

Election Integrity Reforms Report Card 2023

February 28, 2023

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Summary and Background.....	1
Takeaways from the Data.....	3
Disclaimer	4
Election Integrity Objectives Review	4
1. Thumbprint Authentication of Absentee Ballots.	4
2. Mandated and Public Voter List Hygiene.	4
3. Ban on the Use of “Black Box” Voting Equipment.	5
4. Appointment of a Citizens Elections Supervisory Committee.....	5
5. Creation and Sufficient Funding for a Dedicated Voter Fraud Investigation Division within the State’s Attorney General’s Office.	6
6. Equitable Distribution of Private Contributions to Election Operations.	6
Key	6
Summary at a Glance.....	6
Detailed States with Election Integrity Objectives (as of 02/26/2023)	7
About Look Ahead America	19
Acknowledgments	19
How to Support Look Ahead America	19

Summary and Background

Look Ahead America (LAA) formed six public policy objectives relating to elections based on the findings of the Voter Integrity Project (VIP) in the aftermath of the 2020 General Election, hundreds of ideas suggested by the public, and decades of experience administering elections.

Each of these policy objectives satisfies three key requirements:

- (1) eliminating vulnerabilities in our election system,
- (2) practicality of implementation, and
- (3) harmony with current state and federal laws and established legal precedence.

Details on these objectives appear later in this report.

LAA believes that by passing these six election integrity policy objectives through all 50 U.S. state legislatures, five territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), and in the District of Columbia, these will restore trust in America’s electoral process while simultaneously addressing various vulnerabilities and weaknesses currently in the election system.

In the 2023 legislative sessions, thus far state legislators have introduced 35 bills that addressed LAA's six election integrity objectives. This is already half of the amount of bills introduced between the 2020-2022 legislative sessions, and the year is not even a quarter completed yet.

From the 2020-2022 legislative sessions, various states introduced 70 bills which related to the LAA public policy objectives. Of these 70 bills, 12 passed into law without loopholes. When considering that there are six objectives per state, the five territories, and Washington D.C., then simple math shows that a total of at least 336 bills will need to pass into law without loopholes. Additionally, LAA has since revised its definition of an objective obtained based on the items becoming officially enshrined in state law as opposed to the categorization from 2022, which resulted in the removal of one previous "award" given to Arizona.

Therefore, LAA has reached 3.57% percent of its goal to get all six items passed in all parts of the United States without any loopholes. When considering the limited budget of LAA, which started this effort in late 2020 as the VIP, these successful bill passages are in no small part attributed to its base of highly-motivated volunteers and generous small donors.

In addition to these 12 bills without loopholes, another 17 state bills passed albeit with loopholes, and this is not including resolutions passed in another four counties: three in Wisconsin and one in Michigan. These have no legal weight but may indicate things to come.

Furthermore, two of these bills came directly from LAA's volunteers. Although the first bill in New Jersey S4162 would have banned black box voting equipment, it failed to pass in 2021. That said, New Jersey State Senator Pennacchio has reintroduced the bill as S4162 in the 2022-23 legislative session as the idea of open source voting equipment has gained traction over the last two years. In fact, United States Representative Paul Gosar of Arizona recently introduced a bill which would include a study to consider incorporating it into the 2028 General Election.

In contrast, South Carolina passed SB 108 in 2021-22, which addresses two election integrity objectives with the help of Senator Chip Campsen. Although the bill has loopholes, LAA believes that it is better to have a law in place with loopholes that legislators can close later as opposed to nothing in place at all.

It should also be noted that Denise Bolognese of New Jersey and Lori Boddy of South Carolina undertook the enormous tasks of bringing these to their respective state senators and should be commended for their work. Even if a bill fails, it is now in the public sphere and consciousness, as seen with the New Jersey bill reintroduced with greater potentiality of becoming law as the ideas behind the bill(s) get traction. Additionally, they serve as potential templates and reference legislation for other states considering introducing similar measures.

Arizona no longer leads the pack that meet our election integrity objectives passed into law, as the Election Integrity Unit formed under former Attorney General Mark Brnovich has since pivoted focus from election integrity to expanded voting rights under the current Governor and

former Secretary of State's direction Katie Hobbs. This underscores the reason for making such units enshrined into law, as Florida did, and with which it is tied at two bills each.

That said, Look Ahead Arizona led the effort to get these reforms introduced and passed; the 2022 Arizona session passed HB 2492, using public policy objective #2 language almost verbatim for example. If any other states incorporated a Look Ahead America division within them just as Arizona did from 2021-22, then LAA would be able to the state successfully pass a significantly larger number of election integrity laws.

