



## ***HB1464 SUGGESTED SENATE ETHICS IMPROVEMENTS***

### **Improvements:**

- 1. Prohibit indirect private funding and complimentary resources from interfering with Georgia elections and retain ban on private money**  
(Sec. 1 and 3)
  
- 2. Preserve outer envelopes with ballots**  
(Sec. 16)
  
- 3. Ban drop boxes.** Current loopholes that have not been closed:
  - a. Prohibit governor from re-establishing outdoor drop boxes;
  - b. Mandate equal protection of drop boxes for voters across counties;
  - c. Prohibit voters from dropping more than one ballot into drop box;
  - d. Ensure that opening is large enough for only one ballot at a time to be deposited.  
(Sec. 7)
  
- 4. Upgrade ballot security paper to help prevent ballot counterfeiting:**
  - a. Numerical control
  - b. Currency grade paper
  - c. Blacklight watermarking
  - d. Mylar Hologram
  - e. Micron printing
  - f. Private voter stubs  
(Sec. New)

### **Strikes:**

- 1. Retain requirement to make known the number of Election Day ballots cast on Election Night**  
(Sec. 13)
  
- 2. Retain non-partisan poll watching for those whose parties have qualified write-in candidates**  
(Sec. 10)

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## **ADDITIONS**

### **1. Prohibit indirect funding and complimentary resources from influencing elections**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> interim Gableman report from the office of the Wisconsin Special Counsel established that Mark Zuckerberg and his wife Priscilla Chan spent \$400 million to essentially buy the 2020 election

Mr. Zuckerberg spent \$330 million of that to establish the Center for Technology and Civic Life whose policy director David Plouffe authored a book entitled "*A Citizens Guide to Beating Donald Trump*"

Much of that money was used to implement a drop box scheme that facilitated ballot harvesting in key battleground states and you have seen the videos of them operating in Georgia

In Georgia, the Secretary of State allowed \$42 million to be distributed disproportionately in violation of Equal Protection clauses of both the Georgia and U.S. Constitutions.

After the 2020 election debacle, the legislature rightfully passed SB202 to ban direct private money from interfering in future Georgia elections

However, SB202 did not ban the state from receiving money didn't ban counties from receiving indirect private money or human resources

Counties also received money under the guise of "diversity" and then routed it to their elections division

In 2020, we found counties accepting private Zuckerbucks also gave CTCL third party human resources USDR and Elections Group access to run their elections without a contract

Just this month we proved to that the Fulton County ballot images used to tabulate the results were manipulated prior to certification and you have a copy of our 15-point analysis

We ask that you modify Lines 42 and 94 to prohibit direct and indirect funding as well as paid or unpaid human resources from interfering with Georgia elections in the future

In addition, we ask that you strike the new paragraphs that allow the State Election Board to distribute private money to counties

Sec. 1 Ln. 42 (b) and Sec. 3 Ln. 94 (f)

No superintendent shall take or accept any direct or indirect funding, nor paid or unpaid human resources, grants, or gifts from any source other than from the governing authority of the county or municipality, the State of Georgia, or the federal government."



## 2. Preserve outer envelopes with ballots

1. HB1464 contains critical new language from Chairman Blackmon's HB933 to preserve ballots as public records
2. This important new HB1464 election transparency language can be used to help detect counterfeit ballots and verify that the voting system produced correct results if 600 DPI images are allowed for copies
3. There is currently no mention of retaining outer envelopes that contained the ballots for public records
4. Outer envelopes contain no private information since voter names, addresses are election voting status publicly available through the SOS office
5. There are currently still six sworn affidavits including four from senior poll managers who testified under penalty of perjury all stating there are counterfeit ballots in the actual Fulton Co. mail in election results
6. There is likely a mismatch between the number of envelopes and the ballots in Fulton and other counties
7. Making envelopes public record will help detect mismatches and counterfeit ballots
8. We ask that the committee make a simple addition to 21-2-500 in Section 16 to include outer envelopes as public records with the exception of any ID number that may be under the seal of newer envelopes

"21-2-500.

