U.S. Election Integrity: Recommendations Report

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Executive Summary

The authors of this Recommendations Report prepared it from the perspective of non-partisan scientists and proudly patriotic American citizens. Both the Right and Left have resolutely stuck to their lists of hard-line election demands — and the results are an impasse. We are taking a moderate approach, e.g. by extracting thoughtful election improvement ideas from sources on both sides of the political spectrum.

Election integrity is a surprisingly complex issue (e.g., see Appendix I and Appendix J). In fact it reminds us of the famous judicious assertion about obscenity: *it's difficult to describe, but you know it when you see it.*

In our view Common Cause phrases it reasonably well. Their (and our) objectives are to:

> "pass laws that ensure voters' access to the ballot box, helping voters who are having trouble casting their ballots, and working with election administrators to ensure our voting systems and machines are safe, reliable, and secure. As Americans, our right to vote is a privilege and a responsibility. We need to take that responsibility seriously, ensure that our elections are free and fair, and safeguard our voting system – while also working to make voting more accessible so every eligible citizen can make their voice heard."

Citizens who follow the mainstream media would likely conclude that the vocal concerns about the 2020 elections are little more than sour grapes. For example, the media repeatedly reports that Trump/GOP have lost essentially all election lawsuits, therefore it's much ado about nothing. Our team put the lie to that here.

What's startling — and disconcerting — is that the current concerns with the US election system and process are not only nothing new, but they have been well-documented for *many* years. Consider these:

In 2012, Pew Research found 24 million (one in eight) voter registrations were either invalid or significantly inaccurate. About 1.8 million deceased voters were discovered on state voter rolls, *plus* 2.75 million people were registered to vote in more than one state!

Consider the 2016 Harvard study *Why It's Not About Election Fraud — It's Much Worse*. Among their damning conclusion are:

> "…the United States scores the worst in electoral integrity among similar Western democracies. The US also ranks 52nd out of all 153 countries worldwide in the cross-national electoral integrity survey. "

This 2016 study, *An Electoral System in Crisis*, is another highly critical indictment about almost all aspects of the US election system and process. Their bottom-line assessment is that our election system is:

> "an environment of corruption."

A recent *Judicial Watch* study concluded that 353 US counties have more registered voters than people eligible to vote… [*See* Appendix A *for many more pre-2020 election studies on US election integrity*.]

By themselves, these findings do not equate to voter fraud, but they do show an election system rife with error and vulnerability. Some obvious questions conscientious citizens would have are: **1)** what transpired in 2020? **2)** how did we allow this situation to get so bad? *and* **3)** what should be done about it now?

The answer to question #1 is still unfolding, but we'll give readers a solid understanding. We will briefly answer question #2. Most of the focus of this Report is about going forward: our recommendations for addressing US election integrity — and we promise a comprehensive answer, with some fresh, new, creative ideas.

Why does election integrity matter? Here are two perspectives, from different political spectrums: right and left. Our view is that if American citizens become untethered from their government representatives, then the entire basis of our democratic society (a republic) is undermined. If we allow our foundation to be eroded, there is little else that matters — as we are then relegated to erecting an edifice on a footing of sand. No matter how impressive that structure appears to be, it will not stand the test of time.

Part 1: What Happened in the 2020 Elections?

Due to its incessant repetition, it is likely that most people have accepted the media's narrative about the 2020 elections, something to the effect that: "there has been no proof of widespread election malfeasance."

Critically thinking citizens will ask questions like: **1)** What constitutes "proof"? **2)** What constitutes "widespread"? **3**) What constitutes "malfeasance"? **4)** How *objectively* is the media investigating claims of 2020 election irregularities? **5)** How *thoroughly* is the media investigating claims of 2020 election irregularities?

Maybe even more importantly, critically thinking citizens will also ask: **6)** Who made the media the judge and jury for such issues?, *and* **7)** exactly what competence does the media have in arriving at such conclusions? (For further discussion of the mainstream media misinformation situation, see Appendix C.)

The answers to the first five questions can be found in studies and reports by *independent experts*.

Appendix A lists dozens of sample studies *prior* to the 2020 elections. The clear consensus from experts on both sides of the political spectrum was: **the integrity of US elections has been compromised for a long time**. Just that evidence alone would make the media's "there has been no proof of widespread 2020 election malfeasance" claim to be highly suspect.

If the media was playing its traditional role of being a watchdog acting in the public interest, why haven't these many studies by independent experts received widespread publicity in mainstream media? Why hasn't the mainstream media been leading the charge to **fix** the issues identified by these independent experts?

A logical conclusion is that the mainstream media is no longer a watchdog acting in the public interest, but rather is now much more focused on promoting a political agenda. That realization is disturbing enough, but what's worse is that the agenda they are promoting is *purposefully* undeclared. They are pretending to still be a traditional neutral conveyer of the news — yet they are filtering and spinning it in such a way that advances their undeclared political priorities.

As bad as all of that is, the *coup de grâce* is that the political agenda the mainstream media are advancing is Leftist. The foundation of America (e.g., the Constitution) is not Left, so essentially the mainstream media is intentionally subverting the founding principles of our country.

Once this is clearly understood, we can now ask: does it really make sense — after numerous serious pre-2020 election problematic issues have been identified — that the 2020 election be unproblematic? Of course not!

Let's now move on to here — which are sample studies by independent experts *following* the 2020 elections. Seen in the light of the Appendix A studies, none of these should be surprising, or viewed as radical.

Let's look at some sample conclusions — keeping in mind the media narrative: "there has been no proof of widespread election malfeasance."

Regarding "proof" there have literally been over a thousand affidavits from citizens, poll workers and independent experts on a wide variety of 2020 election irregularities (e.g., see here and here). Unfortunately there is no official clearinghouse that keeps track of these affidavits, so the actual total (or their contents), is unknown.

Regarding "widespread" that is a deliberately misleading word inserted into the narrative. Most citizens might think that the only way election results would be different is if there are "widespread" irregularities —but that is simply not true. Small differences are all that's needed to win many elections.

For example, in 1960, Nixon likely would have defeated Kennedy if not for the fraudulent election results in a single US county (Cook County, IL), a notorious county under the control of the Daley machine… Another case was that the 2000 Presidential election was not resolved until the US Supreme Court stepped in to resolve the intent of a small number of Florida hanging-chad ballots… In 2020, for example, Claudia Tenney won a (NY) US House seat by less than 20 votes, in a district of 300,000± registered voters.

Regarding the 2020 Presidential election, see our Vote Spikes Report (page 25) which spells out how little needed to change, to reverse the Presidential election results:

Here is the bottom line, where we compare the data on Table 1 to the reported Biden lead for some key swing states. We've also listed the Electoral College votes for each state (270 are needed to win).

SWING STATE	BIDEN REPORTED LEAD	BIDEN NET VOTE DUMPS	ELECTORAL VOTES
Arizona	10,457	**251,616**	**11**
Georgia	10,779	**119,811**	**16**
Pennsylvania	80,555	**258,187**	**20**
Wisconsin	20,682	**143,201**	**10**
TOTAL	122,473	**772,815**	**57**

Note 1: The 2020 Electoral College votes were: Biden = 306 and Trump = 232.
Note 2: If any **three** of the above state's Electoral College votes are changed to accurately reflect the what appear to be the public's actual votes, **the new totals would put Trump in a tie, or over 270.**

In our view, one of the most powerful rebuttals to the entire "there has been no proof of widespread election malfeasance" narrative, is the diligent work of attorney Jesse Binnall, and his team. It provides ***proof***, it indicates that the problems were ***widespread***, and it identified numerous types of ***malfeasance***.

