



H.R. 4—THE PELOSI POWER GRAB ACT

KEY ISSUES THAT MAKE VOTERS LESS LIKELY TO SUPPORT

MESSAGE	IND			GOP		
	MORE LIKELY	LESS LIKELY	DIFF	MORE LIKELY	LESS LIKELY	DIFF
The bill allows the federal government to treat states and communities differently based on partisan politics. (N800)	12%	65%	-53%	9%	72%	-63%
The bill allows Washington bureaucrats to overrule state election laws without showing their voting laws were intentionally discriminatory.	14%	61%	-47%	11%	72%	-61%
The bill encourages “sue-and-settle” lawsuits, where special interests and elected officials conspire to weaken voting safeguards and rewrite the rules of elections behind closed doors.	13%	57%	-44%	16%	65%	-49%
The bill would make it easier for special interests to block voting reforms using politically motivated lawsuits.	14%	58%	-44%	13%	68%	-55%
It encourages endless, politically motivated, and expensive lawsuits by all sides that seek to manipulate voting laws, and then counts these lawsuits as proof that a state is too discriminatory to run its own elections.	16%	58%	-42%	16%	66%	-50%
The bill would allow federal officials to target states and stop voting improvements for political purposes.	17%	57%	-40%	15%	68%	-53%
This bill allows the federal government to block new voting safeguards.	16%	55%	-39%	15%	67%	-52%
The bill lets the federal government block election reforms backed by overwhelming majorities of Americans, like state voter ID laws.	18%	54%	-36%	16%	65%	-49%

The bill allows the federal government to label states as racist and block voting reforms based on politically motivated lawsuits by outside groups rather than relying on objective data.	20%	53%	-33%	12%	72%	-60%
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BONUS MESSAGE FOR SENIORS

The legislation lets the federal government use a few “bad apple” localities as an excuse to put an entire state’s voting laws under its control.	13%	63%	-50%	14%	68%	-54%
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Online survey among 1,600 registered voters nationwide conducted May 19 – 22, 2021. Respondents were selected randomly from opt-in panel participants. Sampling controls were used to ensure that a proportional and representative number of respondents were interviewed from such demographic groups as age, gender, race, and geographic region.

· Gender breakdown: 48% men – 52% women

±2.45% overall margin of error at the 95% confidence interval for overall survey. M.O.E.s for subgroups are larger.