(a) Immediately upon completing the returns required by this article, in the case of elections other than municipal elections, the superintendent shall deliver in sealed containers to the clerk of the superior court or, if designated by the clerk of the superior court, to the county records manager or other office or officer under the jurisdiction of a county governing authority which maintains or is responsible for records, as provided in Code Section 50-18-99, the used and void ballots and the stubs of all ballots used; outer envelopes that contained the ballots, one copy of the oaths of poll officers; and one copy of each numbered list of voters, tally paper, voting machine paper proof sheet, and return sheet involved in the primary or election. In addition, the superintendent shall deliver copies of the voting machine ballot labels, computer chips containing ballot tabulation programs, copies of computer records of ballot design, and similar items or an electronic record of the program by which votes are to be recorded or tabulated, which is captured prior to the election, and which is stored on some alternative medium such as a CD-ROM or floppy disk simultaneously with the programming of the PROM or other memory storage device. The clerk, county records manager, or the office or officer designated by the clerk shall ~~hold~~ retain and preserve such ballots, outer envelopes and other documents for at least 24 months ~~under seal, unless otherwise directed by the superior court,~~ in a manner so as to prevent such ballots or other documents from being altered, amended, damaged, modified, or mutilated, after which time they shall be presented to the grand jury for inspection at its next meeting. Such ballots and other documents shall be retained and preserved in the office of the clerk, county records manager, or officer designated by the clerk until the adjournment of such grand jury, and then they may be destroyed, unless otherwise provided by order of the superior court.



### **3. Close Drop Box Loopholes for Ballot Harvesting** (strike 21-2-382 or change)

1. Much of the \$42 million that Mark Zuckerberg's CTCL spent in Georgia on the Nov. 2020 election was used to implement unsecure drop boxes in certain counties
2. You have probably seen videos of ballot harvesters taking pictures of ballots and stuffing them into drop boxes
3. Voters didn't know how to find out where drop boxes are but the ballot harvesters found them
4. The drop boxes were implemented in 2020 with no legislative authority whatsoever
5. When SB202 codified drop boxes it left several loopholes:
  - a. The governor can declare an emergency and re-establish outdoor drop boxes;
  - b. Poll workers are not required to challenge ballot harvesters who will be able to drop many ballots into indoor boxes;
  - c. The drop box opening is big enough to accept library books.
6. Even if you implemented VoterGA proposed changes to close these loopholes you still have the problem of equal protection under the Georgia and U.S. Constitutions
7. As soon as one county does something different than another county it makes all counties and the state vulnerable to costly Constitutional lawsuits
8. Therefore, we urge you to save taxpayers that risk and protect the voters by simply banning drop boxes all together
9. Strike section 21-2-382 and let's return to the way elections were run prior to 2020.



#### 4. Upgrade Ballot Security Paper to Help Prevent Ballot Counterfeiting

1. There are currently still six sworn affidavits including four from senior poll managers who testified under penalty of perjury all stating there are counterfeit ballots in actual Fulton Co. mail-in election results
2. One of the characteristics they cited was a difference in paper stock between the counterfeit ballots and normal election ballots
3. Ballot security paper can help protect voters from counterfeit ballots
9. The latest paper designs have tremendous protections against counterfeiting including:
  - a. Numerical control
  - b. Currency grade paper
  - c. Blacklight watermarking
  - d. Mylar Holograms
  - e. Micron printing
  - f. Private voter stubs
4. SB538 provides some of these standards to be implemented by adding a new code section that allows the State Election Board to define standards for ballot security paper O.C.G.A. 21-2-391
5. We urge the committee to adopt this new language for 21-2-391 in the HB1464 committee substitute

"21-2-391.

(a) Other than ballots delivered electronically to qualified electors who are entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq., whenever a physical absentee ballot is used pursuant to this chapter, such ballot shall meet the requirements of this Code section.

(b) Absentee ballots shall be printed on unique, controlled-supply security paper that incorporates features which can be used to authenticate the ballot as an official ballot, but which do not make the ballot identifiable to a particular elector. Such security paper shall have at least one watermark revealed by black light and include a serial number that shall individually identify each sheet of security paper.

(c) The State Election Board shall be authorized to promulgate rules, regulations, and procedures to implement and administer the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this Code section.

(d) Election superintendents shall only be obligated to obtain the ballots required by this Code section if, for the applicable year, the General Assembly appropriates funds to the office of the Secretary of State in amounts sufficient for such office to reimburse each election superintendent, county, or municipality for the costs of acquiring the ballots and associated equipment provided for in this Code section."



## ***STRIKES***

- 1. Retain requirement to make known the number of Election Day ballots cast on Election night**
  - a. HB1464 lifts the requirement for counties to report how many ballots were cast on Election Day by 10 pm
  - b. This currently worded change facilitates election fraud and irregularities
  - c. If the counties need more time then this requirement can be changed from 10pm to midnight
  - d. We urge the committed to retain this requirement in Sec, 14 Ln 775 and adjust the time if needed
  
- 2. Retain non-partisan poll watching for those whose parties have qualified write-in candidates**
  - a. HB 1464 changes poll watching law to eliminate non-partisan poll watchers and third-party poll watchers even when they have qualified write-in candidates on the ballot
  - b. HB1464 accomplishes this by adding the phrase: *“that has a candidate whose name appears on the ballot”* in 5 places in Section 10
  - c. We recommend that this phrase be struck on lines 596, 611, 630, 650, 674