Considering that this was sworn testimony, in front of a US Senate committee, on national television, why hasn't this been more widely discussed? This is a written copy of that testimony. Briefly, here is what his team of experts found in the Nevada 2020 Presidential election:

- 1,500± dead people are recorded as voting.
- 4,000± non-citizens voted.
- 8,000± people voted from non-existent addresses.
- 15,000± votes were cast from commercial or vacant lot addresses.
- 19,000± people voted even though they did not live in Nevada.
- 42,000± people voted more than once.

"All in all, our experts identified over **130,000 *unique* instances of voter fraud** in Nevada. But the actual number is almost certainly higher. Our data scientists made these calculations not by estimations or statistical sampling, but by analyzing and comparing the list of actual voters with other lists, most of which are publicly available. Our evidence has never been refuted, only ignored." [Note: Trump lost Nevada by 33,000± votes.]

Another powerful refutation to the entire "there has been no proof of widespread election malfeasance" narrative, is the outstanding work of Dr. Peter Navarro, and his associates. His three reports also provide *proof*, they indicate that the problems were *widespread*, and they identified numerous types of *malfeasance*.

For example, in volume three of the Navarro reports, there is this revealing table:

Vote Irregularities and Illegalities by Category and State

	ARIZONA	GEORGIA	MICHIGAN	NEVADA	PENNSYLVANIA	WISCONSIN
Absentee ballots cast without statutorily required application						170,140
Absentee ballots cast that arrived after Election Day					10,000	
Absentee ballots cast that were requested before & after statutory deadline		305,701				
Absentee ballots cast from addresses other than where voters legally reside	19,997			15,000	14,328	
Absentee ballots cast that were returned on or before the postmark date	22,903				58,221	
Absentee ballots cast without a postmark					9,005	
Absentee ballots requested under the name of a registered voter without consent			27,825			
Dead voters		10,315	482	1,506	8,021	
Double voters: In-state	157	395		42,284	742	234
Felon voters		2,560				
Ghost voters	5,790	15,700				
Illegal ballot harvesting						17,271
Indefinitely confined voter abuses						216,000
Juvenile voters (<18 years old)		66,247				
Mail-in ballots cast by voters registered after the registration deadline	150,000					
No address on file for voter	2,000	1,043	35,109	8,000		
Non-citizen voters	36,473			4,000		
No corresponding voter registration numbers			174,384			
Non-registered voters(not on voter rolls)		2,423				
Out-of-state voters who voted in-state	5,726	20,312	13,248	19,218	7,426	6,848
Over-votes	11,676				202,377	
Poll watcher & poll observer abuses					680,774	
Signature matching errors				130,000		
Voting machine irregularities (fake/manufactured ballots & spikes)		136,155	195,755			143,379
Voters over 100 years old					1,573	
Voters who vote in the wrong county		40,279				
Possible Illegal Votes	254,722	601,130	446,803	220,008	992,467	553,872
Biden "Victory" Margin	10,457	11,779	154,818	33,596	81,660	20,682

One of the reasons that there appears to be an unprecedented number of anomalies in the 2020 election, is that bad actors concluded from the sloppiness of the US election process, the lack of safeguards enacted, and the lack of enthusiasm to prosecute violators, that their risk/ reward ratio was quite favorable.

Another major reason for unprecedented 2020 election irregularities, is that it was conducted in an entirely different manner from prior national elections, which were problematic to begin with.

For example, the COVID-19 virus led multiple states to institute new vote-by-mail policies. These policies were hurriedly formulated and instituted in months, leaving many details unresolved. Further, in the rush to implement them, many states undertook questionable shortcuts — e.g., decisions made by state officials that were legally only allowed to be made by the state legislature. These resulted in numerous lawsuits, but few of them were resolved in time to make any difference for the 2020 elections.

Additionally, claims of counting late ballots were encountered, and signature verification was inexplicably waived in some key battleground states. Many of these types of irregularities have been attested to by sworn statements of witnesses. For example, a security camera at the Atlanta *State Farm Arena* recorded a specific instance of possible malfeasance: four people were shown operating ballot counting machines at 1 AM — after all the bipartisan observers had been sent home.

Many questions arose about ballot chain of custody, and validity of voting machines and tabulating software. Further, it has been found that some systems were connected to the Internet for rapid transmission of the vote count, offering an opportunity for remote data manipulation. In a New Hampshire case still being investigated, a hand-eye recount of tabulations systems *not* connected to the Internet was found to have produced a 300± vote decrease (out of 1,200± votes cast) for each of four Republican candidates, and a 100± vote increase for one Democrat candidate.

Another serious new 2020 problem is the infusion of private money into the election process. Billionaire Mark Zuckerberg donated $350 million for the purpose of "getting out the vote." The recipient of the Zuckerberg donation was a non-profit organization: the *Center for Technology and Civic Life*. CTCL directed the Zuckerberg monies to predominately urban minority Democrat wards or precincts.

The *Capital Research Center* investigated how CTCL influenced voter turnout. In his March 15, 2021 testimony before the Arizona Senate Committee on Government, among other things attorney Christian Adams said:

> "We at Capital Research Center have examined CTCL's list, as well as news databases and local government reports, to assemble the fullest data set currently available. We think these numbers won't change much when the full truth comes out because we've found grant amounts for most large jurisdictions. We've publicly disclosed all the data we can find and published reports for the states of Arizona, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Virginia. For every state we've examined, it is clear Zuckerberg's funding *via* CTCL has produced a highly partisan pattern."

In one last example, the Wisconsin legislature gave rural areas $4 per voter to cover election activity costs and gave urban areas $7 per voter. The *Amistad Project* reported that CTCL then awarded additional funds to Green Bay urban areas making their election support $47 per voter; the rural support remained at just $4 per voter.

It is obvious that that private money laundered through non-profits was intended to benefit the Biden campaign. Non-profit 501(c)(3)s are barred from supporting specific candidates or parties. By law, contributions of time or money or in-kind support to a candidate or party are expressly prohibited. However, the Zuckerberg donations appear to be an end-run around such reasonable regulations.

It's unlikely that citizens are aware of these manipulations of our 2020 elections, as the mainstream media is essentially ignoring such issues, or dismissing them as insignificant.

Part 2: Why Has Election Integrity Deteriorated This Much?

Many citizens believe that US elections are (by-and-large) conducted fair and square. That belief should have been torpedoed by an article in *TIME* (February 4th 2021), that detailed the wide-ranging 2020 conspiracy to unlawfully change election laws in states in order to enable circumvention of election safeguards. Fixing this abuse of our democratic privilege is a teamwork effort, that starts with citizens being educated.

a) Government Obligations

Now that we have a more informed understanding of what transpired in the 2020 elections, the obvious question is: *how did we allow the situation to deteriorate this badly?*

The most obvious explanation is that (by-and-large) US citizens were laboring under the media's cover story that our election process had a high-degree of integrity — and that any irregularities were exceptional aberrations, which had no consequential impact on the election results.

Since the public bought into the media's rose-colored story about our election system and process, there was no urgent need — or demand — to change anything consequential. There were enough major issues to fully occupy the mainstream media (like the imminent demise of our planet), so election integrity was left to a tiny number of interested (and largely ignored) parties. Due to the lack of public support, whatever changes were made generally amounted to tinkering around the edges.

Whether readers are supporters of former President Trump, or not, it is indisputable that what happened in the 2020 elections brought the election integrity issue to unprecedented levels of attention and concern.

