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Thursday, November 19, 2020

WISCONSIN APPROVED DOMINION VOTING SYSTEMS WITH A HODGE PODEGE OF THEATRICAL PROCEDURES—A JOKE

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS | OPINION | AMERICANS FOR INNOVATION | NOV. 20, 2020 | PDF | <https://tinyurl.com/y6fud6ku>

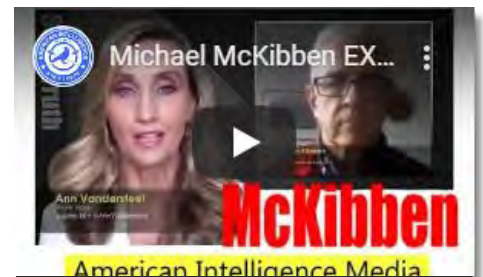


Fig. 1—Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Michael & St. Gabriel, Privy Council, British Pilgrims Society (with Henry Kissinger, David Petraeus, Wesley Clark, Preetinder Baharara, Bill & Hillary Clinton, Bill & Melinda Gates, Eric Schmidt, John D. Podesta, James W. Breyer, George Tenet, Admiral Edmund P. Giambastiani Jr., Sir Nick Clegg (Facebook), Baron Richard B. Allan (Facebook), Sir Richard Dearlove (MI6-Five Eyes), Sir Robert Hannigan (GCHQ Five Eyes), (Title) Robert Mueller, III, (Title) James B. Comey, (Title) John G. Roberts, Jr., Knight of Malta, etc.).

The Wisconsin Election Commission used unskilled novices to evaluate Dominion and ES&S

Wisconsin's procedures ignored bi-partisan, unbroken chain of custody

SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES) HIJACKED THE INTERNET



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DEEP STATE
SHADOW
GOVERNMENT
POSTER

[Harvard](#) | [Yale](#) | [Stanford](#) | [Oxbridge \(Cambridge, Oxford\)](#) | Sycophants

Member



LEGEND: Some corruptocrat photos in this blog contain a stylized Christian

Celtic Wheel Cross in the background alongside the text "Corruption Central" meaning we have put the person's conduct under the microscope and discovered that he or she is at the center of global corruption. Judge Amy Berman Jackson asserts that it is unambiguously (to her

anyway) a rifle cross hair. This shows her woeful ignorance of theology, history, symbology and engineering. It could be many things, but she clearly *wanted* to see a rifle sight (ask her about her role in Fast and Furious gun running). Others assert equally ignorantly that it is a pagan or white supremacist symbol. This stylized Christian Chi

Rho Cross dates to 312 A.D. when Emperor Constantine adopted the symbol after his history-changing "By this sign, you shall conquer" vision on the Milvian Bridge. A similar Wheel Cross form was widely used in Ireland by the eighth century. The triple entendre indicates that the person's corrupt

life, when studied under a microscope, has been found wanting, but that there is hope in Christ if the person repents from his or her wicked ways. It triples as a reticle or graticule built into all sorts of eyepieces in microscopes, oscilloscopes, surveying instruments, astronomy optics,

Wisconsin approved use of photocopied ballots, wireless remote access and last minute "*de minimis* debugging code" to report to Dominion during the voting

Conclusion: Votes for Trump were shifted to Biden in massive, landslide quantities using secret "fraction magic" programs

Nov. 20, 2020—[On Jun. 18, 2015](#), the State of Wisconsin purchased Dominion Election Systems (Dominion) for use in their 72 counties. [On Sep. 11, 2014](#) they had already purchased Election Systems and Software (ES&S). See list of [Wisconsin vendors](#) approved for 2020. The list is misleading since Sequoia, ES&S and Premier are all controlled by [Dominion](#).

We asked a senior Fortune 50 software engineering expert to review the Wisconsin Election Commission approval paperwork. That person's overall conclusion was that the process was:

"Sorry to be so pedestrian, but the Wisconsin process is stupid, laughable, and sad."

WISCONSIN'S DOMINION TESTING LACKED ANY SUBSTANCE

To be as kind as possible, the expert said: "Wisconsin's Dominion testing and approval process was all show and no substance."

"The Commission goes through the motions, but everything about their actions are those of rank amateurs, at best, and willful obfuscation, at worst."

"Their process was evidently designed by bureaucrats and lawyers more interested in shifting the liability to many people, so that no one is accountable. They approved each other in a circular manner to avoid direct liability, it appears to me. That would never fly in a real testing sign-off process. In real engineering, named individuals are always held accountable. That is not so in this Wisconsin Dominion

precision pointers, binoculars, etching equipment, and yes, gun sights, but also computer mouse pointers! Therefore, to claim that it could only mean a gun sight, as Judge Jackson did, is truly ignorant. As shown, it is a call to prayer and repentance based upon microscopic observation of the corruptocrat's conduct. For Judge Jackson to use her ignorance of this symbol as the excuse to gag Roger Stone's FREE SPEECH right to defend himself is heinous abuse of authority. Chief Justice John Roberts should censor her immediately. Patriots must demand it.

Bookmark: [#stand-with-roger-stone](#)

ROGER STONE SPEAKS: On Nov.

18, 2017, Twitter censored *New York Times* best-selling author Roger Stone completely. Every red-blooded American should be outraged, Republican, Democrat and Independent alike. If Roger's voice is silenced today, yours is next. We must *break* this embargo. [Click here](#) to read and share Roger's latest perspectives on the Battle for our Republic, including his responses to his critics (who have not been censored).

Updated Jul. 26, 2019

CLICK HERE TO SEE COMBINED TIMELINE OF THE HIJACKING OF THE INTERNET

PAY-to-PLAY NEW WORLD ORDER

This timeline shows how insiders sell access & manipulate politicians, police, intelligence, judges and media to keep their secrets

Clintons, Obamas, Summers were paid in cash for outlandish speaking fees and Foundation donations. Sycophant judges, politicians, academics, bureaucrats and media were fed tips to mutual funds tied to insider stocks like Facebook. Risk of public exposure, blackmail, pedophilia, "snuff parties" (ritual child sexual abuse and murder) and Satanism have ensured silence among pay-to-play beneficiaries. The U.S. Patent Office is their toy box from which to steal new ideas.

Social Networking: The True Story

HealthCare.gov's confiscation of this property cannot stand

Leader: 145,000 man-hours • over \$10 million • 20 people • solid engineering • hackers not welcome • affirms privacy, security, property • no foreign influence • respects U.S. Constitution

Facebook: "one to two weeks" • beer money • all by myself • 28 hidden hard drives • stole Harvard photos • hacks email • PayPal Mafia handlers • scoffs at privacy • corrupts markets, judges, politicians & gov't agencies

OpenTrial.org

Leader v. Facebook

Facebook — a force for freedom perhaps, but at odds with the rule of law in the U.S.

John Adams, or ...?

document. It's a CYA document. Sadly though, the Voice of the Citizens in our Republic is the victim."

"The did not use software and hardware engineering experts. Instead, they used their non-technical staff. These were essentially people off the streets who knew nothing about technology, engineering or systems testing."

"In short, Wisconsin's approval of Dominion and ES&S voting systems is grossly negligent, if not criminal. *It made a mockery of valid testing principles and procedures that any engineer worth his or her salt knows. Such engineers were clearly **not** consulted in order to get Dominion approved.*"

NO DOMINION TRANSPARENCY

For example, no access to the software engineering source code was made by Wisconsin technical experts in software systems engineering. Therefore, Dominion and ES&S provided no transparency into how the votes are processed inside their programs.

The Commission listed the compiled program modules, but that is *meaningless* for understanding how votes are processed inside the software. Essentially, compiled software takes the original human-readable source code and converts it into computer-readable (not human-readable) executable code. For example, "A+B=C" looks like "1Du'%3Ai3t%3" in machine code when compiled.

Knowing the names of the program modules may be of slight interest, but absolutely pointless as a testing tool. Every software engineer knows this, which is proof that no engineers were there, or if they turned a blind eye, then they were complicit in a testing fraud.

NO TESTING FOR THE NOTORIOUS "FRACTION MAGIC"

Without real experts being able to evaluate the Dominion source code, the testing would have no way to detect the presents of such well know vote fraud techniques like "Fraction Magic" which are always embedded deep inside computer-readable code.



CONGRESS CONTACT LOOKUP

Contacting the Congress



= Universal Toxic Substance Symbol & Warning

FINANCIAL HOLDINGS OF OBAMA POLITICAL APPOINTEES, BY AGENCY Bookmark: #archive

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Fraction magic works like a highway patrolman who sees a car he wants to catch up with and get in front of. He hits his accelerator to catch up with the other car. The rate of catch up is a function of his gas consumption. With more gas, he catches up more quickly.

Evidently, Trump's lead was so great in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Michigan and Nevada that Dominion needed to shut down their system in order to change the fraction magic numbers so that more Trump votes could be shifted to Biden. Magically, Biden began picking up magical votes at a steady, statistical rate (and therefore a programmed, artificial rate).

PHOTOCOPIED BALLOTS ALLOWED IN WISCONSIN!

Fig. 2—[Dominion Voting Systems. \(Accessed Nov. 18, 2020\)](#). Approved Electronic Voting Systems from Dominion Voting Systems, Democracy Suite 4.14-D and 4.14-DS, approved on Jun. 18, 2015 by the Government Accountability Board, PDF p. 16, 17. Wisconsin Elections Commission.

A common lie among bureaucrats and politicians is that voting system are secure because they are not connected to the Internet. As we see here, Wisconsin's voting machines are Internet-ready. With the last minute request by Dominion



WILL HUMANKIND EVER LEARN? Facebook's Orwellian doublespeak about property and privacy (theft) merely repeats the eventual dehumanization of the individual under MAO's Red Star, Stalin's SOVIET Hammer & Cycle and Hitler's NAZI Swastika. Respect for the inalienable rights of each individual is a bedrock value of democracy. The members of the Facebook Cabal abuse this principle at every opportunity. They evidently believe that they deserve special privileges

to inject "de minimis" debugging code into their software, then monitor it remotely on election night in real time, they totally exposed the Wisconsin vote to anyone with access to that "debugging code."

Anyone in software development knows what a joke this approval was to the integrity of the system. Debugging code is like little trip wires embedded throughout a program which report to the mother ship when tripped. They can be anywhere. More specifically, they can be placed next to vote tallying to report those numbers in real time. It appears that Dominion did just this.

When President Trump was crushing the vote count, Dominion's "debugging" code was reporting that in real time. Hence, the mysterious midnight counting shutdown. That gave Dominion time to change their fraction magic program to take more votes away from Trump and give them to Biden.

This could not happen unless Dominion was getting real time feedback from their machines.

and are willing to lie, cheat and steal in order to treat themselves to these privileges.

ASK CONGRESS: PASS THE INVENTOR PROTECTION ACT!

LEADER TECHNOLOGIES
Inventor Protection Act
 (Proposed)

America needs to practice what it preaches.

We have no business lecturing the world about free enterprise and the rule of law, when we permit the investors in Ohio-based innovator Leader Technologies to go uncompensated for the risks they took to help invent social networking . . .

—a technology upon which the President and U.S. government now rely;

—a technology *stolen* by the "Facebook Cabal" who recruited the federal courts and Patent Office into their club of corruption.

Rescind. Investigate. Sanction. Certify.

Contact your representatives. Ask them to pass it.
Real American inventors need your support.

<http://www.contactingthecongress.org/>
<http://americans4innovation.blogspot.com>

Click image above to download a poster-quality PDF optimized for a 11in. x 17in. (ledger-size) poster. America should not be in the business of cheating its entrepreneurial investors simply because the cheaters buy off judges with the money gained from their theft. Such permissiveness is obscene.

WISCONSIN VOTING SYSTEMS TIED TO THE INTERNET IN REAL TIME

*Modems		Verizon USB Modem Pantech UMW190NCD	Analog and wireless modems for transmitting unofficial election night results.
		USB Modem MultiTech MT9234MU	
		CellGo Cellular Modem E-Device 3GPUSUS	
		AT&T USB Modem MultiTech GSM MTD-H5	
		Fax Modem US Robotics 56K V.92.	

Service Provider*	Wireless/ Analog	County
AT&T	Analog	Fond du Lac
Wisnet	Wireless	Fond du Lac
Frontier	Analog	Fond du Lac
Bertram	Wireless	Fond du Lac
CenturyLink	Analog	Fond du Lac
US Cellular	Wireless	Fond du Lac
Charter	Wireless/Analog	Winnebago
TDS	Wireless/Analog	Winnebago
TWC	Wireless/Analog	Winnebago
AT&T	Analog	St. Croix
Baldwin Telecomm	Wireless	St. Croix
Verizon	Wireless/Analog	St. Croix
Century Tele	Analog	St. Croix

* This is not an exhaustive list of service providers that can transmit via the ICL. It is expected that every service provider in Wisconsin will be able to successfully transmit results.

Fig. 3—[Dominion Voting Systems](#). (Accessed Nov. 18, 2020). Approved Electronic Voting Systems from Dominion Voting Systems, Democracy Suite 4.14-D and 4.14-DS, approved

LEADER V. FACEBOOK BACKGROUND

Jul. 23, 2013 NOTICE: DonnaKlineNow! has gone offline. All her posts are available as a [PDF collection here](#) (now updated, post-Scribd censorship).

Mar. 20, 2014 READER NOTICE: On Mar. 7, 2014, all of our documents linked to Scribd were deleted by that "cloud" service using the flimsiest of arguments. Some of our documents have been there for two years and some had almost 20,000 reads.

George Orwell wrote in 1984 that one knows one is in a totalitarian state when telling the truth becomes an act of courage.

All the links below were updated Mar. 20, 2014 (many thanks to our volunteers!)

1. [Summary of Motions, Appeal, Petition, Evidence, Analysis, Briefings](#) (FULL CITATIONS) in *Leader Technologies, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 08-cv-862-JJF-LPS (D. Del. 2008), published as *Leader Techs, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 770 F. Supp. 2d 686 (D. Del. 2001)

2. Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam's Censored Federal Circuit Filings ([Archive](#))

Source: Wisconsin Elections Commission.

Dominion's flow chart shows lots of eyes on the ballots, but few if any *We The People* eyes.

Petition for Approval of Electronic Voting Systems
Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-D & 4.14-DS Voting Systems
June 18, 2015
Page 8 of 37



Source: Wisconsin Elections Commission.

Piper appears to be one of [Lord Mark Malloch-Brown's](#) chief oligarchs pushing American voting “reform” since before 2007.

