

"(C) Self-defense communications.—A response by the organization to a public or publicly reported statement by a candidate or candidates that—

"(i) attacks the organization itself;

"(ii) comments upon a specific public policy position that the organization has taken publicly in furtherance of its exempt purpose within the prior year; or

"(iii) results in press inquiries to the organization that were not solicited subsequent to the candidate's statement by the organization.

"The response by the organization must be educational, limited topically to addressing the candidate's statement, and as to (i) or (ii), disseminated in a manner commensurate in medium and scale, and proximate in time, to the publicity of the candidate's statement, and as to (iii), limited to dissemination to the requesting press organization.

"(D) Personal, oral remarks at official meetings.—Oral remarks made by anyone other than a candidate who is present in person at an official meeting of an organization held in a single room or location, so long as—

"(i) no announcement of the meeting refers to any candidate, party, election, or voting, and

"(ii) a disclaimer is made to those in attendance, stating that remarks are the speaker's personal opinion and are not made on behalf of the organization.

This exception covers only oral remarks made by and to persons in attendance, and not any other form of communication or redistribution of those remarks, whether written, electronic, recorded, broadcast, or otherwise transmitted.

"(c) Definitions.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) Candidate.—The term 'candidate' means a person who offers themselves for election to public office or whose election the person conducting the activity or making the expenditure in question expressly proposes, supports, or opposes.

"(2) Election.—The term 'election' means a process culminating in a vote by the public to determine whether a candidate will serve in a public office, including primary, general, special, and runoff elections, nominations by caucus, convention, or other means, and recall and confirmation votes.

"(3) Paid mass media advertising.—

"(A) In general.—The term 'paid mass media advertising' means communication to the general public placed for a fee on one of the following media operated by another person: a broadcast, cable, or satellite facility, newspaper, magazine, outdoor advertising facility, mass mailing service, telephone bank, or another person's web site or internet communications service.

"(B) Mass mailing.—The term 'mass mailing' means—

"(i) a mailing by United States mail or facsimile;

"(ii) of more than 500 pieces of mail matter of an identical or substantially similar nature within any 30-day period; and

"(iii) that is not voter education materials.

"(4) Political use of resources.—The term 'political use of resources'—

"(A) means—

"(i) the provision of any of an organization's resources, tangible or intangible, including monetary or in-kind, goods, services, or facilities, by gift, loan, sale, rental, or any other method of transfer to another person or entity, if—

"(I) the transferee uses such resources to support or oppose any candidate's election to public office;

"(II) such use is reasonably foreseeable; and

"(III) the transferor has not taken reasonable steps to prevent such use; and

"(ii) any other transfer that is a reportable contribution related to 1 or more candidates for elective public office, to a political party, or (unless the transfer is restricted so that it must not be used to support political intervention) to any other political organization within the meaning of section 527(e)(1); and

"(iii) any other use of an organization's resources in support of or opposition to a candidate, if not specifically allowed under a Revenue Ruling or other Federal tax authority; and

"(B) does not include a transfer that is—

"(i) made in a transaction in which the fair market value of goods or services provided by the organization does not exceed the value of the consideration received in exchange;

"(ii) similar to other transactions conducted by the organization; and

"(iii) without preference for or against any candidate.

"(d) Regulations.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations and other guidance as may be appropriate or necessary to carry out the purposes of this section."

(3) Conforming amendments.—

(A) The heading for [subchapter C of chapter 42 of subtitle D](#) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following: "; political intervention".

(B) The table of sections for such subchapter C is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 4956. Political intervention."

(C) The item in the table of subchapters of such chapter 42 relating to subchapter C is amended to read as follows:

"SUBCHAPTER C. POLITICAL EXPENDITURES OF SECTION 501(c)(3) ORGANIZATIONS; POLITICAL INTERVENTION."

(c) Repealing restriction on IRS guidance.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 123 of Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026 ([PL 119-75](#)) shall have no force or effect.