Hopefully careful readers of this Report will now know how totally false the media narrative actually is — and how delinquent the media has been about keeping citizens alerted to the concerns and warnings expressed by multiple election experts, well ***prior*** to the 2020 elections (e.g., see Appendix A).

Consistent with that strategy, citizens are also not being told the truth of what happened in the 2020 elections by the mainstream media, as evidenced by their lack of publicizing the numerous reports and studies ***after*** the 2020 elections (see this list).

Clearly, promoting election integrity is inconsistent with the political agenda of the mainstream media. As a result, for those genuinely interested in the election integrity issue, we need to go to great lengths to counter not only the mainstream media's false election narratives, but to use other avenues of distributing information (like this Report) to get American citizens educated.

A significant part of the Government problem is that the US has a confusing and conflicting relationship between what election rules the federal government should make and which the States should do. Our view is that the federal government should show great restraint in making election laws, and only get involved when federal intervention is necessary — e.g. in making election day a national holiday.

On the other hand, since States, are on the forefront of the election issue, they have an extraordinary obligation to clean up their act, to assure that there is election integrity regarding voters, machines and process. Unfortunately they have been remiss in their obligations so we end up with a patchwork of 50 sets of rules. States would do well to follow The Five Principles of Integrity of Elections, spelled out in that 2016 report.

It is also unfortunate that existing laws seem to be unevenly enforced. For example, the FBI clearly states what constitutes illegal election activity on their website — yet many examples of these go unpunished.

b) Citizen Rights and Responsibilities

We've read a few hundred studies, reports and article about the US election situation. 95%+ of them are about what the government needs to do to improve election integrity.

What's lost in this perspective is that this is a two-part activity. Voting is a powerful right for citizens in free societies — but with every right comes **responsibilities**.

Almost no one is taking about the related responsibilities that citizens have, regarding voting.

Let's look at a parallel to make this clear. In the US the government offers citizens free K-12 education. This basic education is a critically important citizen right.

However, along with that right comes citizen **responsibilities** — e.g., to show up for classes, to pay attention, to not be disruptive to other students, to complete assignments, to utilize thinking abilities, etc.

Regarding voting, citizens also have responsibilities, if they would like to take advantage of their right to vote. These would include: taking the time to check out the candidates, to show up to a voting location during hours of operation, to bring adequate identification with them, to properly fill out a ballot, to file an absentee ballot if circumstances severely restrict their ability to vote in person, get educated about vote integrity issues, get involved with their representatives to make sure vote integrity is a priority of theirs, report to appropriate officials and election irregularities they witness, etc.

Our recommendations in Part 3 are premised on the reality that voting requires responsibilities by citizens.

c) The Proper Balance

To genuinely fix election integrity, we need to keep in mind that it's a two-part problem. The government needs to play their role, and citizens need to fulfill their responsibilities. This entails the following:

- Federal and state legislatures must enact election laws that make it reasonably convenient for all eligible citizens to vote, while minimizing the likelihood of nefarious parties undermining this citizen right.
- Law enforcement needs to uphold these election laws.
- States should not be "certifying" their election results, until there is a thorough and professional investigation that concludes that the results are *at least* 99% accurate.
- The general public needs to be educated about why restoration of election integrity is of vital importance in preserving our constitutional republic.
- Citizens need to be empowered with specific meaningful actions they can take to minimize election irregularities and to restore public confidence in the electoral process.

Only then is there any hope of stopping our long slide into election mediocrity.

Part 3: Thirty Reasoned Recommendations

A lot of people have weighed in — from both sides of the political aisle — with ideas about what needs to be done regarding assuring US Election Integrity (e.g., see Appendices A & B). Unfortunately many of their good suggestions have yet to be fully implemented.

Our objective here is to: **a)** extract the best ideas from these bipartisan recommendations, *and* **b)** add some creative new ideas. We believe that election reforms not only must be *understood* by the general public, but also that citizens need to find them *inspiring*. We've tried to simplify this complex matter by arranging these recommendations in a unique, chronological way.

Advocates of election integrity need to tackle this project with the understanding that no proposed changes will meet the impossible standard of being foolproof, **or** be satisfactory to everyone. It is well-known that: "Perfect is the enemy of good." Instead our standard is: *will proposed election reforms result in measurably better vote integrity?* The answer to the following thirty recommendations is an unequivocal YES. (It's important to note that these items need to be considered as a package, rather than individually.)

The indisputable fact is that we need to make some major productive changes immediately on **both** the state and federal levels — or problematic bills like HR-1/S-1 & HR-4 (see Appendix D) will be adopted by default. Hopefully our ideas can germinate into HR-2/S-2 (see Part 4). (Note that the boilerplate items in Appendix G should be incorporated with the items below. For election flowcharts, see Appendix I and Appendix J.)
Note: **For the states' version of the following thirty recommendations, please see here.**

Prior to Election Day —

1. **Election laws and regulations may not be changed within 180 days prior to that election.**
2. **Primary elections should be closed.**

   [This means that only voters registered in a particular party are eligible to vote for candidates in that party. Surprisingly, only fourteen states have truly closed primaries.]
3. **All votes, regardless of voting method, shall be held to equal standards.**
4. **States would set up 1+ week advance in-person voting, at convenient locations for every precinct.**
5. **Absentee voting would be allowed only in specialized circumstances.**

   [Absentee voting would only be allowed for unusual circumstances, e.g., eligible citizens who are hospitalized, in a nursing home, out of the district for the two weeks of election, etc. Note that 75%± of European countries have essentially banned all absentee voting. Along with this it would be illegal to send out unsolicited Absentee ballot request forms.]
6. **Drop Boxes would be prohibited.**

   [Drop Boxes are not a good idea for multiple reasons — e.g., that no chain-of-custody is possible. Each precinct would make multiple early-voting options available. Per multiple items herein, citizens should have little trouble in fulfilling their *responsibility* to vote.]
7. **It would be illegal to do ballot harvesting.***

   [Ballot harvesting is ripe for abuse as there are numerous issues here — like what control is there that the harvesting parties don't discard ballots they don't like? *The Americans with Disabilities Act* should have its loophole for ballot harvesting immediately closed.]
8. **It would be illegal for any state, county or precinct to accept third-party election-related funds.***

   [Would donations from the KKK or Russia be acceptable? Managing elections is a core responsibility of government. Federal law should prohibit any local government from accepting money from third parties having anything to do with elections. Any money received from private sources must go into general funds, e.g., to augment state resources in printing ballots, conducting independent audits.]

On Election Day —

9. **Election Day would be a national holiday.***

10. **All absentee ballots must be received by Election Day.**

    [Alternatively absentee ballots must be postmarked no later than the Saturday prior to election day. Absentee ballots may be delivered to an authorized polling place on election day.]

11. **Provide voter assistance where needed.**

    [Any individuals providing assistance to more than one voter (e.g., due to the voter being disabled) should be required to complete a form, to be filed with poll election officials, providing their photo ID , the persons they helped, and the reason(s) they provided assistance.]

12. **Some type of legal ID would be required when voting.***

    [As a minimum, the citizen's social security number would be accepted…We should explore fingerprint and/or facial recognition… Note that: "A majority of registered voters (including a majority of black and Hispanic voters), overwhelmingly support voter ID." Note also that most European countries require a national ID card to vote — and many also require a photo-ID (e.g., see here).]

13. **It would be illegal to have any voting machine (or connected server) accessible from the Internet.**

    [This would also apply to early voting, and for seven (7) days following election day.]

