



Oscar Williams, director
The Gadsden Group
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February 28, 2022

Assemblyman Steve Yeager, Chair
c/o Jordan Haas
Legislative Commission
401 S Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Subject: Item VI – Election Regulations

Dear Chair Yeager and Committee Members:

The Gadsden Group and I, Oscar Williams, do hereby oppose in whole or in part the 30 broad and sweeping regulatory changes to our elections as detailed in the attached documents. The grassroots organization I represent wholeheartedly objects to this blatant power grab that is occurring without the involvement of the legislature, which is currently not in session.

From the forced and wasteful mailed ballots and remote electronic voting that is intended to reach vulnerable voters, to the discriminatory nature of pushing technology onto poor, illiterate, elderly, and confined elderly, and to ballot harvesting/trafficking which the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled unconstitutional¹, we abhor what is happening administratively to election regulations.

Please be aware that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled out-of-precinct polling is illegal.²

U.S. Supreme Court has upheld voter ID requirements.³

Ohio Supreme Court has ruled against the use of the ERIC voter registration system.⁴ I/we strongly object to ERIC being used in Nevada.

Louisiana has halted use of ERIC as well.⁵

¹ <https://www.westernjournal.com/supreme-court-rules-favor-election-integrity-upholds-az-election-laws/>

² Ibid.

³ <https://www.leagle.com/decision/inbvsc0170722006555>

⁴ <https://www.judicialwatch.org/exclusive-judicial-watch-uncovers-dirty-voter-rolls-fights-for-election-integrity/>

⁵ <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/breaking-news-louisiana-decides-suspend-use-soros-open-societys-voter-registration-system-eric/>



Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court has ruled opt-out of mailed ballots is a constitutional issue requiring the vote of the people.⁶ Nevadans have not voted for an opt-out ballot initiative as indicated from Pennsylvania.

Furthermore, we have uncovered shocking statistics possibly indicating voter fraud in Washoe County. Please take note of the enclosed document: Washoe County 2020 General Election Facts.docx. For example:

2020

Voters: 252,563 (2020_General_Election_Summary_FINAL.pdf)

True Voters: 212,126 (CD-ROM from Washoe ROV)

In the 2020 General, Washoe County had 176,274 mailed ballots that were not returned or counted plus 99,179 surrendered in lieu of in-person voting for a total waste of 275,452 ballots (2020 WASHOE Nevada EAV Survey.v2.FINAL.pdf):

Rate of wasted ballots: $275,452/307,044 = 90\%$

Mailed ballot-as-mail participation rate: $31,591/130,770 = 2.42\%$

Regarding regulation R080-21P – part of the Granny Can Vote from Her Rocker bill (AB 121) – that regulation has been dropped likely due to public outcry because it is repugnant. However, R081-21A is on the agenda and that is much of the same as R080-21P. I/we object to R081-21A for the reasons stated in our attachment Workshop 3 Notes.

All we ask is that you consider our objections and the reasons behind them and vote your conscious. Thank you for the opportunity let our voices be heard.

Sincerely,

Oscar Williams

Enclosed: Workshop 1 Notes, Workshop 2 Notes, Workshop 3 Notes, Washoe County 2020 General Election Facts

About The Gadsden Group: TGG is a nonpartisan grassroots organization that is dedicated to ensuring election accuracy, transparency, and excellence for all Nevadans.

⁶ <https://www.fox43.com/article/news/politics/elections/mail-in-voting-elections-pennsylvania/521-216f4c12-a9cb-448f-8a7d-88ec06412b0a>

Washoe County 2020 General Election Facts

Comparison of the official results of the 2020 election and registrar's proprietary data:

2020

Voters: 252,563 (2020_General_Election_Summary_FINAL.pdf)

True Voters: 212,126 (CD-ROM from Washoe ROV)

Variance: 40,437

Voter Roll analysis of December 22, 2021 (Leto.pptx):