Takeaways from the Data

Upon reviewing, updating, and incorporating the legislative data since 2020 it appears that five things stood out with the revised data and presentation:

- (1) Most states from 2020-22 targeted private funds and NGO funds to prevent a repeat of "Zuckerbucks" (Mark Zuckerberg donated over \$300 million to states to influence the 2020 election, which LAA reported in <https://LookAheadAmerica.org/Rigged>). One can see this reflected in the high incidence of bills regarding election objective #6 from 2020-22.
- (2) Starting in 2023, the legislatures have shifted their focus to laws that clarify, regulate, and mandate use of shared interstate databases and official tools to clean up the voter rolls. This reflects in the higher number of bills in 2023 regarding election objective #2.
- (3) LAA researchers also observed the introduction of bills approximating objective #4 for the first time this year. Previously, no states had addressed this, whereas this year New Mexico and Pennsylvania are leading the way.
- (4) LAA researchers also observed the introduction of bills on a Federal and national level involving public policy objectives #2 and #3 specifically. Should these pass into law, then this would essentially bypass the need to pass them on a state level, at least as far as Federal elections are concerned. Of course, for ideal and uniform election integrity from top to bottom, states should pass these objectives for their state and local elections.
- (5) As mentioned previously, Arizona lost a previously awarded objective as it was not made into law. Specifically, the Election Integrity Unit was funded but not made into a formal office nor division, nor were its aims and goals enshrined into law. For this reason, new administrations can either dissolve them or modify them for their own agendas.¹ States such as Texas and Virginia are at risk of losing these should they fail to become official and defined by the state legislatures. Furthermore, the power they currently wield has been challenged as unconstitutional.² Fortunately, some states like Ohio are working to pass this item into law.

¹ <https://www.azmirror.com/2023/02/23/election-integrity-units-pivot-has-both-sides-questioning-whether-it-should-exist-at-all/>

² <https://www.texastribune.org/2022/09/28/attorney-general-ken-paxton-voter-fraud/>

Disclaimer

LAA's Director of Research, Ian Camacho, and the Research Group volunteers did their best to review all these bills for accuracy, and scoured multiple sources to verify dates of passage, status, and to ensure that they missed nothing.

Nevertheless, as we are all human it is possible that we missed something. If you know of any state level bills not listed in the following report but are directly related to one of LAA's six election integrity objectives, then please send the relevant state, session, bill number, and corresponding objective(s) to ian.camacho@lookaheadamerica.org.

Election Integrity Objectives Review

1. Thumbprint Authentication of Absentee Ballots.

A single machine-readable thumbprint on the affidavit envelope of an absentee ballot will limit the ability of an individual other than the voter of record to cast that ballot. Multiple ballots cast by a single individual will be easily detectable.

Pairing a thumbprint requirement with an absentee ballot request or as part of the voter registration process would practically eliminate fraudulent absentee ballots as well as problems with ballot signature verification, witness signatures, and unscrupulous ballot harvesting.

The state would encrypt the captured thumbprints as alphanumeric values with a one-way hash using a secure key and would be prohibited from sharing raw thumbprint data with any other government agency.

2. Mandated and Public Voter List Hygiene.

The state will be required to engage in several processes to ensure only those legally eligible to cast ballots are on voter registration lists and lists remain current.

Further, whether or not these processes result in a voter record's removal, the findings of these processes will be reflected in the publicly available voter list (not applicable to Social Security numbers). This will allow citizens or organizations to use this information to take additional steps to ensure only legal ballots are cast.

These processes will include, but are not limited to:

Shared Interstate Residency Databases. The state will cooperate with other states to build a secure, transactional database to detect when an individual has registered in another state or taken other steps that would indicate a loss of residency and therefore voter privileges. This

database will rely on a match of name, date of birth and the last four digits of the Social Security number. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

Non-Citizen Matching Using the USCIS's SAVE Database. The state will take advantage of the USCIS's SAVE database to flag non-citizens and remove them from the voter list. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

National Change of Address, Social Security Death Index, and Master Death File Matching. The state will match the voter list against the NCOA permanent moves, SSDI, and MDF on a monthly basis. Any matches will require a follow-up to ensure whether the voter is still eligible to cast a ballot and, if not, they will be removed from the voter list. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

3. Ban on the Use of “Black Box” Voting Equipment.

“Black Box” voting equipment uses proprietary, non-public software and hardware designs. According to a study by Princeton University, this equipment is highly susceptible to undetected hacking and manipulation.

