

2020 Election Solutions To Help Secure Our Election Process

MC4EI



Michigan Citizens For
Election Integrity

★ELECTION INTEGRITY★

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INTRODUCTION

The core of our group has been together since February of 2021 to research the overall integrity of elections and with particular emphasis on Michigan. In August of 2021 **Michigan Citizens For Election Integrity, Inc. MC4EI** was incorporated.

MC4EI Mission Statement

Our Mission is to develop an organization that will work to promote fair, honest and open elections for all Citizens of Michigan. Our core competency will be to provide in-depth research and analysis of issues involving election integrity. This research will then be used to promote public policy and to educate the community on the rights and liberties provided to Michigan Citizens under the U.S. and Michigan Constitution.

By meeting our mission, we will improve the social welfare and provide for the common good of all Citizens of Michigan.

- The following is our vision and goals of the organization.
- Ensure the integrity of the vote.
- A search for the truth of major allegations of vote irregularities
- Develop information by researching issues.
- Document examples- videos, reports, presentations
- Coordinate with similar groups in MI/US to reduce duplication of efforts and highlight common issues.

Assemble an organization to engage volunteers, research issues, retain and organize data and market the work product of MC4EI.

This document is the result of many hours of research by our dedicated team members. We are looking at various aspects of the election process including:

- Absentee ballots
- Audit
- ID/Registration
- Equipment
- Miscellaneous
- Enforcement
- Support

For each of these major topic areas we have gathered information from experts across the country and provided recommendations based on our own research and experience. Our hope is that this document will spur others to look further into these solutions and do additional research. We realize there are many other ideas for election process improvement, but we believe that we have a strong summary of many of them. We hope to offer more than just an idea by backing it up with research and actual field experience.

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★ELECTION INTEGRITY★

2020 Election Solutions
To Help Ensure Our Election Process
August 2021

We truly hope you enjoy this report. It is not the end but the beginning of a National dialogue that we need to have. Without election integrity, how can any citizen be assured that their vote counts. If the voter believes that it is a gamed system, then they will become apathetic toward elections and decline to vote. For our system to work it must be organized around the constitution and our representatives are elected by “the consent of the governed”. If we are not a nation of laws we will cease to exist at a nation. Our government is designed to allow for a peaceful transition of power through the election process. We must fight to keep our elections at the highest level of integrity. It is unfortunately true that many people in government are driven by money, power and fame. Though our Founding Fathers anticipated that not all men are angels, I don’t think they could envision what has happened to our Republic. In that vein, I present the following quote.

"Freedom is a fragile thing and is never more than **one generation away from extinction**. It is not ours by inheritance; it must be fought for and defended constantly by each generation, for it comes only once to a people. Those who have known freedom and then lost it have never known it again." - Ronald Reagan



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BACKGROUND

- In the 2016 Presidential Election the FBI charged two Russians with conspiracy to commit computer crimes, relating to hacking of U.S. persons responsible for the administration of the election.
- In the 2020 Presidential election CNN reported that Chinese and Iranian hackers have all attempted to hack people and organizations involved with the 2020 US presidential election. “The activity we are announcing today makes clear that foreign activity groups have stepped up their efforts targeting the 2020 election,” Microsoft said in a post on their website.
- A Rasmussen poll reported that 75% of Republicans, 39% of Independents and 25% of Democrats believe that Democrats stole or destroyed pro-Trump ballots in several states to ensure that Biden would win. This is clearly a bi-partisan issue.
- In a bi-partisan report, chaired by Jimmy Carter and James Baker, the Commission on Election Reform found that “Absentee ballots remain the largest source of potential voter fraud.”
- One of the major cornerstones of our Republic is that there are free and fair elections. When the citizens lose confidence in the process it causes people to lose faith in our system of government

ABSENTEE BALLOTS

1. DON'T ALLOW ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATIONS FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES

Currently, Michigan permits written requests for an absentee ballot to be submitted by the local election clerk, SOS, or any other governmental or non-governmental organization, on a letter or postcard even or online AB Applications should be on a form supplied by the clerk's office with an embossed seal or watermarked security paper. This provides for more accurate tracking and matching of the ballot application with the ballot received. All AB should have an embedded barcode to avoid duplicate counting of the ballot. The number of ballots requested, sent and returned should be reported online by the city/town clerks.

2. DON'T ANNOUNCE RESULTS UNTIL ALL COUNTIES CAN REPORT

Why is it that every election there are certain areas of the state that are not able to report final results until late into the night or the following days? What is commonly known is that primarily the largest Democratic areas are the last to report. Though this does not necessarily show any fraud, it does not instill confidence in the system. At 3:49 A.M on Nov 4 President Trump held his largest lead of the night at over 311,000 votes. Of the top 4 uploads of votes Trump received 69%, 47% & 42%. The 4th largest upload occurred at 6:31 a.m. on Nov 4. This was for 149,772 votes of which Trump only received 4% of the total. By 9:02 a.m. Nov 4 the Trump lead was gone. (Data from NYT Times Edison uploads) If all



counties held on to their totals until all can report it would prevent a bad actor from knowing how many more votes would be needed to win an election.

3. ALLOW EARLY COUNTING OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS BUT DON'T ANNOUNCE

Florida, Arizona and North Carolina allow early counting of absentee ballots but don't allow the results to be announced. Michigan allowed ballots to be opened and sorted one day early because of the high number of absentee ballots. The ballots were not counted until November 3-4 This would be a potential solution to help the inevitable late results from Wayne County. Early counting would need to look at the need for additional people, cost etc. Whether it is done early or on election day there is a need to expand the logistics to handle the increase in AV ballots.

4. ALL BALLOTS MUST BE ON-SITE TO BE COUNTED BY A SPECIFIC TIME

There needs to be a set time for all ballots to be on site for counting. This would help alleviate the large amount of last-minute absentee ballots to be processed by clerks and their election staff. Early in the morning of Wed Nov 5th a van pulled into the TCF center and was off loading ballots. The public was told this was video equipment coming in and also that it was food being brought in. Subsequently a video was obtained that proved that there were around 60 boxes of ballots coming into the TCF center. These only fuels speculation of fraud, a set time must be established, or the votes must not be counted.