3. Brief Summary of *Leader v. Facebook*
4. Background
5. Fenwick & West LLP Duplication
6. Instagram-scam
7. USPTO-reexam Sham
8. Zynga-gate
9. James W. Breyer / Accel Partners LLP Insider Trading
10. Federal Circuit Disciplinary Complaints
11. Federal Circuit Cover-up
12. Congressional Briefings re. *Leader v. Facebook* judicial corruption
13. Prominent Americans Speak Out
14. Petition for Writ of Certiorari
15. Two Proposed Judicial Reforms
16. S. Ct. for Schemers or Inventors?
17. Attorney Patronage Hijacked DC?



18. Justice Denied | Battle Continues
19. FB Robber Barons Affirmed by S. Crt.
20. Judicial Misconduct WALL OF SHAME
21. Corruption Watch - "Oh what webs we weave, when first we practice to deceive"
22. Facebook | A Portrait of Corruption
23. White House Meddling
24. Georgia! AM 1080 McKibben Interview
25. Constitutional Crisis Exposed
26. Abuse of Judicial Immunity since *Stump*
27. Obamacare Scandal Principals are intertwined in the Leader v. Facebook scandal
28. S.E.C. duplicity re. Facebook

Bookmark: [#gibson-dunn](#)

GIBSON DUNN LLP exposed as one of the most corrupt law firms in America



a single Wall Street banker has gone to jail since 2008. [Click here](#) to read her article "Everybody hates whistleblowers." *Examiner.com*, Apr. 10, 2012. Here's an excerpt:

"Skillful manipulation of the firm's extensive media connections allows Gibson Dunn to promote their causes, while simultaneously smearing their opponents and silencing embarrassing news coverage."

The founding members of ETC are all the voting systems swirling in the 2020 vote scamming vortex:

1. **Advanced Voting Solutions (AVS)** closed Nov. 28, 2007, curiously, just six months after helping found ETC.
2. **Diebold Election Systems (Diebold)**, changed name to **Premier Election Solutions (Premier)** in Aug. 2007, acquired by **Election Systems & Software (ES&S)** on Sep. 03, 2009, then acquired by **Dominion Election Systems (Dominion)** in May 2010. In Jun. 2010, Dominion acquired **Sequoia Voting Systems (Sequoia)**. **Election Systems and Software (ES&S)**, now **Dominion**
3. **Hart InterCivic (C.I.A. Blackstone / Bain Capital-Mitt Romney)**
Sequoia, now Dominion
4. **Unilect (IBM / IBM Eclipse Foundation)**

As you can see, Dominion has gobbled up all the allegedly competitive options.

The only companies left standing are all members of the British Pilgrims Society:

1. Dominion,
2. Hart InterCivic, and
3. Unilect (IBM).

These packages are bridged together with the original **Optech** software that Lord Mark Malloch-Brown and George Soros funded in Venezuela as they were beginning to implement their corporate shell games to rig elections across the planet.

CONCLUSION

Wisconsin's 2020 election is founded on bogus (if not criminal) testing, fraud and at the very least administrative negligence.

Each ballot must be counted. The qualification is simple: Can an unbroken, bi-partisan chain of custody be shown for that ballot. If yes, then count it. If no, it cannot be counted.

Feeding votes into electronic scanners and they having total faith in the work of Billy Bob Dominion programmer does not qualify as an unbroken, bi-partisan chain of custody.

This statement followed right after Davis cited Facebook's chief inside counsel in the *Leader v. Facebook* case, Theodore Ulyot, who appears to have helped lead the *Leader v. Facebook* judicial corruption. Interesting word choices associated with Gibson Dunn LLP: manipulation, smear. Attorneys swear a solemn oath to act morally, ethically, and in support of democratic principles. They promise to conduct themselves in a manner than instills confidence among the citizenry in the rule of law and the judicial system. These promises appear to be meaningless. [Click here for a PDF version of Julie Davis' article.](#)

POPULAR POSTS



CORONAVIRUS TRACED TO THE BRITISH CROWN

The Pirbright Institute (UK) has been awarded 11 U.S. Patents, including Coronavirus U.S. Pat. No. 10,130,701 The Pirbright Institute...



OBAMA HIRED THEM. TRUMP CANNOT FIRE THEM. SO THEY SAY.

Senior Executive Service (SES) is ~10,000 Deep State shadow government employees who are sabotaging the American Republic for the globalis...



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Yes, Mueller organized 9/11, and then investigated himself ! Mueller placed his patsy Joseph E. Sullivan at Cloudflare to fix the 2018...



PROOF: ROBERT MUELLER CANNOT BE IMPARTIAL IN THE RUSSIA INVESTIGATION

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LEADER TECHNOLOGIES FILES TRILLION DOLLAR BOND LIEN ON THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

President Trump is asked to compensate Leader for the theft of their inventions by the Deep State shadow government Leader's social net...



THE SHADOW GOVERNMENT USES SES, SERCO AND OPIC AS PORTALS INTO HORRIFIC CORRUPTION

These lawyers, bankers, academics, journalists, bureaucrats and self-styled elitists sponge off the actual wealth-creation of hard working ...

CORONAVIRUS SOURCE DISCOVERED! ALSO UNCOVERS LORD PIRBRIGHT, A

FIRE AWAY MR. PRESIDENT

We The People are with you, Mr. President, and we are praying with you. This is why we hired you. Ignore the naysayers. That is all they know how to do. Such "skill" cannot run a country, much less itself. **Get these parasites off all of our backs.**

We've already seen that you can do more in *one day* than Joe Biden has accomplished in 47 years.

It's nut cutting time.

Traitors and seditionists must be dealt with. The death penalty is proscribed in the U.S. Code as the ultimate penalty for attempts to destroy our Republic.

(See [18 U.S. Code § 2381. Treason](#) and [10 U.S. Code § 894 - Art. 94. Mutiny or sedition.](#))

* * *

Described above is abject immorality.

Morality must win the day.

"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

The Gospel of St. Matthew 4:17.

Bookmark: [#miller-act-notice](#) | <https://tinyurl.com/y27l24b9>

Footnote

**REMINDER RE. THE MILLER ACT NOTICE—
THE PERPETRATORS OF THIS EPIC FRAUD
MUST DISGORGE THEIR ILL-GOTTEN GAIN**



ROTHSCHILD, AS KEY TO THE 140-YR. PILGRIMS SOCIETY MONOPOLY OVER WORLD SOCIETY, COMMERCE & WAR

The British Crown and the C.I.A. teamed up treasonously via QinetiQ Group Plc controlled by the Monarch Lord Pirbright (Rothschild) a...



MEET THE PERSON WHO CAN REMOTELY CRASH PLANES AND CAN READ YOUR MIND

Monstrous Patent calls people "wet ware"
Implanted devices deliver electric shock, poisons, dopamine, adrenaline, emit mind control freq...



WEAPONIZED CORONAVIRUS IS AN ANGLO-AMERICAN PILGRIMS SOCIETY ATTACK ON NON-GLOBALIST AMERICA WHILE BLAMING CHINA

Contributing Writers | Opinion | AMERICANS FOR INNOVATION | Mar. 16, 2020, Apr. 10, 2020 | PDF | <https://tinyurl.com/rt7q8sy> Fig....

EDITORIALS

1. [DC Bar refuses to investigate attorney misconduct in Leader v. Facebook - Unwillingness of DC attorneys to self-police may explain why Washington is broken, Dec. 30, 2012](#)
2. [Will the U.S. Supreme court support schemers or real American inventors? Facebook's case dangles on a doctored interrogatory. Eighteen \(18\) areas of question shout for attention, Dec. 27, 2012](#)
3. [Two Policy Changes That Will Make America More Democratic \(and less contentious\), Dec. 21, 2012](#)

OUR MISSION

American citizens must fight abuse of the constitutional right for authors and inventors to enjoy the fruits of their inventions, as a matter of matter of basic property rights and sound public policy. Otherwise, instead of innovation, creativity, genius, ideas, vision, courage, entrepreneurship, respect, property, rejuvenation, morals, ethics, values, renewal, truth, facts, rights, privacy, solutions and judicial faithfulness,

... our society and economy will be dragged down (and eventually destroyed) by copying, infringement, thievery, counterfeiting, hacking, greed, misinformation, exploitation, abuse, waste, disrespect, falsity, corruption, bribery, coercion, intimidation, doublespeak, misconduct, lies, deception, attorney "dark arts," destruction, confusion, dishonesty, judicial chicanery and lawlessness.

If we do not speak up, impeach derelict judges and imprison corrupt attorneys, we

Click image to open PDF of this and the next slide



Fig. 12—Mr. President: Turn the Tables on Censorship; Write the Miller Act Notice check immediately! By writing the check for the Leader Technologies' Miller Act, and acquiring a global master license on social networking, President Trump, with the stroke of a pen, can turn the tables all Big Tech, Media, Bank and Pharma censorship and propaganda. It will initiate a second American Revolution to give the citizen control of the media for the first time since the early days of the American Republic, before the Rothschild Bank of England hooked its claws back in to the fledgling Republic. [Click here to download the PDF](#) (check your Downloads folder after clicking).

Leader Technologies, Inc. sent their [FIRST AMENDED MILLER ACT NOTICE](#) to President Trump. It is a contract demand for the U.S. Treasury to pay them for the federal government's 18-year theft of their social networking inventions. These inventions were stolen by Major General James E. Freeze (US Army, ret.) and Leader's patent attorney James P. Chandler, III, on behalf of Andrew W. Marshall and the Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment, and the Pilgrims Society who steal and weaponize inventions for continuous war making and enrichment of fascist insider military-industrial corporations.

Patriots are encouraged to help get this First Amended Miller Act Notice to President Trump and past the Praetorian Guard. See [American Intelligence Media](#) republic of the Leader Miller Act Notice.

FEDERAL BRITISH-AMERICAN PATENT WEAPONIZATION THIEVES



James P. Chandler, III



Andrew W. Marshall

cannot possibly hope to start fixing the current ills in our society. Without justice and respect for private property, democracy has no sure foundation.

CURRENT EDITORIAL FOCUS

We are an opinion blog that advocates for strong intellectual property rights. We welcome commenters and contributors. The *Leader v. Facebook* patent infringement case first came to our attention after learning that the trial judge, Leonard P. Stark, U.S. District Court of Delaware, ignored his jury's admission that they had no evidence to support their on-sale bar verdict, but the judge supported it anyway.

The judicial misconduct has deteriorated from there, replete with two of the three judges on the Federal Circuit appeal panel, Judges Alan D. Lourie and Kimberly A. Moore, holding Facebook stock that they did not disclose to the litigants, and later tried to excuse through a quick motion slipped in at the last minute by the Clerk of Court, Jan Horbaly, and his close friends at The Federal Circuit Bar Association. (The DC Bar subsequently revealed that Mr. Horbaly is not licensed to practice law in Washington D.C.)

The judges ignored [shocking new evidence](#) that Mark Zuckerberg withheld 28 hard drives of 2003-2004 evidence from Leader Technologies that could prove actual theft (and therefore claims even more serious than infringement). In addition, Facebook's appeal attorney, Thomas G. Hungar of Gibson Dunn LLP, has close personal ties to just about every judicial player in this story. The misconduct appears to reach into the U.S. Patent Office through abuse of the reexamination process by Facebook. We will stay focused on *Leader v. Facebook* until justice is served, but we also welcome news and analysis of intellectual property abuse in other cases as well.

WELCOME TO DONNA KLINE NOW! READERS!



AFI has been supporting Donna and is now picking up the main *Leader v. Facebook* coverage (she will continue coverage as well).

Anonymous Posts Are Welcomed! Blogger has more posting constraints than Donna's WordPress, but we will continue to welcome anonymous posts. Simply send us an email at NEWLeader@PrivateEmail:afi@leader.com with your post. Once the moderator verifies that your email address is real, your comment will be posted using your real name or handle, whatever you wish, like John Smith or Tex.

Click here to view a complete Donna Kline Now! posts archive.

[Return to return to the beginning of this post.](#)

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COMMENT

Click "N comments:" on the line just below this instruction to comment on this post. Alternatively, send an email with your comment to afi@leader.com and we'll post it for you. We welcome and *encourage* anonymous comments, especially from whistleblowers.

Posted by [K. Craine](#) at 3:03 PM



No comments:

Post a Comment

NOTICE TO COMMENTERS: When the MSM diatribe on "fake news" began, our regular commenters were blocked from posting comments here. Therefore, email your comments to a new secure email address afi@leader.com and we will post them.

Enter your comment...

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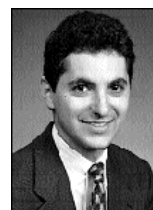
Subscribe to: [Post Comments \(Atom\)](#)



CODE OF CONDUCT FOR U.S. JUDGES

"CANON 2: A JUDGE SHOULD AVOID IMPROPRIETY AND THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY IN ALL ACTIVITIES"

GALLERY OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT



Judge Leonard P. Stark, U.S. District Court of Delaware, trial judge in *Leader Techs, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 770 F. Supp. 2d 686 (D.Del. 2011). Judge Stark heard his jury foreman admit that the jury made the on-sale bar decision *without any evidence other than speculation*, and yet he supported that verdict anyway. Just months before trial, Judge Stark allowed Facebook to add the on-sale bar claim after the close of all fact discovery and blocked Leader from

Scrap Corruption-ridden Electronic Voting – **Now!**

Finding: All prominent electronic voting systems in the U.S. (Smartmatic, Sequoia, Diebold, ES&S, Dominion and Hart InterCivic) are networked to the *same* software engine and controlled by the same financiers tied to George Soros and the Queen's Privy Council, thus making corrupt practices in U.S. elections a foregone conclusion. Lord Mark Malloch-Brown and Sir Geoffrey E. Pattie brag about their ability to "bend" elections , protected by the Queen.

Recommendation: In addition to the companies identified below, there are other companies trying to make voting secure with jpegs, separate validations, etc. on separate machines. However, no tech of any kind can maintain a “bipartisan chain of custody.” The human eye cannot see silicon circuits, software induced voltages, and that which is hidden from empirical observation. We can only ‘trust’ the process and the people. Electronic voting offends the entire concept of our Republic -- which was formed on the concept that authority, being given from the “power of the people” who gain it directly from God, must be separated with jurisdictional boundaries so that the “tendency of men with too much authority to ‘oppress’” can be muted by that separation. Centralizing the voting process so that the ‘Fake News’ can report a sensationalized and profitable result is pure idiocy. We the People should not trust government. We must insist at all times and under all circumstances that dual-Federalism is maintained. The job of the People is to ensure that the boundaries are maintained. We must all be mechanics of the Republic. The following voting machines must be scrapped immediately as the fruit of a poisoned tree called technocracy.