The alternative is to mandate that all election equipment use open-source software and design that is available for inspection and review by the public and technology organizations to ensure the validity and accuracy of vote counting.

Open-source election software and hardware, paired with paper ballots, will remove the potential for tampering as well as the suspicion of tampering.

More information can be found at <https://lookaheadamerica.org/blackbox/>.

4. Appointment of a Citizens Elections Supervisory Committee.

The public must have mechanisms through which they are assured elections are conducted in accordance with the law to facilitate trust in election officials and to confirm the integrity of election officials.

The committee shall consist of trusted citizens who represent various political parties as well as non-partisan organizations. Each committee member will be granted access to the election process equivalent to the state's election director and any county election director. These representatives will have the responsibility of documenting the lawful execution of the election at every level.

5. Creation and Sufficient Funding for a Dedicated Voter Fraud Investigation Division within the State’s Attorney General’s Office.

Many states have little to no standing effort to investigate voter fraud. Dedicating sufficient staffing and funding to a permanent division within the state’s attorney general’s office will help defend the integrity of our elections.

6. Equitable Distribution of Private Contributions to Election Operations.

While private individuals and corporations may choose to sponsor improvements to election operations with direct donations of funding or material to government election agencies, these contributions may not be geographically targeted and must be equitably distributed throughout a state based on voter populations.

This restriction will only be applicable to liquid contributions to allow incidental contributions to continue, such as a club allowing its headquarters to be used as a polling place.

Key

	LAA Public Policy Objective(s) Passed Into Law
	LAA Public Policy Objective(s) Passed Into Law, But With Loopholes [* = county only]
	Objective(s) Progressing, No Loopholes
	Objective(s) Progressing With Loopholes
	Objective(s) Attempted But Failed
	No Attempts Made

Summary at a Glance

State and Objective(s)
AZ (#2, #6), FL (#5, #6), GA (#5), ID (#6), IA (#6), MS (#6), OK (#6), PA (#6), SD (#6), TN (#6)
AL (#6), AR (#6), GA (#6), IN (#6), KS (#6), KY (#6), MI* (#6), MO (#6), NE (#6), ND (#6), OH (#6), SC (#2, #6), TX (#6), UT (#6), VA (#6), WV (#6), WI* (#6)
AK (#2), ID (#3), KY (#2), MT (#6), NJ (#3), OH (#5), TX (#1), USA (#2), WI (#6)
AK (#3, #5), AZ (#2, #3), AR (#2), HI (#3), IL (#2), KS (#2), MO (#2), NH (#2), NM (#4), OK (#2), PA (#2, #4), SD (#2), TN (#2), TX (#2, #3, #5), USA (#3), VA (#2, #5), WI (#2)
AL (#3, #6), AK (#6), GA (#6), IL (#3), IA (#6), KY (#6), LA (#6), MI (#6), MN (#6), MO (#3, #6), MT (#6), NH (#3), NJ (#2, #3), NC (#6), PA (#1, #6), SC (#6), TX (#1), WV (#6), WI (#6), WY (#6)
CA, CO, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NV, NY, OR, RI, VT, WA

Detailed States with Election Integrity Objectives (as of 02/26/2023)

Item	State	Session	Bill (Description)	Status	What's missing
#1	Pennsylvania	2021-22	HB 30 (Thumbprint verification of absentee ballot.)	Referred to state government 6/3/21, died	Nothing
#1	Texas	2021-22	HB 3080 (Requires a thumbprint in addition to signature on absentee mail in ballots.)	Failed 4/27/21	Nothing
#1	Texas	2023-24	HB 1448 (Redo of TX HB 3080)	Introduced 1/19/23	Nothing
#2	Alaska	2023-24	SB 5 (Allows for removal based on information received by the division including NCOA, MDF, SSDI, USCIS SAVE, jury duty, property and tax records, etc.)	Referred to State Affairs Committee 1/18/23	Nothing
#2	Arizona	2022	HB 2492 (Allows for removal based on information received by the division including NCOA, MDF, SSDI, USCIS SAVE, etc.)	Law 3/30/22	Nothing
#2	Arizona	2023	HB 2560 (Counties required to publish a voter list not later than 10 days before each election to help clean rolls, publish ballot images, cast vote records/CVRs.)	Passed House Majority and Minority Caucus 2/21/23	Does not clean rolls, but provides public option to review and challenge.
#2	Arkansas	2023	HB 1407 (Creation of interstate database to compare voters who died, moved, non-citizens, felons, etc.)	Sent to Senate, Read first time, rules suspended, read second time, referred to State Agencies & Gov't Affairs-Senate 2/21/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Illinois	2023-24	SB 1270 (Automatic voter registration within 90 days of NCOA notice for people moving into IL not out. Might alert other ERIC states of voter's IL registration and cancel voter's prior state registrations.)	Introduced 2/3/23	No auto removal using NCOA. No SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Illinois	2023-24	HB 1149 (Basically a companion bill to IL SB 1270.)	Referred to Rules	No auto removal using NCOA. No

