

MARKUP OF H.R. 7319, END ZUCKERBUCKS ACT  
OF 2024; H.R. 7321, ELECTRONIC FILING OF  
ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS REPORTS  
ACT; AND H.R. 4486, HIRING PREFERENCE  
FOR VETERANS AND AMERICANS WITH DIS-  
ABILITIES ACT

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MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE  
ADMINISTRATION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

FEBRUARY 14, 2024

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ERENCE FOR VETERANS AND AMERICANS  
WITH DISABILITIES ACT**

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**February 14, 2024**

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC.*

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:19 a.m., in room 1310, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Bryan Steil [Chairman of the Committee] presiding.

Present: Representatives Steil, Loudermilk, Griffith, Bice, Carey, D'Esposito, Morelle, Sewell, and Kilmer.

Staff present: Alexander Deise, Counsel; Caleb Hays, General Counsel and Deputy Staff Director; Thomas Lane, Elections Counsel and Director of Elections Coalitions; Kristen Monterroso, Director of Operations and Legislative Clerk; Caitlin O'Dell, Legal Assistant and Deputy Clerk; Michael Platt, Staff Director; Grace White, Communications Director; Jordan Wilson, Director of Member Services; Khalil Abboud, Minority Deputy Staff Director, Chief Counsel; Jamie Fleet, Minority Staff Director; Andrew Garcia, Minority Special Assistant; Sarah Nasta, Minority Elections Counsel; Sean Wright, Minority Chief Counsel; and Nikolas Youngsmith, Minority Elections Counsel.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. BRYAN STEIL, CHAIRMAN OF  
THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, A U.S. REP-  
RESENTATIVE FROM WISCONSIN**

Chairman STEIL. The Committee on House Administration will come to order.

I note that a quorum is present. Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess at any time.

As Chairman of this Committee, I am committed to bringing common-sense election integrity measures to the floor. Today we have an opportunity to strengthen Americans' confidence in our elections and to encourage participation.

I want to thank the Ranking Member and his team for working with us to move measures through this Committee.

Over the past year, we have held 10 hearings and two public roundtables, with 45 witnesses on the issues of voter confidence.

Last week, we examined the influence private funding has on our elections.

Zuckerbucks, a shorthand term for private funding of elections administration, has distorted Americans' confidence in our elections. In response to last week's hearing, we will consider legislation that removes preferential tax treatment for organizations that are providing this funding to State and local offices.

This legislation will also prohibit the acceptance of private funding for elections administration in the Nation's capital where Congress has power, per article I, section 8, clause 17 of our Constitution, to exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over the district.

Outside of D.C., States across the country have stepped up to prevent undue influence from private funding in our elections. Today we can move one step further by passing the End Zuckerbucks Act of 2024.

Earlier this week, I spoke with local election officials who are gearing up for the next election. Secure elections require proper administration. Election workers are an integral part of the process. They ensure our elections are administered fairly, transparently, and without bias.

Next, we will also consider legislation that allows States to give a hiring preference to veterans and Americans with disabilities who are willing to serve as poll workers.

I thank Mike Garcia of California for sponsoring this legislation, which is a component to the bill of the American Confidence in Elections Act.

Veterans have served our Nation with distinction and commitment, and many are focused on continuing to serve our country. We want to recognize the important public service given by those Americans with disabilities. We must find ways to encourage more Americans to become poll workers, as our elections would not run smoothly without local and State election officials stepping up to serve their communities.

I look forward to seeing Mr. Garcia's common-sense bill passed today to support our veterans and Americans with disabilities.

Last, we will consider legislation to increase transparency in our elections. Since 2000, Congress has worked to require the FEC to make electronic filing mandatory for most political committees and other persons. However, these electronic filing requirements have not yet been expanded to cover electioneering communication reports.

The bill we will consider today makes electronic filing mandatory for entities reporting more than \$50,000 in electioneering communications in a calendar year. The bill increases transparency and accountability in our elections.

Each of the bills considered today will increase confidence in our elections and promote transparency. I look forward to seeing these pass Committee.

I will now recognize the Ranking Member, Mr. Morelle, for 5 minutes for the purpose of offering an opening statement.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH MORELLE, RANKING  
MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,  
A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK**

Mr. MORELLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, to you and to the Members and staff who have worked with our team on the three bills in front of us.

Pending the outcome of amendments that I may offer, I may support this legislation.

All of the bills are related to the Committee's elections jurisdictions, and elections sit at the very heart, indeed, are the very heart of this country and our democracy.

The franchise is a fundamental political right because it is the preservation of all rights. So many of the core rights that define us, the way we express ourselves, where and how we pray, if we do, who we build our lives with, when and how and whether we have children, all of those are guarded by the ballot box. As Members of the Committee on House Administration, we must be guardians of that ballot box. We must be custodians of the right to vote so generations to come will hold these same rights and freedoms that we cherish.

It is incumbent upon us not only as elected Members of Congress but as Members of this Committee to do whatever we can to protect and preserve the right of every eligible American to participate without undue restrictions in the open and transparent elections that shape our national conversations.

I will have more to say on the bills as they are called up for consideration individually, and I look forward to considering them and considering whether they do their part to strengthen our democracy and to protect our fundamental rights.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Chairman STEIL. The gentleman yields back.

Without objection, the opening statements of all other Members will be included in the record.

As required by House rules, the substantive copy of the measures to be considered today have been made available to Members and the public at least 24 hours in advance.

I now call up H.R. 4486, Hiring Preference for Veterans and Americans With Disabilities Act, sponsored by Congressman Mike Garcia of California, and a component to the American Confidence in Elections Act. This bill clarifies that with respect to hiring election workers, a State or local jurisdiction may give preference to veterans or individuals with disabilities.

I will now yield 5 minutes to Mr. Loudermilk to speak on the bill.

[House bill H.R. 4486 follows:]

118TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 4486

To clarify that a State or local jurisdiction may give preference to individuals who are veterans or individuals with a disability with respect to hiring election workers to administer an election in the State or local jurisdiction, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 6, 2023

Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on House Administration

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## A BILL

To clarify that a State or local jurisdiction may give preference to individuals who are veterans or individuals with a disability with respect to hiring election workers to administer an election in the State or local jurisdiction, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### 3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Hiring Preference for  
5 Veterans and Americans With Disabilities Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF RULES WITH RESPECT TO HIR-**  
2 **ING OF ELECTION WORKERS.**

3 (a) PREFERENCES FOR VETERANS AND INDIVIDUALS  
4 WITH DISABILITIES.—

5 (1) PREFERENCES.—In hiring election workers  
6 to administer an election in a State or local jurisdic-  
7 tion, the State or local jurisdiction may give pref-  
8 erence to individuals who are veterans or individuals  
9 with a disability.

10 (2) INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY DE-  
11 FINED.—In this subsection, an “individual with a  
12 disability” means an individual with an impairment  
13 that substantially limits any major life activities.

14 (b) PREFERENCE AND WAIVER OF RESIDENCY RE-  
15 QUIREMENT FOR SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS OF ABSENT  
16 MILITARY VOTERS.—

17 (1) PREFERENCE AND WAIVERS.—In hiring  
18 election workers to administer an election in a State  
19 or local jurisdiction, the State or local jurisdiction—

20 (A) may give preference to an individual  
21 who is a nonresident military spouse or depend-  
22 ent; and

23 (B) may not refuse to hire such an indi-  
24 vidual as an election worker solely on the  
25 grounds that the individual does not maintain a

1 place of residence in the State or local jurisdic-  
2 tion.

3 (2) NONRESIDENT MILITARY SPOUSE OR DE-  
4 PENDENT DEFINED.—In this subsection, a “non-  
5 resident military spouse or dependent” means an in-  
6 dividual who is an absent uniformed services voter  
7 under section 107(1)(C) of the Uniformed and Over-  
8 seas Citizen Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C.  
9 20310(1)(C)).

○



Mr. LOUDERMILK. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do want to lend my support for H.R. 4486. This bill will expand the existing preferential hiring treatment for veterans and Americans with disabilities to include election positions.

As a veteran myself, I believe this is not only important to provide support to our veterans, many who come back from combat zones, from hazardous duty, and they are looking for gainful employment. A lot of times veterans find, especially those that may be in more infantry-oriented positions in the military, which are extremely important to the safety and security of our Nation, there are not quite so many private sector jobs available for someone who is a professional infantryman. Being able to get a position in such an important role is very important to our veterans.

Beyond that, as a veteran myself, one thing that veterans are taught is to—attention to detail, and details matter very much. My experience in the military, there were rules, regulations, standard operating procedures, guidelines, checklists to guide us in a lot of the critical duties that we would have to do. The reason that there was so much critical information is because details matter, and also integrity matters when it comes to defending our freedom.

Poll workers play an important role in the election process, and they help to promote free and fair elections. That is why it is important to have people that understand that details matter, that rules matter, that integrity matters, that law matters, and being able to make a decision not upon your just personal preference but by what the law requires and what the regulations require.

Veterans have served our great Nation with distinction and commitment. As I said, their training and discipline and dedication make them an ideal choice for these roles.

With those things in mind, Mr. Chairman, and also including Americans with disabilities in this hiring preference, we acknowledge that the contributions they can bring to our electoral process is invaluable.

With this, I would like to urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I yield back.

Chairman STEIL. The gentleman yields back.

I will now recognize the Ranking Member, Mr. Morelle, if he would like to give a statement on the bill.

Mr. MORELLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have an amendment at the desk.

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. MORELLE. Oh, I am sorry.

Yes, I will reserve until it is appropriate—

Chairman STEIL. Very good.

Mr. MORELLE [continuing]. to offer the amendment.

Chairman STEIL. The clerk will please report the bill.

The CLERK. H.R. 4486, to clarify the State or local—

Chairman STEIL. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with.

Also, without objection, the bill may be considered as read and opened to amendment at any point.

[Morelle Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 4486 follows:]

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE**  
**TO H.R. 4486**  
**OFFERED BY M. \_\_\_\_\_**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Hiring Preference for  
3 Veterans and Americans With Disabilities Act”.

**4 SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF RULES WITH RESPECT TO HIR-**  
**5 ING OF ELECTION WORKERS.**

6 (a) PREFERENCES FOR VETERANS AND INDIVIDUALS  
7 WITH DISABILITIES.—

8 (1) PREFERENCES.—In hiring election workers  
9 to administer an election in a State or local jurisdic-  
10 tion, the State or local jurisdiction may give pref-  
11 erence to individuals who are veterans or individuals  
12 with a disability.

13 (2) INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY DE-  
14 FINED.—In this subsection, an “individual with a  
15 disability” means an individual with an impairment  
16 that substantially limits any major life activities.

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1 (b) PREFERENCE AND WAIVER OF RESIDENCY RE-  
 2 QUIREMENT FOR SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS OF ABSENT  
 3 MILITARY VOTERS.—

4 (1) PREFERENCE AND WAIVERS.—In hiring  
 5 election workers to administer an election in a State  
 6 or local jurisdiction, the State or local jurisdiction—

7 (A) may give preference to an individual  
 8 who is a nonresident military spouse or depend-  
 9 ent; and

10 (B) may not refuse to hire such an indi-  
 11 vidual as an election worker solely on the  
 12 grounds that the individual does not maintain a  
 13 place of residence in the State or local jurisdic-  
 14 tion.

15 (2) NONRESIDENT MILITARY SPOUSE OR DE-  
 16 PENDENT DEFINED.—In this subsection, a “non-  
 17 resident military spouse or dependent” means an in-  
 18 dividual who is an absent uniformed services voter  
 19 under section 107(1)(C) of the Uniformed and Over-  
 20 seas Citizen Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C.  
 21 20310(1)(C)).

22 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect  
 23 on the date of the enactment of this Act.



Chairman STEIL. I now recognize myself to offer an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The clerk will please report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment in the nature——

Chairman STEIL. Without objection, the reading of the amendment is dispensed with.

Without objection, the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute will be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment.

Do any Members seek to be recognized?

Mr. Morelle, for what purpose does the gentleman seek recognition?

Mr. MORELLE. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I now—sorry I jumped the gun. I have an amendment at the desk.

Chairman STEIL. The clerk will please distribute and report the amendment.

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

Chairman STEIL. The gentlewoman from Oklahoma reserves a point of order.

Mr. Morelle is recognized for 5 minutes in support of the amendment.

Mr. MORELLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[Morelle amendment to H.R. 4486 follows:]

**AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4486**  
**OFFERED BY MR. MORELLE OF NEW YORK**

Add at the end the following:

1 **SEC. \_\_\_\_.** **SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESSIBLE VOTING**  
2 **FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.**

3 It is the sense of Congress that—

4 (1) significant barriers to the ballot persist  
5 across the United States for voters with disabilities,  
6 and Congress must ensure that a person’s disability  
7 never prevents them from exercising their right to  
8 vote;

9 (2) the Election Assistance Commission pub-  
10 lished an extensive study entitled Disability and Vot-  
11 ing Accessibility in the 2022 Elections (the “Re-  
12 port”), which noted the many difficulties that voters  
13 with disabilities continue to face in the United  
14 States;

15 (3) according to the Report—

16 (A) “[p]eople with disabilities voted at a  
17 3.6% lower rate overall than people without dis-  
18 abilities in 2022 according to this survey”;

19 (B) “[t]he likelihood of difficulties voting  
20 in person in 2022 was 20% among people with

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1 disabilities compared to 6% among people with-  
2 out disabilities”; and

3 (C) “One in five voters with a disability ei-  
4 ther needed assistance or had some difficulty in  
5 voting in 2022, which was three times the rate  
6 of voters without disabilities” (the Report, at  
7 5);

8 (4) in 2023, the Department of Justice filed a  
9 lawsuit against Los Angeles County, alleging that  
10 several voting locations within the County failed to  
11 comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of  
12 1990, including an instance in which a Chatsworth,  
13 California voter who used a wheelchair was allegedly  
14 unable to access her polling location; and

15 (5) Congress must fully fund the accessibility of  
16 polling locations for voters with disabilities, and  
17 must ensure that no eligible voter is denied an op-  
18 portunity to vote as a result of a disability.



It is vitally important that Congress does everything it can to ensure that people with disabilities are able to freely exercise their right to vote, but far too many people with disabilities continue to face significant barriers to the ballot box.

An estimated 30 million eligible voters in the United States have disabilities, but according to a 2022 Election Assistance Commission report, one in five voters with disabilities either needed assistance or had difficulty voting in 2022. I think all Members of the Committee would find this unacceptable.

According to the same report, people with disabilities have a 20 percent likelihood of having difficulties voting in person compared with just 6 percent for folks without disabilities, and the problem is nationwide.

Last year, the United States Department of Justice filed a lawsuit against Los Angeles County alleging that the county discriminated against voters with disabilities by failing to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. According to the Department of Justice, one voter that relied on a wheelchair had difficulty casting her ballot during the August 2019 special election at a senior facility in Chatsworth, California, a town now represented by the bill's sponsor, Congressman Garcia.

House Democrats have long sought to make voting access easier for voters with disabilities, including through the Freedom to Vote Act, which was opposed by Members of this—of the House Republican majority.

The amendment would add a sense of Congress to the bill, simply clarifying that Congress has a duty to fully fund accessibility at voting locations to ensure that every American, regardless of whether they have disabilities, is able to access and cast a ballot.

I urge my colleagues to support voters with disabilities by supporting the amendment.

With that, Mr. Chair, I yield back.

Chairman STEIL. The gentleman yields back.

Is there further debate on the amendment?

I will now recognize myself for 5 minutes to speak on the amendment.

In general, the sense of Congress, as proposed by my colleague, I am supportive of. As we look at section 5, I am supportive in theory. I think there is some details we would want to work out about how we would work through making sure that those funds are available.

If the gentleman is interested in a friendly amendment of striking section 5 at this time, I would be willing to be supportive of the amendment. If he would like to insist, that is fine as well. We can vote on it in that manner.

I do think it is worthy to explore this issue. I think it just would take us some additional time to make sure we dig through the details of what that funding structure would look like to make sure that our polling locations are accessible, which I think we broadly all share and understand is a true goal. I just want to make sure as we look at that funding structure that we get it right.

I would—if the gentleman is interested in that friendly amendment, I would be supportive. If not, something we should definitely review and consider down the road.

I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MORELLE. Yes, thank you.

I appreciate the willingness to work together. I feel like removing section 5 would undermine our efforts to find adequate funding, but—so I would prefer to leave it in. I recognize that may lose support here, but I also would welcome the opportunity to continue to talk about this issue moving forward.

With that, I will yield back, Mr. Chair.

Chairman STEIL. The gentleman yields back.

I reclaim my time.

I appreciate that. I think it is something we should continue to work on. I am going to recommend a vote against this amendment at this time, but it is something that I am fully supportive of continuing the dialog to look for ways that we can make sure all of our polling locations are accessible to every American.

I yield back.

Is there further amendment—is there further debate on the amendment?

Ms. Sewell is recognized.

Ms. SEWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I am glad that we are discussing this legislation today because I would like to revisit our conversation on the ACE Act about making voting easier for our men and women in uniform.

In 2020, only two-thirds of the military Members were registered to vote, compared to 83 percent of civilian voters. I wanted—I want to offer a straightforward amendment that would streamline resources for servicemembers by providing them with all of the key details that they need to know about the voting process, whether they are at home or abroad.

However, in lieu of offering an amendment, I wanted to ask the Chairman if it would be—if he would be willing to have a follow-up conversation with me about this issue. I believe that we should be able to find a bipartisan solution that will ensure that all servicemen and -women have access to every possible avenue that can help them cast their ballots.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman STEIL. The gentlewoman yields back.

Is there further debate on the amendment?

Seeing none, does the gentlewoman from Oklahoma insist on her point of order?

Mrs. BICE. No, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman STEIL. If no, the question is on the amendment by the gentleman from New York.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it, and the amendment—in the opinion of the chair, the noes have it, and the amendment is not agreed to.

Mr. MORELLE. May I ask for a recorded vote, Mr. Chair?

Chairman STEIL. A roll call vote is requested.

The clerk will please call the roll.

The CLERK. Chairman Steil?

Chairman STEIL. No.

The CLERK. Chairman Steil votes no.



Mr. Loudermilk?  
 Mr. LOUDERMILK. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Loudermilk votes no.  
 Mr. Griffith?  
 Mr. GRIFFITH. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Griffith votes no.  
 Dr. Murphy?  
 [No response.]  
 The CLERK. Mrs. Bice?  
 Mrs. BICE. No.  
 The CLERK. Mrs. Bice votes no.  
 Mr. Carey?  
 Mr. CAREY. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Carey votes no.  
 Mr. D'Esposito?  
 Mr. D'ESPOSITO. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. D'Esposito votes no.  
 Ms. Lee?  
 [No response.]  
 The CLERK. Mr. Morelle?  
 Mr. MORELLE. Yes.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Morelle votes aye.  
 Ms. Sewell?  
 Ms. SEWELL. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Ms. Sewell votes aye.  
 Mr. Kilmer? Mr. Kilmer?  
 Mr. KILMER. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Kilmer votes aye.  
 Mrs. Torres?  
 [No response.]  
 Chairman STEIL. Have all Members voted?  
 Does any Member wish to change their vote?  
 The clerk will report the tally.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Chairman, the noes are six, and the ayes are three.  
 Chairman STEIL. The amendment is not agreed to.  
 Do any other Members seek recognition?  
 If not, the—for what purpose does the gentleman seek recognition?  
 Mr. MORELLE. I would just ask to seek unanimous consent that the following be added to the record.  
 First, a June 2023 article from the Courthouse News Service, "Feds sue L.A. County over disenfranchised disabled voters," and the second is the Election Assistance Commission and Rutgers University joint report, Disability and Voting Accessibility in the 2022 Elections.  
 Chairman STEIL. Without objection.  
 [The articles referred to follow:]

2/14/24, 9:33 AM

Feds sue LA County over disenfranchised disabled voters | Courthouse News Service

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## Feds sue LA County over disenfranchised disabled voters

The lawsuit filed by the Department of Justice on Thursday accuses Los Angeles County of ADA violations at several voting locations since 2016.