Chief Electronic Voting Scammers:



SMARTMATIC		SEQUOIA		DIEBOLD / ES&S / DOMINION		HART INTERCIVIC	
2000	Founded in Venezuela	1960	Mathematical Systems Corp; punch cards	1974	Klopp Printing, Urosevich Bros, created OpTech ; ally with Westinghouse Corp to sell Data Mark Systems	2000	Hart InterCivic spun off from Hart Graphics to focus on election systems
2004	28% Caesar Chavez-owned; offices in London UK, Caracas VZ, Boca Raton FL, Sunnyvale CA	1970	Diamond National Corp acquired Mathematical			2010	Mitt Romney, Bain Capital , Booz Allen purchased Smartmatic (US); acquires OpTech license from DOJ-triggered sale; renamed it Sequoia
2005	Purchased Sequoia; acquired OpTech	1983	Sequoia Pacific; acquired Diamond	1979	Urosevich Bros and Westinghouse start American Information Systems		
2006	Sold Sequoia-Smartmatic (US) to Smartmatic (UK)	1984	Sequoia Voting Machines formed from Diamond, Automatic Voting Machine Corp, OpTech license from Smartmatic	1997	America Info acquired ESD; renamed to Election Systems & Software (ES&S); licensed OpTech to Diebold (later renamed Premier)		
2012	Smartmatic (UK) operated R&D labs in US, Brazil, Venezuela, Barbados, Panama, UK, Netherlands, UAE, Phillipines, Estonia and Taiwan.	1997	Licensed OpTech software from Smartmatic	1998	ES&S acquired Votronic fully electronic voting (DRE)		LORD MALLOCH-BROWN
2014	SGO (Lord Malloch-Brown) acquired Smartmatic (UK)	2005	Sequoia purchased by Smartmatic (UK)	2006	Diebold rebranded to Premier Election Systems	2010	Avid introduced LeaderPlus Election Night Newsroom management suite
		2010	DOJ-triggered sale of Smartmatic to US investors (Mitt Romney, Bain Capital , Booz Allen), renamed company Sequoia	2009	ES&S acquired Premier	2012	Investec Plc , Malloch-Brown invested in ISIS Management Limited (Investec Plc) ; Avid introduced Avid Knowledge Base ISIS Management Console - Agent Settings as complement to LeaderPlus; pushes Fake News scripts to MSM election news anchors in real time
		2011	Sold to Dominion (Canada)	2010	Dominion Voting Systems acquired Premier (formerly Diebold) in a DOJ-triggered anti-trust divestiture		
		2011	Filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy in US				
Use freely. Anonymous Patriots. Rev. July 06, 2018							



WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

Administering Wisconsin's Election Laws

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Dominion Voting Systems

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Approved Electronic Voting Systems from Dominion Voting Systems:

- Democracy Suite 4.14-D and 4.14-DS - Approved for use in Wisconsin at the June 18, 2015 meeting of the Government Accountability Board.

Attachment	Size
Democracy Suite 4.14-D and 4.14-DS Board memo.pdf	1.18 MB
Approval and Certification Letter (Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-D & 4.14-DS).pdf	146.43 KB

Wisconsin Elections Commission | 212 East Washington Avenue, Third Floor P.O. Box 7984 | Madison,
Wisconsin 53707-7984

tele (608) 266-8005 | fax (608) 267-0500 | tty 1-800-947-3529 | e-mail elections@wi.gov

Toll-Free Voter Help Line: 1-866-VOTE-WIS

State of Wisconsin\Government Accountability Board

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<http://gab.wi.gov>



JUDGE GERALD C. NICHOL
Chair

KEVIN J. KENNEDY
Director and General Counsel

MEMORANDUM

DATE: For the June 18, 2015, Board Meeting

TO: Members, Wisconsin Government Accountability Board

FROM: Kevin J. Kennedy
Director and General Counsel
Government Accountability Board

Prepared and Presented by:
Matthew Kitzman
Electronic Voting Systems Election Specialist
Government Accountability Board

SUBJECT: Dominion Voting Systems
Petition for Approval of Electronic Voting Systems
Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-D & 4.14-DS Voting Systems

I. Introduction

Dominion Voting Systems (Dominion) is requesting the Government Accountability Board (Board) approve the Democracy Suite 4.14-D (4.14-D) Voting System and the modified Democracy Suite 4.14-DS (4.14-DS) Voting System, for use in the State of Wisconsin. No electronic voting system may be utilized in Wisconsin unless the Board first approves the system. Wis. State. § 5.91 (see attached). The Board has also adopted administrative rules detailing the approval process. Wis. Admin. Code Ch. GAB 7 (see attached).

The 4.14-D is a federally tested and certified paper based, optical scan voting system powered by Dominion's Democracy Suite Election Management System (EMS) platform. The 4.14-DS is a modification of the 4.14-D to allow for modeming of unofficial election night results. Both systems consist of five major components: the EMS; the ImageCast Precinct (ICP), an optical scan ballot counter; the ImageCast Central (ICC), an optical scan ballot counter for central count locations; the ImageCast Evolution (ICE), an optical scan ballot counter and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant ballot marking device component; and the ICP Ballot Marking Device (ICP BMD-Audio), an accessibility option for the ICP optical scan ballot counter. The 4.14-DS also consists of the ImageCast Listener (ICL), a telecommunication system for uploading unofficial election night results.

II. Recommendation

Board staff recommends approval of the 4.14-D voting system and the 4.14-DS voting system for use in Wisconsin. Board staff's recommendations are located on pages 23-25, following the analysis of functional testing and road testing performed by Board staff.

III. Background

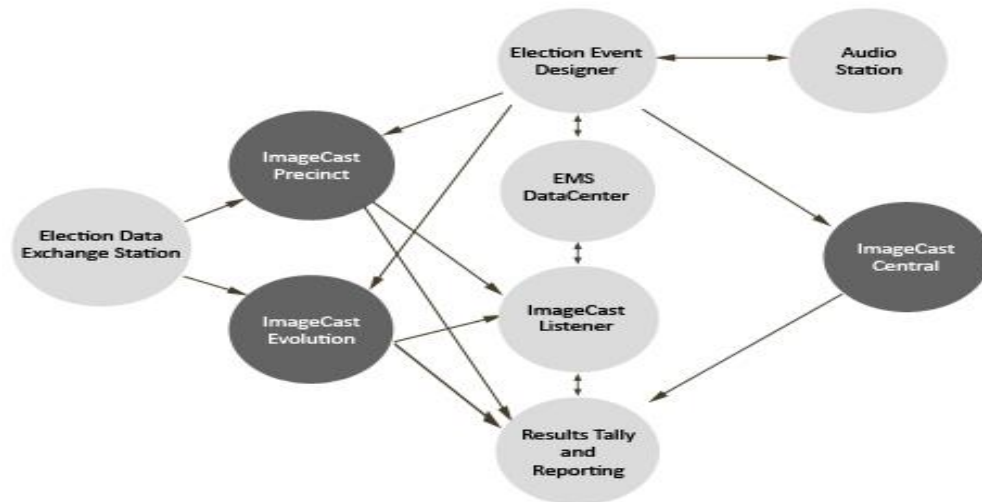
On March 16, 2015, Board staff received an application for approval of the 4.14-D & 4.14-DS voting systems. Dominion submitted complete specifications for hardware, firmware, and related components to the voting systems. In addition, Dominion submitted technical manuals, documentation, and instruction materials necessary for the operation of the voting systems. At the same time, Dominion requested the Board approve the federally certified Democracy Suite 4.14-D voting system and the modified 4.14-DS voting system. On June 5, 2015, Board staff received an updated application for approval of the 4.14-D & 4.14-DS voting systems, removing the Democracy Suite Adjudication software, AIMS, and AutoMARK from the application.

The Voting System Test Laboratory (VSTL) responsible for testing 4.14-D, National Technical Systems (NTS), recommended that the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) certify the 4.14-D voting system. Dominion provided the NTS report to Board staff along with the Application for Approval. Voting systems submitted to the EAC for testing after December 13, 2007, are tested using the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG 1.0). The EAC certified the Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-D voting system on November 25, 2014, and issued certification number: DVS-DemSuite4.14-D.

4.14-DS is a modification to the federally certified 4.14-D. The modification provides support for modeming of unofficial election results from an ICE or ICP to the ICL through analog or wireless telecommunications networks. Numerous modifications to the 4.14-DS voting system were tested to VVSG 1.0 by NTS. The telecommunication component of the 4.14-DS received functional testing only.

Board staff scheduled voting system testing and demonstrations for the 4.14-D and 4.14-DS voting systems April 21-23, 2015 for functional testing and April 28-29, 2015 for road testing. A four-person team conducted these testing campaigns.

IV. System Overview



A. Hardware

Dominion submitted the following equipment for testing:

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Hardware Version(s)/Make and Model</i>	<i>Firmware Version</i>	<i>Type</i>
ImageCast Precinct (ICP)	320A, 320C	**4.14.17-US	Polling place scanner and tabulator
Ballot Marking Device (ICP-BMD Audio)	*HP Office Jet 7110		Accessibility add-on
ImageCast Central (ICC)	*Canon Scanner DR-X10C/G1130 *OptiPlex 9020/9030 Desktop	**4.14.17	Central count scanner and tabulator
ImageCast Evolution (ICE)	410A *External Monitor AOC 156LM00003	**4.14.21	Polling place scanner and tabulator w/ accessibility functionality

*Compact Flash Cards	*** <u>SanDisk Ultra:</u> SDCFHS-004G SDCFHS-008G <u>RiData:</u> CFC-14A RDF8G-233XMCB2-1 RDF16G-233XMCB2-1 RDF32G-233XMCB2-1 <u>SanDisk Extreme:</u> SDCFX-016G SDCFX-032G <u>SanDisk:</u> SDFAA-008G		Memory device for ICP and ICE tabulators.
*Modems	Verizon USB Modem Pantech UMW190NCD USB Modem MultiTech MT9234MU CellGo Cellular Modem E-Device 3GPUSUS AT&T USB Modem MultiTech GSM MTD-H5 Fax Modem US Robotics 56K V.92.		Analog and wireless modems for transmitting unofficial election night results.

* COTS devices used by the Democracy Suite Voting System.

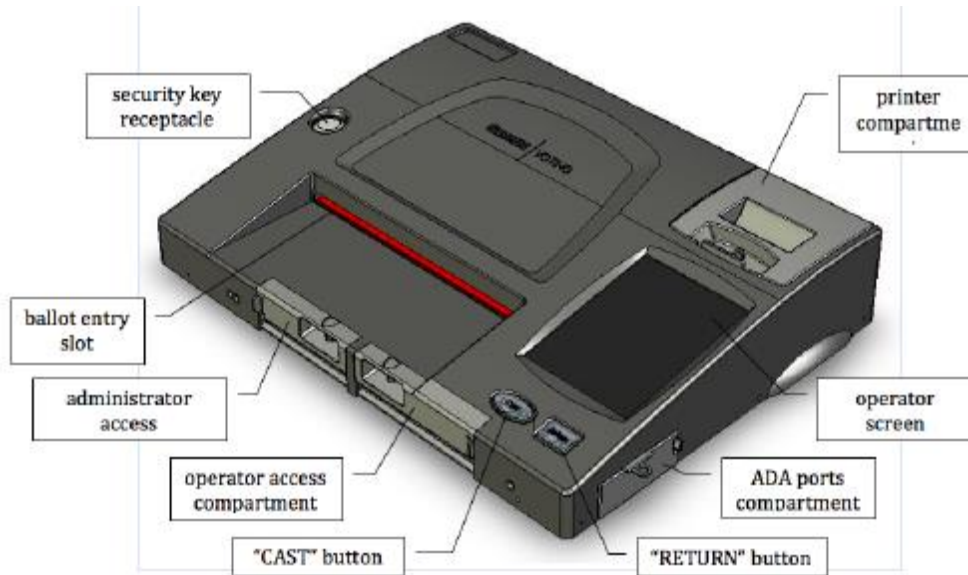
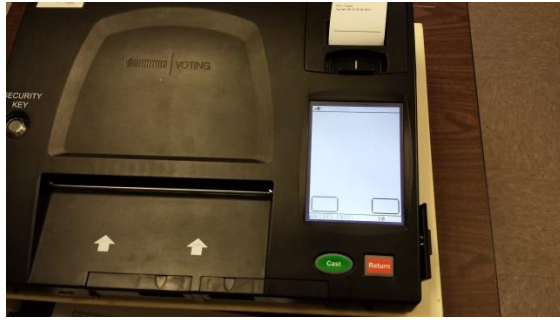
** Board staff visually inspected firmware versions on each piece of voting equipment.

*** Dominion recommended flash cards.

The following paragraphs describe the design of the 4.14-D and 4.14-DS hardware taken in part from Dominion technical documentation.

1. ImageCast Precinct

The ImageCast Precinct is a precinct-based optical scan ballot tabulator that is used in conjunction with ImageCast-compatible ballot storage boxes. The system is designed to scan marked paper ballots, interpret voter marks on the paper ballot, and safely store and tabulate each vote from the paper ballot. The ImageCast Precinct supports enhanced accessibility voting by connecting the interchangeable Sip-and-Puff device, Foot Pedals, or Audio Tactile Interface (ATI). The accessibility option is available via the ICP-BMD Audio, which is an audio only option. It utilizes a commercial off the shelf (COTS) HP Office Jet 7110 printer to mark the ballot.



