Review of Arizona Voting Systems

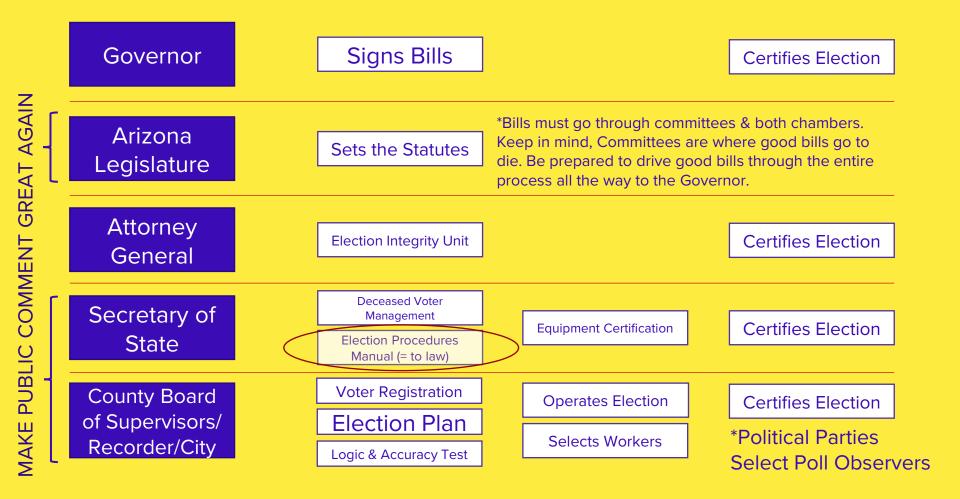
And How the Grassroots Can Take Action to Secure Our Elections

By Merissa Hamilton Director of Activist Training | Co-Founder of EZAZ.org 20 years Experience in Master Data Management, Data Integrity, Technology

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Structure of Arizona Elections



Introduction to Dominion Voting Systems in Arizona

Maricopa County & Arizona Secretary of State



"So we did some, we did some fun stuff, and some fun negotiations to make this happen, brought some more stakeholders into the game and they're the ones with the pockets. So we could do a lot."

Adrian Fontes, Maricopa County
 Recorder on Negotiating Dominion



INTRODUCTION

In the May 20th, 2019 Maricopa County Elections Workgroup Study report, it was announced an RFP for a new election tabulation system was submitted for a targeted vendor selection of June 2019 For each election, the final configuration and setup for an intended election should go through a full security review.

 The current tabulation system is outdated. Newer technology affords the ability to have a greater flexibility with ballot styles, streamlines the adjudication process, and performs the central count activities at a much faster rate. The County should obtain new tabulation equipment as soon as possible.

 A Request for Proposal (RFP) has been released and a vendor selection is targeted for June 2019.

- The VRAS database serves a critical function for both the Recorder and the Elections department. Regardless of decisions as to the reporting of the Elections department to the Recorder or the Board of Supervisors, **both offices should maintain real-time access** to the VRAS database.
 - Given that the VRAS database is custom-developed, the Recorder/Elections IT department should insure that documentation for all software, configuration, etc. is up to date and archived appropriately.
 - The database software should be secured and controlled with an appropriate code management process and quality control process. This will be very important to ensure that any software updates are fully reviewed and can demonstrate full security on the software in the event of an audit.
- 4. Several of the key components of the Elections technology platform have been custom developed by the Recorder/Elections IT department. These tools have been fundamental to the execution of elections in the County. However, there is inherent risk in customdeveloped software and systems and the Elections department should consider the following guidelines:
 - Ensure that all software, hardware, configurations, etc. are properly documented and archived.
 - Backup resources to the system developers should be identified and trained in the system structures, coding and platforms.
 - Commercial systems should be evaluated as a replacement any time a major upgrade to the existing customer tools is required. While commercial systems have not proven successful in the past, technology updates and advances could make them viable in the future.

SOLICITATION NOTICE

- At the May 20th, 2019 Election Committee meeting with the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, all RFP proposals had been received, reviewed, and a short list decision completed
 - <u>RFP</u> Solicitation Request began March 28th, 2019
 - Proposals due April 30th, 2019
- Why was there no mention of DOMINION or other vendors in May 20th, 2020 Board of Supervisors meeting?

.0 INSTRUCTIONS TO RESPONDENTS: (Please note that this Sect part of any resultant contract.)

Proposers are solely responsible for submitting proposals, and any modifications or w at the time and designated location required by the solicitation (ITN, RFP, or any othe

Any proposal, modification, or withdrawal received after the designated time is "late shall not be evaluated per Paragraph MC1-320 of the Maricopa County Procurement (

5.1 SCHEDULE OF EVENTS:

Request for Proposals Issued:	March 28, 20
Pre-Proposal Conference:	<u>April 8, 2019</u>

Deadline for written questions is two (2) business days after Pre-Proposal Ccc <u>not</u> be responded to prior to the Pre-Proposal Conference or after the two (2) has elapsed. All questions and answers shall be posted to (<u>www.bidsync.cor</u> for the solicitation and must be received by the end of business, 5:00 PM Pho

Proposals Opening Date:	April 30, 2019

Deadline for submission of proposals is 2:00 P.M., Phoenix Time (M.S.T.) proposals must be received before 2:00 P.M., Phoenix Time (M.S.T.), BidSync.com.