Deceased voters: 9,029

Non-existent address: 7,917

No address: 4,937

Address starts with zero: 171

First name, last name combo duplicates: 498

No precinct assigned: 3,114

Vacant lot: 2,347

Registered at PO Box: 1,982

Registered at a business address: 6,781

26 registered at the Sasquatch Tavern & Grill in Verdi (Verdi-Sasquatch.xlsx)

High number of same-day registrations (EAV Survey): 4,139

High voter participation rates in many precincts (2020-General-StatementOfVotesCastRPT.xlsx):

One example:

Precinct	Registered Voters	Voters Cast	% Turnout
SPARKS 6303 (MP)	56	134	239.29%

More UOCAVA ballots received than mailed (EAV Survey):

B6. 66 ballots mailed

B10. 82 ballots returned

More mailed ballots than registered voters:

Election Summary: 2020 Registered Voters: 304,224

From EAV Survey: 2020 Mailed Ballots: 307,044

Washoe County had 176,274 mailed ballots that were not returned or counted plus 99,179 surrendered in lieu of in-person voting for a total waste of 275,452 ballots (2020 WASHOE Nevada EAV Survey.v2.FINAL.pdf):

Rate of wasted ballots: $275,452/307,044 = 90\%$

Mailed ballots treated as mail was a mere 2.42% participation rate (EAV Survey):

2020 Mailed ballots counted: 130,770^t

^t C1a. TOTAL domestic by-mail ballots transmitted:

This number should include all by-mail ballots transmitted to non-UOCAVA voters before Election Day, including spoiled or replaced ballots. Include ADA EASE ballots, mail-only precincts, permanent absentee and the "other" mail ballots. (This is the only question on the survey where you can have a higher number than your number of registered voters.)

2020 Mailed ballot voted in-person: 99,179*

* C1d. Surrendered, spoiled or replaced ballots (also referred to as "voided" ballots):

This category includes a by-mail voter who surrenders his or her by-mail ballot at a polling place in order to vote in person. It also includes ballots that were incorrectly marked or impaired in some way; a replacement ballot may be issued so that the voter can correctly mark the ballot.

Net mailed ballots treated as mail: 31,591

Mailed ballot-as-mail participation rate: 2.42%

The 81st Legislature had serious concerns about the ability of Washoe County to perform its duties: (0401AB321_rowlatt.a_billreview.pdf)

https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st2021/ExhibitDocument/OpenExhibitDocument?exhibitId=50132&fileDownloadName=0401AB321_rowlatt.a_billreview.pdf

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION:

Please also consider that with the extended deadline to cure signatures through the 6th day after the election, the Clerks/Registrars are also completing the processing of provisional ballots, performing a Risk Limiting Audit (RLA), completing post-election testing of our equipment (Post-LAT) and reconciling all the ballots for the canvass. This

provides us with only four days to accomplish these accurately and concisely. Boards and staff are running very stretched. Washoe and the rural counties do not have enough individuals, or space, to run separate shifts to alleviate fatigue. Many staff and board members at this point are running at 14+ hours a day, seven days a week from at least pre-LAT through the canvass. The need for funding for additional space and staffing is imperative.