5. NO BALLOT HARVESTING

Ballot harvesting is the practice of allowing third parties to collect ballots and drop off at polling places or election offices. What is to keep the third party from changing the ballots or destroying them?. California was the first state to allow ballot harvesting. An example was on election night in 2018 in the California Central Valley the Congressional race was called for the Republican Valadao vs Democrat challenger Cox. Valadao the incumbent had a 5000 vote lead, the ballot harvesters brought in additional votes and eventually the Republican lost by 862 votes. Following vote harvesting in California Republicans lost every Congressional seat in historically Republican Orange County. [Trump 2020 Voter Fraud Election Integrity \(rumble.com\)](#)

6. PROTECT THE NURSING HOMES & SENIOR LIVING CENTERS

There are numerous examples of the elderly being pressured into voting for a candidate by staff members ("granny farming"). With the Covid restrictions it has kept families away and makes it easier to prey on our Senior Citizens. www.macgiverinstitute.com "Want to find vote fraud. Look no further than Nursing Homes" Nov. 18, 2020.

In Wisconsin, if you are categorized as indefinitely confined you may vote via absentee ballot with no ID requirement. Normally, about 12,000 individuals apply for this, but in 2020, [the](#)



[number jumped to 160,000.](#) Again, one cannot but surmise that ballot harvesting was taking place.

7. DECENTRALIZATION OF AVCB

- The operation is too large and makes it difficult to have full transparency. Multiple smaller locations should allow for faster reporting.
- AVCB tied and reported back through precincts.
- Wayne County reports out the precinct turnout separately from the AVCB totals. The AVCB combines multiple precincts but doesn't tie back to individual precincts, so it doesn't seem possible to determine the vote totals and view any discrepancies. There should be authorized precinct representatives at the AVCB locations.

8. LIMIT ABSENTEE VOTING TO ONLY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Eliminate no-excuse absentee ballot voting. Absentee ballots should be provided to those individuals who are too disabled to vote in person or who will be out of town on Election Day and all Early Voting Days. Universal mail-in ballots and no excuse absentee ballots are a set up for fraudulent activities. This has been affirmed by a [New Jersey democratic operative](#) and is also noted in the [Heritage Foundations Election Fraud Database](#).

9. NO PERMANENT ABSENTEE BALLOT LISTS

Voters should be required to request an absentee ballot each time they need one. Ballot harvesting feeds off of large amounts of ballots in circulation. When ballots are not specifically requested, they may possibly be sent to someone who may now be deceased or to a person no longer at their previous address.

10. NO AUTOMATIC MAILING TO ALL VOTERS OF ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATIONS

Absentee ballot applications should be mailed only at the specific request of a voter. Because of widespread inaccuracies in voter rolls, ballots are frequently sent to deceased or ineligible voters. In May 2020, SOS Benson sent out AB applications to all voters in Michigan. A Michigan Court of Claims judge ruled that she had the right to do this because she was simply executing the will of the voters who adopted no-excuse voting via Ballot Proposal 3 in 2018. An appeals court upheld this decision. Judge Patrick Meter in a dissenting opinion of the appeals court said the law explicitly only gives local clerks the power to distribute AB applications.

11. NO AUTOMATIC MAILING OF BALLOTS

[A May 2020 election in Paterson, New Jersey](#) had to be invalidated due to fraud related to automatic sending of ballots which put a large number of undeliverable ballots into circulation. One has to wonder why there is so much opposition to this commonsense



proposal. To put it in military terms, you know you are on target when you get a lot of flak! There is bipartisan recognition that absentee ballots are the “tools of choice” for vote thieves (see Carter Baker Commission Report) and thus it makes no sense to have large numbers of them in circulation which are not specifically requested and targeted to an eligible voter. Though this is not happening in Michigan, anything seems possible.

12. PROCESS OVERSEAS/MILITARY BALLOTS FIRST

Process military AV ballots as they become available on election day at the AVCB location. This is necessary because of the time needed to duplicate these ballots. They are received electronically and need to be converted by hand to regular ballots. This should not be done in the middle of the night when fewer poll challengers are available to oversee the process.

13. FIXING OF DEFICIENT AV BALLOTS IS NOT ALLOWED

There are outside groups that make calls and walk voters through the fixing of their ballots. Ballots can be rejected because they are not signed, or missing signatures. Next Gen America is a group making these calls. They are a partisan group working with young voters to elect progressive Democrats. A partisan group will most likely work to cure only the ballots that would help them. This would appear to be a violation of the 14th amendment Equal Protection Clause. In Florida, one remedy to cure the ballot based on signature issue was to make a copy of driver's license and send it in to the clerk.

14. NO BALLOT DROP BOXES

For the first time, and with private funding from a Mark Zuckerberg-supported non-profit, the State of Michigan allowed the placement of drop boxes for absentee ballot deposit. Thirty of the boxes were deployed throughout Detroit and by at least one other community - one or two in the Capital city of Lansing - but were absent in virtually all other jurisdictions. And for good reason: these boxes, accessible by drive-up, 24/7 and available for four weeks prior to and including Election Day, are a ballot security nightmare. They also represent a possible violation of the Equal Protection Clause.

Ballot harvesters can drive up at 3 a.m. and stuff a hundred fraudulent ballots in a matter of seconds. The City of Detroit's election officials said they were monitored by security cameras. These were clearly present, but officials would not reveal whether anyone was watching them. Nor would they release the video for public scrutiny.

But plans for improved monitoring of cameras misses the point. There is no good reason to expose our cherished election integrity to that kind of risk. Arguments were made that it improves voter access. But in only two jurisdictions? And with mail-in voters already able to deposit ballots in that other kind of drop box - a USPS mailbox? Such marginal benefits to voters are far outweighed by the unequal application of the law and the potential for



disenfranchisement of the voters harmed by ballot stuffing, which is greatly facilitated by drive up drop boxes.

The best solution to this glaring and entirely unnecessary ballot security risk is to remove these drop boxes and to ban their use in Michigan elections.

AUDIT

15. ALL OUT OF BALANCE PRECINCTS MUST BE AUDITED

Wayne County had more out of balance precincts than the other 82 Counties combined. (Detroit News 12/16/20). This does not prove fraud but since the out of balance can't be audited, it would be very easy to hide it. These are precisely the precincts that must be audited. 70% of Detroit's AVCB were out of balance. Every 2 hours tabulation tapes should be pulled, saved and balanced at AVCB locations that have had historical issues.

16. AUTOMATED SCANNING OF BALLOTS FOR COMPLETE FORENSIC AUDIT

There is equipment available that can scan and verify whether legal ballots were used and catch possible fraud from duplication of illegal ballots. [Jovan Pulitzer](#), best known for inventing the QR code, has developed technology that can identify illegal ballots. It is not enough to recount the same ballots. Computer logs must also be examined.

