

**Pennsylvania
SURE Solicitation,
SURE Vulnerability Assessments,
and
the WebAPI Portal**

10 August 2021

Outline

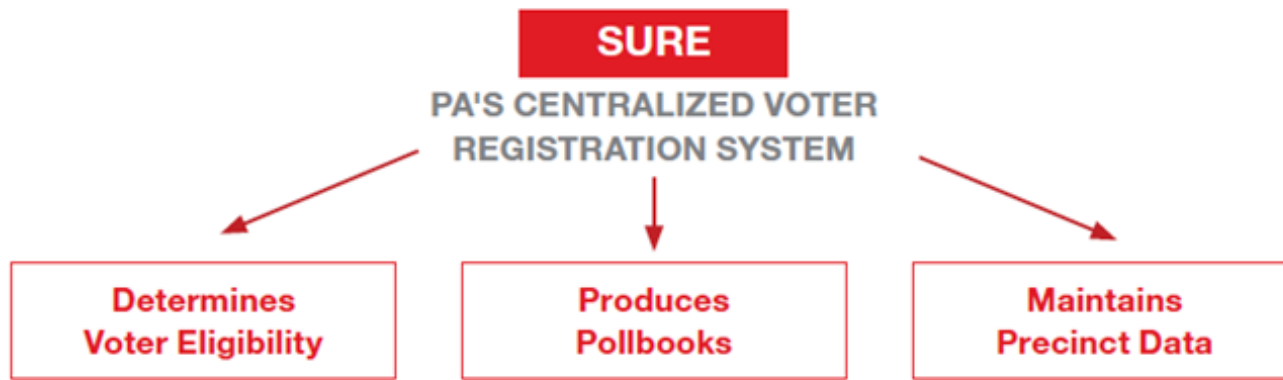
- SURE Contract and RFP
- SURE Architecture
- 2019 SURE Audit Report by PA Attorney General Pasquale
- SURE System Vulnerabilities – Carnegie Mellon and Harvard Studies
- SURE WebAPI Portal
- Summary of SURE Issues
- Amistad Project and Pennsylvania CTCL Grants
- **Act 77 Summary** – *Counties were forced to buy new voting systems in 2019, dumping millions into corrupt companies like Dominion and ES&S, and giving them control of our election systems.*

SURE Contract and Emergency RFP

- SURE Solicitation 2020-2024 - The Pennsylvania Department of State (DOS) would like to develop an updated Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE) system. This system maintains a complete list of the more than 8 million registered voters in the Commonwealth. This procurement will include the materials related to the design, development, implementation, testing, operation, maintenance and support of the new SURE System. (see Solicitation 6100044816 [PA - eMarketplace \(state.pa.us\)](#))
- BPro Inc. was awarded the \$10,689,890.91 contract on 28 Dec 2020 and ends on 27 Dec 2024. (see Contract 4400023325 [PA - eMarketplace \(state.pa.us\)](#))
- The current vendor, BPro, was bought out by another vendor, Knowink on 31 Dec 2020.
- BPro did not let the Dept. of State know about the acquisition until mid December, after the Agency Contract was going through the signature process.
- Emergency RFP ID 20477 Description asking for an additional \$3,000,000 for Knowink - Since BPro is implementing a new system for our Elections Bureau, it is highly time sensitive. It is the desire of the Department to have the deliverables started ASAP, and we would like to create the Emergency Purchase Order with Knowink to pay for deliverables and monthly expenses until the new Agency Contract is in place. (See Emergency RFP 20477 [PA - eMarketplace \(state.pa.us\)](#) [PA - eMarketplace \(state.pa.us\)](#))

SURE is currently being redesigned and built, top to bottom, for the May 2022 Primary.

BPro awarded \$10M contract 28 Dec 2020. BPro bought by Knowink 31 Dec 2020.



INCLUDES SEVERAL PORTALS THAT ASSIST IN ELECTION ADMINISTRATION



Public Portal

Register to vote online, check registration status, locate polling places, etc.



County Portal

Access functions via standard web browsers; provides counties with provisional balloting support and other basic functions; can also be used to upload and certify election results and voter registration statistics.



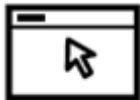
Agency Portal

Department of State personnel can manage elections and campaign finance data.