14. **Election day voting would end at 5 PM, local time.**

    [This would allow vote processing to be started and finished sooner. It would also minimize processing into late hours of the night, where not only are volunteers tired, but nefarious activities are more likely to happen. With a national holiday *plus* three weeks of advance voting *plus* absentee balloting allowed in special circumstances, there are adequate opportunities for any responsible citizen to vote.]

After the Polls Close on Election Day —

15. **All absentee and early-voting ballots would be tabulated, and reported, first.**

16. **Election observers are allowed complete access to the election process.***

    [Complete access would include no minimum distance requirements. Legal election observers would also be allowed to observe pre-election day as well as election day vote-related activities.]

17. **Fixing deficient ballots (or mail-in envelopes) is restricted and must be fully transparent.**

    [When limited changes are allowed, any and all ballot or envelope corrections (*curing* or *adjudications*) that are made must be fully documented, and those records available for public inspection.]

18. **All counties would be required to report their election results in a standardized format (e.g., csv), and the vote totals for absentee *vs* in-person should be separated.**

19. **Sample forensic audits should be automatic.*** (*See here for details*.)

20. **Chain of custody must be maintained for all ballots for at least 22 months.***

    [A paper ballot (not an image) must be on record for every vote cast. Conveyance documents (envelopes, signature cards, etc.) and ballots should be stamped with identical unique codes. After verifying the voter's signature, the envelopes should be saved in a secure location (and the bar code elsewhere). Where feasible, custody and control of ballots and of conveyance documents should be held by state attorney general's office. If a forensic audit is done, the envelope and ballot can be reconnected under controlled circumstances to assure the privacy of votes. All voting machines must be sequestered for at least thirty (30) days after the election. Another related recommendation is to have adequate security cameras to record important parts of the election process, 24-7.]

21. **Negative vote tabulations (e.g., Edison) are prohibited without detailed transparent supporting data.***

    [Edison and other election data are replete with negative vote amounts for various time-series. Nowhere is there any public explanation of these often very large "adjustments".]

Additional Recommendations that a New Federal Election Law Should Include —

22. **All eligible US citizens should be automatically registered to vote.***

    [For example, the federal government can send to each state on September 1, the names and addresses of eligible voters — e.g., based on their social security information. (Also see #23.) States would still maintain an additional record of what party each person asked to be registered in. Such party registration would only apply to primary elections.]

23. **Every state is required to annually update their election rolls.***

    [This would be: **a)** to add new eligible residents (due to age, citizenship, moving to the state, etc.), and **b)** to delete prior voters who are no longer eligible (due to death, moving out of state, etc.).]

24. **Rules prohibiting non-citizens from voting are tightened.***

    [Despite existing federal rules, eleven states allow non-citizens some rights to vote. This undermining of US citizens' rights needs to be federally nipped in the bud.]

25. **A national 800 number and website is setup for citizens to report possible improper election actions.***

    [Complaints shall be automatically routed to the appropriate state which should have an independent ombudsman (overseen by the state's AG) to investigate possible election irregularities. All complaints shall be publicly available online, with only the filer's information redacted. All such complaints shall be presented and reviewed by each state's legislature, before certification of their election results. The state's AG will file a formal written report to the state legislature, at least three (3) days prior to the legislature voting on certifying their election results.]

26. **Uniform requirements for state vote "certification".***

    [State legislators can not certify their election results until they have received and considered for at least 48 hours: **a)** Per #19, the forensic audits for their state (if any), *and* **b)** Per #25, the State AG's written report about all of the election complaints received.]

27. **State legislatures and citizens have legal standing to file election-related lawsuits.***

    [Both should be legally empowered to be able to sue: state executive officers, county or precinct-level officers, or state courts who exceed their authority by changing, or not enforcing, state election rules.]

28. **Give very serious consideration to eliminating all Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).**

    [Touch-screen EVMs should not be allowed as there is no real audit trail. After a comprehensive and objective net-benefits analysis of paper-based/optical-scan EVMs (including #30), make a national decision as to whether we should eliminate paper-based EVMs, or implement major new regulations.]

29. **State recall rules must be consistent with state election rules.***

    [For example, if an official ID is required to sign a recall petition, then an ID should be required to vote. This would apply to other matters like drop boxes, signature verification, eligibility of voters, etc.]

30. **An equally-weighted bi-partisan Federal commission is created in 2022 to research and issue a public report on the voting rules and regulations of European Countries, Canada, Mexico and Australia.***

    [Following this thorough analysis, Federal and State legislators should reconsider modifying their election rules even more, via HR-3/S-3.]

That so many issues (many with catastrophic consequences) remain unresolved, is an extraordinary indictment of the weaknesses and vulnerabilities of our election system and process. This should be no surprise as we already should have known all that, if we had carefully read the bipartisan expert reports in Appendix A.

***** These items (and maybe others) are matters that would be best covered by federal legislation. How many of these concerns will be properly addressed by HR-1/S-1 & HR-4? Almost none. The GOP ACE Act is a good start.

Time is of the essence.

Part 4: Going Forward — States and Federal Governments

The good news is that there is clear bi-partisan and public support for making major improvements to the US election system and process. This inertia needs to be capitalized on, *quickly* and *productively*.

The bad news is that since 2020, most of the federal proposals were counter-productive. (See Appendix D for the problematic details about legislations like HR-1/S-1 and HR-4, including sample commentaries about the major concerns they raise.) In mid 2022, the GOP ACE Act is a much better alternative.

HR-1/S-1 and HR-4 highlight what the different election perspectives are on the Left and the Right. Basically, the Left is focused on passing rules and regulations that keep them in power. On the other hand, the democratic priority for the Right is that every eligible citizen's vote should be cast and accurately counted.

Reading the details of the Left-written HR-1/S-1 and HR-4 should make this distinction crystal clear. However, how many citizens have actually read these? *Essentially 0%!* That means everything John-Q-Public knows about these bills, comes from the Left media — not exactly an honest, objective, or competent source.

Considering that these legislations are about rules and regulations protecting our most fundamental democratic right — to freely select our representatives — this puts our entire freedom experiment at a perilous junction.

The choices here are: **1)** Fight to kill these, **2)** Try to fix these, or **3)** Introduce a superior alternative.

In making this profoundly important choice, **Optics** (i.e. Public Relations) and **Practicality** should be the primary deciding considerations. Looking at these choices from an **Optics** perspective:

1) When the primary GOP message is to kill these, it conveys to the public that they are just critics.
2) Explaining the many fixes these need quickly gets into the weeds, which will confuse the public.
3) Unified support *plus* a properly messaged alternative, would be the clear PR winner.

From a **Practicality** perspective:

1) Faced with an outcry for change, there is little chance of totally killing these Left election laws when they are the only federal option. An introduced alternative would substantially increase the likelihood of defeating HR-1/S-1 and HR-4, as that would provide a constructive, alternate path forward.
2) Since numerous parts of HR-1/S-1 and HR-4 need major changes, the likelihood of making all that happen is low. The end result would be compromised, detrimental federal legislation.
3) Unified support and properly messaged alternative would likely get some Dem support.

Let's say that citizens speak to their Senators, and legislators then kill HR-1/S-1 & HR-4. *Now what?* How do we fix the election integrity issues that we desperately need to address? Yes, the *Save Democracy Act* (HR.322) was proposed by Republicans, but compared to the recommendations in Part 3, it needs to go much further.

Some might say: **leave it up to each state to do what is needed.** We fully support states passing improved election integrity legislation. However, having 50 sets of national election rules makes no sense, and is guaranteed to continue to encourage bad actors to game the system. Even if it was achievable it would take many, many years to bring this about, and the time expended to pull it off would be monumental.

