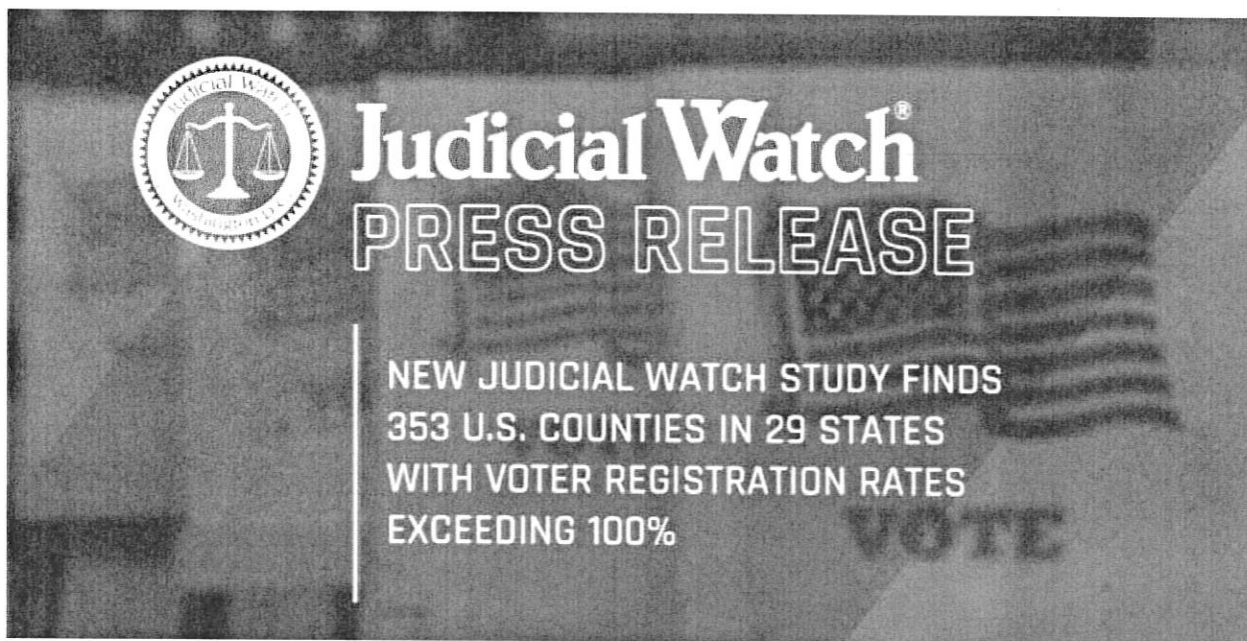


OCTOBER 16, 2020 | JUDICIAL WATCH

New Judicial Watch Study Finds 353 U.S. Counties in 29 States with Voter Registration Rates Exceeding 100%



1.8 Million 'Extra' Registered Voters

(Washington, DC) – Judicial Watch announced today that a September 2020 study revealed that 353 U.S. counties had 1.8 million more registered voters than eligible voting-age citizens. In other words, the registration rates of those counties exceeded 100% of eligible voters. The study found eight states showing state-wide registration

rates exceeding 100%: Alaska, Colorado, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The September 2020 study collected the most recent registration data posted online by the states themselves. This data was then compared to the Census Bureau's most recent five-year population estimates, gathered by the American Community Survey (ACS) from 2014 through 2018. ACS surveys are sent to 3.5 million addresses each month, and its five-year estimates are considered to be the most reliable estimates outside of the decennial census.

Judicial Watch's latest study is necessarily limited to 37 states that post regular updates to their registration data. Certain state voter registration lists may also be even larger than reported, because they may have excluded "inactive voters" from their data. Inactive voters, who may have moved elsewhere, are still registered voters and may show up and vote on election day and/or request mail-in ballots.

Judicial Watch relies on its voter registration studies to warn states that they are failing to comply with the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, which requires states to make reasonable efforts to clean their voter rolls. Judicial Watch can and has sued to enforce compliance with federal law.

Earlier this month, Judicial Watch sued **Colorado** over its failure to comply with the National Voter Registration Act. In Judicial Watch's new study, 42 Colorado counties—or two thirds of the state's counties—had registration rates exceeding 100%. Particular data from the state confirms this general picture. As the complaint explains, a month-by-month comparison of the ACS's five-year survey period with Colorado's own registration numbers for the exact same months shows that large proportions of Colorado's counties have registration rates exceeding 100%. Earlier this year, Judicial Watch sued **Pennsylvania** and **North Carolina** for failing to make reasonable efforts to remove ineligible voters from their rolls as required by federal law. The lawsuits allege that the two states have nearly 2 million inactive names on their voter registration rolls. Judicial Watch also sued Illinois for refusing to disclose voter roll data in violation of Federal law.

“The new study shows 1.8 million excess, or ‘ghost’ voters in 353 counties across 29 states,” said Judicial Watch President Tom Fitton. “The data highlights the recklessness of mailing blindly ballots and ballot applications to voter registration lists. Dirty voting rolls can mean dirty elections.”

Judicial Watch’s study updates the results of a similar study from last year. In August 2019, Judicial Watch analyzed registration data that states reported to the federal Election Assistance Commission (EAC) in response to a survey conducted every two years on how states maintain their voter rolls. That registration data was compared to the then-most-recent ACS five-year survey from 2013 through 2017. The study showed that 378 U.S. counties had registration rates exceeding 100%.

Judicial Watch is a national leader for cleaner elections.

In 2018, the Supreme Court upheld a voter-roll cleanup program that resulted from a Judicial Watch settlement of a federal lawsuit with **Ohio**. California **settled** a NVRA lawsuit with Judicial Watch and last year began the process of removing up to 1.6 million inactive names from Los Angeles County’s voter rolls. **Kentucky** also began a cleanup of hundreds of thousands of old registrations last year after it entered into a consent decree to end another Judicial Watch lawsuit.

In September 2020, Judicial Watch sued **Illinois** for refusing to disclose voter roll data in violation of Federal law.

Judicial Watch Attorney Robert Popper is the director of Judicial Watch’s clean elections initiative.

STATES AND COUNTIES WITH REGISTRATION RATES EXCEEDING 100%

(* means no separate reporting of inactive registrations)

Alabama: Lowndes County (130%); Macon County (114%); Wilcox (113%); Perry County (111%); Madison County (109%); Hale County (108%); Marengo County (108%); Baldwin (108%); Greene County (107%); Washington County (106%); Dallas County (106%); Choctaw County (105%); Conecuh County (105%); Randolph County (104%); Shelby County (104%); Lamar County (103%); Autauga County (103%); Clarke County (103%); Henry County (103%); Monroe County (102%); Colbert County (101%); Jefferson County (101%); Lee County (100%); Houston County (100%); Crenshaw County (100%)

***Alaska: Statewide (111%)**

Arizona: Santa Cruz County (107%); Apache County (106%)

***Arkansas:** Newton County (103%)

Colorado: Statewide (102%); San Juan County (158%); Dolores County (127%); Jackson County (125%); Mineral County (119%); Ouray County (119%); Phillips County (116%); Douglas County (116%); Broomfield County (115%); Elbert County (113%); Custer County (112%); Gilpin County (111%); Park County (111%); Archuleta County (111%); Cheyenne County (111%); Clear Creek County (110%); Teller County (108%); Grand County (107%); La Plata County (106%); Summit County (106%); Baca County (106%); Pitkin County (106%); San Miguel County (106%); Routt County (106%); Hinsdale County (105%); Garfield County (105%); Gunnison County (105%); Sedgwick County (104%); Eagle County (104%); Larimer County (104%); Weld County (104%); Boulder County (103%); Costilla County (103%); Chaffee County (103%); Kiowa County (103%); Denver County (103%); Huerfano County (102%); Montezuma County (102%); Moffat County (102%); Arapahoe County (102%); Jefferson County (101%); Las Animas County (101%); Mesa County (100%)

***Florida:** St. Johns County (112%); Nassau County (109%); Walton County (108%); Santa Rosa County (108%); Flagler County (104%); Clay County (103%); Indian River County (101%); Osceola County (100%)