ALANNA MAYHAM / June 29, 2023



Vote center at the Wilshire United Methodist Church in Los Angeles, California, for the June 7 primaries. (Edvard Petterson/Courthouse News)

(CN) — The U.S. Attorney's Office sued Los Angeles County on Thursday, claiming several voting centers discriminated against disabled voters in recent elections and failed to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

The federal lawsuit follows a seven-year investigation into LA County's voting program, which found that the county — acting through its registrar-recorder — excluded voters with mobility and vision disabilities as far back as 2016.

<https://www.courthousenews.com/feds-sue-la-county-over-disenfranchised-disabled-voters/>

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2/14/24, 9:33 AM

Feds sue LA County over disenfranchised disabled voters | Courthouse News Service

The initial investigation, opened in April 2016, surveyed 88 voting locations through June 7, 2016, finding that 73 sites did not comply with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. But despite informing the county of its Title II violations in September 2016, the county failed to improve accessibility to disabled voters in subsequent elections.

In March 2020, for example, the government found all 106 locations that it surveyed in LA County failed to provide voters with van-accessible parking while exhibiting noncompliant elements or features, such as unlevelled ground, excessive cross slopes on designated accessible routes, ramps with steep running slopes, narrow building entries and pathways to voting areas and interior routes with protruding objects.

More of the same elements were present at 65 county locations during the November 2020 general election, the government claims, adding that while surveying six drop boxes that year, only two provided an accessible route from the public sidewalk with sufficient or level ground space. The same pattern persisted into the 2022 general election, where all 52 surveyed locations failed to provide complaint voting centers.

"The county's vote centers include facilities that the United States identified in its Sept. 13, 2016, letter as noncompliant with Title II, its regulation and the applicable 1991 and 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The county continues to use such facilities in federal, state and local elections, without providing a temporary or permanent measure to correct the non-compliant features," the government says in its [lawsuit](#).

According to the complaint, at least one voter that relied on a wheelchair reported to the Department of Justice claiming she had difficulty accessing the county's voting system at a senior facility in Chatsworth, California, during the August 2019 special election.

"Although a curbside voting sign was posted in front of the parking area at the Devonshire Street polling place, no polling official or staff were outside the facility to identify or assist curbside voters," the government says in the lawsuit. "The County had not provided a buzzer or other mechanism by which D.G. could alert the polling staff that she wished to vote curbside."

The lawsuit adds that the only way the resident could vote was to have a family member enter the polling venue for her, wait in line and register her to vote, bring her driver's license inside for identification verification, bring her ballot outside for her to vote and then finally bring the completed ballot back inside.

During the whole process, no polling staff or officials assisted the resident in curbside voting. The lawsuit states that the resident felt "dismayed and frustrated by her treatment at the polling place" and "felt as if she had lost her freedom to vote privately and independently like everyone else."

"Voting is a fundamental right, and we will do everything we can to ensure that it is not limited or denied to anyone in our community," said U.S. Attorney Martin Estrada in a statement. "Through this lawsuit, we demand that Los Angeles County afford individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in the county's voting program that is equal to that provided to nondisabled individuals."

In another statement, Assistant Attorney General Kristen Clarke of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division said the lawsuit "should send a

2/14/24, 9:33 AM

Feds sue LA County over disenfranchised disabled voters | Courthouse News Service

strong message to officials across the country regarding the Justice Department's firm commitment to ensuring polling place accessibility."

Shortly after the new broke of the lawsuit, the office of Dean C. Logan, Los Angeles County's registrar-recorder and county clerk, released a statement disputing the investigation's findings, stating the Justice Department's action is not reflective of the county's long history of active engagement with its disability community.

Logan said the county became aware of the possibility of the lawsuit in May and had been activity working in good faith to reach an agreement with the government for "enhanced assessment and mitigation of physical barriers at vote centers alleged to violated the Americans with Disability Act."

"I am disheartened by this action despite our good faith efforts to reach agreement on a reasonable settlement. The assertions made in the media release do not reflect the voting model or service delivery provided by Los Angeles County," Logan said. "That said, we remain committed to addressing accessibility issues in an equitable and effective manner and will be vigilant in preserving the extensive work the county has done to improve access to voting, broadly, and specifically for voters with disabilities and other specific needs."

Logan said the county has found it difficult to meet standards of voting centers to ensure equitable distribution of voting locations that meet the act's requirements and that "significant effort and resources are already expended in this regard." As such, the county said it disputes the government's findings and allegations and that the lawsuit could result in a reduction in services and access for communities with less resources to invest in infrastructure.

"We will continue to seek resolution of this matter in a manner that advances improved accessibility and that ensures equity and fairness in the distribution and availability of voting locations for all voters," Logan said.

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RUTGERS

# Disability and Voting Accessibility in the 2022 Elections

JULY 2023

The U.S. Election  
Assistance Commission (EAC)  
commissioned Rutgers  
University to conduct  
this study

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## Executive Summary

Analysis of the 2022 Disability and Voting Accessibility Survey, based on representative samples of citizens with and without disabilities eligible to vote in the November 2022 elections, indicates similar voting accessibility as in the comparable 2020 survey and greater accessibility than in the 2012 survey. The disability sample includes people with a range of disabilities based on Census Bureau measures. Some key results include the following:

People with disabilities voted at a 3.6% lower rate overall than people without disabilities in 2022 according to this survey. In the supplemental report using Census data, the disability gap estimate is a narrower 1.5%.

About one in seven voters with disabilities encountered difficulties voting in 2022, which was a slight increase from the one in nine voters with disabilities who encountered difficulties in 2020.

The likelihood of difficulties voting in person in 2022 was 20% among people with disabilities compared to 6% among people without disabilities. The likelihood of difficulties voting with a mail ballot was 6% among people with disabilities compared to fewer than 1% among people without disabilities.

One in five voters with a disability either needed assistance or had some difficulty in voting in 2022, which was three times the rate of voters without disabilities.

Voting difficulties were most common among people with vision and cognitive impairments.

Close to three-fifths of voters with disabilities voted with a mail ballot or early in person in 2022, compared to just over half of voters without disabilities. The shift in mail voting between 2020 and 2022 was similar between voters with and without disabilities.

Voters with disabilities were similar to voters without disabilities in perceived treatment by election officials, confidence that their votes were accurately counted in 2022, and the extent to which they report following politics.

Following the substantial drop from 2012 to 2020 in voting difficulties among people with disabilities (documented in our previous report), there was a slight uptick in 2022. This is partly explained by a shift toward voting in polling places in 2022, following the low rate of polling place voting in 2020 due to the pandemic. Voting difficulties are generally more likely in polling places than in voting by mail. The shift partly reflects reversals of eased pandemic-related voting rules in 2020. Another explanation includes changes in the composition of the voting electorate between 2020 and 2022, particularly a small increase in disability severity that may reflect the effects of long COVID-19.

This report reviews other key results contained in 35 tables, making comparisons to the 2020 survey where available. These tables cover a variety of aspects of the voting experience, including specific difficulties, need for assistance, confidence that one's vote was accurately counted, voter comparisons of 2022 voting to their pre-pandemic experience, and preferred method of voting in the next election. We also provide data on non-voting forms of political participation, political interest, recruitment for voting, and other facilitators of voting. We break out all results by major disability type (hearing, vision, cognitive, and mobility impairment) and need for help with daily activities.



## 1 Survey Method Overview

With support from the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), Rutgers University worked with the survey firm SSRS to conduct a survey of voting-eligible citizens with and without disabilities following the 2022 national elections. The survey was designed to replicate the method and questions of our 2012 and 2020 post-election surveys that the EAC also sponsored. The 2022 survey had 2,001 respondents, stratified to include 1,198 citizens with disabilities and 803 without disabilities. As in 2012 and 2020, the oversampling of citizens with disabilities was done to get a large enough sample for small margins of error and reliable breakdowns by major types of disability and demographic variables.

The survey was conducted by SSRS, the same firm that did the earlier surveys. SSRS is a well-established survey firm and a member of the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). The surveys were conducted using representative samples combined with state-of-the-art techniques and AAPOR standards. The survey samples are weighted to ensure they closely reflect the underlying populations of citizens with and without disabilities.

Identification of disability is based on seven questions. The first six questions are used in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement. These questions identify mobility, vision, hearing and cognitive impairments, and difficulty with self-care or going outside alone. As in earlier surveys, we added a seventh broad question to capture other types of disability. The seven questions are presented in the Appendix. For those identified with a disability, we asked several questions about the nature of the disability (condition, duration, and need for assistance).

The questions about voting and voter engagement are based on validated measures from the Current Population Survey and American National Election Studies (sponsored by the National Science Foundation). Questions about difficulties in voting were developed in consultation with political scientists and representatives of disability organizations.

## 2 Key results

The results are shown in 35 tables at the end of this document. The tables contain many detailed breakdowns. In the discussion below, we focus only on what we see as the key results, but we are glad to engage in discussion with the EAC and other interested parties on any of the outcomes. The tables contain asterisks indicating which differences are statistically significant—that is, large enough to be outside the margin of sampling error so that a difference of zero can be statistically rejected at a confidence level of at least 95%.

It is essential that the tables are fully accessible for all people with disabilities. We have used several techniques to increase the accessibility of the tables and are willing to take further steps to resolve any accessibility issues.

Following is an overview of the key results from the survey, organized by topic. The key result for each topic is presented in an initial bolded sentence.

### A. Demographic and Disability Characteristics

**The sample broadly reflects what we know about the disability population from many other data sources (Tables 1 and 2). There appears to be a small increase in disability severity from 2020 to 2022.**

People with disabilities are disproportionately likely to be older and non-married, less likely to have a high school or college degree, and less likely to be Hispanic/Latino (Table 1). They are similar, however, to people without disabilities on breakdowns of gender and geographic region. Within the disability sample in 2022 (Table 2), mobility impairments are most common (49%), followed by cognitive (24%), hearing (17%), and vision impairments (11%). (Note that a person may fall into more than one of these categories.) Three-fourths (76%) say they are limited in activities of daily living, and one-third (36%) report needing help in activities of daily living. Just over two-fifths (43%) report “a lot” of difficulty in daily activities.

The 2020 and 2022 disability samples are similar on most measures, except that there was an increase in the percent saying they are limited in activities of daily living (from 69% to 76%) and an increase in the reported level of difficulty with activities (an increase from 3.11 to 3.22 on a 4-point scale) (Table 2). These changes may reflect the effects of long Covid that appear to be responsible for increased disability prevalence in the past two years.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, “*Nearly One in Five American Adults Who Have Had COVID-19 Still Have ‘Long COVID’*,” June 22, 2022; Louise Sheiner and Nasiba Salwati, “*How Much is Long COVID Reducing Labor Force Participation? Not Much (So Far)*,” Brookings Institution, Hutchins Center Working Paper #80, October 2022.

## B. Voter Turnout

**Consistent with data from 2020 and prior elections, people with disabilities appear slightly less likely than those without disabilities to have voted in 2022 (Table 3).**

These results indicate a 3.6 percentage point gap between the turnout of people with and without disabilities in 2022. Our supplemental report analyzing the Census data indicates a slightly narrower disability gap of 1.5 percentage points in 2022, down from the 4.8 point gap in the 2018 midterm elections.<sup>2</sup>

While the 3.6-point disability gap is within the survey's margin of error, the gap expands to 10.0 percentage points which is outside the margin of error when we adjust for age—that is when we account for the fact that older people are more likely to vote by comparing people with and without disabilities who are of the same age. The age-adjusted numbers also show that the lowest relative turnout in 2022 occurred among people with cognitive impairments (a 13.4-point gap compared to people without disabilities) and mobility impairments (a 13.1-point gap).

The reported turnout numbers are higher than the actual turnout, reflecting the well-known phenomenon of survey respondents overreporting socially desirable activities such as voting. Past research on overreporting gives no reason to think that overreporting will differ by disability status.<sup>3</sup> Overreporting may slightly decrease the overall estimates of voting difficulties. Still, there is no reason to believe it will create bias in comparing voting difficulties between people with and without disabilities.

## C. Voting Methods

**The shift to voting in person in 2022 compared to 2020 was similar between voters with and without disabilities (Tables 4 and 5).**

Following the high rate of voting by mail in 2020 due to the pandemic, the percentage voting in person at a polling place or election office increased in 2022 by nine percentage points among both voters without disabilities (56% to 65%) and voters with disabilities (49% to 58%) (Table 4, first row). While the size of the shift to using a mail ballot was similar, people with disabilities are generally more likely than those without disabilities to vote by mail.<sup>4</sup> About two-fifths (42%) of voters with disabilities used a mail ballot in 2022, compared to one-third (35%) of voters without disabilities (Table 4, columns 4 and 5). Voters with disabilities were especially likely to return a mail ballot using the postal service. They were no more or less likely than voters without disabilities to use drop boxes or take a ballot to a polling place or election office.

The use of mail ballots was higher for voters with disabilities than those without disabilities across the major disability types (Table 5). People with mobility impairments and those needing help with daily activities were the likeliest to use mail ballots (46% and 47%, respectively).

Both early voting and voting by mail are designed to make voting easier. Two-fifths (61%) of voters with disabilities used one of these two methods in 2022 compared to just over half (54%) of voters without disabilities (Table 4, columns 4 and 5).

<sup>2</sup> Lisa Schur and Douglas Kruse, "Fact sheet: Disability and Voter Turnout in the 2018 Elections," Rutgers University Program for Disability Research.

<sup>3</sup> While no studies have specifically related disability to overreporting, there are mixed results on characteristics related to both disability and overreporting such as age, education, income, religious attendance, and contact by political parties (e.g., Kanazawa, S., "Who Lies on Surveys, and What Can We Do About It," *Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies*, 2005, 30(3):361; Holbrook, A., and J. Krosnick, "Social Desirability Bias in Voter Turnout Reports: Tests Using the Item Count Technique," *Public Opinion Quarterly* 2010, 74(1):37–61; Brenner, P. S., "Overreporting of Voting Participation as a Function of Identity," *Social Science Journal*, 2012, 49(4):421–29).

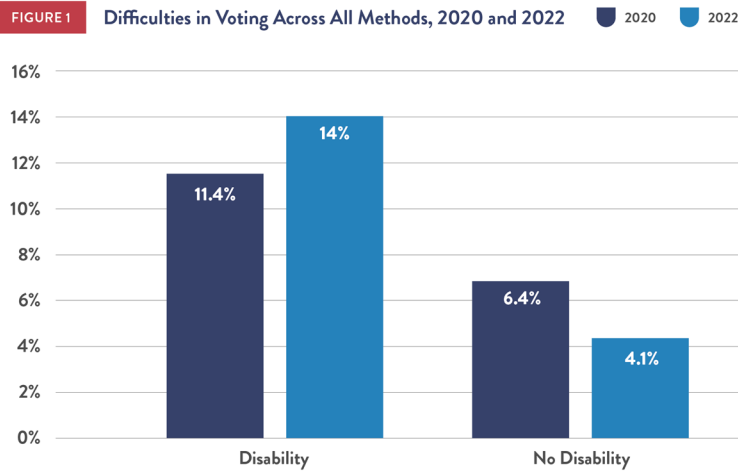
<sup>4</sup> See 2020 election figures at Lisa Schur and Douglas Kruse, "Fact Sheet: Disability and Voter Turnout in the 2020 Elections," Program for Disability Research, Rutgers University.

#### D. Voting Difficulties

The incidence of voting difficulties among voters with disabilities ticked up slightly from 2020 to 2022 (Tables 6 to 12).

Overall, the percent of voters with disabilities reporting voting difficulties across all methods increased from 11% to 14%, while the rate dropped from 6% to 4% among voters without disabilities. See Figure 1 below.

**FIGURE 1** Difficulties in Voting Across All Methods, 2020 and 2022



Looking only at those who voted in person at a polling place or election office, reported difficulties among voters with disabilities increased from 18% to 20%. In comparison, the corresponding change in difficulties among voters using mail ballots was 5% to 6%. Both of these changes from 2020 to 2022 are within the survey's margin of error. As noted in our previous report, voting difficulties for both methods decreased significantly from 2012 to 2020, and the 2022 rates of voting difficulty continue to be well below the 2012 rates.

Because voting difficulties declined among voters without disabilities from 2020 to 2022, the gap in difficulties between voters with and without disabilities increased. In 2022 the overall rate of voting difficulties was over three times higher among people with disabilities than those without disabilities (14% compared to 4%). Among those voting in person, the rate of difficulties was over three times higher among people with disabilities (20% compared to 6% among voters without disabilities). Among those voting with a mail ballot, the rate of difficulties was twenty times higher (6.1% compared to 0.3% among voters without disabilities). These disability gaps in each year, and the increase in the gap between years, are strong enough to be outside the statistical margin of error.



Why did the disability gap in voting difficulties apparently increase between 2020 and 2022? Our report on the 2020 survey found that about half of the drop in polling place voting difficulties from 2012 to 2020 appeared to be due to a change in the composition of polling place voters, as people with the most severe disabilities were disproportionately likely to switch to voting by mail. Similarly, some of the differences in voting difficulties between 2020 and 2022 appear to be due to a change in the composition of the voters between the two elections. It appears there was a slight increase in disability severity between 2020 and 2022, as reflected in Table 2 by an increase both in difficulty with and needing help with daily activities in the disability sample. This increase in severity may be because of long COVID-19 illness, which has increased over the past two years and is linked to some reduction in labor force participation and hours worked. Apart from this compositional change that is linked to increased voting difficulties, there was also a general shift toward voting in person in 2022. Since voting in person tends to involve more voting difficulties, this shift accounts for about one-third of the overall increase in voting difficulties. This shift may partly reflect the rollback of temporary state policies that expanded mail and early voting options in the early stages of the pandemic in 2020.

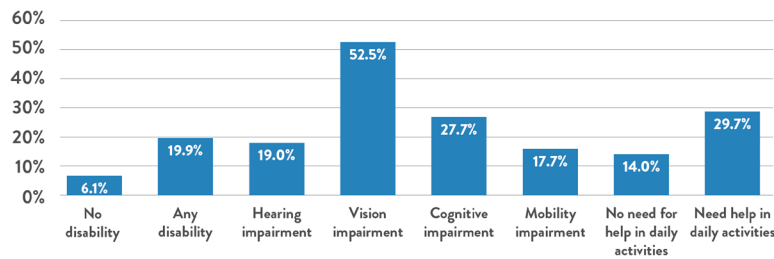
In sum, it appears that compositional and voting method changes among voters with disabilities can account for most or all of the slightly increased rate of voting difficulties among voters with disabilities between 2020 and 2022. However, it is difficult to assign a precise number to these effects given the minor changes involved. In our 2020 report, we attributed about half of the drop in in-person polling place difficulties between 2012 and 2020 to improved polling place accessibility, but we cannot make a firm declaration on the role of accessibility in the changes between 2020 and 2022.

#### **Specific difficulties with voting in person**

Looking at specific difficulties, in-person voters with disabilities in 2022 were more likely than those without disabilities to report difficulties waiting in line, getting inside the polling place, reading or seeing the ballot, or writing on the ballot (Table 7, column 6). The only significant change in voting difficulties between 2020 and 2022 is that voters without disabilities reported less difficulty waiting in line in 2022 (unlike voters with disabilities who did not report a significant change).

Figure 2 shows the difficulty in voting broken down by disability type, summarized from Table 8. Just over one-half of people with vision impairments (53%) reported difficulty in voting at a polling place, although the rates of difficulty were also high for other disability types, particularly those needing help in daily activities (30%) and with cognitive impairments (28%).