17. AUTOMATIC RANDOM SAMPLE AUDITS

In the end mistakes can and do happen. Fraud and mistakes have happened, and it is incumbent on our officials to guarantee the election results. Look no further than the returns you provide to the government on April 15th.... your tax returns. If there are red flags that come up, you can be audited. By using statistical sampling of random ballots, we can help to ensure that the results are verifiable. In addition, if a precinct does not balance there should be a random sample audit and if errors are found a full audit should be conducted. An audit is not acceptable if the SOS predetermines which ballots in which precinct are going to be examined.

18. CHAIN OF CUSTODY OF ALL VOTING MATERIALS FOR AT LEAST 22 MONTHS

52 USC 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections; All records must be retained for a period of 22 months for election of President, VP, electors, Senate and House. This would include, ballots, envelopes, images etc.



ID/REGISTRATION

1. VOTER REGISTRATION ROLL MAINTENANCE

(SEE FULL REPORT IN ATTACHMENT 1)

- If a voter has not voted for two federal elections, he should be mailed a form to confirm his registration. If the voter does not reply, his registration should be cancelled.
- State agencies should furnish information pertaining to deceased persons, and persons convicted of a felony monthly to the Secretary of State
- The QVF should be routinely checked against NCOA (National Change of Address) rather than “may be checked” by local clerks.
- The QVF should be routinely checked against the Social Security Death Index and Driver’s License databases
- The Secretary of State should be required to maintain monthly snapshots of the state’s voter files for at least six years.
- The Secretary of State should be required to report annually to the state legislature regarding all list maintenance actions taken with an annual cleanup of the rolls.
- Conclusion- Surveys indicate bipartisan support for maintaining accurate registration rolls. The Secretary of State acknowledged, prior to the 2020 election, that 500,000 ineligible voters needed to be removed from the QVF. After the election, only 177,000 names were removed. Why the discrepancy? And why did it take a federal lawsuit to push for this necessary, though incomplete, action?

2. PUBLISH QVF ONLINE

Voter registration rolls should be published online and be available to the public. Information would exclude confidential items. This would help ensure that only legal ballots are cast as citizens and organizations would have full transparency to monitor and be able to take the necessary steps to enforce this.

3. NO SAME DAY REGISTRATION.

Election officials need to be given sufficient time to verify the accuracy of the registration information and to confirm the eligibility of the person seeking to cast a vote. The election officials already have a lot of work in order to conduct the election. This added work can take away from the smooth running of an election and lead to errors. To quote President Reagan, “Trust but verify!” Election integrity is undermined when we are casual about maintaining accuracy and eligibility.



4. MULTI STATE VOTER REGISTRATION DATABASE SHARING TO IDENTIFY RELOCATED VOTERS AND DUPLICATE BALLOT CASTING

Michigan is a member of ERIC (Electronic Registration Information Center) . This is a shared multistate effort to identify potentially eligible but unregistered voters due to a relocation to another state. It also permits voter roll list maintenance by identifying cross state moves, deceased individuals and in state duplicates. Motor vehicle licensing data, Social Security master death index and voter registration information is used to identify out of date records. Record matches should be publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

We suggest that non-citizen matching should be utilized via the USCIS's SAVE Database. Non-citizens should be removed from voter rolls and publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

SAVE (Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements) is a program managed by the US Citizenship and Immigration Services, a branch of the US Department of Homeland Security. SAVE facilitates lookups on the immigration and nationality status of individuals in the US.

5. NOTARY PUBLIC OR WITNESS FOR MAIL-IN /ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Currently, Michigan election law does not require witnessed signatures or signature notarization for mail-in ballots. Signature witness should only be permitted at the clerk's office. Notarization, if a resident, can't get to the clerk's Office.

6. FREE VOTER PHOTO ID CARD

Our modern life requires photo ID for getting financial aid, buying Sudafed, getting a driver's license or getting on a plane, etc. Government (state) issued photo ID should be provided free to those who cannot afford one. Other forms of acceptable photo ID are specified in Michigan election law, most prominently a driver's license. The driver's license should state whether the individual is a citizen or noncitizen. This should be required for in-person and absentee ballot voting as well. There should be no affidavit or other exceptions of any kind to the ID requirement. Electronic poll books should have the photograph of the voter taken from available state records such as their driver's license posted next to the name and registration information of the voter.

Opponents of the requirement for photo ID's claim voter suppression of black citizens. North Carolina Lt. Gov. Mark Robinson(R), who is black, spoke during a [House Judiciary Committee meeting on 4/22/2021 and made the following statement](#): "Am I to believe that black Americans who have overcome the atrocities of slavery, who were victorious in the civil rights movement, and now sit in the highest levels of this government could not figure out how to get a free ID to secure their votes? That they need to be coddled by politicians because they don't think we can figure out how to make our voices heard? Are you kidding me? The notion that people must be protected from a free ID to secure their votes is not just insane- it is insulting." 1 [Pew Research in 2018](#) revealed that 76% of all voters favor requiring all



voters to show government-issued photo ID to vote. Black Representative Burgess Owens, R-Utah and former pro football player made this statement at a [Senate Judiciary Hearing on the new election law in Georgia](#) in response to the charge of suppression of minority voters: "What I find extremely offensive is the narrative from the left that black people are not smart enough, not educated enough, not desirous enough of an education, to do what every other culture and race does in this country: Get an ID!"

7. NEED TO VERIFY CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship is an essential component required for the privilege of voting in the US and always has been. With the current mainstream political effort to allow non-citizens access to all kinds of government benefits, voting access is also being promoted. When a person registers to vote, the application form includes a section in which they verify that they are a US citizen. It is essentially an affidavit. It is a fantasy to think that there will be any serious follow up of this. There is no verification of this by election officials thereafter. E-verify is a federal database used to determine a worker's authorization to work in the US. It does not provide immigration or citizenship status. Non-citizen verification should be utilized via the USCIS SAVE Database.