ELECTION WORKSHOP 1 NOTES

FEB. 28, 2022

- 1) R087-21A: If the mailed-in ballot deadline falls on a legal holiday, the deadline is extended until 5 p.m. on the next working day.
 - a. Section 1. 1. (b) Add the following election types: "a registered voter in any **primary, special, or city election**"
 - b. Section 1. 1. (b) Vote counting shall not stop until all votes have been counted and recorded. Voting and receipt of mailed/mailed ballots shall cease at close of election day polling.
 - c. **New section:** To enable voting, election day shall be a state holiday.
- 2) R088-21A: Require the county and city clerks to provide only an electronic sample ballot to the Secretary of State, not a physical ballot, dpi resolution not defined.
 - a. Explain the rationale behind requiring the county and city clerks to provide only an electronic sample ballot to the Secretary of State when a paper sample ballot is mailed to others in this reg? I object. County shall send actual physical ballots and high-resolution ballot images not less than 600 dpi.
- 3) R089-21A: The interpretation and application of the Help America Vote Act, which covers in part provisional ballots, voter ID, non-resident voters, same-day voting, and more.
 - a. Section 2. 4. Because ballots are received after in-person voting polls close, revise as follows: "When it is time to close the **in-person voting polls...**"
 - b. Section 2. 5. Revise as follows: "all ballots and paper records of VVPATs must be returned by the sheriff ~~or~~ **and a** representative of the county clerk and placed by him or her **in a fire proof safe** in a secure storage area designation and provided **and maintained** by the county clerk. **The sheriff shall maintain a log of time and location of a) receipt of the ballots and VVPAT paper records, b) delivery of same, and c) provide copy of their log to the clerk. Sheriff shall retain the original log for two years. Sheriff shall make a digital reproduction of the log in 600 dpi resolution and store indefinitely for future public inspection or audit.**"
 - c. **New section:** The sheriff's log shall be countersigned by the poll supervisor at each polling location when transferring ballots and VVPAT paper records from one hand to the next. The sheriff's log shall also be signed by the clerk who takes possession of the

ballots and VVPAT paper records.

- d. **New section:** Only the clerk shall have access to the storage area and safe. Should the clerk be unable to perform his or her duties in accepting and storing the ballots and/or the VVPAT paper records, the clerk shall give temporary authority to carry out his or her duties to the assistant clerk.
 - e. Section 4: Out-of-precinct polling has been ruled against by the U.S. Supreme Court. (<https://www.westernjournal.com/supreme-court-rules-favor-election-integrity-upholds-az-election-laws/>)
 - f. Section 4. 3. If the voter did not show proof of residence and identity at the time he or she registered to vote, the voter shall be denied a ballot.
 - g. Section 6: "Inactive" voter is not properly or clearly defined. (Applicable NRS: NRS 293.530, NRS 293.540, NRS 293.541) What is the definition?
 - h. Section 6.2. Creates a lack of transparency as to how and when inactive voters come and go within the county's voter rolls because they are hidden from public inspection.
 - i. Section 7. Should adopt the same changes as stated above in points b, c, and d.
- 4) R090-21A: Existing regulations establish certain requirements for an absent mail ballot central counting board, including requiring the board to sort and count absent ballots by precinct.
- a. I do not want central counting nor a central counting board. I do want counting in and by each precinct. If a precinct has a minimum of 100 voters, that precinct shall have its own polling and counting location if not deemed a mail-only precinct. (see NRS 293.2735)
 - b. Sections of this regulation eliminate obsolete references to the term "absent ballot" and replace it with "mail ballot". The switch is from a specific type of ballot to a more generic term. The switch is unnecessary. The switch is based on the definition of "mail ballot" in section 2 of Assembly Bill No. 321, chapter 248, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 1216 (NRS 293.0653). Copy of that text is not included in the regulation. I looked it up.
 - i. I object to AB 321, ch. 248, 2021, at page 1216 and sec 2 and the mass-mailing of ballots that are unrequested.
 - ii. I object to AB 321, ch. 248, 2021, at page 1216 and Sec. 2.2 and 2.4. I want in-person polling in each precinct. If a precinct has a minimum of 100 voters, that

precinct shall have its own polling and counting location. (see NRS 293.2735)