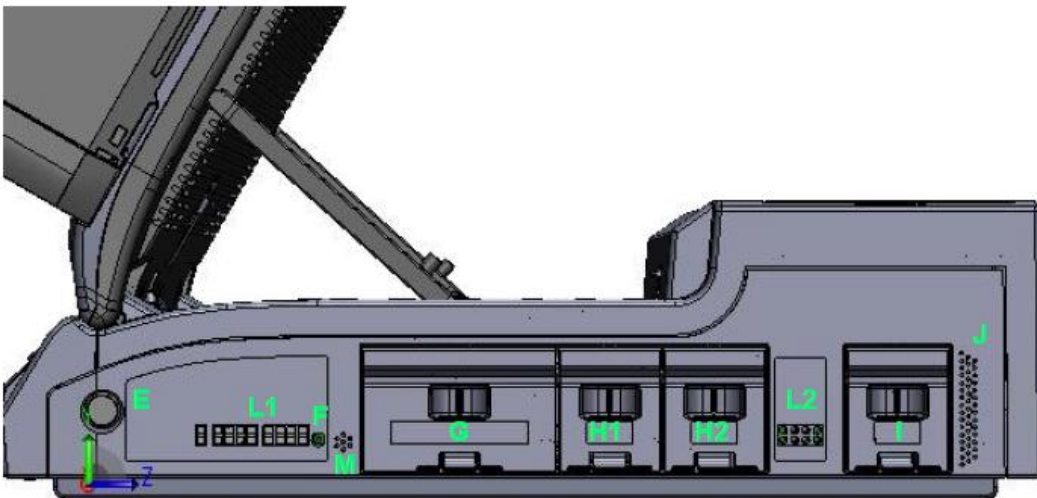
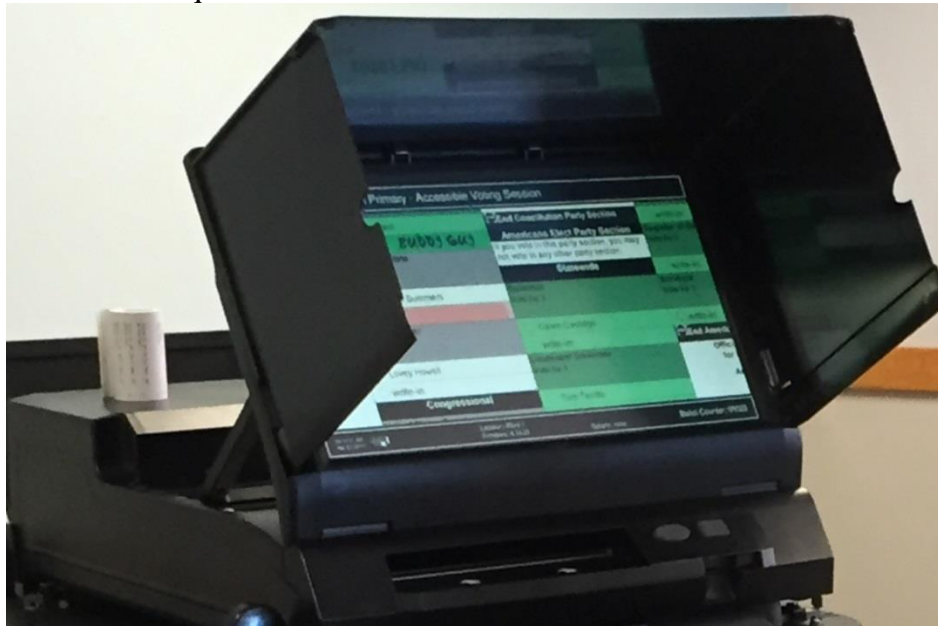
2. ImageCast Central

The ImageCast Central Count system is a high-speed, central ballot scan tabulator based on COTS hardware, coupled with a custom-made ballot processing software application. It is used for high-speed scanning and counting of paper ballots. The ICC system hardware consists of the following two COTS devices working together to provide accurate ballot processing functionality:

- Canon DR-X10C Scanner: Provides high-speed ballot scanning functionality, transferring the scanned images to the connected ImageCast Central Workstation.
- Canon DR-G1130 Scanner: Provides high-speed ballot scanning functionality, transferring the scanned images to the connected ImageCast Central Workstation.
- ImageCast Central Workstation: An all-in-one PC workstation used for ballot image and election rules processing. The workstation can be deployed in a stand-alone or networked configuration, allowing for automatic results transfers to the EMS Datacenter. The ImageCast Central workstation is COTS hardware which executes software for both image-processing and election rules application, such as "Vote for 2."

3. ImageCast Evolution

The ImageCast Evolution employs a precinct-level optical scan ballot counter (tabulator) in conjunction with an external ballot box. This tabulator is designed to mark and/or scan paper ballots, interpret voting marks, communicate these interpretations back to the voter (either visually through the integrated LCD display and/or audibly via integrated headphones), and upon the voter's acceptance, deposit the ballots into the secure ballot box. The tabulator also features binary input devices which permit voters who cannot negotiate a paper ballot to generate a synchronously human and machine-readable ballot from elector-input vote selections (ADA sessions). The supported binary input devices include a Sip and Puff device, Foot Pedals, and Audio Tactile Interface (ATI). The addition of the external monitor added in this modification allows for simultaneous ADA and ballot casting sessions. In this sense, the ImageCast Evolution acts as a ballot marking device. These devices are interchangeable and may be shared between the ICE and ICP units. Additionally, ballots marked by the ImageCast Evolution may be subsequently scanned on the ImageCast Precinct or the ImageCast Central if a recount is required.

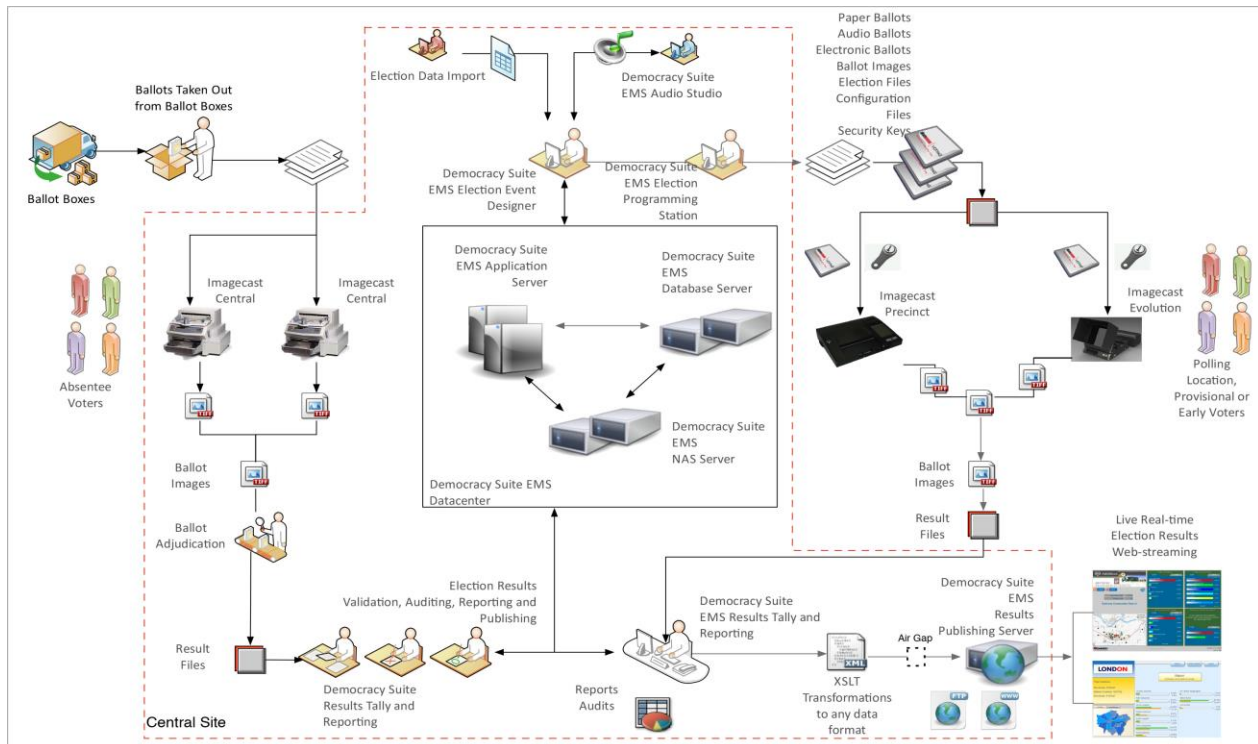


B. Software

The Democracy Suite Voting System offers a new software suite powered by the EMS set of applications, which integrates election administration functions into a unified application. Its intended use is to define an election and to create the files used by the Precinct, Central, Evolution, and Listener. The complete EMS software platform consists of client (end-user) and server (back-end) applications, which are itemized below.

<i>Software</i>	<i>Version</i>
Democracy Suite Election Management System (EMS)	4.14.37
1. Election Event Designer	
2. Results Tally and Reporting	
3. Audio Studio	
4. Data Center Manager	
5. Election Data Translator	
6. Application Server	
7. Network Attached Storage Server	
8. EMS File System Service	
9. Database Server Application	
ImageCast Listener	2.1.1.5301

*The EMS version brought for approval excluded any Adjudication or AIMS software components (which received approval by the EAC) due to scheduling of testing and limited practical uses of the Adjudication software in Wisconsin.



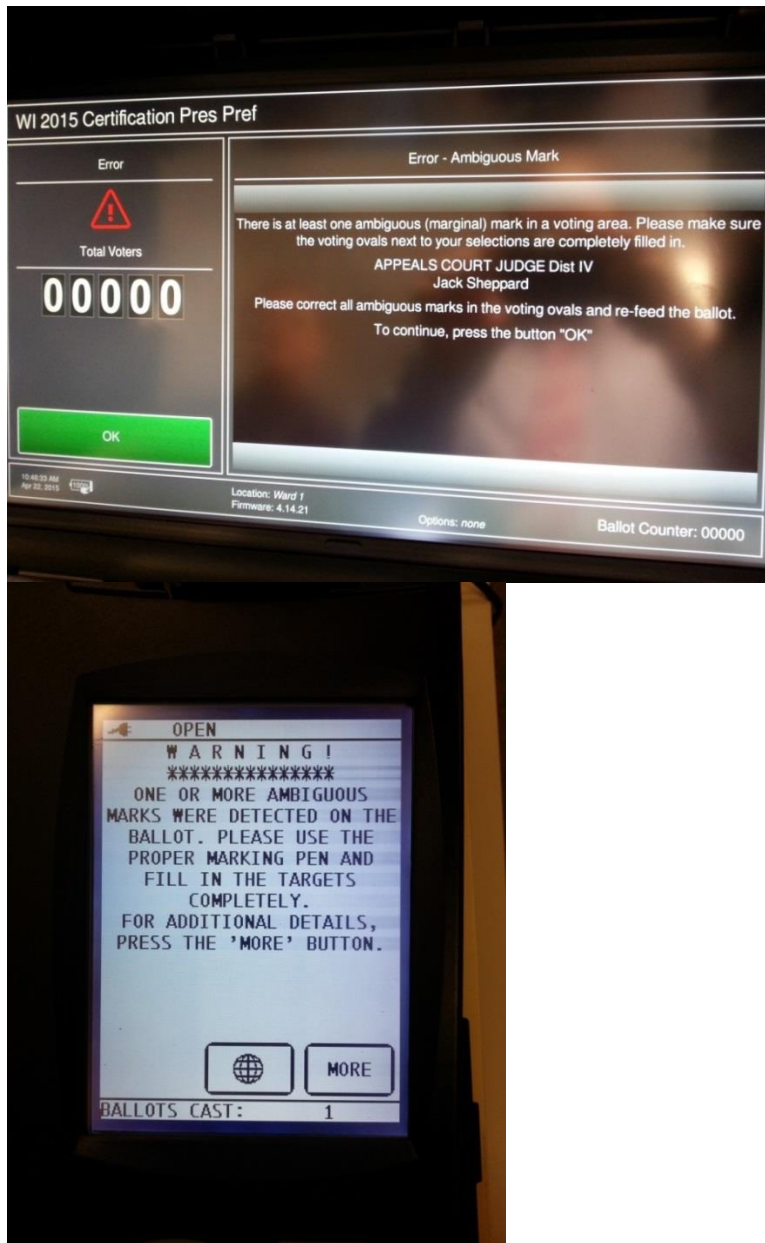
*System Map



* ImageCast Listener

The Democracy Suite EMS contains a new feature, which is called ambiguous mark technology. With past voting systems approved for use in Wisconsin, a mark was either read as a vote or not a vote. The Democracy Suite ambiguous mark technology allows for a third option in reading a mark, the ambiguous mark, which falls between the mark being read as a

vote or not a vote. A mark is considered ambiguous when it is filled in between a set of percentages (e.g., 15-30%) that are programmed during the election set-up. When a mark falls within this range the voting equipment returns the ballot to the voter with a prompt advising the voter of the ambiguous mark. The ballot cannot be overridden or otherwise cast on the voting equipment until the ambiguous mark is corrected (either by erasing or further filling in the target area).



The percent of the target area that must be filled to trigger the ambiguous mark warning is set for each oval on the ballot and for the boxes where write-in names are placed on the ballot. The ovals and the write-in areas are programmed independently. During the testing campaign, staff tested the oval ambiguous mark threshold at 15-35% and the write-in ambiguous threshold at 12-35%, which represent the recommended settings established by Dominion. Furthermore, the ambiguous mark technology cannot be turned off; only minimized to a one

percentage point difference (i.e., the lower limit can be set at 12% and the upper limit set at 13%). The system can be set-up to effectively turn off the ambiguous mark technology for the write-in boxes by turning off the feature that detects marks in the write-in area. It is important to note that this is not turning off the ambiguous mark technology, but turning off the new Dominion write-in detection feature.

Dominion suggested and encouraged the G.A.B. to set a state standard for the ambiguous mark percentages, citing specifically the issues that may arise during a statewide recount if different standards are used by each county or municipality. Namely, if one county set their zone for 15-35% and another for 10-30%, voters, legislators, and the media may ask questions about why, all things being equal, a vote would count in one county and not in another.

Board staff conducted research on this ambiguous mark technology in order to determine whether a statewide standard was necessary and what that standard should be. The current VVSG 1.0 standard places the burden of determining at what point a piece of voting equipment should count a vote on the vendor. Board staff contacted Dominion and Election Systems and Software (ES&S) to inquire about the percentage thresholds on previously approved voting system. ES&S uses a complicated algorithm and pattern recognition system to determine mark recognition; therefore, Board staff is unable to determine a single percentage range through previously approved ES&S voting systems. Dominion's AccuVote voting system recognizes a valid mark as a vote when the reflectivity of the mark accounts for 32% of the target area, the oval. Board staff contacted each state listed on Dominion's fielded system report, which is a document accompanying the application and which provides a list of states that have approved or used the voting system. Florida uses the Democracy Suite voting system and set threshold range standards based on Dominion's recommended threshold ranges.¹ New Jersey uses the Democracy Suite voting system and set threshold range standards at Dominion's recommended threshold ranges. The recommended ranges Dominion provided to Board staff were different than the recommended ranges Florida indicates were provided to them.