(d) Guidance and report.—

(1) Guidance required.—Not later than November 1, 2027, the Secretary of the Treasury (acting through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue) shall develop regulations, and such other guidance as the Secretary determines appropriate, to carry out the amendments made by this section, including guidance describing the application of [section 4956](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and section 501(s) of such Code.

(2) Report.—Not later than November 1, 2027, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report—

(A) describing the guidance issued under paragraph (1); and

(B) including any recommendations for statutory changes, including recommendations relating to the appropriate percentage threshold under [section 501\(s\)\(2\)\(B\)\(i\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(e) Effective date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contributions and expenditures made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2026, and shall take effect without regard to whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury has promulgated regulations to carry out such amendments.

SEC. 1056. DONOR-SIDE EXCISE TAX ON EXCESS POLITICAL OUTLAYS.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Unlimited political spending by a small number of extremely wealthy donors can distort democratic accountability.

(2) Congress has authority under its taxing power to impose generally applicable excise taxes to raise revenue and to address harms associated with excessive concentrations of political spending.

(3) A donor-side excise tax that applies without regard to the identity of the recipient political organization avoids direct taxation of political organizations and improves administrability.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Aggregate political outlays.—The term "aggregate political outlays" means, with respect to a natural person and a calendar year, the sum of all political contributions and personal independent expenditures made by such natural person during such calendar year.

(2) Basic wage.—The term "basic wage" means the amount calculated in [section 1398c of title 42](#), United States Code.

(3) Natural person.—The term "natural person" means an individual human being and does not include any corporation, partnership, association, trust, estate, or other legal or artificial person.

(4) Personal independent expenditure.—The term "personal independent expenditure" means an independent expenditure, as such term is used in [chapter 301 of title 52](#), United States Code, that is made by a natural person using such natural person's own resources.

(5) Political contribution.—The term "political contribution" means any transfer of money or thing of value by a natural person to a political recipient, including by contribution, donation, dues, membership payment, loan, advance, in-kind contribution, or any other form of support.

(6) Political recipient.—The term "political recipient" means—

(A) a political committee, as defined in [section 30101\(4\) of title 52](#), United States Code;

(B) a political organization described in [section 527 of title 26](#), United States Code;

(C) any entity that makes independent expenditures or electioneering communications, as such terms are used in [chapter 301 of title 52](#), United States Code, and that is required to report such activity to the Federal Election Commission;

(D) any covered organization, as defined in section 325 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, that makes campaign-related disbursements during the calendar year or preceding 2-year election cycle; and

(E) any organization described in [section 501\(c\) of title 26](#), United States Code, other than an organization described in paragraph (3) of such section, that engages in political intervention during the calendar year or preceding 2-year election cycle.

(c) Imposition of tax.—There is hereby imposed on each natural person for each calendar year an excise tax equal to the amount determined under subsection (e).

(d) Aggregate political outlays.—For purposes of this section, the aggregate political outlays of a natural person for a calendar year shall include all political contributions and personal independent expenditures made by such natural person during such calendar year.

(e) Amount of tax.—The tax imposed under subsection (c) shall be equal to the sum of—

(1) 10 percent of the portion of the aggregate political outlays that exceeds the basic wage and does not exceed 2 times the basic wage;

(2) 25 percent of the portion of the aggregate political outlays that exceeds 2 times the basic wage and does not exceed 5 times the basic wage;

(3) 50 percent of the portion of the aggregate political outlays that exceeds 5 times the basic wage and does not exceed 10 times the basic wage; and

(4) 75 percent of the portion of the aggregate political outlays that exceeds 10 times the basic wage.

(f) Anti-avoidance; aggregation.—For purposes of this section:

(1) A political contribution or personal independent expenditure made by a natural person through a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, association, trust, estate, donor-advised fund, family office, agent, intermediary, pass-through entity, or other conduit shall be treated as made by such natural person.