				Committee 1/12/23	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Kansas	2023-24	HB 2052 (Jury duty exclusions based on non-citizenship status removes/blocks ineligible voters.)	Introduced and Referred to Committee on Elections 1/18/23	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Kentucky	2023	HB 230 (In addition to NCOA, MDF, SSDI, it handles anomalies including high voter counts at addresses, and also any at vacant lots, business addresses, minor name variations.)	Introduced and Referred to Committee on Committees 2/8/23	Nothing
#2	Missouri	2023	SB 44 (Allows for use of postal service contractors utilizing NCOA to canvass voters who did and didn't vote in last election.)	On Informal Calendar S Bills for Perfection 2/22/23	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	New Hampshire	2023	SB 223 (Requires use of the NCOA to correct voter list.)	Referred to Senate Committee 2/14/23	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	New Jersey	2022-23	A356 (Permits county clerk to remove voters from vote-by-mail lists using NCOA)	Introduced 1/11/21, died	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	New Jersey	2022-23	S2557 (Mirror of NJ A356)	Introduced and brought to committee 5/22/22, died	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Oklahoma	2023	HB 2052 (Rules for joining a shared multistate voter database, keeps NCOA but removes ERIC.)	Pass Elections and Ethics Committee 2/15/23	SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Pennsylvania	2023-24	SB 193 (Registrars will cancel registration of a dead voter within seven days of notice, not 30 as current.)	Referred to State Government Committee 1/19/23	SSDI, MDF, NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	South Carolina	2021-22	SB 108 (Requirements to clean voter rolls including removal of ineligible voters within seven days of discovery such as noncitizens.)	Law 5/13/22	NCOA, SAVE, SSDI, MDF databases. Allows interstate data sharing.
#2	South Dakota	2023	SB 140 (Requires review of the SSDI, MDF, and jury duty exemptions like moved, non-US citizens, felons, incompetent.)	Scheduled for hearing H.J. 1 2/22/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.

#2	South Dakota	2023	SB 123 (Requires review of the SSDI, MDF, and jury duty exemptions like moved, non-US citizens, felons, incompetent.)	State Affairs Deferred to the 41st legislative day, Passed 2/15/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	South Dakota	2023	SB 124 (Requires review of county property tax records to determine if a nonresidential location of registration, able to use and check a multistate voter database, NCOA, SSN, citizenship database.)	State Affairs Deferred to the 41st legislative day, Passed 2/15/23	USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	South Dakota	2023	HB 1106 (Requires SSDI, MDF, and mental incompetence records, but removes NCOA notice.)	Scheduled for hearing 2/24/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Tennessee	2023-24	HB 0246 (Requires that the coordinator of elections consult the SSDI and MDF to remove voters with 60 days before an election.)	Assigned to s/c Elections & Campaign Finance Subcommittee 1/24/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Tennessee	2023-24	SB 0136 (Mirror of TN HB 0246.)	Sponsor Added 1/31/23	NCOA, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Texas	2023-24	SB 1070 (Alternative to ERIC, sets up a private interstate data sharing system for voter verification.)	Filed by Senate 2/21/23	NCOA, SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Texas	2023-24	SB 260 (If a voter's residence is a commercial residence or P.O. Box the registrar must send the voter an address confirmation notice, if they have reason to believe the voter lives elsewhere, or the voter doesn't vote in the last 25 months.)	Referred to State Affairs 2/15/23	NCOA, SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc.
#2	Virginia	2023	HB 1377 (Cancellation of a voter in seven days if they are known to be dead, felons, incapacitated, or USCIS SAVE notices.)	Passed by indefinitely in Privileges and Elections 2/14/23	NCOA, SSDI, MDF mentions.
#2	Wisconsin	2023-24	SB 26 (Allows for removal of voters only if an "official notification by the appropriate election administrative authority of another state, territory, or possession" informs a clerk that the voter has registered there.)	Rep. Rozar added as cosponsor 2/9/23	No NCOA, SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc. and not transparent.