Kiosk

Public portal for voter registration applications, searches, and changes accessed through kiosks in county election offices and Department of State.



Web API

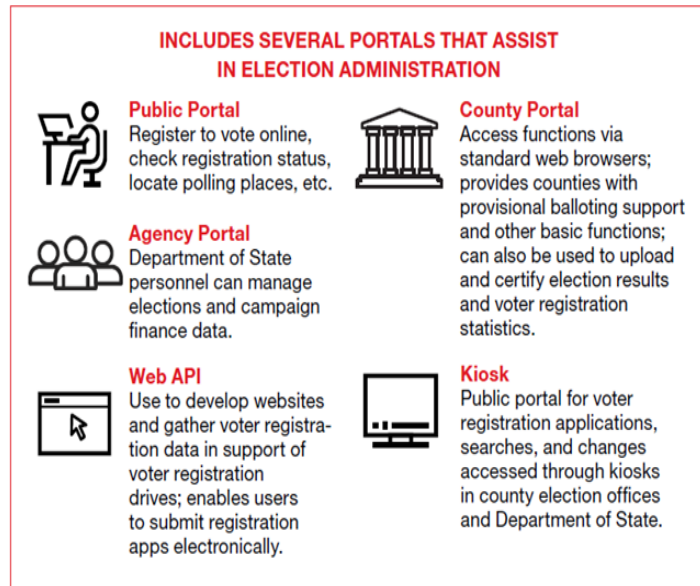
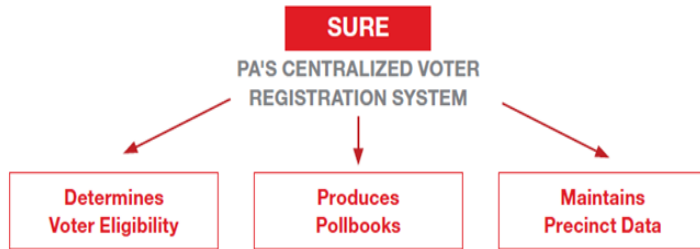
Use to develop websites and gather voter registration data in support of voter registration drives; enables users to submit registration apps electronically.

State Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE)

- SURE is a large database containing the detailed information about each person in Pennsylvania that is registered to vote.
- The SURE database holds one voter registration record for every registered voter in Pennsylvania.
- A record includes the registered voter's
 - name,
 - date of birth,
 - address,
 - registration date,
 - last date to cast a ballot,
 - date of the last changed to the record,
 - status as active or inactive,
 - party,
 - gender,
 - voting history for more than a decade
 - and much more.
- If a ballot is casted in an election, there must be a valid voter registration record in SURE associated with the ballot casted, to be a legal vote.

What is SURE?

State Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE)



- SURE is PA’s voter registration database and holds one record for every registered voter in Pennsylvania. SURE is used to:
 - Maintain County and Precinct voter registration data
 - Determine Voter Eligibility
 - Generate Pollbooks for election day
- The information (i.e. fields) contained in each voter’s publicly available SURE record includes voter ID number, name, sex, date of birth, date registered, status (i.e., active or inactive), date status last changed, party, residential address, mailing address, polling place, date last voted, all districts in which the voter votes (i.e., congressional, legislative, school district, etc.), voter history for the past 20 elections, and date the voter’s record was last changed.
 - A Full Voter Export (FVE) is a snapshot in time of SURE, taken weekly, and available to the public for \$20. ([PA Full Voter Export](#))
- If a ballot is casted in an election, there must be a *valid* voter registration record in SURE associated with the ballot casted, to be a legal vote.
- SURE is maintained by the Secretary of State (SOS). Al Schmidt (acting) was recently appointed by Governor Josh Shapiro. Schmidt, from Philly, follows Kathy Boockvar, 2019–2021, Veronica Degraffenreid (acting) 2021–2022, and Leigh M. Chapman (acting) 2022–2023.

The Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE) system, implemented in Pennsylvania through Act 3 of 2002, is the bedrock of Pennsylvania’s voter registration system.

PA's New 2023 SURE System

- SURE Solicitation 2020-2024 stated “The Pennsylvania Department of State (DOS) would like to develop an updated Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE) system. This system maintains a complete list of the more than 8 million registered voters in the Commonwealth. This procurement will include the materials related to the design, development, implementation, testing, operation, maintenance and support of the new SURE System.” (see Solicitation 6100044816 [PA - eMarketplace \(state.pa.us\)](#))
- BPro Inc. was awarded the \$10,689,890.91 contract on 28 Dec 2020 and ends on 27 Dec 2024. (see Contract 4400023325 [PA - eMarketplace \(state.pa.us\)](#))
- However, BPro was bought out by another vendor, Knowink on 31 Dec 2020 - Emergency RFP ID 20477 Description asking for an additional \$3,000,000 for Knowink (See Emergency RFP 20477 [PA - eMarketplace \(state.pa.us\)](#))
 - Knowink received a large investment, reported to be over \$ 10 million, in November 2020 from Clayton-based private equity firm Hermann Cos. For more info, see: [Georgia voting system unravels in primary amid coronavirus \(ajc.com\)](#), [Philly elections officials touted new electronic poll books. Now the city says they don't work right. \(inquirer.com\)](#) and [Vendor hired to handle voter details fell down on job | NJ Spotlight News](#)
- PA's SUREVote System was to be fully implemented in December of 2022 based on Centre County's item D on page 2 of their August 16, 2022 agenda [_08162022-1366 \(centrecountypa.gov\)](#)

**PA's SURE database is currently being updated for the May 2023 Primary.
BPro awarded \$10M contract 28 Dec 2020. BPro bought by Knowink 31 Dec 2020.**

2019 AG DePasquale's SURE Audit

Report findings:

- Data analysis identified tens of thousands of potential duplicate and inaccurate voter records, as well as voter records for nearly three thousand potentially deceased voters that had not been removed from the SURE system. (see *Finding 2*)
- The Department of State must implement leading information technology security practices and information technology general controls to protect the SURE system and ensure the reliability of voter registration records. (see *Finding 3*)
- Voter record information is inaccurate due to weaknesses in the voter registration application process and the maintenance of voter records in the SURE system. (see *Finding 4*)
- Incorporating edit checks and other improvements into the design of the replacement system for SURE will reduce data errors and improve accuracy. (see *Finding 5*)
- A combination of a lack of cooperation by certain county election offices and PennDOT, as well as source documents not being available for seventy percent of our test sample, resulted in our inability to form any conclusions as to the accuracy of the entire population of voter records maintained in the SURE system. (see *Finding 6*)

(Ref: Department of the Auditor General's (DAG) Performance Audit of the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE) administered by the Department of State (DOS), dated December 2019)

Highest Risk Rating of 9 – SURE attacks require no special access, can be carried out over a long period of time or utilize automation and requires only one actor to be successful.

2018 SURE Vulnerabilities

Carnegie Mellon Election Security Report

- A 2018 Carnegie Mellon University report identified a “major vulnerability” based on SURE’s “weak authentication required of applicants sending in registrations forms.
- The vulnerability stems due to the ease of obtaining state voter files (available for purchase for \$20), the availability of driver’s license and Social Security numbers “on sites like Pastebin or for purchase on the dark web, SURE’s polling place location tool (accessible via the Internet), and leaked fundraising and voter file information and credentials further aid would-be attackers looking to target SURE.
- Fake registrations would have little impact, of course, without individuals attempting to vote under the fake registration records—such a scheme at a scale sufficient to affect the outcome of an election would present some logistical challenges but could succeed depending on the margin of victory relative to the attack’s scale.

(Ref: William R. Cunha et al., “Election Security in Allegheny County and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,” Heinz College of Information Systems and Public Policy, Carnegie Mellon University (May 10, 2018))

Armed with voters’ personal information, attackers could create fake registrants or modify existing records by changing names, addresses, or party affiliations.

2017 SURE Vulnerabilities

Harvard Voter Identity Theft Report

- In a 2017 Harvard University researchers argued that hackers could mount a coordinated campaign of voter identity theft in targeted states, submitting false changes to actual voter records.
- Pennsylvania's voter registration website allows voters to submit registration changes through a public portal at [Voter Registration Application \(pa.gov\)](http://VoterRegistrationApplication.pa.gov).
- Pennsylvania's voter registration website authenticates a visitor, to determine if they were an actual voter, by requesting commonly available personal information such as name, date of birth, address and driver's license number.
- The authors found an attacker could acquire the voter names, demographic information and government-issued numbers needed to impersonate voters on websites from government offices, data brokers, the deep web, or darknet markets.

(Ref: "Voter Identity Theft: Submitting Changes to Voter Registrations Online to Disrupt Elections," Latanya Sweeney et al., <https://techscience.org/a/2017090601/>.)

The authors determined it cost \$315 to obtain voter information and then, through automation, can attack the voter database in a way that would alter 10% of the vote.

SURE

PA'S CENTRALIZED VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM

Determines
Voter Eligibility

Produces
Pollbooks

Maintains
Precinct Data

INCLUDES SEVERAL PORTALS THAT ASSIST IN ELECTION ADMINISTRATION



Public Portal

Register to vote online, check registration status, locate polling places, etc.



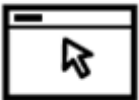
County Portal

Access functions via standard web browsers; provides counties with provisional balloting support and other basic functions; can also be used to upload and certify election results and voter registration statistics.



Agency Portal

Department of State personnel can manage elections and campaign finance data.



Web API

Use to develop websites and gather voter registration data in support of voter registration drives; enables users to submit registration apps electronically.



Kiosk

Public portal for voter registration applications, searches, and changes accessed through kiosks in county election offices and Department of State.

SURE WebAPI

- Issue - **Web API** portal gives 3rd party organizations direct access to our SURE system.
 - API is the acronym for Application Programming Interface, which is software that allows two applications to talk to each other.
- Pennsylvania is one of only 4 states that allow 3rd party direct access to their sensitive voter registration records.
- In Pennsylvania, 3rd party organizations (posting entities) are not only given direct access to SURE but they also have the ability to grant access to other “partner organizations.”
- **WebAPI** access allows 3rd party, non-government organizations to freely add, change, or delete SURE voter registrations in batch mode

SURE WebAPI Portal Access

SURE USER ID REQUEST FORM

User Information:
 County: _____
 Name: _____
 (First, Middle Initial, Last)
 Address: _____
 City & Zip Code: _____
 Phone: _____

Employee Status: (check one)	Request Type: (check one)	System Access: (check all that apply)	LIST USER ID
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Time	<input type="checkbox"/> New User ID Account	<input type="checkbox"/> SURE <input type="checkbox"/> Portal	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Part Time	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete Account	<input type="checkbox"/> SURE <input type="checkbox"/> Portal	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Change	<input type="checkbox"/> SURE <input type="checkbox"/> Portal	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> User Role Change	<input type="checkbox"/> SURE <input type="checkbox"/> Portal	_____

SURE User Role: (check all that apply)	Portal User Role: (check all that apply)
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator	<input type="checkbox"/> County Official
<input type="checkbox"/> County Administrator	<input type="checkbox"/> County Administrator
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk	<input type="checkbox"/> County Data Entry
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk with Correct Voter Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> County Look Up
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk with Reporting Rights	
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk with Correct Voter & Reporting Rights	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rights	
<input type="checkbox"/> Poll Work Clerk	
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior Elections Clerk	
<input type="checkbox"/> Voter info – View Only	

Please indicate the printer to which the user should default:
 Individual should receive the Portal Surveys : YES NO Delete from Distribute List

Important: Please do not share your password with another person. Do not attach it to your workstation or desk. Signing this form indicates that you have read and accept all policies set forth in the *SURE User and Equipment Policy*.

User Signature: _____ Date: _____

APPROVING AUTHORITY (County Election Director):
 Name: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____
 Signature: _____

Please mail, fax, or e-mail completed forms to: Division of SURE, Department of State, 210 North Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120; Fax # (717)705-0721; Email: ra-st-sure@state.pa.us.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Approving Authority Signature: _____ Date: _____
 Name (printed): _____ Phone: _____

- The program was initiated in 2016, during the Tom Wolf Administration while Pedro Cortes was Secretary of the Commonwealth.
- There was no legal authority to grant third party access to the SURE system.
- This access is not available to PA State Senators or Representatives nor is it available to the general public.
- State Voices Network, working through Pennsylvania Voice, (on behalf of Rock the Vote) claims to be the organization that lobbied the Pennsylvania Department of State to allow third party access to SURE via WebAPI.
- PA Department of State made changes to the SURE system and allowed the interface at the request of partisan organizations.
- State funding was used to make the changes.
- WebAPI access is granted by DOS via a simple, 1-page request form.

SURE WebAPI Portal Access Granted

Based on the available documents, below are just a few of the areas of concern with the specifics of the WebAPI:

- **Write Access** (POST) - most APIs offer only read access. The DOS provides access to third party political entities. Write access into a government database puts the data at risk.
- **Use of Batch Mode**- interactive mode involves risk to one record at a time but batch mode scales this risk to more records at a time.
- **Signature Image Retention** – giving third party entities authority to capture and store signature images creates potential exposure and security issues.
- **Non-Signature Upload** -This is referenced in the WebAPI document but is unclear about under what conditions can an application be submitted without a signature
- **Authority to Request Mail In Ballots** – In February 2020, this authority was added to the API that was originally developed for voter registration.

Partisan preferential access creates an unfair political advantage.

On October 4, 2016, DOS Pedro Cortes testified the WebAPI “option” was offered to multiple organizations but was only used by Rock the Vote and Hillary Clinton’s Campaign.

SURE WebAPI Portal Background

PA Election Code 25 Pa. C.S. § 1222 established the Statewide Uniform Register of Electors known as the SURE System.

- The state permits commissions (county election officials) to add, modify, view or delete SURE records for their own county.
- It permits Department of State to access registration records and to review and search the records of all registered electors in the Commonwealth.
- The statute **does not** permit third party access to the SURE system.
- In 2019, when the PA Auditor General DePasquale attempted to evaluate the IT security and controls of the SURE system, the Department of State denied access. Specifically, the report states:
 - “DOS refused to provide us access to significant key documents related to the security and information technology (IT) controls, and operation of the SURE system. As a result, we were unable to satisfy our audit objective to review the security protocols of the SURE system and conduct our audit in accordance with applicable Government Auditing Standards.”
- Further, the AG report shows no evidence that the DOS disclosed the WebAPI as a method of voter registration to the auditors as the Auditor General’s Report did not even mention Web API in the 192-page report, released in December 2019.

Allowing third party access to SURE data creates an unnecessary potential risk for all PA voters and the security of the official voter records in the Commonwealth.

Summary of SURE Issues

For the past 5 yrs, the ability of the SURE system to authenticate voter registration input has been given scathing reviews by multiple different organizations. The three examples provided are just a sample subset.

- For example, the PA Auditor General, in a 2019 SURE audit, said modifying voter registration information requires no special privileges or access. It can be carried out over a long period of time or utilize automation, so it only needs one actor to be successful. Because it requires no special access and a low number of actors, the Auditor General rated it at the highest risk rate possible.

Couple the inadequate authentication process of the voters' registration with the fact that DOS provides direct access to SURE through the WebAPI portal, greatly increases the risk of manipulating the outcome of the election in the favor of one candidate over the other.

- Web API portals give 3rd party organizations direct access to our SURE system.
- Pennsylvania is one of only 3 states that allow 3rd party access. The other 2 are Michigan and Virginia.

In addition, the Department of State (DOS) is moving forward with a new SURE replacement system for all 67 counties.

- DOS Deputy Secretary Jonathan Marks, a former Director of SURE, testified in January that all counties would help customize the new SURE system over the next 12 months, with the target implementation date of February 2022.

Recommend 1) legislation to improve authentication of voter registration information in SURE, 2) shutting down the WebAPI portal and 3) stopping all 3rd party access.

Updated Summary of SURE Issues

- The ability of the SURE system to authenticate voter registration input has been given scathing reviews by multiple different organizations.
 - For example, the PA Auditor General, in a 2019 SURE audit, said modifying voter registration information requires no special privileges or access. It can be carried out over a long period of time or utilize automation, so it only needs one actor to be successful. Because it requires no special access and a low number of actors, the Auditor General rated it at the highest risk rate possible. [212431-file-10835.pdf \(pacourts.us\)](#)
- Couple the inadequate authentication process of the voters' registration with the fact that DOS provides direct access to SURE through the WebAPI portal, greatly increases the risk of manipulating the outcome of the election in the favor of one candidate over the other.
 - Web API portals give 3rd party organizations direct access to our SURE system. The organizations granted access to-date are mainly liberal progressive. [Partisan Entities Given Access to Backend of Pennsylvania Online Voter Registration System — Part I \(verityvote.us\)](#)
- In addition, the Department of State (DOS) is building a new SURE replacement. Are there any oversight by our General Assembly on the design, implementation or cybersecurity protocols are being adhered to by Knowink?

Recommend 1) legislation to improve authentication of voter registration information in SURE and 2) shutting down the WebAPI portal

**Non-profit Foundations and Organizations
Involved in
PA's 2020 General Elections**



THE AMISTAD *Journey*



Thomas More
SOCIETY

CTCL

Center for Technology and Civic Life 201

Purpose:

- Centralized data collection, aggregation dissemination.
- Promotes national **API** interface agreements between federal, state, and local information systems.
- Confuses administration of state **HAVA** plans through toolkits, training and advice.
- Promotes and provides funding for tabulators and election equipment.
- Supplements poll labor funding in excess of appropriated **HAVA** funds.
- Provides lists and location recommendations for ballot drop boxes.

Funding:

Knight Foundation • New Venture Fund • Google • Facebook • CCD

People:

Tiana Epps Johnson - [CTCL] • Whitney May • Donny Bridges • Pam Anderson • Tammy Patrick [Democracy Fund]

CTCL provided tens of millions of dollars via grants to county election officials in Pennsylvania's democratic strongholds including Centre County

Pennsylvania CTCL Grants

Pennsylvania County	Grant Amount (if known)	Population (2019)	Grant Giving Per Capita
Allegheny	\$2,052,251	1,216,045	\$1.69
Berks	\$470,929	421,164	\$1.12
Centre	\$863,828	162,385	\$5.32
Chester	\$2,558,000	524,989	\$4.87
Delaware	\$2,200,000	566,747	\$3.88
Erie	\$148,729	269,728	\$0.55
Lancaster	\$474,201	545,724	\$0.87
Lehigh	\$762,635	369,318	\$2.06
Mifflin	\$17,930	46,138	\$0.39
Monroe	\$113,634	170,271	\$0.67
Northumberland	\$44,811	90,843	\$0.49
Philadelphia	\$10,016,074	1,584,064	\$6.32
Pike	\$10,000	55,809	\$0.18
Wayne	\$25,100	51,276	\$0.49
TOTAL:	\$19,758,122		

Known CTCL Grants per capita

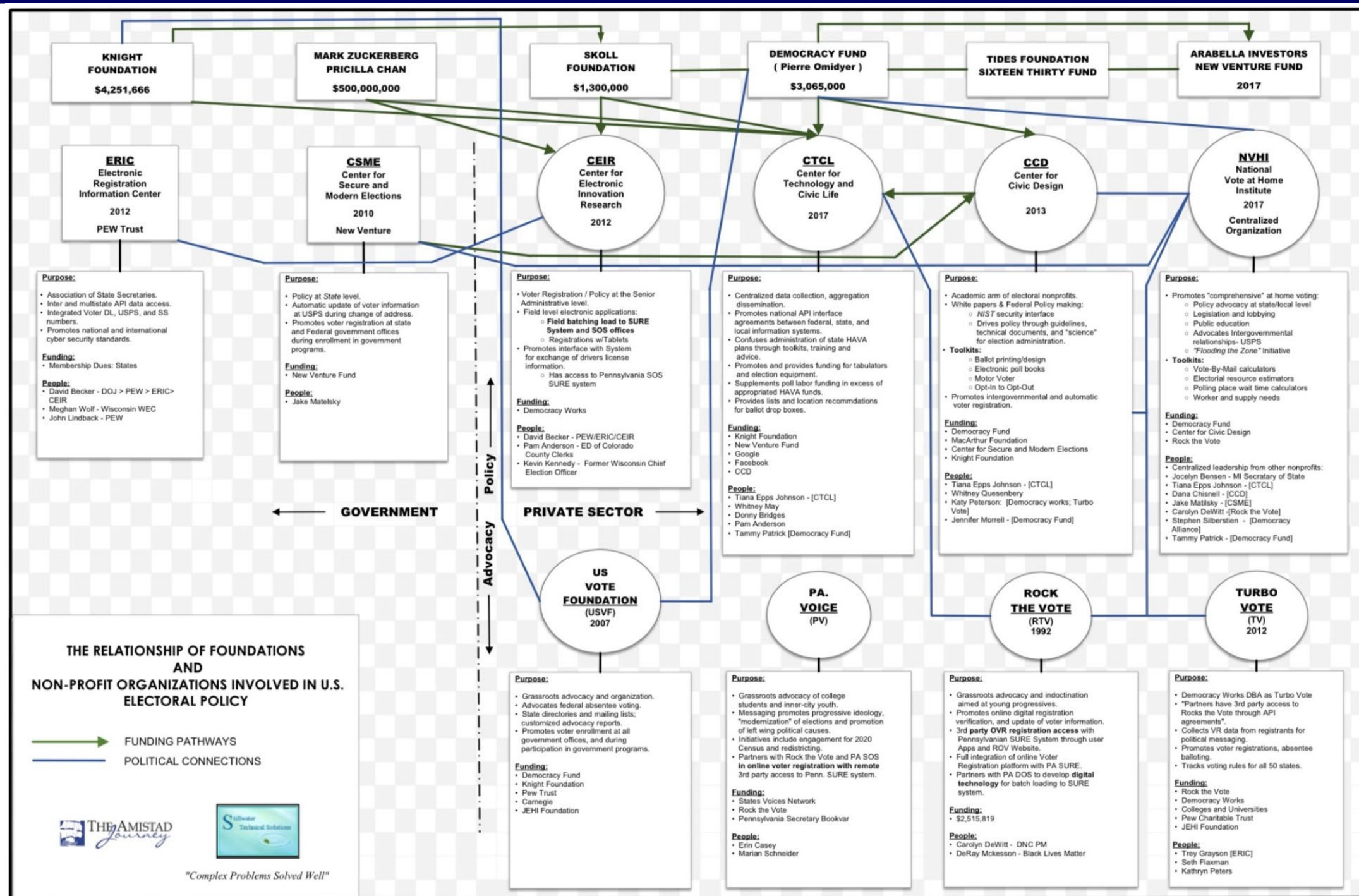
1. Philadelphia County = \$6.32 per person
2. Centre County = \$5.32 per person
3. Chester County = \$4.87 per person
4. Delaware County = \$3.88 per person
5. Lehigh County = \$2.06 per person

During the March 25 PA House Election Integrity hearing, Colorado's election official testified to funding their counties based on the number of registered voters.

- Large, urban counties get \$0.80 per voter and smaller, rural areas get MORE at \$0.90 per voter because they are spread out more geographically.
- Pennsylvania did the opposite with the CTCL grants, creating a two-tiered election system that treated voters differently depending on whether the voter lived in Democrat or Republican strongholds.

Center for Technology and Civic Life (CTCL) grants were doled out disproportionately and unfairly to democratic strongholds at the expense of rural, more republican counties.

The Relationship and Money Trail between Non-profit Foundations and Organizations and our Government



ERIC

Electronic Registration Information Center 2012 PEW Trust

Purpose:

- Association of State Secretaries
- Inter and multistate **API** data access
- **Integrated Voter DL, USPS, and SS numbers**
- **Promotes national and international cyber security standards.**

Funding:

Membership Dues: States

People:

- David Becker - DOJ > PEW > ERIC > CEIR
- Meghan Wolf - Wisconsin

ERIC is contracted by Pennsylvania to maintain our voter registration rolls.

Are we putting the fox in charge of the hen house?

RTV

Rock the Vote

Purpose:

- Grassroots advocacy and indoctrination aimed at young progressives
- Promotes online digital registration verification, and update of voter information
- 3rd party OVR registration access with Pennsylvanian **SURE** System through user **Apps** and ROV Website
- Full integration of online Voter Registration platform with PA **SURE**
- Partners with PA DOS to develop digital technology for batch loading to **SURE** system.

Funding: **\$2,515,819**

People:

- Carolyn DeWitt - DNC PM
- DeRay Mckesson- Black Lives Matter

Rock the Vote is well funded and partners with PA DOS to develop digital technology for batch loading to SURE system and builds apps for SURE access.

PV

PA Voice

Purpose:

- Grassroots advocacy of college students and inner-city youth
- Messaging promotes progressive ideology, "modernization" of elections and promotion of left-wing political causes
- Initiatives include engagement for 2020 Census and redistricting
- Partners with Rock the Vote and PA SOS in online voter registration with remote 3rd party access to PA SURE system

Funding:

Pennsylvania Secretary Bookvar
Rock the Vote
States Voices Network

Focus is on college students and inner-city youth.

Partners with Rock the Votes for remote access to SURE

PA Statues Broken

- ▶ Mark Zuckerberg, through his donations to the Center for Tech and Civic Life, is attempting to administer Pennsylvania's Presidential federal election through their conditional grants. Paying for federal elections is synonymous with influencing federal election policy and is a violation of the Elections Clause.
- ▶ Under the Elections Clause, counties and cities, as political subdivisions of a state, have no power to accept private money to pay for federal elections.
- ▶ The social contract of the Federal Elections Clause requires exclusively-publicly-funded federal elections, thus prohibiting such private federal election grants. According to Appellants, not even Congress can authorize the private funding of our federal elections without violating the Elections Clause.
- ▶ The second legal proposition is that the federal common law under the Elections Clause recognizes such private financing as tortious interference with the social contract embedded in the Elections Clause and recognizes citizens as a third-party beneficiary of that social contract for lawsuit purposes.
- ▶ The third legal proposition is that the federal common law under the Elections Clause recognizes Article III standing, including an actual and concrete injury, for a citizen within a political subdivision to challenge the political subdivision accepting private federal election grants interfering with the citizen's Elections Clause guarantee of exclusively publicly-funded federal elections.

**Amistad lists 3 statues of the PA Election Clause violated by accepting 3rd party funds.
Counties and cities have no power to accept private funds for election under the Clause.**

Summary of 2020 Election Issues

2020 Election Analysis completed or being preformed by PA Patriots;

- Certified Vote Deficit - the number of SURE voter registrations are less than ballots cast
- Certified Vote Deficit including late Mail-In ballots
- Reactivated Voters – 55,000 inactive voters were reactivated in PA before the 2020 election
- Deleted Voters - over 305,000 were removed from PA immediately after the election
- Duplicate Voters – voted in more than one state
- Write-in and Minority Party (WIMP) votes, as well as votes with “Sharpie” adjudicated for Biden
- SURE registration records with illegal addresses – PO Box, University Park, USPS, UPS, FedEx
- Duplicate Mail-In ballots sent or unaccounted for
- Phantom Voters in Montgomery County
- Voters with No Driver’s License or Social Security Number
- Mail-In ballot voters that were not listed on the Right-To-Know reply
- Dead voters and underage voters

**Together these issues WOULD be more than enough
to change the outcome of the 2020 election!**

Changes to Act 77 in Oct 2019

- **Allows no-excuse mail-in voting:** The law created a new option to vote by mail without needing an excuse, which is currently required for voters using absentee ballots.
- **Sets a 50-day mail-in voting period:** Voters can request and submit their mail-in or absentee ballot up to 50 days before the election, which is the longest vote-by-mail period in the country.
- **Establishes a permanent mail-in and absentee ballot list:** Counties automatically mail applications to voters on the list by the first Monday of each February.
- **Extends voter registration time:** The deadline to register to vote was extended to 15 days from 30 days before an election.
- **Extends mail-in and absentee submission deadlines:** Voters can submit mail-in and absentee ballots until 8 p.m. on election day. The previous deadline is 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before an election.
- **Eliminates straight-party ticket voting:** The elimination of straight-party ticket voting was a concern for some lawmakers.
- **Authorizes a \$90 million bond for voting systems:** Allowed for the bond to reimburse counties for 60 percent of their actual costs to replace voting systems. *Counties were forced to buy new voting systems in 2019, dumping millions into corrupt companies like Dominion and ES&S, and giving them control of our election systems.*

Extending the voter registration deadline from 30 days to 15 days before the election added a tremendous workload for election officials, causing 50% to resign or retire.