***Georgia:** Bryan County (118%); Forsyth County (114%); Dawson County (113%); Oconee County (111%); Fayette County (111%); Fulton County (109%); Cherokee County (109%); Jackson County (107%); Henry County (106%); Lee County (106%); Morgan County (105%); Clayton County (105%); DeKalb County (105%); Gwinnett County (104%); Greene County (104%); Cobb County (104%); Effingham County (103%); Walton County (102%); Rockdale County (102%); Barrow County (101%); Douglas County (101%); Newton County (100%); Hall County (100%)

***Indiana:** Hamilton County (113%); Boone County (112%); Clark County (105%); Floyd County (103%); Hancock County (103%); Ohio County (102%); Hendricks County (102%); Lake County (101%); Warrick County (100%); Dearborn County (100%)

Iowa: Dallas County (115%); Johnson County (104%); Lyon County (103%); Dickinson County (103%); Scott County (102%); Madison County (101%); Warren County (100%)

***Kansas:** Johnson County (105%)

Maine: Statewide (101%); Cumberland County (110%); Sagadahoc County (107%); Hancock County (105%); Lincoln County (104%); Waldo County (102%); York County (100%)

Maryland: Statewide (102%); Montgomery County (113%); Howard County (111%); Frederick County (110%); Charles County (108%); Prince George's County (106%); Queen Anne's County (104%); Calvert County (104%); Harford County (104%); Worcester County (103%); Carroll County (103%); Anne Arundel County (102%); Talbot County (100%)

***Massachusetts:** Dukes County (120%); Nantucket County (115%); Barnstable County (103%)

***Michigan:** Statewide (105%); Leelanau County (119%); Otsego County (118%); Antrim County (116%); Kalkaska County (115%); Emmet County (114%); Berrien

County (114%); Keweenaw County (114%); Benzie County (113%); Washtenaw County (113%); Mackinac County (112%); Dickinson County (112%); Roscommon County (112%); Charlevoix County (112%); Grand Traverse County (111%); Oakland County (110%); Iron County (110%); Monroe County (109%); Genesee County (109%); Ontonagon County (109%); Gogebic County (109%); Livingston County (109%); Alcona County (108%); Cass County (108%); Allegan County (108%); Oceana County (107%); Midland County (107%); Kent County (107%); Montmorency County (107%); Van Buren County (107%); Wayne County (107%); Schoolcraft County (107%); Mason County (107%); Oscoda County (107%); Iosco County (107%); Wexford County (106%); Presque Isle County (106%); Delta County (106%); Alpena County (106%); St Clair County (106%); Cheboygan County (105%); Newaygo County (105%); Barry County (105%); Gladwin County (105%); Menominee County (105%); Crawford County (105%); Muskegon County (105%); Kalamazoo County (104%); St. Joseph County (104%); Ottawa County (103%); Clinton County (103%); Saginaw County (103%); Manistee County (103%); Lapeer County (103%); Calhoun County (103%); Ogemaw County (103%); Macomb County (103%); Missaukee County (102%); Eaton County (102%); Shiawassee County (102%); Huron County (102%); Lenawee County (101%); Branch County (101%); Osceola County (101%); Clare County (100%); Arenac County (100%); Bay County (100%); Lake County (100%)

***Missouri:** St. Louis County (102%)

***Montana:** Petroleum County (113%); Gallatin County (103%); Park County (103%); Madison County (102%); Broadwater County (102%)

***Nebraska:** Arthur County (108%); Loup County (103%); Keya Paha County (102%); Banner County (100%); McPherson County (100%)

Nevada: Storey County (108%); Douglas County (105%); Nye County (101%)

***New Jersey: Statewide (102%);** Somerset County (110%); Hunterdon County (108%); Morris County (107%); Essex County (106%); Monmouth County (104%); Bergen County (103%); Middlesex County (103%); Union County (103%); Camden

County (102%); Warren County (102%); Atlantic County (102%); Sussex County (101%); Salem County (101%); Hudson County (100%); Gloucester County (100%)

***New Mexico:** Harding County (177%); Los Alamos County (110%)

New York: Hamilton County (118%); Nassau County (109%); New York (103%); Rockland County (101%); Suffolk County (100%)

***Oregon:** Sherman County (107%); Crook County (107%); Deschutes County (105%); Wallowa County (103%); Hood River County (103%); Columbia County (102%); Linn County (101%); Polk County (100%); Tillamook County (100%)

Rhode Island: Statewide (101%); Bristol County (104%); Washington County (103%); Providence County (101%)

***South Carolina:** Jasper County (103%)

South Dakota: Hanson County (171%); Union County (120%); Jones County (116%); Sully County (115%); Lincoln County (113%); Custer County (110%); Fall River County (108%); Pennington County (106%); Harding County (105%); Minnehaha County (104%); Potter County (104%); Campbell County (103%); McPherson County (101%); Hamlin County (101%); Stanley County (101%); Lake County (100%); Perkins County (100%)

Tennessee: Williamson County (110%); Moore County (101%); Polk County (101%)

Texas: Loving County (187%); Presidio County (149%); McMullen County (147%); Brooks County (117%); Roberts County (116%); Sterling County (115%); Zapata County (115%); Maverick County (112%); Starr County (110%); King County (110%); Chambers County (109%); Irion County (108%); Jim Hogg County (107%); Polk County (107%); Comal County (106%); Oldham County (104%); Culberson County (104%); Kendall County (103%); Dimmit County (103%); Rockwall County (102%); Motley County (102%); Parker County (102%); Hudspeth County (101%); Travis

County (101%); Fort Bend County (101%); Kent County (101%); Webb County (101%); Mason County (101%); Crockett County (101%); Waller County (100%); Gillespie County (100%); Duval County (100%); Brewster County (100%)

Vermont: Statewide (100%)

Virginia: Loudoun County (116%); Falls Church City (114%); Fairfax City (109%); Goochland County (108%); Arlington County (106%); Fairfax County (106%); Prince William County (105%); James City County (105%); Alexandria City (105%); Fauquier County (105%); Isle of Wight County (104%); Chesterfield County (104%); Surry County (103%); Hanover County (103%); New Kent County (103%); Clarke County (103%); King William County (102%); Spotsylvania County (102%); Rappahannock County (102%); Albemarle County (101%); Stafford County (101%); Northampton County (101%); Poquoson City (100%); Frederick County (100%)

Washington: Garfield County (119%); Pend Oreille County (112%); Jefferson County (111%); San Juan County (108%); Wahkiakum County (108%); Stevens County (103%); Pacific County (103%); Clark County (102%); Island County (102%); Klickitat County (102%); Thurston County (102%); Lincoln County (101%); Whatcom County (100%); Asotin County (100%)

***West Virginia:** Mingo County (104%); Wyoming County (103%); McDowell County (102%); Brooke County (102%); Hancock County (100%)

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY PUBLIC POLICY INSTITUTE

OCTOBER 2020 | ISSUE 20-C32

INDIANA'S VOTING MACHINES VULNERABLE TO SECURITY ISSUES

BACKGROUND

Efficient and accurate voting systems play a pivotal role in maintaining voter confidence in the election system. Russian interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election and other incidents have emphasized the need for the country to rethink the security of its existing voting infrastructure. This can include ensuring safe and secure polling places, up-to-date voting equipment, and verifiable paper records of votes.

In 2019, voters in Indiana filed a federal suit to replace paperless voting machines in the state, which do not leave a paper trail of votes that were cast.¹ These paperless electronic machines rose to prominence after the Help America Vote Act banned the use of lever machines and punch cards in federal elections following the Florida recount controversy of 2000. However, concerns with these types of machines began to arise as early as the 2002 elections.² The 2019 Indiana lawsuit cited that the use of paperless electronic voting machines leaves Indiana vulnerable to security risks.

Given these issues, we examined data from the organization Verified Voting³ to review the prevalence and types of voting equipment used in Indiana polling sites as of 2020. This brief further assesses the risks and implications

SUMMARY

- Although most of the voters in the United States vote using hand-marked ballots, the majority of Hoosier voters use direct-recording electronic (DRE) voting machines.
- DRE machines can be vulnerable to security risks, especially when they do not leave a paper record of votes that were cast.
- Nearly 60 percent of Indiana's voting machines are paperless.
- Indiana is only one of eight states that will use paperless voting machines in the November 2020 election.
- A lack of funding is a large factor in the state's delay in moving to paper-based voting systems.

of using paperless audit voting machines and provides recommendations to increase the security of Indiana elections in the future.

FINDINGS

Technologies for computer-assisted voting include optical scanners, ballot-marking devices (BMDs), and direct-record electronic (DRE) voting machines (Table 1).