For example, despite all the hoopla, only a small number of states have passed meaningful post-2020 election integrity legislation (alphabetically), e.g.: Arizona (article), Arkansas (and here and here), Florida (article), Georgia (article), Iowa (article), Kansas (article), Kentucky (article), Montana (article), Tenessee, Utah (video), and Wyoming (article). Although they took reasonable steps in the right direction, **none** of them came close to what Part 3 recommends. We need to primarily focus on States, but not neglect the important federal part.

Part 5: Conclusions

It is unfortunate (but no surprise) that a report like this is necessary. For many years now, we have been told by dozens of experts (both Democrats and Republicans), that the US election system has serious, unsustainable flaws. The tepid response to date can be attributed to: **a)** some politicians not wishing to materially change things, as they are benefiting from the systemic defects, *and* **b)** since the public has been misinformed (or not informed) about these significant problems, there has been little push from citizens for genuine reform.

From what we know, the Part 3 recommendations are the most comprehensive — yet reasonable — election safeguards proposed anywhere. These measures will assure that future elections reflect the will of the voters.

We expect that those who profit from the current system's failings will aggressively push back. Since they will not likely acknowledge that their objections are self-serving, they will almost certainly resort to such deceptive standbys as "these regulations will disenfranchise some voters." The politest answer to that is: hogwash.

Everyone would like to have more… more freedom, more money, more happiness, etc. The good news is that US citizens CAN have more. Essentially there are three avenues to get more: **1)** to work for it, **2)** to be given it, or **3)** to take it.

Being handed more (#2) is the underlying appeal to the concept of *entitlements* — where these handouts then evolve into becoming Rights. Unscrupulous narcissists promise that they can give us more of these new "Rights" — free college education, a guaranteed job, higher pay, equality with everyone, social justice, etc.

What few are acknowledging or discussing, is that Rights (real or fabricated) are always intrinsically tied to significant **Responsibilities**. Everyone is naturally attracted to the idea of getting more — but it takes the buzz off to reveal that *there is no free lunch*. The reality is that hard work is required to **earn** that lunch.

So it is with the election situation, where we are being spoon-fed palliative pablum. The realities are:

1 - Prior to 2020, Independent experts on both sides of the political aisle are in almost universal agreement that the US electoral process and system is seriously flawed (see Appendix A). *This is the primary reason that both state and federal election laws need to be changed.*

2 - No one can say that: "there was no widespread election malfeasance in 2020" unless a statistically significant number of forensic audits are performed by independent experts. Suspiciously, the same people who are making this unsupported assertion, are those who are adamantly opposing the forensic audits.

3 - The narrative that: "there was no widespread election malfeasance in 2020" is almost certainly false, based on these three facts:

- **a)** Numerous bipartisan experts have already indicted the US system as having major liabilities (Appendix A). To find out that the 2020 election results accurately reflect citizens' wishes, would not only be unexpected, but it would undermine the conclusions and competence of these independent experts.
- **b)** There are multiple statistical analyses of various 2020 Presidential election results that have concluded that these results are extremely unlikely to occur naturally. (See first section of this list.)
- **c)** In the rare cases where voter and machine 2020 results *have* been forensically investigated, substantial irregularities have been revealed. (For example, see the second and third sections of this list.)

4 - We have bi-partisan agreement that **both state and federal election laws** need to be significantly changed. However this should not be taken as an opportunistic situation to advance a political agenda (e.g., HR-1 / S-1). Rather it is a unique long-overdue chance to make creative, meaningful changes to provide US citizens with changes that will result in their wishes being more accurately reflected in the electoral process. That is the gist of the suggestion made in Part 3, which should be codified into federal and State election laws.

Ignoring evidence of election fraud because the election is over is akin to ignoring a murder as the victim is already dead… We need to keep in mind: Our Success (as a Country) = Your Rights + Your Responsibilities.

Appendix A: Sample Pre-2020 Election Reports

These are examples of US election-integrity reports and studies that came out **prior to** the 2020 election:

- 1988 NBS study: Accuracy, Integrity, and Security in Computerized Vote-Tallying
- 2006 Election Science Institute: Analysis of May 2006 Primary Election Cuyahoga County, Ohio
- 2008 US Supreme Court: Crawford v. Marion County Election Board
- 2012 Pew Research study on the US election process: Inaccurate, Costly, and Inefficient
- 2012 book: Who's Counting? How Fraudsters and Bureaucrats Put Your Vote at Risk
- 2014 Harvard study: Measuring Electoral Integrity around the World: A New Dataset
- 2014 academic study: Do non-citizens vote in US elections?
- 2014 Electoral Integrity Project study: Why Elections Fail and What We Can Do About it
- 2015 Heritage report: Election Reform in North Carolina and the Myth of Voter Suppression
- 2016 Harvard study: Why It's Not About Election Fraud — It's Much Worse
- 2016 Harvard study: Electoral integrity in all 50 US states, ranked by experts
- 2016 Harvard paper: Voter Registration Costs and Disenfranchisement: Experimental Evidence from France
- 2016 academic report: An Electoral System in Crisis
- 2016 academic report: Stealing Votes from the Very Vulnerable – Nursing Home Voter Fraud
- 2017 Stanford study: Social Media and Fake News in the 2016 Election
- 2017 America the Vulnerable: Are Foreign and Fraudulent Online Contributions Influencing US Elections?
- 2017 America the Vulnerable: The Problem of Duplicate Voting
- 2017 Wharton report: The Business of Voting
- 2018 Carnegie Mellon report: Weakness in Election Security
- 2018 NAS study: Securing the Vote
- 2019 Heritage report: Vote Harvesting: A Recipe for Intimidation, Coercion, and Election Fraud
- 2019 Op-Ed: Does Facebook's Business Model Threaten Our Elections?
- 2019 Harvard paper: Strict ID Laws Don't Stop Voters
- 2019 Report: Voting System Examination: Dominion Voting Systems [*Sample Dominion contract (Cook County)*]
- 2019 House Testimony: Evidence of Current and Ongoing Voter Discrimination
- 2019 Pennsylvania Audit by Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE)
- 2019 U Michigan Study: Can Voters Detect Malicious Manipulation of Ballot Marking Devices?
- 2020 short superior Government Accountability Institute video: Is Voter Fraud Real?
- 2020 Judicial Watch report: Voter Roll Study
- 2020 Gallup report: Faith in Elections in Relatively Short Supply in US
- 2020 study: Why Do Most Countries Ban Mail-In Ballots? They Have Seen Massive Vote Fraud Problems
- 2020 Heritage report: US Election Fraud is Real—And It Is Being Ignored
- 2020 GAO report: Election Security
- 2020 ISACA study: Confidence levels in securing the election are low—and declining

These are some general resources about US election-integrity issues:

American National Election Studies (ANES)
Harvard Kennedy School: Election Resources
Rice University Baker Institute for Public Policy
Teacher Vision: US Elections

If you are aware any other quality pre-2020 election-related reports, please email us (*see bottom of page 2*).