Proposed review of Proposals and short list decision:	May 8, 2019
Proposed Respondent presentations: (if required)	Week of May
Proposed selection and negotiation:	Week of May
Proposed Best & Final (if required)	Week of May
Proposed award of Contract:	June 26, 2019

SOLICITATION REVIEW

- Page 18 describes a pass/fail requirement with a screening process by procurement
- Why were these details not included in the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors May 20th, 2019 presentation or the June 26th, 2019 vote for \$6.1M allocation by the Board of Supervisors?
- Why was only Dominion in the RFP?

5.7 EVALUATION OF PROPOSAL – SELECTION FACTORS:

Screening of Minimum Qualifications (Pass/Fail) - The selection panel will review the proposals and determine whether or not the Proposer's system meets the minimum qualifications referenced in Section 2.0 of this RFP, <u>(i.e. Certification and Scope, Capabilities, Accessible Voting, Adjudication (and sub-bulleted items for these sections.)</u> The level of review of the minimum qualifications is a pass or fail determination and will not be scored. Only those proposals that meet the minimum qualifications are eligible to proceed to the succeeding evaluation phases.

The County reserves the right to request clarifications from Proposer's prior to rejecting a proposal for failing to meet the minimum qualifications. Clarifications are limited exchanges between the County and Proposers for the purpose of clarifying certain aspects of the proposals, and will not provide Proposers the opportunity to revise or modify their proposal.

A Proposal Evaluation Committee shall be appointed and chaired by the Procurement Officer to evaluate each Proposal <u>that meets the minimum qualifications</u>. At the County's option, Respondents may be invited to make presentations to the Evaluation Committee. Best and final offers and/or negotiations may be conducted, as needed, with the highest rated Respondent(s).

<u>All requirements in Section 2.2, Optional Preferences will not be scored or considered in evaluating the proposals.</u>

DOMINION AWARD CONTRACT

A month later, the RFP was completed, the contract negotiated, and an award was voted by the Board of Supervisors on June 26th 2019 not to exceed \$6.1M over

three years

128. ELECTIONS TABULATION SYSTEM (190265-RFP)

Approve the contract for award to Dominion Voting Systems not to exceed \$6,100,000.00 over three years until July 31, 2022 with three, one-year renewal options for a maximum of six years. The effective date of the contract will be August 1, 2019. The purpose of the contract is to provide a source for leased equipment to supplement and/or replace the current tabulation system/Election Management System (EMS) and continue the hybrid approach of offering precinct based tabulators along with central count tabulators for early voting returns. In addition, at all in-person sites (early or Election Day), a Help America Vote Act (HAVA) compliant accessible marking or voting device will be placed. (C-73-19-034-3-00)

SERIAL 190265 RFP ELECTIONS TABULATION SYSTEM

DATE OF LAST REVISION: February 10, 2010 CONTRACT END DATE: December 31, 2022

CONTRACT PERIOD THROUGH JULY DECEMBER 31, 2022

- TO: All Departments
- FROM: Office of Procurement Services
- SUBJECT: Contract for ELECTIONS TABULATION SYSTEM

Attached to this letter is published an effective purchasing contract for products and/or services to be supplied to Maricopa County activities as awarded by Maricopa County on **June 26**, 2019 (Eff. 08/01/19).

All purchases of products and/or services listed on the attached pages of this letter are to be obtained from the vendor holding the contract. Individuals are responsible to the vendor for purchases made outside of contracts. The contract period is indicated above.

Kevin Tyne, Chief Procurement Officer

Office of Procurement Services

ES/mm Attach

Copy to: Office of Procurement Services Rey Valenzuela, Recorders Office/Elections



CONTRACT: ELECTIONS TABULATION SYSTEM (190265-RFP)

This Contract is entered into this 26th day of July 2019 by and between Maricopa County ("County"), a political subdivision of the State of Arizona, and Dominon Voting Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Contractor") for the purchase of Maricopa Election Tabulation System.

1.0 CONTRACT TERM:

This Contract is for a term of three (3) years, beginning on the 1st day of August 2019 and ending the 31# day of July, 2022.