#2	Wisconsin	2023-24	AB 21 (Mirror of WI SB 26.)	Rep. Rozar added as coauthor 2/9/23	No NCOA, SSDI, MDF, USCIS SAVE, etc. and not transparent.
#2	USA	2023-24	HB 156 (Automatic voter registration, must opt out. Use of NCOA from USPS and also SSDI/MDF, would use Soc. Security Agency to check citizenship.)	Referred to the Committee on House Administration 1/9/23	Nothing
#3	Alabama	2022	SB 47 (Requires hand marked paper ballots.)	Senate passed 2/2/22, died in House 2/16/22	Does not apply to tabulators.
#3	Alaska	2023-24	SB 6 (Voting machine or vote tally system must use only open-source software technology or commercial off-the-shelf software and firmware.)	Referred to State Affairs 1/18/23	Off-the-shelf software is proprietary and not transparent.
#3	Arizona	2023	HB 2560 (Counties will be required to publish a voter list not later than ten days before each election to help clean rolls, publish ballot images, cast vote records/CVRs.)	Passed House Majority and Minority Caucus 2/21/23	Not open source software, but open records of ballots a step in the right direction.
#3	Hawaii	2023	HB 132 (Requires paper ballots or voter verified paper audit trails aka a printout of what one voted and cast; audits will be done using ballot scanned images or by voter verified paper audit trails.)	Passed Second Reading as amended in HD 1 2/21/23	Voter verified audit trails are not paper ballots, nor is auditing voter verified paper audit trails or ballot scans the same as hand counting or machine counting a paper ballot.
#3	Hawaii	2023	SB 180 (Mirror bill of HI HB 132.)	Referred to JDC 1/23/23	Same as above.
#3	Idaho	2023	SB 1110 (Requires open-source code, tally system will stamp each ballot counted by the machine with an ID and a time stamp to the nearest 1/100 of a second, and the county clerk to post a sample ballot, the open-source software was used, the compiler was used to convert to machine language, and machine language used.)	Referred to State Affairs 2/23/23	Nothing

#3	Illinois	2021-22	SB 2038 (Hand marked paper ballots only.)	Introduced 2/26/2021, session sine die 1/10/23	Scanned ballots OK
#3	Missouri	2022	HB 2633 (Bans machines from counting or casting ballots.)	Introduced 2/1/22, died in committee 3/23/22	Nothing
#3	New Hampshire	2022	HB 1064 (Hand marked paper ballots and hand counted, bans machines in elections.)	Introduced 11/2/21, died in committee 3/23/22	Nothing
#3	New Jersey	2020-21	S4162 (Requires open source voting systems and paper ballots.)	Failed 11/22/21	Nothing
#3	New Jersey	2022-23	S238 (Requires open source voting equipment and paper ballots, redo of NJ S4162.)	Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate State Government, Wagering, Tourism & Historic Preservation Committee 1/11/23	Nothing
#3	Texas	2023-24	SB 512 (Bans electronic voting items: signature roster, poll lists, ballot marking devices, and combinations.)	Referred to State Affairs Committee 2/17/23	No ban on tabulators or scanners, not open source.
#3	USA	2023-24	HR 466 (Requires voter verified paper ballots, no more digital only ballots, and requires a study for open source voting software.)	Referred to the Committee on House Administration 1/24/23	Does not exclude QR codes or barcodes, which are not human readable.
#4	New Mexico	2023	HB 86 (Voter education and elections task force, which allows four citizens, two per major party, to be granted access to the elections process and have input on legislation and processes.)	Sent to HCPAC - Referrals: HCPAC/HGEIC 1/18/23	This is a temporary task force and a study for future elections.
#4	Pennsylvania	2023-24	SB 127 (Allows local counties to oversee election boards and that those election boards must contain minority party members.)	Referred to State Gov't Committee 1/18/23	No non-partisan orgs, still a good first step.