Appendix B: Some Election Integrity Organizations

Some state organizations that have been advocating election integrity for years:

- Coalition of New Hampshire Taxpayers
- Voter Integrity Project of North Carolina
- Election Integrity Project of California
- Election Integrity Project of Arizona
- Election Integrity Project of Arkansas
- Election Integrity Project of Nevada
- Wisconsin Voter Alliance
- Virginia Voters Alliance
- Minnesota Voters Alliance
- Citizens Alliance of Pennsylvania
- End Voter Fraud (Connecticut)
- Georgians for Fair Elections
- New York Citizens Audit

Some national alliances of state organizations promoting the election integrity issue:

- Election Integrity Alliance (Headquarters: North Carolina)
- Amistad Project (Headquarters: Illinois)

Some national organizations actively supporting the election integrity issue:

- Heritage Action
- Judicial Watch
- Conservative Partnerships
- Restoring the Republic
- Susan B Anthony List
- Public Interest Legal Foundation
- Alliance for Free Citizens
- National Election Protection Initiative
- Family Research Council
- America First Policy Institute
- Capital Research Center
- Phyllis Schlafly Eagles
- Government Accountability Institute
- Texas Public Policy Institute
- America First Policy Institute
- America Greatness Fund
- Voter Protection Alliance
- Republican National Committee
- True The Vote

Note: It's a good sign that several national organizations are now more actively committed to the election integrity issue. In some cases, national organizations have benefited from state level research — but have resisted sharing resources with those state groups. Advocates of election integrity must find ways to empower and nurture the state-based groups, as better relationships between state and national groups would benefit both.

If you know other state or national groups focused on election integrity, please email us (*see bottom page 2*).

Appendix C: Mainstream Media Misinformation

The whole idea of "media" is to objectively inform citizens of local, state, national or international matters that they may not have personal familiarity with — but might be of interest to them.

> For example, the media would write about a county considering a sewer project, by reporting a factual description of the proposal, and including different views by cited citizens.
>
> For example, the media would write about a state enacting COVID-19 regulations, by reporting a factual description of the rules, and including different views by cited medical professionals.
>
> For example, the media would write about the President announcing a new energy policy, by reporting a factual description of the plan, and including different views by cited experts.

The whole point of this was to **inform the public** so that the readers/viewers would be more aware of decisions that affect their freedoms and rights as an American citizen. If there was any bias involved in the reporting it should be in favor of the readers/viewers, where the journalist acts as a watchdog.

But, of course, that is no longer what's happening, particularly on the state and federal levels. Instead, readers/viewers are given a one-sided story, infused with the journalist's *opinions*, and many times the only citations are from those who support the journalist's viewpoint.

There are multiple problems with this evolution, but three of the worst are: **1)** this transition from objective reporting of the news, to a personal op-ed is without warning or notice, **2)** the political agenda of the reporter is undeclared, *and* **3)** the journalist slants the story and injects their opinion on subject matter that they often have essentially no genuine expertise (*think climate change*).

So it is with the election issue. Consider the AP's typical position on election integrity:

> "Voter fraud does happen, but studies have shown it is exceptionally rare. Election officials say that when fraud occurs, it is caught and those responsible are prosecuted and that there are numerous safeguards to ensure that only eligible voters cast a ballot."

Fact-Checking the AP statement:

— Despite their assertion, there are no scientific studies cited in that AP article to it.
[Further, numerous studies in Appendix A *contradict* this initial premise.]
— The only legitimate way of determining fraud frequency, is a forensic audit. That has not been officially done *anywhere* in the US — so the claim of fraud being "rare" is without factual basis.
— There is no identification as to who the "election officials" are who are making this broad assertion.
— There is no independent verification of the "election officials" claim.
— There is no skepticism of the "election officials" claim, simply on the basis that it is self-serving.
— There is no list of election violators who have been prosecuted.
— The "numerous safeguards" are found wanting by independent experts (see Appendix A).
— There is empirical evidence that "only eligible voters cast a ballot" is false (e.g. see Binnall Report).
— Nothing about that key statement indicates the journalist is a watchdog. Instead they are a lapdog.

The bottom line is that the mainstream media's articles about the election integrity issue are based on an undeclared political agenda, and are not consistent with the dozens of studies from bi-partisan experts (e.g., see Appendix A). The media is now more about dissuading public officials from acting responsibly, rather than alerting citizens to the failings of the current election system.

Appendix D: Sample HR-1/S-1 & HR-4 Critiques

Here is a sample collection of commentaries about proposed US election bills HR-1 and S-1:

1. Report: The Facts About HR-1—the For the People Act of 2019
2. HR-1 - A Religious Test for Redistricting?
3. PILF's Tour Through HR-1
4. Heritage Action: Election Integrity Toolkit
5. Institute for Free Speech HR-1/S-1 Resource Guide
6. Coalition to Oppose HR-1 & S-1
7. Protect the Vote
8. HR-1 and S-1 Cancels Free Speech and Private Giving
9. Letter opposing HR-1 from twenty State Attorney Generals
10. J. Christian Adams Testimony before House Judiciary Committee
11. HR-1 Is Worse Than We Thought
12. HR-1: Is It Really "For the People"?

Although most of the attention has been given to HR-1, HR-4 (which started back in 2015) is also problematic. Here are some good commentaries about that:

1. Against the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act
2. Conservatives – Tell Your Senators Don't Get Suckered On HR-4
3. Democrats Pull Hat Trick With Dishonest Voting Rights Bill
4. Election Law Pre-clearance Is Unnecessary

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Here is what the US Constitution says about our elections:

Article I, Section IV, Clause 1

As points of reference Congress has passed multiple laws pertaining to the elections process (see here for a brief history). Here are the two most recent federal legislations about elections:

— The Voting Rights Act of 1965
— The Help America Vote Act of 2002

Here are examples of recent more constructive federal election proposals:

— The Advance Ballot Confidence ("ABC") Act
— Secure and Fair Elections ("SAFE") Act

If you are aware of other good reports about HR-1/S-1, or HR-4 please email us (*see page 2*).

Appendix E: Sample Red State Election Regulations

The following standards were unanimously adopted on January 2nd, 2021 by an Idaho committee. We've incorporated several of them into our Report, and want to give credit where it's due.

"Our Constitutionally guaranteed republican form of government relies on free, fair, and honest elections to select our representatives and leaders. The standards listed here shall be used by our local, state and federal legislators as a metric for reviewing and revising election law to ensure free, fair, and honest elections where the outcome is accepted by all citizens of good will.

1. All voting processes, other than those needed to preserve the privacy of a citizen's vote, must be open and available for direct observation, with no minimum distance requirements, and audit by agents of the candidates or parties.
2. All election materials must have a secure chain of custody at all times. Election officials must be accompanied by observers when accessing any election materials. Records of the chain of custody shall be complete and available for audit.
3. All votes, regardless of voting method, shall be held to equal standards.
4. Voters shall only be qualified electors that are able to verifiably provide their government issued photo identity before being issued a ballot. Voters who provide false information, including information of voter qualification, should face severe penalties.
5. As a condition of being issued a ballot, the voter's identity and signature must be recorded in a permanent record (Poll Book).
6. Original Ballots must have a physical form that allows voting choices to be examined and properly interpreted by the naked eye.
7. Ballots must have features designed to prevent counterfeiting.
8. An auditable system for tracking the status of all ballots must be implemented and maintained in the State of origin. The total number of printed ballots must equal the sum of the number of cast ballots, spoiled ballots, and un-voted ballots.
9. Ballot tabulation must be conducted by two independent and unrelated systems. The difference in totals between the two systems must be less than one half the margin of victory or 0.1% of the vote total, whichever is less. Tabulating machines must only tabulate and not modify ballots in any way, or be connected to the Internet.
10. Before the results of an election can be certified, the ballot counts must be reconciled with the voter records. The margin of uncertainty must be less than one half the margin of victory or 0.1% of the vote total, whichever is less.
11. Lists of qualified electors must be purged of unqualified persons 180 days before an election. Voter Rolls should be vetted and compared with available government records to identify duplicate or ineligible registrations.
12. Laws and regulations governing an election may not be changed for 180 days prior to that election.
13. All election records should be retained and preserved for not less than 22 months.
14. Voter identification for provisional ballots must be verified, with information provided by the voter, prior to that ballot being counted."