**FIGURE 2 Any Difficulty Voting in Person by Disability Type, 2022**



<sup>5</sup> Louise Sheiner and Nasir Salwati, "How Much is Long COVID Reducing Labor Force Participation? Not Much (So Far)," Brookings Institution, Hutchins Center Working Paper #80, October 2022.

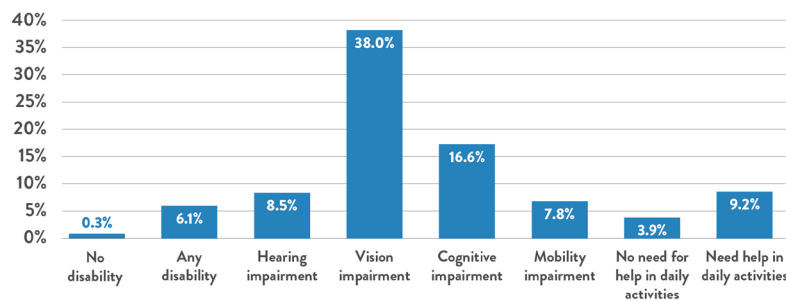
### *Wait times at polling places*

The surveys asked polling place voters how long they had to wait in line to vote. As shown in Table 9, the average wait time in 2022 was 17 minutes for voters with disabilities, very close to that for voters without disabilities (columns 4 and 5). These average wait times dropped significantly for voters with and without disabilities from 2020 to 2022. Table 10 shows that while people with vision impairments appeared to have the highest average wait time (35 minutes), the wait times did not significantly vary by disability type.

### *Specific difficulties with mail ballots*

Among voters with disabilities using mail ballots, the most commonly reported problem was difficulty receiving the ballot (2%, in Table 11, column 5). Just over 1% reported difficulty in reading the ballot, which, not surprisingly, was most common among voters with vision impairments (14% in Table 12, column 4). Counting all difficulties, voters with vision impairments were clearly the most likely to have difficulty voting with a mail ballot (38%, in Table 12, column 4). The distribution of mail voting difficulties by disability type is shown in Figure 3 below.

**FIGURE 3** Any Difficulty Voting with Mail Ballot by Disability Type, 2022



### *Expected voting difficulties among non-voters and those using a different method*

As another way of assessing the importance of voting difficulties, the survey asked non-voters if they would expect voting difficulties if they voted either in person or using a mail ballot, and also asked in-person and mail voters if they would expect difficulties using the other method (the one they did not use). As shown in Table 13, non-voters with disabilities were significantly more likely than non-voters without disabilities to expect problems if they were to try to vote. Among people with disabilities who did not vote this year, about one-fourth (28%) would expect difficulties voting in person, and one-seventh (13%) would expect difficulties voting by mail. Among people with disabilities who voted by mail, about two-fifths (39%) would expect difficulties voting in person, while among those voting in person, about one-ninth (12%) would expect difficulties in voting by mail. These numbers for expected problems in voting in person or by mail are higher than the actual difficulty rates reported in Table 6, possibly reflecting a) more limiting disabilities that create greater difficulties among those not using a particular method, b) greater anxiety about expected difficulties among those not voting with a particular method, or c) a tendency to justify one's decision not to vote by reporting expected difficulties.



### E. Perceived Ease or Difficulty of Voting

The perceived difficulty of voting was similar in both 2020 and 2022 between voters with and without disabilities, except that voters who need help in daily activities were less likely than those without disabilities to say that voting was easy in 2022 (Tables 14 and 15).

Both the 2020 and 2022 surveys asked voters for their overall assessment of the voting experience, using the question, “Overall, how easy or difficult was your experience in voting at the polling place/by mail or drop box?” The answers were similar between people with and without disabilities in both years (Table 14).

When broken down by type of disability, people who need help with daily activities were less likely than people without disabilities to say that voting in person or by mail in 2022 was easy, and people with cognitive impairments were less likely than people without disabilities to say that voting by mail was easy (Table 15, columns 5 and 8).

### F. Voting Difficulty by Race and Ethnicity

Voting difficulties and average wait times for in-person voting were especially high among Hispanic/Latino voters with disabilities. Reported voting difficulties were also higher among Black and White non-Hispanic people with disabilities relative to people without disabilities in those groups. However, perceptions of the ease or difficulty of voting did not differ by disability status within these groups. The comparisons are limited by small sample sizes (Table 16).

Hispanic/Latino voters with disabilities reported the highest rates of voting difficulties, relative both to Hispanic/Latino voters without disabilities and to Black and White non-Hispanic voters with and without disabilities. They also had the highest average wait time among all groups for in-person voting (37.4 minutes compared to 27.5 minutes for Hispanic/Latino voters without disabilities). Black non-Hispanic voters with disabilities reported an average of 25.2 minutes waiting at a polling place compared to only 12.7 minutes among Black non-Hispanic voters without disabilities and 11.3 minutes among White non-Hispanic voters with disabilities. The average wait time among White non-Hispanic voters without disabilities was 16.2 minutes, indicating that any preference people with disabilities received in moving to the front of the line was most common among White non-Hispanic voters. The differences in wait times between voters with and without disabilities in each group were within the margins of error.

Given the limited samples when broken down by disability, race, and ethnicity, these results should be treated as exploratory information on the voting experiences of people with disabilities by race and ethnicity.

### G. Need for Assistance in Voting

The percent of in-person voters with disabilities needing assistance increased between 2020 and 2022 from 6% to 11% and stayed stable among mail voters with disabilities at 11%. Election officials were most likely to assist in-person voters, and family members were most likely to assist those voting by mail (Tables 17 and 18).

While our previous report found that the percent of people with disabilities needing assistance in voting in person dropped markedly from 2012 to 2020 (30% to 6%), the 2022 rate rebounded somewhat to 11% (columns 2 and 5, Table 17).

Among those needing assistance at a polling place in 2022, election officials were the most likely to provide such help for voters both with and without disabilities (66% and 72%, respectively), though close to one-fourth of voters with disabilities relied on either a family member (19%) or friend (6%) (Table 17, columns 4 and 5).

The percent of voters with disabilities using mail ballots who needed assistance stayed stable from 2020 to 2022 at close to 11%, with 6% needing assistance in completing the ballot and 10% needing assistance in returning the ballot in 2022 (Table 17, column 5). Family members were the most likely to provide such assistance (34%), while one-fifth (21%) relied on friends or neighbors (Table 17, column 5).

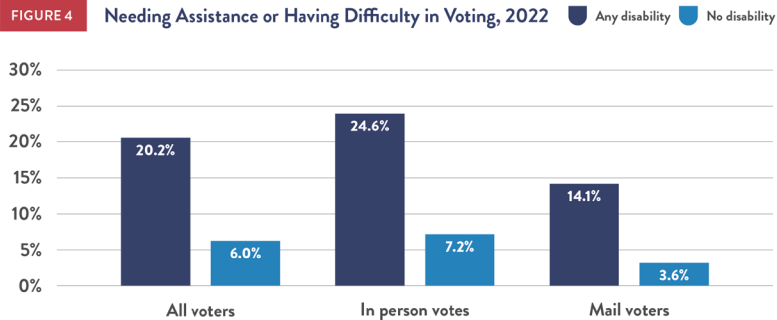
When broken down by type of disability, people with vision impairments were the most likely to need assistance in voting. About two-fifths of them needed assistance whether voting in person (39%) or with a mail ballot (42%) (Table 18, column 4).

#### H. Needing Assistance or Having Difficulty

About one-fifth of voters with disabilities in 2020 reported either needing assistance or having some type of difficulty in voting, which is twice the rate of voters without disabilities. This included about one-fourth of in-person voters with disabilities and one-seventh of mail voters with disabilities. The highest rate was among people with vision impairments, of whom over half reported needing assistance or having difficulty (Table 19).

Combining the survey measures on voting difficulties and the need for assistance, we can calculate what percentage of voters either needed assistance or had difficulty (adjusting for overlap). As shown in Figure 4 below, 20% of voters with disabilities needed assistance or had difficulty voting, compared to 6% without disabilities.

Put another way, the number who voted independently without any difficulty was four out of five voters with disabilities (80%) compared to almost nineteen out of twenty (94%) voters without disabilities.



The likelihood of needing assistance or having difficulty was higher for people with disabilities than those without disabilities both among in-person voters (25% compared to 7%) and voters using mail ballots (14% compared to 4%). This rate was high across all the types of disability and was especially high for voters with vision impairments (54%) or cognitive impairments (32%) (Table 19, columns 4 and 5).

### I. Perceived Treatment by Election Officials

Voters with disabilities were as likely as those without disabilities in 2020 and 2022 to report that election officials were “very respectful” toward them. The highest reports on this measure in 2022 occurred among people with vision impairments (Tables 20 and 21).

While our previous report showed a decline in the reported respectfulness of election officials toward voters both with and without disabilities between 2012 and 2020 (possibly reflecting unusually high turnout and stress in the 2020 election due in part to the pandemic), perceived respect levels increased slightly but not significantly for both groups in 2022. Voters with disabilities were as likely as those without disabilities in 2022 to report that election officials were “very respectful” toward them. The 2022 pattern is similar across disability types, with people with vision impairments being most likely to report that election officials were “very respectful” (90%) (Table 21, column 4).

### J. Information Sources on Voting Process

People with and without disabilities were most likely to get information on the voting process in 2022 from printed mailings from the election office. People with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to use any internet-based sources and more likely to use non-internet-based sources such as printed mailings and television for such information. Both websites and print sources of voting information were rated as less accessible by people with disabilities than by those without disabilities (Tables 22 and 23).

Two-fifths of people with disabilities in 2022 said they received information on the voting process and where to vote from printed mailings from the election office (41%), and just over one-fourth noted that they received it from communicating with people through email or texts (29%) or television (28%) (Table 21, column 2).

The pattern was similar between people with and without disabilities, except that people with disabilities were less likely than people without disabilities to use internet-based sources (54% compared to 66%) and more likely to use non-internet-based sources (75% compared to 64%). This reflects the “digital divide” of lower internet access among people with disabilities, as explored in our 2022 EAC report “[Disability, the Voting Process, and the Digital Divide](#).”

Looking specifically at internet-based sources, those with disabilities were significantly less likely than those without disabilities to have used the election office website (19% compared to 29%), social media or an online community (18% compared to 22%), a news website (12% compared to 18%), or another type of website (8% compared to 11%). Looking at non-internet-based sources, those with disabilities were significantly more likely to have used printed material from the election office (41% compared to 35%), television (28% compared to 22%), printed newspapers (18% compared to 13%), and calling the election office (7% compared to 4%).

The use of internet-based sources was especially low among those with hearing impairments (48%) or mobility impairments (47%), while the use of non-internet-based sources was especially high among those with vision impairments (84%) or needing help with daily activities (78%).

Both websites and print sources of voting information were less likely to be rated as fully accessible by people with disabilities than by people without disabilities. Accessibility of both sources was rated lowest by people with vision or cognitive impairments. The most common complaint for both sources was that the material had small print or was otherwise difficult to read (Table 23).

### K. Confidence That Vote Was Accurately Counted

Confidence that one's vote was accurately counted increased among voters without disabilities from 2020 to 2022, and there was little difference in this confidence between voters with and without disabilities, or across disability types, in 2022 (Tables 24 and 25).

In 2020 only 59% of voters without disabilities were highly confident their vote was accurately counted, which was less than the two-thirds (68%) of voters with disabilities who said this. Confidence increased among voters without disabilities in 2022, so there was little difference between voters with and without disabilities (65% and 67%, respectively, said they were "highly confident"). In 2022 there was little difference in such confidence between in-person and mail voters and among people with different types of disabilities.

### L. Voter Comparisons of 2022 Voting to Pre-pandemic Experience

Asked to compare the ease or difficulty of voting in 2022 with the last time they voted before the pandemic, two-thirds of voters with and without disabilities said it was about the same. Reports that voting was easier in 2022 were more common than reports that it was more difficult. This was especially true among those who voted by mail in 2022 and in person before the pandemic, but it was also true among those who voted in person both times (Table 26).

We asked for voters' subjective impressions of voting compared to the last time they voted before the pandemic. Overall about one-fourth said it was somewhat or much easier (25% of voters with disabilities and 24% of voters without disabilities), while similar numbers said it was "about the same" (69% and 70%) and 6% of each group said it was more difficult. Over half of those who voted by mail in 2022 but in person before the pandemic noted that voting was easier this year (60% of voters without disabilities and 54% of voters with disabilities).

### M. Preference for How to Vote in Next Election

Just under half of people with disabilities, and over half without disabilities, would prefer voting in a polling place in the next election. About one-third of people with disabilities would prefer voting by mail, while a combined one-sixth would prefer voting by other methods (Table 27).

Both 2022 voters and non-voters were asked, “If you wanted to vote in the next election, how would you prefer to cast your vote?” Five options were presented to the respondents, and the options were randomly rotated to avoid any bias from the order of the options. The most popular option was voting in person inside a polling place, chosen by close to half (47%) of people with disabilities and over half (56%) of people without disabilities. The next most popular option was receiving and sending a ballot by mail or drop box, chosen by one-third (34%) of people with disabilities and one-fourth (25%) of people without disabilities. Choices among the remaining three options did not differ significantly by disability status: about one-seventh (13-16%) chose voting fully online by personal computer or smartphone, 3-4% chose filling out a ballot online and then printing and mailing it, and 2-3% chose voting by drive through or curbside.

Comparing the preferences of 2022 voters and non-voters, in-person voting was most popular among both groups — except that non-voters without disabilities slightly preferred voting entirely online (37%). The relatively new option of filling out a ballot online and then printing it out and mailing it has promise in that it enables people with vision impairments to vote confidentially at home. That option was chosen by 9% of people with vision impairments, an increase over the 5% who chose this in the 2020 survey.

### N. Non-voting Political Participation

Participation in non-voting political activities did not change significantly between 2020 and 2022 among people with and without disabilities, except that contributions to a political party or group declined among both groups. There were no general differences between people with and without disabilities, or by disability type, except that people with cognitive impairments were less likely than those without disabilities to engage in non-voting political activities in 2022 (Tables 28 and 29).

In addition to measuring voting, the survey measured several types of non-voting political activities, such as contributing to or working for a political candidate. Just under half of people with and without disabilities (44% and 47%, respectively) engaged in at least one of the eight activities measured in 2022 (Table 28, columns 4 and 5). People with cognitive impairments were the least likely to engage in one or more of the activities (38%) (Table 29, column 5).

Apart from the clearly political activities, 5% of people with disabilities in 2022 reported having “worked to change a private organization’s policies or practices affecting people with disabilities, such as through talking to business owners or filing lawsuits.”

### O. Political Interest and Perceptions of Political Efficacy

While people with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities in 2020 to say they follow politics, the reported interest among people without disabilities increased in 2022 so that this disability gap mostly closed. In 2020 people with disabilities reported lower perceived ability to participate in politics and lower perceived responsiveness of the political system, but these disability gaps also narrowed in 2022. Perceptions of the influence and respect of people with disabilities in politics are similar between people with and without disabilities in 2022.

Just under half (48%) of people with disabilities said they follow politics “most of the time” in 2022, slightly higher than among people without disabilities (44%) (Table 30, columns 4 and 5). This percentage was highest among those with mobility impairments (51%) and hearing impairments (50%) (Table 31, columns 3 and 6).

Perceptions of one’s political competence (“internal efficacy”) and the responsiveness of the political system (“external efficacy”) have both been found to strongly influence political participation. Past research has found people with disabilities to have lower average scores on both measures, helping to account for their lower voter turnout.<sup>6</sup> Using standard measures of internal and external efficacy, this survey finds that people with disabilities had lower average scores on both measures in 2020, and the disability gaps closed somewhat so that they were within the margin of error in 2022 (Table 30, columns 3 and 6).

The survey also asked specifically about the perceived influence of, and respect for, people with disabilities in politics. People both with and without disabilities reported similar views on these measures in both 2020 and 2022 (Table 30, columns 7 and 8), and the views did not vary significantly by disability type (Table 31).

### P. Recruitment for Voting

Despite their greater social isolation, people with and without disabilities were equally likely to have someone talk to them about registering to vote or getting out to vote in both 2020 and 2022 (Tables 32 and 33).

Having someone talk to you about voting strongly predicts voter turnout. While people with disabilities are more socially isolated in general, they were equally likely in both years to report that someone talked to them about registering or getting out to vote (close to 40% among both groups in both years) (Table 32, columns 1, 2, 4 and 5).

People with vision and mobility impairments were the least likely to report being recruited for voting in 2022 (33% and 36%, respectively) (Table 33, columns 4 and 6).

Not surprisingly, the low employment levels of people with disabilities led to especially low rates of being recruited for voting by co-workers (Table 32).

<sup>6</sup> Lisa Schur, Todd Shields, and Kay Schriener, “Can I Make A Difference? Efficacy, Employment, and Disability,” *Political Psychology*, Vol. 24, No. 1, March 2003, pp. 119-149; Lisa Schur, Todd Shields, Douglas Kruse, and Kay Schriener, “Enabling Democracy: Disability and Voter Turnout,” *Political Research Quarterly*, Vol. 55, No. 1, March 2002, pp. 167-190.

#### Q. Other Facilitators of Political Participation

The political participation of people with disabilities is constrained by their lower access to personal vehicles for transportation, and lower employment, income, and education levels. They are, however, equally likely as people without disabilities to meet regularly with groups and more likely to attend religious services every week (Tables 34 and 35).

Transportation access, social connections, and economic and educational resources shape political participation. People with disabilities are less likely than those without disabilities to have a car they can drive (71% compared to 91%) or to use their own or a family vehicle (79% compared to 90%) (Table 34, columns 1 and 2). Their transportation needs are disproportionately met by someone else's vehicle, taxi or rideshare, or para-transit. They are similar to people without disabilities in their reports of transportation problems, except that people with cognitive impairments are less likely to say that they "never or rarely" have transportation problems (43% compared to 48% among people without disabilities).

Looking at other facilitators of participation, employment can provide both economic resources and social connections that encourage participation. People with disabilities have much lower employment levels than people without disabilities in 2020 (22% compared to 61%) (Table 35, columns 1 and 2). Also consistent with other data sources, they have lower average income levels and are less likely to have Bachelor's or graduate degrees.

People with disabilities do not appear to face gaps, however, in other measures of social connections: about one-third of people both with and without disabilities report meeting regularly with any groups or organizations (33% and 39% respectively), and people with disabilities are about as likely to say they attend religious services every week (20% compared to 21%) (Table 35, columns 1 and 2).

In follow-up research, we will use these data to examine how these and other facilitators help to shape voting and other political participation among people with and without disabilities.





### 3 Conclusion

The results show that the significant progress in voting accessibility since 2012 (documented in our earlier 2020 report) has largely been sustained in 2022. This reflects well on the efforts of the EAC, election officials, policy-makers, and disability organizations. Nevertheless, voting difficulties increased slightly among voters with disabilities from 2020 to 2022, and they remain significantly more likely than those without disabilities to experience voting difficulties, indicating that more work needs to be done to improve accessibility. We are glad to answer any questions or provide clarification on these results. We look forward to working with the EAC to make these results as useful as possible.

## Appendix

Note: The first six questions are used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the American Community Survey and Current Population Survey. The seventh question was designed for the 2012 and 2020 disability and voting accessibility surveys to capture other types of disability. A “yes” response to any of these questions qualifies a respondent as having a disability.

1. Are you deaf or have serious difficulty hearing?
2. Are you blind or have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
3. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
4. Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
5. Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
6. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping?
7. Do you have a long-term health problem or impairment that limits the kind or amount of work, housework, or other activities you can do?

**Table 1: Demographic Characteristics in 2022 Survey**

**Key results:** People with disabilities in this sample are older and less likely to be married or have college degrees than those without disabilities, but are similar in gender and regional breakdown.