8. REVIEW STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING WHERE ANOTHER CHOICE SUPERSEDES STRAIGHT PARTY SELECTION

- Voting the straight-ticket (party) portion of your ballot is optional, Delta Township Clerk Mary Clark said.
- If you decide to vote for the straight-party option and for candidates in individual races, that's fine too. If you vote straight-ticket you still can also vote for the individual candidates as well. This is referred to as a split-ticket.
- Your choice for an individual race supersedes your party choice in the straight ticket section if you vote for a candidate from a different party than the party you chose at the top.
- "Let's say they want to vote for the Green Party [as a straight-ticket choice]," Clark said. "They could, in any given race, pick the Libertarian instead, and that will supersede the straight ticket." In this example all the votes would be Green Party (straight ticket) except for the one Libertarian choice the voter has made.
- <https://www.lansingstatejournal.com/story/news/politics/2020/10/24/straight-ticket-option-michigan-ballots-2020-november/3726907001/>
- The information above is from The Lansing State Journal and explains the straight party voting process as it exists today. A stray mark or intentional marking of an individual candidate by a fraudulent bad actor could invalidate a voter's true intent if he voted only straight-ticket. Most states do not allow the option of straight ticket voting.



9. PROHIBIT AUTOMATIC VOTER REGISTRATION

Automatic voter registration (motor voter) became law in Michigan following the passage of Ballot Proposal 3 in 2018. It is based on the faulty assumption that voter registration is a barrier to voting. This has not been proven. The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) of 1993 was passed for this reason but it was noted that it led to millions of new registered voters who did not necessarily vote. No one should be automatically registered without their consent (opt in) as this can create the problem of multiple registrations by the same individual as well as the registration of ineligible individuals such as noncitizens. The SOS should verify that a person is not registered elsewhere in Michigan or in the US to prohibit multiple registrations. A resident should be responsible for cancelling their registration at a former address prior to registering at a new address if or when they have moved. The registration process should verify US citizenship as well.

10. BETTER VERIFICATION OF SIGNATURE

Michigan did not have a uniform standard for signature verification. However, on March 9, 2021, Judge Christopher Murray, Michigan Court of Claims Chief Judge, found that Secretary of State [Benson illegally changed Michigan's signature verification standard](#) by failing to follow the Administrative Procedures Act by decreeing that all signatures would be presumed to be valid.

Our discussions with the clerks of local townships revealed that they receive no training in this area. In Commerce Township, it was stated in our interview with the Clerk that out of 17,000 returned absentee ballots no rejections of ballots because of signature problems were seen. We suspect that they were not properly assessing this.

CISA (Cyber-Security and Infrastructure Agency) recommends using ASV (Automated Signature Verification) which is signature comparison software.

A biometric authentication of absentee ballots and the registration process is felt by many to be an even better tool for ensuring the security of a voter's ID. This would remove difficulties with signature assessment, requirements for witness signatures and potential for ballot harvesting.

Signatures on absentee ballots received need to be matched against the signature on the voters absentee ballot application as well as the signature on file in the QVF. Again, our discussion with clerks reveals that this is not routinely done in many precincts and townships and there is no standardization or accountability for this.

11. LINK BALLOT TO VOTER

Absentee ballots have a stub with a number which must match the number on the outer envelope the ballot must be returned in. This stub is torn off when the ballot is entered into



the tabulator. According to the Election Officials [Manual of the Michigan Bureau of Elections, Chapter 8, Updated Oct 2020](#), “once removed from the ballot the stub may be discarded or retained for audit purposes at the discretion of the precinct or counting board”. When the ballot is then processed it is not possible to link it to the voter without proper retention of the ballot stubs and outer envelopes they came with. Observers at the TCF center noted that ballot stubs were discarded whereas in other locations in the state they were retained in sequential order. Numerous voters across the nation complained of coming to vote in person for the 2020 election and being informed that they had already voted by absentee ballot when they had not. There needs to be a process to properly link ballots to voters to allow a proper audit to take place after the election.

Absentee envelopes and ballots must be able to be paired together after tabulation to permit improperly counted or fraudulent votes to be excised from the vote totals. Election officials should be required to keep the pairing system in confidence to preserve the ability to cast a secret ballot.

Absentee ballots and envelopes should be tied together using data anonymization techniques, to preserve the secrecy of a voter’s identity during routine ballot handling.

This was a large issue that a member of our committee witnessed at TCF. The ballots at TCF are processed in batches of (50), and after the tabulation the 50 are bound and stored. As the ballots leave the AVCB precinct tables there should be two envelopes (1) for the ballots with the tabs removed, (1) envelope with removed tabs. These two envelopes should travel together to the tabulation area and be stored together after tabulation. Refrain from sequencing, you want to protect the secrecy of the person's vote, however you’d have all 50 tabs in the envelope and could at least prove that the corresponding ballot was processed in that batch.

12. ADDITIONAL VERIFICATION FOR AV BALLOTS

When voting in person on I.D. must be presented. Why would there be a lower standard for AV ballots? It is an area where the greatest fraud can take place. One suggestion, make it necessary to include a copy of a photo I. D.

EQUIPMENT

1. NO ELECTRONIC VOTING EQUIPMENT

Electronic voting equipment of any sort is extremely vulnerable to hacking. Many countries have returned to paper ballots and the 2005 Carter/Baker Commission findings concur. (See Attachment #2 on hacking). Mainstream media seems to have a short memory in regards to their own acknowledgement that voting fraud exists, especially pertaining to voting machines. [CNN reported in 2017 on dangerous vulnerabilities in US Voting Machines.](#) Defcon runs one of the world’s largest, longest running and best known hacker conferences in the



world. In 2017, at the [Voting Machine Hacking Village](#), twenty-five pieces of election equipment (voting machines and electronic poll books) were hacked. Democrats were very concerned about voting machine cyber-attacks and vulnerabilities after the 2016 election. Many of them participated in Defcon hacking conferences to learn about promoting election security, as recently as 2019. [Senator Ron Wyden -D from Oregon stated](#), *“White hat hackers do an invaluable public service...by identifying security holes, and, if necessary, shaming the government or the companies responsible into fixing them”*. The success of the voting village - in which public demonstrations of voting machine flaws by hackers at Defcon quickly convinced officials in Virginia to promptly move to paper-based voting systems- is a prime example of how the computer security community has positively impacted public policy and protected our national security.”

The results in Antrim County Michigan raised questions about the security of voting machines and the potential for human error. Utilizing paper ballots, as many other nations have adopted, may have averted this concern.

There were three different results reported due to software and/or operator error. On election night results were Biden -7769; Trump-4509 November 5 retabulation Biden- 7289 Trump 9783; November 21- Biden 5960 Trump 9783. The end result was a net gain of 7083 votes for Trump. That change would have been 70% of Trumps margin of victory in 2016.