- 1.1 This Contract is for a term of three (3) years and five (5) months, beginning on the 1st day of August 2019 and ending the 31st day of December 2022. The contract will consist of two independent phases.
 - 1.1.1 <u>Phase 1 Pilot</u>: Over the course of the first five months of the Contract Term (August 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019) the County will conduct a pilot test of Dominion's equipment at no cost to the County.
 - 1.1.2 <u>Phase 2 System Installation and Ongoing Services</u>: Beginning January 1, 2020 through the December 31, 2022, Dominion shall provide all equipment, services and related licenses to the County at the corresponding prices as outlined in this Agreement.
- 1.2 The County may, at its option and with the agreement of the Contractor, renew the term of this Contract for additional terms up to a maximum of three (3) additional two (2) years and seven (7) months, (or at the County's sole discretion, extend the contract on a month-to-month bases for a maximum of six (6) months after expiration). The County shall notify the Contractor in writing of its intent to extend the Contract six sixty (60) calendar days prior to the expiration of the original contract term, or any additional term thereafter.

CONCERNS

- The Board of Supervisors were not presented with any technical documents with analysis of the Dominion software in the public June 26th, 2019 meeting before approving the \$6.1M award
- The award was made without any discussion
- The meeting minutes from the June 26, 2019 meeting are not posted. The video of the meeting is available.
- The vote occurs at the 1:07:00 mark https://youtu.be/yO8mMm_e0to

Meeting Search Result	ts		
2019			
Meeting Name All -	Meeting Type All -	Meeting Date ∨ All -	Links
Formal	Formal	6/26/2019 9:30:00 AM	Agenda 🚋 Summary 🔂 View Media

SECURITY

- Page 7 of the RFP Solicitation Request is the ONLY mention of SECURITY in entire RFP Solicitation
- Why do we not ask any questions regarding:
 - Ownership of the company
 - Location of company and shared entities
 - > Where software is coded
 - Where servers exist
 - ➢ Redundancy
 - ➢ Foreign interference
 - ➤ Subsidiaries
 - > Donations
 - ≻Affiliations, etc.

SUPPORT SERVICES:

The County also seeks support for the entire pilot election process from early voting through tabulation and canvassing. These services are outlined as follows:

- 2.1.1 **System Support Services** The Proposer selected under this RFP will be responsible for all aspects of the initial implementation of the voting system. The Proposer will also be responsible for providing the necessary materials and documentation associated with the voting system implementation to the County such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - Initial acceptance testing to ensure all system components are operating correctly.
 - Deliver the entire system and all components to the County.
 - Prepare the system network in concert with the County IT Department to ensure the voting system is secure and operating properly.
 - Install all components to fully conduct elections.
 - Provide system documentation to include Use Procedures, training materials and maintenance plans.
 - Provide information on proposed maintenance plan (e.g. yearly preventative maintenance).
 - Conduct approval testing to verify that all installed components operate properly, as a complete, fully-functioning voting system to include:
 - Conduct end-to-end testing on the voting system prior to final approval. This will include specific information security testing as outlined by the County's information security group.
 - Prepare the voting system for conducting logic and accuracy testing using a process approved by the County.
 - Conduct functional testing that includes stress testing the voting system to ensure that all components will properly process the volume of materials and data similar to volumes the County expects during an election.

2020 AZ SOS Review of Dominion Voting Systems

- The only publicly available review of the Dominion software was conducted by the Arizona Secretary of State Equipment Certification Advisory Committee
- A series of live sales demos were substituted instead of an official technical analysis like other States have conducted.
- Sales demos were conducted on:
 - October 29th, 2019 Adjudication demo, unknown number of ballots
 - January 28th, 2020 16 ballots write-in demo
- No formal technical examination reports exist available to the public
- Minutes from the sales demos are available
 - <u>https://azsos.gov/elections/voting-election/voting-equipment</u>
 - No video is available
- There are no technical reviews available publicly from Maricopa County Recorder's Office or the Board of Supervisors per public record's requests

TECHNICAL REVIEWS BY OTHER STATES

- Many other States have published comprehensive technical reviews of the Dominion Voting System
 - Pennsylvania acting Secretary of of the Commonwealth published a 107-page report on version 5.5A on January 17th, 2019
 - Colorado published a 30-page report conducted by VSTL on August 21st, 2019
 - Georgia published a 27-page report conducted by VSTL on August 7th, 2019
 - Texas Secretary of State published a 13-page report on February 15, 2019, a 3-page denial certification notice on June 20th, 2019, a 5page follow-up report on November 3rd, 2019,

9 Conclusion

JANUARY

Dominion's lack of preparedness for the exam is not directly addressed as a major concern in any of the previous sections. Nevertheless, it is a concerning thread that runs throughout this report. The Dominion personnel at the exam were courteous, professional, and eager to answer our questions. However, there were too many incidents of missing or misconfigured hardware. I would expect that for a certification exam, Dominion would be very motivated to make sure everything went according to plan. I have serious concerns regarding the level of training Dominion personnel are receiving that make me question the quality of support jurisdictions would receive once a sale is made.

There was not a single component examined that I would recommend for use in elections in the State of Texas. Even devices that only had minor issues such as the ICC and ICX Classic BMDs require the use of either the EMS or ICP which did not receive my recommendation.

FINDINGS

JUNE

The following are the findings, based on written evidence submitted by the Vendor in support of its application for certification, oral evidence presented at the examination, and the findings of the voting system examiners as set out in their written reports.