TABLE 1. Types of voting machines used across the United States

TYPE OF VOTING EQUIPMENT ³	DESCRIPTION
Optical/digital scan	Voters make their selection on paper ballots, which is then read by an optical or digital scanner and stored.
Ballot-marking device (BMD)	Voters make their selection through either a touch screen or mechanical input. This selection is not stored or counted on the machine itself. Rather, it is printed out so that it can be scanned by a reader.
Direct-recording electronic (DRE) voting machine, with verified voting paper audit trail (VVPAT)	Voters make their selection through a touch screen or push-button interface. Votes are stored in the computer memory. A paper record is used either by the voter to review the selection prior to casting the vote, or to facilitate a recount or audit.
Direct-recording electronic (DRE) voting machine, without VVPAT	Voters make their selection through a touch screen or push-button interface. Votes are stored in the computer memory and do not leave a paper record.

FIGURE 1. Percentage of voters in United States and Indiana jurisdictions using machine type (2020)



Indiana has about 4.5 million registered voters. While most U.S. voters live in jurisdictions that use hand-marked ballots, most Indiana voters live in jurisdictions that use DREs (Figure 1). Indiana is one of only eight states to still use DRE machines without a verified voting paper audit trail (Table 2). In fact, almost 60 percent of all of the voting equipment used in Indiana does not have a paper record (Figure 2).

TABLE 2. States using voting equipment without a verified voting paper audit trail (2020)

STATE	PERCENTAGE OF JURISDICTIONS
Louisiana	100%
Mississippi	81%
New Jersey	81%
Tennessee	69%
Indiana	57%
Texas	37%
Kentucky	25%
Kansas	4%

FIGURE 2. Voting equipment in Indiana polling sites (2020)

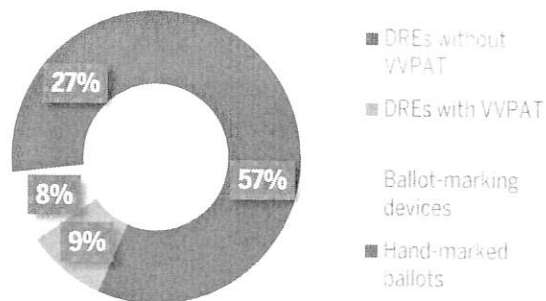
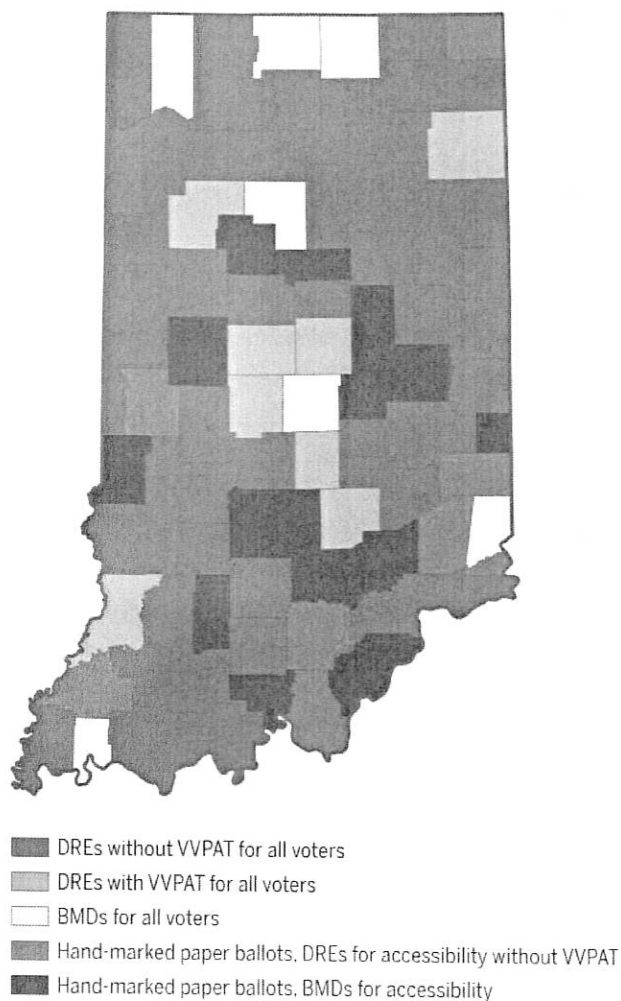


FIGURE 3. Voting equipment in Indiana polling sites (2020)



Marion County is the most populated county in Indiana, with about 641,000 voters. All polling sites in Marion County currently use BMDs (Figure 3). In contrast, Allen and Hamilton Counties—the counties with the third and fourth most registered voters—use DREs with VVPAT. However,

both counties only have about half of the registered voters in Marion County. Only 16 of Indiana's 92 counties (17 percent) use hand-marked paper ballots with BMDs.

IMPLICATIONS

Using voting machines without a paper audit trail can leave Indiana vulnerable to several election security issues. Without a paper record of votes that were cast, it can be difficult to detect breaches or errors in the system, or to verify vote totals if an issue is uncovered.² At a 2018 hacking conference, a computer scientist demonstrated that he could infiltrate a paperless DRE system to switch votes cast for one candidate into votes for the opponent. Because there was no paper trail of who voters selected on the ballot, there was no way to verify the true count of votes for each candidate.⁴ These vulnerabilities were further highlighted in real-world cases during both the Georgia gubernatorial and Texas senate races of 2018. Complaints were filed in both states alleging that DREs used during the elections either deleted or switched votes, likely due to a software glitch blamed on outdated software and old machines.⁵ These glitches due to old machines should be of concern in Indiana. In the 2016 election, 83 percent of Indiana counties used voting machines that were at least 8 years old.⁶

DISCUSSION

Since the foreign interference in the 2016 U.S. elections, the U.S. Senate intelligence committee acknowledged that paper-based systems, such as paper ballots and optical scanners, were the least susceptible to cyberattack.⁷ In response to security concerns, a law passed in 2019 requires that all Indiana counties move to paper trail voting systems by 2030.⁸ However, concerns have been raised that this timeline leaves elections vulnerable to security risks for the next 10 years.⁹ Although some Indiana jurisdictions have made progress in moving to paper-based voting systems,¹⁰ a lack of funding has been cited as a reason for other jurisdictions' delays in securing paper trail voting machines.² In 2018, the Indiana Secretary of State requested \$75 million to update the state's voting machines with paper trail systems, but this amount was reduced to \$6 million due to other state funding priorities. This amount will only update 10 percent of DREs in the

state with a paper trail audit system,¹¹ highlighting the need for further funding to be devoted to securing paper-based voting systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Jurisdictions that are unable to update their machines prior to the November 2020 election, should take extra care in storing, maintaining, and testing machines before and after the election.
- Local officials should adopt effective practices for machine maintenance, as well as support the training of poll workers for tackling system failures and emergencies on the election day.
- Election officials should consider upgrading their plans for post-election audits to catch miscounting of votes or to find manipulated votes.

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JULY 26, 2018

Public Citizen Calls on Largest Voting Machine Vendor to Stop Selling Machines That Connect to the Internet, Increase Costs to Taxpayers

July 26, 2018

Public Citizen Calls on Largest Voting Machine Vendor to Stop Selling Machines That Connect to the Internet, Increase Costs to Taxpayers

Modems Make Machines Vulnerable to Hacking and Fail to Meet Federal Standards

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Election Systems and Software (ES&S) must stop selling vote counting machines with modems because they make such machines vulnerable to hacking, Public Citizen said today in a [letter](#) (PDF) to the Nebraska-based company. In addition, Public Citizen called on the company to remove remote access software from machines it already has sold.

“ES&S has made American democracy even more vulnerable to a growing and unprecedented threat of hacking by entities both foreign and domestic,” said Aquene Freechild, Democracy Is For People Campaign co-director. “Instead of apologizing and addressing concerns from the intelligence community, Congress, election officials and concerned citizens, ES&S is selling voting machines with modems to connect them to the internet.”

On its website, the company advertises modems as a key feature of its popular DS200 ballot scanners. But in fact, the modems are an optional add-on and with them the machines do not meet U.S. Election Assistance guidelines. In addition to being a security risk, the modems aren't cheap, costing \$249 a piece according to an ES&S contract with [Michigan counties](#) (PDF) from 2017. Some counties buy hundreds of these machines at a time, and these charges are paid for by taxpayers.