(2) A political contribution or personal independent expenditure that is funded, reimbursed, directed, controlled, earmarked, or otherwise designated by a natural person shall be treated as made by such natural person.

(3) A political contribution made by a natural person to a political recipient and earmarked, directed, or otherwise designated for the benefit of another political recipient shall be treated as a political contribution to each recipient to the extent of the amounts so earmarked, directed, or designated, except that an amount treated as a political contribution to more than 1 recipient under this paragraph shall be counted only once in determining aggregate political outlays under subsection (d).

(4) The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such regulations as are necessary to prevent avoidance of tax under this section, including through affiliated entities, nominee arrangements, reimbursements, loans lacking commercially reasonable terms, coordinated expenditures falsely characterized as independent, and circular funding.

(g) Administration.—

(1) In general.—The tax imposed by this section shall be assessed and collected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) Returns.—Each natural person whose aggregate political outlays for a calendar year exceed the basic wage shall file such return at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(3) Information reporting.—Each political recipient that receives aggregate political contributions from a natural person in excess of \$5,000 in a calendar year shall file such information returns as the Secretary of the Treasury may require for administration of this section, in a manner coordinated to the maximum extent practicable with reporting under [chapter 301 of title 52](#), United States Code.

(h) Effective date.—This section shall apply to political contributions and personal independent expenditures made in calendar years beginning after December 31, 2026.

SEC. 1057. DE MINIMIS MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION UNDER SECTION 527.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) De minimis membership association authorization.—The term "de minimis membership association authorization" means a Federal electioneering authorization that is granted upon the filing of a notice under subsection (c) and that permits a membership association to make de minimis political expenditures in connection with a Federal election, subject to the limitations of this section.

(2) De minimis political expenditures.—The term "de minimis political expenditures" means expenditures for political activities, as defined in section 13(t) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (as inserted by this Act), the aggregate value of which does not exceed the amount that would cause the membership association to become a political committee under [section 30101\(4\)\(A\) of title 52](#), United States Code.

(3) Membership association.—The term "membership association" means an organization, whether or not incorporated, that—

(A) is composed exclusively of natural persons as members, except that a federation of local, State, or national chapters or affiliates shall be treated as composed exclusively of natural persons if each constituent chapter or affiliate satisfies subparagraphs (A) through (D);

(B) is governed by and accountable to such members under governing documents that provide meaningful member control;

(C) has no equity owners and does not distribute net earnings to any private shareholder or individual; and

(D) is not substantially controlled, directly or indirectly, by any corporation or other for-profit entity.

(4) Notice.—The term "notice" means a filing submitted in accordance with subsection (c).

(b) Grant of authorization.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a de minimis membership association authorization is granted to a membership association upon the filing of a notice.

(c) Notice requirement.—A notice under this subsection shall be filed with the Federal Election Commission and shall—

(1) identify the legal name of the membership association and any name under which it does business;

(2) identify a responsible person who is authorized to act for the membership association and certify compliance with this section;

(3) provide a physical mailing address and a means of electronic contact;

(4) certify under penalty of perjury that the organization satisfies the definition of membership association under subsection (a)(3);

(5) certify under penalty of perjury that the organization will only make de minimis political expenditures during any calendar year; and

(6) be filed before the first de minimis political expenditure is made.

(d) Loss of authorization; conversion to full compliance.—If a membership association that has received a de minimis membership association authorization makes or obligates itself to make a political expenditure that would cause the membership association to become a political committee under [section 30101\(4\)\(A\) of title 52](#), United States Code, then—

(1) the de minimis membership association authorization shall terminate with respect to such expenditure or obligation; and

(2) such expenditure or obligation, and any further political expenditure or obligation during such calendar year, shall be unlawful unless the membership association complies with the

applicable requirements of [chapter 301 of title 52](#), United States Code, and [section 527 of title 26](#), United States Code.