Appendix F: Sample Blue State Absentee Ballot Regulations

While no state has the perfect solution to election integrity, some do better in different aspects of the electoral cycle. For example Oregon has more than 20 years' experience in conducting elections using mail-in ballots, the first state to do so. Oregon county clerks are charged with establishing procedures for ensuring election security, so wide variations still exist in the state. As an example, the following procedures are for Deschutes County, Oregon for absentee ballots. Their website says:

"Deschutes County Elections goes to great lengths to ensure the security and integrity of the election process for every election. There is inherent security in the vote-by-mail process. Below is a list of some of the processes that ensure its security and integrity.

- As outlined by the Secretary of State's Office, Oregon's Automatic Voter Registration System, includes citizenship verification in voter registration. Only those individuals who have provided proof of citizenship when transacting business with the DMV are automatically registered to vote. The voter registration system includes cross checks for voters who have moved, duplicate records and voters who have passed away.
- Of the over three million ballots cast in May and November of 2016, the Oregon Secretary of State's Office received information on two cases of non-citizen voting in 2016, which have been referred to the Oregon Attorney General. For more information, visit the Oregon Secretary of State website. {*Editor's note: As long as DMV records are being used as "proof" of citizenship, it is extremely difficult to verify their dubious claims of finding only two cases. DMVs block public (NVRA) record inspections by hiding behind the 1994 Driver Privacy Protection Act (DPPA), so any claims they make about how well they manage their elections must be taken with a grain of salt.*}
- Unique identifiers are on every ballot return envelope and only one ballot for each voter can be counted. The voter's signature on the ballot envelope is checked by trained staff against the voter registration signature. If it doesn't match, the voter is notified and they have 14 days after the election to provide a matching signature. A forged signature can carry a penalty of up to five years in prison as a class C felony.
- Envelopes are carried to tables that are each staffed by temporary elections employees from different political parties. Those temporary staff members separate the envelopes from the ballots inside thus ensuring the secrecy of the ballot.
- The ballot counting system is secured inside an isolated room. It is a stand-alone system that is not connected to the Internet or any other network.
- Prior to every election, the ballot counting system undergoes a thorough logic and accuracy test consisting of pre-marked ballots. The logic and accuracy test is repeated three times for the public before and after every election. Finally, after each General election, the system is audited by hand using randomly selected precincts and races chosen by the Secretary of State's Office. The machine counts are compared to the hand counts. {*Editor's note: The agency responsible for administering the elections should not audit or investigate their own work. The conflict of interest is inherent.*}
- There are 24-hour motion-activated security cameras in rooms where ballots are stored.
- Any visitor to Deschutes County Elections must be escorted by an elections employee at all times."

Appendix G: Boilerplate Election Regulations

These are some additional details to consider for fixing the US election integrity issue. These should be included in H-2/S-2, but as boilerplate. Considering the profound importance of what's at stake, more emphasis should be put on the comprehensive (newer, more creative) ideas spelled out in Part 3.

Additional General Rules and Regulations

1. Lists of eligible voters must be purged of unqualified persons 180 days before an election. Voter rolls should be compared with available government records to identify duplicate or ineligible registrations.
2. All voting tabulation must be open and available for direct observation (with no minimum distance requirements), by authorized agents of both primary parties, and one third party.
3. To be qualified to vote a citizen must be able to provide their government-issued photo identity before being issued a ballot. Parities who provide false information should face severe penalties.
4. Ballots must have features designed to prevent counterfeiting.
5. Ballots should be in English only, since a basic understanding of the English language is prerequisite for everyday life in the US. Election materials can be multi-lingual.
6. An auditable system for tracking the status of all ballots must be implemented and maintained in the state of origin.
7. Ballot tabulation must be conducted by two independent and unrelated systems. The difference in totals between the two systems must be less than one half the margin of victory or 0.1% of the vote total, whichever is less. Tabulating machines must not be able to modify ballots in any way.
8. Voter data must be counted and tracked by precinct and released within 24 hours after canvassing.
9. Before the results of an election can be certified, the ballot counts must be reconciled with the voter records.

Additional Absentee and Mail-in Ballots Rules & Regulations

10. In the limited circumstances where mail-in ballots are permitted, implement procedures to ensure the integrity of the ballots. Voter identification such as driver's license number or voter registration number and proof of address, must be included with mail-in ballots and available for public inspection.
11. Move the mail-in ballot application deadline from 7 to at least 15 days before an election to ensure every vote counts.
    i. An earlier deadline will provide voters enough time to apply, receive, and cast their votes. Voters will receive their confirmation email, eliminating the doubt driving voters to the polls to vote provisionally as a fail-safe. Also, counties will have more time to assure poll books are as current as possible.
    ii. This aligns with USPS, as well as with states that have long used mail-in ballots. Institute a window within which counties must send mail-in ballots, including a 4-week pre-Election Day deadline.
12. Requiring counties to send mail-in ballots to applicants "when ballots are official" and 4 weeks before Election Day—and within 48 hours for subsequent applications until the application deadline—will guarantee more voters receive and submit accurate ballots by the Election Day deadline.
13. Require jurisdictions to determine the validity of absentee ballots envelopes no later than the Friday before Election Day to improve the timeliness of results. Pre-canvassing before Election Day will help prevent long delays in vote counting.
14. Provide legislative clarity on ballot remediation and drop boxes.
    i. Ballot standards should be uniform and set by law, not left to the governor, courts, or counties, as that creates opportunities for inconsistencies by location and election.
    ii. Statute should specify any remediation process, with deadlines, for ballots that are incomplete, incorrectly completed, or have signature flaws, and outline whether and how voters are notified.

If you are aware of other good ideas that would advance election integrity, please email us the specifics.

Appendix H: Other Good Election Integrity Suggestions

Here is a miscellaneous collection of other post-2020 election integrity ideas going forward, from a variety of sources, on both sides of the political spectrum:

1. The Facts About Election Integrity and the Need for States to Fix Their Election Systems (*Heritage Action*)
2. State Election Integrity Map and Scorecard (*Concerned Women for America*: Four criteria)
3. 10 steps for Election Integrity (*FRC*)
4. 10 steps for Election Integrity (*Trump*)
5. Election Integrity Conference: 2021 (*Michele Bachman*)
6. Steps to Enhance Election Integrity (*Commonwealth Foundation*)
7. 2021 Resolution on Restoring Public Trust in the Electoral Process (*Voter Integrity Project*)
8. Transparency 2021 (*Voter Integrity Project*)
9. The Right to a Free and Fair Election Must Be Guaranteed (*Diane Sare, NY Senate candidate*)
10. The integrity of our voting system is important to all of us (*Common Cause*)
11. A Solution to bring TRUST back to our Voting System (*citizen op-ed*)
12. A good video with fourteen election recommendations (*citizen video*).