- 5) R091-21A: Tamper-evident seals with serial numbers on equipment, password protection.
 - a. Section 6 requires mechanical voting systems, mechanical voting devices and other voting equipment to have tamper-evident seals identified with serial numbers which must be recorded and verified in the records of the county and city clerks. I object to the use of machines that cannot be physically inspected beyond cursory program testing. Washoe County reported zero errors in the 2020 general but does not report the scope of the equipment to be sampled for testing. It only reports which machines have been authenticated by checking the hash value against the National Software Reference Library. This creates a huge lack of transparency and trust.
 - b. Section 9 of this regulation requires that the copy be filed in certain electronic formats with password protection. Clearer direction of how to create, manage, update, and store passwords would be of benefit here.
- 6) R092-21A: If a county clerk uses an electronic roster for an election, the county clerk must conduct logic and accuracy tests on the electronic roster.
 - a. The logic test of the "electronic roster" is not defined. Testing logs and such are not accessible by the public, creating a gigantic lack of transparency and trust.
 - b. I find it interesting that inactive voters are part of the list. Are they really inactive then? Why have this list in the "roster"?
 - c. The "roster" has data sets, which should include the following data:
 - i. Type of ballot cast (standard, foreign language, braille, military, absentee, etc.) and,
 - ii. Where registered: field registrar, in office, online, DMV, etc. and,
 - iii. Resident status: under 30-days, under 10-days, out-of-state in-person, out-of-state by mail, overseas/gov't, military, etc.
- 7) R093-21A: Drop boxes
 - a. Abolish all drop box regulations due to a U.S. Supreme Court ruling against them (<https://www.westernjournal.com/supreme-court-rules-favor-election-integrity-upholds-az-election-laws/>), and to a Wisconsin court ruling

(<https://www.fox6now.com/news/wisconsin-absentee-ballot-drop-boxes-illegal>).

- 8) R094-21A: If the county or city clerk uses an electronic device to sort mail ballots or capture a digital image of a voter's signature, to test the electronic device before it is so used to ensure the electronic device is able to properly sort mail ballots or clearly and accurately capture the digital image of a signature on a mail ballot
 - a. I do not want signature verification. Only official picture IDs shall be allowed to verify a voter. Federal IDs are best because they denote citizenship. Signatures should merely verify a voter has cast a ballot.
 - b. Any scanned image should have a 600 dpi minimum.
 - c. Signatures used for verification must be on stock paper, the color, weight, and dimension of which are shared by all voters, to be equal in quality.
 - d. Signatures used for verification must use the same type of pen and ink for each signature.
 - e. Signatures should not come from an electronic signing device.
- 9) R095-21A: If during the daily audit a manual review of signatures verified by the electronic device results in a signature being rejected by the auditors that was verified by the electronic device, the electronic device fails the audit and the county or city clerk must stop using the device immediately
 - a. I do not want signature verification. Only official picture IDs shall be allowed to verify a voter. Federal IDs are best because they denote citizenship. Signatures should merely verify a voter has cast a ballot.
 - b. Any scanned image should have a 600 dpi minimum.
 - c. Signatures used for verification must be on stock paper, the color, weight, and dimension of which are shared by all voters, to be equal in quality.
 - d. Signatures used for verification must use the same type of pen and ink for each signature.
 - e. Signatures should not come from an electronic signing device.
- 10) R096-21A: Regulation authorizes a county clerk and city clerk to create vote adjudication boards... in casting a ballot if the voter's selection in relation to a particular race or ballot

question cannot be determined using a mechanical device or other electronic means.

- a. The regs herein give power and duties to an Adjudication Board. There are many issues that stem from that which are not addressed, including who gets to appoint the members, how the members are chosen, and their rights to lodge complaints and have them resolved quickly and properly, and more.
- b. The reg says the adjudication board shall resolve the intent of the voter if the voter's selection cannot be determined by a mechanical device or other electronic means, however, the reg is not specific as to how a ballot shall be duplicated.
- c. Let's go back to human verification when counting and adjudicating. One of the provisions in the workshops requires clerks to be forensic signature verifiers. If they can do that, they can verify a ballot using some tools such as ultraviolet and infrared lights, checks of weights and measurements, and other non-intrusive and non-tampering methods prescribed by state: calibration marks and alignment, bar code, visible misprints.
- d. [New section](#): All ballots shall be scanned at 600 dpi or better and the image files indefinitely stored with the clerk for purposes of audit. If the ballot cannot be scanned for whatever reason, a photo of the ballot shall be taken at high resolution using a digital camera. (There may be a cost impact for secure data storage depending on how it's done. A portable encrypted hard drive in a fire proof safe in a secure room is secure, and it's not expensive.)
- e. [New section](#) (Keep with next): Adjudication Boards shall contain five members so no tie votes may occur.
- f. [New section](#): Adjudication Boards shall contain five members of the three major parties, or up to five unique-party members, who have been submitted by their party.
- g. [New section](#): Adjudication Boards shall allow at least five silent witnesses into its facilities and events, who represent each political party.
- h. [New section](#): Adjudication Board witnesses who have comments, suggestions, concerns or complaints may do so in writing to the election superintendent with courtesy copy to county commission and local political party headquarters.
- i. [New section](#): Upon receipt of notice from a witness, an ad hoc committee shall then be formed of two (2) county reps and three (3) party reps to respond and rule on witness comments, suggestions, concerns or complaints. To any issue of breach of trust expressed by a witness, the ad hoc committee will rule and enforce its judgement on