(e) Anti-avoidance.—

(1) Aggregation.—For purposes of the limitation under subsection (a)(2), political expenditures made by a membership association through an agent, intermediary, or affiliated entity shall be treated as made by such membership association.

(2) Prohibition on reimbursements.—A membership association may not receive funds, reimbursements, or in-kind support from any corporation or other for-profit entity for the purpose of making de minimis political expenditures under this section.

(3) Regulations.—The Federal Election Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe regulations necessary to prevent evasion of this section, including through the use of nominee arrangements, pass-through entities, and coordinated spending falsely characterized as de minimis.

(f) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to grant corporate power to electioneer, except as expressly provided by the grant of authorization under subsection (b).

(g) Implementation.—The Federal Election Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall promulgate regulations to implement this section not later than April 30, 2027.

SEC. 1058. VERIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP FOR FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section and in section 1059:

(1) Automatic Federal registration.—The term "automatic Federal registration" means a system that registers an eligible citizen for elections for Federal office by securely transferring information necessary for such registration from the Treasury, a State election official, a Federal, State, or local government agency, or a covered placement entity to the appropriate State election official, without requiring the eligible citizen to submit a separate voter registration application.

(2) Chief State election official.—The term "chief State election official" means the State officer designated under section 10 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ([52 U.S.C. 20509](#)).

(3) Citizen account.—The term "citizen account" means a digital Treasury account established under section 623(b)(1).

(4) Covered placement entity.—The term "covered placement entity" means a Federal, State, local, Tribal, public, or publicly regulated residential, medical, nursing, custodial, correctional, detention, military, educational, transitional, treatment, shelter, or similar facility or agency that assigns, houses, detains, confines, places, or provides residential services to an eligible citizen.

(5) Designated election-administration address.—The term "designated election-administration address" means an address assigned or approved by a State election official for election-administration purposes when an eligible citizen lacks a conventional

residential address, cannot safely disclose a residential address, or is assigned a Federal voting residence under section 1059 using a nonresidential location, institutional location, last residence, place of birth, or closest substantial connection.

(6) Election.—The term "election" has the meaning given the term in [section 30101\(1\) of title 52](#), United States Code.

(7) Eligible citizen.—The term "eligible citizen" means a United States citizen who has attained 18 years of age on or before the date of the election for Federal office in which the citizen seeks to vote.

(8) Federal office.—The term "Federal office" has the meaning given the term in [section 30101\(3\) of title 52](#), United States Code.

(9) Federal-only ballot.—The term "Federal-only ballot" means a ballot limited to the elections for Federal office for which an eligible citizen is entitled to vote.

(10) Federal voting residence.—The term "Federal voting residence" means the jurisdictional assignment, based on residence or connection under section 1059, consisting of the State, congressional district, and election jurisdiction in which an eligible citizen may vote in elections for Federal office.

(11) Protected information.—The term "protected information" means the residential address, mailing address, physical location, shelter location, family address, Federal voting residence, institutional residence, or other identifying location information of a protected voter, except that the term does not include a designated election-administration address authorized for election-administration purposes.

(12) Protected voter.—The term "protected voter" means an eligible citizen whose residential address, mailing address, physical location, shelter location, family address, Federal voting residence, or other identifying location information may not be safely disclosed to the public because of domestic violence, stalking, trafficking, witness protection, law enforcement safety, judicial safety, caregiving safety, homelessness, displacement, or another comparable safety or privacy concern.

(13) Register.—The term "register" means to register an eligible citizen for an election for Federal office and includes updating such registration.

(14) Residence transition.—The term "residence transition" means a period during which an eligible citizen has recently moved, is moving, is displaced, lacks a fixed address, cannot safely disclose an address, has a pending address update, or is otherwise between a prior residence and a current residence for purposes of election administration.

(15) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(16) State election official.—The term "State election official" means the chief State election official of a State and any State or local official responsible under State law for voter registration, voter identification, ballot issuance, absentee ballot administration, mail ballot administration, provisional ballot administration, ballot cure, or vote counting for an election for Federal office.

