QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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WHO IS ACEIT?

ANOKA COUNTY ELECTION INTEGRITY TEAM

Anoka County Election Integrity Team (ACEIT)

We ask the Anoka County Commissioners, Mayors, City Council and School Board Members to vote for Secure and Transparent Home-Grown Elections

Our Story

<u>Who:</u> A group of Anoka County citizens and others with a mission, who volunteer their time and professional skills in business analysis, financial management, marketing, computer programming, electronic engineering, production engineering, statistical analysis (MIT), information and data research, communications, project management and public administration

<u>What:</u> To achieve secure and transparent home-grown elections in Anoka County by requesting that the Anoka County Commissioners, Mayors, City Council and School Board Members vote for, and combine their powers for, the same goals of secure and transparent elections

When: Now for the 2024 elections and all future elections

Where: In Anoka County and as requested in points beyond

Why: Our elections are at risk now and for future generations

How: Currently marketing six components and ACTION PLANS to achieve secure and transparent elections



More than 20 highly dedicated individuals meeting weekly since August 2022; researching and identifying election reform strategies for Anoka County

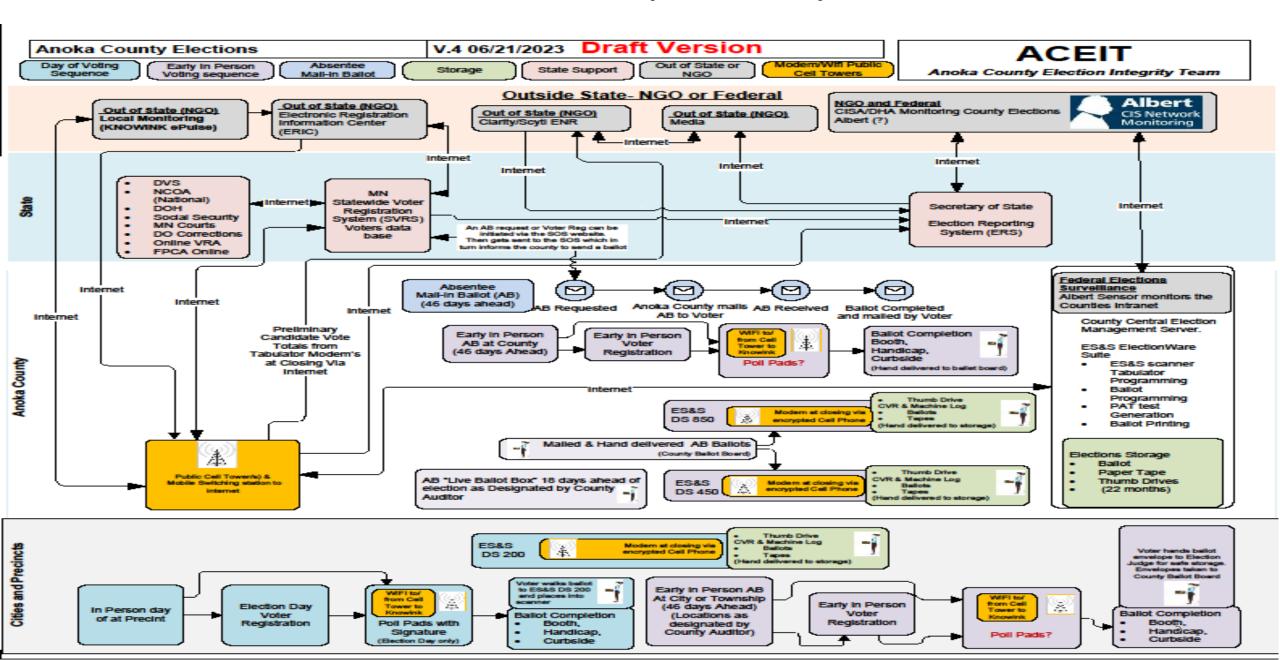
PRESENTERS PROFILES

- Derek Lind—Ramsey, financial analyst
- Brenda Miller—Columbus, election judge, occ. therapist, homeschooler
- Davin Tormanen—Vadnais Heights, 25 yrs. electronics technology
- Pam Weber—Andover, election judge, physical therapist
- Robert Kirchner—Coon Rapids, 40 yrs., local gov't. admin.
- Lori Mahowald—Coon Rapids, election judge, operations/project mgmt.

Other Contributors

- Paul Berndt—Coon Rapids, manufacturing engineering
- Lisa Henrickson—Linwood Twp., election judge, 37 yrs. state of MN
- Gary Kemmetmueller—Coon Rapids, electronics technology
- Richard Klabechek—Oak Grove, applied math/manufacturing engineer
- Jonathan Liebsch—Ham Lake, election judge, software developer
- Joe Richardson—Andover, election judge, power/energy industry
- Sue Peterson—Ham Lake, election judge
- Channing Stowell—East Bethel, M.I.T. Sloan School trained data scientist
- Jeannie Erickson—Coon Rapids, election judge, 30 yrs. admin assistant
- Troy Cooper—Ramsey, financial services IT mgt & small business owner

How Do Elections Work? Do you really want to know?