	Non-disability sample	Disability sample
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Female	51.2%	52.2%
Male	47.0%	44.9%
Black non-Hispanic/Latino	10.9%	12.8%
Hispanic/Latino	15.6%	11.0%*
White non-Hispanic/Latino	63.4%	68.0%
Other race/ethnicity	10.0%	7.9%
Age 18-34	23.3%	9.7%**
Age 35-49	36.4%	21.3%**
Age 50-64	21.2%	29.3%**
Age 65+	19.2%	39.6%**
Married, spouse present	45.7%	37.1%**
Separated/divorced	16.4%	19.8%
Widowed	4.8%	16.4%**
Never married	33.1%	26.8%*
No HS degree	3.9%	8.5%**
HS degree/GED	27.0%	38.1%**
Some college, no degree	17.1%	19.6%
Associate's degree	13.2%	11.6%
Bachelor's degree	24.2%	13.3%**
Graduate degree	4.8%	2.7%
Northeast	17.4%	17.0%
Midwest	19.6%	22.6%
South	32.2%	39.7%
West	25.9%	20.7%*
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,198</b>

\* Difference between disability and non-disability samples is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 2: Disability Characteristics in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** Half of those in the 2022 disability sample have mobility impairments, while one-eighth to one-fourth have hearing, vision, or cognitive impairments. One-third need help in daily activities. There appears to be an increase in disability severity from 2020 to 2022.

All figures limited to the disability sample	2020	2022
	100%	100%
Hearing impairment	17.8%	16.8%
Totally deaf	0.9%	0.9%
Vision impairment	12.0%	10.5%
Totally blind	1.4%	1.6%
Cognitive impairment	23.8%	23.8%
Mobility impairment	47.8%	49.3%
Wheelchair user	7.4%	8.3%
Cane or crutches user	26.1%	28.7%
Difficulty dressing or bathing	12.7%	12.6%
Difficulty going outside alone	26.6%	29.5%
Limited in activities of daily living	68.7%	76.4%**
Need help in activities of daily living	31.9%	36.3%
Level of difficulty with activities:		
Hardly at all	6.4%	3.9%*
A little	16.5%	13.4%
Some	36.4%	39.4%
A lot	40.6%	43.1%
Mean of 1-4 scale	3.11	3.22*
Sample Size	1,782	1,198

\* Change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 3: Voter Registration and Turnout in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** The turnout gap between people with and without disabilities was similar in 2020 and 2022, and slightly larger in 2022 after adjusting for age differences.

Voting method	2012, No disability	2012, Disability	2012, Disability gap	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020, Disability gap	Change from 2012 to 2020, No disability	Change from 2012 to 2020, Disability	Change from 2012 to 2020 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Registered to vote	90.9%	89.1%	-1.7%	92.8%	91.9%	-0.8%	1.9%	2.8%	0.9%
Voted	83.6%	80.0%	-3.6%	81.0%	77.4%	-3.6%	-2.7%	-2.7%	0.0%
Voted using provisional ballot	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Tried to vote but were unable	2.0%	2.8%	0.8%	2.8%	4.9%	2.1%*	0.8%	2.1%*	1.3%
Offered provisional ballot but did not vote	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.8%
Not offered provisional ballot, not allowed to vote	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%*	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Not able to vote for other reason	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	-0.6%
Voting gap adjusted for age <sup>^</sup>									
Any disability			-7.1%**			-10.0%**			
Hearing impairment			-1.9%			-9.9%*			
Vision impairment			-11.6%**			-9.0%			
Cognitive impairment			-10.3%**			-13.4%**			
Mobility impairment			-6.5%			-13.1%**			
Disability but no need for help with daily activities			-5.6%*			-9.5%**			
Disability with need for help in daily activities			-7.6%*			-10.6%**			
Sample size	787	1,782		803	1,198				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

<sup>^</sup> Age-adjusted estimates represent comparisons between people with and without disabilities who are the same age. Based on probit regressions predicting voting that control for age and age squared.


**Table 4: Voting Methods Among Those Who Voted, 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** The increase in voting in person was similar between voters with and without disabilities from 2020 to 2022. People with disabilities were 7 points more likely to vote by mail in both years. The use of dropboxes was similar between the two groups. Three-fifths of people with disabilities either voted with a mail ballot or voted early at a polling place or election office in 2022.

Voting method	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020, Disability gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022, Disability gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
In person at polling place or election office	56.1%	48.7%	-7.3%*	65.0%	57.7%	-7.4%*	9.0%**	8.9%**	0.0%
In person on election day	31.2%	24.8%	-6.4%*	46.3%	39.0%	-7.3%*	15.1%**	14.2%**	-0.9%
In person before election day	24.8%	23.9%	-0.9%	18.7%	18.7%	-0.1	-6.1%*	-5.2%*	0.8%
Mail ballot--any use	43.9%	51.3%	7.3%*	35.0%	42.3%	7.4%	-9.0%**	-8.9%**	0.0%
Received ballot by computer	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.4%	0.5%
Sent ballot by postal service	17.5%	27.5%	10.0%**	18.8%	27.7%	8.9%**	1.2%	0.2%	-1.1%
Delivered ballot to dropbox	17.7%	15.7%	-2.0%	12.0%	10.1%	-1.9%	-5.8%*	-5.6%**	0.2%
Took mail ballot to polling place or election office before election day	7.1%	5.2%	-1.8%*	2.3%	2.9%	0.6%*	-4.7%**	-2.3%*	2.4%
Took mail ballot to polling place or election office on election day	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.4%
Voted early or with mail ballot	68.8%	74.2%	5.4%*	53.6%	60.9%	7.3%*	-15.2%**	-13.3%**	1.9%
Sample size	690	1,494		674	944				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence  
 \*\* 99% level of confidence


**Table 5: Voting Methods by Type of Disability, 2022**

**Key results:** Voting by mail was most common among people with mobility impairments and those who need help in daily activities.

Voting method	No disability	Any disability	Hearing Impairment	Vision Impairment	Cognitive Impairment	Mobility Impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need for help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
In person at polling place	65.0%	57.7%*	60.8%	57.7%	58.7%	53.6%**	59.7%	52.8%**
In person on election day	46.3%	39.0%*	40.1%	39.6%	43.1%	35.9%**	38.0%*	39.2%
In person before election day	18.7%	18.7%	20.7%	18.2%	15.6%	17.6%	21.7%	13.6%
Mail ballot--any use	35.0%	42.3%*	39.2%	42.3%	41.3%	46.4%**	40.3%	47.2%**
Received ballot by computer	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	2.0%	1.5%	0.3%	1.9%
Sent ballot by postal service	18.8%	27.7%**	26.4%	30.3%	26.4%	32.5%**	25.2%*	32.8%**
Delivered ballot to dropbox	12.0%	10.1%	9.8%	7.5%	10.2%	8.6%	10.7%	9.3%
Took mail ballot to polling place or election office before election day	2.3%	2.9%	0.9%	0.5%	1.9%	2.9%	2.6%	3.5%
Took mail ballot to polling place or election office on election day	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%	3.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.3%
Voted early or with mail ballot	53.6%	60.9%*	59.9%	60.4%	56.9%	64.0%**	61.9%*	60.7%
Sample size	676	946	135	91	176	453	600	340

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 6: Any Voting Difficulties in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** The percent of voters with disabilities reporting any voting difficulties ticked up slightly from 2020 to 2022. One-fifth (20%) of voters with disabilities reported difficulties voting in person in 2022, and 6% reported difficulties in voting by mail, which were more than three times the rates among voters without disabilities. Specific voting difficulties are presented in Tables 7 to 12.

Voting method	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020, Disability gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022, Disability gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any difficulty in voting across all methods	6.4%	11.4%	5.0%**	4.1%	14.0%	10.0%**	-2.4%	2.6%	5.0%*
Any difficulty if voted in person	9.8%	18.0%	8.1%**	6.1%	19.9%	13.8%**	-3.7%	1.9%	5.7%
Any difficulty if used mail ballot	2.1%	5.4%	3.3%*	0.3%	6.1%	5.7%**	-1.7%	0.6%	2.4%
Sample size	690	1,503		676	946				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence



**Table 7: Specific In-Person Voting Difficulties in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** The only significant decline in voting difficulties among voters with disabilities was in waiting in line. Voters with disabilities are also significantly more likely to report difficulties in getting inside the polling place, reading or seeing the ballot, and writing on the ballot.

Types of voting difficulties	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any difficulty in voting in person at polling place or election office	9.8%	18.0%	8.1%**	6.1%	19.9%	13.8%**	-3.7%	1.9%	5.7%
1. Difficulty in finding or getting to the polling place	2.3%	1.4%	-0.9%	2.0%	1.9%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
2. Difficulty getting inside the polling place (for example, steps)	0.4%	3.2%	2.7%**	0.2%	1.9%	2.1%**	-0.3%	-0.9%	-0.7%
3. Difficulty waiting in line	6.2%	7.4%	1.2%	1.6%	7.4%	5.8%**	-4.5%*	0.1%	4.6%
4. Difficulty reading or seeing the ballot	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%**	0.5%	5.9%	5.4%**	0.5%	2.1%	1.6%
5. Difficulty understanding how to vote or use the voting equipment	2.9%	2.7%	-0.2%	2.2%	4.6%	2.4%	-0.7%	1.9%	2.6%
6. Difficulty communicating with poll workers or other officials at the polling place	0.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.6%
7. Difficulty writing on the ballot	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%*	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%*	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
8. Difficulty operating the voting machine	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.8%
9. Other type of difficulty in voting	0.3%	1.8%	1.5%*	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%*	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.2%
Sample size	371	697		442	523				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 8: Specific In-Person Voting Difficulties by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** The most common in-person voting difficulty was waiting in line, for people both with and without disabilities. Just over half of people with vision impairments, and one-fourth of people with cognitive impairments, had difficulties voting in person.

Types of voting difficulties	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any difficulty in voting in person at polling place or election office	6.1%	19.9%**	19.0%*	52.5%**	27.7%**	17.7%**	14.0%*	29.7%**
1. Difficulty in finding or getting to the polling place	2.0%	1.9%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	3.0%	0.7%	4.3%
2. Difficulty in getting inside the polling place (for example, steps)	0.2%	2.2%**	2.6%	3.4%	3.3%*	4.1%**	1.2%	4.4%**
3. Difficulty waiting in line	1.6%	7.4%**	7.2%	15.5%	11.8%**	7.2%**	6.7%*	8.6%**
4. Difficulty reading or seeing the ballot	0.5%	5.9%**	5.4%	39.5%**	9.7%*	3.9%**	2.4%	11.5%**
5. Difficulty understanding how to vote or use the voting equipment	2.2%	4.6%	4.9%	16.0%*	7.7%	2.8%	2.2%	7.4%*
6. Difficulty communicating with poll workers or other officials at the polling place	1.0%	1.9%	0.0%	3.4%	7.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.9%
7. Difficulty writing on the ballot	0.0%	2.5%*	2.2%	9.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	6.1%*
8. Difficulty operating the voting machine	0.3%	1.1%	2.9%	8.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%
9. Other type of difficulty in voting	0.0%	1.7%*	2.2%	6.5%	4.3%	2.8%**	0.8%	3.7%*
Sample size	442	523	85	53	105	236	344	174

\*Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 9: Wait Time for In-person Voting in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** Voters both with and without disabilities experienced a decline in average waiting times in 2022 compared to 2020. There was no significant gap in average waiting time between voters with and without disabilities in either year.

Types of voting difficulties	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Average wait time in minutes	28.8	23.7	-5.1	16.7	16.5	-0.3	-12.1**	-7.3*	4.8
Median wait time in minutes	10.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	-5.0	-5.0	0.0
Less than 10 minutes	52.3%	57.3%	5.0%	74.7%	73.9%	-0.5%	22.1%**	16.6%**	-5.5%
11-20 minutes	15.5%	17.3%	1.8%	9.8%	12.7%	2.8%	-5.7%*	-4.7%	1.0%
21-30 minutes	10.7%	8.5%	-2.2%	6.5%	4.3%	-2.2%	-4.3%	-4.2%*	0.0%
31-60 minutes	11.2%	10.0%	-1.2%	4.2%	4.8%	0.7%	-7.0%**	-5.1%**	1.9%
61-120 minutes	7.3%	4.5%	-2.9%	2.5%	3.0%	0.5%	-4.8%*	-1.5%	3.3%
More than two hours	3.0%	2.4%	-0.6%	2.7%	1.4%	-1.3%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-0.7%
Sample size	363	650	287	442	521	79			

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence



**Table 10: Wait Time for In-Person Voting by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** The average wait time for in-person voting was slightly lower for voters with disabilities, and especially low for people with vision impairments, compared to voters without disabilities.

Length of time waiting to vote among in-person voters	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Average wait time in minutes	16.7	16.5	18.2	34.5	30.5	16.8	15.6	18.3
Median wait time in minutes	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Less than 10 minutes	74.4%	73.9%	73.8%	70.4%	66.7%	75.9%	74.8%	73.3%
11-20 minutes	9.8%	12.7%	16.0%	15.1%	12.7%	10.4%	12.2%	12.9%
21-30 minutes	6.5%	4.3%	1.4%*	1.8%*	7.4%	6.2%	3.5%	4.7%
31-60 minutes	4.2%	4.8%	2.3%	7.1%	6.6%	3.2%	5.1%	4.7%
61-120 minutes	2.5%	3.0%	4.7%	1.5%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	3.1%
More than two hours	2.7%	1.4%	1.8%	4.1%	4.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Sample size	442	521	85	53	105	236	343	173

\*Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 11: Specific Mail Voting Difficulties in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** Voters with disabilities using mail ballots were significantly more likely than those without disabilities to have difficulties voting by mail in both 2020 and 2022. There was little change in mail voting difficulties between 2020 and 2022.

Types of mail voting difficulties	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any difficulty receiving, returning, reading, understanding, or filling out ballot	2.1%	5.4%	3.3%*	0.3%	6.1%	5.7%**	-1.7%	0.6%	2.4%
Difficulty reading mail ballot	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%*	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Difficulty understanding mail ballot	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%
Difficulty filling out mail ballot	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%*	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%
Other difficulty completing mail ballot	1.7%	1.9%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
Difficulty receiving mail ballot	1.7%	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%	2.3%	2.2%	-1.6%	0.4%	1.9%
Difficulty returning mail ballot	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Sample size	319	797		232	421				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence



**Table 12: Specific Mail Voting Difficulties by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** People with vision impairments were the most likely to have difficulty in voting with a mail ballot, with close to two-fifths having such difficulty.

Types of mail voting difficulties	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any difficulty receiving, returning, reading, under-standing, or filling out ballot	0.3%	6.1%**	8.5%	38.0%**	16.6%*	7.8%**	3.9%*	9.2%*
Difficulty reading mail ballot	0.0%	1.7%	1.8%	13.7%*	1.5%	2.4%	0.5%	3.5%
Difficulty understanding mail ballot	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Difficulty filling out mail ballot	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Other difficulty completing mail ballot	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
Difficulty receiving mail ballot	0.1%	2.3%	6.7%	21.2%	11.3%	4.0%	1.4%	3.6%
Difficulty returning mail ballot	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Sample size	232	421	50	38	71	216	255	165

\*Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 13: Expected Voting Difficulties by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** Among people with disabilities who did not vote this year, about one-fourth would expect difficulties voting in person, and one-seventh would expect difficulties voting by mail. Among people with disabilities who voted by mail, about two-fifths would expect difficulties voting in person, while among those voting in person, about one-ninth would expect difficulties in voting by mail.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
If didn't vote this year								
Would expect difficulties voting in person	7.4%	27.5%**	15.3%	38.7%	26.8%*	36.7%**	13.5%	49.0%**
Would expect difficulties voting by mail	6.0%	13.1%	7.0%	19.9%	20.0%*	6.6%	6.0%	25.7%**
If voted by mail this year								
Would expect difficulties voting in person	12.1%	39.1%**	17.7%	56.5%**	39.1%*	49.0%**	19.8%	57.3%**
If voted in person this year								
Would expect difficulties voting by mail	5.4%	11.6%*	9.4%	32.8%**	25.8%**	10.2%	8.3%	16.8%*
Sample size								
Didn't vote, expect difficulties at poll	62	122	15	14	53	53	69	51
Didn't vote, expect difficulties by mail	96	194	23	17	79	85	116	76
Voted by mail, expect difficulties at poll	108	205	26	22	38	113	113	92
Voted in person, expect difficulties by mail	337	391	65	45	86	183	256	131

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 14: Perceived Ease or Difficulty of Voting in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** The perceived difficulty of voting in both 2020 and 2022 was similar between people with and without disabilities, among both in-person and mail voters.

"Overall, how easy or difficult was your experience in voting [at the polling place/by mail or dropbox]?"	2012, No disability	2012, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>If voted in-person in polling place or election office</b>									
Average score on 1-5 scale	1.22	1.25	0.04	1.19	1.22	0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01
1. Very easy	83.0%	82.1%	-0.09%	85.9%	83.3%	-2.6%	2.9%	1.2%	-1.7%
2. Somewhat easy	12.6%	13.4%	0.9%	11.4%	12.7%	1.2%	-1.2%	-0.8%	0.4%
3. Neither easy nor difficult	4.2%	2.1%	-2.1%	0.9%	3.0%	2.0%*	-3.2%*	0.8%	4.1%*
4. Somewhat difficult	0.2%	1.9%	1.7%*	1.1%	0.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	-1.0%	-1.9%
5. Very difficult	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.6%	-0.2%	-0.8%
<b>If voted using mail ballot</b>									
Average score on 1-5 scale	1.28	1.30	0.02	1.25	1.36	0.11	-2.7%	1.8%	8.7%
1. Very easy	81.2%	79.0%	-2.2%	81.4%	75.1%	-6.3%	0.2%	-3.9%	-4.1%
2. Somewhat easy	12.8%	14.3%	1.5%	13.6%	17.0%	3.3%	0.8%	2.7%	1.8%
3. Neither easy nor difficult	3.7%	4.9%	1.2%	3.8%	4.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%
4. Somewhat difficult	2.0%	1.5%	-0.5%	1.0%	2.9%	1.9%	-0.9%	1.4%	2.3%
5. Very difficult	0.4%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%
<b>Sample size</b>									
In-person voters	371	697			441	523			
Voters using mail ballots	318	794			232	420			

\*Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence  
 \*\* 99% level of confidence




**Table 15: Perceived Ease or Difficulty of Voting by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** The perceived difficulty of voting in 2022 was similar across disability types, except people who need help with daily activities were less likely to say voting in person or by mail was easy.

"Overall, how easy or difficult was your experience in voting [at the polling place/by mail or dropbox]?"	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>If voted in-person in polling place or election office</b>								
Average score on 1-5 scale	1.19	1.22	1.18	1.38	1.23	1.15	1.35*	49.0%**
1. Very easy	85.9%	83.3%	91.2%	74.4%	81.3%	82.3%	88.4%	74.1*
2. Somewhat easy	11.4%	12.7%	3.1%*	20.0%	13.2%	14.3%	8.9%	19.0%
3. Neither easy nor difficult	0.9%	3.0%*	3.3%	0.7%	4.0%	1.8%	1.9%	5.2%*
4. Somewhat difficult	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	3.5%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%
5. Very difficult	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
<b>If voted using mail ballot</b>								
Average score on 1-5 scale	1.25	1.36	1.43	1.65	1.60*	1.33	1.24	1.54
1. Very easy	81.4%	75.1%	65.9%	61.5%	64.1%*	77.2%	80.4%	67.1%*
2. Somewhat easy	13.6%	17.0%	29.0%	16.8%	17.3%	14.3%	15.6%	19.2%
3. Neither easy nor difficult	3.8%	4.9%	1.8%	16.6%	12.8%	7.0%	3.8%	6.6%
4. Somewhat difficult	1.0%	2.9%	3.3%	5.2%	5.7%	1.4%	0.1%	7.1%
5. Very difficult	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	7.1%
<b>Sample size</b>								
In-person voters	441	523	85	53	105	236	344	174
Voters using mail ballots	232	420	50	38	71	216	254	165

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 16: Voting Difficulty by Race and Ethnicity in 2022**

**Key results:** Voting difficulties and average wait times for in-person voting were especially likely among Hispanic/Latino voters with disabilities. Reported voting difficulties were also higher among Black and White non-Hispanic people with disabilities relative to people without disabilities in those groups. Perceptions of the ease or difficulty of voting, however, did not differ by disability status within these groups. The comparisons are limited by small sample sizes.