ES&S is the largest voting system vendor in the U.S. market and provides voting systems for 43.8 percent of U.S. voters, according to a 2017 [report](#) (PDF) by the Wharton School of Business.

A second concern is that some ES&S machines contain software that enables technicians to access the machines remotely. According to a [Motherboard article](#), ES&S admitted in a letter to U.S. Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) that it installed the remote access software pcAnywhere in machines sold between 2000 and 2007, although the company said it has not done so since 2008.

Allowing remote access also makes the machines vulnerable to hacking in general, as the pcAnywhere software contains [flaws](#) that could allow [unauthorized actors](#) to take control of the machines. The source code for pcAnywhere was stolen by [hackers in 2006](#) and posted online in 2012, leading the software developer to call on users to uninstall pcAnywhere while a patch was developed. Such hacks illustrate the danger of creating remote access "[back doors](#)" in voting systems. For that reason, Public Citizen is calling on ES&S to remove the software from every voting system still in use. If removing the software is not possible, the company should compensate election officials who may need to purchase new machines without this security vulnerability.

Public Citizen sent the letter to elections officials in all 50 states, calling on them to ensure their voting machines do not have modems or remote access software installed, especially after foreign actors took a documented interest in U.S. voting machines during the 2016 elections.

Why Modems Pose a Security Risk

Modems provide a connection to the internet and cell networks that make voting machines more vulnerable to hacking. A common talking point in defense of current voting systems is that they are "air-gapped," which means that the machines are not connected to the internet, cell networks or other machines, and thus less vulnerable to cyberattacks from those sources.

Rhode Island officials using the DS200s with modems claim the modems are active only for a [minute](#) at the end of the evening when reporting the vote totals, and that the reported totals are unofficial. The problem is that very little time is needed to breach the modem, and malware, once installed, could impact vote totals in future elections. Further, it is reasonable to assume that, at least in some cases, the modems are activated during pre-election testing or poll worker training. As with other types of hacks, intelligently designed malware can be difficult to detect.

The [New York Times Magazine](#) reported on the problem of modems in voting machines in February, describing how a hacker could access vote tabulating machines via a device called a [Stingray](#) or by hacking the phone routing network. A hacker could fool the modems into communicating with the hacker as if they

were an authorized network, allowing the hacker to install malware that could change current or future election results.

Even so-called “air-gapped” voting machines are vulnerable to hacking. Such machines still must be programmed before each election. Bugs and hacks can be introduced to the machines through the vendor and by maintenance staff through the programming process. As a result, a breach of the vendor electronically or by staff could result in malware being installed on air-gapped voting machines. Checking the machine vote count by doing a rigorous post-election audit is the best way to detect any problems with the count and to recover from an attack.

Voting Machines With Modems Lack Federal Certification

Many states rely on U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) guidelines when they certify systems for local use. ES&S doesn't hide that its DS200 scanner includes a modem. On one page of its website, the company lists the “modem” as the first asset of the scanner for reporting election results from the polling location.

But election officials may not be aware that the DS200 is not federally certified if it includes a modem or other connectivity equipment. Another page on the ES&S website claims that the D200 with the modem feature is “fully compliant with the usability, accessibility, and security enhancements found in the [U.S. Election Assistance Commission Guidelines known as] 2005 Voluntary Voting Systems Guidelines.” But bidding documents issued by the company illustrate that the internet connectivity components are not EAC certified. Federal certification is not required by all states and EAC guidelines serve as an important quality floor for election officials and vendors, helping to determine what minimum features should be required in new voting systems.

Insecure Technology at High Prices

In addition to posing a security threat, the modems add significant cost to the voting systems. ES&S quoted Michigan (PDF) a price of \$249 per modem in 2017, and a single county needed 391—for a total cost of \$97,359 for only that county. Public officials should beware of spending taxpayer dollars on this insecure technology.

Some states, like New York and California, modified their contracts to block modems from being installed in their DS200 scanners. But other states, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Michigan, have at least some counties with modems in place. According to news reports, the second largest voting machine company, Dominion Voting Systems, has also sold ballot scanners with wireless connectivity. In 2015, Maryland contracted to buy DS200s; although the contract originally included modems, the state revised their contract to exclude them, saving taxpayers \$1.3 million (PDF).

The public may be shocked that election officials allow modems in voting machines given prominent hacking attacks in recent elections. McClatchy reported that ES&S maintains an “advisory board” of election officials, some of whom reportedly accepted trips to Las Vegas, lodging and meals from the corporation.

A Troubled History

ES&S has run into trouble for connecting voting machines to the internet and installing remote access software in them. Earlier this year, U.S. Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Or.) sent a letter (PDF) to ES&S inquiring about the firm's security practices.

ES&S initially did not answer Wyden's detailed questions about security. In response to a question from the New York Times in spring 2018, the company denied any knowledge that its voting systems were ever sold with remote-access software, although in 2006 and 2011 remote access software was discovered in ES&S vote tabulating systems. In its initial response (PDF) to Wyden, ES&S implied that all its voting systems follow federal security guidelines, even though modems or remote access software make these systems noncompliant. But on July 17, 2018, a journalist obtained another response from ES&S to Wyden, in which it admitted that the company did in fact knowingly install remote access software in its machines between 2000 and 2007. It's unclear if the company plans to remove or disable pcAnywhere software in machines already in use.

Last March, Sens. Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.) and Jeanne Shaheen (D-N.H.) sent a letter to the country's three largest voting system vendors – ES&S, Dominion Voting Systems and Hart Intercivic – asking whether the corporations have to share the source code for their voting systems with the Russian government for regulatory review. Some software companies have been asked to share their source code with Russian authorities in order to be able to access to the Russian market.

One of the biggest concerns is that the vendors or maintenance staff who typically have access to the machines could be compromised. A Florida-based election system contractor was hacked before the 2016 election.

Reuse of passwords is also a likely concern for voting machine vendors and election administrators. Hacks of large sites like LinkedIn have swept up passwords used by dozens of ES&S employees, which could be used to access work machines.

Other vendors have used easily guessable passwords such as ‘abcde’ and ‘admin,’ or posted the firewall configurations and password of their voting system online.

The Election Security Crisis

There is consensus within Congress, the U.S. intelligence community and the election security community that U.S. elections remain vulnerable to hacks and

computer error. Yet too little has changed in many states and counties. Some states and counties are doing everything they can with the funding available but need more money. Other states and counties have changed little since before the 2016 election.

The hacks of Yahoo, LinkedIn, and Experian – which sometimes when undetected for years – illustrate that corporate entities with enormous security budgets remain vulnerable. Local governments running elections have far fewer resources available to protect voter data and voting systems.

Recovery Remains Critical

The election security advocacy community has been focused on critical tools for recovery in case of a hack – paper ballots, audits to check the paper against the machine count and recovery systems, should the voter rolls be hacked. Recovery systems are critical because no system is perfectly secure. Although audits of paper ballots would expose any mismatch between machine tallies and the votes on paper, allowing election administrators to find both computer errors and hacks, only a handful of states conduct rigorous post-election audits.

Local election officials run America's elections in most states, receiving help from state election officials and sometimes the federal government at their discretion. Members of Congress, the intelligence and election security community are raising concerns that stronger preventative measures to protect voting systems need to be taken ahead of the 2018 general election.

The last thing we need to be doing is make voting systems less secure by purchasing new voting systems that have hackable modems in them.

###

██████████

STAY UPDATED ON PUBLIC CITIZEN

██████████



BOWEN CENTER FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Muncie, Indiana 47306-0082
Phone: 765-285-8982
Fax: 765-285-5894

October 30, 2013

The Honorable Connie Lawson
Secretary of State of Indiana
201 State House
302 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Secretary Lawson:

The Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) is pleased to present the enclosed documents for your review and approval.

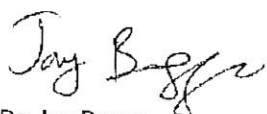
These documents, **Indiana Electronic Poll Book Certification Test Protocol for the Voting System Technical Oversight Program** and **CERTIFICATION TEST REPORT FOR EXAMINATION OF ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK FOR THE VOTING SYSTEM TECHNICAL OVERSIGHT PROGRAM**, have been developed following extensive consultation with nationally accredited testing laboratories and electronic pollbook vendors. We believe that these documents have been significantly improved by the comments and suggestions we have received from the laboratories, vendors, and members of the Election Division staff.