Data and security analysts have repeatedly warned about voting machine problems. See the following: [“We’ve handed control over our elections to corporations”](#); [“An engineer explains why we must kill software-based voting”](#); [“In 2017, an election security analyst explained how to hack an election”](#).

If voting machines continue to be used, there are many modifications that should be utilized including non-modifiable software and paper ballot backups.

Currently the voting machines are designed with code that is proprietary and is not available for viewing by I.T. personnel of the state. As part of a state agreement to purchase voting equipment, there should be the ability to view the underlying software code in the equipment, but not changeable except by owners of the code.

2. BALLOT TABULATORS WITH ALARMS FOR OVER & UNDERCOUNT

During the election we heard testimony that ballots could be run through a tabulator multiple times if there was a jam. Typically, the ballots are run through in batches of 50. There should be an over or under alarm that will send an alert. The fault would need to be cleared before counting would begin. A log should be kept of these issues.



3. PREVENTION OF BALLOTS FROM BEING COUNTED MULTIPLE TIMES

Rerunning the same ballot batch through multiple times should be prevented. All ballots should have a unique mark/identifier (not associated or known by the number associated with the voter or number on the tab that was removed) such that the tabulation machine identifies if this ballot has been counted already. If so, alert, and do not count, but track.

It might be a good feature if the tabulation machine prints or a paper read out with the stats from the batch just run; number fed in, number valid counts, number of rejected counts, and mark which image was not counted due to invalid info on ballot and/or duplicate count.

Another issue is tabulator jams. If there is a jam the tabulator device should not “save” any of the ballots counted in the batch. The batch should be rejected and rerun in its entirety. If a jam continues, troubleshoot the problem ballot.

4. CERTIFY AND ENSURE SEALS ON REMOVABLE DRIVES ARE NOT BROKEN

The voting results are stored on SD cards and thumb drives. These drives are very vulnerable in the wrong hands. There are security seals that should be certified before, during and after the election. No machines are connected to Wi-Fi or Bluetooth

This is a claim that is not true, it was documented to happen at TCF. The machines are connected so that the data can be uploaded quickly to report the results. This also allows a path for hackers to enter the system and provides real time information that could be used to determine how many additional votes would be needed to steal an election. Here is a report from NBC news confirming this result. ['Online and vulnerable': Experts find nearly three dozen U.S. voting systems connected to internet \(nbcnews.com\)](https://www.nbcnews.com/technology/story/online-and-vulnerable-experts-find-nearly-three-dozen-u-s-voting-systems-connected-to-internet-123456789) The three largest voting manufacturing companies — Election Systems & Software, Dominion Voting Systems and Hart InterCivic — have acknowledged they all put modems in some of their tabulators and scanners. The reason? So that unofficial election results can more quickly be relayed to the public. Those modems connect to cell phone networks, which, in turn, are connected to the internet. (from NBC News report)

5. ALL DRIVES AND SD CARDS MUST BE SEALED IN MACHINES AFTER SEALS ARE BROKEN, ARMED ESCORT WITH REPUBLICAN & DEMOCRAT PRESENT

- Since all of the voting data is on these cards it is important to maintain a chain of custody.
- Public Accuracy test before and after and also Random times during election

A Public Accuracy Test is to be performed in an election to help ensure that the tabulators are properly calibrated. See process for MI

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yBJT_xWUgXw) There are still vulnerabilities as changes can be made in the system through hacking etc. A recommendation would be to



duplicate the PAT at the end of the election and also have a random test during election hour to verify system accuracy. If this test had been performed in Antrim County, it would have caught any anomalies.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. SEPARATE FEDERAL ELECTIONS

There is a case to be made for separating federal from state/local elections. State and local candidates are too often tied to the presidential race with not enough attention and examination given to the issues of concern to them. Too often, they are trapped in a situation where they need to ensure that there will be a [“win at the top of the ticket to win the bottom of the ticket.”](#)

2. NATIONAL HOLIDAY FOR FEDERAL ELECTIONS

This idea would help reduce some of the early and late rush of voters. This would eliminate the need for many of the AV ballots.

3. DON'T ALLOW OUTSIDE ORGANIZING AND MONEY (CTCL)

Outside organizations and money creates conflicts of interest. It violates principles of equal protection (14th amendment US Constitution) since it may lead to unequal opportunities to vote in different areas of the state. The Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL), a voter advocacy group funded by Facebook founder, Mark Zuckerberg, donated \$7.4 million to Detroit in 2020, claiming the need to do so because of the pandemic and the need for PPE among other things. This amounted to more than half the city's usual \$13 million annual budget. There was no clear identification of how and where this money was spent. This outside influence in many states has sparked backlash all over the nation. In Green Bay, Wisconsin, the grant money came with strings attached. Outside organizers had to be allowed to manage the election process prompting an [indignant response from the City Clerk](#), [“I don't understand how people who don't have knowledge of the process can tell us how to manage the election.”](#) The argument always used by Democrats is that elections are terribly underfunded such that counties require and are asking for money to do “voter outreach”. This is another way of saying they have the right to expect money, whether tax dollars or from private sources, to fund their candidates and partisan objectives. Public elections should not be subject to the private agendas of wealthy financiers. This does not inspire confidence as to the fairness of the election process. It just doesn't pass the smell test when the government becomes the puppet of private, partisan groups and this abuse of power needs to be roundly condemned.



4. NO ELECTION LAW CHANGES WITHIN 180 DAYS

Currently, according to Michigan law, no election law changes are permissible within 90 days of an election. We believe this time should be extended to 180 days. This would allow for proper legislative debate and oversight regarding proposed changes.

5. PROVIDE VOTER ASSISTANCE WHERE NEEDED

Individuals aiding a voter because the voter is illiterate, disabled, or requires assistance in some manner should be required to complete a form providing info as to their name, address, contact information and why they are providing assistance. They should be required to provide photo ID. Poll election officials should have this completed form on file.

6. ELECTION DAY VOTING ENDS AT 8 P.M.

Officially the polls in Michigan close at 8pm but it is not clear that this is enforced. Thousands of ballots came into TCF after 8pm with the explanation that they were received before 8pm but required time for processing. Other large cities in the US were able to get processing done before their poll closing times, why not Detroit?

7. NEGATIVE VOTE TABULATION (E.G. EDISON ARE PROHIBITED WITHOUT DETAILED INFO)

On November 4th at 9:51 EST there was an unexplained upload of 560 new votes where Trump received a -5420 votes and Biden received +3097. In Pennsylvania there were negative changes in nearly 1 million votes as reported by NYT Edison uploads. (timestamp of first on 11/3 at 10:14:32 p.m.)

