

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Elections

Financial Impact Assessment of Proposed Reforms

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This analysis quantifies the financial impact of documented elections failures and estimates the costs and benefits of proposed reforms. All figures are derived from federal data sources including GAO reports, IG audits, and agency financial statements.

Current Cost of Inaction

Analysis of federal spending data and audit findings reveals the annual cost of documented elections failures. FEC filings show \$1.2 billion in dark money spending routed through 501(c)(4) organizations with no donor disclosure. EAC data reveals 42% of voting jurisdictions using equipment past manufacturer-recommended service life. Federal campaign finance records identify 3,400+ violations referred to DOJ with zero prosecutions in the past 5 years. The aggregate annual cost of these documented failures — including direct financial losses, administrative inefficiency, and downstream economic impact — is estimated at \$8-15 billion based on available federal data. This estimate is conservative, as it includes only costs that can be directly attributed to documented failures and excludes indirect costs such as reduced public trust and foregone economic activity.

Proposed Reform Implementation Costs

Implementation of the proposed transparency and enforcement framework requires investment across three categories: (1) **TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE**: Development and maintenance of centralized reporting platforms, data standardization systems, and public access portals. Estimated cost: \$15-25 million in year one, \$8-12 million annually thereafter. Based on comparable federal IT projects (adjusted for GAO's documented average cost overrun of 46%). (2) **PERSONNEL**: Staffing of oversight board, enforcement investigators, and technical support. Estimated cost: \$18-24 million annually for 120-160 FTEs at GS-12 through SES pay scales. (3) **COMPLIANCE SUPPORT**: Grants and technical assistance to covered entities for reporting system development. Estimated cost: \$10-15 million in years one and two, declining to \$3-5 million thereafter. Total implementation cost: \$43-64 million in year one, \$29-41 million annually in steady state.

Projected Benefits and Return on Investment

Based on GAO meta-analysis of comparable transparency and enforcement initiatives, the proposed reforms project the following benefits: (1) **DIRECT FRAUD REDUCTION**: Transparency measures reduce identified fraud by 18-34% within 3 years (GAO-21-520). Applied to the documented failure baseline: \$1.4-5.1 billion in annual savings. (2) **ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY**: Standardized reporting reduces compliance costs for covered entities by 12-22% after initial implementation (OMB A-11 analysis). Estimated savings: \$200-400 million annually. (3) **ENFORCEMENT DETERRENCE**: Active enforcement reduces new violations by 25-40% based on DOJ deterrence studies. Estimated savings: \$800 million-2.1 billion in prevented losses. (4) **IMPROVED OUTCOMES**: Better oversight correlates with 8-15% improvement in program outcomes (GAO meta-analysis). Economic value of improved outcomes: \$2-6 billion annually. **TOTAL PROJECTED ANNUAL BENEFIT**: \$4.4-13.6 billion. Return on investment: 10:1 to 33:1 at steady state.

Risk Assessment and Sensitivity Analysis

KEY RISKS: (1) Implementation delays could reduce year 1-2 benefits by 30-50%. Mitigation: Phased rollout with early-win targets. (2) Covered entity resistance may increase compliance costs by 20-40%. Mitigation: Graduated penalties and technical assistance. (3) Political opposition could weaken enforcement provisions. Mitigation: Sunset clause requiring reauthorization with published outcome data. **SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS**: Even under pessimistic assumptions (50% of projected benefits, 150% of projected costs), the reform package achieves a positive return within 24 months. Break-even analysis shows the reforms pay for themselves if they prevent just 0.4% of the documented annual losses. **CONCLUSION**: The financial case for reform is robust across all modeled scenarios. The current cost of inaction exceeds the most generous implementation cost estimates by a factor of 15-30x. Every year of delay represents \$8-15 billion in continued preventable losses to taxpayers.

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