(17) Treasury Recurring Unconditional Monetary Payment card.—The term "Treasury Recurring Unconditional Monetary Payment card" or "TRUMP card" means a debit card issued by the Treasury to the holder of a citizen account for the purposes of securely accessing the money in such account.

(18) Treasury voter verification.—The term "Treasury voter verification" means a confirmation by the Treasury that an individual has authenticated their identity as the holder of a citizen account.

(19) Verification token.—The term "verification token" means a nonfinancial, election-specific confirmation generated or supported by the Treasury for use by a State election official to confirm Treasury voter verification, prevent duplicate voting in an election for Federal office, or support ballot cure without disclosing ballot selections or information not necessary to election administration.

(b) Federal citizenship and identity verification requirement.—Beginning on January 1, 2028, for an election for Federal office, a State election official may not, unless the citizenship and identity of the individual are verified—

- (1) register an individual to vote;
- (2) issue a nonprovisional ballot to an individual;
- (3) fulfill an absentee ballot request or mail ballot request from an individual; or
- (4) complete a ballot cure for an individual.

Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a State election official from issuing, accepting, or processing a provisional ballot pending verification and cure under subsection (h) or section 1059.

(c) Treasury voter verification as sufficient proof.—Treasury voter verification shall constitute primary and conclusive proof of United States citizenship and valid and sufficient identification in an election for Federal office, but shall not, by itself, establish residence, domicile, or Federal voting residence.

(d) Verification methods.—

(1) In general.—The Treasury shall make Treasury voter verification available to State election officials through secure, accessible, and auditable methods prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) Permissible methods.—Methods prescribed under paragraph (1) may include card swipe, card tap, chip insertion, QR code, manual credential entry, online Treasury interface, Treasury-approved account interface, toll-free telephone verification, transaction-based verification, verification token, Treasury-issued verification receipt, or any other secure method prescribed by the Secretary. A TRUMP card shall be accepted as a valid physical credential for initiating Treasury voter verification.

(3) Transaction-based verification.—A transaction-based verification method may include a zero-dollar authorization or a nominal reversible transfer in an amount prescribed by the Secretary.

(4) No financial barrier.—No individual may be charged a fee, required to maintain a minimum balance, or denied Treasury voter verification because the individual lacks funds in a citizen account.

(e) Absentee ballots, mail ballots, and remote voting methods.—

(1) In general.—For an absentee ballot, mail ballot, or other remote voting method used in an election for Federal office, a State election official shall provide a reasonable means for an individual to complete Treasury voter verification remotely.

(2) Permissible methods.—A reasonable means under paragraph (1) may include a QR code, toll-free telephone number, online Treasury interface, manual credential entry, TRUMP card authorization, transaction-based verification, Treasury-issued verification receipt, verification token, or other Treasury-approved method.

(3) Remote voting.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a State from adopting a secure remote voting method for an election for Federal office if such method complies with this section, section 1059, and any other applicable provision of Federal law.

(f) No additional citizenship or identity documentation.—

(1) In general.—A State election official may not require an individual whose United States citizenship and identity are verified through Treasury voter verification to present a birth certificate, passport, naturalization certificate, certificate of citizenship, State-issued photo identification, or any other documentary proof of United States citizenship or identity as a condition of registering, receiving a ballot, casting a ballot, curing a ballot, or having a ballot counted in an election for Federal office.

(2) Residence documentation preserved.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to prohibit a State election official from requiring proof of residence, domicile, address, election district, or Federal voting residence, if such proof is required in a nondiscriminatory manner and is not used to require additional proof of United States citizenship or identity from an individual who has completed Treasury voter verification.

(3) Driver's licenses and State identification preserved.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit an individual from using a driver's license, State identification card, utility bill, lease, or other lawful document to establish residence, domicile, address, election district, or Federal voting residence.