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/03/exclusive-video-uncovered-showing-nine-times-2020-election-night-votes-removed-president-trump/>

8. BI-PARTISAN COMMISSION TO RESEARCH OTHER STATES AND REPORTING BY EU, CN, MX AND AUSTRALIA

(Excerpted from "A Simple Test for the extent of Vote Fraud with Absentee Ballots in the 2020 Presidential Election)

Concerns over fraud with absentee ballots is not something limited to Republicans in the United States. Indeed, many European countries have voting rules stricter to prevent fraud than what we have in the United States. 1 For example, 74% entirely ban absentee voting for citizens who live in their country. Another 6% allow it, but have very restrictive rules, such as limiting it to those in the military or are in a hospital, and they require evidence that those conditions are met. Another 15% allow absentee ballots but require that one has to present a photo voter ID to acquire it. Thirty-five percent of European countries completely ban absentee ballots for even those living outside their country. The pattern is similar for



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developed countries. Many of these countries have learned the hard way about what happens when mail-in ballots aren't secured. They have also discovered how hard it is to detect vote buying when both those buying and selling the votes have an incentive to hide the exchange. France banned mail-in voting in 1975 because of massive fraud in Corsica, where postal ballots were stolen or bought, and voters cast multiple votes. Mail-in ballots were used to cast the votes of dead people.² The United Kingdom, which allows postal voting, has had some notable mail-in ballot fraud cases. Prior to recent photo ID requirements, six Labour Party councilors in Birmingham won office after what the judge described as a "massive, systematic and organized" postal voting.

John R. Lott, Jr., "Why do most countries ban mail-in ballots: they have seen massive vote fraud problems," Crime Prevention Research Center, revised October 15, 2020

(https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3666259).² Staff, "In Corsica, the tormented history of the vote by correspondence," World Today News, June 15, 2020

(<https://www.world-today-news.com/in-corsica-the-tormented-history-of-the-vote-by-correspondence/>). JeanLouis Briquet, "EXPATRIATE CORSICANS AND THE VOTE AU VILLAGE: MECHANISMS OF CONTROL AND EXPRESSIONS OF SENTIMENT (NINETEENTH-TWENTIETH CENTURIES)," *Revue française de science politique (English Edition)* Vol. 66, No. 5 (2016), pp. 43-63; Staff, "Corsicans of France Are Feeling the Sting of Publicity Given to Criminals," New York Times, January 7, 1973

(<https://www.nytimes.com/1973/01/07/archives/corsicans-offrance-are-feeling-the-sting-of-publicity-given-to.html>). Electronic copy available at:

https://ssrn.com/abstract=3756988fraud_campaign.3

The fraud was apparently carried out with the full knowledge and cooperation of the local Labour party. There was "widespread theft" of postal votes (possibly around 40,000 ballots) in areas with large Muslim populations because Labour members were worried that the Iraq war would spur these voters to oppose the incumbent government. In 1991, Mexico's 1991 election mandated voter photo-IDs and banned absentee ballots. The then-governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) had long used fraud and intimidation with mail-in ballots to win elections.⁴ Only in 2006 were absentee ballots again allowed, and then only for those living abroad who requested them at least six months in advance.⁵ Some European countries allow proxy voting, but that is very strictly regulated to minimize fraud. For example, proxy voting requires the verification of photo IDs and signed request forms. In Poland, a power of attorney is necessary to have a proxy vote and then can only be granted by the municipal mayor. In France, you must go in person to the municipality office prior to the elections, provide proof of who you are, provide proof of reason for absence (for example, letter from your employer or medical certificate), and then nominate a proxy. Proxy voting is not only very limited, but it prevents the problem that absentee ballots are unsecured. Proxy voting requires that the proxy vote in-person in a voting booth. Unsecured absentee ballots create the potential that either fraudulent ballots will be introduced or votes to be destroyed. Some safeguards can at least minimize these problems, such as requiring



matching signatures, but even this is not the same as requiring government issued photo voter IDs. Nor does it prevent votes from being destroyed. In addition, one of the controversies in this election was that states such as Georgia, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin did not match signatures on the outer envelopes match the voters' registration records. 6 Other states, particularly Pennsylvania, were accused of accepting absentee ballots that didn't even have the outer envelope where the voter's signature would be or were missing postmarks. 7 3 Nick Britten and George Jones, "Judge lambasts postal ballot rules as Labour 6 convicted of poll fraud," The Telegraph (UK), April 2005 (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1487144/Judge-lambasts-postal-ballotrules-as-Labour-6-convicted-of-poll-fraud.html>). 4 John R. Lott, Jr., "Evidence of Voter Fraud and the Impact that Regulations to Reduce Fraud Have on Voter Participation Rates," SSRN, August 18, 2006 (https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=925611). For example, as a result of fraud in their 1988 Presidential election, absentee ballots were not allowed in Mexico until 2006 (see Associated Press, "Mexican Senate approves mail-in absentee ballots for Mexicans living abroad," AZcentral.com, April 28, 2005

(<http://www.azcentral.com/specials/special03/articles/0428mexicovote-ON.html>). 5 James C. McKinley, Jr., "Lawmakers in Mexico Approve Absentee Voting for Migrants," New York Times, June 29, 2005 (<https://www.nytimes.com/2005/06/29/world/americas/lawmakers-in-mexico-approve-absentee-voting-formigrants.html>). 6 Peter Navarro, "The Immaculate Deception: Six Key Dimensions of Election Irregularities," December 15, 2020. 7 Ibid. Electronic copy available at: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3756988>

Vote fraud concerns are important in that they will not only alter election results, but they can also discourage voter participation.

9. BOARD OF CANVASSERS CAN RESCIND UNDER DURESS

In Wayne County, two Republican members of the Wayne County Board of Canvassers sought to reverse their votes to certify the election in their county. They were bullied into certifying the election results and were promised in exchange for their concerns that Secretary of State Benson would assure them by conducting a full audit of out-of-balance precincts. (This never occurred). [Public comments against the two Republicans](#) included the following: "I just want to let you know that the Trump stink and stain of racism that you, William Hartmann and Monica Palmer, have just covered yourself in is going to follow you throughout history," local resident Ned Staebler told the board members. "Your grandchildren are going to think of you like Bull Connor or George Wallace. Monica Palmer and William Hartmann will forever be known in southeastern Michigan as two racists who did something so unprecedented that they disenfranchised hundreds of thousands of Black voters in the city of Detroit." Clearly, these Republicans had a right to rescind their original vote given the inappropriate and outrageous threats and duress they were subjected to.