#5	Arizona	n/a	https://www.azag.gov/criminal/eiu	Founded 2019	Not in law, goals not clear, currently being reformed to focus on voting rights.
#5	Florida	2022	SB 524 (Establishes the Office of Election Crimes and Security in the Department of State.)	Law 4/25/22	Though not under AG, it fits the policy objective.
#5	Georgia	2021-22	SB 441 (Provides the Georgia Bureau of Investigation with jurisdiction to investigate election fraud and crimes and subpoena power for such investigations.)	Law 4/28/22	Though not under AG, it fits the policy objective.
#5	Ohio	2023-24	SB 51 (Establish Secretary of State Election Integrity Division.)	Referred to committee: General Government 2/8/23	Though not directly under AG, it seems to fit the integrity item.
#5	Texas	n/a	https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/initiatives/election-integrity	Announced 10/18/21	Not in law, could easily be overturned.
#5	Virginia	n/a	https://www.oag.state.va.us/media-center/news-releases/2452-september-9-2022-attorney-general-miyares-announces-new-election-integrity-unit	Announced 9/9/22	Not in law, could easily be overturned.
#6	Alabama	2022	HB 74 (Prohibits solicitation, receipt, or use of private funds to administer an election.)	Introduced 1/11/22, died in committee	Nothing
#6	Alabama	2022	HB 194 (Prohibits the solicitation, receipt, or use of private funds to administer an election, with exceptions.)	Law 4/7/22	Does not cover contractors or government.
#6	Alaska	2021-22	HB 368 (Election division may not accept funding or material assistance for the administration of an election from a corporation, an individual, a foundation, an organization, or government, including the federal government.)	Introduced 2/22/22, died in committee	Nothing
#6	Arizona	2021	HB 2569 (Bans any state or public body that conducts or administers elections from receiving or giving private funds for election-related purposes, including registering voters.)	Law 4/9/21	Nothing

#6	Arkansas	2021	H 1866 / Act 961 (Prohibits election officials from accepting any non-governmental source.)	Law 4/27/21	Only for county and state board of elections.
#6	Florida	2021	SB 90 (Prohibits state and local officials and certain agencies from accepting or using private funds for election-related expenses.)	Law 5/6/21	Nothing
#6	Florida	2022	SB 524 (Prohibits state and local officials who conduct elections from soliciting, accepting, or using private or NGO money for election-related expenses.)	Law 4/25/22	Nothing
#6	Georgia	2021-22	SB 202 (Prohibits election superintendents and boards of registrars from accepting private funds.)	Law 3/25/21	Other roles and state can accept private funds.
#6	Georgia	2021-22	HB 1402 (No state department or agency, county, municipality, consolidated government, state-wide or local authority, or other state or local government entity, nor any officer, agent, employee, or elected official of any such entity shall take, solicit, or accept any donations, funding, grants, or gifts from any private individual or nongovernmental entity for any purpose related to elections.)	Introduced 2/17/22, died in committee 2/24/22	Nothing
#6	Idaho	2021	SB 1168 (Prohibits any county clerk, local elections office, or government body conducting an election from accepting or giving any grant, gift, or funding to or from a private entity.)	Law 4/26/21	Nothing
#6	Indiana	2022	SB 134 ("A political subdivision that conducts or administers an election may not accept private money donations to prepare, administer, or conduct elections or to employ individuals on a temporary basis for preparing, administering, or conducting elections, including registering voters. Requires all state agencies to submit to the budget agency a report of each individual state employee employed by the state agency whose salary is funded in whole or in part from donated money.)	Law 3/11/22	SOS may use private funds for elections via political subdivisions.

#6	Iowa	2021-22	SSB 3143 (replaced by HF 2526 & SF 2343.)	Introduced 2/15/22, Committee approved roll over 2/23/22, died 4/7/22	Nothing
#6	Iowa	2021-22	HSB 719 (renumbered as HF 2526.)	Introduced 2/15/22, Committee approved roll over 2/23/22, died 4/7/22	Nothing
#6	Iowa	2021-22	HF 2526 (Bans contributions from private sources: “The state commissioner, a county commissioner, or a political subdivision of the state shall not accept or expend a grant, gift, or other source of funding from a source other than those listed in subsection, including from a private person, corporation, partnership, political party, nonparty political organization, committee as defined in section 868A.102, or other organization for the purpose of conducting an election.”)	Introduced 2/23/22, died in chamber 4/7/22	Nothing
#6	Iowa	2021-22	SF 2343 (Mirror of IA HF 2526.)	Introduced 2/17/22, died in chamber 4/7/22	Nothing
#6	Iowa	2021-23	HF 2589 (Election officials shall not accept money from private sources.)	Law 6/21/22	Nothing
#6	Kansas	2021-22	HB 2183 (Prohibits receipt and expenditure of private moneys by election officials.)	Gov. Laura Kelly (D) veto overridden; Law 5/3/21, effective 7/1/21	State and counties can receive private funds.
#6	Kentucky	2022	HB 153 (Prohibits state governmental body employees from accepting anything of value to assist with election administration.)	Introduced 12/10/21, died in committee 1/4/22	Lawful contracts for goods and services allow private money.