The development of these protocols has also helped us identify further practical issues in the implementation of the new technology employed in electronic poll books. Resolving some of these issues may require legislation for the 2014 session (such as refining our terminology to distinguish between "electronic poll lists" and "electronic poll books", or in clarifying how counties using electronic pollbooks should implement existing laws permitting a voter to indicate a change of name or change of address within a precinct by "writing on the poll list"). Other issues and our experiences in implementing these protocols may require future revisions to the documents, which we will submit to you for further consideration.

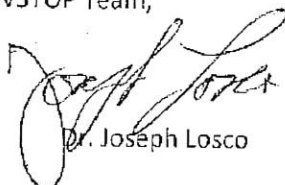
We are eager to proceed with testing and certification process regarding the pending applications from five ePollBook vendors, and expect to receive additional applications after these documents are approved.

We join with you in celebrating in achieving this milestone in Indiana's groundbreaking implementation of the electronic pollbook certification process. VSTOP is confident that these documents will be useful to other states that consider undertaking this important process.

Respectfully submitted by the VSTOP Team,



Dr. Jay Bagga



Dr. Joseph Losco



Dr. Ray Scheele

Attachments:

1. Indiana Electronic Poll Book Certification Test Protocol for the Voting System Technical Oversight Program
2. CERTIFICATION TEST REPORT FOR EXAMINATION OF ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK FOR THE VOTING SYSTEM TECHNICAL OVERSIGHT PROGRAM

Mclain, Joseph E

From: Cathy Whitehead <kecwhitehead@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, November 06, 2021 4:15 PM
To: Elections

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

2021 NOV -9 AM 8:55

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Our state needs to be moving forward to get a forensic audit started. Our election of 2020 was fraudulent. A canvass and indepth forensic audit is the only way to find the discrepancies that are there. I have no confidence in the next election if we don't proceed with the forensic audit and a canvass. We deserve to have election integrity. Let's fix the election of 2020 so we can trust our votes for 2022 and 2024. You are the state representatives...you are there for the people and by the people. You will be known for your actions.

--

Cathy Whitehead
Wakarusa, IN 46573
kecwhitehead@gmail.com

Mclain, Joseph E

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

From: Jacquie Janes <jacquiejanes@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, November 06, 2021 5:07 PM
To: Elections
Subject: Electronic Poll Privacy
Attachments: Indiana Election Commission November 5 2020_compressed.docx; Indiana Election Commission November 5 2020_ Part 2.docx

2021 NOV -9 AM 8:55

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

What I believe we need to hone in on is the fact that the Electronic Poll Books are on the internet. Indiana government entities have been hacked and taxpayers are overpaying for a cottage industry that does not protect our privacy, if anything it keeps the door open to hackers and identity thieves.

Mclain, Joseph E

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

From: j o <4freedom@outlook.com>
Sent: Sunday, November 07, 2021 1:27 AM
To: Elections
Subject: Full Forensic Audit for Lake County

2021 NOV -9 AM 8:55

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Dear Members of the Indiana Election Commission:

I am writing to request a full forensic audit and canvassing of Lake County. Having read an article about Seth Keshel's analysis of the Indiana election, investigation seems warranted and necessary. Frankly, other counties seem to need investigation, as well.

I've served as a poll worker several times, though not recently. The 2020 election fiasco has nearly destroyed my confidence and trust in our country's election process. Nothing short of getting rid of electronic voting machines will fully restore my confidence, even though there are obviously other areas where fraud and cheating can occur. I hope we can at least clean up the worst problems in our own state.

Thank you for your consideration.

Julie Olinger
Huntingburg, IN

Mclain, Joseph E

From: Sherry Ripley <srip0271@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sunday, November 07, 2021 8:26 PM
To: Elections
Subject: ES&S

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

2021 NOV -9 AM 8: 55

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

I am concerned about the security of my vote. In 2018 general election in Johnson county, ES&S did not retain the logs of the Web Application Firewall for the e-poll books. As mentioned in the VSTOP report, this breaks both Indiana and Federal law. ES&S then blamed the election entity, as well ES&S didn't understand that logs were election materials; thus, didn't have to provide said logs. This is highly concerning. This issue led to voters waiting in long lines, In many counties, especially Johnson county. There was also poor communication from ES&S, and it was found these issues were present in the Primary election that year too which also went unreported by ES&S, which is also a violation of Indiana law. ES&S had no contingency plan, and many work arounds done by counties were ineffective and not compliant with Indiana law. For example, one ES&S support representative recommended that poll workers all enter the 4 digit supervisor code. This bypassed the ability to check if someone voted at multiple locations.

I have many questions regarding this. How were these e-poll books certified? Why are we doing business with a company that has broken both Indiana and Federal election law per VSTOP report? Were all ES&S machines audited the following election and WAF firewall logs reviewed? Again, I am concerned that the current election equipment is too complex , not secure, not monitored, and not audited (if even possible to audit). I think we need to go back to simplicity of hand-marked paper ballots. No machines.

Thank you,

Sherry Sumner

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

McLain, Joseph E

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

From: Cathy Whitehead <kecwhitehead@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, November 07, 2021 1:00 PM
To: Elections

2021 NOV -9 AM 8:55

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Our state needs to be moving forward to get a forensic audit started. Our election of 2020 was fraudulent. A canvass and indepth forensic audit is the only way to find the discrepancies that are there. I have no confidence in the next election if we don't proceed with the forensic audit and a canvass. We deserve to have election integrity. Let's fix the election of 2020 so we can trust our votes for 2022 and 2024. You are the state representatives...you are there for the people and by the people. You will be known for your actions.

--

Cathy Whitehead
Wakarusa, IN 46573
kecwhitehead@gmail.com

Mclain, Joseph E

From: C A <august.kb@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2021 7:23 PM
To: Elections
Subject: VSTOP report
Attachments: letter to IEC.pdf

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Attn: Indiana Election Commission

“Voting Systems Testing Protocols” is 145 pages long. Its language, content and length make it not understandable to the vast majority.

This 145-page document, while appearing to be a serious effort to address some concerns related to voting machines, is a true exercise in the use of semantics. Take for example the question on pages 6 and 7 of the report, which inquire if the machine has any built-in wireless internet connection capabilities and if so, are these functions "enabled". Based on Indiana law, these machines are not intended to connect to the internet. Why then would we choose to allow these functions on these machines even if they are "disabled". This is a vulnerability of this equipment and invites fraudulent activity by those who willingly ignore the law.

The complexity, lack of transparency, expense, and opportunity fraud associated with electronic voting has caused a “breach of trust” with the public. This “breach of trust” is enough to trigger a full forensic audit and a return to paper ballots. A significant portion of the Indiana public questions the ability of electronic systems to deliver fair, trustworthy, and anonymous elections. 57% of our state uses voting systems with no verifiable audit trail. In some cases, all that is needed to manipulate these machines is a few minutes to compromise them by individuals with the proper motives. With no paper trail, how do we know our vote counted? This testing report does not address these issues adequately to remedy this "breach of trust".

Sincerely,

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
2021 NOV-5 AM 9:22

Krista August



INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

2021 NOV -5 AM 9:23

INDIANA FIRST AUDIT OFFICIAL

November 4, 2021

RE: "VOTING SYSTEMS TESTING PROTOCOLS"

Attn: Indiana Election Commission

"Voting Systems Testing Protocols" is 145 pages long. Its language, content and length make it not understandable to the vast majority.

This 145-page document, while appearing to be a serious effort to address some concerns related to voting machines, is a true exercise in the use of semantics. Take for example the question on pages 6 and 7 of the report, which inquire if the machine has any built-in wireless internet connection capabilities and if so, are these functions "enabled". Based on Indiana law, these machines are not intended to connect to the internet. Why then would we choose to allow these functions on these machines even if they are "disabled". This is a vulnerability of this equipment and invites fraudulent activity by those who willingly ignore the law.

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Sincerely,

Krista August

THE INDIANA CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES

"FREE AND EQUAL ELECTIONS."

Mclain, Joseph E

From: Donna K. Ulrich <ulrichdkm@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2021 3:11 PM
To: Elections
Subject: Election Integrity

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
2021 NOV -5 PM 9:23

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Dear IEC:

Election integrity is critical to maintaining our Republic. The past few elections indicate great concern about the security of the 'machine' systems and softwares. I do not believe the 'electronic' systems are safe and secure. Just to make the point, every week I receive another email or letter from a company indicating that their systems have been hacked. Indiana University, Blue Cross Blue Shield, Target, Home Depot, just to name a few. What guarantees me the 'system' being tested is secure? Your word?? That's what all these companies have said also!