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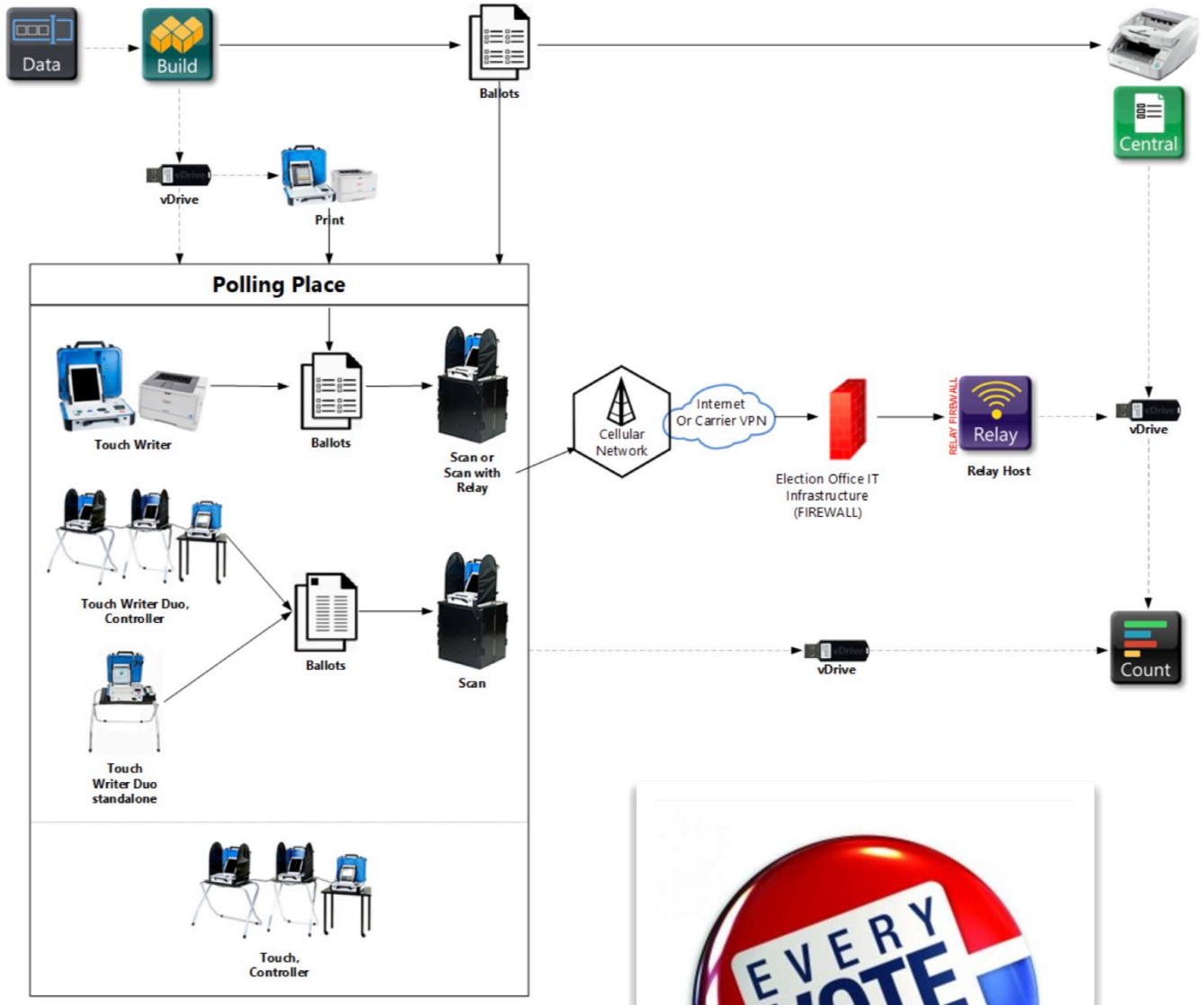
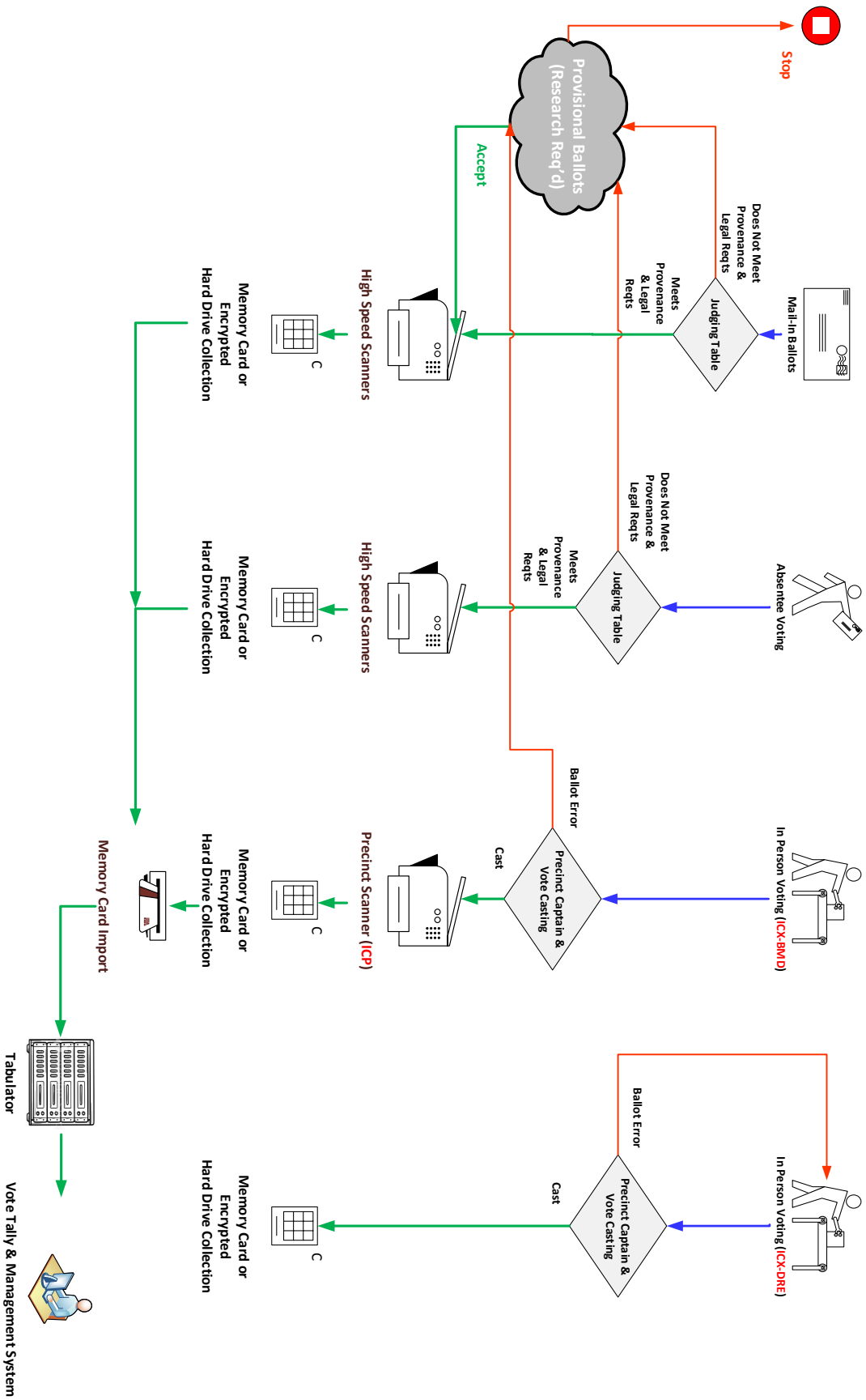
If you are aware of other good ideas about election integrity, please email us with that info.

Appendix I: Election Ballot Flow Charts

Although there are differences from state to state (and sometimes between counties and precincts within a state), the following are rather typical flow charts of what can happen with voter ballots:

- **System Diagram**





If you are aware of a better flow chart of US election ballots, please email us that info.

Appendix J: Presidential Election Flow Chart

This is a quickie overview of how US citizens elect a President, over four years: