

Special Committee
on Elections
Friday September
29th, 2023

*“Good enough” should not be
the enemy of “perfect” when
it comes to election security.*

Presentation on Election
Integrity

By
Thad Snider



Ballot Drop Boxes – Never Approved in Statute

- While their use may be ubiquitous throughout Kansas, the use of Ballot Drop Boxes has never been expressly approved by the Legislature as a means by which to collect ballots (no supporting statute)
- The recent influx of drop boxes was authorized, by fiat, through the Secretary of State's Office in conjunction w/ recommendations from Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and paid for by CTCL (Facebook/Meta) in Johnson County in 2020.
 - Clay Barker, Legal Counsel, Secretary of State's response on Drop Box legality: "On your question regarding the use of drop boxes - the current mail ballot statute, KSA 25-1124, was enacted in 1967. In 1978, the legislature amended the relevant part of KSA 25-1124(a) to its current language: "the ballot envelope shall be mailed or otherwise transmitted by the voter to the county election officer."
 - The ballots are NOT being transmitted by the voter– they are being transmitted by either 3rd parties (ballot harvesters) OR by partisan election workers who we cannot monitor and are not required to keep a valid chain of custody, apparently.



Ballot Boxes – Paid for by the Center for Tech & Civic Life (CTCL) or “Zuckerbucks”

The installation and equipment costs needed to secure and monitor the new drop boxes will be \$11,220 for security cameras and storage.

In-person Voting at Polling Places on Election Day

Johnson County is committed to working to secure many fully-staffed polling places on election day. For the general election, we have secured **176 in-person polling locations on election day**, including five high school gymnasiums provided by a local school district that had been previously unavailable to Johnson County.

In order to staff these locations, the county will hire and train 2,000 election workers, which are key to a smooth, in-person operation. This includes paying an additional \$25 to each election worker on election day to account for the unique challenges of working a presidential election during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Additionally, the county will buy customized plexiglass shields for polling locations with space to pass electronic poll books between voters and election workers, additional electronic poll books and cellular routers to monitor traffic at Election Day polling locations, and alert systems to make a number of polling locations more accessible for voters with disabilities and voters at higher-risk of COVID-19 at a **total cost of \$350,025**.

	Total cost	Units	Unit costs
Worker Hazard Pay	\$50,000	2,000	\$25
Plexiglass Shields	\$34,425	425	\$81
Additional Electronic Poll Books	\$79,200	176	\$450
Cellular Routers	\$212,960	176	\$1,210
Alert Systems	\$23,440	40	\$586
Total	\$400,025		

Conclusion

The investments outlined above will allow Johnson County to reduce the risk of exposure to coronavirus for voters, election staff and poll workers; identify best practices; innovate to efficiently and effectively educate our residents about how to exercise their right to vote; be intentional and strategic in reaching our historically disenfranchised residents and communities; and, above all, ensure the right to vote in a diversity of communities throughout the county. Thank you for the opportunity to submit this request.

- **Personnel:** Due to the number of ballots we anticipate receiving for the November general election, we currently have hired election workers to tabulate voting by mail ballots. This includes paying an additional \$25 to each election worker on each day to account for the unique challenges of working a presidential election during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Outreach Materials:** To promote voting by mail and early voting in person ahead of the November election by sending a postcard that specifically promotes the advance voting options available to Johnson County voters.
- **Processing Equipment:** To assist with processing mail ballots, we request the purchase of the Mail Ballot Verifier system from Election Systems & Software.

	Total cost	Units	Unit costs
Personnel	\$20,000	40	\$25 (20 days)
Outreach materials	\$99,360	207,000	\$0.48
Equipment	\$130,000	1	\$130,000
Total	\$249,360		

Early Voting Sites and Ballot Drop-off Options

Johnson County plans to have 10 in-person advance voting locations for the November election, which will include three new locations added to increase voter turnout during advance voting and reduce traffic at Election Day polling locations as a part of Johnson County's efforts to keep the community safe and healthy during voting.

These locations must be sufficiently staffed with at least 20 election workers for 13 days, equipped with the infrastructure needed to process voters for two full weeks of voting, and provided with supplies to protect voters and election workers during the pandemic. **It will cost \$148,640 to cover rental costs, ballot printers, cellular routers, secure storage carts, and election worker stipends for the three new advance voting locations.**

Additionally, we will be paying an additional \$25 to each election worker on each day at all 10 advance voting locations to account for the unique challenges of working a presidential election during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Secure Drop Boxes

In the primary election, we had one secure drop box installed. Installing an additional **seven secure drop boxes (a total of eight)** will help ensure that voters have some opportunity to return their ballots if it may be too late to send via USPS.

Voting System - The total combination of mechanical, electromechanical or electronic equipment (including the software, firmware, and documentation required to program, control, and support the equipment) that is used to define ballots; to cast and count votes; to report or display election results; and to maintain and produce any audit trail information; and the practices and associated documentation used to identify system components and versions of such components; to test the system during its development and maintenance; to maintain records of system errors and defects; to determine specific system changes to be made to a system after the initial qualification of the system; and to make available any materials to the voter (such as notices, instructions, forms or paper ballots).

The “total combination” of the Voting System is supposed to be certified

Including but not limited to:

- Electronic PollBooks
- Ballot On-Demand Printers
- Thumb Drives
- Software (See: Konnech/PollChief/Chinese Communist Party)
- **SECURITY CAMERAS**

Ballot Drop Boxes – No Laws Governing Chain of Custody or Criminal Penalties

- Chain of Custody = Evidence Integrity
- CISA's recommendations
 - In a 7 page document obtained through a KORA request CISA makes chain of custody recommendations for the Drop boxes
 - This recommended procedure is not followed at all

Chain of Custody

- Chain of custody logs must be completed every time ballots are collected.
- All ballot collection boxes/bags should be numbered to ensure all boxes are returned at the end of the shift, day, and on election night.
- Team members should sign the log and record the date and time, security seal number at opening, and security seal number when the box is locked and sealed again.



Election Assistance Commission Recommendations for Chain of Custody – 07/13/2021

Best Practices: Chain of Custody



U.S. Election Assistance Commission
633 3rd Street NW, Suite 200 | Washington, DC 20001
www.eac.gov

July 13, 2021 V 1.1



Best Practices: Witness Signatures

Signatures help create an auditable record whenever the equipment, supplies and ballots change hands or location. By having witnesses sign the chain of custody forms, the signers are certifying when they took custody of the voting equipment, supplies, and ballots and delivered them to a particular location.

Seals and other security measures give the people receiving custody of the election materials confidence that the voting equipment, supplies, and ballots were not tampered with, as can best be determined by a visual inspection. It is a best practice to have at least two signatures appended to each document providing evidence that an item changed hands, or an election process was followed.