#6	Kentucky	2022	HB 301 (Requires all election administration costs and expenses paid for by public funds.)	Law 3/24/22; Gov. Andy Beshear (D) did not sign	Lawful contracts for goods and services allow private money.
#6	Louisiana	2021	HB 20 (Prohibits any state or local official overseeing elections from accepting private donations.)	Gov. Bel Edwards (D) vetoed 6/7/21, Floor debate scheduled 6/9/21 never happened	Nothing
#6	Louisiana	2022	HB 811 (Stops elections offices from accepting private funding for elections.)	Passed state house 5/18/22, died in Senate 6/6/22	Nothing
#6	Michigan	2021	SB 0303 (Requires elections to be funded with public money.)	Gov. Gretchen Whitmer (D) vetoed 10/29/21	Nothing
#6	Michigan*	2022	Livingston County first county in state to ban private monies for administering elections.	Passed board of elections on 6/13/22	Grants can still be applied for and approved under strict scrutiny, though only one county.
#6	Minnesota	2021-22	SF 3333 (Bans counties, municipalities, and school districts “from accepting certain contributions for election expenses”.)	Introduced 2/21/22, died in committee 2/24/22	Nothing
#6	Mississippi	2022	HB 1365 (Prohibits state and local election officials from soliciting and accepting private funds for elections.)	Law 4/1/22, Effective 7/1/22	Nothing
#6	Missouri	2021	SB 333 (Bans private organizations from contributing funds or in-kind donations to state and local elections offices.)	Died in Committee 5/13/21	Language somewhat vague
#6	Missouri	2022	HB 1878 (“[N]either the state of Missouri nor any political subdivision thereof that conducts elections shall receive or expend private moneys, excluding in-kind donations, for preparing, administering, or conducting an election, including registering voters.”)	Law 5/18/22	Not enforced if insufficient appropriation of state funds to proportionally compensate counties.

#6	Montana	2021	SB 335 (Prohibits elections officials from accepting private funding for elections.)	Died in Committee 4/29/21	Nothing
#6	Montana	2023	SB 117 (Prohibits election offices from accepting private funding.)	Passed Senate and Transmitted to House 2/17/23	Nothing
#6	Nebraska	2021-22	LB 843 (The Secretary of State, election commissioners, and county clerks shall not accept or use any gift, grant, or donation from any private entity for the purpose of preparing for, administering, or conducting an election unless the money received as a result of such gift, grant, or donation is appropriated to the Secretary of State for such use by the Legislature.)	Law 4/19/22	Allows for private funds if the legislature approves and appropriated to the SOS.
#6	North Carolina	2021	S 725 (Prohibits state and county boards of elections, and county commissioners from accepting private funding.)	Vetoed by Gov. Roy Cooper (D) 12/9/21	Only for county or state boards of elections or commissioners.
#6	North Dakota	2021	HB 1256 (Prohibits state and local officials for accepting or spending private contributions for elections.)	Law 4/16/21	Companies can still donate.
#6	Ohio	2021-22	HB 110 (Bars private funding of elections.)	Law 7/1/21	Contractors & governments ok.
#6	Oklahoma	2022	HB 3046 (Requires elections be paid for with public funds.)	Law 5/4/22	Nothing
#6	Pennsylvania	2021-22	HB 1300 (Does not prohibit private funding for elections. Instead, the bill will make it secretary of the commonwealth's duty to receive private funding and distribute it equally across the counties of Pennsylvania with the oversight of the Election Law Advisory Board.)	Vetoed by Gov. Tom Wolf (D) 6/31/21	Nothing
#6	Pennsylvania	2021-22	SB 982 (Prohibits private, nongovernmental funding for elections.)	Law 7/11/22	Nothing
#6	South Carolina	2021-22	H 3877 (Prohibits state and election officials from accepting private donations for elections.)	Introduced 2/11/21, died in committee 6/21/21	Only state election commission and county boards of voter registration and elections.