What are Common Election Myths?

There is no evidence of any problems

Machines are adequately tested

No machines are online

Adequate audits are done

Hand counting is not feasible

- ➤ Takes too much time
 - Costs too much
 - ➤ Is not accurate

What are the Problems & Risk Factors?

Evidence is hidden

Existing testing is selective

Testing leaves the public wondering what is hidden

Voter registration lists are flawed

Electronic equipment is exposed to cyberattack

Tabulation of votes is in a proprietary "black box"

What Evidence is hidden?

- Paper ballots are electronic files and review is not permitted
- Complete review of election data/products is impossible
- The results of elections are impossible to fully verify
- Tabulator source codes are proprietary (private), not subject to public inspection
- Any independent inspection of source codes or testing is prohibited
- Access to databases is hidden from the public and inspections not allowed
- Cast Vote Records, a Federally prescribed public audit, are not publicly available:
 - > Anoka County said they do not exist, but they do
 - > Anoka County then said they can't produce them, but they can
 - > Anoka County further said they can produce them but won't make public
 - > Recently MN law made them largely private, against Federal guidelines
 - When Anoka County finally posted partial CVR, it was too redacted to be useful

Is Existing testing of machines Inadequate?

- Public Accuracy Test (PAT) before elections is not scaled to need
- Post-Election Review (PER) after elections:
 - Does not include the Presidential Primary
 - > Does not include the Primary Election in August
 - > Does not include State senate or house offices
 - > Does not include any County, municipal or school district offices
 - > Only covers 2-3 offices in four precincts of the General Election in even years
 - > This mandated minimum sample of General Election is less than 0.3%

Are Voter Registration lists flawed?

- Recent analysis of Anoka County voter rolls showed:
 - ➤ Voters voting in old precinct after moving out of precinct or county (400+)
 - ➤ Voters with invalid (incomplete) addresses (1250+)
- Voter registration lists managed by the State
- Voter registration history is inaccessible
- Current list is only via snapshots at State Administrator's convenience

Is electronic equipment exposed to cyberattack?

- Electronic poll pads are communicating via hotspots at the polls
- Unknown AI assisted cyberattacks are increasing and might be here
- ALBERT SYSTEM monitoring exposes our local voter data
- Tabulators have remote cellular connections
- "All technology can be hacked" (ES&S official, 2022)

Is tabulation of votes really a proprietary "black box"?

- Bad actors target elections
- No electronic technology is totally secure
- Elections have become electronic "black box" systems due to proprietary rights
- In 2020 Anoka County hand counted .21% of total ballot choices, not 99.79%
- Virtually no verification of tabulator tape vote counts with physical hand counts
- Tabulator tape vote counts have very limited verification and then, only during PER

WHERE IS HAND COUNTING STATUTORY AUTHORITY?

At the Polls
Under PER
Under delegated PER

AT THE POLLS

2023 Minnesota Statutes

204C.19 COUNTING VOTES; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1.Procedure. When the hours for voting have ended and all voting has concluded, the election judges shall immediately count the votes cast at the election. The count shall be held at the polling place and shall be public. It shall be continued without intermission until it is completed and the results are declared, except that the election judges may recess for meals or other necessary purposes. During the count no one except the election judges shall handle the ballots. Any other individual who touches or interferes with ballots during the counting or any election judge who permits such touching or interference is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 2.**Counting ballots.** Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the ballot boxes shall be opened, the votes counted, and the total declared. The election judges on each counting team shall be evenly divided between the major political parties. The numbers entered on the summary sheet shall not be considered final until the ballots in all the boxes have been counted and corrections have been made if ballots have been deposited in the wrong boxes.

Subd. 3. Premature disclosure of count results. No count results from any precinct shall be disclosed by any election judge or other individual until all count results from that precinct are available, nor shall the public media disclose any count results from any precinct before the time when voting is scheduled to end in the state.

UNDER COUNTY PER or DELEGATED MUNICIPAL PER

2023 Minnesota Statutes

206.89 POSTELECTION REVIEW OF VOTING SYSTEMS.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** For purposes of this section "postelection review official" means the county auditor, unless the county auditor designates the municipal clerk as the "postelection review official" within 24 hours after the canvass of the state general election.

Interpretive Notes:

- 1. The Anoka County Canvass Board meets 3 to 10 days after a November election date to canvass the state general election.
- 2. The County Auditor may designate the municipal clerk as the PER official within 24 hours after this County Canvass Board meeting.
- 3. The PER (either County or Municipal) occurs between 11 and 18 days after the November election date.