Best Practices: Chain of Custody

The chain of custody of ballots, voting equipment, and associated data is essential to ensure the election system remains trustworthy. Documentation of the chain of custody also provides evidence that all voting procedures were followed. **It is a best practice for chain of custody procedures to be clearly defined in advance of every election, well documented and followed consistently throughout the entire election lifecycle or process.**

Purpose

Chain of Custody refers to the processes, or paper trail, that documents the transfer of materials from one person (or place) to the next. Every state and local jurisdiction has its own controls for ensuring the chain of custody of election materials is properly maintained. These controls may include locks, seals, audit logs, witness signatures, or other security measures. This document is intended to provide best practices, checklists, and sample forms for maintaining a proper chain of custody related to the successful operation of an election but is not meant to be comprehensive of every election process. Jurisdictions are reminded to implement these voluntary best practices only after reviewing federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

While the chain of custody process varies by jurisdiction, here are few key questions to keep in mind when developing your chain of custody materials:

- Where is the item that is going to be transferred?
- Are adequate safeguards in place?
- Who currently has access to this item?
- What makes this item unique (description, serial number, physical condition, etc....)?
- When and where is this item being transferred (time, date, location)?
- Where is this item being transferred to?
- Who is transferring this item?
- What is the condition of the item to be delivered?
- Who witnessed this transfer?
- When and where did the item arrive?
- What is the condition of the item upon receipt?

No Chain of Custody - Johnson County, KS - November 2nd, 2021

Ballot Transfer Documents – Drop Boxes

- 4 Signatures Required
 - One Republican & One Democrat on the Retrieving & Receiving end of the transfer
 - NONE of these 113 ballot transfer documents had the required signatures State Elections Director, Bryan Caskey, told me by phone should be there
 - 6,694 votes w/ no legal chain of custody were counted in this election

- Johnson County's Legal Counsel, in an email, told me this document was "substantially complete"

- That's not true according to CISA, the EAC or our State Elections Director

Ballot Transfer Record

2021 General Election

Source: Election Office Date / Time: 10/19/21 a.m. p.m.

Retrieval Worker #: Carolann Hart Retrieval Worker #: Stacy Cape

External drop box procedures

- Inspect drop box for signs of tampering or vandalism.
- Use unique keys to unlock top and bottom lock.
- Remove ballot collection tub and verify that no ballots remain in the drop box.
- Transfer ballots to red ballot transfer bag. Use a second bag if necessary.
- Close the red transfer bag.
- Place a seal on each transfer bag used.

Seal #: Boyer 16502280 Seal #: arifkin.com 6502280

Signature: [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted]

Outside

Ballot receiving

- Verify seal number.
- Break seal and tape to transfer form.
- Count, face and bundle ballots in batches of 20.
- Write total ballot count below.
- Transfer ballots to E Room.

Ballots received: 45 Date / Time: 10/19/21

Receiving Worker #: Susan Owens Receiving Worker #2: [Redacted]

Signature: Susan Owens Signature: [Redacted]



**CORONAVIRUS
PANDEMIC**

WILL YOU GET YOUR CHICKEN NUGGETS DELIVERED?

NEW AT 6:00

6:02
46°
KCTV
5
NEWS
KCTV5.COM

PROGRAMMING NOTE E QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY CALLING (844) 559-0005. PHONE LINES ARE OPEN NOW UNTIL

Transparency (or Lack Thereof) – KORA Reform is BADLY Needed

- I have filed dozens of KORA requests and am routinely denied on the most outrageous grounds.
- Johnson County Election Director, Fred Sherman, denied me requests because the documents I was seeking were “sealed up” and I would “need a court order to see them”. Why?
- The purpose of KORA is “to ensure public confidence in government by increasing the access of the public to government and its decision-making processes.” *Data Tree v. Meek*, 279 Kan. 445, 454, 109 P. 3d 1226 (2005); Mem. Decision and Order at 5. The act “shall be liberally construed and applied” to promote the State’s policy of open access to public records. K.S.A. 45- 216(a).
- I have been denied system log files, cast vote records, chain of custody documents, ballot envelope images, ballot images, etc all under absurd pretenses.
- Our County Commissioner was denied access to these files as well– and she is a canvasser for the election!
- I ask all of you when you leave here today to go and try to view the files I mention above. You, the legislature, with plenary power over elections will be denied your Constitutional oversight by the Executive Branch... Question is--- why? What are they hiding?
- More importantly, why are you allowing this?

From: Dunham, Cynthia, LGL Cynthia.Dunham@jocogov.org
Subject: RE: KORA Request - Ballot Dropboxes Video - November 3rd, 2020 Election
Date: September 3, 2021 at 5:28 PM
To: Thad Snider [REDACTED] Sherman, Fred, ELC Fred.Sherman@jocogov.org

Thad:

Your August 31, 2021, KORA request seeks video of ballot dropboxes for the November 2020 general election. Videos of the dropboxes are made and used for the purpose of the securing the dropboxes and their contents. Your request is denied pursuant to two sections of KORA, which provide exception from disclosure for:

- “Records of emergency or security information or procedures of a public agency, if disclosure would jeopardize public safety, including records of cybersecurity plans, cybersecurity assessments and cybersecurity vulnerabilities or procedures related to cybersecurity plans, cybersecurity assessments and cybersecurity vulnerabilities, or plans, drawings, specifications or related information for any building or facility which that is used for purposes requiring security measures in or around the building or facility or which that is used for the generation or transmission of power, water, fuels or communications, if disclosure would jeopardize security of the public agency, building or facility.” K.S.A. 45-221(a)(12) as amended by Kansas Session Laws 2021, ch. 82, §11.
- “Records, other than criminal investigation records, the disclosure of which would pose a substantial likelihood of revealing security measures that protect: (A) Systems, facilities or equipment used in the production, transmission or distribution of energy, water or communications services; (B) transportation and sewer or wastewater treatment systems, facilities or equipment; or (C) private property or persons, if the records are submitted to the agency. For purposes of this paragraph, security means measures that protect against criminal acts intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population, influence government policy by intimidation or coercion or to affect the operation of government by disruption of public services, mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping. Security measure include, but are not limited to, intelligence information, tactical plans, resource deployment and vulnerability assessments.” K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 45-221(a)(45).

Thanks.
Cindy

Cynthia Dunham
Deputy Director of Legal
Johnson County Legal Department
111 S. Cherry Street, Suite 3200 Olathe, Kansas 66061
Direct (913) 715-1852 | Fax (913) 715-1873 | Office (913) 715-1900
E-mail: cynthia.dunham@jocogov.org Kansas Relay Operator (800)766-3777



www.jocogov.org | [@jocogov](https://twitter.com/jocogov) | [F/jocogov](https://www.facebook.com/jocogov)

Response: Your first request seeks all communications which contain one of two domain names sent or received by the agency between January 1, 2019, through March 29, 2022, a period of 27 months. Based on random sampling there are about 50 responsive e-mails per month for an estimated total of 1300 e-mails, some with attachments. Given that we can review and process an average of 10 e-mails an hour, to review, classify, and redact the e-mails, it will take an estimated 130 hours to complete. At an average staff rate of \$45 per hour, staff time will cost an estimated \$5,850. Production costs such as printing pages for review and transmission will add an estimated \$700.

Our staff can only afford to dedicate an hour a day to any particular KORA request given everything else the agency does. This means the request will take about 25 weeks, so the review would probably not be done until March 2024.

Even with the review, based on my sample, almost all of the e-mails will come within the cybersecurity exemption of KSA 45-221(a)(12) and not be produced. Charges are assessed regardless of whether responsive documents are located or are exempt from production.

If you want to proceed, we will need a \$6,500 check made out to Kansas Secretary of State. I usually do not charge for small requests, but when a request seeks “any and all communications” over a period of time that imposes a substantial burden on our staff, especially when most of the requested communications are archived, so we will charge.

\$6,500 is an estimate, so if the actual cost for search, review, and production is less than the estimate you will receive a refund and if it is more than the estimate you will be required to pay the additional amount. If we do not receive payment within 30 days we will close the request.



4:59
47°

KCTV
5
NEWS

KCTV5 Kansas City

PROGRAMMING NOTE CALLING (844) 559-0005. PHONE LINES ARE OPEN NOW UNTIL 6:30PM HAVE QUESTIONS A

Absentee Ballots - Signature Verification (Impossible)

The Process

Handwriting analysis involves a comprehensive comparative analysis between a questioned document and known handwriting of a suspected writer. Specific habits, characteristics, and individualities of both the questioned document and the known specimen are examined for similarities and differences.

1) Analysis -- The first step is to analyze the known writing sample and the unknown writing sample for distinctive characteristics. The examiner looks for unique qualities such as letters and word spacing, letter and word slant, size and proportionality of letters, unusual formations of letters, flourishes, and other individual attributes.

2) Comparison -- The next step is to differentiate elements from the known sample to those of the unknown sample. The examiner considers spelling, grammar, punctuation, and phraseology as well.

3) Evaluation -- The final step is to evaluate the similarities in the known and unknown samples. While differences are a good indication of a non-match, no single similar characteristic, no matter how unique, can determine a match. Therefore, all likenesses must be considered. The examiner must make a judgment in each case by evaluating the totality of the documents.

The science of handwriting analysis is based on the premise that no two individuals can produce exactly the same writing and that an individual cannot exactly reproduce his own handwriting, otherwise known as variation. Variations are natural deviations that occur in a person's handwriting.

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2) Comparison

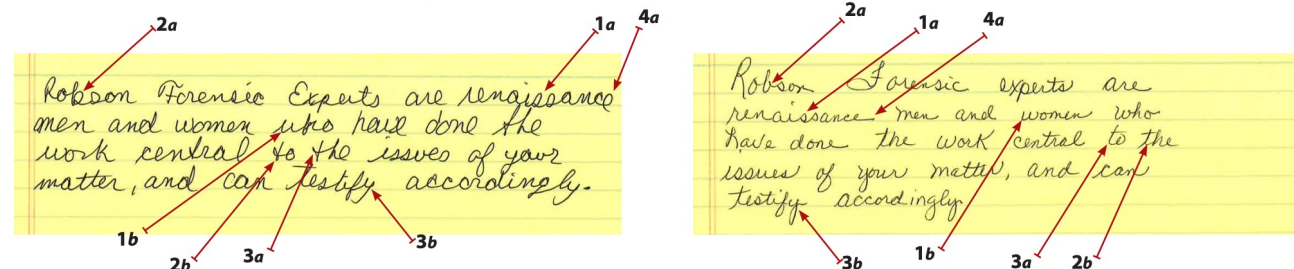
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Example

The handwriting examples below are from two different writers. Structural differences (1) can be seen from the letter formations by each writer. Connecting strokes to letters (2) and slant (3) are visible and differ from each writer's distinctive style. In addition, baseline alignment (4) is considerably unique whereas one writer consistently writes on the baseline and the other repeatedly deviates below the baseline. **In the examples below: 1) Structural Difference 2) Connecting Strokes 3) Slant 4) Baseline Alignment**



Standards

The American Society for Testing and Materials, International (ASTM) publishes standards for the many methods and procedures used by Forensic Document Examiners. E30.02 is the ASTM subcommittee for questioned documents. ASTM E444-09 provides guidance on the scope of work conducted by document examiners, and E2388 specifies minimum training requirements.

FEATURED EXPERT: Mark Songer, Forensic Examiner. - Mark is a former FBI Special Agent and FBI Forensic Examiner, where he served as part of the FBI's ERT/RDT teams. Mr. Songer has instructed numerous law enforcement officers and civilian examiners in handwriting identification as well as the collection of writing samples. He also developed and implemented Forensic Science & Criminal Justice programs at several institutions of higher learning, including the University of California and La Sierra University. msonger@robsonforensic.com

Absentee Ballots - Signature Verification (Impossible)

- According to the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST) & their Forensic Document Examination Subcommittee which worked with the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) to develop these procedures, these are just some of the [standards](#) set forth to verify handwriting:
 - 6.2.2 The examiner shall determine whether the examination is a comparison of questioned writing to known writing or a comparison of questioned writing to questioned writing.
 - 6.2.6 The examiner shall consider factors that might affect the writing (i.e., unnatural writing, simulation, tracing, reproduction). The examiner may consider information regarding intrinsic or extrinsic factors that might affect the writing.
 - 6.3.2 The examiner shall determine whether the questioned writing is original writing. If it is not original writing, request the original.
 - 6.3.3 The examiner shall examine the questioned writing for characteristics of duplication, such as those of cut and paste manipulation, by electronic or other means.
 - 6.3.4 The examiner shall evaluate the questioned writing for the following.
 - a) Type of Writing—If there is more than one type of writing (hand printing, cursive writing numerals, symbols, or combinations thereof, and signatures) within the questioned writing, separate the questioned writing into groups of single types of writing.
 - b) Internal Consistency—If there are inconsistencies within any one of the groups created in a) (for example, suggestive of multiple writers), divide the group(s) into consistent sub-groups.
 - c) Complexity—Assess the perceived ease or difficulty with which the questioned writing could be simulated by another writer for purposes of determining the suitability of the questioned writing for comparison purposes. Factors to be considered include speed, skill, style, construction, changes of directions, retracings, pen lifts, level of stylization, and degree of repetitive movements or shapes. This includes the examiner's assessment of overall rarity or generic nature of the characteristics.
- Absolutely no one who is “verifying” signatures on absentee ballots has the necessary training to assess the validity of a signature on a ballot.
- Not to mention, there is no way to know if the person who signed that ballot was actually that person or if they registered signature is a match to the voter registration
 - We now know through [public reporting](#) there is a nationwide group that is faking voter registration in masse and at scale (confirmed by MI Attorney General Dana Nessel)
- The only possible solution is for the signatures on the absentee ballot applications and the absentee ballots themselves notarized and they must be dropped off at the election office where a valid photo ID would need to be shown to verify both the signature and chain of custody of that ballot, otherwise the use of absentee ballots is not possibly secure or verifiable

Absentee Ballots – Voter Was Able to Falsify Data to Get A Ballot


1. KORA File: 20211223080824428.pdf, 91 pages, Date Range: 09/10 - 11/24/2020, Text Messages & Email from Connie Schmidt

Sent: Monday, October 26, 2020 5:23 PM
To: Buhl, Mary, LGL <Mary.Buhl@jocogov.org>
Cc: Schmidt, Connie, ELC <Connie.Schmidt@jocogov.org>
Subject: Fraudulent ballot issued.

Mary:
We are sending you a case that we think should go to the District Attorney in violation of K.S.A. 25-2411(c). It is rather long, so if you would read the emails, it will explain everything. This man is going to go on TV and tell his story.

If you think there is a case, please send to the DA and copy Connie and me.

Thank you!

Debbie Tyrrel, CERA 

Deputy Election Commissioner
Johnson County Election Office

From: Carter, Nathan, ELC
To: Schmidt, Connie, ELC
Cc: Tyrrel, Debbie, ELC
Subject: FW: Fraudulent ballot issued
Date: Monday, October 26, 2020 3:54:41 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Just a heads-up, Betsy Webster from KCTV5 plans to do a follow up from her story last week. There's a voter who requested a ballot with an intentionally incorrect DL number and signature and received a ballot. I copied Debbie because she spoke to the voter.

Thank you, Connie.

Nathan Carter
Office Administrator
Johnson County Election Office
2101 E. Kansas City Road, Olathe, Kansas 66061
Direct 913-715-6811 | Office 913-715-6800
Fax 913-791-1753 | TDD 1-800-766-3777

CENTER FOR voterinformation 

About Us | Voting Information | Register To Vote | Media Center | Got Mail? | Vote By Mail | [DONATE](#)

Above and Right:

- From the Center for Voter Information Website

Make An Informed Choice

Center for Voter Information is a non-profit, non-partisan partner organization to Voter Participation Center, both founded to provide resources and tools to help voting-eligible citizens register and vote in upcoming elections.

With our partner organization, Voter Participation Center, we have helped more than 5.7 million voters register and get to the polls in our history.

Left, Pages 50 & 52:

- From previous slide, this gentleman, Paul Barrett, self reported that he falsified data and was still able to receive a ballot.
- Because this story reached the news room of KCTV5, they decided to forward this case to the County DA for prosecution.
- The "**Center for Voter Information**", probably did not receive a phone call for their part in this... just guessing.
- This case begs the question, **how many times could this have happened?**

Absentee Ballots – Tracking (Impossible)



The latest government report: 15 million mail ballots in 2020 that are unaccounted for

by J. Christian Adams & Hans von Spakovsky | September 16, 2021 02:04 PM

- Based on data from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, an analysis by the Public Interest Legal Foundation shows almost **15 million mail ballots effectively disappeared after election officials gave them to the U.S. Postal Service to deliver to voters.**
- Some ballots were lost. Some may have ended up on the floors of apartment complexes, never to be claimed. Some went to addresses where the registrant no longer lives. Some may have gone to vacant lots and businesses. Some, having never been requested by the voter, were never returned. Others were rejected by election officials when they were returned.
- The data also shows that an **additional 1.1 million ballots were sent to the wrong addresses in 2020 — the U.S. Postal Service saying they were "undeliverable."** Think on that. One million ballots went to the wrong house or apartment. Given the inaccuracy of voter rolls, automatic voter registration, and the automatic mailing of absentee ballots in some states have only made this problem worse.
- **Mass mail balloting with inaccurate voter rolls creates a shaky election system that we cannot trust.** We shouldn't encourage even more mail ballots when state voter registration lists are so full of errors. Only after effective list maintenance should we even consider increasing the role that mail ballots play in our elections. That might require changes to the federal Motor Voter Act passed in 1993.
- **Mail balloting should also be accompanied with security measures such as voter ID requirements and laws that ban candidates, campaign staffers, political consultants, and others with a stake in the outcome from picking up, collecting, and handling ballots.**
 - ****I would add that any election worker who handles a ballot should be wearing a bodycam and that footage should be inspectable by the public**

Absentee Ballots – Tracking (Impossible) – Ballots Intended for Johnson County Sent to Wichita

2. KORA File: 20211223080943689.pdf 51 pages
E-mail communications from 06/02 – 09/09/2020 from Connie Schmidt, CERA

From: "Carter, Nathan, ELC" <Nathan.Carter@jocogov.org>
Date: July 24, 2020 at 1:33:07 PM CDT
To: "Schmidt, Connie, ELC" <Connie.Schmidt@jocogov.org>, "Sherman, Fred, ELC" <Fred.Sherman@jocogov.org>, "Tyrel, Debbie, ELC" <Debbie.Tyrel@jocogov.org>, "Phillips, Kathy, ELC" <Kathy.Phillips@jocogov.org>, "King, Josh, ELC" <Josh.King@jocogov.org>, "Hunt, Zach, ELC" <Zach.Hunt@jocogov.org>
Subject: More Information about 66062 Issue


I received a call from Randy Hite with more information from the Postal Service's internal investigation into the issue with the ballots for 66062. Here are some notes:

- The pallet of ballots for 66062 was sent to Wichita instead of Kansas City, MO. They aren't sure what caused that error. The pallet could have been labeled incorrectly, or an employee could have loaded the pallet on the wrong truck.
- When the pallet arrived in Wichita, they returned it to the Distribution Center in Kansas City, KS instead of the Processing Center in Kansas City, MO. The Distribution Center handles packages, the Processing Center handles letter mail.
- The Distribution Center in Kansas City, KS sent the pallet directly to the local post office in Olathe instead of sending it to the Processing Center in Kansas City, MO. They should have sent it to Kansas City, MO for processing. That's why those ballots weren't scanned.
- The local post office's normal procedure would be to send that mail back to the Processing Center in Kansas City, MO for appropriate processing. However, because they were ballots, they decided to sort the mail themselves to avoid further delivery delays.

So, on the bright side, the ballots ended up where they needed to go despite a couple of wrong turns along the way. That tells me that their workers recognize that ballots need to move quickly. Randy said they would send training information to the various locations involved to help avoid these issues going forward.

Thank you, all.

Nathan Carter
Office Administrator
Johnson County Election Office



SEACHANGE

Track by Mailpiece Logged in: KSJohnson

[Return to Search Results](#)

Mailing Details		Destination ID# Information	
Mailing Name	ABF-13242-JohnsonKS	Barcode	0072100944039140261
Transaction ID	N/A	Zip Code	66221252836
Mail Group	JohnsonKS	Delivery Information	
Mailing Date	7/9/2020	Last Scan Facility	64121
In-Home Delivery Date Range		USPS Service Standard	3 Days
		Historical Average	6.9 Days
		Service Std Expected Date	7/13/2020
		Historical Avg Expected Date	7/17/2020
		Estimated Delivery Date	8/6/2020
		Estimated Delivery Days	26

Mailpiece Details		Destination Shipment Details	
Mailpiece ID	28798549212	ShipmentID	U701489250934412926
Name	Douglas Letz	Drop Facility	55447
Address	14536 GRANT ST	Drop Date	7/9/2020
VoteID		Acceptance Date	No Entry Scan
User-Defined 2		Piece Count	82,646

Destination Scans Origin Scans

Scan Date	Facility	City	State	Operation Code	Operation Code	Stop the Clock
7/16/2020 5:45:25 PM	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	MO	918	DBCS/08005 ICS EPS-1ST PASS	Y
7/16/2020 9:59:35 PM	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	MO	919	DBCS/08005 ICS EPS-2ND PASS	Y
8/6/2020 9:12:48 PM	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	MO	4	ARCZ 001 CANCEL/ATIONS	
8/7/2020 11:39:00 AM	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	MO	854	DBCS/08005 ICS INCORPORATING	
8/7/2020 1:46:29 PM	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	MO	918	DBCS/08005 ICS EPS-3ST PASS	Y
8/7/2020 7:23:48 PM	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	MO	919	DBCS/08005 ICS EPS-2ND PASS	Y

SeaChange Print Innovations 14505 27th Ave N, Plymouth, MN 55447

<https://www.seachangemn.com/vbm>
From the SeaChange Website:

FROM CITY COUNCIL TO FEDERAL OFFICE, WE DELIVER.

The SeaChange team produces over 17 million optical scan ballots every presidential and mid-term election year to over 3,000 jurisdictions across the upper Midwest and throughout the United States. With our extensive experience in customer support, project implementation, ballot printing, mailing and everything in between, we understand the critical nature of elections.

OUR SERVICES

- Designing and printing ballots
- Programming ES&S voting equipment
- Providing testing tools and resources for election administrators
- Training on hardware and software
- Designing and supporting statewide election results reporting
- Designing and supporting county-level election results reporting
- Training election judges online
- Providing vote-by-mail services (absentee ballot and mail balloting)

Left :

- An internal JoCo email explaining how a Pallet of Ballots, bound for Olathe (66062) were never properly processed thru the USPS; they took a short cut.
- This is a failure within the USPS. These must have been advanced ballots.

Above: This is an attachment to the internal e-mail.

Right: This is from the website of SeaChange... Seems like they know a lot about election systems. Are they biased? As a citizen, I don't like having my ballots being handled by the same people that program the voting machines.

Absentee Ballots – Tracking (Impossible) – Ballots Exchanged in the Blue Moose Parking Lot in Prairie Village

1. KORA File: 20211223080824428.pdf, 91 pages, Date Range: 09/10 - 11/24/2020, Text Messages & Email from Connie Schmidt

Fwd: USPS vehicles

Schmidt, Connie, ELC <Connie.Schmidt@jocogov.org>

Mon 11/2/2020 6:28 PM

To: Caskey, Bryan [KSOS] <Bryan.Caskey@ks.gov>

EXTERNAL: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Connie Schmidt, CERA
Election Commissioner
Johnson County, Kansas

From: Tyrrel, Debbie, ELC [mailto:Debbie.Tyrrel@jocogov.org]

Sent: Monday, November 2, 2020 3:45 PM

To: Gunn, Randy L - Liberty, MO <Randy.L.Gunn@usps.gov>; Hite, Randy - Kansas City, MO <randy.e.hite@usps.gov>

Cc: Schmidt, Connie, ELC <Connie.Schmidt@jocogov.org>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] USPS vehicles

CAUTION: This email originated from outside USPS. **STOP and CONSIDER** before responding, clicking on links, or opening attachments.

Randy G. and Randy H.:

A concerned voter reported to our office that there were multiple USPS vehicles in the parking lot between the Blue Moose restaurant and the old Macy's department store in Prairie Village, Kansas, "after lunch" exchanging containers of mail with a black SUV. None of the USPS vehicles that the voter could see had license plates. The voter questioned the driver of the black SUV who said he was the supervisor and they were delivering the mail.

Can either of you confirm that this is proper USPS processing of the US Mail including voted ballots in Prairie Village, please? The voter said that he has photos and video that he can send if you wish to see it or if you have an email address where you would like to have them sent.

Thank you for looking into this oddity for the voter and our office.

Debbie Tyrrel, CERA
Deputy Election Commissioner
Johnson County Election Office
2101 East Kansas City Road Olathe, Kansas 66061
Direct 913-715-6827 | Fax 913-791-1753
Office 913-715-6800 | TDD 800-766-3777



From: "Gunn, Randy L - Liberty, MO" <Randy.L.Gunn@usps.gov>

Date: November 2, 2020 at 4:19:58 PM CST

To: "Tyrrel, Debbie, ELC" <Debbie.Tyrrel@jocogov.org>, "Hite, Randy - Kansas City, MO" <randy.e.hite@usps.gov>

Cc: "Schmidt, Connie, ELC" <Connie.Schmidt@jocogov.org>

Subject: RE: USPS vehicles

This message came from outside of Johnson County Government - please use caution when opening attachments or links.

Hi, Debbie. I made inquiry with the District Marketing Manager. What you described is part of the Extraordinary Measures we have implemented to get all ballots home on time. We are having relay points for ballots found in processing, after carriers are out on street, to get those ballots to the carriers as well as collect ballots picked up. Does that help make sense of what they saw?

Randy L. Gunn
A/Mailing Standards Specialist, Mid-America District
Political and Election Mail Coordinator
1000 Progress Rd.
Liberty MO 64068-9998
816-792-3510 (phone)
609-679-4542 (fax)

Left & Above, Pages 37 & 38:

- **Suspicious USPS Activity**
- **Black SUV giving ballots to USPS drivers in a parking lot...**
- **Because of Mail-in-Ballots, the postal service and all of their employees, becomes potential vectors to foul play.**

Absentee Ballots – Security (Impossible)



How Can Mail-In Voting Be ‘Secure’ When Postal Theft Is Rampant?

BY: SHAWN FLEETWOOD | AUGUST 07, 2023 | 3 MIN READ

- CBS News Chicago released several articles detailing a series of incidents involving mail theft and crime throughout the Windy City. On July 31, for instance, the outlet reported blue **drop-off mailboxes in Frankfort and Orland Park “were cut open by thieves,”** with local law enforcement advising residents to “monitor their financial accounts or credit profiles for fraudulent activity.”
- On the same day, CBS News Chicago revealed it obtained data from the **U.S. Postal Service (USPS) purportedly showing that the agency “hadn’t been keeping track of arrow key thefts until 2021” and “hadn’t made a single arrest for an arrow-key-related theft between 2020 and March 2023.”** For context, arrow keys are used to open blue drop-off boxes and larger mailboxes found in apartment complexes or condos.
- **“USPS also said there have been more than 25,000 reported thefts from mail receptacles including blue collection boxes in the six months ending March 30 compared with 38,500 for all of 2022,”** the report reads. A local Florida news outlet separately reported last week that Postal Inspector **arrests for mail theft and fraud have declined since 2018, despite an increase in such crimes.**

Absentee Ballots – Trust (Impossible)

Several instances in the 2020 election of absentee ballots being sent out BEFORE (9/24 & 9/30) their lawful date and then request were fulfilled by ES&S to CHANGE THE DATES to 10/14/2020

Absentee Ballots Sent Illegally

- ES&S Confirms they can and will change the date of the ballots sent in Doniphan County as well



Absentee Ballots Sent Illegally

- 781 ballots were sent prior to legal timeframe
- KS Election Director, Bryan Caskey, submits a maintenance request to CHANGE THE SENT DATE OF THE BALLOTS electronically to the legal date to do so in cooperation with ES&S

McPherson KS

Green, Kendra <kendra.green@essvrlc.com>
 Fri 10/23/2020 11:47 AM
 To: Caskey, Bryan [KSOS] <Bryan.Caskey@ks.gov>
 Cc: Hall, Phill [KSOS] <Phill.Hall@ks.gov>; Beckner, Jameson [KSOS] <Jameson.Beckner@ks.gov>; Witzke, Matthew <matthew.witzke@essvrlc.com>

1 attachments (217 KB)
 42003-769 - McPherson change ballot sent date signed (002).docx

EXTERNAL: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello

Attached is a MR to change the ballot sent date for all Single/Indefinite Adv ballots sent prior to 10/14/2020. Please let me know if there are any questions.

Kendra Green | Account Manager, Voter Registration
 ESSVR, LLC | 11208 John Galt Blvd. Omaha, NE 68137
 O: 800.353.2832 | kendra.green@essvrlc.com

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**PowerProfile EE Production
 MAINTENANCE REQUEST / APPROVAL**

Maintenance Request ID (Ticket number)	Item Title:	Date & Time of Maintenance Window	State or County name:	Technician Name & Email	Technician #	Priority (H/M/L)
42003-769	Change date sent for fulfilled ballots from 9/24/2020	Within 1 business day of returned MR	McPherson KS			L

Reason for Maintenance:
 Requested ballots for GR2020 were fulfilled with dates prior to the date allowed
 Any Single/Indefinite ballots with a ballot sent date of 9/24/2020 will need to be 10/14/2020 (781 Ballots Total)
DESCRIPTION OF MAINTENANCE: Update (Details)
 Update all Single/Indefinite ballot sent date of 9/24/2020 to 10/14/2020 (781 ballots)

Return signed Maintenance Request to Kendra.green@essvrlc.com

IMPACT OF MAKING THE CHANGE / UPDATE / SCRIPT / RELEASE:		
Error Impact:	Schedule Impact:	Performance Impact:
Low	Low	Low
Customer Access Impact:	Capacity Impact:	Support Impact:
Low	Low	Low
Financial Impact:	Hardware / Software Impact:	Other:
0	Low	

	Name	Title	Signature	Date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept <input type="checkbox"/> Reject	Andy Pruitt	Technical Solutions Manager	<i>Andy Pruitt</i>	10/23/2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept <input type="checkbox"/> Reject	Kendra Green	Kansas Account Manager	<i>Kendra Green</i>	10/23/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> Accept <input type="checkbox"/> Reject	Bryan Caskey	State Election Director, Kansas Secretary of State		
<input type="checkbox"/> Accept <input type="checkbox"/> Reject	Hollie Meiboy	McPherson KS County Clerk		

From: Zook, James [mailto:james.zook@essvrlc.com]
 Sent: Friday, October 16, 2020 4:00 PM
 To: Doniphan County Clerk <clerk@dcpcountyks.com>
 Subject: Ballot sent date

Peggy,

In regards to our conversation about the 592 ballots with a sent date of 9/30, with SOS and County approval ESSVR can run a script to update the ballot sent date to 10/14. Please let me know when I am ok to proceed with a maintenance request.

Thank you,

JAMES D. ZOOK | SENIOR ACCOUNT MANAGER
 ESSVR, LLC | 11208 John Galt Blvd. Omaha, NE 68137
 O: 800.353.2832 | F: 402.970.1284 | james.zook@essvrlc.com

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Transparency - Election Integrity Matters to the People But NOT to Our Government

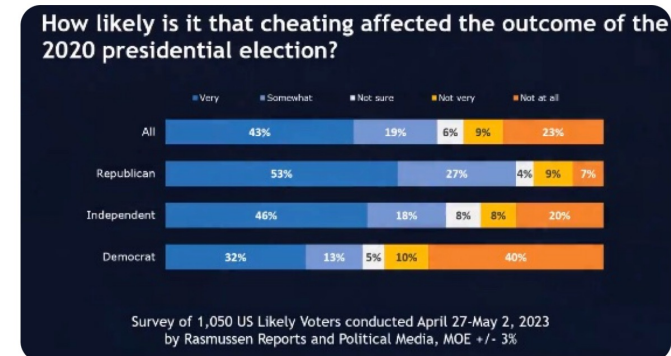
- In the past 2+ years I have filed dozens of KORA requests for various things from my government
- The basis on which I have been denied have varied but all the reasons are absurd and meant to keep the public from seeing what is going on
- Without transparency, no one will trust the election process which is already at an all-time low
- This is not a partisan issue; it's an American issue
 - 45% of Democrats & 68% of overall voters think there was cheating in the 2020 election



The Great 2020 Election Fraud 'Conspiracy Theory:'

A consistently shrinking minority of American voters (currently at 32%) believe the 2020 election was NOT affected by cheating.