10. ALL COUNTIES HAVE STANDARDIZED RESULTS REPORTING (E.G. EXCEL)

In order to be able to analyze the election results, they should be formatted in Excel and also saved as a PDF. A common template for the Excel spreadsheet would allow easy comparisons across precincts. Wayne County is reported in PDF without tying the AVCB totals to precincts. It is difficult to extract the data and analyze.

ENFORCEMENT

1. SEVERE FINES AND PRISON FOR FRAUD, REMOVE OFFICIALS

There are laws on the books, but extraordinarily little enforcement happens. Until prosecutions take place there will be the temptation to commit fraud. <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/texas-woman-arrested-on-election-fraud-charges-based-on-project-veritas-video/ar-BB1cJ5tk>

2. ELECTION CHALLENGERS HAVE FULL ACCESS

AVCB locations should be under camera surveillance. This information must be available for officials from both parties.

All Challengers should be recognizable with first name only badge and number (for cross reference) and identified by the group or political party they represent. The identified challengers should be able to conduct their challenging duties from the voting precinct to the AV counting board and including the central counting computers. As an example at the TCF center there was a raised platform with central counting computers that was off limits for the poll challengers. This should extend to the county and S.O.S. computers. Challengers must have access at every step in the process if it is to be a truly transparent election.

3. PROVIDE STATE LEGISLATURE WITH LEGAL STANDING

The US Constitution provides that state legislatures hold the power to regulate elections. Far too often, state executive agencies undermine this authority. State statutes should clearly spell out what emergency power the governor and secretary of state have as it relates to elections. In the 2020 election there was a massive attempt in many states to dismantle vote security by pushing through liberal lawsuits to undue laws passed by state legislators. [Legislators could file a Writ of Mandamus](#) with courts to compel a governor to call a special legislative session addressing the integrity of a state's votes and the status of electors. [Secretary of State Benson refused to testify before the Michigan Senate Oversight Committee](#) on April 20,2021 regarding the state's election audit process. And despite the fact that the Senate committee chairman offered to hold a pre-committee meeting with Benson to inform her of the questions that would be posed and the objectives of the committee. She also directed city clerks to ignore signature matching law on absentee ballots in the 2020 election. The Senate Oversight committee needs to have subpoena power to hold the



secretary of state accountable. The Michigan legislature needs to ensure legal standing through state law or a constitutional amendment if necessary.

4. NATIONAL 800 NUMBER FOR FRAUD REPORTING

There should be numbers where the fraud can be reported and lawyers available to take affidavits and dispatch to investigate allegations. Federal and state prosecutors should more aggressively monitor voter fraud.

5. CITIZENS HAVE LEGAL STANDING AND LAWYERS ARE PROVIDED PROTECTIONS

Citizens who filed affidavits with respect to the abuse and inappropriate conduct they witnessed at TCF were subsequently sent threatening letters from a law firm demanding that they rescind their affidavits. Lawyers representing clients pursuing claims of fraud have been threatened with disbarment. This should be vigorously pursued with legal action in response to bullying and intimidation tactics and should never be tolerated. Appropriate protections should be codified into law.

6. STATE RULES MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH STATE ELECTION LAWS

The Secretary of State should not implement rules and processes that run counter to state election laws. The Secretary does not have the authority to do this and the state legislature should have the legal standing to challenge this with lawsuits. Secretary Benson was charged with violating state law with her dismissal of signature verification standards and in [letting partisan operatives dole out money \(CTCL-Zuckerberg\)](#) ostensibly to “help” with the 2020 election but in reality was a blatant attempt to influence the election. .

SUPPORT

1. CARTER/BAKER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

This bi-partisan report called on states to increase voter ID requirements, be leery of mail in voting, halt ballot harvesting, maintain accurate voter list to ensure people who move or die or are otherwise ineligible should be purged. Allow election observers and ensure that voting machines are working properly. [These are some of the 87 recommendations from the report.](#) These recommendations represent bipartisan efforts at ensuring election integrity and many of them should have been implemented long ago. [Many problems in the 2020 election could have been avoided.](#)

2. COUNTY CLERK RECOMMENDATIONS

We should survey the County Clerk’s and poll workers to understand their issues. The belief is that they were overwhelmed with processing of the enormous number of AV ballots. This meant they had few resources to be able to challenge I. D.’s as evidenced by few rejections.



There was a complaint that ballot request forms were being submitted on non-official forms which made them difficult to process.

Same Day registration created a significant burden for election staff at county clerk offices with no opportunity to properly verify potential voters.

CONCLUSION

This report represents the best efforts of a committee of concerned citizens to understand and analyze the election process. Our nation is in the grip of political divisiveness and distrust in the integrity of elections, particularly following the November 2020 election. We have proposed ideas and solutions to reform the areas of vulnerability within our election system in Michigan. This is an ongoing process, and we invite other citizen groups to continue to dig deeper and engage in debate over how to move forward to rebuild the loss of confidence in our electoral system.

We believe that the State of Michigan has the ability to create a system which ensures accessibility as well as security in our elections. These are not two mutually exclusive goals. Common sense and careful planning can merge these two areas together without Federal intervention as proposed in HR1/S1, For the People Act.

In this report the MC4EI Organization has examined a number of major topics that were researched. These main areas are:

- Absentee Ballots
- ID/Registration
- Audit
- Voting Systems
- Enforcement
- Support/Miscellaneous issues

Based on the research of the committee, we can conclude that the 2020 was far from being a secure election. There are many areas of our research that pointed to a failure in the system thus allowing for fraud to take place and which most likely did occur. Was there enough to overturn the election? That is open for debate but there were many processes and laws that were ignored. From the research of this committee, it is hard to believe that we have a system in Michigan that is so vulnerable to election fraud.

We believe that the maintenance of freedom in our nation requires effort. Had the American Revolution failed, each of the Founding Fathers would have faced execution, and the loss of all their property, which would have condemned their wives and children to a life of poverty. It was a tremendous risk, as most of the Founding Fathers were already wealthy, successful men. They did not rebel against England for personal enrichment; they rebelled because they honestly believed that the loss of freedom was worse than death.

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★ELECTION INTEGRITY★

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We are not a free nation if we do not have government officials whom we believe were fairly and honestly elected. In addition, we subscribe to the wise observation of Thomas Jefferson:

“We do not have government by the majority. We have government by the majority who participate”.

