

Despite inflation reaching its highest levels in over forty years, Will Rollins supports a bill that would allow millions of dollars to be given to candidates like himself, and would allow the use of campaign funds to cover some personal expenses of certain candidates.

## **BACKUP:**

### **Per reporting on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022, inflation soared 9.1% compared to a year earlier, the biggest yearly increase since 1981 and up from an 8.6% jump in May:**

*Editor's Note: Joe Biden was President at the time.*

- **Inflation soared 9.1% compared to a year earlier, the biggest yearly increase since 1981 and up from an 8.6% jump in May.** “Consumer prices soared 9.1 percent compared with a year earlier, the government said Wednesday, the biggest yearly increase since 1981, and up from an 8.6 percent jump in May.” (Christopher Rugaber, “U.S. inflation at 9.1 percent, a record high,” [PBS News Hour](#), 07/13/22)
- **On a monthly basis, prices rose 1.3% from May to June, another substantial price increase after prices jumped 1% from April to May.** “On a monthly basis, prices rose 1.3 percent from May to June, another substantial increase, after prices had jumped 1 percent from April to May.” (Christopher Rugaber, “U.S. inflation at 9.1 percent, a record high,” [PBS News Hour](#), 07/13/22)

### **Will Rollins supports H.R.1, the For The People Act:**

- **On his campaign website, Will Rollins wrote his support of H.R.1, the For The People Act, and the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act.** “It’s time we Pass the For the People Act and the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. We should outlaw partisan gerrymandering of congressional districts, allow people to vote by mail if they want to, and modify campaign finance laws to require more transparency. Congress should also restore the full protections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which were gutted in recent years by the Supreme Court.” (On The Issues, [Will Rollins](#), Accessed 07/20/22)

### **H.R.1, the “For The People Act of 2021,” would allow for millions of dollars in public funding for candidates running for Congress:**

- **H.R. 1 would create a program to match certain qualifying campaign contributions with federal funds for House candidates who comply with the program’s requirements.** “H.R. 1 also would create a program, starting in the 2028 election cycle, to match certain qualifying campaign contributions with federal funds for candidates running for the House of Representatives who choose to comply with the program’s requirements. Generally, candidates who accept campaign contributions of \$200 or less from individual Page 3 of 3 donors would be eligible to receive federal matching funds at a rate of up to \$6 for every \$1 raised from donors. Eligible candidates would need to meet certain other fundraising thresholds, and the bill would limit the total matching funds available to any individual candidate. The bill would not limit the total cost of providing matching funds for all participating candidates in any election cycle, but total expenditures would be limited to

amounts available in the Freedom From Influence Fund.” (H.R. 1 - Estimated Effects on Direct Spending and Revenues, [Congressional Budget Office](#), 02/25/21)

- **According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the maximum match candidates could receive is \$5 million.** “Using data from the FEC, CBO finds that about 1,800 candidates run for the House, on average, in an election cycle and that spending by all candidates in recent cycles has totaled more than \$1 billion. Using data from the 2020 election, CBO expects that under the new program roughly 400 candidates would raise more from small donors plus the matching amounts at a 6-to-1 matching rate (with a maximum match of \$5 million) than they raised in total contributions during the last election cycle.” (H.R. 1 - Estimated Effects on Direct Spending and Revenues, [Congressional Budget Office](#), 02/25/21)
- **The CBO estimates that in total, providing matching funds for House elections would increase direct spending by nearly \$1.6 billion between 2021 – 2031.** “CBO estimates that spending under this program would total about \$620 million for the 2028 election (\$50 million in 2027, \$520 million in 2028, and \$50 million in 2029) and about \$850 million for the 2030 election (\$70 million in 2029, \$710 million in 2030, and \$70 million in 2031). CBO also estimates that about \$90 million would be spent in 2031 for the 2032 election cycle. Thus, CBO estimates that in total enacting this provision would increase direct spending by about \$1.6 billion over the 2021-2031 period.” (H.R. 1 - Estimated Effects on Direct Spending and Revenues, [Congressional Budget Office](#), 02/25/21)
- **Money to the fund would come in the form of an additional assessment, or surcharge, on fines already paid by tax cheats or companies fined for criminal or civil penalties.** “Money to the fund would come in the form of an additional assessment, or surcharge, on fines already paid by tax cheats or companies fined for criminal or civil penalties.” (Kate Ackley, “HR 1 overhaul would set new holiday and new rules for lobbyists, elections and justices,” [Roll Call](#), 03/03/21)

### **H.R. 1 would sanction the use of campaign funds to cover the personal expenses of candidates:**

*Editor’s Note:* According to the [text](#) of H.R. 1, the use of campaigns funds to cover personal expenses does not apply to a candidate who is a holder of Federal Office (Page 724).

- **According to the text of the bill, H.R. 1 would allow personal use services as authorized campaign expenditures.** “(a) Personal Use Services as Authorized Campaign Expenditure.~ Section 313 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30114), as amended by section 5113, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection: (e) Treatment of Payments for Child Care and Other Personal Use Services as Authorized Campaign Expenditure.~ (1) Authorized expenditures.~For purposes of subsection (a), the payment by an authorized committee of a candidate for any of the personal use services described in paragraph (3) shall be treated as an authorized expenditure if the services are necessary to enable the participation of the candidate in campaign-connected activities.” (Text, [H.R. 1](#), Introduced 01/04/21)
- **According to the text of the bill, personal use services include childcare services, elder care services, health insurance premiums, and services provided on behalf of any dependent who is a qualifying relative.** “(3) Personal use services described.~The personal use services described in this paragraph are as follows: `` (A) Child care services. `` (B) Elder care services. `` (C) Services similar to the services described in subparagraph (A) or

subparagraph (B) which are provided on behalf of any dependent who is a qualifying relative under section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. `` (D) Health insurance premiums.” (Text, [H.R. 1](#), Introduced 01/04/21)

### **H.R. 1 would restore voting rights to convicted felons who completed their sentence:**

- **H.R.1 would restore voting rights to convicted felons who completed their sentence.** “Restores voting rights to people convicted of felonies who have completed their sentences; however, the bill doesn’t restore rights to felons currently serving sentences in a correctional facility.” (Ella Nilsen, “House Democrats’ massive voting rights bill, explained,” [Vox](#), 03/03/21)