Now voters are looking forward, and most expect - more cheating.



Election Integrity Matters to the People but NOT to Our Government

- We need reforms to the ways in which are elections are conducted, audited and shared with the People
- There is little to no transparency, accountability or enforcement to the process
- The machines we use have a contract that disallows us (the county, law enforcement, the Legislature, Law Enforcement or the People) from inspecting them, viewing the source code, doing maintenance on them, etc without going through the manufacturer

Top Voter Midterm Issues

All U.S. Likely Voters
Rasmussen Reports
June 7, 2022

- 1 – Inflation – 87% Concerned, 60% Very Concerned
- 2 – Election Integrity – 83% Concerned, 61% Very Concerned
- 3 – Violent Crime – 83% Concerned, 51% Very Concerned
- 4 – Rising Gas Prices – 82% Concerned, 60% Very Concerned
- 5 – Illegal Immigration – 77% Concerned, 50% Very Concerned
- 6 – School Issues – 76% Concerned, 58% Very Concerned



Rasmussen Reports  @Rasmus... · 56s · ...

The polling is clear -

- 41% say cheating impacted 2022 midterms

- 44% say officials ignored evidence of widespread 2022 election fraud

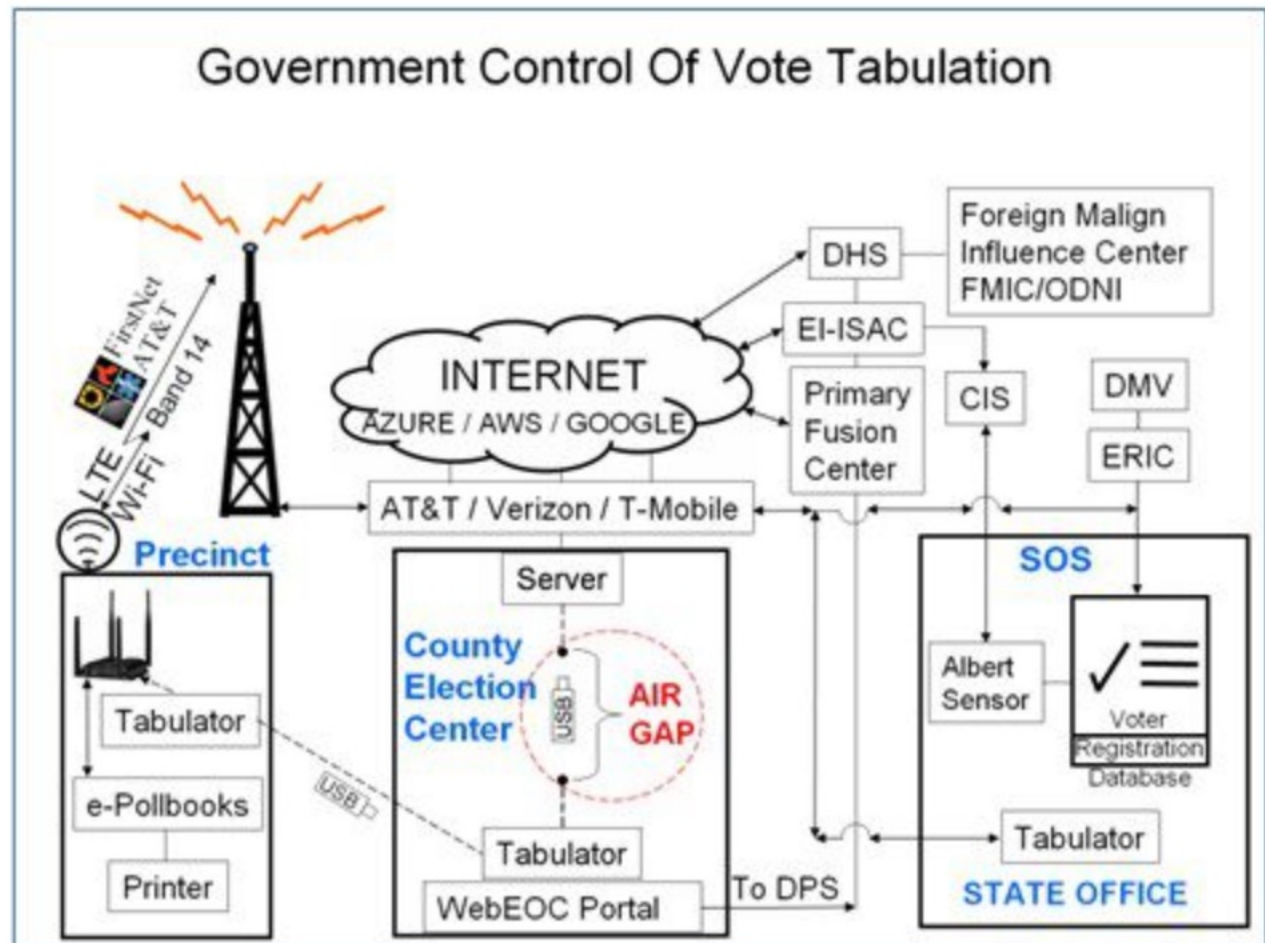
- 45% say cheating impacted 2020 results

- 55% say cheating will impact 2024 results

And all of these responses are from -
Democrats ...

The Election Process is Purposefully Complicated – Krispy Kreme Donuts vs Rube Goldberg Machine

- Most of the people with whom I have spoken (legislators, county officials, etc.) have no idea how our voting process works from start to finish
- It gives the ability to obfuscate the facts because the general public has no idea what the facts are, nor are we allowed to see “how the sausage is made” without a court order
- And then when you try to learn more, see more or do more, you are met with fierce opposition or illegal/unconstitutional denials or KORA requests
- The simpler we make it, the harder it is to cheat. Now do you see why it’s all so complicated?