V. Functional Testing

As required by GAB 7.02(1), Wis. Adm. Code, Board staff conducted three mock elections with each component of Democracy Suite 4.14 systems to ensure the voting systems conform to all Wisconsin requirements. The test elections included a partisan primary, a general election with both a presidential and gubernatorial vote, and a nonpartisan election combined with a presidential preference vote.

Board staff designed a test deck of 1,001 ballots using various configurations of votes over the three mock elections to verify the accuracy and functional capabilities of the Democracy Suite 4.14 voting systems. Test ballots were provided by Dominion and marked by Board staff. Each mock election included three wards. Board staff fed these ballots through the ICE, ICC, and ICP. The ballot marking device on the ICE was tested by marking 29-40 ballots with the accessibility option and onboard printer. Two ballots were marked separately by the ICP COTS printer, which was conducted outside of the normal test deck campaigns. The votes captured by the onboard ICE printer and external COTS printer on the ICP were verified by

¹ Florida's Standard: ICP & ICC- Oval and Write-in ranges are 5%-25%; ICE- Oval and Write-in ranges are 12%-35%.

Board staff before being scanned and counted by the ICE, ICC, and ICP. Board staff was able to reconcile each mock election on each piece of voting equipment submitted for testing.

VI. Telecommunication Testing

At the May 21, 2013 Board meeting, pursuant to authority granted by Wis. Stat. § 5.91 and GAB Ch. 7, Wis. Adm. Code, and based upon the analysis and findings outlined in a staff memorandum, the Board adopted testing procedures and standards pertaining to modeming as detailed in the *Voting Systems Standards, Testing Protocols and Procedures Pertaining to the Use of Communication Devices in Wisconsin*, which are attached as Appendix 3. These rules apply to non- EAC certified voting systems, where the underlying voting system received EAC certification to either the VSS or VVSG 1.0, but any additional modeming component does not meet the VVSG 1.0.

At the same time, the Board directed staff to test non- EAC certified voting systems, where the underlying voting system received EAC certification to either the VSS or VVSG 1.0, but any additional modeming component does not meet the VVSG 1.0, to the criteria contained in the approved *Voting Systems Standards, Testing Protocols and Procedures Pertaining to the Use of Communication Devices in Wisconsin*. A properly submitted Wisconsin application for approval is required. Finally, at its May 21, 2013 meeting, the Board clarified that any modem approved in the future for use in Wisconsin must have been tested to the requirements contained in VVSG 1.0 or the most recent version of VSS currently accepted for testing and certification by the EAC. According to the NTS VSTL report, Dominion did not submit the 4.14-DS modem component for VVSG 1.0 testing, but instead requested that the modem receive functional testing only. Board staff proceeded with telecommunication testing despite the modeming component receiving functional testing only at the federal level.

In accordance with agency directives, Board staff conducted testing of the 4.14-DS voting system based on the *Voting Systems Standards, Testing Protocols and Procedures Pertaining to the Use of Communication Devices in Wisconsin* in three counties: Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and St. Croix, on April 28 and 29, 2015. All three counties were selected because of their interest in purchasing the new Dominion Democracy Suite Voting System, their location in the state, and the availability of clerks to participate during the testing dates. In consultation with each county clerk, Board staff selected three municipalities in each county to serve as locations for testing. The municipalities were selected in part because of the strength of the wireless networks in the community or lack thereof, the service providers used by each municipality, and the municipal clerk's willingness to host the testing team.

The wireless modem for the ICE and ICP is an external modem and communicates through the jurisdiction's wireless carrier. The analog modem for the ICE is external. The analog modem for the ICP is internal and communicates through the jurisdiction's dial-up connection via a landline modem. Each method transmits results to the ICL, a secure server at a central office location, such as the county clerk's office. A firewall provides a buffer between the network, where the server is located, and other internal virtual networks or external networks. The data that is transmitted is encrypted and it is digitally signed. The modem function may only be used after an election inspector has closed the polls and used a security token on the equipment and entered a password to access the control panel. The network is configured to only allow

valid connections to connect to the Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). The firewall further restricts the flow and connectivity of traffic.

The decision on whether the ICE or ICP includes an analog or wireless modem is made at the time of purchase, but can be easily changed at any time with the purchase of a new external modem, with exception of the internal analog modem for the ICP. The ICL and EMS supports modeming from a combination of methods in a jurisdiction. For example, a jurisdiction could have two sites with analog modems and three sites with wireless modems. Board staff successfully simulated such a setup as part of this test campaign. This voting system successfully handled simultaneous transmissions from both analog and wireless modems. Conversely, a jurisdiction could choose to purchase all analog modems or all wireless modems. Two factors that may impact a jurisdiction's purchasing decision include the strength of service in the jurisdiction and whether the jurisdiction has an existing contract with a service provider. A jurisdiction could choose to have two different pieces of voting equipment transmit results via different methods at a polling location, analog and wireless. This configuration was simulated at eight of the nine road test locations. The ICL and EMS supports modeming through various service providers, which can be reviewed in the table below. During testing, the strength of service ranged from one dot (lowest indicator level) to three dots (highest indicator level). Election results packets were sent successfully at all service levels.²

Service Provider*	Wireless/ Analog	County
AT&T	Analog	Fond du Lac
Wisnet	Wireless	Fond du Lac
Frontier	Analog	Fond du Lac
Bertram	Wireless	Fond du Lac
CenturyLink	Analog	Fond du Lac
US Cellular	Wireless	Fond du Lac
Charter	Wireless/Analog	Winnebago
TDS	Wireless/Analog	Winnebago
TWC	Wireless/Analog	Winnebago
AT&T	Analog	St. Croix
Baldwin Telecomm	Wireless	St. Croix
Verizon	Wireless/Analog	St. Croix
Century Tele	Analog	St. Croix

* This is not an exhaustive list of service providers that can transmit via the ICL. It is expected that every service provider in Wisconsin will be able to successfully transmit results.

Four Board staff members conducted the test, with four representatives from Dominion and two representatives from Command Central in each county to provide technical support. Dominion provided the necessary equipment for the testing, including three ICEs; three ICPs; modems for each unit; a portable EMS environment; and an ICL for modeming results, which included a SFTP client, servers, and firewall. Two ICEs were programmed to transmit results wirelessly and one by analog modem. Two ICPs were programmed to transmit results by analog modem and one wirelessly. In each location, Dominion set up the portable EMS

² Neither the voting equipment modem function nor the ICL impacts the tabulation of official election results.

environment and ICL in a county office to receive test election results from each municipal testing location. In each municipal location, a Board staff member inserted a pre-marked package of 10-11 test ballots through the ICE and ICP to create an election results packet to transmit to the county office. A Board staff member was present at each county office to observe how the portable EMS environment and ICL handled the transmissions. Board staff was able to reconcile each road test packet with the printed results tape and the results which were transmitted by modem.

During road testing a functional test was conducted in the Town of Menasha and City of Fond du Lac to test the write-in recognition feature of the voting equipment. This feature allows for the voting equipment to recognize marks in the space where the voter indicates the name of their write-in candidate. Testing this feature caused a discrepancy in election total results due to some of the write-in test ballots not being read as anticipated. Results of the modem tests are provided in the tables below.

A. Fond du Lac County³

Municipality	Wireless/ Analog	Able to connect	Able to transmit	(Analog) Success rate <i>Connects/attempts</i>	(Wireless) Success rate <i>Connects/attempts</i>
City of Fond du Lac	Both	Yes	Yes	4/10 ⁴	8/10 ⁵
Town of Oakfield	Both	Yes	Yes	13/15 ⁶	16/19 ⁷
Town of Rosendale	Both	Yes	Yes	15/17 ⁸	17/17

B. Winnebago County⁹

Municipality	Wireless/ Analog	Able to connect	Able to transmit	(Analog) Success rate <i>Connects/attempts</i>	(Wireless) Success rate <i>Connects/attempts</i>
Town of Black Wolf	Both	Yes	Yes	14/14	16/16 ¹⁰
Town of Menasha	Both	Yes	Yes	2/6 ¹¹	10/10
Town of Oshkosh	Both	Yes	Yes	8/10 ¹²	13/16 ¹³

³ County receives results via a wireless signal.

⁴ City of Fond du Lac Analog: Card was programmed to dial area code, which wasn't required. In the ICP it is hardened and cannot be changed on-site. New card needed to be programmed.

⁵ City of Fond du Lac Wireless: Received "port protector" errors. Error requires modem to be unplugged and re-plugged into the ICE.

⁶ Town of Oakfield Analog: Port protector error.

⁷ Town of Oakfield Wireless: Sim card was not positioned in the modem correctly.

⁸ Town of Rosendale Analog: Tried to establish connection 3 times for each of the 2 failed attempts.

⁹ County receives results via a wireless signal.

¹⁰ Town of Black Wolf Wireless: One transmission took 4 minutes.

¹¹ Town of Menasha Analog: Card not programmed with the "1" at the beginning of the number. Since the ability to add a prefix creates a hard pause in the system when dialing it cannot be used to add a "1" to a number.

¹² Town of Oshkosh Analog: Two unsuccessful connection errors.

¹³ Town of Oshkosh Wireless: Two port protector errors and one miscellaneous error, which resulted in the system returning to the administrative menu.

C. St. Croix County¹⁴

Municipality	Wireless/ Analog	Able to connect	Able to transmit	(Analog) Success rate <i>Connects/attempts</i>	(Wireless) Success rate <i>Connects/attempts</i>
City of Hudson	Both	Yes	Yes	8/13 ¹⁵	6/6
Town of Emerald	Both	Yes	Yes	1/8 ¹⁶	1/1 ¹⁷
Village of Hammond	Analog	Yes	Yes	6/10 ¹⁸	N/A

VII. Public Demonstration

A public demonstration of the voting systems was held April 22, 2015, from 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. in Madison at the G.A.B. office. Members of the public were invited to use the voting system and provide their feedback. Four people attended the public demonstration, including two from organizations that advocate for interests of individuals with disabilities, one from the League of Women Voters, and one member of the Marathon County IT Department. The 4.14-DS modem component was not demonstrated for the public. Feedback from the public demonstration is included in Appendix 2.

VIII. Wisconsin Election Administration Council Demonstration

Six of the 19 appointed members of the Wisconsin Election Administration Council (WI-EAC) attended a Dominion demonstration of the voting systems on April 23, 2015 from 12:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. in Madison at the G.A.B. office. The WI-EAC is composed of municipal and county clerks, representatives of the disability community, and advocates for the interests of the voting public. The 4.14-DS modem component was not demonstrated for the WI-EAC members. Feedback from the WI-EAC is included in Appendix 1.

IX. Board Staff's Feedback

Neither the 4.14-D or 4.14-DS voting systems are compatible with other Dominion voting systems currently approved for use in Wisconsin. Municipalities using other Dominion voting systems will have to purchase new equipment included within this test. The following is a list of staff concerns regarding each component tested.

1. ICP

- i. The accessible component for the ICP is audio only with a COTS printer that would be set up in a separate accessible voting booth. The audio only set-up of the ICP could lead voters to cast blank ballots by mistake or feeling discouraged

¹⁴ County receives results via a single analog phone line.

¹⁵ City of Hudson Analog: Three errors due to phone line being plugged into the wrong port and two because of a busy signal because the County uses a single analog phone line to receive results with no rollover system.

¹⁶ Town of Emerald Analog: Seven failed attempt were due to busy signal because the County uses a single analog phone line to receive results with no rollover system.

¹⁷ Town of Emerald Wireless: Staff believed one successful submission was necessary.

¹⁸ Village of Hammond Analog: Four failed attempts were due to busy signal because the County uses a single analog phone line to receive results with no rollover system.

from voting because the process is not as intuitive compared to current accessible voting systems in use in Wisconsin, such as touchscreens or other visual displays. Also, voters may be unaware of the accessible voting option if they do not see a separate accessible system in the polling place like they may have used in the past.

- ii. The accessible component uses an ATI pad only, which will be difficult for individuals with dexterity issues. A “sip and puff” and pedals may be used, but those devices are not included and would have to be brought by the voter to the polls.
- iii. The ICP warnings are the same as those on the ICE, but unlike the ICE, the ICP warnings are normally displayed over multiple screens. This could lead to voter confusion or lack of clarity because the entire warning message is not displayed. A voter or election inspector would have to hit “more” on the ICP screen to move to the remaining parts of the warning message. Furthermore, when a ballot is ejected by the equipment due to a ballot issue and then fully removed from the ICP, the machine clears the warning message.
- iv. Photocopied ballots are accepted by the equipment. As long as the photocopy is of a high enough quality the photocopy will be accepted as long as it is of identical paper size (length, width, and ratio). The G.A.B. office copier, Kyocera TASKalfa 5500i, was used to make the copies with no additional altering of resolution or contrast from the current copier settings. During testing Board staff made four photocopies of the Nonpartisan Election ballot and one photocopy of the General Election ballot. For the Nonpartisan Election three photocopies were of lighter stock than the original ballot and one was heavier. One of the lighter stock copies was made on watermark paper. In each circumstance the equipment read the ballot and counted the votes. The one photocopy for the General Election was on lighter stock and read by the equipment.
- v. The number that is dialed when modeming in unofficial election night results is hard-coded into the elections set up.

2. ICC

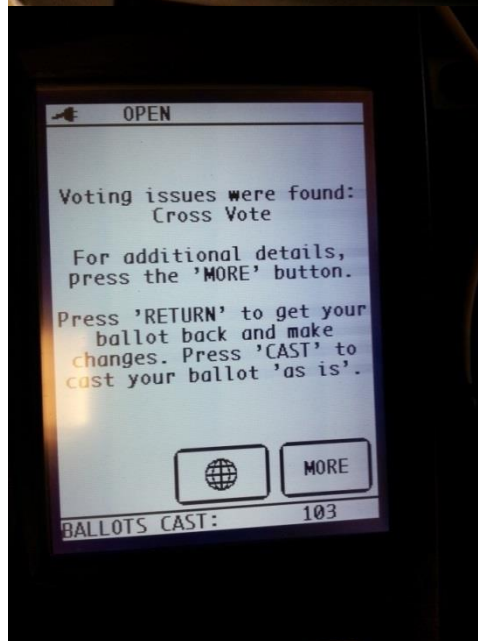
- i. Photocopied ballots are accepted by the equipment. As long as the photocopy is of a high enough quality the photocopy will be accepted as long as it is of identical paper size (length, width, and ratio). The G.A.B. office copier, Kyocera TASKalfa 5500i, was used to make the copies with no additional altering of resolution or contrast from the current copier settings. During testing Board staff made four photocopies of the Nonpartisan Election and one photocopy of the General Election. For the Nonpartisan Election three photocopies were of lighter stock than the original ballot and one was heavier. One of the lighter stock copies was made on watermark paper. In each circumstance the equipment read the ballot and counted the votes. The one photocopy for the General Election was on lighter stock and read by the equipment.

3. ICE

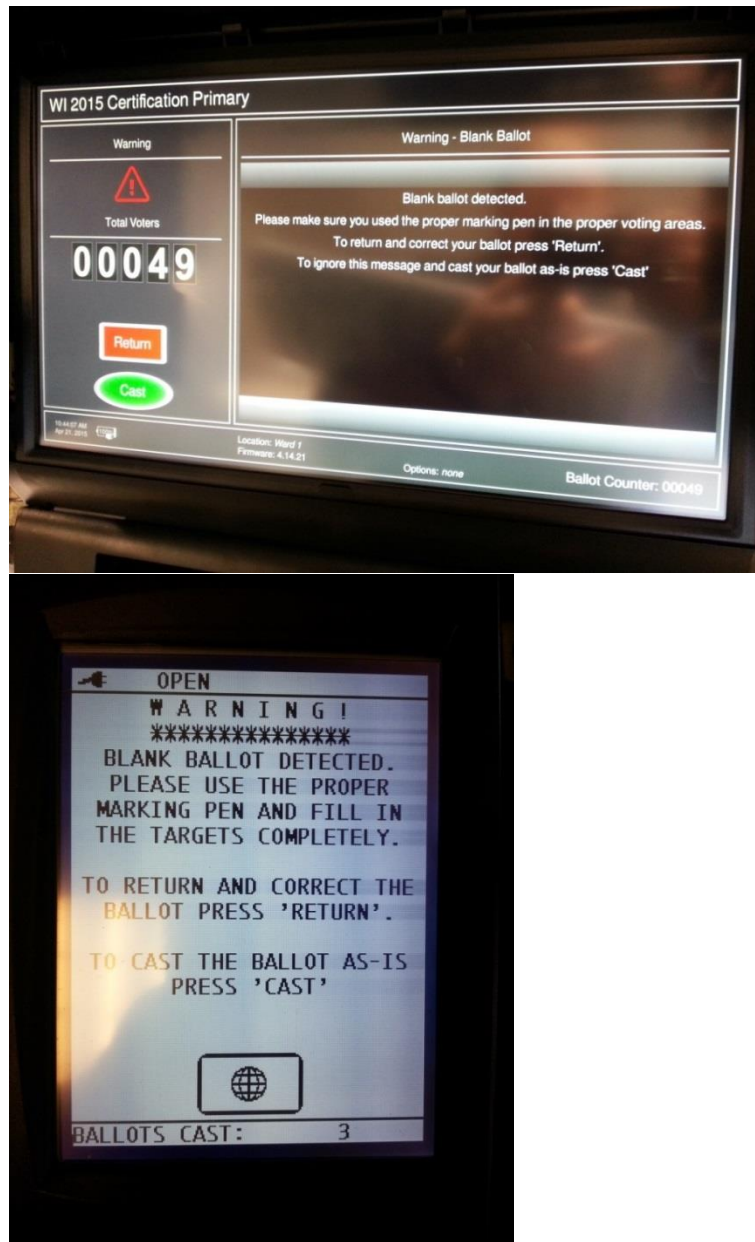
- i. The ICE took ballots filled out with red pen. In each of the three elections 2-4 ballots were marked with red ballpoint pen. In each election the ICE accurately tallied the votes for those candidates. No other piece of equipment tested in conjunction with the Democracy Suite Voting System was able to read red pen markings.
- ii. The accessible function requires election inspector intervention. In Wisconsin, election inspectors are trained not to inquire whether a voter requires or wants to utilize accessible voting equipment. Since the accessible component is part of the tabulating equipment an individual may receive a ballot, go over to the machine, insert the ballot, receive the prompt that the ballot is blank, and cast the blank ballot expecting an accessible component to appear on the screen. To use the accessible component on the ICE, the voter must communicate to an election inspector that they wish to use the accessible component. The election inspector must activate the accessible feature to permit the voter to make their selections using the ATI pad. When the voter has finished making their selections, the election inspector activates the accessible component for a second time to enable the ballot marking feature.
- iii. The accessible component uses an ATI pad only, which will be difficult for individuals with dexterity issues. A “sip and puff” and pedals may be used, but those items would traditionally have to be the property of the voter and brought by the voter to the polls.
- iv. If the municipality does not purchase the external monitor used during accessible voting sessions, other voters will not be able to place voted ballots into the equipment to be counted without risking the confidentiality and privacy of the voter using the primary screen accessibility component. This will require voted ballots to be placed in the auxiliary bin until the primary screen accessible voting session has ended and the voter has cast their ballot.
- v. The access door with the modem port must remain open during voting to allow for access to the accessible controller USB connection. The modem connection port is only operable when the polls are closed and the option to modem in results only appears in the utility menu when the polls are closed.
- vi. Removing a ballot that was rejected due to a ballot issue (i.e. overvoted, crossover, etc.) will clear the message.
- vii. Photocopied ballots are accepted by the equipment. As long as the photocopy is of a high enough quality the photocopy will be accepted as long as it is of identical paper size (length, width, and ratio). The G.A.B. office copier, Kyocera TASKalfa 5500i, was used to make the copies with no additional altering of resolution or contrast from the current copier settings. During testing Board staff made four photocopies of the Nonpartisan Election and one photocopy of the General Election. For the Nonpartisan Election three photocopies were of lighter stock than the original ballot and one was heavier. One of the lighter stock copies was made on watermark paper. In each circumstance the equipment read the ballot and counted the votes. The one photocopy for the General Election was on lighter stock and read by the equipment.

4. EMS

- i. The EMS allows for elections to be set up to permit write-ins to take precedence over ballot candidates in all circumstances.
- ii. The EMS allows for elections to be set up to not require ballots marked using the ICE on-board accessibility printer to be returned for review prior to casting the ballot.
- iii. The EMS allows for elections to be set up not to make a notification sound when a warning displays on the voting equipment.
- iv. The EMS allows for elections to be set up with ambiguous zone thresholds set by the individual programming the election for the ovals and write in boxes.
- v. Individual results reports are not readable without the EMS software.
- vi. The Ambiguous Mark Technology threshold ranges are adjustable each election during election set-up. Each county could effectively program elections with different thresholds, which would mean a vote that counts in one jurisdiction may not necessarily count in another when cast on the same type of voting equipment. This capability may result in additional remade or spoiled ballots due to stray marks, hesitation marks, or paper imperfections if the threshold range is not set correctly. This capability may also require altering the pre-election testing of voting equipment to account for a need to test the programmable ambiguous mark thresholds.
- vii. Crossover Vote Warning: Board staff believes the warning message indicating a voter has made a crossover vote is sufficient to allow the voter to understand the implications of casting or returning the ballot.



- viii. Blank Ballot Warning: Board staff believes the warning message indicating a voter has made a blank ballot is sufficient to allow for the voter to understand the implications of casting or returning the ballot.



X. Statutory Compliance

Wis. Stat. §5.91 establishes the following requirements which voting systems must meet to be approved for use in Wisconsin. Please see the below text of each requirement and staff's analysis of the 4.14-D and 4.14-DS's compliance with the standards.

§ 5.91 (1)	
	The voting system enables an elector to vote in secret.
Staff Analysis	
	The voting equipment has privacy screens or is designed to be placed in a voting booth.

§ 5.91 (3)
The voting system enables the elector, for all elections, except primary elections, to vote for a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from nominees from other parties and write-in candidates
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (4)
The voting system enables an elector to vote for a ticket of his or her own selection for any person for any office for whom he or she may desire to vote whenever write-in votes are permitted.
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (5)
The voting systems accommodate all referenda to be submitted to electors in the form provided by law.
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (6)
The voting system permits an elector in a primary election to vote for the candidates of the recognized political party of his or her choice, and the system rejects any ballot on which votes are cast in the primary of more than one recognized political party, except where a party designation is made or where an elector casts write-in votes for candidates of more than one party on a ballot that is distributed to the elector.
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement. The party preference is designed as a logic check instead of a contest in order to satisfy the requirement.

§ 5.91 (7)
The voting system enables the elector to vote at an election for all persons and offices for whom and for which the elector is lawfully entitled to vote; to vote for as many persons for an office as the elector is entitled to vote for; to vote for or against any question upon which the elector is entitled to vote; and it rejects all choices recorded on a ballot for an office or a measure if the number of choices exceeds the number which an elector is entitled to vote for on such office or on such measure, except where an elector casts excess write-in votes upon a ballot that is distributed to the elector.
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (8)
The voting system permits an elector at a General Election by one action to vote for the candidates of a party for President and Vice President or for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (9)
The voting system prevents an elector from voting for the same person more than once, except for excess write-in votes upon a ballot that is distributed to the elector.
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (10)
The voting system is suitably designed for the purpose used, of durable construction, and is usable safely, securely, efficiently and accurately in the conduct of elections and counting of ballots.
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (11)
The voting system records and counts accurately every vote and maintains a cumulative tally of the total votes cast that is retrievable in the event of a power outage, evacuation or malfunction so that the records of votes cast prior to the time that the problem occurs is preserved.
Staff Analysis
The system meets this requirement. The voting equipment has an on-board battery, which lasts for 2 hours of continuous use in the event of a power outage. At 15% remaining power the system provides a low power warning and does not permit ballots to be fed into the equipment. The equipment can be overridden to allow for ballots to continue to be fed into the machine. From 15% to 10% remaining power the system beeps at each percentage point and election inspectors can print the election results tape and modem in unofficial election night results. Ballot images, election set-up, and tabulations results are stored on the compact memory cards.

§ 5.91 (12)
The voting system minimizes the possibility of disenfranchisement of electors as the result of failure to understand the method of operation or utilization or malfunction of the ballot, voting system, or other related equipment or materials.
Staff Analysis
The voting system meets this requirement. The system has the ability to provide ample warnings and notifications to electors. The warnings messages and notifications observed contain detailed information. (i.e. when an overvote is

detected the warning message informs the voter of an overvote and the contest it was cast in.)
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§ 5.91 (13)
The automatic tabulating equipment authorized for use in connection with the system includes a mechanism which makes the operator aware of whether the equipment is malfunctioning in such a way that an inaccurate tabulation of the votes could be obtained.
Staff Analysis
The voting system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (14)
The voting system does not use any mechanism by which a ballot is punched or punctured to record the votes cast by an elector.
Staff Analysis
The voting system meets this requirement.

§ 5.91 (15)
The voting system permits an elector to privately verify the votes selected by the elector before casting his or her ballot.
Staff Analysis
All pieces of voting equipment in this system are digital tabulators. Electors can visually verify their votes prior to inserting the ballot into the equipment. The ICE and ICP may be configured to allow or require an on-screen or audio review of the machine's tabulation for one ballot or all ballots prior to being cast or counted. If the on-screen or audio review is not set-up the system will accept a ballot and count it without the opportunity for review.

§ 5.91 (16)
The voting system provides an elector the opportunity to change his or her votes and to correct any error or to obtain a replacement for a spoiled ballot prior to casting his or her ballot.
Staff Analysis
All pieces of voting equipment in this system are digital tabulators. Electors can visually verify their votes prior to inserting the ballot into the equipment. The ICE and ICP may be configured to allow or require an on-screen or audio review of the machine's tabulation for one ballot or all ballots prior to being cast or counted. If the on-screen or audio review is not set-up the system will accept a ballot and count it without the opportunity for review.

§ 5.91 (17)
Unless the ballot is counted at a central counting location, the voting system includes a mechanism for notifying an elector who attempts to cast an excess number of votes for a single office the ballot will not be counted, and provides the elector with an opportunity to correct his or her ballot or to receive a replacement ballot.

Staff Analysis
The system allows for the election configuration to reject all overvoted ballots, without the opportunity for the voter to override.
§ 5.91 (18)
If the voting system consists of an electronic voting machine, the voting system generates a complete, permanent paper record showing all votes cast by the elector, that is verifiable by the elector, by either visual or nonvisual means as appropriate, before the elector leaves the voting area, and that enables a manual count or recount of each vote cast by the elector.
Staff Analysis
This system is not a DRE; therefore, the requirement is not applicable. Voter filled out ballots are stored in the ballot box and each ballot image is saved to the compact flash cards with the election set-up and tabulation results.

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) also provides the following applicable requirements that voting systems must meet:

HAVA § 301(a)(1)(A)
<p>The voting system shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) permit the voter to verify (in a private an independent manner) the votes selected by the voter on the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted; (ii) provide the voter with the opportunity (in a private and independent manner) to change the ballot or correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted (including the opportunity to correct the error through the issuance of a replacement ballot if the voter was otherwise unable to change the ballot or correct any error); and (iii) if the voter selects votes for more than one candidate for a single office – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) notify the voter than the voter has selected more than one candidate for a single office on the ballot; (II) notify the voter before the ballot is cast and counted of the effect of casting multiple votes for the office; and, (III) provide the voter with the opportunity to correct the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted
HAVA § 301(a)(1)(C)
The voting system shall ensure than any notification required under this paragraph preserves the privacy of the voter and the confidentiality of the ballot.
HAVA § 301(a)(3)(A)
<p>The voting system shall—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) be accessible for individuals with disabilities, including nonvisual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation (including privacy and independence) as other voters

Staff Analysis
<p>The system meets these requirements. However, the system does not provide a suitable option for individuals with dexterity issues, without the voter bringing additional equipment to the polls. The accessible option requires the use of an ATI, without a touchscreen option, and requires significant time to complete. The accessible voting option requires involvement by the election inspector at multiple stages of the voting process. Mandatory election inspector involvement could lead to a real or perceived inability to vote or verify votes in a private and independent manner.</p>

XI. Conclusion

To determine whether a voting system should be approved for use in Wisconsin, the following recommendations are based upon three goals.

1. Can the voting system successfully run a transparent, fair, and secure election in compliance with Wisconsin Statutes?

Staff's Response: Yes. The 4.14-D and 4.14-DS accurately completed the mock elections and were able to accommodate the voting requirements of the Wisconsin election process. As the 4.14-D is the base voting system for the 4.14-DS, the 4.14-DS also meets this goal.