The examiner reports identified multiple hardware and software issues that preclude the Office of the Texas Secretary of State from determining that the Democracy Suite 5.5 satisfies each of the votingsystem requirements set forth in the Texas Election Code. Specifically, the examiner reports raise concerns about whether the Democracy Suite 5.5 preserves the secrecy of the ballot; is suitable for its intended purpose; operates efficiently and accurately; and is capable of permitting straight-party voting. Thus, the Democracy Suite 5.5 Voting System and corresponding hardware devices do not meet the standards for certification as prescribed by Section 122.001 of the Texas Election Code.

Conclusion

I like the idea of using COTS components to save

OCTOBER

taxpayer money, and Dominion has done a good job of finding COTS components and minimizing the number of custom components.

Nevertheless, I cannot recommend certification. Computer systems should be designed to prevent or detect human error whenever possible and minimize the consequences of both human mistakes and equipment failure. Instead the Democracy Suite 5.5-A is fragile and error prone. In my opinion it should not be certified for use in Texas.

If certification should be granted, it should be with the condition that all open network and USB ports be sealed.

NOTED TEXAS CONCERNS

- Texas reviewed
 Dominion Democracy
 Suite 5.5A
- Maricopa County leased Democracy Suite 5.5.B



MARICOPA COUNTY ELECTION CONCERN

- On October 6th, 2020, Maricopa County published an "Inside Look Video" showing voter equipment had open and unsealed USB ports
- At the time of this report, no security concerns were reported for open USB ports by voters, poll workers, or poll watchers
- Video located at <u>Vote Centers: An Inside Look</u>

SECURITY

- Page 4 of the committee 10/29/19 minutes says that the login is by team. However, DOMINION RFP page 24 says the login can be administered at the tabulator's user level.
- Why wouldn't Maricopa Board of Supervisors have the login at tabulator user level so we can identify and track bad actors during adjudication?

Chairman Petty asked after the access levels for the adjudication function. Mr. Coomer said there are two roles for adjudication, team logins, one login per team, in addition to administrative login, which displays batch management, and re-opening ballots. User labeling is done outside of the system, he went on. Chairman Petty asked if a log is kept prior to ballot commitment to the

results, and Mr. Coomer confirmed this. Chairman Petty requested this to be shown during the demo later on.

Image-based System

Dominion's system is an Image Based System as is preferred by the County. Dominion further denotes that their AuditMark technology shall provide for a ballot-level audit trail to allow for review not only of the ballot image but also of the tabulators interpretation of each ballot. The ballot shall be labeled with the tabulator number, batch number, and sequence number within the batch, which then corresponds to the physical ballot in the stack. The County reserves the right to request enhancements to this "labeling" process should other identifiers be deemed necessary, with an understanding that this would be part of a negotiated upgrade and possibly subject to EAC certification.

The voting systems technology supplied shall capture images of ballots with the ability to tabulate vote tallies from those images.

Dominion's AuditMark system shall provide a means of correlating the digital Cast Vote Record data to the image scanned and finally to the physical paper ballot, all without tying the ballot to a given voter.

DOMINION TECHNOLOGY DELINEATION (FROM PROPOSAL):

Democracy Suite is an Election Management System (EMS) that supports all ImageCast vc votes, vote by mail votes, Election Day votes from touchscreen ballot marking devices (TSBM Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) votes, from a single compre

Democracy Suite EMS will be hosted exclusively on the Customer's internal network, on segment that will not be connected to either the Customer WAN or the Internet. The minimum are as follows and included in equipment specified to be purchased by Customer:

- · All EMS Data Center server components utilize new generation quad core XEON CPUs
- EMS Data Center server components utilize FB DIMM ECC memory
- EMS Data Center servers are connected to the Gigabit LAN network using Cat6 cables provi
- TCP/IP network protocol used for data input/output and inter-process and inter- module com

From a logical point of view, the EMS system implements interfaces into the ImageCast tabula and marking platform using the binary election files specifications. These logical interfacing er Dominion and are used for communications between Democracy Suite platform components.

The structure of the election files, as well as the content of the iButton security keys, is bitregards to accuracy and precision. This means that a single bit change can influence system bel of these interfacing entities is dependent on the election domain business logic implementer. Therefore, within the EMS EED application, election files and iButton security keys can only election project is in the "ballot generated" state.

From an accuracy point of view, CRC checks are implemented. From a security point of view, SHA256 (keyed hash HMAC) or digital certificates and AES encryption for data integrity and

For the digital adjudication, there is a preference to allow for both digital adjudication that writes directly to the ballots cast record (tabulation) along with a "print queue" feature as well as an option to print the adjudicated ballot as a hard copy version. The ImageCast Adjudication module provided by Dominion shall allow for the County to resolve over votes, under votes, write-ins, ballots with damaged voting targets, interprets voter intent marks, and allows for the scanning of redacted provisional ballots. Dominion verifies that the adjudicated ballot, with the adjudicated AuditMark, is a multi-page ".tiff" image file that can be printed upon request.