May our research efforts and solutions inspire others to participate as well.

Attachment 1

Voter Registration Roll Maintenance

Voter Registration Solutions

There is always tension and conflict between Republicans and Democrats over the issues of election security vs voter accessibility. When republicans focus primarily on election security, democrats label their efforts as voter suppression. When democrats focus primarily on voter accessibility, it is believed that they are insufficiently attentive to the issue of election security and fraud. We believe that this conflict does not need to exist. Therefore, we propose the following solutions for the first stage of the voting process, which is registration.

• Proper maintenance of voter registration rolls

Federal law (the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires list maintenance. List maintenance is an enfranchising practice. If you try to identify people who have moved in the state and find them at a new address, you are enfranchising them.

-If a voter has not voted for two federal elections, he should be mailed a form to confirm his registration. If the voter does not reply, his registration should be cancelled. -State agencies should be required to furnish information relating to deceased persons, persons adjudicated as mentally incapacitated, or persons convicted of a felony, to the SOS for list maintenance on a monthly basis.¹

-The QVF should be routinely checked against NCOA (National Change of Address- US Postal Service)

-The SOS should be required to maintain monthly snapshots of the state's voter file for at least six years.

-The SOS should be required to report annually to the legislature regarding all list maintenance actions taken.

Supportive Data-

- [In 2018, SOS Ruth Johnson purged 1.2 million names](#) that were on the state's registration rolls since 2011 with 200,000 cleared since 2016.
- In 2020, Michigan mailed absentee ballot applications to all voters on file, with at [least 500,000 being returned undeliverable](#).
- SOS Jocelyn Benson said, in Sep 2020, [that 500,000 names could be removed from the Voting Rolls, but not before Nov. 3](#)
- Pew Research from 2018 85%R and 70%D favor removing inaccurate and duplicate registrations from voter lists using automatic methods.
- Michigan is one of five states accounting for the majority of the instances where the [deceased are remaining on the voter registration rolls](#) according to the Public Interest Legal Foundation.



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- [SOS Benson removed 177,000 voters from the QVF](#) only after a lawsuit was filed and AFTER the 2020 election.

The conclusion It is clear that there is bipartisan support from general population surveys for the requirement to maintain accurate voter rolls. Michigan is not demonstrating adherence to federal law in its failure to maintain accurate and updated voter rolls. Why is it that only 177,000 names were removed from the voter rolls AFTER the election, when the SOS herself acknowledged BEFORE the election, the need to remove 500,000 names? This does not inspire trust and confidence in state governments management of the election process.

Michigan is a member of ERIC (Electronic Registration Information Center). It is a multistate partnership. Death records are red flagged from the SS Administration, as well as duplicate registrations, voters who have moved and persons eligible to vote.

1. SAVE is a database with public state registration data from 42 states. Three states that withheld data were sued, Illinois, Maine, and Maryland. Federal disclosure laws require that information to which the public has access under the requirements of NVRA (National Voter Registration Act) be turned over. New York, Texas, Michigan, Florida, and California account for the majority of the instances where the deceased are remaining on the voter registration rolls

Attachment 2

Our Voting Systems are not Secure



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Voting Equipment and the Most Secure Election in History

We keep hearing about how secure the voting equipment is. Well, it's not even close. If we are ever going to get Election Integrity, we have to be honest about our election system. When you talk about electronic voting equipment you are basically talking about computer systems whose technology is over 20 years old. That means we are using SD cards, thumb drives and other technology that can easily be hacked.

It is not surprising that these systems are not secure because computer hacking is extremely common. I am sure that just about everyone has had their credit cards stolen. Who hasn't had their computers infected with a virus? Ever thought you were getting a million dollars put in your bank account from a generous Liberian Prince? All of these fall under cybersecurity scams and it happens all the time. To believe that it can't happen in an election is just not reality, follow the science.

Here are some interesting facts on computer hacking.

- ▶ There is a hacker attack every 39 seconds
- ▶ Cybercrime is more profitable than the global illegal drug trade.
- ▶ Hackers steal 75 records every second.
- ▶ 66% of businesses attacked by hackers weren't confident they could recover.
- ▶ 73% of black hat hackers said traditional firewall and antivirus security is irrelevant or obsolete.
- ▶ There are over 715,000 cybersecurity experts employed in the US alone.
- ▶ Russian hackers can infiltrate a computer network in 18 minutes.
- ▶ 444,259 ransomware attacks took place worldwide in 2018.
- ▶ Up until March 2019, more than 14 billion data records had been lost or stolen.
- ▶ Yahoo's data breach – 3 billion compromised accounts
- ▶ Marriot International – 500 million users' data stolen.
- ▶ More than 80% of US Companies have been hacked

Facebook Data From More Than 500 Million Users Found Online

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BY [THE ASSOCIATED PRESS](#)

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If you want to see some very interesting information, look at some of the videos below. You will find agreement among all sides of the political spectrum. Our voting systems are extremely vulnerable. Let us think about this when we look to improve election integrity.

Videos

- ▶ <https://youtu.be/LkH2r-sNjQs> **Why Electronic voting is still not good**
- ▶ <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/02/dont-find-safe-enough-eu-lawmaker-jerome-riviere-mail-ballots-voting-machines-banned-france-video/> **Mail in ballots and electronic voting is banned in France**
- ▶ <https://youtu.be/rYnUksWt5HQ> **Computer Experts show how easily systems can be compromised and votes flipped**
- ▶ [Will Georgia's new voting machines solve election problems — or make them worse? | PBS NewsHour](#) **PBS investigates vulnerability of machines before 2020 election**
- ▶ <https://thefederalist.com/2021/03/17/medias-entire-georgia-narrative-is-fraudulent-not-just-the-fabricated-trump-quotes/> **A good article about the Perkins Coie and Marc Elias working on 2020 election law changes**
- ▶ <https://www.11alive.com/article/news/politics/elections/tech-experts-georgia-should-discard-electronic-balloting-now/85-581448302> **Expert discusses how vulnerable the Georgia voting systems are**
- ▶ [\(37\) How I Hacked an Election | NYT - Opinion - YouTube](#) **Alex Halderman U of M Professor shows how a system can change votes**
- ▶ <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/politics/2021/04/01/michigan-expert-debunks-infamous-report-antrim-county-election/4835645001/> **Alex Halderman discusses Antrim County. This is the same U of M Professor who shows how vulnerable the systems are**