2. Does the system enhance access to the electoral process for individuals with disabilities?

Staff's Response: This system does not enhance access to the electoral process for individuals with disabilities over previously approved voting systems in Wisconsin. The scope and degree of accessibility from previously approved voting systems declines with the 4.14-D & 4.14-DS. The accessible options with the 4.14-D & 4.14-DS do not include a touchscreen option, and provide limited accessibility for individuals with dexterity issues. The system requires mandatory election inspector involvement during accessible voting. The all-in-one accessible and tabulating equipment may also confuse voters, and result in blank ballots being cast mistakenly. However, the system meets ADA requirements.

3. Does the voting system meet Wisconsin's statutory requirements?

Staff's Response: Yes. The 4.14-D complies with all applicable state and federal requirements. As the 4.14-D is the base voting system for the 4.14-DS, the 4.14-DS also meets this goal.

XII. Recommendations

1. Board staff recommends approval of the Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-D Voting System and components set forth above. This voting system accurately completed the three mock elections and was able to accommodate the voting requirements of the

Wisconsin election process. Additionally, Board staff recommends approval of the Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-DS Voting System and components set forth above. These recommendations are based on the VSTL report provided by NTS and on this voting system's successful completion of functional and telecommunication testing according to Wis. Stat. §5.91, G.A.B. 7.02, and the *Voting Systems Standards, Testing Protocols and Procedures Pertaining to the Use of Communication Devices in Wisconsin*.

2. Board staff recommends that as a continuing condition of the Board's approval, that Dominion may not impose customer deadlines contrary to requirements provided in Wisconsin Statutes, as determined by the Board. In order to enforce this provision, local jurisdictions purchasing Dominion equipment shall also include such a provision in their respective purchase contract or amend their contract if such a provision does not currently exist.
3. Board staff recommends that as a continuing condition of the Board's approval, that this system must always be configured to include the following options:
 - a. Automatically reject all overvoted ballots, without the option to override.
 - b. Store election set-up, results, and ballot images on both compact memory cards. Each memory card must be retained, with the data intact, for the required retention period. If a jurisdiction transfers the data from the memory cards to a digital storage device after the recount period they must transfer all files from both memory cards into two separate files.
 - c. Prohibit the use of the Write-In Preference feature, which causes write-in votes to always count over a ballot candidate.
 - d. Provide an audible warning tone and visual warning message when a crossover, overvote, blank, or ambiguous ballot is fed into the voting equipment.
 - e. Return a marked ballot to the voter for review prior to casting the ballot when ballots are marked using the ICE on-board marking device system.
 - f. The ambiguous mark threshold ranges must be set per Dominion's recommendation, which are 15%-35% for the oval and 12%-35% for the write-in box. The Board retains the discretion to alter these ranges.
 - g. Capture digital ballot images of all ballots cast by the system.
4. Board staff recommends election inspectors shall continue to check the main bin and review all ballots for validly cast write-ins at the close of the polls at every election.
5. Board staff recommends election inspectors shall remake all absentee ballots automatically rejected by the voting equipment so that the ballot count is consistent with total voter numbers.
6. Board staff recommends clerks and election inspectors shall ensure that external modems are secured prior to, during, and after every election.
7. Board staff recommends election inspectors shall enable an on-screen review of the ballot on the ICE for every ballot marked using the on-board ballot marking device.

8. As part of US EAC certificate: DVS-DemSuite4.14-D, only equipment included in this certificate are allowed to be used together to conduct an election in Wisconsin. Previous systems that were approved for use by the former Elections Board and the G.A.B. are not compatible with the new Dominion voting system, and are not to be used together with the equipment seeking approval by the Board, as this would void the US EAC certificate. If a jurisdiction upgrades to 4.14-D, they need to upgrade each and every component of the voting system to the requirements of what is approved herein. Likewise, if a jurisdiction upgrades to 4.14-DS, they need to upgrade each and every component of the voting system to the requirements of what is approved herein. The EAC certification includes the AutoMARK in the certification, but option was not brought for approval in Wisconsin. Therefore, municipalities may not use an AutoMARK as a ballot marking device for ballots that will be fed into a 4.14-D or 4.14-DS piece of equipment.
9. Board staff recommends that as a condition of approval, Dominion shall abide by applicable Wisconsin public records laws. If, pursuant to a proper public records request, the customer receives a request for matters that might be proprietary or confidential, customer will notify Dominion, providing the same with the opportunity to either provide customer with the record that is requested for release to the requestor, or shall advise Customer that Dominion objects to the release of the information, and provide the legal and factual basis of the objection. If for any reason, the customer concludes that customer is obligated to provide such records, Dominion shall provide such records immediately upon customer's request. Dominion shall negotiate and specify retention and public records production costs in writing with customers prior to charging said fees. In absence of meeting such conditions of approval, Dominion shall not charge customer for work performed pursuant to a proper public records request, except for the "actual, necessary, and direct" charge of responding to the records request, as that is defined and interpreted in Wisconsin law, plus shipping, handling, and chain of custody.

XIII. Proposed Motion

MOTION: The Government Accountability Board adopts the staff's recommendations for approval of the Dominion Voting System's Application for Approval of Democracy Suite 4.14-D Voting System in compliance with US EAC certificate DVS-DemSuite4.14-D, including the conditions described above.

MOTION: The Government Accountability Board adopts the staff's recommendations for approval of the Dominion Voting System's Application for Approval of Democracy Suite 4.14-DS Voting System, which is a modification of the EAC approved 4.14-D voting system, US EAC certificate DVS-DemSuite4.14-D, including the conditions described above.

Attachments

- ✓ Appendix 1: Wisconsin Election Administration Council Feedback
- ✓ Appendix 2: Public Demonstration Feedback
- ✓ Appendix 3: *Voting Systems Standards, Testing Protocols and Procedures Pertaining to the Use of Communication Devices in Wisconsin*
- ✓ Wisconsin Statutes § 5.91

- ✓ Wisconsin Administrative Code GAB 7
- ✓ US_EAC Grant of Certification
- ✓ US_EAC Certificate of Conformance

APPENDIX 1: Wisconsin Election Administration Council's Feedback

These comments were provided via a structured feedback form.

1. How would you rate the functionality of the equipment?

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
			5	

- Write in's go into separate bin.
- Thought the ICE was very user friendly screen, easy to read being bigger, like the write in feature as described.
- Excellent write-in feature if voter does not complete oval or does not complete a name in write-in section.
- A negative is the non-ability to use colored ballots.
- I like larger display.

2. How would you rate the accessible features?

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	1	4		

- Handicap—pushing buttons might be problem.
- Problem with handicapped voting—ATI.
- The controller would be more difficult for an individual to control. Touch screen would be much better. Cumbersome takes a long time to complete. Directions are not clear.
- No touchscreen ability.
- Against the ability to allow programming for ballot (from accessible device) to drop directly into ballot box without coming back to voter.
- Would like to see a touch screen option.
- Concerned about comments made about ATI.

3. Rate your overall impression of the system.

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		1	4	

- Good overall, like paper ballots.
- Very excited to get another equipment option.
- Not sure if it's worth an additional \$4,000 to have visual handicapped voting option if not used regularly.

APPENDIX 2: Public Demonstration Feedback

These comments were provided via a structured feedback form.

1. How would you rate the functionality of the equipment?

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
			1	1

- Would have to actually set it up and take it down to really be able to evaluate it.

2. How would you rate the accessible features?

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
			1	

- Instructions somewhat confusing.
- What if you choose not to vote in all categories?
- Prior instruction would be helpful.

3. Rate your overall impression of the system.

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
			1	1

- After use it became more clear and easier to use.
- Seems to offer many great features.

APPENDIX 3: Voting System Standards, Testing Protocols and Procedures Pertaining to the Use of Communication Devices

PART I: PROPOSED TESTING STANDARDS

Applicable VVSG Standard

The modem component of the voting system or equipment must be tested to the requirements contained in the most recent version or versions of the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) currently accepted for testing and certification by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). Compliance with the applicable VVSG may be substantiated through federal certification by the EAC, through certification by another state that requires compliance with the applicable VVSG, or through testing conducted by a federally certified voting system test laboratory (VSTL) to the standards contained in the applicable VVSG. Meeting the requirements contained in the VVSG may substantiate compliance with the voting system requirements contained in Section 301 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA).

Access to Election Data

Provisions shall be made for authorized access to election results after closing of the polls and prior to the publication of the official canvass of the vote. Therefore, all systems must be capable of generating an export file to communicate results from the election jurisdiction to the Central processing location on election night after all results have been accumulated. The system may be designed so that results may be transferred to an alternate database or device. Access to the alternate file shall in no way affect the control, processing, and integrity of the primary file or allow the primary file to be affected in any way.

Security

All voting system functions shall prevent unauthorized access to them and preclude the execution of authorized functions in an improper sequence. System functions shall be executable only in the intended manner and order of events and under the intended conditions. Preconditions to a system function shall be logically related to the function so as to preclude its execution if the preconditions have not been met.

Accuracy

A voting system must be capable of accurately recording and reporting votes cast. Accuracy provisions shall be evidenced by the inclusion of control logic and data processing methods, which incorporate parity, and checksums, or other equivalent error detection and correction methods.

Data Integrity

A voting system shall contain provisions for maintaining the integrity of voting and audit data during an election and for a period of at least 22 months thereafter. These provisions shall include protection against:

- the interruption of electrical power, generated or induced electromagnetic radiation
- ambient temperature and humidity
- the failure of any data input or storage device
- any attempt at an improper data entry or retrieval procedure

Reliability

Successful Completion of the Logic and Accuracy test shall be determined by two criteria

- The number of failures in transmission
- and the accuracy of vote counting

The failure or connectivity rate will be determined by observing the number of relevant failures that occur during equipment operation. The accuracy is to be measured by verifying the completeness of the totals received.

PART II: TEST PROCEDURES AND PROTOCOLS

Overview of Telecommunication Test

The telecommunication test focuses on system hardware and software function and performance for the transmission of data that is used to operate the system and report election results. This test applies to the requirements for Volume I, Section 6 of the EAC 2005 VVSG. This testing is intended to complement the network security requirements found in Volume I, Section 7 of the EAC 2005 VVSG, which include requirements for voter and administrator access, availability of network service, data confidentiality, and data integrity. Most importantly, security services must restrict access to local election system components from public resources, and these services must also restrict access to voting system data while it is in transit through public networks. Compliance with Section 7, EAC 2005 VVSG shall be evidenced by a VSTL report submitted with the vendor's application for approval of a voting system.

In an effort to achieve these standards and to verify the proper functionality of the units under test, the following methods will be used to test each component of the voting system:

Wired Modem Capability Test Plan

Test Objective: To transfer the results from the tabulator to the Election Management System via a wired network correctly.

Test Plan:

1. Attempt to transmit results prior to the closing of the polls and printing of results tape
2. Set up a telephone line simulator that contains as many as eight phone lines
3. Perform communication suite for election night reporting using a bank with as many as seven analog modems:
 - a. Connect the central site election management system to the telephone line simulator and connect the modems to the remaining telephone line ports
 - b. Setup the phone line numbers in the telephone line simulator
 - c. Use the simulated election to upload the election results
 - i. Use at least eight tabulators in different reporting units
 - ii. Use as many as two tabulators within the same reporting units
 - d. Simulate the following transmission anomalies
 - i. Attempt to upload results from a tabulating device to a computer which is not part of the voting system
 - ii. Attempt to upload results from a non-tabulating device to the central site connected to the modem bank

- iii. Attempt to load stress by simulating a denial of service (DOS) attack or attempt to upload more than one polling location results (e.g., ten or more polling locations)

Wireless Capability Test Plan

Test Objective: To transfer the results from the tabulator to EMS via a wireless network correctly.

Test Plan:

1. Attempt to transmit results prior to the closing of the polls and printing of results tape.
2. Perform wireless communication suite for election night reporting:
 - a. Use the simulated election to upload the election results using wireless transfer to the secure FTP server (SFTP)
 - b. Use at least eight tabulators in different reporting units
 - c. Use as many as two tabulators within the same reporting unit
3. Simulate the following transmission anomalies
 - a. Attempt to upload results from a tabulating device to a computer which is not part of the voting system
 - b. Attempt to upload results from a non-tabulating device to the SFTP server
 - c. Attempt to load stress by simulating a denial of service (DOS) attack or attempt to upload more than one polling location results (e.g., ten or more polling locations)
 - d. If possible, simulate a weak signal
 - e. If possible, simulate an intrusion

Test Conclusions for Wired and Wireless Transmission

- System must be capable of transferring 100% of the contents of results test packs without error for each successful transmission.
- Furthermore, system must demonstrate secure rate of transmission consistent with security requirements.
- System must demonstrate the proper functionality to ensure ease of use for clerks on election night.
- System must be configured such that the modem component remains inoperable until after the official closing of the polls and printing of one (1) copy of the results tape.

PART III: PROPOSED SECURITY PROCEDURES

Staff recommends that as a condition of purchase, any municipality or county which purchases this equipment and uses modem functionality must also agree to the following conditions of approval.

1. Devices which may be incorporated in or attached to components of the system for the purpose of transmitting tabulation data to another data processing system, printing system, or display device shall not be used for the preparation or printing of an official canvass of the vote unless they conform to a data interchange and interface structure and protocol which incorporates some form of error checking.
2. Any jurisdiction using a modeming solution to transfer results from the polling place to the central count location may not activate the modem functionality until after the polling place closes.

3. Any municipality using modeming technology must have one set of results printed before it attempts to modem any data.
4. Any municipality purchasing and using modem technology to transfer results from the polling location to the central count location must conduct an audit of the voting equipment after the conclusion of the canvass process.
5. Default passwords provided by Dominion to county/municipality must be changed upon receipt of equipment.
6. Counties must change their passwords after every election.

PART IV: CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL (VENDOR)

Additionally, staff recommends that, as a condition/continuing condition of approval, Dominion shall:

1. Reimburse actual costs incurred by the G.A.B. and local election officials, where applicable, in examining the system (*including travel and lodging*) pursuant to state processes.
2. Configure modem component to remain inoperative (incapable of either receiving or sending transmissions) prior to the closing of the polls and the printing of tabulated results.