I support hard copy, paper ballots, with a verifiable chain of command. I also support prison sentences and huge fines for anyone who tampers with the system. No one should be exempt.

Thank you,
Donna Ulrich

Mclain, Joseph E

From: Sherry Ripley <srip0271@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2021 10:02 PM
To: Elections
Subject: 2020 election

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Forensic Audit in Indiana!! Watermarked paper ballots ONLY!! Get rid of these China machines! Government, local, state and federal work for we the people! 2030 is far to long to wait to change, now is the time!

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
2021 NOV -5 AM 9:22

McLain, Joseph E

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

From: Terri <talocke51@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 02, 2021 6:56 PM
To: Elections
Subject: Comments to The proposed "Voting System Testing Protocols"
Attachments: IEC Letter.1.docx

2021 NOV -4 AM 8:12

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

To the Indiana Election Commission:

I am a member of Indiana First Audit, and we are seeking a full forensic audit of the 2020 General Election as well as a return to hand-marked paper ballots for our elections....NO machines!

I am very concerned about the proposed "Voting System Testing Protocols" presented by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) at the Commission's October 27, 2021 meeting.

I read through the proposed protocols and am appalled at how complex this has become! The more complex, the more room for error. The more room for error, the more apt you are to lose integrity.

Which system does a better job of minimizing fraud; electronic or paper?

With a simple formula or with a series of "attacks," true results are quickly altered and/or lost forever with "machines." Even my Indiana employer stresses and tests employees about the vulnerability of electronics by being very easy to hack, which poses security breaches, even when not "connected." For cheaters, electronic systems are much more attractive because the entire outcome can be changed easily, regardless of the odds. The complex measures proposed to get the systems up to speed, not to mention the cost that must be associated with that mess, makes it less transparent and more difficult for many voters to comprehend.

The paper ballot system, at least, limits the extent to which fraud can occur and everyone (all legal voters) can understand the process, procedure and have trust in the result. Additionally, there literally is a paper trail and matching process. This method is more transparent, easier to monitor; much simpler. The paper ballot system does a much better job of minimizing fraud, while maximizing integrity.

In Indiana, we need to ditch the electronic voting methods and return to the basic, simple and SECURE paper ballot system. DO what is RIGHT!

Respectfully,
Terri Locke
6122 Simien Rd.
Indianapolis, IN. 46237
(317) 828-6411
Official Letter attached



INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

2021 NOV -4 AM 8:12

INDIANA FIRST AUDIT OFFICIAL

November 2, 2021

To The Indiana Election Commission:

I am a member of Indiana First Audit, and we are seeking a full forensic audit of the 2020 General Election as well as a return to hand-marked paper ballots for our elections....NO machines!

I am very concerned about the proposed "Voting System Testing Protocols" presented by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) at the Commission's October 27, 2021 meeting.

I read through the proposed protocols and am appalled at how complex this has become! The more complex, the more room for error. The more room for error, the more apt you are to lose integrity.

Which system does a better job of minimizing fraud; electronic or paper?

With a simple formula or with a series of "attacks," true results are quickly altered and/or lost forever with "machines." Even my Indiana employer stresses and tests employees about the vulnerability of electronics by being very easy to hack, which poses security breaches, even when not "connected." For cheaters, electronic systems are much more attractive because the entire outcome can be changed easily, regardless of the odds. The complex measures proposed to get the systems up to speed, not to mention the cost that must be associated with that mess, makes it less transparent and more difficult for many voters to comprehend.

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In Indiana, we need to ditch the electronic voting methods and return to the basic, simple and SECURE paper ballot system. DO what is RIGHT!

Respectfully,

Terri Locke
6122 Simien Rd.
Indianapolis, IN. 46237
(317) 828-6411

**THE INDIANA CONSTITUTION
GUARANTEES
"FREE AND EQUAL ELECTIONS."**

Mclain, Joseph E

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

From: Sheila Madjecki <majeck@att.net>
Sent: Tuesday, November 02, 2021 7:32 PM
To: Elections
Subject: Election Integrity

2021 NOV -4 AM 8:12

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Dear Chairman Okesson and members of the Indiana Election Commission,

I am a member of Indiana First Audit, and we are seeking a full forensic audit of the 2020 General

Election as well as going back to hand-marked paper ballots for our elections....no machines.

Fifty seven percent in Indiana has no paper trail. VSTOP should only approve voting machines with a paper trail. I live in Lake County that had over 100% voter turnout. I am proud to be a part of a

forward thinking problem solving group. 2020 has to be fixed to ensure voter integrity in 2022 or 2024.

Working together ensures a productive outcome for our elected officials and all Indiana voters

Thank you,

Sheila Madjecki

Sent from Mail for Windows

Mclain, Joseph E

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

From: Douglas Burton <douglasburton56@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 03, 2021 4:31 PM
To: Elections
Subject: Election Integrity

2021 NOV -4 AM 8:12

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

My name is Douglas Burton. I live at 3419 Rachel Lane in Wheatfield, IN. I would like to share my recent story with the Indiana Election Division.

On September 18, 2021, I represented the Republican Party in the Republican booth at the Sandhill Crane Festival in Wheatfield. At the festival, countless people came to the booth with serious concerns about election integrity. The feeling expressed was that we will lose our country if we don't have free and fair elections. They demanded a statewide/nationwide full forensic audit of the 2020 general election, and that if issues are uncovered, they need to be corrected before the next election. In response to what I learned that day, I attempted to open a discussion about election integrity with my peers at the Jasper County Precinct Committeeman meeting on October 7. A few sentences into my opening, the party Chairman slammed his hand on the podium and yelled that we are NOT going to talk about that! On October 12, I emailed my resignation letter to the chairman and carbon copied the Indiana Republican Party. Two days later, I emailed the Indiana Republican Party again and expressed my concern that the county-level party chairman seems to have a hidden agenda and does not support the values that Americans hold dear, including the importance of free and fair elections. I requested a response. I did not receive a response, so I called the Indiana Republican Party many times. Each time I called, there was no answer, and the recorded message stated that the voice mailbox was full, so I couldn't leave a message. After many unsuccessful attempts to speak to a representative at the Indiana Republican Party, I was able to speak with a person who identified herself as "Madison". She said that she hadn't seen the emails that I sent, but that she would find them, read them, and get back with me. She did not. Next, I reached out to the RNC on their website. I explained that there is an issue that I would like to discuss with them, but that it can't be explained within the 500-character-limit on the website. I asked how I could communicate the issue to them. No response.

Why is voter integrity a forbidden topic for the Indiana Republican Party? I don't know because they have repeatedly refused to discuss it with me. This is unacceptable. An October 2021 Rasmussen report suggests that 56% of Americans believe that cheating affected the outcome of the 2020 Presidential Election. Clearly a discussion about election integrity among Precinct Committeemen (who have a major role in ensuring voter integrity) is a reasonable and timely request. After all, it is free and fair elections that serve to maintain an alignment between the will of The People and the actions of elected representatives. When a party believes that "their people" will be elected without carrying out the will of The People, tyranny results. That is what we're seeing. To make matters worse, in Indiana, with only a few exceptions, it seems that Republican officials believe that they will get the votes of conservatives if they are only slightly less horrible than their

Democrat opponents. I've got news for them. We're fed up. Republican candidates that challenge failed Republican office holders will be supported in primaries with campaign contributions, door-to-door voter outreach, and votes. Failed Republican office holders running for re-election in general elections will no longer be supported by conservatives. Instead, we will not check either box. While to some extent that may be supporting the Democrat candidates that are even worse, it doesn't matter because we will lose our country regardless of who wins when only poor choices are on the ballot. Candidates that support adding an amendment calling for statewide full forensic audits after each general election beginning with the general election of 2020 will receive the conservative vote.

In closing, I have to add that History will not be kind to the Republican leaders that have failed to uphold their oath to the people of Indiana.

