



MARICOPA COUNTY

ANALYSIS OF SENATE REVIEW

Ballots (Section 5)

The Arizona Senate issued a report on the November General Election in Maricopa County. While the County is working on a deeper analysis of the report, below is a top line review of some of the claims within the Senate's report.

CYBER NINJAS VOLUME III RESPONSES

ANALYSIS

Faulty Claim: Voted using Prior Address (Pg. 6, 14 & 16)

Registered voters move, and they are legally allowed to update their addresses after the voter registration period and vote in-person or by mail. Ballots are official election mail and cannot be forwarded to another address. We have reviewed hundreds of the voter IDs provided in the referenced report's appendices and found no instances a voter illegally voted from a prior address.

~~23,344
ballots~~

Based on our preliminary review of voters found in the Senate's data, we cannot substantiate Cyber Ninjas' conclusions based on the use of a third party data set. No voter should be denied their right to vote because they are not in a commercial database. In Maricopa County, we rely on the voter's affirmation of their residential address until we are informed otherwise by the voter or by another trusted resource like the United States Postal Service or the National Change of Address report. A real-time database that tracks the day-by-day movement of every person in the state or in the nation does not exist.

~~2,382
ballots~~

Analysis: A preliminary review of voters from the Senate's data found no evidence of double voting. All voters reviewed were eligible to cast a ballot.

~~2,081
ballots~~

Faulty Claim: More Early Ballots Returned by Voters than Received (Pg. 8)

All early ballots must be accompanied by a signed affidavit envelope. When returned, the envelope is scanned by the Elections Department and tracks that it was received. If the voter forgets to sign the envelope or the signature is questioned, staff works to contact the voter to "cure" the signature issue. During this process the envelope is never opened. Once the signature is "cured," the envelope is scanned again creating a subsequent "received" entry in the EV33 Early Ballot Return File. Only envelopes with verified signatures are opened and counted.

~~9,041
ballots~~

Analysis: A preliminary review of voters from the Senate's data found no evidence of double voting. These entries were related to voters legally curing questionable signatures or blank envelopes.

Faulty Claim: Voted in Multiple Counties (Pg. 10)

The Senate contractor's analysis used soft or partial matching criteria, which resulted in false duplicates statewide. Over 3.4 million registered voters participated in the November 2020 General Election in Arizona. For a true analysis, a comparison of all voter information such as full date of birth, middle name, social security and driver license numbers should have been used. As an example, included in the Senate's data are two voters with the same first and last name who live in the same home and were born in the same year. A deeper review shows they have different middle names, different social security and driver license numbers and different signatures.

~~5,295
ballots~~

Analysis: A preliminary review of voters from the Senate's data found no evidence of double voting. All voters reviewed were eligible to cast a ballot.

Faulty Claim: Official Results Don't Include All Voters (Pg. 12 & 18)

To protect the identity of judges, law enforcement officers, and victims of harassment or abuse, Maricopa County is legally required to exclude these voters from all public files, including the VM55 Voted File. This is not unique to Maricopa County. Voting jurisdictions across the nation adhere to this requirement. Maricopa County had over 3,400 protected voters participate in the November 2020 General Election.

~~3,432
ballots~~

Analysis: Voters with protected addresses are not included in public files, but are included in the official results.

~~1,551
ballots~~

Faulty Claim: More Duplicate Ballots than Original (Pg. 13)

The accuracy and completeness of Maricopa County's duplication process was confirmed in court (*Ward v. Jackson*). We've again checked our detailed records, and they show 27,869 ballots were sent to duplication for the 2020 General Election. During the Cyber Ninjas' hand count, observers noted contractors spilled a box of UOCAVA ballots "across the Coliseum floor" and the large differences between the Senate's machine count and hand count have shown the faulty hand count processes to be unreliable.

~~2,592
ballots~~

Analysis: The accuracy and completeness of Maricopa County's duplication process has been confirmed by the Arizona Supreme Court.



MARICOPA COUNTY
ANALYSIS OF SENATE REVIEW
Equipment (Section 6)

CYBER NINJAS VOLUME III RESPONSES

ANALYSIS

Faulty Claim: EMS Database & Logs Purged, Files Deleted (pg. 63, 65, 85-88)

During the November 2020 General Election, the County created daily backups of the EMS Database and Election files. These files have been maintained and safely secured. Despite claims to contrary, the Senate never subpoenaed or asked for these backup logs or archives.

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

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

April 12—Staff was complying with the Senate's subpoena and packing up the server for delivery.

Analysis: Maricopa County archived all 2020 General Election data. Two accuracy tests, a statutorily required hand count, two forensic audits from certified firms, and the Senate's machine count confirmed the ballot count was accurate.



Faulty Claim: Corrupt and Missing Ballot Images (Pg. 70 & 73)

The County provided all ballot images, pre and post adjudication, to the Senate on a two terabyte hard drive on April 22, 2021. The server and tabulation equipment are not the place to find all ballot images, as the County archived the data to ready the equipment for the statutorily required March 2021 jurisdictional election and for the audits by certified firms. These files have been maintained and safely secured. Additionally, we have since reviewed a cloned copy of the hard drive provided to the Senate and confirmed the ballot images were not corrupted and could be opened.

Analysis: The County archived the EMS data to prepare for a statutorily required election. Ballot images were provided on a separate hard drive.



Faulty Claim: Subpoenaed Equipment Not Provided (Pg. 78)

The Senate determined the County was in full compliance with the subpoena in a settlement agreement signed on September 17, 2021. In addition, the County Ballot-on-Demand Printers (Poll Worker Laptop) and Accessible Voting Devices (ICX) were never included in any subpoena. The backup Dominion EMS Server was not used in the 2020 General Election and did not fall within the scope of the Senate's subpoena.

Analysis: The County fully complied with the Senate's subpoenas, per a settlement agreement signed on September 17, 2021.



Faulty Claim: Internet Connections & Cyber Security Practices (Pg. 75-77, 89)

Maricopa County's tabulation equipment is NOT connected to the internet. The Senate's contractors misled the public, as REWEB1601 and REGIS1202 are website servers for Recorder.Maricopa.Gov. The web servers are NOT connected to the air gapped tabulation equipment. Additionally, while the tabulation equipment makes attempts to reach out to the internet for Microsoft updates, these requests fail because of the air gapped structure of the equipment. Two federally certified Voting System Testing Laboratories independently confirmed that the system is not connected to the internet.

Software & Patch Management (Pg. 75)

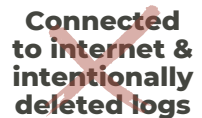
The equipment has the latest U.S. Election Assistance Commission approved software and patches installed. The EAC requires that any software and security updates to tabulation equipment must first be authorized by the tabulation vendor and thoroughly tested. The updates listed in the Senate presentation are part of the federally certified "trusted build" that must be installed during set up.

Credential Management (Pg. 76)

Maricopa County has a robust set of physical security controls to prevent unauthorized access to the tabulation equipment, including controlled restricted access and security cameras. To access each tabulator, an operator needs a series of two passwords and a security token (key). Passwords used to access the election program and to tabulate ballots are changed prior to each election. Observers are present during tabulation and all totals are reconciled at the end of each shift.

Log Management (Pg. 76)

The system automatically logs all actions taken on the equipment. These logs are configured according to factory settings and have a storage limit of 20 megabytes.



Analysis: The tabulation equipment is not connected to the internet, is updated following EAC guidelines, and is configured according to factory settings. No logs were intentionally deleted.