	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic / Latino	White non-Hispanic
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Any voting difficulty across all methods			
If no disability	5.5%	8.1%	3.0%
If have disability	17.2%*	24.1%*	11.4%**
If voted in-person, any difficulty			
If no disability	6.7%	12.4%	4.4%
If have disability	22.5%*	30.3%	18.0%**
If voted in-person, average wait time in minutes			
If no disability	12.7	27.5	16.2
If have disability	25.2	37.4	11.3
If voted with mail ballot, any difficulty			
If no disability	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
If have disability	1.8%	17.2%	3.2%*
If voted in person, perceived difficulty (mean of 1-5 scale)			
If no disability	1.14	1.22	1.16
If have disability	1.31	1.28	1.19
If voted with mail ballot, perceived difficulty (mean of 1-5 scale)			
If no disability	1.56	1.17	1.21
If have disability	1.06	1.50	1.36
Sample size			
All voters, no disability	79	52	489
All voters, disability	104	90	678
In-person voters, no disability	63	36	312
In-person voters, disability	71	44	368
Mail voters, no disability	16	16	175
Mail voters, disability	33	46	308

\*Difference between voters with and without disabilities in this group is significant at 95% level

\*\*99% level

**Table 17: Need for Assistance in Voting in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** The percent of voters with disabilities needing assistance increased between 2020 and 2022 from 6% to 11% among in-person voters with disabilities, and dropped only slightly among mail voters with disabilities from 9% to 8%. Election officials were most likely to assist in-person voters, and family members were most likely to assist those voting by mail.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>If voted in-person, needed assistance in voting</b>	3.7%	6.2%	2.5%	1.9%	10.7%	8.7%**	-1.8	4.5%*	6.2%*
<b>If needed, who assisted</b>									
Election official	89.7%	53.8%	-35.9%**	72.0%	65.5%	-6.5%	-17.7%	11.7%	29.4%
Family member	0.0%	18.5%	18.5%	0.0%	18.5%	18.5%**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Friend	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Home aide	0.0%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	-5.1%	-5.1%
Other	5.9%	3.8%	-2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	-5.9%	-2.7%	3.3%
Needed but none provided	0.0%	16.5%	16.5%*	28.0%	7.6%	-20.4%	28.0%	-8.9%	-36.9%
<b>If voted using mail ballot, needed assistance in voting</b>									
With completing or returning ballot	1.1%	10.5%	9.3%**	3.5%	11.1%	7.6%**	2.4%	0.6%	-1.7%
With completing ballot	0.6%	5.1%	4.4%**	0.7%	5.6%	4.9%**	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
With returning ballot	0.5%	9.5%	8.9%**	3.5%	9.9%	6.4%**	3.0%	0.5%	-2.5%
<b>If needed, who assisted</b>									
Family member who lives with voter	66.6%	55.8%	-10.8%	79.3%	33.9%	-45.4%*	12.6%	-21.9%*	-34.5%
Family member who does not live with voter	0.0%	18.7%	18.7%	0.0%	11.0%	11.0%*	0.0%	-7.7%	-7.7%
Other person who lives with voter	0.0%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	11.3%	11.3%*	0.0%	7.2%	7.2%
Friend or neighbor	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	20.7%	20.6%	-0.2%	20.7%	12.6%	-8.1%
Home aide	0.0%	6.6%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-6.6%*	-6.6%*
Other	33.4%	6.0%	-27.4%	0.0%	13.8%	13.8%	-33.4%	7.9%	41.2%
<b>Sample size</b>									
In-person voters	370	696			442	523			
Voters using mail ballots	319	797			231	419			

\*Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\*99% level of confidence

**Table 18: Need for Assistance in Voting by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** People with vision impairments were the most likely to need assistance in voting. About two-fifths of them needed assistance voting either in person or with a mail ballot.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
If voted in-person, needed assistance in voting	1.9%	10.7%**	9.7%	38.5%**	6.8%	9.3%**	5.2%	20.5%**
If needed, who assisted								
Election official	72.0%	65.5%	58.3%	48.4%	71.6%	69.2%	91.1%	57.7%
Family member	0.0%	18.5%**	38.2%	33.1%*	0.0%	22.3%*	6.1%	18.3%*
Friend	0.0%	6.3%	3.6%	9.5%	20.0%	1.5%	1.9%	9.0%
Home aide	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.9%	8.3%	2.8%	0.0%	1.8%
Needed but none provided	28.0%	7.6%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%	11.6%
If voted using mail ballot, needed assistance in voting								
With completing or returning ballot	3.5%	11.1%**	8.6%	42.4%**	28.1%**	14.4%**	4.7%	20.8%**
With completing ballot	0.7%	5.6%**	2.1%	30.9%**	16.4%*	7.6%*	2.0%	11.0%**
With returning ballot	3.5%	9.9%*	8.6%	33.9%**	26.6%**	13.6%**	4.4%	18.3%**
If needed, who assisted								
Family member who lives with voter	79.3%	33.9%*	17.4%**	31.9%	2.7%**	22.9%**	19.3%*	38.8%
Family member who does not live with voter	0.0%	11.0%*	24.7%	9.7%	9.9%	15.2%*	1.5%	14.3%*
Other person who lives with voter	0.0%	11.3%*	16.1%	13.2%	9.7%	11.3%	0.0%	15.1%*
Friend or neighbor	20.7%	20.6%	3.3%	9.8%	31.5%	21.1%	49.7%	10.8%
Home aide	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	13.8%	38.6%	12.2%	27.5%	16.1%	29.5%	8.6%
Sample size								
In-person voters	442	523	85	53	105	236	344	174
Voters using mail ballots	231	419	49	38	70	216	253	165

**Table 19: Needing Assistance or Having Difficulty in Voting in 2022**

**Key results:** About one-fifth of voters with disabilities reported either needing assistance or having difficulty in voting in 2022, which is three times the rate of voters without disabilities. This included about one-fourth of in-person voters with disabilities and one-seventh of mail voters with disabilities. The highest rate of needing assistance or having difficulty was among people with vision impairments.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Needed assistance or had difficulty in voting</b>								
Among all voters	6.0%	20.2%**	19.8%**	54.3%**	32.4%**	20.0%**	13.9%**	30.2%**
Among in person voters	7.2%	24.6%**	22.8%*	52.5%**	30.5%**	22.4%**	17.5%**	37.2%**
Among mail voters	3.6%	14.1%**	15.2%	56.7%**	35.0%**	17.3%**	8.5%*	22.5%**
<b>Sample size</b>								
All voters	676	946	135	91	176	453	600	340
In-person voters	442	523	85	53	105	236	344	174
Mail voters	232	421	50	38	71	216	253	165

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

Note: These figures combine those who experienced any difficulty in voting (Tables 6-12) or had any need for assistance in voting (Tables 17-18).

**Table 20: Treatment by Election Officials in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** Most voters with and without disabilities reported that election officials were very respectful toward them in both 2020 and 2022, with no gap in 2022.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
How respectful were election officials									
Average score on 1-5 scale	4.52	4.67	0.15	4.68	4.71	0.03	0.15	0.04	-0.11
1. Very disrespectful	4.4%	3.0%	-1.4%	2.4%	2.5%	0.1%	-2.0%	-0.5%	1.5%
2. Somewhat disrespectful	1.0%	0.5%	-0.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%
3. Neither respectful nor disrespectful	9.2%	6.8%	-2.4%	5.0%	4.9%	-0.1%	-4.2%	-1.9%	2.3%
4. Somewhat respectful	8.9%	6.0%	-2.8%	9.3%	6.0%	-3.4%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.5%
5. Very respectful	76.6%	83.7%	7.1%*	82.1%	85.6%	3.4%	5.6%	1.9%	-3.7
Sample size	371	693							

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

Note: Answer options were randomly rotated to control for any order effects.


**Table 21: Treatment by Election Officials by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** Voters with disabilities were just as likely as those without disabilities in 2022 to report that election officials were “very respectful” toward them, with the highest reports on this measure among people with vision impairments.

“In your opinion, how respectful were the election officials to you?” (note: answer options were rotated to avoid order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
How respectful were election officials								
Average score on 1-5 scale	4.68	4.71	4.62	4.80	4.55	4.66	4.72	4.69
1. Very disrespectful	2.4%	2.5%	5.7%	2.6%	5.6%	4.1%	2.6%	2.4%
2. Somewhat disrespectful	1.1%	1.1%	3.0%	0.4%	1.7%*	1.4%	0.3%	1.9%
3. Neither respectful nor disrespectful	5.0%	4.9%	2.2%	1.7%	7.2%	3.8%	5.3%	4.3%
4. Somewhat respectful	9.3%	6.0%	2.0%**	5.2%	2.9%**	5.9%	5.3%	7.6%
5. Very respectful	82.1%	85.6%	87.1%	90.0%	82.6%	84.8%	86.4%	83.8%
Sample size	442	521	85	53	105	235	342	174

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 22: Sources of Information on Voting Process in 2022**

**Key results:** People both with and without disabilities were most likely to get information on the voting process in 2022 from printed mailings from the election office. People with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to use any internet-based sources, and more likely to use non-internet-based sources such as printed mailings and television for such information.

Any information on voting process or where to vote in 2022:	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any internet-based source	66.0%	54.0%**	47.7%**	55.1%*	55.0%**	47.1%**	51.1%**	60.4%
Any non-internet-based source	63.8%	74.9%**	76.8%**	84.2%**	68.9%	76.5%**	72.9%**	78.0%**
Printed mailings from election office	34.5%	40.6%**	41.3%	40.6%	31.7%	38.6%	41.7%	39.5%
Communicating with people through email or texts	31.2%	28.6%	30.9%	34.3%	34.1%	24.5%*	25.0%*	35.8%
Election office website	29.0%	19.4%**	15.9%**	18.3%*	13.8%**	17.1%**	20.1%**	18.5%**
Television	21.9%	27.9%**	27.9%	42.6%**	26.5%	28.8%**	24.1%	34.6%**
Social media or online community	21.8%	17.7%*	12.5%**	23.1%	23.1%	11.7%**	17.8%	18.2%
Talking in person to family members, friends, neighbors, or colleagues	19.8%	21.5%	21.9%	20.4%	18.8%	23.0%	18.0%	27.6%**
News website	17.6%	12.3%**	12.4%	15.6%	10.3%	9.5%**	13.1%*	11.2%**
Printed letters or newsletters from candidates or organizations	17.2%	15.3%	11.2%	15.7%	16.6%	13.8%	12.4%	20.9%
Printed newspaper	12.6%	17.9%**	22.9%**	20.6%*	10.5%	20.4%**	17.4%*	17.9%*
Radio	12.2%	13.4%	15.6%	24.9%**	13.3%	12.9%	13.0%	14.5%
Other type of website	11.2%	8.0%*	7.9%	10.2%	4.1%	6.8%	8.1%	8.0%
Emails or texts from political organizations	9.8%	7.8%	5.9%	9.3%	13.7%	5.0%	6.3%*	10.3%
Already knew	5.0%	5.6%	4.9%	2.8%	8.6%	6.9%	6.3%	4.7%
Calling election office	3.9%	7.3%**	11.1%**	24.0%**	10.1%**	7.7%**	7.5%*	7.1%*
Polling place	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Ballot	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
In person at govt office	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Mail (unspecified)	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Other	2.5%	4.4%*	3.7%	2.4%	2.8%	5.8%**	4.2%	4.2%
Don't know	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%*	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
Sample size	676	946	135	91	176	453	600	340

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level



**Table 23: Accessibility of Information Sources in 2022**

**Key results:** Accessibility of both websites and print sources of voting information were rated lower by people with disabilities than by people without disabilities. Accessibility of both sources was rated lowest by people with vision or cognitive impairments. The most common complaint for both sources was that the material had small print or was otherwise difficult to read. Accessibility of both websites and print sources of voting information were rated lower by people with disabilities than by people without disabilities. Accessibility of both sources was rated lowest by people with vision or cognitive impairments. The most common complaint for both sources was that the material had small print or was otherwise difficult to read.

Any information on voting process or where to vote in 2022:	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Accessibility for website users</b>								
Yes, fully accessible	84.3%	77.8%*	82.2%	62.0%**	68.4%**	77.4%	81.2%	72.8%**
Mostly, but not fully accessible	8.6%	13.1%*	6.1%	23.9%**	18.0%	13.4%	11.6%	15.4%*
Somewhat accessible	6.9%	8.7%	11.8%	14.1%	12.3%	9.2%	7.2%	11.0%
Not accessible at all	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Sample size	328	434	54	42	79	195	266	168
<b>If not fully accessible, problem was:</b>								
Difficult to read/ small print	0.0%	13.2%*	0.0%	55.0%**	1.4%	10.7%*	5.0%	21.3%**
Difficult to find voting process info	7.2%	12.5%	33.0%*	0.0%	13.4%	6.2%	18.4%	6.6%
Website difficult to navigate	1.8%	10.0%	0.0%	10.1%	6.9%	6.9%	8.3%	11.7%*
Info was difficult to find	12.5%	7.1%	11.3%	0.0%	2.8%	9.4%	11.3%	2.9%
Incomplete information	15.8%	5.7%*	0.0%	7.1%	14.5%	11.5%	1.4%**	10.0%
Difficult to find candidate info	5.5%	5.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.8%	7.2%	8.0%	2.0%
Given incorrect/ misleading info	14.9%	1.5%*	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	1.7%*	2.5%*	0.5%**
Difficult to find sample ballot	9.9%	1.2%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.5%	0.0%*
Sample size	53	97	11	10	28	40	55	46

Any information on voting process or where to vote in 2022:	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
Accessibility for users of print material								
Yes, fully accessible	86.7%	81.5%	84.9%	63.1%**	75.4%**	79.3%**	84.9%	76.2%**
Mostly, but not fully accessible	7.5%	12.0%	10.1%	22.7%**	12.5%	13.2%*	10.5%	13.8%*
Somewhat accessible	5.7%	5.7%	5.0%	14.2%**	10.7%	6.6%	3.8%	9.3%
Not accessible at all	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Sample size	399	595	89	58	95	289	371	220
If not fully accessible, problem was:								
Difficult to read/ small print	0.9%	13.4%	0.0%	43.1%**	5.9%	9.5%*	6.1%	21.9%**
Difficult to find voting process info	2.0%	8.4%	22.9%**	2.2%	16.0%*	3.8%	8.8%	8.5%
Distrust media	1.0%	7.7%	32.0%**	17.7%**	0.0%	12.7%*	12.8%*	2.6%
Difficult to find candidate info	11.8%	6.9%	2.1%	1.9%	0.0%	10.5%	4.2%	10.3%
Incomplete information	12.3%	5.1%	3.9%	0.0%	13.4%	5.8%	5.5%	4.8%
Info was difficult to find	11.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	4.9%	6.6%	0.0%**
Given incorrect/ misleading info	9.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	2.6%	4.4%	0.4%*
Sample size	58	109	13	17	26	53	61	42

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 24: Confidence That Vote was Accurately Counted in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** Confidence that one's vote was accurately counted increased among voters without disabilities from 2020 to 2022, and there was little difference in this confidence between voters with and without disabilities in 2022.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>All voters</b>									
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.40	3.49	0.08	3.56	3.50	-0.06	0.16**	0.02	-0.14
1. Not at all confident	5.8%	6.1%	0.3%	3.0%	4.5%	1.5%	-2.8%	-1.6%	1.2%
2. Not very confident	6.7%	6.8%	0.2%	5.5%	5.3%	-0.2%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-0.4%
3. Somewhat confident	29.1%	19.5%	-9.6%**	24.0%	25.7%	1.7%	-5.1%	6.2%**	11.2%**
4. Highly confident	58.5%	67.6%	9.1%**	67.4%	64.5%	-2.9%	9.0%**	-3.1%	-12.1%**
<b>In-person voters</b>									
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.36	3.45	0.09	3.54	3.51	-0.02	0.18*	0.06	-0.12
1. Not at all confident	5.8%	6.2%	0.5%	3.3%	3.1%	-0.2%	-2.5%	-3.2%*	-0.7%
2. Not very confident	8.0%	7.7%	-0.3%	6.1%	4.9%	-1.2%	-1.9%	-2.7%	-0.9%
3. Somewhat confident	30.6%	20.5%	-10.2%**	24.1%	29.5%	5.4%	-6.5%	9.0%**	15.5%**
4. Highly confident	55.6%	65.6%	10.0%*	66.4%	62.5%	-3.9%	10.9%*	-3.1%	-14.0%*
<b>Mail voters</b>									
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.45	3.53	0.07	3.60	3.48	-0.11	0.14	-0.05	-0.19
1. Not at all confident	5.9%	5.6%	-0.2%	2.5%	6.5%	4.0%	-3.3%	0.8%	4.2%
2. Not very confident	5.0%	5.7%	0.7%	4.5%	5.9%	1.5%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
3. Somewhat confident	27.0%	18.8%	-8.2%*	23.9%	20.5%	-3.5%	-3.1%	1.6%	4.7%
4. Highly confident	62.1%	69.8%	7.7%	69.1%	67.1%	-2.0%	7.0%	-2.7%	-9.6%
<b>Sample size</b>									
All voters	689	1,495		675	941				
In-person voters	371	693		442	522				
Mail voters	318	794		231	417				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence


**Table 25: Confidence That Vote was Accurately Counted by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** There were no substantial differences across disability types in the confidence one's vote was accurately counted in 2022.

"How confident are you that your vote was accurately counted?" (note: options were rotated to avoid order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>All voters</b>								
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.56	3.50	3.37	3.35	3.44	3.54	3.52	3.48
1. Not at all confident	3.0%	4.5%	5.6%	5.9%	5.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%
2. Not very confident	5.5%	5.3%	8.8%	8.3%	5.5%	4.3%	4.6%	6.4%
3. Somewhat confident	24.0%	25.7%	28.2%	30.9%	28.5%	23.8%	25.4%	25.6%
4. Highly confident	67.4%	64.5%	57.4%	54.9%	60.5%	67.4%	65.4%	63.5%
<b>In-person voters</b>								
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.54	3.51	3.41	3.49	3.36	3.57	3.51	3.53
1. Not at all confident	3.3%	3.1%	5.3%	0.8%	6.5%	2.4%	4.1%	1.1%
2. Not very confident	6.1%	4.9%	6.0%	4.9%	4.4%	5.5%	3.6%	7.2%
3. Somewhat confident	24.1%	29.5%	31.3%	38.2%	35.8%	24.9%	29.4%	28.9%
4. Highly confident	66.4%	62.5%	57.4%	56.0%	53.3%	67.2%	62.9%	62.8%
<b>Mail voters</b>								
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.60	3.48	3.32	3.12	3.57	3.50	3.52	3.42
1. Not at all confident	2.5%	6.5%	6.0%	13.8%	3.9%	7.2%	5.3%	8.3%
2. Not very confident	4.5%	5.9%	13.3%	13.6%	7.2%	2.8%	6.2%	5.5%
3. Somewhat confident	23.9%	20.5%	23.3%	19.3%	17.5%	22.5%	19.5%	22.0%
4. Highly confident	69.1%	67.1%	57.4%	53.2%	71.5%	67.5%	69.0%	64.2%
<b>Sample size</b>								
All voters	675	941	134	87	174	450	597	338
In-person voters	442	522	85	52	105	236	343	174
Mail voters	231	417	49	35	69	213	253	163

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 26: Voter Comparisons of 2022 Voting Experience to Pre-Pandemic Experience**

**Key results:** Voters both with and without disabilities were more likely to say that voting was easier than difficult in 2022 compared to before the pandemic. This was especially true among those who voted by mail in 2022 and in person before the pandemic, but it was also true among those who voted in person both times. There was little difference by disability type.

How easy or difficult was your experience in voting this year compared to the last time you voted before the COVID pandemic? (Note: Answer options were rotated to avoid order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>All voters</b>								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	2.67	2.67	2.74	2.84	2.67	2.71	2.61	2.79
1. Much easier	15.4%	15.0%	9.2%	10.5%	18.6%	13.9%	16.6%	12.5%
2. Somewhat easier	8.7%	10.3%	12.4%	19.2%	10.1%	9.3%	10.3%	9.9%
3. About the same	69.8%	68.9%	75.1%	54.7%*	61.4%	70.8%	69.1%	68.3%
4. Somewhat more difficult	5.8%	3.8%	1.5%*	6.8%	5.2%	3.4%	3.6%	4.2%
5. Much more difficult	0.4%	2.0%*	1.8%	8.8%	4.6%	2.6%	0.4%	5.0%*
<b>Voted by mail this time, in-person last time</b>								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	1.98	2.18	1.95	1.65	1.93	2.09	2.05	2.45
1. Much easier	45.6%	38.5%	41.9%	39.5%	46.6%	40.1%	39.5%	36.3%
2. Somewhat easier	14.4%	15.6%	22.3%	56.3%*	30.3%	15.7%	17.1%	12.4%
3. About the same	36.3%	38.5%	34.6%	4.1%**	7.2%**	39.4%	42.5%	29.9%
4. Somewhat more difficult	3.7%	4.3%	1.1%	0.0%	15.9%	4.8%	0.5%	12.5%
5. Much more difficult	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	9.0%
<b>Voted in-person both times</b>								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	2.79	2.72	2.90	2.91	2.70	2.72	2.69	2.78
1. Much easier	10.6%	11.6%	2.3%	3.4%	15.3%	12.0%	13.6%	8.2%
2. Somewhat easier	6.7%	10.0%	7.3%	12.7%	7.2%	7.9%	9.0%	10.9%
3. About the same	76.1%	73.5%	88.2%	75.3%	71.3%	76.2%	72.3%	76.1%
4. Somewhat more difficult	6.2%	4.5%	2.2%	6.5%	4.5%	3.4%	4.8%	4.1%
5. Much more difficult	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%

"How easy or difficult was your experience in voting this year compared to the last time you voted before the COVID pandemic?" (Note: Answer options were rotated to avoid order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
Voted by mail both times								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	2.70	2.85	2.92	3.24	2.96	2.92	2.81	2.91
1. Much easier	10.9%	8.4%	0.0%*	11.0%	11.3%	7.4%	7.6%	9.5%
2. Somewhat easier	11.5%	8.3%	19.6%	10.6%	8.1%	9.2%	7.9%	8.9%
3. About the same	74.7%	77.1%	74.8%	45.2%*	67.1%	74.1%	81.4%	71.6%
4. Somewhat more difficult	2.2%	1.8%	0.0%	9.6%	0.7%	2.3%	2.6%	0.8%
5. Much more difficult	0.6%	4.3%	5.6%	23.6%	12.7%	6.9%	0.5%	9.3%
Voted in-person this time, by mail last time								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	2.69	2.53	2.46	3.27	2.21	2.76	2.18	2.95
1. Much easier	24.6%	23.8%	39.2%	0.0%	55.3%	14.5%	33.0%	13.9%
2. Somewhat easier	6.8%	11.6%	4.9%	52.0%	0.0%	5.4%	21.3%	0.0%
3. About the same	43.7%	54.9%	41.2%	0.0%**	13.7%	69.4%	40.3%	69.9%
4. Somewhat more difficult	24.9%	6.9%	0.0%	17.4%	31.1%	10.7%	5.4%	9.4%
5. Much more difficult	0.0%	2.8%	14.7%	30.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Sample size								
All voters	662	916	133	86	161	440	588	322
By mail this time, in-person last time	83	128	16	10	17	56	84	44
In-person both times	403	470	76	48	93	211	318	148
By mail both times	143	280	33	25	46	156	165	114
In-person this time, by mail last time	31	36	8	3	5	16	20	15

**Table 27: Preference for How to Vote in Next Election**

**Key results:** Just under half of people with disabilities, and over half of people without disabilities, would prefer voting in a polling place in the next election. About one-third of people with disabilities would prefer voting by mail, while a combined one-sixth would prefer voting by other methods.

"If you wanted to vote in the next election, how would you prefer to cast your vote?" (Note: Options were presented to respondents in random order to avoid any order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>All respondents</b>								
In-person inside the polling place	55.7%	46.6%**	54.1%	50.8%	43.0%**	42.2%**	48.3%**	42.5%**
Receive and send ballot by mail or drop box	24.6%	33.8%**	33.4%*	30.7%	29.5%	39.0%**	34.0%**	34.3%**
Vote fully online, using personal computer or smartphone	15.5%	12.9%	9.1%*	4.7%**	15.0%	12.7%	11.6%*	15.7%
Fill out ballot online, print it and mail	2.6%	3.7%	3.2%	9.1%**	8.6%**	3.2%	3.8%	3.6%
Voting by drive through or curbside	1.6%	3.0%*	0.2%	4.7%*	3.9%*	2.9%	2.4%	3.9%**
<b>Voters in 2022</b>								
In-person inside the polling place	60.4%	50.3%**	57.1%	56.9%	51.0%	45.4%	52.2%*	45.4%**
Receive and send ballot by mail or drop box	26.0%	34.8%**	33.0%	27.5%	30.2%	39.9%	35.4%**	34.7%*
Vote fully online, using personal computer or smartphone	10.4%	10.3%	6.8%	3.0%**	9.8%	10.8%	8.3%	14.0%
Fill out ballot online, print it and mail	2.4%	2.2%	2.9%	8.9%	5.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%
Voting by drive through or curbside	0.8%	2.5%*	0.2%	3.7%	4.0%	2.2%	1.8%	3.8%*
<b>Non-voters in 2022</b>								
In-person inside the polling place	35.8%	34.0%	40.3%	29.3%	27.4%	30.9%	34.7%	33.0%
Receive and send ballot by mail or drop box	18.5%	30.4%	35.1%	41.9%	28.2%	36.0%**	29.3%	32.7%
Vote fully online, using personal computer or smartphone	37.4%	22.1%	19.6%	10.5%**	25.2%	19.4%*	22.8%*	21.3%*
Fill out ballot online, print it and mail	3.2%	9.0%	4.9%	10.0%	15.5%*	8.4%	9.0%	8.7%
Voting by drive through or curbside	5.1%	4.5%	0.0%	8.3%	3.7%	5.3%	4.3%	4.3%

“If you wanted to vote in the next election, how would you prefer to cast your vote?” (Note: Options were presented to respondents in random order to avoid any order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
Sample size								
All respondents	801	1,190	167	112	272	560	750	432
Voters in 2022	676	942	134	89	175	452	597	339
Non-voters in 2022	125	248	33	23	97	108	153	93

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level  
 \*\* 99% level



**Table 28: Non-voting Political Participation in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** People with and without disabilities were equally likely to engage in non-voting political activities in 2022, and had similar changes in activities from 2020 to 2022.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any of activities 1 to 8 below	43.4%	44.9%	1.4%	46.7%	43.8%	-2.9%	3.3%	-1.1%	-4.4%
Average number of activities 1 to 8 below	1.02	1.07	0.05	0.98	0.99	0.02	-0.05	-0.08	-0.03
Any of activities 1 to 8 on disability issues	N/A	6.2%	N/A	N/A	8.5%	N/A	N/A	2.3%	N/A
1. Contributed money to political party or candidate	21.0%	22.3%	1.2%	12.3%	16.5%	4.2%*	-8.7%**	-5.7%	3.0%
2. Written or spoken to elected representative or public official	25.6%	28.7%	3.1%	30.9%	30.8%	-0.1%	5.2%	2.0%	-3.2%
3. Attended a political meeting	10.4%	9.5%	-0.9%	12.0%	11.1%	-0.9%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%
4. Written a letter to a newspaper	2.9%	3.8%	0.8%	4.5%	4.1%	-0.4%	1.6%	0.3%	-1.2%
5. Contributed money to political group	15.7%	18.1%	2.3%	12.7%	15.0%	2.3%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-0.1%
6. Worked for political candidate	3.9%	2.9%	-1.0%	2.9%	2.4%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.5%	0.5%
7. Took part in protest on national or local issue	11.7%	8.7%	-2.9%	9.3%	6.4%	-2.9%	-2.4%	-2.3%	0.0%
8. Otherwise worked to change govt. laws/policies	11.2%	13.3%	2.1%	13.9%	13.4%	-0.6%	2.8%	0.0%	-2.7%
Worked with others on community problem	14.4%	14.0%	-0.4%	18.3%	15.2%	-3.1%	3.9%	1.2%	-2.7%
Worked to change private organization's policies on disability	N/A	4.3%	N/A	N/A	5.4%	N/A	N/A	1.2%	N/A
Sample size	465	972		803	1,198				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 29: Non-voting Political Participation by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** People with cognitive impairments were less likely than those without disabilities to engage in non-voting political activities in 2022, while people with other types of disability did not differ from those with no disabilities.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any of activities 1 to 8 below	46.7%	43.8%	46.1%	41.1%	37.6*	44.9%	44.4%	42.5%
Average number of activities 1 to 8 below	0.98	0.99	1.17	0.94	0.82	0.99	1.04	0.91
Any of activities 1 to 8 on disability issues	N/A	8.5%	9.6%	12.6%	12.4%	9.3%	6.2%	11.8%
1. Contributed money to political party or candidate	12.3%	16.5%*	24.5%**	16.2%	12.0%	18.7%*	17.1%*	15.3%
2. Written or spoken to elected rep-resentative or public official	30.9%	30.8%	35.5%	30.8%	28.3%	31.2%	31.6%	29.0%
3. Attended a political meeting	12.0%	11.1%	11.9%	12.1%	6.8%	10.8%	11.2%	10.8%
4. Written a letter to a newspaper	4.5%	4.1%	5.6%	1.5%*	1.1%	4.8%	3.8%	4.7%
5. Contributed money to political group	12.7%	15.0%	16.7%	8.1%	11.5%	14.8%	15.9%	13.0%
6. Worked for political candidate	2.9%	2.4%	1.6%	4.3%	0.7%**	3.5%	2.0%	3.3%
7. Took part in protest on national or local issue	9.3%	6.4%	4.5%	7.1%	9.8%	4.1%**	7.8%	4.2%**
8. Otherwise worked to change govt. laws/policies	13.9%	13.4%	18.3%	13.3%	11.9%	11.2%	15.2%	10.0%
Worked with others on community problem	18.3%	15.2%	14.7%	16.5%	13.9%	14.0%	16.5%	13.4%
Worked to change private organization's policies on disability	N/A	5.4%	5.1%	7.7%	6.2%	6.2%	4.3%	7.3%
Sample size	803	1,198	170	114	275	562	755	435

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 30: Political Interest and Perceptions of Political Efficacy in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** While people with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities in 2020 to say they follow politics, this gap mostly closed in 2022. People with disabilities reported lower perceived ability to participate in politics, and lower perceived responsiveness of the political system, in 2020 — yet these disability gaps also narrowed in 2022. Perceptions of the influence and respect of people with disabilities in politics are similar between people with and without disabilities in 2020.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Follow politics:									
Mean of 1-4 scale	3.13	3.23	0.10	3.18	3.20	0.02	0.06	-0.03	-0.08
1. Hardly at all	7.2%	9.4%	2.2%	5.5%	6.4%	0.9%	-1.7%	-3.0%*	-1.3%
2. Only now and then	15.3%	11.0%	-4.3%*	14.3%	14.8%	0.5%	-1.0%	3.8%*	4.8%
3. Some of the time	35.1%	26.7%	-8.4%**	36.5%	30.9%	-5.6%	1.5%	4.2%	2.7%
4. Most of the time	42.4%	52.9%	10.5%**	43.6%	47.9%	4.2%	1.2%	-5.0%*	-6.3%
Perceived Efficacy									
Internal efficacy--Personal ability to participate (mean of 2-10 scale)	7.07	6.70	-0.37**	7.06	6.86	-0.20	-0.01	0.16	0.17
External efficacy--responsiveness of political system (mean of 2-10 scale)	5.62	5.38	-0.25*	5.41	5.25	-0.17	-0.21	-0.13	0.08
Influence of people with disabilities in politics (mean of 1-5 scale)	3.44	3.36	-0.09	3.40	3.38	-0.01	-0.05	0.03	0.07
Govt. officials treat people with disabilities with same respect as others (mean of 1-5 scale)	3.21	3.15	-0.06	3.17	3.05	-0.12	-0.04	-0.10	-0.06
Sample size	1,020	787	1,776		802	1,197			

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 31: Political Interest and Perceptions of Political Efficacy by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** People with cognitive impairments were less likely than those without disabilities to engage in non-voting political activities in 2022, while people with other types of disability did not differ from those with no disabilities.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Follow politics:</b>								
Mean of 1-4 scale	3.18	3.20	3.13	3.08	2.95**	3.24	3.21	3.19
1. Hardly at all	5.5%	6.4%	9.5%	3.9%	10.0%	6.9%	5.4%	8.4%
2. Only now and then	14.3%	14.8%	18.3%	26.8%*	20.9%	13.3%	16.1%	11.9%
3. Some of the time	36.5%	30.9%	22.2%**	26.4%	33.3%	28.8%*	30.4%	31.7%
4. Most of the time	43.6%	47.9%	49.9%	42.9%	35.9%	51.0%*	48.1%	47.9%
<b>Perceived Efficacy</b>								
Internal efficacy-- Personal ability to participate (mean of 2-10 scale)	7.06	6.86	6.80	30.8%	6.11**	6.93	6.90	6.80
External efficacy-- responsiveness of political system (mean of 2-10 scale)	5.41	5.25	5.07	12.1%	5.15	5.40	5.23	5.27
Influence of people with disabilities in politics (mean of 1-5 scale)	3.40	3.38	3.71*	3.59	3.23	3.50	3.33	3.49
Govt. officials treat people with disabilities with same respect as others (mean of 1-5 scale)	3.17	3.05	3.25	3.32	3.00	3.14	3.07	3.02
Sample size	802	1,197	170	114	275	562	755	435

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 32: Recruitment for Voting in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** About two-fifths of people both with and without disabilities were contacted about voting during the 2022 campaign, which was close to the rate of contact in 2020 among both groups.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anyone talk to you about registering or voting during campaign this fall	42.6%	38.1%	-4.5%	43.5%	41.4%	-2.1%	1.0%	3.3%	2.4%
Talked to by:									
Friends	21.4%	18.1%	-3.3%	18.9%	16.6%	-2.4%	-2.5%	-1.5%	1.0%
Family members	20.7%	16.1%	-4.6%*	18.8%	14.5%	-4.3%	-1.9%	-1.6%	0.3%
Co-workers	14.5%	5.8%	-8.7%**	9.6%	5.2%	-4.4%*	-4.9%*	-0.6%	4.3%
Representatives from political parties	21.7%	20.1%	-1.6%	24.5%	24.9%	0.4%	2.8%	4.7%*	2.0%
Representatives from other organizations	14.8%	13.5%	-1.4%	14.7%	16.2%	1.5%	-0.1%	2.7%	2.8%
Someone else	2.6%	3.6%	1.0%	1.1%	2.4%	1.3%	-1.5%*	-1.1%	0.4%
Sample size	787	1,773		800	1,192				

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 33: Recruitment for Voting by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** The likelihood of being contacted about voting in 2022 was lowest among people with mobility impairments. Being contacted by co-workers was especially low among all disability groups due to their low employment rate.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Anyone talk to you about registering or voting during campaign this fall	43.5%	41.4%	43.7%	33.3%	45.4%	36.0%*	44.7%	35.0%*
Talked to by:								
Friends	18.9%	16.6%	16.2%	7.4%**	17.6%	12.0%**	17.3%	15.0%
Family members	18.8%	14.5%	12.7%	15.0%	19.5%	12.4%*	14.8%	14.2%
Co-workers	9.6%	5.2%*	5.9%	2.1%**	6.0%	1.3%**	6.4%	3.2%**
Representatives from political parties	24.5%	24.9%	24.6%	20.3%	24.5%	21.1%	28.5%	17.9%*
Representatives from other organizations	14.7%	16.2%	18.4%	9.9%	16.1%	11.8%	18.2%	12.5%
Someone else	1.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.0%	3.2%
Sample size	800	1,192	170	114	274	556	753	431

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 34: Transportation by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** People with disabilities are less likely than people without disabilities to be able to drive or to have their own or a family vehicle for basic transportation. They are similar to people without disabilities in likelihood of transportation problems, except that people with vision and cognitive impairments — and those needing help in daily activities — are more likely to encounter transportation problems.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Can drive own or family vehicle	90.5%	70.8%**	74.9%**	50.8%**	62.5%**	66.5%	80.2%**	54.9%**
Most often use for basic transportation:								
Own or family vehicle	90.2%	79.1%**	78.8%**	62.2%**	70.7%**	75.6%**	83.6%**	72.2%**
Someone else's vehicle	2.4%	6.1%**	6.9%	14.9%**	8.1%*	6.3%**	4.1%	9.2%**
Taxi or rideshare	0.4%	3.4%**	3.4%	5.5%*	2.8%*	4.1%**	2.4%*	5.3%**
Para-transit	0.2%	2.1%**	3.2%	7.0%*	3.0%*	3.1%**	1.0%	3.6%**
Other public transportation	5.6%	7.6%	4.6%	7.8%	13.6%*	8.9%	7.8%	7.3%
Other	1.2%	1.7%	3.2%	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.2%	2.6%
Problems in transportation:								
Never or rarely	57.7%	56.0%	63.0%	49.6%	42.7%**	56.8%	61.2%	47.5%**
Occasionally	29.2%	29.9%	25.7%	30.9%	35.5%	29.5%	26.9%	35.5%
Often	9.1%	8.8%	4.8%	9.5%	12.9%	8.1%	7.8%	10.3%
Very often	1.9%	3.5%	3.5%	5.7%	6.3%*	3.3%	3.0%	3.8%
Always	2.2%	1.8%	2.9%	4.3%	2.6%	2.2%	1.2%	2.9%
Sample size	803	1,198	170	114	275	562	755	435

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 35: Other Facilitators of Political Participation by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** People with disabilities are less likely than those without disabilities to be employed or have college degrees, and they have lower average incomes, but they are equally likely to meet regularly with any groups and more likely to attend religious services every week.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Employed</b>	61.1%	21.8%	21.0%**	15.4%	26.0%**	10.8%**	26.6%**	13.0%**
If employed: work full-time	74.1%	53.0%	44.9%*	75.6%	54.7%*	55.1%*	57.0%**	41.4%**
If employed: union member	10.8%	13.6%	13.4%	40.3%	18.8%	13.8%	13.6%	14.1%
<b>Resources</b>								
Household income (average)	\$85,122	\$50,293**	\$57,236**	\$39,178**	\$39,429**	\$45,880**	\$55,998**	\$40,299**
Bachelor's or graduate degree	29.0%	16.0%**	13.3%**	6.9%**	11.0%**	14.6%**	17.4%**	13.8%**
<b>Social connections</b>								
Groups and organizations								
Regularly meet in any groups/orgs.	39.0%	33.4%	38.8%	27.6%	29.7%*	31.7%*	35.3%	30.1%*
Regularly meet in disability group/org.	N/A	9.9%	11.1%	19.6%	14.9%	8.4%	8.6%	11.7%
Attend religious services								
Every week	21.4%	20.4%	22.5%	23.1%	16.2%	23.6%	21.3%	18.5%
Almost every week	9.6%	7.6%	4.7%*	2.4%**	6.8%	5.7%*	8.5%	6.3%
Once or twice a month	5.7%	7.0%	4.3%	12.8%	5.7%	7.0%	5.7%	8.8%
A few times a year	5.3%	6.9%	7.6%	4.6%	5.6%	6.8%	7.6%	5.7%
Never	57.9%	58.2%	60.9%	57.2%	65.7%	56.9%	57.0%	60.6%
<b>Sample size</b>	803	1,198	170	114	275	562	755	435

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level





RUTGERS

[WWW.EAC.GOV/VOTING-ACCESSIBILITY](http://WWW.EAC.GOV/VOTING-ACCESSIBILITY)

Chairman STEIL. Does any other Member seek recognition?  
If not, the question now occurs on the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by myself.  
All those in favor, please signify by saying aye.  
All those opposed, no.  
In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.  
The question now occurs on ordering H.R. 4486, as amended, reported favorably to the House.  
All those in favor, signify by saying aye.  
All those opposed, no.  
In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it, and the motion to report is agreed to.  
Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.  
I now call up H.R. 7319, the End Zuckerbucks Act of 2024.  
The bill is sponsored by Representative Claudia Tenney of New York and cosponsored by Representative Tom Cole of Oklahoma.  
[House bill H.R. 7319 follows:]

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.....  
(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit 501(c)(3) organizations from providing direct funding to official election organizations and to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit the District of Columbia from receiving or using funds or certain donations from private entities for the administration of a District of Columbia election, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. TENNEY (for herself and Mr. COLE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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**A BILL**

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit 501(c)(3) organizations from providing direct funding to official election organizations and to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit the District of Columbia from receiving or using funds or certain donations from private entities for the administration of a District of Columbia election, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “End Zuckerbucks Act  
3 of 2024”.

4 **SEC. 2. 501(c)(3) ORGANIZATIONS PROHIBITED FROM PRO-**  
5 **VIDING DIRECT FUNDING TO ELECTION OR-**  
6 **GANIZATIONS.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal  
8 Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

9 (1) by striking “and which does not partici-  
10 pate” and inserting “which does not participate”,  
11 and

12 (2) by striking the period at the end and insert-  
13 ing “, and which does not provide below-cost serv-  
14 ices, scholarships, subsidies, or direct, in-kind, or in-  
15 direct funding to official election organizations, in-  
16 cluding any State or local government entity or any  
17 government election organization.”.

18 (b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the  
19 amendments made by subsection (a) shall be construed to  
20 prevent a house of worship, community center, or similar  
21 private or public facility from serving as a polling place  
22 in an election for public office.

23 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by  
24 this section shall apply to funding provided in taxable  
25 years beginning after December 31, 2025.

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1 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION AGAINST THE RECEIPT OR USE OF**  
2 **FUNDS OR CERTAIN DONATIONS FROM PRI-**  
3 **VATE ENTITIES WITH RESPECT TO DISTRICT**  
4 **OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.**

5 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the  
6 “American Confidence in Elections: Protect District of  
7 Columbia Election Administration Act”.

8 (b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Title III of the Help America  
9 Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081 et seq.) is amended—

10 (1) by redesignating sections 304 and 305 as  
11 sections 305 and 306, respectively; and

12 (2) by inserting after section 303 the following  
13 new section:

14 **“SEC. 304. PROHIBITION AGAINST THE RECEIPT OR USE OF**  
15 **FUNDS OR CERTAIN DONATIONS FROM PRI-**  
16 **VATE ENTITIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION**  
17 **OF A DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTION.**

18 “(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The District of Columbia may  
19 not solicit, receive, or expend any payment or donation of  
20 funds, property, or personal services from a private entity  
21 for the purpose of the administration of a District of Co-  
22 lumbia election, including any programs with respect to  
23 voter education, voter outreach, and voter registration.

24 “(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this sec-  
25 tion shall be construed to prevent a house of worship, com-  
26 munity center, or similar private or public facility from

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1 serving as a polling place in a District of Columbia elec-  
 2 tion.

3 “(c) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTION DEFINED.—  
 4 In this section, the term ‘District of Columbia election’  
 5 means any election for public office in the District of Co-  
 6 lumbia, including an election for Federal office, and any  
 7 ballot initiative or referendum.”.

8 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO EN-  
 9 FORCEMENT.—Section 401 of the Help America Vote Act  
 10 of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21111) is amended by striking “and  
 11 303” and inserting “303, and 304”.

12 (d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents  
 13 of such Act is amended—

14 (1) by redesignating the items relating to sec-  
 15 tions 304 and 305 as relating to sections 305 and  
 16 306, respectively; and

17 (2) by inserting after the item relating to sec-  
 18 tion 303 the following new item:

“Sec. 304. Prohibition against the receipt or use of funds or certain donations  
 from private entities for the administration of a District of Co-  
 lumbia election.”.

19 (e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by  
 20 this section shall apply with respect to District of Colum-  
 21 bia elections held on or after January 1, 2025. For pur-  
 22 poses of this section, the term “District of Columbia elec-  
 23 tion” has the meaning given such term in section 304 of

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1 the Help America Vote Act of 2002, as added by this sec-  
2 tion.

Zuckerbucks, or the private funding of our elections, is election interference, plain and simple. Last week, we heard testimony explaining the outsized influence Zuckerbucks has played in our recent elections.

The American Confidence in Elections Act, which passed out of our Committee last summer, ended this tax exempt status for 501(c)(3) org groups like the Center for Tech and Civil Life that seek to influence our elections through private money.

The bill combines Representative Tenney's End Zuckerbucks Act of 2023 with Mr. Cole's provisions to prohibit Zuckerbucks applied to the District of Columbia. As 27 States have now banned Zuckerbucks, Congress needs to take steps where the Constitution allows to ensure our elections are free from private influence.

I will now yield 5 minutes to Mrs. Bice to speak on the bill.

Mrs. BICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As we learned at last week's Zuckerbucks hearing, in the runup to the 2020 election, Mark Zuckerberg and his wife gave \$350 million to the leftwing organization, the Center for Tech and Civil Life. CTCL then, in turn, contributed millions of dollars in the guise of COVID pandemic preparedness to swing States like Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, Arizona, Michigan, Nevada, among others, to drive up Democrat turnout and help Joe Biden become President.

Rep. Sewell even said last week, "All of us can agree that no private funding should be funding our elections".

The private funding of election administration is bad policy. It does not ensure confidence in our elections. To be quite frank, if a rightwing group like the Koch brothers, for example, were providing these funds instead of CTCL, the Democrats on the other side would be rightly outraged.

Last week's Zuckerbucks hearing also taught us that banning Zuckerbucks is bipartisan. Twenty-seven States have prohibited Zuckerbucks, including Pennsylvania, where its Democrat Governor signed the ban into law. Kansas, Kentucky, and North Carolina became law without the Governor's signature.

In 2020, CTCL gave my home State of Oklahoma roughly \$2.5 million. In response to trying to take over the elections in Oklahoma, the legislature acted swiftly in banning Zuckerbucks.

Federal law prohibits tax-exempt status for groups like CTCL that provide private funding to election offices across the country. It makes no sense that this legislation, rightly, removes that tax break.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield.

Chairman STEIL. The gentlewoman yields back.

The clerk will please report the bill.

The CLERK. H.R. 7319—

Chairman STEIL. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with.

Also, without objection, the bill should be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

Chairman STEIL. I now recognize myself to offer an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

[Chairman Steil Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 7319 follows:]



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**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE**  
**TO H.R. \_\_\_\_\_**  
**OFFERED BY MR. STEIL OF WISCONSIN**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “End Zuckerbucks Act  
3 of 2024”.

**4 SEC. 2. 501(c)(3) ORGANIZATIONS PROHIBITED FROM PRO-**  
**5 VIDING DIRECT FUNDING TO ELECTION OR-**  
**6 GANIZATIONS.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal  
8 Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

9 (1) by striking “and which does not partici-  
10 pate” and inserting “which does not participate”,  
11 and

12 (2) by striking the period at the end and insert-  
13 ing “, and which does not provide below-cost serv-  
14 ices, scholarships, subsidies, or direct, in-kind, or in-  
15 direct funding to official election organizations, in-  
16 cluding any State or local government entity or any  
17 government election organization.”.

1 (b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the  
2 amendments made by subsection (a) shall be construed to  
3 prevent a house of worship, community center, or similar  
4 private or public facility from serving as a polling place  
5 in an election for public office.

6 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by  
7 this section shall apply to funding provided in taxable  
8 years beginning after December 31, 2025.

9 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION AGAINST THE RECEIPT OR USE OF**  
10 **FUNDS OR CERTAIN DONATIONS FROM PRI-**  
11 **VATE ENTITIES WITH RESPECT TO DISTRICT**  
12 **OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.**

13 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the  
14 “American Confidence in Elections: Protect District of  
15 Columbia Election Administration Act”.

16 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—Title III of the Help America  
17 Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081 et seq.) is amended—

18 (1) by redesignating sections 304 and 305 as  
19 sections 305 and 306, respectively; and

20 (2) by inserting after section 303 the following  
21 new section:

1 **“SEC. 304. PROHIBITION AGAINST THE RECEIPT OR USE OF**  
 2 **FUNDS OR CERTAIN DONATIONS FROM PRI-**  
 3 **VATE ENTITIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION**  
 4 **OF A DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTION.**

5 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The District of Columbia may  
 6 not solicit, receive, or expend any payment or donation of  
 7 funds, property, or personal services from a private entity  
 8 for the purpose of the administration of a District of Co-  
 9 lumbia election, including any programs with respect to  
 10 voter education, voter outreach, and voter registration.

11 “(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-  
 12 tion shall be construed to prevent a house of worship, com-  
 13 munity center, or similar private or public facility from  
 14 serving as a polling place in a District of Columbia elec-  
 15 tion.

16 “(c) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTION DEFINED.—  
 17 In this section, the term ‘District of Columbia election’  
 18 means any election for public office in the District of Co-  
 19 lumbia, including an election for Federal office, and any  
 20 ballot initiative or referendum.”.

21 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO EN-  
 22 FORCEMENT.—Section 401 of the Help America Vote Act  
 23 of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21111) is amended by striking “and  
 24 303” and inserting “303, and 304”.

25 (d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents  
 26 of such Act is amended—

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1           (1) by redesignating the items relating to sec-  
2       tions 304 and 305 as relating to sections 305 and  
3       306, respectively; and

4           (2) by inserting after the item relating to sec-  
5       tion 303 the following new item:

“Sec. 304. Prohibition against the receipt or use of funds or certain donations  
from private entities for the administration of a District of Co-  
lumbia election.”.

6       (e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by  
7       this section shall apply with respect to District of Colum-  
8       bia elections held on or after the date of the enactment  
9       of this Act. For purposes of this section, the term “Dis-  
10      trict of Columbia election” has the meaning given such  
11      term in section 304 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002,  
12      as added by this section.



The clerk will please report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment in the nature of a substitute——

Chairman STEIL. Without objection, the reading of the amendment is dispensed with.

Without objection, the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute will be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment.

Does any Member wish to seek recognition?

For what purpose does the gentleman seek recognition?

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

Chairman STEIL. The clerk will please distribute and report the amendment.

The CLERK. Add at the end of the following: Secretary [sic] of, Federal payments to State and local government——

Chairman STEIL. Without objection, further reading of the amendment is dispensed with.

[Morelle amendment to H.R. 7319 follows:]

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**AMENDMENT TO H.R. \_\_\_\_\_**  
**OFFERED BY MR. MORELLE OF NEW YORK**

Add at the end the following:

1 **SEC. \_\_\_\_ . FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOV-**  
 2 **ERNMENTS FOR ELECTION ADMINISTRATION**  
 3 **ASSISTANCE.**

4 (a) **PAYMENTS.**—The Election Assistance Commis-  
 5 sion (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Commis-  
 6 sion”) shall make payments to States and to units of local  
 7 government which administer elections for Federal office  
 8 to assist States and units of local government in the ad-  
 9 ministration of elections for Federal office.

10 (b) **REPORT ASSESSING FUNDING NEEDS OF STATE**  
 11 **AND LOCAL ELECTION ADMINISTRATORS.**—

12 (1) **REPORT TO OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND**  
 13 **BUDGET.**—After consulting with the Election Assist-  
 14 ance Commission Standards Board, the Commission  
 15 shall submit to the Director of the Office of Manage-  
 16 ment and Budget a report assessing the general  
 17 needs of State and local election officials for Federal  
 18 funds to carry out elections for Federal office.

19 (2) **DEADLINE.**—The Commission shall submit  
 20 the report required under paragraph (1) not later

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1       than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this  
2       Act.

3       (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There  
4       are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission for  
5       the first 10 fiscal years which begin after the date of the  
6       enactment of this Act an aggregate amount of  
7       \$5,000,000,000.

8       (d) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term  
9       “State” means each of the several States, the District of  
10      Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American  
11      Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the  
12      Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.



Chairman STEIL. For what purpose does the gentlewoman seek recognition?

Mrs. BICE. I reserve a point of order.

Chairman STEIL. The gentlewoman from Oklahoma reserves a point of order.

Mr. Morelle is recognized for 5 minutes in support of the amendment.

Mr. MORELLE. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

We had, as you indicated, a hearing on this topic last week during which I expressed my views on the bill. Frankly, nothing I heard in the testimony from witnesses gives me pause about charitable foundations offering support for election officials. I will not use more of the Committee's time by repeating the other things that I said last week, except to note that the newest version of this bill would once again violate the principles of home rule for the residents of the District of Columbia, which House Democrats have long supported.

I also think this is a good opportunity for us to truly put our money where our mouths are. Election administrators have told us time and time again in hearings that we have had that they need additional funding to run safe and secure elections. Last week, we heard from one of our witnesses, Professor Zackary Mohr, about the significant costs of conducting elections in the United States.

In his Fiscal Year 2024 budget, President Biden called on Congress to appropriate \$5 billion over the course of a decade to support election administrators across the United States. This amendment would authorize that vital appropriation to this bill, because if this Committee plans on borrowing election administrators from receiving much needed supplemental support from nonpartisan, nonprofit organizations, the least we can do is ensure they have the resources they need to run safe, free, and fair elections.

It would also require the Election Assistance Commission to speak to a bipartisan group of State and local election administrators and submit a report to the director of the Office of Management and Budget to ensure that the voices and views of local officials are heard in the budgeting process.

Without this amendment, all this Committee is doing is cutting election administrators' legs out from under them, leaving them high and dry as we rapidly approach a nationwide and critical Presidential election.

I urge my colleagues to support election administrators by supporting this amendment.

Thank you, Mr. Chair. I yield back.

Chairman STEIL. The gentleman yields back.

I will recognize myself for 5 minutes.

I appreciate the gentleman's concern on funding for elections. I think it is something worthy of our conversation. We have done some work at this Committee as it relates to improving the grant-making process at the EAC. I think there is some real opportunities to continue on that work regarding transparency.

I think the broader funding request in the—in this amendment is somewhat not germane. For purposes of this and maintaining our kind of collegial markup here, I am not going to make that a parliamentary procedure. I am going to recommend a vote against



this because I do not think it really hits to the core of what we are trying to do, which is really address the fact that the private funding in our elections causes a reduction in people's confidence in their elections. I think we have a real opportunity to find that bipartisan support to remove that.

I am willing to continue working and dialoguing on ways that we can improve the grant-making process through the EAC. I think it is important to make sure that our elections are properly funded. I think it is heavily dependent on State and local funding. We could have that debate elsewhere.

I am gone to be recommending a no vote on the amendment, as offered, but I do appreciate the gentleman's concern to make sure that there is funding for our elections.

I yield back.

Is there further debate on the amendment?

The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LOUDERMILK. I would agree in part and disagree in part with the Chairman.

I agree that this is probably not the right time and place for this, but we need to have a discussion. My concern about the money—and the money always concerns me—but my concern about the money is that we do not have anything in there that creates a level playing field or maybe addresses some of the problems, which is why I kind of like the study language, because we heard from actually the Democrat witness last week that you have to be careful because you want to make sure that the rural areas are probably getting a little more help because they need different help than they might need in the more urban areas.

I think the study is a great idea. I think, before the study, it is premature to figure out whether or not we should be spending the money and how much we should be spending. I think we probably need to build in a formula to make sure that there is not a disparity between the various different types of populations. When I say that, I am not talking about the demographics of the people; I am talking about the geography of the land.

I yield back.

Chairman STEIL. The gentleman yields back.

Is there further debate on the amendment?

Ms. SEWELL. I move to strike the last word.

Chairman STEIL. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SEWELL. As the Ranking Member of the Election Subcommittee and the sponsor of the John Robert Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, I care deeply about our responsibility to ensure our elections are secure and accessible. However, elections cannot be secure or accessible if they are not properly funded.

It saddens me that this Committee has chosen to pursue legislation that will suppress get out the vote efforts instead of focusing on properly funding our elections and expanding access to the ballot box.

For far too long, election administrators have been turning rotten lemons into lemonade with inadequate resources. The consequences of inadequate resources is long lines, polling station changes without notification, ballot shortages. Far too often these consequences disproportionately impact minority communities.

It is time that we address the funding gap by pursuing robust public funding to ensure that election workers have what they need to equitably run elections, protect election workers, and safeguard our democracy.

When Republicans decide to join Democrats in adequately funding safe and accessible elections for all Americans, it will be open to considering proposals to eliminate private funding. However, I cannot help but notice that the House Republicans' Fiscal Year 2024 budget zeros out funding for election security grants in Fiscal Year 2024 budget during a Presidential election year.

Congress cannot step in to provide assistance every once in a while. We have a responsibility to equitably fund elections every election cycle.

Today's bill, I believe, is a distraction from the real issues facing voters. From fake robocalls funded by conservative operatives like Elon Musk spreading election disinformation and misinformation on his platform, rightwing interests seem hell-bent on keeping Americans from the ballot box.

I will be voting no on the underlining legislation, yes on the amendment.

I ask unanimous consent from the Chairman to put into the record this article entitled, "How a Biden AI robocall in New Hampshire allegedly links back to a Texas strip mall."

Chairman STEIL. Without objection.

[The article referred to follows:]

## How a Biden AI robocall in New Hampshire allegedly links back to a Texas strip mall

By [Casey Tolan](#), [Donie O'Sullivan](#) and [Jeff Winter](#), CNN

5 minute read

Updated 12:45 PM EST, Thu February 8, 2024



### Arlington, TexasCNN —

The mystery of an AI-generated robocall imitating President Joe Biden's voice — which election security officials fear signals a new frontier in the disinformation battle ahead of the 2024 presidential election — has been traced back by authorities to a nondescript strip mall in the Dallas suburbs.

The New Hampshire attorney general [identified](#) Walter Monk and his company Life Corporation as being behind the fake call, which authorities have estimated went to more than 20,000 people and [urged Democrats not to vote](#) in the state's primary.

Monk is a serial entrepreneur whose long list of companies have been working in the political robocalling industry for nearly two decades, according to a CNN review of campaign finance data and other records.

On Wednesday, 24 hours after authorities accused Life Corporation of being behind the fake Biden call, no one answered the door at the Arlington, Texas, office the company operates — which shares a small strip mall with a bubble tea shop, a dollar store and a blood donation center.

In a sign of Monk's sprawling corporate ties, the Life Corporation office lobby – visible through the locked door – lists eight additional company names on its wall. A multi-state anti-robocall task force identified Monk as the “founding owner” of Life Corporation in [a letter](#) this week, and Monk has described himself as an owner or principal of some of the other companies in interviews or on their websites. Others share the same officers, including Monk's daughter, according to Texas corporate records.