Douglas Burton

McLain, Joseph E

From: Cathy Whitehead <kecwhitehead@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2021 8:00 AM
To: Elections

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

2021 NOV -4 AM 8:12

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Our state needs to be moving forward to get a forensic audit started. Our election of 2020 was fraudulent. A canvass and indepth forensic audit is the only way to find the discrepancies that are there. I have no confidence in the next election if we don't proceed with the forensic audit and a canvass. We deserve to have election integrity. Let's fix the election of 2020 so we can trust our votes for 2022 and 2024. You are the state representatives...you are there for the people and by the people. You will be known for your actions.

--

Cathy Whitehead
Wakarusa, IN 46573
kecwhitehead@gmail.com

Mclain, Joseph E

From: King, Brad
Sent: Monday, November 01, 2021 1:46 PM
To: Mclain, Joseph E
Cc: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: Fwd: VSTOP recertification of machines

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

2021 NOV -2 AM 11:31

Please print out, file stamp, and add to new folder labeled "Public comments on the stop voting system testing protocol". Thanks

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Geoff Skor <geoff.skor@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, November 1, 2021 1:21:42 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: VSTOP recertification of machines

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Fix2020first!

geoff.skor@gmail.com
917-436-9074

Indiana Election Division
Room E-204
302 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

November 10, 2021

Members of the Indiana Election Commission,

Thank you very much for the opportunity to submit public comments prior to the Nov 15 meeting.

Preliminary information from the forensic audit conducted in Maricopa County, Arizona, and recent and ongoing local information have heightened my concerns that we do not have free, fair, open and transparent elections in our state of Indiana.

The notion of testing and verifying software or a voting machine means little. A perfectly good machine, or program or antivirus can be compromised in short windows of time, and from remote locations, worldwide.

Compromises can occur in many different ways:

- Voting machines in Indiana are capable of being connected to the internet. Eric Coomer of Dominion Voting Systems admitted on video that at least some of their machines were connected.
- Software updates could alter algorithms, or manipulate or delete votes.
- Portals that allow a USB or external drive to be connected are also capable of altering algorithms, or manipulating/deleting votes.
- Transmission of vote tallies introduces vulnerability to the addition or subtraction of massive numbers of votes, enough to flip elections at the local, state and national levels.

There have been many instances of non-secure machines and being used in our elections nationwide. Here are just a few:

- In the 2016 general election in Crawford County, the ES&S voting system doubled votes in two of the precincts, then an ES&S tech accidentally erased ALL votes, until discovered later.
- The 2020 general election in Antrim County, Michigan, had many anomalies: Dominion software was said to have an incredibly high 68% error rate, "by design." 2020 election data was illegally deleted on Nov. 4, one day after the election. Forensics explain a mysterious 6,000 vote "accident" in Antrim County, in which Biden was incorrectly declared the winner until a correction showed Trump actually won.

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

2021 NOV 10 PM 4:01

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:28 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: All Elections

-----Original Message-----

From: Ginny Falk <ginnyfalk@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 2:51 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: All Elections

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

I believe all Indiana elections should be done completely with paper ballots only. This will be the only way forward that the Hoosier voters can trust in any and all elections going forward.

Ginny J Falk

Sent from my iPad

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:29 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Paper Ballots

From: Diana M <onlyonedii@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 3:22 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Paper Ballots

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Dear Indiana Election Commission,

I prefer hand-marked paper ballots over electronic voting machine. I want to know my vote counted!

Thank you,

Diana Thomas
Indiana Resident

Indiana Election Division
Room E-204
302 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

November 10, 2021

Members of the Indiana Election Commission,

Thank you very much for the opportunity to submit public comments prior to the Nov 15 meeting.

Preliminary information from the forensic audit conducted in Maricopa County, Arizona, and recent and ongoing local information have heightened my concerns that we do not have free, fair, open and transparent elections in our state of Indiana.

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Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:31 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Voting System Testing Protocols

From: Aidan McGroary <amcgroar@iu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 3:38 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Voting System Testing Protocols

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Dear Indiana Election Commission,

I prefer hand-marked paper ballots over electronic voting machines to ensure that my vote is properly counted.

Thank you,
Aidan

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:31 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Voting Systems Testing Protocols

-----Original Message-----

From: Dale Sellers <dalesellers@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 3:46 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Voting Systems Testing Protocols

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

No more electronic elections!

Paper ballots and paper pollbooks ONLY!

Thanks,

D. Sellers

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:31 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Public Comment to be entered into the Record

From: B Jo Bridgewater <bjo.bridgewater@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 3:50 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Public Comment to be entered into the Record

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

To the Indiana Election Committee,

I would like it to be known that I oppose Electronic Elections for the following reasons, first as a very real violation to the 4th and 15th amendment of the US Constitution. The infiltration and hackability to the Electronic voting system would violate my 4th amendment rights in the security-related aspect of privacy of person, houses, papers, and effects. Should there be a cyber attack and or cyber hack my information would cause me to lose this privacy and protection provided by my Constitutional Rights. Should there be a cyber attack and or cyber hack my right to vote would be deprived, diminished in an absolute violation of my civic duty and privilege provided by the 15th amendment. It could even be assumed that the commissioner would also violate their oath of office to uphold and impartially support the US Constitution. Our right to vote in both free and fair elections is part of the very fabric of our founding and must be honored by all who serve in government.

Finally, the safety of our nation is at stake. Electronic elections provide foreign and domestic enemies the ability to hack our elections. Examples of this can be found in Afghanistan, the Ukraine, and Venezuela, to name a few. Electronic elections have been proven to be most destructive to a nation's sovereignty. In 2016 Bloomberg reported it cost the nation 109 billion dollars in cyber attacks and related crimes. In recent years we've seen some of our biggest companies hacked such as Microsoft, Yahoo, Twitter, the Oil pipeline, and the Pentagon. It would actually be easier to name who has not been hacked than who has.

Additionally, I insist and expect that the electronic voting systems be removed immediately and replaced with fully auditable paper ballots including human tabulation and no use of electronics or internet connected databases or other equipment. The process must be verifiable, auditable and transparent. The existing election machinery industry needs to be relieved of duty immediately. All of the collusion and conflict of interest must end in a transparent and verifiable manner to reassure the American people of the integrity of our most sacred of civic duties, our elections.

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:32 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Voting Systems Testing Protocols

From: Dale Sellers <dalesellers@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 3:52 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Voting Systems Testing Protocols

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

No more electronic elections!

Paper ballots and paper pollbooks ONLY!

Thank You!

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:32 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Voting System Technical Oversight Program

From: DeLynn Huff <delynnhuff@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:07 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Voting System Technical Oversight Program

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Hello,

I am interested in making sure elections are more secure and accurate. Due to electronic voting machines having the capability to be online, they should no longer be used to ensure election integrity. Paper ballots with security enhancements (special paper, watermarks, etc.) should be employed along with paper poll books and verification of identification.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

DeLynn Huff
Carmel, IN

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:32 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Hand-marked paper ballots a MUST!

From: christo <christo@me.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:07 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Hand-marked paper ballots a MUST!

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Dear Indiana Election Commission, I prefer hand-marked paper ballots over electronic voting machine. I want to know my vote counted!"

Christo (Christopher) Lowe
South Bend, IN 46635

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:33 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Paper ballots

From: Ryan Slack <purdueslack@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:09 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Paper ballots

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Hi,

I wanted to express my concern I have with machine voting. I feel after all the fraud that is now apparent through the machines being hooked to the internet and hackable, adjudication granting easy vote changing abilities, and unnecessary mail in voting that Indiana should lead the way and not use these methods anymore. I personally was made to use a sharpie marker this last election that is now known to bleed through the paper and cause a ballot to be spoiled to a machine whereas the human eye can detect much better what the intent was. In closing, I feel like eliminating even the inkling of fraud is a good idea at this point because whoever loses will always say the same thing. Please consider the use of paper only. If it takes longer than an evening to count the votes, then so be it. People will understand that better than using these proven fraudulent machines.

Thank you,
Ryan Slack
Brown County, IN

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:33 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Voting system guidelines

-----Original Message-----

From: Sandy Cuzzort <scuzzort@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:14 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Voting system guidelines

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Good afternoon,

After having witnessed the fiasco that was the 2020 elections and having knowledge of the massive issues with our elections here in Indiana and specifically my home county of Hamilton, please ditch the fraudulent and excessively expensive electronic voting mess in favor of the much more secure PAPER BALLOTS.

Your constituents are, contrary to what we've heard from some of you, watching to see whether or not you do the right thing.