5.91 Requisites for approval of ballots, devices and equipment. No ballot, voting device, automatic tabulating equipment or related equipment and materials to be used in an electronic voting system may be utilized in this state unless it is approved by the board. The board may revoke its approval of any ballot, device, equipment or materials at any time for cause. No such ballot, voting device, automatic tabulating equipment or related equipment or material may be approved unless it fulfills the following requirements:

- (1) It enables an elector to vote in secrecy and to select the party for which an elector will vote in secrecy at a partisan primary election.
- (3) Except in primary elections, it enables an elector to vote for a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of other parties, and in part from independent candidates and in part of candidates whose names are written in by the elector.
- (4) It enables an elector to vote for a ticket of his or her own selection for any person for any office for whom he or she may desire to vote whenever write-in votes are permitted.
- (5) It accommodates all referenda to be submitted to the electors in the form provided by law.
- (6) The voting device or machine permits an elector in a primary election to vote for the candidates of the recognized political party of his or her choice, and the automatic tabulating equipment or machine rejects any ballot on which votes are cast in the primary of more than one recognized political party, except where a party designation is made or where an elector casts write-in votes for candidates of more than one party on a ballot that is distributed to the elector.
- (7) It permits an elector to vote at an election for all persons and offices for whom and for which the elector is lawfully entitled to vote; to vote for as many persons for an office as the elector is entitled to vote for; to vote for or against any question upon which the elector is entitled to vote; and it rejects all choices recorded on a ballot for an office or a measure if the number of choices exceeds the number which an elector is entitled to vote for on such office or on such measure, except where an elector casts excess write-in votes upon a ballot that is distributed to the elector.
- (8) It permits an elector, at a presidential or gubernatorial election, by one action to vote for the candidates of a party for president and vice president or for governor and lieutenant governor, respectively.
- (9) It prevents an elector from voting for the same person more than once for the same office, except where an elector casts excess write-in votes upon a ballot that is distributed to the elector.
- (10) It is suitably designed for the purpose used, of durable construction, and is usable safely, securely, efficiently and accurately in the conduct of elections and counting of ballots.
- (11) It records correctly and counts accurately every vote properly cast and maintains a cumulative tally of the total votes cast that is retrievable in the event of a power outage, evacuation or malfunction so that the records of votes cast prior to the time that the problem occurs is preserved.
- (12) It minimizes the possibility of disenfranchisement of electors as the result of failure to understand the method of operation or utilization or malfunction of the ballot, voting device, automatic tabulating equipment or related equipment or materials.

- (13) The automatic tabulating equipment authorized for use in connection with the system includes a mechanism which makes the operator aware of whether the equipment is malfunctioning in such a way that an inaccurate tabulation of the votes could be obtained.
- (14) It does not employ any mechanism by which a ballot is punched or punctured to record the votes cast by an elector.
- (15) It permits an elector to privately verify the votes selected by the elector before casting his or her ballot.
- (16) It provides an elector with the opportunity to change his or her votes and to correct any error or to obtain a replacement for a spoiled ballot prior to casting his or her ballot.
- (17) Unless the ballot is counted at a central counting location, it includes a mechanism for notifying an elector who attempts to cast an excess number of votes for a single office that his or her votes for that office will not be counted, and provides the elector with an opportunity to correct his or her ballot or to receive and cast a replacement ballot.
- (18) If the device consists of an electronic voting machine, it generates a complete, permanent paper record showing all votes cast by each elector, that is verifiable by the elector, by either visual or nonvisual means as appropriate, before the elector leaves the voting area, and that enables a manual count or recount of each vote cast by the elector.

Chapter GAB 7

APPROVAL OF ELECTRONIC VOTING EQUIPMENT

GAB 7.01 Application for approval of electronic voting system.

- (1) An application for approval of an electronic voting system shall be accompanied by all of the following:
 - (a) A signed agreement that the vendor shall pay all costs, related to approval of the system, incurred by the board, its designees and the vendor.
 - (b) Complete specifications for all hardware, firmware and software.
 - (c) All technical manuals and documentation related to the system.
 - (d) Complete instruction materials necessary for the operation of the equipment and a description of training available to users and purchasers.
 - (e) Reports from an independent testing authority accredited by the national association of state election directors (NASSED) demonstrating that the voting system conforms to all the standards recommended by the federal elections commission.
 - (f) A signed agreement requiring that the vendor shall immediately notify the board of any modification to the voting system and requiring that the vendor will not offer, for use, sale or lease, any modified voting system, if the board notifies the vendor that the modifications require that the system be approved again.
 - (g) A list showing all the states and municipalities in which the system has been approved for use and the length of time that the equipment has been in use in those jurisdictions.
- (2) The board shall determine if the application is complete and, if it is, shall so notify the vendor in writing. If it is not complete, the board shall so notify the vendor and shall detail any insufficiencies.
- (3) If the application is complete, the vendor shall prepare the voting system for three mock elections, using offices, referenda questions and candidates provided by the board.

GAB 7.02 Agency testing of electronic voting system.

- (1) The board shall conduct a test of a voting system, submitted for approval under s. [GAB 7.01](#), to ensure that it meets the criteria set out in s. [5.91](#), Stats. The test shall be conducted using a mock election for the partisan primary, a mock general election with both a presidential and gubernatorial vote, and a mock nonpartisan election combined with a presidential preference vote.
- (2) The board may use a panel of local election officials and electors to assist in its review of the voting system.
- (3) The board may require that the voting system be used in an actual election as a condition of approval.

GAB 7.03 Continuing approval of electronic voting system.

- (1) The board may revoke the approval of any existing electronic voting system if it does not comply with the provisions of this chapter. As a condition of maintaining the board's approval for the use of the voting system, the vendor shall inform the board of all changes in the hardware, firmware and software and all jurisdictions using the voting system.
- (2) The vendor shall, at its own expense, furnish, to an agent approved by the board, for placement in escrow, a copy of the programs, documentation and source code used for any election in the state.

- (3) The electronic voting system must be capable of transferring the data contained in the system to an electronic recording medium, pursuant to the provisions of s. [7.23](#), Stats.
- (4) The vendor shall ensure that election results can be exported on election night into a statewide database developed by the board.
- (5) For good cause shown, the board may exempt any electronic voting system from strict compliance with ch. [GAB 7](#).

State of Wisconsin\Government Accountability Board

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JUDGE GERALD C. NICHOL
Chair

KEVIN J. KENNEDY
Director and General Counsel

Via Email

June 29, 2015

Mr. Ian S. Piper
Director of Federal Certification
Dominion Voting Systems, Inc.
1201 18th Street, Suite 210
Denver, CO 80202

Mr. Piper:

On June 18, 2015, the Wisconsin Government Accountability Board (Board) granted approval of the Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-D and 4.14-DS voting systems.

Board Staff tested and the Board approved the following hardware for the 4.14-D and 4.14-DS:

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Hardware Version(s)/Make and Model</i>	<i>Firmware Version</i>	<i>Type</i>
ImageCast Precinct (ICP)	320A, 320C	4.14.17- US**	Polling place scanner and tabulator
Ballot Marking Device (ICP-BMD Audio)	HP Office Jet 7110*		Accessibility add-on
ImageCast Central (ICC)	Canon Scanner DR- X10C/G1130* OptiPlex 9020/9030 Desktop*	4.14.17**	Central count scanner and tabulator
ImageCast Evolution (ICE)	410A External Monitor AOC 156LM00003*	4.14.21**	Polling place scanner and tabulator w/ accessibility functionality

Compact Flash Cards*	<u>SanDisk Ultra***:</u> SDCFHS-004G SDCFHS-008G <u>RiData:</u> CFC-14A RDF8G-233XMCB2-1 RDF16G-233XMCB2-1 RDF32G-233XMCB2-1 <u>SanDisk Extreme:</u> SDCFX-016G SDCFX-032G <u>SanDisk:</u> SDFAA-008G		Memory device for ICP and ICE tabulators.
Modems (4.14-DS only)*	Verizon USB Modem Pantech UML295 USB Modem MultiTech MT9234MU CellGo Cellular Modem E-Device 3GPUSUS AT&T USB Modem MultiTech GSM MTD-H5 Fax Modem US Robotics 56K V.92.		Analog and wireless modems for transmitting unofficial election night results.

* COTS devices used by the Democracy Suite Voting System.

** Board staff visually inspected firmware versions on each piece of voting equipment.

*** Dominion recommended flash cards.

Board staff tested and the Board approved the following software for the 4.14-D and 4.14-DS:

<i>Software</i>	<i>Version</i>
Democracy Suite Election Management System (EMS)*	4.14.37
1. Election Event Designer	
2. Results Tally and Reporting	
3. Audio Studio	
4. Data Center Manager	
5. Election Data Translator	
6. Application Server	
7. Network Attached Storage Server	
8. EMS File System Service	
9. Database Server Application	
ImageCast Listener (4.14-DS only)	2.1.1.5301

*The EMS version presented for approval excluded any Adjudication or AIMS software components (which received approval by the EAC) due to scheduling of testing and limited practical uses of the Adjudication software in Wisconsin.

In order to maintain approval for use of the 4.14-D and 4.14-DS in Wisconsin, Dominion must comply with the requirements of Chapter 7 of the Government Accountability Board Administrative Code. A copy of this chapter has been enclosed for your review. Specifically, Dominion must:

1. Timely pay the Board's costs for testing and approving these voting systems. An invoice will arrive separately.
2. Immediately notify the Board of any changes to these voting systems. The Board will determine the procedures for approving any changes for use in Wisconsin on a case-by-case basis.
3. Furnish a copy of the programs, documentation, and source code for these systems to be placed in escrow with EscrowTech International, Inc within 90 days from the date of this letter, in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 5.905(2).
4. Ensure that the election results from these systems can be exported on election night into the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) in a format specified by the Board.
5. Inform the Board regarding any municipalities in Wisconsin which agree to use these voting systems, as well as any states or other jurisdictions which approve this voting system for use.
6. In the instance of voluntary withdrawal, involuntary decertification by the US EAC (or other Federal agency responsible for voting systems certification), or revocation of approval by the Board of the Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-D or 4.14-DS (including any component), Dominion shall provide affected customers with substitute tabulation equipment so that any impacted election may be properly tabulated pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 5.40.
7. Submit an Application for Modification for *de minimis* or non-*de minimis* changes; however, any non-*de minimis* changes may require a full or limited application and testing process.
8. Complete the attached Certificate of Performance Compliance: Delivery of Voting System for each municipality when the 4.14-D or 4.14-DS is purchased. One certified copy must be provided to the municipality upon delivery of the voting system and one certified copy must be provided to the Board.

Furthermore, the Board enacted additional requirements for the Dominion Democracy Suite 4.14-D and 4.14-DS voting systems. The Board determined that the following continuing conditions shall remain ongoing for Dominion and purchasing localities.

1. Dominion may not impose customer deadlines contrary to requirements provided in Wisconsin Statutes, as determined by the Board. In order to enforce this provision, local

jurisdictions purchasing Dominion equipment shall also include such a provision in their respective purchase contract or amend their contract if such a provision does not currently exist.

2. The 4.14-D or 4.14-DS must always be configured to include the following options:
 - a. Automatically reject all overvoted ballots, without the option to override.
 - b. Store election set-up, results, and ballot images on both compact memory cards. Each memory card must be retained, with the data intact, for the required retention period. If a jurisdiction transfers the data from the memory cards to a digital storage device after the recount period they must transfer all files from both memory cards into two separate files.
 - c. Prohibit the use of the Write-In Preference feature, which causes write-in votes to always count over a ballot candidate.
 - d. Provide an audible warning tone and visual warning message when a crossover, overvote, blank, or ambiguous ballot is fed into the voting equipment.
 - e. Return a marked ballot to the voter for review prior to casting the ballot when ballots are marked using the ICE on-board marking device system.
 - f. The ambiguous mark threshold ranges must be set per Dominion's recommendation, which are 15%-35% for the oval and 12%-35% for the write-in box. The Board retains the discretion to alter these ranges.
 - g. Capture digital ballot images of all ballots cast by the system.
3. Election inspectors shall continue to check the main bin and review all ballots for validly cast write-ins at the close of the polls at every election.
4. Election inspectors shall remake all absentee ballots automatically rejected by the voting equipment so that the ballot count is consistent with total voter numbers.
5. Clerks and election inspectors shall ensure that external modems are secured prior to, during, and after every election.
6. Election inspectors shall enable an on-screen review of the ballot on the ICE for every ballot marked using the on-board ballot marking device.
7. As part of US EAC certificate: DVS-DemSuite4.14-D, only equipment included in this certificate are allowed to be used together to conduct an election in Wisconsin. Previous systems that were approved for use by the former Elections Board and the G.A.B. are not compatible with the new Dominion voting system, and are not to be used together with the equipment seeking approval by the Board, as this would void the US EAC certificate. If a jurisdiction upgrades to 4.14-D, they need to upgrade each and every component of the voting system to the requirements of what is approved herein. Likewise, if a jurisdiction upgrades to 4.14-DS, they need to upgrade each and every component of the voting system to the requirements of what is approved herein. The 4.14-D and 4.14-DS voting systems require a hardened computer terminal to program elections. Municipalities may not use an AutoMARK as a ballot marking device for ballots that will be fed into a 4.14-D or 4.14-DS piece of equipment.
8. Dominion shall abide by applicable Wisconsin public records laws. If, pursuant to a proper public records request, the customer receives a request for matters that might be proprietary

or confidential, customer will notify Dominion, providing the same with the opportunity to either provide customer with the record that is requested for release to the requestor, or shall advise Customer that Dominion objects to the release of the information, and provide the legal and factual basis of the objection. If for any reason, the customer concludes that customer is obligated to provide such records, Dominion shall provide such records immediately upon customer's request. Dominion shall negotiate and specify retention and public records production costs in writing with customers prior to charging said fees. In absence of meeting such conditions of approval, Dominion shall not charge customer for work performed pursuant to a proper public records request, except for the "actual, necessary, and direct" charge of responding to the records request, as that is defined and interpreted in Wisconsin law, plus shipping, handling, and chain of custody.

Please note that noncompliance with these, or any other requirements contained in Wisconsin Statutes or the Government Accountability Board Administrative Code, may result in the suspension or withdrawal of the Board's approval of these voting systems.

We require written acceptance of the terms specified in this letter within 20 business days from the date of this letter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either myself or Matthew Kitzman of the Wisconsin Government Accountability Board.

Sincerely,

Wisconsin Government Accountability Board



Kevin J. Kennedy
Director and General Counsel

cc:

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Dominion Voting Systems

Chad Trice
President
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