While not an element included in the minimum qualifications for proposals, the County preferred an imaged-based voting system that will facilitate the format and issuance of ballots to voters through a remote accessible option (e.g. UOCAVA Voters). Dominion shall provide a "ImageCast Remote" offering (RAVBM/UOCAVA) where a ballot can be provided to a voter remotely. Upon authentication of the voter, the ballot can make selections, review, confirm selections and generate a PDF for return to the County. That PDF can be emailed or printed, and returned to election officials for processing.

This process is denoted as not requiring an internet connection, and therefore the voter selection data is protected and remains private. The summary of what is sent to the voter is a coversheet, ballot with the 2D barcode and human-readable summary of selections, and a return envelope.

The County preferred the voting system to have the ability to identify a digitally adjudicated ballot should the gathering of the physical ballot be required. This is possible through Dominion's system and "Each image/CVR combination is correlated to a given tabulator and batch of ballots scanned making it easy to find the specific ballot paper for further investigation if needed."

SECURITY

- Pg24,35 of the Dominion RFP states Maricopa County election systems not connected to Internet
- Maricopa County DOMINION system USB-driven without a strong chain of custody requirement

SECURITY

- Pg 31 Why MUST Dominion "FULLY PARTICIPATE" in security review
- In my ~2 decades of tech vendor/customer experience, I never made this request of my tech vendors & my customers' never made this request from me
- Always an arms-length distance for security purposes

DOMINION TECHNOLOGY DELINEATION (FROM PROPOSAL):

inal Request for Proposal (RFP) asked vendors to delineate which of these nts will be provided by the vendor and which are to be provided by the County. T t all hardware (proprietary and COTS) will be provided by Dominion for the prices no le but the County will look to negotiate certain elements prior to entering into a umable supplies and COTS hardware such as the Oki "Mobile Ballot Printing" other avenues to attain those items through current County procurement c d by Dominion to be viable for use.

Ily, for each election Maricopa County will conduct a full security review of the config an intended election. When there is equipment and technology that interacts or interthat is not already accurity tested or cortified through the EAC Cortification.

nts will be part of the security audit. Dominion must fully participate in and s i final election readiness security audit. The County conducts "Hand Count Audits" and the County requested that the Proposers to describe how their voting systems support the application of risk-limiting post-election audits and manual hand count audits. Accordingly, Dominion confirms their ability to comply with all types of audits and specifically the following:

Dominion's Democracy Suite solution can facilitate recounts, manual hand counts, and risk limiting audits. The system can identify and automate the removal of selected ballots from a batch for recount purposes. Dominion has developed a Ballot Audit and Review System to assist election officials in performing election canvasses and risk-limiting audits. This tool will be capable of sorting and filtering images of ballots by ballot style, precinct, polling location, contest, and candidate, for the purposes of a recount or post-election audit. Officials can review all the digital ballot images in an election, or a subset of ballots based on the chosen filtering conditions. This tool will provide an efficient and user-friendly interface for reviewing ballot images and associated results, as well as providing a framework to support a variety of auditing methodologies.

This tool allows multiple officials to access digital ballot images with their Digital Ballot AuditMark marks, digital Cast Vote Becords, and related review notes. Filtering options enables the creation of

HAND COUNT FEATURES

 PG 35 Since Dominion simplifies a hand count and recount process by precinct, precinct hand counts can happen!

id

c. Supports County's Open Data Initiative - The Department practices and promotes the County's open data Initiatives. An evaluation of the proposals will determine the ability of the Proposer's system to increase the data available in machine-readable formats for posting on the Department's website, submitted to the SOS and made available to the public. This is a mandatory requirement.

SERIAL 190265-RFP

Leasing

Proposers are advised to develop proposals to not only allow for the above noted "pilot" process but, also, for a final lease or rental agreement that contemplates initial terms of three (3), four (4), and five (5) years. Additionally, each proposal should include a maximum of three (3) one (1)-year extension options that would only be exercised after the initial term expires for a maximum contract term of six years. Any final agreement will require the Proposer to maintain a performance bond for the duration of the agreement in the amount of 15.15 million. A performance bond is not required until after the successful completion of the pilot program for which the performance bond must be provided to Maricopa County's Office of Procurement Services within ten (10) calendar days after the Recorders Office notifies the successful firm of the successful pilot program.

The County's purpose in leasing or renting, rather than purchasing a voting system, is to increase the County's flexibility in adopting better technologies and/or transitioning to different voting models during the term of the contract. For instance, under the agreement, the Selected Proposer will update the EMS software with newer and/or updated software without additional costs to the County, should updates become available.

Future Service Models

One possible model the County may adopt during the term of the contract is for all voters to receive vote-bymail ballots and organizing several Vote Centers. The final agreement will require the awarded contractor to provide the necessary equipment and services associated with the County adopting different service models at the same per unit cost as prescribed for at the beginning of the contract (e.g. more central count equipment may be required during the term of the contract and should be made available at original equipment lease pricing).