#6	South Carolina	2021-22	SB 108 (Prohibits the state election commission and county election offices from accepting money from private individuals and groups.)	Law 5/13/22	Only state election commission and county boards of voter registration and elections.
#6	South Dakota	2022	SB 122 (Bars private funding of elections except gifts of nominal and intrinsic value.)	Law 3/28/22	Nothing
#6	Tennessee	2021-22	HB 0966 (Prohibits state and local elections officials from accepting outside funding for elections.)	Law 5/4/21	Nothing
#6	Tennessee	2021-22	SB 1534 (A person shall not contribute, including in-kind contributions, donate, pay, or otherwise transfer money or equipment to the state election commission or the coordinator of elections, a county election commission, local government, administrator, registrar, or other election official for purposes of conducting state or local elections in this state.)	Law 5/4/21	Nothing
#6	Texas	2021-22	SB 7 (Prohibits county officials accepting any donation larger than \$1,000, unless it is approved by the secretary of state, governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the state House.)	Law 5/30/21	SOS may approve private donations of over \$1,000
#6	Texas	2021	HB 2283 (County officials can't accept donations over \$1,000, unless SOS, Gov., Lt. Gov., and speaker of the House OK it.)	Law 6/18/21	Government officials may approve private donations of over \$1,000 unrelated to election spaces
#6	Utah	2022	SB 0219 (This bill prohibits an election officer from soliciting, accepting, or using funds donated for an election by a person other than a government entity.)	Law 3/23/22	Covers only elections officers
#6	Virginia	2022	SB 80 (Bars state and local elections officials from soliciting, accepting, using, or disposing of money, grants, property, or services from an individual or NGO for voter education, outreach, registration programs, or other election costs.)	Law 4/11/22	Only covers certain boards

#6	West Virginia	2021	SB 565 (Prohibits elections officials from accepting private donations for elections.)	Senate passed 3/24/21 but died in committee	State Election Commission prior written approval allows private funds
#6	West Virginia	2022	HB 4097 (Donations from private individuals and entities go into a state fund the State Election Commission uses.)	Law 3/30/22	Private funds can go into treasury with approval.
#6	Wisconsin	2021-22	AB 173 (Prohibits election officials from accepting private funds without permission from state Elections Commission. If permission given, then donation must be distributed to municipalities per capita. The Joint Committee on Finance must oversee any dispersions of money.)	Vetoed by Gov. Tony Evers (D) 6/30/21, died in Rules Committee 11/15/21, Senate Joint Resolution 101 passed 2/22/22 but failed 5/17/22	Nothing
#6	Wisconsin	2021-22	SJR 101 (Constitutional amendment proposed: (1) No state agency or officer or employee in state government and no political subdivision of the state or officer or employee of a political subdivision may apply for or accept any donation or grant of private resources for purposes of election administration, and no donation or grant of private resources may be used for purposes of election administration. (2) No individual other than an election official designated by law may perform any task in election administration.)	Passed legislature 2/22/22, enrolled in Joint Resolution 17 must pass a second time and then citizens vote to add it to the constitution	Nothing
#6	Wisconsin	2021-22	SB 935 (No official or agent of a state agency, county, city, village, or town may apply for or accept any donation or grant of moneys, equipment, materials, or personnel from an individual or NGO for election administration, unless election statutes authorize.)	Vetoed by Gov. Tony Evers (D) 4/8/22	Nothing
#6	Wisconsin*	n/a	Walworth County first to ban private monies for administering elections.	Passed local board of supervisors on 4/21/22	Resolution is symbolic; municipalities hold elections.

#6	Wisconsin*	n/a	Kenosha County bans NGO/private monies.	Resolution passed 6/16/22	Resolution is symbolic; municipalities hold elections.
#6	Wisconsin*	n/a	Ozaukee County resolution to ban private monies.	Resolution passed 7/6/22	Resolution is symbolic; municipalities hold elections
#6	Wyoming	2021	SF 0142 (Prohibits elections officials from accepting private funding for elections.)	Died in committee 4/1/21	Nothing

About Look Ahead America

Look Ahead America is an America First nonprofit dedicated to standing up for patriotic Americans who have been forgotten by our government.

We aren't just talk; we're action. That action means deploying our R.E.T. (Register, Educate, Turnout to Vote) field programs across the country. It means leading Patriot Actions and training citizens to lobby their state and local governments for America First causes. Finally, it means ensuring voter integrity by investigating cases of illegal ballots and advocating for election reform to prevent them from being cast.

Acknowledgments

Cheryl Tinsley provided significant research on the bills by searching and bringing these to our attention. She also aided in proofreading on this document, as did Terri Gierer and @Missy. Thank you to the others in the Research Group who chose to remain anonymous.

Without the volunteers working daily to introduce and pass legislation in their states, we would not be able to report on the continued progress and success; your work has helped to influence other states' legislation and bring attention to these six key policy objectives, thank you.

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