Sent from my iPhone

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:33 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Indiana Elections
Attachments: Indiana Election Commission November 5 2020_ Part 2.pdf; Indiana Election Commission November 5 2020_compressed.pdf

From: Whitney Whitt <welizw@criptext.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:15 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Cc: King, Brad <bking@iec.IN.gov>; Nussmeyer, Angela M <ANussmeyer@iec.IN.gov>; Warycha, Valerie S <VaWarycha@iec.IN.gov>; Kochevar, Matthew R <MKochevar@iec.IN.gov>; Thompson, Michelle <mthompson@iec.IN.gov>; Taylor, Abbey <abtaylor@iec.IN.gov>; Clark, Lori <lclark27@iec.IN.gov>; Davidsen, Stephanie <SDavidsen@iec.IN.gov>; Hollowell-Williams, Kimmy <khollowell@iec.IN.gov>; Carter, Allen <ACarter1@sos.IN.gov>; info@toddrokita.com
Subject: Indiana Elections

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Indiana Elections Committee,

I am joined by a large number of other Hoosiers in my concern that the current election systems in Indiana are, for all practical purposes, fully compromised. In fact, compromised to such an extent that I would not trust the results to be free of fraud. There is such obvious and apparent conflict of interest the the entire system (and its participants) that the whole is impuned beyond remediation. The corrupted election industry and the captive apparatus of the State are in collusion to take control of the machinery of the elections to subvert the will of the people and to remove any means of adequately forensically auditing the results of our state and local elections.

Along with others, I DEMAND that the electronic voting systems be retired immediately and replaced with fully auditable PAPER ballots and human tabulation with no use of electronics or internet connected databases or other equipment. The process must be fully verifiable and auditable and the existing election machinery industry need to be fired! All of the collusion and conflict of interest must end in a transparent and verifiable manner!

Please find attached compelling arguments and the associated references!

Sincerely,

Whitney

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:34 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Indiana Voting System Certification Protocol
Attachments: Indiana_Voting_System_Certification_Protocol_Concerns_JM.pdf

From: twistntwirl <twistntwirl@protonmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:19 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Indiana Voting System Certification Protocol

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Hello,

I have attached a document describing my concerns regarding the Indiana Voting System Certification Protocol for the IEC to consider.

Please let me know that you received this email.

Thanks!
Joy Martin

Sent with [ProtonMail](#) Secure Email.



INDIANA FIRST AUDIT OFFICIAL

Office of the Indiana Election Division
302 W. Washington Street, Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Re: Indiana Voting System Certification Protocols

The Indiana Voting System Certification Protocol is intended to provide a complete testing of the machines used for voting purposes. Every voting machine used may also be called a voting computer that has various shapes, or sizes, and functionality. Thus, the certification protocol is that of a computer used for voting. The question is, then, whether a voting computer can be certified. That said, let's consider how computers work.

All computers work by running several layers of human-designed machine code. Each layer of code is designed to receive input from a keyboard or sensor or function and then to use this input to generate a predictable set of outputs. These outputs are then passed from layer to layer of machine code within the internal workings of the computer. The ability to see and to know each layer's function is available to the outside observer if and only if full access is given to the reading of machine code withing these layers. As it is, full access to these layers of code is *not* given to those testing the voting machines as outlined in the Indiana Voting System Certification Protocol. Without the ability to see the layers of machine code that control a voting computer, it is impossible to know the totality of inputs allowed by the machine. Unless the totality of inputs is known, no amount of testing can be done to completely predict all possible outputs.

This unpredictability of all possible outputs or outcomes in a voting machine is what answers the question of how or if a voting computer can be certified. Clearly, voting machines *cannot* truly be certified. As a result, voting machines should not be used in elections. Only paper ballots should be used in elections.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this paramount issue affecting our election integrity.

Joy Martin
twistntwirl@protonmail.com

THE INDIANA CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES

"FREE AND EQUAL ELECTIONS."

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:34 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Indiana Elections
Attachments: Indiana Election Commission November 5 2020_compressed.pdf; Indiana Election Commission November 5 2020_Part 2.pdf

From: Janell Dunifin <j8083d@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:25 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Cc: Nussmeyer, Angela M <ANussmeyer@iec.IN.gov>; Davidsen, Stephanie <SDavidsen@iec.IN.gov>; Warycha, Valerie S <VaWarycha@iec.IN.gov>; Clark, Lori <lclark27@iec.IN.gov>; Carter, Allen <ACarter1@sos.IN.gov>; info@toddrokita.com; King, Brad <bking@iec.IN.gov>; Taylor, Abbey <abtaylor@iec.IN.gov>; Kochevar, Matthew R <MKochevar@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Indiana Elections

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Indiana elections are in question and WeThePeople must put this doubt to rest!

For years we have used PAPER BALLOTS and PAPER ROLLBOOKS and they serviced us well! We had a higher percentage of voters when we used paper ballots and people trusted this procedure! This procedure also did not leak personal information that could be hacked for other evil reasons! We must go back to a system that people trust and know! WE MUST BRING BACK PAPER BALLOTS!!!

As a citizen of the United States, I demand we take back our elections without any electronic device that can be attached to the internet! I demand paper ballots be returned to the state of Indiana as well as our country!

Sincerely
Janell

Sent from my iPhone

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:34 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Auditing Procedures

From: StandingGuard <StandingGuard@protonmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:32 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Auditing Procedures

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

I will be brief in my comments. I do not understand how the organization in charge of anything, can also be tasked with auditing that very thing. Is this not in direct conflict? It certainly does not breed trust. There is a reason that a second, uninterested party is in charge of auditing anything. Maybe, just maybe, if I'm auditing something in which I have an interest, things may happen to insure I get the results that I need. This is unacceptable.

In regards to an election, the party running the election should not be the one telling us how everything is aboveboard. If you are sure of that, you will be secure in that fact and back it up with a second from an uninterested party. Machines are safe and secure? Don't tell us - prove it by having an uninterested third party look at it and say so. The election itself is safe and secure? Once again - show, don't tell.

Oh - and machines not connected to the internet? No one believes that. It just doesn't pass the smell test.

My two cents.....

A Concerned Citizen

Sent with [ProtonMail](#) Secure Email.

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:35 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Paper Vote Only - From a VERY Concerned Constituent

From: Jessica Boham <3bohams2013@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:55 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Cc: Jessica Boham <3bohams2013@gmail.com>
Subject: Paper Vote Only - From a VERY Concerned Constituent

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

To Whom It May Concern:

As a very concerned constituent, I am hereby expressing my dissatisfaction with electronic vote tabulation or any machine voting. This experimentation with machinery in voting since 2004 has shown to have failed miserably. It has failed in other western democracies also. This is NOT acceptable.

As MLK Jr said, Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. Injustices in PA, GA, WI, MI, and AZ, show precisely how badly non-paper ballots and voting can be exploited in hundreds of ways. Again, this is NOT acceptable.

Do what is right for Indiana and remove ALL voting machines and return to paper ballots.

Jessica Boham
(920) 980-5726

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:35 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Voting Systems Testing Protocols

From: Dale Sellers <dale@sentic.us>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:57 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Voting Systems Testing Protocols

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

No more electronic elections!

Paper ballots and paper pollbooks ONLY!

Warycha, Valerie S

From: King, Brad
Sent: Thursday, November 11, 2021 10:35 AM
To: Warycha, Valerie S
Subject: FW: Voting Systems Testing Protocols

From: Dale Sellers <dale@vintagecatholic.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 5:00 PM
To: Elections <elections@iec.IN.gov>
Subject: Voting Systems Testing Protocols

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

No more electronic elections!

Paper ballots and paper pollbooks ONLY!

Yours Truly,

VintageCatholic

Warycha, Valerie S

From: Janell Dunifin <j8083d@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 4:25 PM
To: Elections
Cc: Nussmeyer, Angela M; Davidsen, Stephanie; Warycha, Valerie S; Clark, Lori; Carter, Allen; info@toddrokita.com; King, Brad; Taylor, Abbey; Kochevar, Matthew R
Subject: Indiana Elections
Attachments: Indiana Election Commission November 5 2020_compressed.pdf; Indiana Election Commission November 5 2020_ Part 2.pdf

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As a citizen of the United States, I demand we take back our elections without any electronic device that can be attached to the internet! I demand paper ballots be returned to the state of Indiana as well as our country!

Sincerely
Janell

Sent from my iPhone