Monk, 71, and other executives of the companies could not be reached for comment Wednesday. A person who answered the phone at one of Monk's ventures Tuesday said he was “very busy” and that the company is “undecided” on whether to issue a statement.

On his [LinkedIn page](#), Monk wrote that he's “obsessed (or is it possessed?)” with starting new businesses. He's [told local news outlets](#) that he ran an eclectic series of companies – from a lobster fishing outfit in Hawaii to a bar in South Dakota to a beef jerky plant in Minnesota – and decided to get into the political polling business after a discussion with a political consultant during one of his son's soccer games.

According to Federal Election Commission records, about 140 federal campaigns and political action committees reported paying companies tied to Monk between 2004 and 2022, spending about \$770,000 in total. The companies made the most money from federal politics during the 2018 election cycle, and the spending has trailed off since then, with no campaign disbursements reported to any of the firms so far during the 2024 campaign cycle.



**RELATED ARTICLE** House Democrats propose crackdown on fake, AI-generated robocalls

Most of the spending is described in campaign records as being for robocalls, polling, marketing, texting, or similar purposes. The companies received payments from both Republican and Democratic PACs and campaigns, although the top spenders were associated with the GOP.

The largest spender was [Americas PAC](#), which works to convince minority voters to support Republicans and is largely funded by conservative megadonor Richard Uihlein. Americas PAC spent more than \$100,000 for polling and research from Monk-associated company Voice Broadcasting between 2016 and 2018, but hasn't reported working with the firm since then.

Other political customers of Monk-tied companies include the Gun Owners of America PAC, former Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio's Senate campaign, and the Texas Democratic Party. And in addition to federal politics, the companies have also been paid by various state-level campaigns, records show.

In one [interview](#) with a Fort Worth business publication, Monk claimed that his company was "sending millions of text messages and phone calls for both the Trump and Biden campaigns" in 2020 as well as "thousands of smaller races throughout the U.S. and Canada," with the firm taking in millions of dollars in sales. But neither the Trump or Biden campaigns reported any spending going directly to Voice Broadcasting or another company associated with Monk – although it's possible they could have served as subcontractors to other campaign vendors.

The New Hampshire attorney general said in a [statement](#) this week that its office "is continuing to investigate whether Life Corporation worked with or at the direction of any other persons or entities" when it sent the AI-generated robocalls.

In 2003, Life Corporation and Monk were sued by then-Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott over calling people on the state's do-not-call list, the Fort Worth Star-Telegram reported. Monk told the newspaper that "we don't know what they're talking about for sure," and the outcome of the case is unclear. The same year, the Federal Communications Commission issued Monk and Life Corporation, along with nine other individuals, a [citation](#) over unsolicited advertising calls.

According to the New Hampshire attorney general, Life Corporation used a Texas-based provider named Lingo Telecom to send the AI-generated robocalls, and Lingo suspended its services to Life Corporation after it learned the calls were being investigated.

Alex Valenci, Lingo's chief compliance officer, said in a statement that the company "had no involvement whatsoever in the production of the call content" and is cooperating with state and federal investigators.

The fake audio was created using an AI voice creation tool named ElevenLabs, according to two separate analyses by the security company [Pindrop](#) and by digital forensic experts at University of California, Berkeley.

ElevenLabs told CNN in a statement that it is "dedicated to preventing the misuse of audio AI tools" and that it takes appropriate action in response to reports by authorities, but declined to comment on the specific Biden deepfake call.

Hany Farid, a digital forensics expert and UC Berkeley professor who has studied artificial intelligence, said the robocall showed that authorities needed to take the threat of AI disinformation in politics seriously as the technology becomes more easily accessible.

"This attempt to interfere with our election was clumsy and it still took two weeks to track down those responsible," Farid said. "What is going to happen when the attack is more sophisticated and better financed and is launched 24 hours before Election Day?"

*CNN's Yahya Abou-Ghazala and Allison Gordon contributed to this report.*

Editor's Note: This story has been updated to include a statement from Lingo.

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Chairman, since last week's hearing, new evidence has emerged about recent fake AI-generated robocalls urging New Hampshire voters not to vote for President Biden in the primary. It turns out that the funding stream behind these robocalls are linked to the same billionaire I talked about last week who funded Ms. Mollie Hemingway's organization, The Federalist. You may recall that Ms. Hemingway was one of the witnesses in last week's hearing for the majority.

During last week's hearing, I made note of the connection between Ms. Hemingway's employer, who paid for the January 6th rally that led to the violent insurrection. It just so happens that Richard Euland (ph) is also the largest funder of the Life Corporation, the company responsible for the fake AI-generated robocalls to New Hampshire last month.

I point this out not only as a hypocrisy but to note that we should really be worried about equitably funding every election, not just sometime. I cannot understand why the majority would totally zero out election integrity grants for the 2024 Presidential election.

Nothing is more important than ensuring that all Americans have access to quality—to the ballot box and can vote for the candidate that they choose, free of any sort of AI-generated robocalls and other deceptions.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time. I hope that we can work together on trying to figure out ways that we can actually adequately fund elections through public funding.

Thanks.

Chairman STEIL. The gentlewoman yields back.

Is there further debate on the amendment?

Does the gentlewoman from Oklahoma insist on her point of order?

Mrs. BICE. No, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman STEIL. If no, the question is on the amendment by the gentleman from New York.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the noes have it, and the amendment is not agreed to.

Mr. MORELLE. May I ask for a recorded vote?

Chairman STEIL. A roll call vote is requested.

The clerk will please call the roll.

The CLERK. Chairman Steil?

Chairman STEIL. No.

The CLERK. Chairman Steil votes no.

Mr. Loudermilk?

Mr. LOUDERMILK. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Loudermilk votes no.

Mr. Griffith?

Mr. GRIFFITH. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Griffith votes no.

Dr. Murphy?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Mrs. Bice?

Mrs. BICE. No.

The CLERK. Mrs. Bice votes no.

Mr. Carey?  
 Mr. CAREY. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Carey votes no.  
 Mr. D'Esposito?  
 Mr. D'ESPOSITO. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. D'Esposito votes no.  
 Ms. Lee?  
 [No response.]  
 The CLERK. Mr. Morelle?  
 Mr. MORELLE. Yes.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Morelle votes no.  
 Ms. Sewell?  
 Ms. SEWELL. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Yes. Mr. Morelle votes yes.  
 Ms. Sewell?  
 Ms. SEWELL. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Ms. Sewell votes aye.  
 Mr. Kilmer?  
 Mr. KILMER. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Kilmer votes aye.  
 Mrs. Torres?  
 [No response.]  
 The CLERK. Mr. Chairman, on this vote, there are six noes and three ayes.  
 Chairman STEIL. The amendment is not agreed to.  
 Do any other Members seek recognition?  
 If not, the question now occurs on the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by myself.  
 All those in favor, please signify by saying aye.  
 All those opposed, no.  
 In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.  
 Mr. MORELLE. May I ask for a recorded roll call?  
 Chairman STEIL. A roll call vote is requested.  
 The clerk will please call the roll.  
 The CLERK. Chairman Steil?  
 Chairman STEIL. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Chairman Steil votes aye.  
 Mr. Loudermilk?  
 Mr. LOUDERMILK. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Loudermilk votes aye.  
 Mr. Griffith?  
 Mr. GRIFFITH. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Griffith votes aye.  
 Dr. Murphy?  
 [No response.]  
 The CLERK. Mrs. Bice?  
 Mrs. BICE. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Mrs. Bice votes aye.  
 Mr. Carey?  
 Mr. CAREY. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Carey votes aye.  
 Mr. D'Esposito?  
 Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Aye.



The CLERK. Mr. D'Esposito votes aye.

Ms. Lee?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Mr. Morelle?

Mr. MORELLE. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Morelle votes no.

Ms. Sewell?

Ms. SEWELL. No.

The CLERK. Ms. Sewell votes no.

Mr. Kilmer?

Mr. KILMER. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Kilmer votes no.

Mrs. Torres?

[No response.]

Chairman STEIL. Have all Members voted? Have all Members voted?

Does any Member wish to change their vote?

The clerk will please report the roll.

The CLERK. Mr. Chairman, on this vote, there are six ayes and three noes.

Chairman STEIL. The amendment is agreed to.

The question now occurs on ordering H.R. 7319, as amended, reported favorably to the House.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The motion to report is agreed.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider——

Mr. MORELLE. May I have a recorded vote on that?

Chairman STEIL. A recorded vote has been requested.

The clerk will please call the roll.

The CLERK. Chairman Steil?

Chairman STEIL. Aye.

The CLERK. Chairman Steil votes aye.

Mr. Loudermilk?

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Aye.

The CLERK. Mr. Loudermilk votes aye.

Mr. Griffith?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Aye.

The CLERK. Mr. Griffith votes aye.

Dr. Murphy?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Mrs. Bice?

Mrs. BICE. Aye.

The CLERK. Mrs. Bice votes aye.

Mr. Carey?

Mr. CAREY. Aye.

The CLERK. Mr. Carey votes aye.

Mr. D'Esposito?

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Aye.

The CLERK. Mr. D'Esposito votes aye.

Ms. Lee?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Mr. Morelle?

Mr. MORELLE. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Morelle votes no.

Ms. Sewell?

Ms. SEWELL. No.

The CLERK. Ms. Sewell votes no.

Mr. Kilmer?

Mr. KILMER. No.

Chairman STEIL. Mr. Kilmer votes no.

Mrs. Torres?

[No response.]

Chairman STEIL. Have all Members voted?

Does any Member wish to change their vote?

The clerk will report the tally.

The CLERK. Mr. Chairman, on this vote, the ayes are six and the noes are three.

Chairman STEIL. The order to report favorably to the House has been agreed to.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

I now call up H.R. 7321, the Electronic Filing of Electioneering Communication Reports Act, sponsored by Mr. Morelle of New York.

The Ranking Member and I cosponsored this legislation. The bill amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to modernize certain reporting requirements for electioneering communications.

The FEC, the Federal Election Commission—the Federal Election Commission, enforces Federal campaign finance laws that require entities to file electioneering communication reports. However, while Federal law requires almost all reports filed with the FEC to be done electronically, the electioneering communication report must be filed on paper in most cases.

Unfortunately, paper filings are subject to delay due to post office processing or disruptions in the delivery of mail. Electronic filings are not. This legislation requires most electioneering reports to be filed electronically. This promotes transparency to the FEC, can publicly post—this promotes transparency as the FEC can publicly post these reports as soon as practical, rather than having to wait to receive the report in the mail.

This legislative change has been a top priority of the nonpartisan legislative recommendations from the FEC in 2021, 2022, and 2023. In addition to bipartisan support, we have worked with our Senate partners in crafting this language.

I will now recognize the Ranking Member, Mr. Morelle, for 5 minutes to speak on the legislation.

Mr. MORELLE. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

This is a meaningful bipartisan act to ensure that the public receives important information about election-relevant communications. I am happy to introduce it with my friend and partner, the chair, Mr. Steil. I hope it can move rapidly to the floor and then to the President's desk for signature.

As the Federal Election Commission has informed Congress, compared to data from paper records or paper reports, data from electronically filed reports is received, processed, and disseminated more easily and efficiently, resulting in better use of resources. Reports that are filed electronically are normally available to the pub-

lic and may be downloaded within minutes. I agree, in contrast, paper filings take days to be available to provide critical information to the public.

The Supreme Court has long recognized that disclosure requirements are vitally important to provide the electorate with information, quote, "as to where political campaign money comes from and how it is spent," unquote.

American voters are best equipped to choose our leaders when they have the most fulsome, most up-to-date information at hand. This bill will aid every American voter to exercise their fundamental rights.

Again, thank you, Mr. Chair, for your cooperation and help of staff and the Members. I fully support this bill and hope we will ensure passage.

Thank you, and I will yield back.

Chairman STEIL. The gentleman yields back.

The clerk will please report the bill.

The CLERK. H.R. 7321—

Chairman STEIL. Without objection, the reading of the bill is dispensed with.

Without objection, the bill should be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

[House bill H.R. 7321 follows:]

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.....  
 (Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS  
 2D SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to modernize certain reporting requirements for electioneering communications, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. NEGUSE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on

---

**A BILL**

To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to modernize certain reporting requirements for electioneering communications, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Electronic Filing of  
 5 Electioneering Communication Reports Act”.

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1 **SEC. 2. MODERNIZATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING RE-**  
2 **QUIREMENTS FOR ELECTIONEERING COM-**  
3 **MUNICATIONS.**

4 Section 304(a)(11)(A)(i) of the Federal Election  
5 Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30104(a)(11)(A)(i)) is  
6 amended by inserting “or makes electioneering commu-  
7 nications” after “expenditures”.

Chairman STEIL. Do any Members wish to seek recognition?

Ms. Sewell, for what purpose does the gentlewoman seek recognition?

Ms. SEWELL. I move to strike the last word.

Chairman STEIL. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SEWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I wanted to just echo the sentiments of Mr. Morelle that this is a common-sense bipartisan bill. Look forward to voting for it. I think it is really important that we provide timely disclosures of communications, election communications, to all persons. I think this goes to the heart of election integrity, and I fully support this bill and look forward to voting for it.

Thanks.

Chairman STEIL. The gentlewoman yields back.

Does any other Member seek recognition?

If not, the question now occurs on ordering H.R. 7321, as amended.

Reported favorably—not as amended because we did not amend it.

If not, the question now occurs on ordering H.R. 7321 reported favorably to the House.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The motion to report is agreed to.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.

This concludes the order of business for today's markup.

Pursuant to House rule XI, clause 2(l), I ask that the Committee—I ask that Committee Members have the right to file with the clerk of the Committee supplemental, additional, minority, and dissenting views on each of the items marked up today.

Without objection, also, the staff is authorized to make necessary technical and conforming changes.

If there is no further business, I thank the Members for their participation.

Without objection, the Committee on House Administration stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:58 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

[Roll call votes follow:]



## ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE: Feb 14, 2024  
 ROLL CALL #: 1  
 SUBJECT: Morelle Amendment HR 4486

NAME	RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE ROLL			OFFICE EXTENSION
	AYE	NO	PRESENT	
Mr. Steil, Wisconsin		✓		53031
Mr. Loudermilk, Georgia		✓		52931
Mr. Griffith, Virginia		✓		53861
Dr. Murphy, North Carolina				53415
Mrs. Bice, Oklahoma		✓		52015
Mr. Carey, Ohio		✓		55516
Mr. D'Esposito, New York		✓		52132
Ms. Lee, Florida				55626
Mr. Morelle, New York	✓			
Ms. Sewell, Alabama	✓			
Mr. Kilmer, Washington	✓			
Mrs. Torres, California				

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Morelle  
And  
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**COMMITTEE ON  
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION**  
CHAIRMAN BRYAN STEIL

**ROLL CALL VOTE**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
ROLL CALL #: \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE ROLL			OFFICE EXTENSION
	AYE	NO	PRESENT	
Mr. Steil, Wisconsin		✓		53031
Mr. Loudermilk, Georgia		✓		52931
Mr. Griffith, Virginia		✓		53861
Dr. Murphy, North Carolina				53415
Mrs. Bice, Oklahoma		✓		52015
Mr. Carey, Ohio		✓		55516
Mr. D'Esposito, New York		✓		52132
Ms. Lee, Florida				55626
Mr. Morelle, New York	✓			
Ms. Sewell, Alabama	✓			
Mr. Kilmer, Washington	✓			
Mrs. Torres, California				

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## ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE: Feb 14, 2024  
 ROLL CALL #:  
 SUBJECT: ANS HR 7319

NAME	RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE ROLL			OFFICE EXTENSION
	AYE	NO	PRESENT	
Mr. Steil, Wisconsin	✓			53031
Mr. Loudermilk, Georgia	✓			52931
Mr. Griffith, Virginia	✓			53861
Dr. Murphy, North Carolina				53415
Mrs. Bice, Oklahoma	✓			52015
Mr. Carey, Ohio	✓			55516
Mr. D'Esposito, New York	✓			52132
Ms. Lee, Florida				55626
Mr. Morelle, New York		✓		
Ms. Sewell, Alabama		✓		
Mr. Kilmer, Washington		✓		
Mrs. Torres, California				

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~~7319~~  
 ANS



## ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ROLL CALL #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE ROLL			OFFICE EXTENSION
	AYE	NO	PRESENT	
Mr. Steil, Wisconsin	✓			53031
Mr. Loudermilk, Georgia	✓			52931
Mr. Griffith, Virginia	✓			53861
Dr. Murphy, North Carolina				53415
Mrs. Bice, Oklahoma	✓			52015
Mr. Carey, Ohio	✓			55516
Mr. D'Esposito, New York	✓			52132
Ms. Lee, Florida				55626
Mr. Morelle, New York		✓		
Ms. Sewell, Alabama		✓		
Mr. Kilmer, Washington		✓		
Mrs. Torres, California				

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## ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE: Feb. 14, 2024  
 ROLL CALL #: 2  
 SUBJECT: Morelle Amendment #2 on HR 7319

NAME	RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE ROLL			OFFICE EXTENSION
	AYE	NO	PRESENT	
Mr. Steil, Wisconsin		✓		53031
Mr. Loudermilk, Georgia		✓		52931
Mr. Griffith, Virginia		✓		53861
Dr. Murphy, North Carolina				53415
Mrs. Bice, Oklahoma		✓		52015
Mr. Carey, Ohio		✓		55516
Mr. D'Esposito, New York		✓		52132
Ms. Lee, Florida				55626
Mr. Morelle, New York	✓			
Ms. Sewell, Alabama	✓			
Mr. Kilmer, Washington	✓			
Mrs. Torres, California				

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Morelle  
And  
Bry



### ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ROLL CALL #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE ROLL			OFFICE EXTENSION
	AYE	NO	PRESENT	
Mr. Steil, Wisconsin		✓		53031
Mr. Loudermilk, Georgia		✓		52931
Mr. Griffith, Virginia		✓		53861
Dr. Murphy, North Carolina				53415
Mrs. Bice, Oklahoma		✓		52015
Mr. Carey, Ohio		✓		55516
Mr. D'Esposito, New York		✓		52132
Ms. Lee, Florida				55626
Mr. Morelle, New York	✓			
Ms. Sewell, Alabama	✓			
Mr. Kilmer, Washington	✓			
Mrs. Torres, California				

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## ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE: Feb 14, 2024  
 ROLL CALL #:  
 SUBJECT: Motion to recommit consider  
HR 7319 Final

NAME	RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE ROLL			OFFICE EXTENSION
	AYE	NO	PRESENT	
Mr. Steil, Wisconsin	✓			53031
Mr. Loudermilk, Georgia	✓			52931
Mr. Griffith, Virginia	✓			53861
Dr. Murphy, North Carolina				53415
Mrs. Bice, Oklahoma	✓			52015
Mr. Carey, Ohio	✓			55516
Mr. D'Esposito, New York	✓			52132
Ms. Lee, Florida				55626
Mr. Morelle, New York		✓		
Ms. Sewell, Alabama		✓		
Mr. Kilmer, Washington		✓		
Mrs. Torres, California				

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7319  
final

## ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ROLL CALL #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE ROLL			OFFICE EXTENSION
	AYE	NO	PRESENT	
Mr. Steil, Wisconsin	✓			53031
Mr. Loudermilk, Georgia	✓			52931
Mr. Griffith, Virginia	✓			53861
Dr. Murphy, North Carolina				53415
Mrs. Bice, Oklahoma	✓			52015
Mr. Carey, Ohio	✓			55516
Mr. D'Esposito, New York	✓			52132
Ms. Lee, Florida				55626
Mr. Morelle, New York		✓		
Ms. Sewell, Alabama		✓		
Mr. Kilmer, Washington		✓		
Mrs. Torres, California				

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