such things as:

- i. A ballot or vote that should or should not be counted
 - ii. A vote that should or should not be assigned to a particular candidate or initiative
 - iii. An Adjudication Board member shows bias and coerces others to accept ballots or assign votes to this or that candidate
 - iv. The Adjudication Board performs a cursory inspection of the ballots and other materials, and is not generally good or sincere in what it does. Results can't be trusted.
 - v. An Adjudication Board member is accused of an ethical breach such as bribery and has to be forcibly removed and replaced
- j. **New section:** The political party who submitted the Adjudication Board member who is sanctioned by the ad hoc committee is responsible to replace the Board member in question. If a replacement is not immediately provided, one will be assigned by the committee.
- k. **New section:** Adjudication Board shall amend and revise their report(s) and publish same upon proven inaccuracy or mistake.
- l. **New section:** Adjudication Board shall publish the methods and findings of its results and certifications.
- 11) R097-21A: Vote centers, if an election board of more than three members is required to accommodate the number of registered voters who may vote at a polling place or in any precinct.
- a. What are the minimum requirements for a three-member election board? (See NRS 293.2735) Should state a 100-voter minimum per precinct in non-mail-only precincts.
 - b. **New section:** Each non-mail-only precinct with at least 100 voters shall be responsible for its own vote gathering, counting, tabulating, and reporting to Registrar. (See NRS 293.2735)
 - c. **New section:** Every precinct shall attempt to engage each political party in their county so the parties may be equally represented in the performance of precinct/county election duties: poll workers, managers/supervisors, credentialed observers, etc.
 - d. Sec. 16. NAC 293C.400:

- i. **New sub-section:** National Guard presence at all polling, counting, tabulating, and adjudicating areas to ensure errant ballot dumps do not happen and to dissuade agitators, disrupters, and bad actors from interfering in our election processes.
- ii. **New sub-section:** All cast ballots shall be placed in a ballot box that sits in plain view of all workers and public attendees and shall never leave their sight during their presence.

12) R098-21A: This regulation also authorizes the county or city clerk to limit the number of persons observing the conduct of voting at a polling place for reasons of public safety or to preserve voter privacy or maintain order.

- a. Section 1. 1. Any person may observe the conduct of voting at a polling place, including, without limitation, a polling place for early voting and a vote center.
 - i. Limits public viewing of boards, including Adjudication Board, and Accuracy Certification Board, and others. Suggest "boards" be added: "a vote center, and board rooms".
 - ii. I prefer decentralized precinct polling and counting, and having mailed-in ballots returned to each precinct polling location.
 - iii. If a non-mail-only precinct has a minimum of 100 voters, that precinct shall have its own polling and counting location. (see NRS 293.2735)
- b. Section 1. 2. Before observing the conduct of voting at a polling place pursuant to subsection 1, a person must sign an acknowledgment in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State stating that the person, during the time the person observes the conduct of voting: (a) Acknowledges that he or she is prohibited from: (4) Arguing for or against or challenging any decisions of county or city election personnel;
 - i. I object to this change. An observer shall be provided a one-page flyer of good conduct rules and guidelines without signature required.
- c. Section 1. 3. The county or city clerk may, at his or her: (a) Limit the number of persons in the polling place who are observing the conduct of voting pursuant to this section for reasons of public safety or to protect voter privacy or maintain order.
 - i. This is too broad. Is there a number or ratio that applies? Is there any attempt to allow balanced numbers of partisan viewers? And is the ACLU and

organizations such as that treated like the rest of the public?