Open Data

The County practices and promotes open data initiatives. The County intends to continually increase the data that is publicly available in open formats, including data generated by the leased or rented system. As such, the County may publish cast vote records and the voting system's adjudications of each marking of a ballot.

Responses to this RFP must fully describe the functionalities of their systems that support the County in implementing post-election "Hand Count" audits. The specificities of this process can be provided in detail to the Proposer but basically, during the central count tabulation process, the voting system and tabulator must be able to efficiently report the results for a specific batch of ballots run. The reports are sequestered and sealed with that batch of ballots for a post-election citzen-board "Hand Count" audit. In the future, the County may consider conducting ballot-level audits of multiple contests simultaneously. Ballot-level audits are likely the most efficient type of audit in assessing and predicting whether election results for one (1) or more contests are valid. Any system selected must be able to move towards that method of auditing (i.e. risk-limiting audit).

Where Did the Maricopa County **Open Data** Transparency **Project Go?**

Proposals <u>that meet the Minimum Qualifications</u> will be evaluated on the following criteria which are listed in descending or equal order of importance.

- 5.7.1 Respondent's Written Proposed Solution/Compliance with Specifications
 - a. Proposer Meets County Contractor Requirements The County's Office of Procurement Services will review the documentation that Proposer submits to determine whether, at the time of submitting the proposal, Proposer meets all of the requirements necessary for Contractors to do business with the County.
 - b. Open Source Software Features The County supports voting systems using open source software on Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) hardware. Evaluations of proposals will determine the ability of the system to incorporate open source components or applications and COTS hardware, based on whether or not it:
 - Uses or has the ability to incorporate open source components, programs, or applications into or in conjunction with the Proposer's system.
 - · Uses or has the ability to incorporate COTS hardware.
 - Supports programs or applications to conduct post-election audits <u>to include but, not</u> <u>limited to, risk-limiting audits</u> using open source programs or applications incorporated into or in conjunction with the Proposer's system.

EAC CERTIFICATION

 In 2020, per the US Election Assistance Commission, DOMINION 5.5 B was certified based on the 15-year-old EAC voluntary guidelines from 2005



U. S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION VOTING SYSTEM TESTING AND CERTIFICATION PROGRAM 1335 East West Highway, Suite 4300 Silver Spring, MD 20910

September 4, 2019

Sent via e-mail

Ian Piper, Director of Certification Dominion Voting Systems 1201 18th Street, Suite 210 Denver, CO 80202

Re: Initial Decision on Certification

Dear Mr. Piper,

This correspondence is to inform you that the Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5-B voting system completed the initial step towards receipt of an EAC certification. This Initial Decision on Certification represents an EAC acknowledgement that Democracy Suite 5.5-B has successfully completed conformance testing to the *Voluntary Voting System Guidelines version 1.0.*

Approved Guidelines

Voluntary Voting System Guidelines Version 1.1

- VVSG 1.1 Volume 1 2015 🔎
 - Volume 1 [] (Text Version)
- VVSG 1.1 Volume 2 2015 🔎
 - Volume 2 A (Text Version)
- Public Comments
- Press Release: 2015 VVSG Adopted

Voluntary Voting System Guidelines Version 1.0 (2005)

- Volume 1 (PDF 2.06MB)
- Volume 1 [] (Text Version)
- Volume 2 🔎 (PDF 1.77MB)
 - Volume 2 [] (Text Version)
- Public Comments
- Summary of Changes
- Press Release: 2005 VVSG Adopted
- Fact Sheet 🔎
- Frequently Asked Questions



U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION 1335 East West Highway, Suite 4300 Silver Spring, MD 20910

March 31, 2015

Contact: Bryan Whitener (301) 563-3961

EAC Updates Federal Voting System Guidelines

SILVER SPRING, MD – The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) today approved updates to the standards used to test America's voting systems. Commissioners adopted revisions to the decade-old voluntary voting system guidelines (VVSG) and approved updates to the EAC's voting system testing program manuals. After their confirmation in January—and after four years without the required quorum of members to adopt policies—the EAC's new commissioners made updating the standards and policies for testing voting systems their top priority.

EAC UPDATE

- EAC was unable to update standards until 2015 because they lacked a sufficient quorum for FOUR YEARS
- Why would the Commission every election department in the nation uses to certify their election software be allowed to not have a quorum for FOUR YEARS?