Recommended Changes to the Voting Process

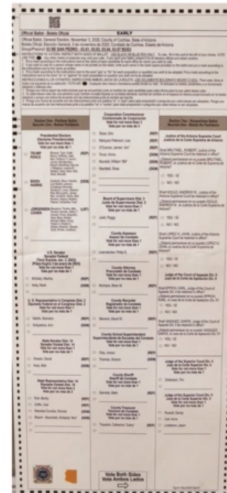
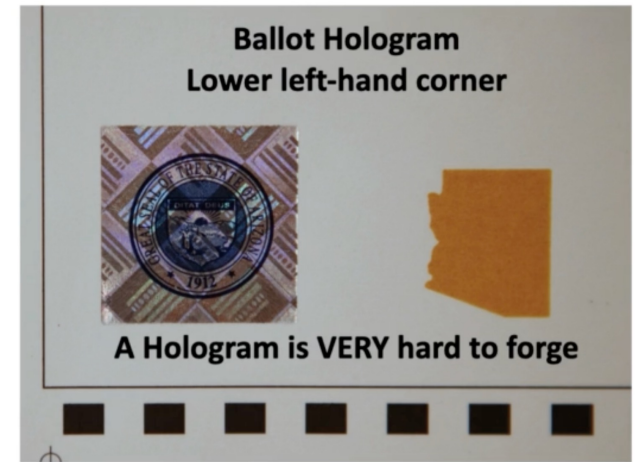
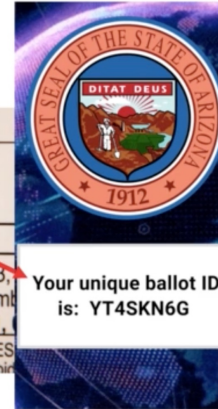


- Paper voting (no machines)
- No precincts larger than 1,000 people
- You can only vote in your precinct
- No electronic poll books (unnecessary if above is implemented)
- Precincts report all results at the same time
- Voting DAY, not voting month (No Post-Election Day votes count)
- Make voting DAY a state holiday
- No drop boxes
- Absentee ballots only for indefinitely confined persons and military
- **Every absentee ballot must be notarized and returned by the voter to the election office where a photo ID must be presented**
- Post a copy of all chain-of-custody documents, ballots, absentee ballot envelope images, ballot images, cast-vote records, system log files, ballot definition files and any other election-related materials online immediately after the conclusion of the count for public verification of results prior to canvass and certification
- Mandatory felony designation and 10-year sentencing for any Election Crimes.

“Trust but verify.” – Ronald Reagan

Paper Ballots – More Secure, Less Expensive

- **QR Code** is **UNIQUE** to every ballot.
- Only the **VOTER** knows their ballot ID #
- You **TRACK YOUR** ballot through the entire system to insure **YOUR** ballot is counted
- Election officials cannot connect the ballot with the voter



Compare

This is a future state ballot

Normal Light

UV Light



Cost Effective
Ballot Security
Voter Privacy Protected
Public Record Protection

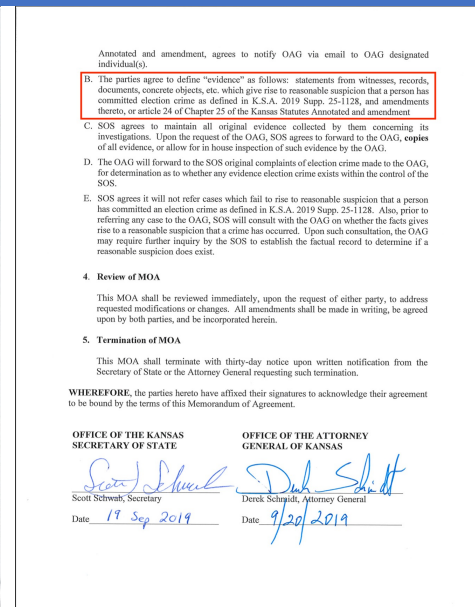
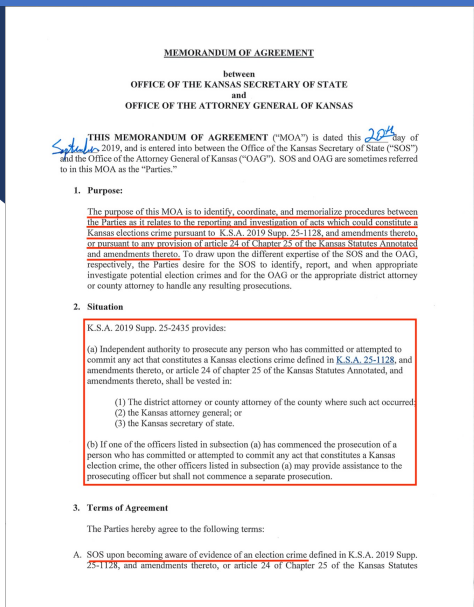
Trust...But Verify

How much will this cost?



By making every ballot image available to everybody, all the time, we come close to making the forensic audit obsolete...

What is the point of having laws and statutes to govern election integrity if there is no enforcement and no criminal penalties?



- The SOS signed a Memorandum of Agreement in September of 2019 abdicating his role in the enforcement of elections crimes despite clear statute to the contrary
- The AG's office (Both Schmidt & Kobach's) told me they don't have authority to prosecute election crimes
- Our Sheriff in Johnson County has provable statutory violations but cannot get anyone to press charges and some of the violations do not have a criminal penalty, so charges are pointless.

United States & Kansas Constitution

- US Constitution
 - Article I, Section 4, Clause 1
 - "The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature..."
- KS Bill of Rights, Article 2
 - Political power; privileges. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the legislature, which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.
 - The Secretary of State's Office is using absurd rationale for denying us our right to oversee our own elections.
 - Cybersecurity protocols wouldn't be necessary if you just used paper ballots.
 - Therefore, by using a system that is inherently secretive and stiff-arms the people, law enforcement and the Legislature from the election process, this creates a situation in which the Executive Branch has full control and authority over our elections.

- Both Article I, Section 4, and Article II, Section 1, of the United States Constitution give state legislatures plenary authority over federal elections
- Our legislators must exercise this authority to restore confidence in our elections. First and foremost, they must reclaim this power from judges and executive branch bureaucrats
- As is, we have 105 counties all operating elections under different standards, rules, regulations, electromechanical voting systems, electronic e-pollbooks, reporting systems, programmers for their elections, testing procedures, etc and almost no laws governing their use-- just rules and recommendations from the SOS's office and whatever the counties decide is best
- Our entire election process has been abdicated to 3rd-party, for profit contractors and the legislature is completely absent from the elections function, administration and oversight
- No one in the Kansas Legislature can possibly know how all of this works-- it's too complicated and that's by design
- The more complicated it is, the more companies, organizations, and government officials you need to run it-- it's become a self-licking ice cream cone of convolutedness