

[H.R.7296](#) / [S.3752](#) - The SAVE America Act

H.R.7296, The SAVE America Act, was introduced by Rep. Chip Roy (R-TX-21) on January 30, 2026, and now has 108 cosponsors in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Senate companion, S.3752, is sponsored by Senator Mike Lee (R-UT). House leadership used a Veterans Affairs bill ([S.1383](#)) as a legislative vehicle and replaced its entire text with the provisions of the SAVE America Act. That bill passed out of the House (218-213) on February 11, 2026, however, there has been no action on the Senate bill.

CLAIM: The Campaign Legal Center claims that the SAVE America Act would require every voter to re-register to vote.

FACT: The SAVE America Act would not necessarily require every voter to re-register, but some registered voters may have to verify their citizenship to remain registered. Failure to prove citizenship would trigger the removal of individuals from voter rolls.

CLAIM: The Campaign Legal Center claims that the SAVE America Act would impose unnecessary barriers to the registration process with documents that many Americans don't have.

FACT: Many Americans have access to the documents required to provide citizenship, including a birth certificate, and [many states](#) are making strides to improve access to such [documents](#). If the SAVE America Act is passed into law, the [forms of acceptable ID](#) to register to vote would include:

- a U.S. Passport or passport card, an ID consistent with the requirements of the REAL ID Act of 2005 *that indicates the applicant is a citizen of the United States* (such as [EDLs — Enhanced Drivers Licenses](#) available in five states).
- a U.S. Military ID Card with a birth certificate or a United States military record of service showing that the applicant's place of birth was in the United States.
- a valid government-issued photo ID card that shows the applicant's place of birth was in the United States.
- a valid government-issued photo ID card if it is presented with certain documents like a birth certificate, adoption decree, naturalization certificate, or DHS American Indian Card.

In the event that an individual does not have adequate documents to prove citizenship, it is already possible to [replace lost or stolen ID cards](#) such as a U.S. passport, state ID card, or birth certificate. Additionally, the “SAVE Act contemplates potential challenges (such as name changes) by requiring the bipartisan federal Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to establish guidelines for states to accept [supplementary documents](#)—for instance, a marriage license—to prove citizenship when a voter's birth certificate and current name do not match.”

CLAIM: The SAVE America Act would implement a national voter ID requirement that is more burdensome than most current state voter ID laws.

FACT: The SAVE America Act would largely standardize election-day procedures that are already in place in most states—specifically, the 36 states that have voter ID laws in effect for in-person voting. Of the 36 states with current laws, 23 already have strict photo ID requirements. ([NCSL](#))

CLAIM: The Campaign Legal Center claims that the SAVE America Act would threaten mail registration.

FACT: As of March, 2026 the SAVE America Act would actually make the mail registration system more secure. The bill would add verification steps to mail processes and voter registration, such as presenting proof of citizenship when registering to vote and submitting a copy of a photo ID, with both the request for an absentee ballot and the submission of the completed ballot, when voting by mail. ([Sec. 3\(b\)2](#)) For applicants with otherwise completed voter registration applications, election officials would be required to provide instructions to meet the requirements that include presenting documentary proof of U.S. citizenship. ([Sec. 2\(e\)2](#)) The bill does not currently threaten mail registration or force any voters into an absentee only mail-in ballot process, but [President Trump](#) is calling for an [amendment](#) to end universal mail-in balloting that would still allow absentee voting for voters with illness, disability, Military, or travel.

CLAIM: The Campaign Legal Center claims that the SAVE America Act would require online registration systems to be overhauled to fit the bill's requirements.

FACT: Every state operates its own voter registration system, many of which do not require a proof of citizenship upon registering to vote. Six states – Alabama, Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Wyoming – have laws requiring proof of citizenship at the time of voter registration. ([Ballotpedia](#)) The remaining states would need to change their voter registration systems to comply with the SAVE America Act.

CLAIM: The Campaign Legal Center claims that the SAVE America Act would mandate that states conduct frequent voter purges.

FACT: Rather than mandating mass or frequent purges that risk removing eligible citizens, the SAVE America Act would require the removal of voters from voter rolls only upon failure to prove citizenship. This builds on existing federal obligations to maintain accurate voter rolls. ([p.18](#))

CLAIM: The Campaign Legal Center claims that the SAVE America Act would punish election workers by subjecting them to prison for up to five years if they help to register somebody without the correct documents, even if the registered voter is a citizen.

FACT: The criminal penalties would target intentional misconduct—such as knowingly assisting non-citizens in registering or voting—rather than honest errors by election workers, thereby reinforcing accountability without chilling legitimate administration. ([p.21](#)) This is in line with similar offenses in [52 USC 20511](#), such as voter intimidation or falsifying ballots, or accepting voter registration applications known to be fraudulent.