Race Category: PRESIDENT		Race: PI	RESIDENT
Precinct # - Precinct Name	Hand Count Total	Machine Count	Absolute Differen
0166-TRINTY BIBLE CHURCH	477	477	0
0009-ASU POLYTECHNIC	729	729	0
0015-BELTANIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	636	636	0
0165-TURF PARADISE	1052	1052	0
TOTAL	2894	2894	0
Aggregated Margin = Absolute Difference ÷ Machine Count X 100			Aggregated Margin
			0.000%
*Designated Margin for PRECINCT ballots, in accordance with A.R.S. § 16-602(K)(4): 1.000%			
Maricopa C	ounty	Ballot Race: CO	ORPORATIO <mark>N COMMISS</mark>
Counterance			Absol <mark>ute Differenc</mark>
0166-TRINTY BIBLE CHURCH			0
			0
			0
0165-TURF PARADISE	2117	2117	0
TOTAL	5874	5874	0
Aggregated Margin = Absolute Difference ÷ Machine Count X 100			Aggregated Margin
0	5874	100	0.000%
*Designated Margin for F	PRECINCT ballots, in acco	rdance with A.R.S. § 16-60	2(K)(4): <u>1.000%</u>

MARICOPA COUNTY HAND COUNT

- Link to Maricopa County Hand Count Report
 - Only 2,917 election day ballots were counted. That's less than 2% requirement
 - 2% of 167,878 election day ballots = 3,358 ballots
- Only 5,165 early ballots were counted
 - 1% of 1,915,487 early ballots = 19,155 ballots

STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT HAND COUNT

- A statistically significant hand count with 99% confidence and 1% margin of error:
 - Early Ballots = 16,498
 - Election Day Ballots = 15,141
- The current hand count conducted by Maricopa County is not sufficient and only ceremonial at best

CONCLUSION

- Arizona Secretary of State allowed a vendor-driven demo to substitute as a technical certification of Dominion Voting Systems
- The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors did not present a public review and pushed through a \$6.1M allocation approval to Dominion without any public comment or discussion by the Board. It went straight to a vote.
- The Texas findings and concerns are not publicly addressed by any level of government in Arizona.
- Maricopa County certified with outdated standards and no security review is published by the County or State
- For the sake of voter confidence and transparency, it is recommended Arizona:
 - 1. Conduct a scientific statistically significant hand count of the Early and Election Day votes.
 - 2. Conduct an audit of the Adjudication process
 - 3. Publish the technical and security Dominion reports
 - 4. Publish the full set of RFP documents pertaining to the selection of Dominion

EAC 2022 UPDATE

- In Feb. 2021, EAC published their new 2.0 Voluntary Guidelines
 - https://www.eac.gov/votingequipment/voluntary-voting-systemguidelines
 - https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/T estingCertification/Voluntary_Voting_Sy stem_Guidelines_Version_2_0.pdf

Approved Guidelines

Voluntary Voting System Guidelines Version 2.0

- VVSG 2.0 🔎 NEW
- Voluntary Voting System Guidelines Version 2.0 (Excel)
- VVSG 2.0 Test Assertions 1.0 🔎
- VVSG 2.0 Test Assertions 1.1 🔎 NEW
 - Text Comparison between Test Assertion Versions 1.0 and 1.1. A NEW
- Public Comments (Excel)
- Press Release: 2021 VVSG Adopted

 Only 1,216 public comments nationwide determined the new EAC Voting System Guidelines 2021 EAC "Hopes" Manufacturers Build Machines Without Wireless Hardware



United States Election Assistance Commission

configuration), minimizes the effect of both unintentional and intentional failures. This configuration coupled with a robust Verification program enforces a persistent 'defense- in- depth' approach through the lifecycle of a voting system. We have verified this assessment through an independent expert cyber security firm. We believe we have dramatically enhanced security with the safeguards we mention above. The specific wireless attack vector with these safeguards is mitigated.

- Wireless was intended to be disabled in the VVSG 2.0 as seen in the Dec. 18, 2019 presentation from NIST to the TGDC, as well as can be seen in the VVSG 2.0 requirements document that was posted in March, (see screenshot below).
- Removing the hardware was not a requirement in the requirements posted on March 24, 2020, see screenshot below of 15-4.C requirements on how to disable wireless, if the intent was for a complete ban requiring no hardware present, information on disabling wireless would not have been included in the requirements draft placed out for public comment.
- During discussions with election officials and the Boards, concerns were raised regarding a complete ban on wireless due to accessibility concerns, and other election administration practices.
- We hope to see manufacturers build machines without the wireless hardware, as we have seen in the VVSG 1.0. These requirements are based on the possibility that the elimination of the wireless hardware is unattainable in some circumstances.



TGDC Meeting – December 18, 2019

- <u>https://www.eac.gov/videos/eac-tgdc-conference-call-meeting-</u> december-18-2019
- Network connections discussion 16:00 01:54:00
- Specific to wireless requirements: 51:00 57:00
- Wireless posted in March for public comment, approved by the TGDC

SOLUTIONS

Government Goes to Those Who Show Up

+

0

EVERY ODD YEAR REVIEW THE SOS ELECTION MANUAL

Secretary of State 2021 Election Manual Review > NOW DEAD... Thanks to 4500+ public comments submitted

A Summary of Major Concerns:	Same-day voter registration snuck in by leaving the closed vote books up to the Recorder's discretion	Voter registration district skipping enabled	Cancelation of hand counts allowed
Lack of transparency on public observation and videos of hand counts	Arbitrary hand count requirements that do not align with the statute	No daily closeout procedures for vote centers or precinct voting locations	No security, traceability, chain of custody, or transparency requirements for ballot printing, mailing, and receiving businesses contracted to facilitate the election
Open USB ports not prohibited on voting machines in violation of new statute	Enabled backdoor internet access to the Election Management tabulation machine	Elimination of precinct voting by forcing out-of-precinct voting in all locations	Very weak residency requirements for transients with a lack of documentation required
		ility, chain of observation duplication and n processes	

The full report can be found at EZAZ.org or merissahamilton.com.