- ii. It is against the law to loiter in a polling place when polls are open.
- d. Section 9. B. 2. "Meaningful observation".
 - i. I object. The reg keeps the public further away from election board officers at counting centers. Audible observation should remain in the hands of the public.
- e. [New section](#): Silent uncredentialed counting center observers (the public) shall be able to make a written complaint (form provided with tip hotline number) to the election superintendent for any violations or concerns they witnessed, and must submit their form same day the alleged violation or infraction occurred.
- f. [New section](#): The Registrar of Voters shall maintain and publish a tip hotline telephone number so anyone can report violations and/or suspicions of violations.
- g. [New section](#): Video surveillance inside and outside of the counting boards/rooms.

Respectfully submitted on: February 28, 2022.

Submitted by:

Oscar Williams
NAME

SIGNATURE

ELECTION WORKSHOP 2 NOTES

FEB. 28, 2022

- 1) R099-21A: Mailed ballots with return envelope
 - a. **New section 1 sub-point:** No fee to mail a cast ballot in the official pre-addressed and stamped envelope that is provided a registered voter who formally requests a mailed ballot.
 - b. R099-21B: Colored ballots tend to cost more than plain white ones, o cost estimate.
- 2) R100-21A: Recounts
 - a. **New section:** All recounts will be performed by the county appointed Audit Board. (Requires renaming and repurpose of Accuracy Certification Board)
 - b. **New section:** All recounts shall count paper ballots by hand.
- 3) R101-21A: provisions related to persons convicted of a felony
 - a. Change wording as follows: Section 1. NAC 293.270, 3. (h) If the voter did not show proof of residence and identity at the time he or she registered to vote, **the voter shall be denied a ballot**. Delete (†) and (‡).
- 4) R102-21A: requiring that a written challenge to the right to vote of a person and certain oaths or affirmations of a challenged voter
 - a. **New section:** allow batch processing of *prima facie* evidence of bogus registrations with evidence; for example, addresses not present on county GIS maps or that are not in the county assessor's database of known residences and commercial and government properties.
 - b. The above provision requires a new challenge form from Secretary of State's that allows for batch processing of *prima facie* evidence of bogus registrations with evidence.
 - c. The oath is cumbersome and unnecessary as the challenge form comes with penalties if abused. Penalties should be in **bold print** on the form.
- 5) R103-21A: Period open to receive mailed ballots, county reporting and transmission guidelines

- a. All ballots must be received by the day of election: Section 1. 1. Beginning the 45th day before an election and ~~through~~ ending the 7th day following of the election
 - b. Section 1. 2. ...and ~~through~~ ending the 7th day following of the election
 - c. Section 3. 1. Beginning the 45th day before an election and ~~through~~ ending the 7th day following of the election
 - d. Section 3. 2. ...and ~~through~~ ending the 7th day following of the election
- 6) R104-21A: Annual verification of expunged deceased voters
- a. Section 1. 3. This says nothing about how a clerk/registrar can get state to clean up its voter rolls, which have been criticized for not being accurate. ERIC has been dropped in some states and successfully sued in others.
- 7) R105-21A: County duties in recall elections, electronic voter registration systems, drop boxes
- a. Voter registration via the internet has security risks and disadvantages to those who are without internet or otherwise technically challenged, delete provision, maintain mailed absentee and provisional ballots by request.
 - b. Drop boxes are illegal, delete provision.
- 8) R106-21A: 1) the Secretary of State will publish biennially a list of approved training classes; and (2) to be approved, a training class must include a written test on forensic signature verification
- a. I like this idea but if adopted then the related DMV electronic signature verification system becomes unnecessary. And that's a good thing. This will save money.
 - b. The other concern is: signature verification versus government-issued picture ID with signature. I prefer the latter, federal picture ID with signature, but that is not within the context of R106-21P.
- 9) R107-21A: Authorizes a registered voter to elect not to receive a mail ballot by submitting such written notice; send the voter a second mail ballot to the updated mailing address.
- a. I object to the wholesale mailing of ballots to every registered voter. This reg allows for a second ballot to be mailed. Cost estimate not provided.
 - b. If the post office or county know of the voter's new address, why not forward the first ballot with confirmation of delivery by certified signed receipt? Post office then submits