(g) Express authorization and data minimization under section 623.—

(1) Express authorization.—For purposes of section 623(e)(4), Treasury voter verification under this section and section 1059 is an expressly authorized use of information associated with digital Treasury accounts, subject to the privacy, data minimization, ballot secrecy, anti-surveillance, and nondisclosure requirements therein.

(2) Authorized uses.—The Treasury may use information associated with a citizen account only to the extent necessary to confirm United States citizenship, confirm identity, authenticate account control, generate a verification token, issue a verification receipt, support ballot cure, or maintain the security and integrity of Treasury voter verification.

(3) Minimum disclosure.—A Treasury voter verification provided to a State election official shall disclose only the minimum information necessary to confirm citizenship, identity, authentication status, date and time of verification, and a verification token or nonfinancial verification receipt.

(h) No denial for system failure.—A State election official may not deny an individual the right to register, receive a ballot, cast a provisional ballot, or cure a ballot in an election for Federal office solely because Treasury voter verification, or technical equipment supporting Treasury voter verification, is unavailable, delayed, or temporarily inoperable. In such a case, the State election official shall offer the individual an alternative lawful method of citizenship and identity verification or permit the individual to cast a provisional ballot for Federal office. A reasonable opportunity to cure such verification issue shall include a remote cure process after the Treasury voter verification becomes available.

(i) Other proof preserved.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an individual from proving United States citizenship or identity by any other lawful method accepted for purposes of registering or voting in an election for Federal office.

(j) Federal-election scope.—This section applies to elections for Federal office. A State may accept Treasury voter verification for State or local elections, but nothing in this section shall be construed to require a State to alter voter qualifications for State or local elections except to the extent required by the Constitution of the United States or another provision of Federal law.

(k) Rulemaking.—Not later than September 30, 2027, the Secretary, in consultation with the Election Assistance Commission and the Attorney General, shall issue rules to carry out this section, including rules governing verification methods, cybersecurity, accessibility, privacy, record correction, absentee ballot verification, mail ballot verification, provisional ballot cure, State election official access, protection of ballot secrecy, and coordination with section 623.

(l) Pilots, testing, and deployments.—The Secretary shall conduct not fewer than 3 pilots, limited deployments, or special election deployments of Treasury voter verification before January 1, 2028, provided the Secretary determines that such use protects ballot secrecy, privacy, account security, and the integrity of elections for Federal office.

SEC. 1059. ONE CITIZEN, ONE VOTE.

(a) Universal Federal suffrage.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any State law, every eligible citizen shall have the right to register, receive the appropriate ballot, and cast such ballot in each election for Federal office.

(2) One citizen, one Federal vote.—An eligible citizen may cast only 1 ballot for each Federal office in an election and may have only 1 Federal voting residence for such election.

(3) Federal-only ballot.—If an eligible citizen is entitled to vote in an election for Federal office under this section but is not eligible to vote in 1 or more State or local elections held at the same time, the State election official shall provide the eligible citizen a Federal-only ballot.

(b) Residence attestation and verification.—

(1) In general.—A State election official shall provide a reasonable means for an eligible citizen to establish or update a Federal voting residence.

(A) Permissible proof.—A reasonable means under paragraph (1) may include—

(i) a driver's license, a State identification card, a utility bill, a lease, mail, or a sworn written or electronic attestation;

(ii) confirmation by an administrator of a residential, medical, nursing, custodial, correctional, detention, military, educational, transitional, treatment, shelter, or similar facility that such eligible citizen resides there;

(iii) confirmation by a government agency with knowledge of the residence or connection of the eligible citizen; or

(iv) any other lawful method that establishes residence, domicile, address, election district, or Federal voting residence.

(B) Unconventional addresses.—A State election official may not reject a Federal voting residence solely because the eligible citizen—

(i) lacks a conventional street address, uses a last verified residence, uses a closest-substantial-connection address, or cannot safely disclose a residential address; or

(ii) resides at, is assigned to, or is confined in a place of detention, incarceration, nursing care, medical care, shelter, transitional housing, or other institutional residence.

(2) Federal voting residence.—For purposes of elections for Federal office, the Federal voting residence of an eligible citizen shall be determined in the following order, using a residence or connection established under paragraph (1):

(A) the current residence of the citizen, provided that for an incarcerated citizen, the Federal voting residence shall correspond to the residence at which the eligible citizen is counted or assigned for purposes of congressional redistricting under [section 141\(h\) of title 13](#), United States Code;

(B) if the citizen does not have a current verified residence, the last verified residence of the citizen;

(C) if the citizen does not have a current or last verified residence, the verified residence of a parent, spouse, adult child, sibling, next of kin, or other person with whom the citizen has a substantial personal connection;

(D) if the citizen does not have a residence described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), the place of birth of the citizen in the United States; or

(E) if the citizen does not have a residence or place of birth described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D), the place in the United States with which the citizen has the closest substantial connection.

(3) Automatic Federal registration.—Beginning on January 1, 2028, the chief State election official of each State shall establish and operate a system of automatic Federal registration for elections for Federal office in the State. The system shall register an eligible citizen, and update the registration of an eligible citizen, through automated data feeds, matching procedures, and exception-handling procedures using information transferred under paragraph (5). A State election official may not require an eligible citizen to submit a separate voter registration application after the information necessary for automatic Federal registration has been verified. A prior Federal registration may not be cancelled, superseded, or treated as inactive until the new Federal voting residence is established or the eligible citizen is otherwise protected against loss of the right to vote in elections for Federal office.

(4) Federal-only registration.—Automatic Federal registration under this section shall constitute registration for elections for Federal office. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a State to treat automatic Federal registration as registration for an election for State or local office if the eligible citizen is not qualified to vote in that election under State law, except to the extent required by the Constitution of the United States or another provision of Federal law.

(5) Electronic transfer of registration information.—The Secretary, the Election Assistance Commission, each chief State election official, and any Federal, State, or local government agency or covered placement entity with information necessary for automatic Federal registration shall provide for the secure electronic transfer of such information to the appropriate State election official.

(A) Information transferred under this paragraph shall be limited to information necessary to carry out registration, Federal voting residence assignment, supersession of prior Federal registrations, protected-voter procedures, Federal-only ballot procedures, and provisional Federal ballot cure under this section.

(B) Statewide computerized list coordination.—Information transferred under this paragraph shall be entered on an expedited basis into the computerized statewide voter registration list required under section 303(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 ([52 U.S.C. 21083\(a\)](#)), coordinated with other agency databases as necessary, and maintained with adequate technological security measures to prevent unauthorized access.

(C) During the period beginning 60 days before and ending 30 days before an election for Federal office, each covered placement entity shall transfer information sufficient to register each eligible citizen who resides at the covered placement entity, unless—

(i) such information has already been transferred for that election; or

(ii) the citizen will no longer reside with the covered placement entity on the day of the election for Federal office.

(6) One active Federal voting residence.—Before registering an eligible citizen at a new Federal voting residence or updating the Federal voting residence of an eligible citizen, a State election official shall use Treasury voter verification, a verification token, or another lawful method to confirm that the eligible citizen will have only 1 active Federal voting residence for the election for Federal office.

(c) Protected voters and public records.—

(1) Protected voter status.—A State election official shall designate an eligible citizen as a protected voter if the eligible citizen submits a court order, protective order, address-confidentiality-program record, law enforcement record, shelter confirmation, government agency confirmation, sworn written or electronic attestation, or other credible evidence showing that public disclosure of such citizen's address would create a safety risk. A State election official may not require a public hearing or public disclosure of protected information as a condition of protected voter status.

(2) Designated election-administration address.—A protected voter may use a designated election-administration address for election-administration purposes.

(3) Protected voter records.—A State election official may not publicly disclose protected information.

(d) Election-specific verification tokens.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Election Assistance Commission and the Attorney General, shall support election-specific verification tokens or other election-specific verification records sufficient to confirm that an eligible citizen casts only 1 ballot for each Federal office in the same election, without disclosing ballot selections or information not necessary to election administration.

(e) Provisional Federal ballot and cure.—If the registration status or Federal voting residence of an eligible citizen cannot be verified before the time for voting in an election for Federal office because of a delay, omission, outage, or failure in a Federal, State, or local government record, database, verification system, or registration system, the State election official shall permit the eligible citizen to cast a provisional Federal ballot and shall provide a reasonable opportunity to cure the issue after the ballot is cast.

(f) Treasury information.—A State election official may not publicly disclose a citizen account number, TRUMP card number, Treasury verification credential, Treasury verification receipt, account identifier, verification token, or any other information obtained through Treasury voter verification in a public voter file or public election record, except as necessary to administer this section, section 1058, or as otherwise authorized by law.

(g) Implementation grants.—The Election Assistance Commission shall make grants to each State to assist the State in implementing the requirements of this section and section 1058. To receive a grant under this subsection, a State shall submit an application to the Commission at such time and in such form as the Commission may require, containing a description of the activities the State will carry out with the grant, an assurance that the State will carry out such activities without partisan bias and without promoting any particular point of view regarding any issue, and such other information and assurances as the Commission may require. In making grants under this subsection, the Commission shall give priority to activities most likely to accelerate compliance with this section and section 1058, including secure electronic information transfer, updates to online or electronic voter-registration systems, automatic Federal registration, Federal voting residence assignment, protected-voter procedures, Federal-only ballots, provisional Federal ballots, verification tokens, cybersecurity, accessibility, staff training, and voter education. There are authorized to be appropriated \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2027 and such sums as

may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year to carry out this section and section 1058. Amounts appropriated under this subsection shall remain available until expended.

(h) Rulemaking.—Not later than September 30, 2027, the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General, the National Association of Secretaries of State, the National Association of State Election Directors, and the Election Assistance Commission, shall issue rules to carry out this section, including rules for automatic Federal registration, Federal voting residence, residence transition, no-fixed-address voters, protected voters, Federal-only ballots, provisional Federal ballots, residence attestation, verification tokens, public voter records, data minimization, State election official access, and coordination with section 1058.

(i) Pilots, testing, and deployments.—The Secretary may conduct pilots, testing, and limited deployments of automatic Federal registration, Federal voting residence assignment, protected-voter procedures, Federal-only ballot procedures, provisional Federal ballot procedures, and election-specific verification tokens before or after the issuance of rules under subsection (h), if the Secretary determines that such use protects ballot secrecy, privacy, account security, and the integrity of elections for Federal office.

(j) Mandatory implementation.—Beginning on January 1, 2028, each State election official shall implement this section for elections for Federal office.

Subtitle F—Expansion of Congress

SEC. 1061. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The House of Representatives was designed to be the chamber of Congress most directly accountable to the people. Article I of the Constitution of the United States ties representation in the House of Representatives to population, recurring enumeration, and apportionment among the States.

(2) The First Congress proposed, as Article the first of the proposed Bill of Rights, an amendment that would have further directed the enlargement of the House of Representatives as the population of the United States increased.

(3) For more than a century, Congress generally honored the principle that the House of Representatives should grow as the people grew. The current 435-member House is the result of congressional gridlock following the 1920 decennial census, not a constitutional limit on representation.

(4) Since the House reached 435 members in 1913, the average congressional district has grown to nearly 4 times its former size, weakening the connection between Representatives and the people they serve.

(5) A fixed House turns representation into a zero-sum game, in which one State's gain in representation must come at another State's loss.

(6) A fixed House also intensifies partisan conflict because, when the number of seats is frozen, the only way for one political party to gain seats is for another political party to lose seats.