Track the AZ Secretary of State Equipment Certification Advisory Committee

Equipment Certification Advisory Committee

The Secretary of State's Equipment Certification Advisory Committee is appointed pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-442(A) . The committee investigates and tests various types of vote recording or tabulating machines and devices then makes recommendations to the Secretary of State regarding the certification of such election equipment for use in Arizona elections.

Current members of the Election Equipment Certification Advisory Committee are:

Ken Matta – Information Security Officer, Arizona Secretary of State's Office Dr. Jim Helm – IT Program Chair, Arizona State University Ira A. Fulton Schools of Engineering Peter Silverman – Attorney

Notices and Agendas for Upcoming Meetings

March 2, 2022 at 8:30 am

The next meeting of the Equipment Certification Advisory Committee will be held on March 2, 2022 at 8:30 am. The public may participate via this link: https://us02webzoom.us/webinar/register/WN_seUVimw4SBmzb0lQcR_uAA@

Agenda

Agendas and Minutes for Past Meetings

DATE OF MEETING	NOTICE & AGENDA	MINUTES*
01/24/2022	PDF	Approved minutes will be published following the next meeting.*
09/03/2021	PDF	PDF
04/28/2021	PDF	PDF

 The Public may participate virtually in these meetings

 Transparency is the best sanitizer Participate in the Public Policy Process to Fix Our Laws

- EZAZ.org is tracking 2022 Election Integrity Bills at the Legislature
 - Online training every Wednesday and Sunday at 7 pm on how to make public comment at the Legislature
- Attend County Meetings & Participate in Public Comment





Merissa Hamilton 🚔 📑 👹 @merissahamilton · Oct 8, 2021 After @maricopacounty LIES, they ALWAYS claim, "well we followed procedures"

But they NEVER publish the procedures

Where are the procedures?

Why doesn't the public get to comment on the @maricopacounty specific procedures?

Why is there no transparency?

🛞 Maricopa County 📀 @maricopacounty · Oct 7, 2021

Um, no. Election data was securely archived in preparation for upcoming local elections, not in some conspiratorial attempt to keep it from auditors. This follows procedure. We provided the Senate w/ EMS logs in January & equipment as it was when the subpoenas were ruled valid. twitter.com/realLizUSA/sta...

ANALYSIS OF SENATE REVIEW Equipment (Section 6)

R NINJAS VOLUME III RESPONSES

Clearm EMS Detabase & Logs Purged, Files Deleted (pg. 63, 65, 85-80) the November 2020 Ceneral Election, the County created daily backups of the EMS se and Election files. These files have been maintained and safely secured. Despite claims to y, the Senate never subpernaed or asked for these backup logs or archives.

bruary 2—The County took the standard data archival steps to ready the server for certified ction experts to audit the equipment, and the County was preparing for the statutorily quired March 2021 jurisdictional election.

rch 3—Staff was complying with the Senate's subpoena and gathering the ballot images m the archives and tabulation equipment.

ril 12—Staff was complying with the Senate's subpoena and packing up the server for delivery. is: Maricopa County archived all 2020 General Election data. Two accuracy tests, a rily required hand count. two forensic audits from certified firms, and the Senate's Merissa Hamilton 🚔 🛒 🏙 @merissahamilton · Nov 25, 2020 #THREAD

🚨 DECEASED VOTERS IN ARIZONA 🚨

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

2:02 29.5K view:

1 000

1/6

AN

- 3,961 voter records reviewed
- 406 (10%) records identified as possible deceased, sent a ballot
- 356 records possible deceased, ballot not returned
- 43 records, possible deceased voters BALLOT RETURNED

ARIZONA, DID DECEASED VOTERS Vote in 2020 Election?

C 500



#THREAD

@ClintLHickman, you may not be aware of imp key facts

My observations & research pt by pt in your letter:

1. We have no evidence of an accurate or reliable election since @maricopacounty has yet to publish any formal technical or security analysis docs re Dominion 1/



ARIZONA TOOLS YOU CAN USE

- Make Public Records Requests Great Again (ezaz.org/publicrecords)
- Utilize the AG's Election Integrity Unit See Something Say Something
- Use Twitter for Info Threads!

Election Integrity Briefing Reports:



MerissaHamilton.com





merissa@merissahamilton.com

CIVIC ACTION MADE EASY

A Strong Communities Action Project

THANK YOU! action@ezaz.org

or

mhamilton@freedomworks.org