that signed or undeliverable receipt to county/state.

10) R108-21A: Limitations on any person to observe the processing and counting of ballots, person must sign an acknowledgement that certain behavior is prohibited, county or city clerk to limit the number of persons observing, removal/expulsion, approved form of name tag required

- a. What's the difference with R098-21A? The two can be combined.
- b. Section 1. 2. [An observer shall be provided a one-page flyer of good conduct rules and guidelines without signature required.](#)
- c. [New section:](#) Video surveillance inside and outside of the counting boards/rooms.
- d. Sec. 1. 3. (a) Limit the number of persons in the central counting place who are observing the processing and counting of ballots pursuant to this section for reasons of public safety or to protect voter privacy or maintain order.
 - i. This is too broad. Is there a number or ratio that applies? Is there any attempt to allow balanced numbers of partisan viewers? And is the ACLU and other organizations treated like the rest of the public?
- e. [New section:](#) Silent uncredentialed counting center observers (the public) shall be able to make a written complaint (form provided with tip hotline number) to the election superintendent for any violations or concerns they witnessed, and must submit their form same day the alleged violation or infraction occurred.
- f. [New section:](#) The Registrar of Voters shall maintain and publish a tip hotline telephone number so anyone can report violations and/or suspicions of violations.
- g. Section 1. 4. A person observing the processing and counting of ballots at the central counting place may remain in an area designated by the county or city clerk without interfering with the processing and counting of ballots. The designated area must allow for meaningful observation, but must not be located in an area that would allow an observer to infringe on the privacy and confidentiality of the ballot of a voter.
 - i. "meaningful observation" not defined.
 - ii. The reg is silent as to public viewing of boards and only allows for public viewing at the central counting place, which may exclude and shield the Adjudication Board and the Accuracy Certification Board, and the other boards from the public. Suggest language: "[at the counting places and board rooms](#)".

- iii. I prefer decentralized precinct polling and counting, and having mailed-in ballots returned to each precinct polling location.
- iv. If a precinct has a minimum of 100 voters, that precinct shall have its own polling and counting location. (see NRS 293.2735)

11) R109-21A: When a discrepancy of four or more votes is discovered during the postelection certification audit by county.

- a. The county clerk takes a sampling of machines for the audit and gives those machines to who? Who does the audit? Is it the Accuracy Certification Board?
- b. The type of audit and methods of auditing are not defined.
- c. Applicable NRS is not cited.
- d. I object to random sampling of machines for audit. I demand hand-counting of ballots instead. If ballots were hand-counted to begin with, we wouldn't have these problems that stem from the machines.

Respectfully submitted on: February 28, 2022

Submitted by:

Oscar Williams
NAME

SIGNATURE

ELECTION WORKSHOP 3 NOTES

FEB. 28, 2022

- 1) R080-21P: Internet registration and voting for covered, military, overseas, and disabled voters
 - a. Regulation removed by SOS, was essentially the same as R081-21A
- 2) R081-21A: The approved reg has significant revision from R081-21P. Much of the electronic voting verbiage has been removed.
 - a. I object to this reg in its entirety. Electronic voting for confined people who are sick, mentally disabled or insane, elderly or elderly with Dementia/Alzheimer's involves use of email and a PDF marking app, reading and understanding instructions, remembering a code, marking the ballot properly for each race and initiative, and returning via email or via nvease.gov. I am flabbergasted. Not okay.
 - b. Internet registration and voting remains an option, physical ballots are still mailed out. So, electronic registration and voting are a) an unnecessary duplication, b) waste of money, c) impractical in remote areas where troops are deployed, d) unsafe in enemy territories, and c) less secure than a mailed ballot with a certified return receipt.
 - c. Voters who are in a confined medical environment may not have access to the outside world. They may not have the wherewithal to use a phone or computer or the internet, or be able to receive and send mail. These are people who are sick, mentally disabled or insane, in jail awaiting sentencing, in a drug addiction program, post-surgery nursing facility, and things of that nature – the temporary confined voter. The reg also covers voters in long term care facilities, who are primarily the elderly and elderly confined (Dementia/Alzheimer's). Those voters may not have access to, or the wherewithal to use, a phone or computer or the internet, or to receive and send mail. This reg discriminates against the poor and minorities, too. It is repugnant.
 - d. This reg is based on the notion, as outlined in R080-21P, that the disabled voter has to express the reason for the need to vote electronically. There is something called the HIPAA law that makes it illegal to ask this very question.
<https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/laws-regulations/index.html>
 - e. Sec. 3. 3. A voter is regarded as impaired by whom?
 - f. Sec. 5: Declaration

- i. Is this declaration meant for 17-y.o. pre-registration? That's really odd.

"I will be at least 18 years of age on election day."

- ii. This is a joke:

I have not been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or if so, my right to vote has been restored.

- iii. Add "knowingly":

I am not **knowingly** registered to vote in any other jurisdiction in the United States.

- iv. This is predatory by nature when asked of the vulnerable voter: "I acknowledge that if I return my voted ballot by approved electronic transmission, I have waived my right to have my ballot kept secret."

- g. R081-21S: Point 7 is ignorant of the impact on temporary confined residences, including hospitals and medical or nursing clinics, rehab centers, and such.
 - h. R081-21B: I disagree. Appears wholly ignorant of the impact on temporary confined residences, including hospitals and medical or nursing clinics, rehab centers, and such.
 - i. This watered-down version of R081-21P and the omission of R080-21P indicates that the above issues will resurface in the Government Affairs and Election Committee that is convening in April. Now is the time to nip this repugnant reg in the bud!
- 3) R082-21A: The Secretary of State may waive a civil penalty... if the person, committee for political action, or entity that is subject to a civil penalty pursuant to NRS 294A.420.
- a. This reg does not: a) enable voting, b) lower costs of elections, b) have approval of the legislature or governor.
 - b. There is no reason for this reg at this time. Wait for 2023 session of the legislature as should all the regs being discussed in these workshops.
- 4) R083-21A: This reg affects the rights of elected officials.

- a. It does not: a) enable voting, b) lower costs of elections, b) have approval of the legislature or governor.
 - b. There is no reason for this reg at this time. Wait for 2023 session of the legislature as should all the regs being discussed in these workshops.
- 5) R084-21A: This reg affects the rights of elected officials.
- a. It does not: a) enable voting, b) lower costs of elections, b) have approval of the legislature or governor.
 - b. There is no reason for this reg at this time. Wait for 2023 session of the legislature as should all the regs being discussed in these workshops.
- 6) R110-21A: This reg is intended to authorize a Risk Limited Audit of one or two types and that may be combined as one audit of the 2020 general election. There is no cost estimate.
- a. I object to RLAs and to this reg in its entirety.
- 7) R111-21A: Mechanical and electronic voting.
- a. I object to this reg in its entirety. I am against electronic voting. I am for hand-counting of ballots and the jobs that will create. The best use of my tax dollars.
- 8) R112-21A: to ensure that the mechanical voting system used in the county uses the official title set forth in the report for each race that is on the ballot.
- a. I object to this reg in its entirety. I am against electronic voting. I am for hand-counting of ballots and the jobs that will create. The best use of my tax dollars.

Respectfully submitted on: February 28, 2022.

Submitted by:

Oscar Williams
NAME

SIGNATURE