

**Election Integrity Scorecard 2021**  
**Election Hygiene status in Virginia**  
**State of Virginia**  
**Five Counties**  
**Prince William, Fairfax, Loudon, Arlington, and Chesterfield**  
**A quantitative and qualitative assessment**

**Prince William review complete, will post other four counties shortly**

Factors		State of Virginia					Prince William County					
Election Commissioner		<i>Chris Piper</i>					<i>Michele White</i> (resigned April 1, 2021)					
Tel Number		804-864-8903					703-792-6472					
Email		<a href="mailto:chris.piper@elections.virginia">chris.piper@elections.virginia</a>					<a href="mailto:Mwhite@pwcgov.org">Mwhite@pwcgov.org</a>					
<i>Nov 3, 2020 Voting State Certified</i>		<i>Absentee</i>	<i>In Person</i>	<i>Percentage Absentee</i>	<i>Provisional</i>	<i>Total Cumulative</i>	<i>Absentee</i>	<i>In Person</i>	<i>Percentage Absentee</i>	<i>Provisional</i>	<i>Total Cumulative</i>	
		2,687,304	1,774,362	60%	25,155	4,486,821	169,929	57,468	74%	1,355	228,752	
1	Voter Rolls have properly been vetted against jury duty rejections. Prince William County was sampled in 2019 and showed 8 - 12% unlawful voters on the voting rolls		Although a County responsibility, no action by State is evident.					Election Commissioner queried multiple times with either no acknowledgement or an apparent understanding of the issue.				
2	Demonstration that County Voting Roll and State Oversight are RealID compliant, network and database is live at point of registration to confirm lawfulness of voter, and Voting Roll and procedures are compliant with 18 USC 611. Two additional violations of Federal law are being willfully conducted by the State of Virginia. The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) of 1993 and the Helping Americans Vote Act of 2002 requires that voters must present lawful identification to confirm citizenship at point of registration. The bevy of poorly thought-out legislation in 2020 signed by the Governor of Virginia removed federally mandated requirements of the Department of Motor Vehicles. The new legislation requires that the voter registration form only have a box to check on citizenship with no evidence required. Therefore, the State is willfully not following Federal Law and allowing an unlawful environment to exist in the most sacred of citizen responsibilities in the United States.		State is willfully non-complying with with Federal Law and willfully allowing unlawful citizens to vote in Federal Elections.					County is willfully non-complying with with Federal Law and willfully allowing unlawful citizens to vote in Federal Elections.				
3	Election Commissioner and Election Board demonstrate transparency on election matters including contractual support for elections including Election Machine Contracts, Election Management Services, and ability to operate, function, and be responsive without undue consultation with Election Management Service		Was immediately responsive on these matters, showed transparency, and demonstrated ability to dialogue and converse without undue coordination with Election Management Service Providers or Consultants.					Rejected lawful and reasonable FOIA requests multiple times. Responses showed significant lack of knowledge of State Law, Federal Law, and significant awkwardness on reasonable dialogue. Wrong or overly broad legal citations demonstrated an inability to precisely respond to reasonable inquiries. Election Board met to discuss Election Commissioners future with Board and Election Commissioner resigned.				

4 Remediation and response stated of Department of Elections to the 2018 Joint Legislative Audit Review Commission (JLARC) Report and cited deficiencies	JLARC report listed deficiencies and recommendations on P. i-viii. Some address legislative branch action, but many do have specific actions for the executive branch in Virginia. No demonstrated action at State Level	JLARC report listed deficiencies and recommendations on P. i-viii. Some address legislative branch action, but many do have specific actions for the executive branch in Virginia. Several actions cite voter roll issues that are a key responsibility at the county level. No demonstrated action at the County Level
5 Absentee Ballots have reasonable control measures for issuance, receipt, and processing to ensure no voter is disenfranchised. Prior to 2020, Absentee Ballots had reasonable control measures for issuance, receipt, and processing to ensure no voter is disenfranchised and election results could be audited. Legislation passed by the legislature and enacted by Governor in summer of 2020 created new super category of "Absentee" and Central Counting Facilities that lumped together new and legacy voter categories to where the significant majority of ballots are handled at the Central Counting Facilities (CCF) with little public transparency. Furthermore, within this new category there is no correlation of votes by precinct, which obfuscates any previous ability to analyze voter turnout by precinct. Overall, such change is forensically destructive to detailed auditing of election results by precinct (and which quite possibly invalidates the Risk Limiting Audit). In laymen's terms, by creating a larger pool of votes with no ability to disaggregate them by precinct, this law makes it harder to detect fraudulent votes and easier to stuff the ballot box with tens of thousands of illegal votes, and near impossible to detect either.	Legislation and enacting regulation appear to have no reasonable control measures to ascertain authenticity (for example, separate optical scanning to ensure authenticity before feeding into an election machine). Central Counting Facilities have little to no transparency. The current state of affairs on absentee ballot issuance and handling after receipt go against the current stated best practices and letter and spirit of the Carter Center, considered the gold standard on free and fair elections. Primarily a County action and responsibility, however the State Department of Election needs to provide decisive oversight.	Legislation and enacting regulation appear to have no reasonable control measures to ascertain authenticity (for example, separate optical scanning to ensure authenticity before feeding into an election machine). Central Counting Facilities have little to no transparency. The current state of affairs on absentee ballot issuance and handling after receipt go against the current stated best practices and letter and spirit of the Carter Center, considered the gold standard on free and fair elections.
6 Optical scanning of incoming ballots to determine authenticity	A separate and distinct optical scan of incoming ballots before they are entered into an election machine is a reasonable control measure to ensure the validity of an incoming ballot. This will review whether an incoming ballot is lawful by several measures: was it ever mailed out to a recipient, is it an original ballot, whether it is a copy of another ballot, paper weight and weave against county and state standards, and other reasonable metrics. Technology to conduct this step is available at reasonable cost and can be done rapidly and on scale at the new Central Counting Facilities established by state law and in full public transparency. This is primarily a county responsibility, but state guidance is necessary to fully implement the spirit and intent of the 2020 laws enacted by the Virginia Governor. This reasonable control measure is in the spirit, intent, and letter of Carter Center guidance on conduct of elections that allow substantive voting other than in-person.	A separate and distinct optical scan of incoming ballots before they are entered into an election machine is a reasonable control measure to ensure the validity of an incoming ballot. This will review whether an incoming ballot is lawful by several measures: was it ever mailed out to a recipient, is it an original ballot, whether it is a copy of another ballot, paper weight and weave against county and state standards, and other reasonable metrics. Technology to conduct this step is available at reasonable cost and can be done rapidly and on scale at the new Central Counting Facilities established by state law and in full public transparency. This is primarily a county responsibility to fully implement the spirit and intent of the 2020 laws enacted by the Virginia Governor. A reasonable control measure is in the spirit, intent, and letter of Carter Center guidance on conduct of elections that allow substantive voting other than in-person.
7 Application of the Virginia Court Decision on the Reed/Hess case represented by the Public Interest Legal Foundation. The public needs to see the quantitative effect of this court ruling on the election of November 2020. This relates to the tallying of ballots received after 72 hours.	This is a major court decision and the quantitative effect on the November 2020 election needs to be applied. It is the State's legal obligation, duty, and requirement to adjust the vote totals based on this court decision. No demonstrable action has occurred despite specific requests for action. Primarily a County action and responsibility, however the State Department of Election needs to provide decisive oversight and ensure compliance with the Court Decision.	This is a major court decision and the quantitative effect on the November 2020 election needs to be applied. It is the County's legal obligation, duty, and requirement to adjust the vote totals based on this court decision. No demonstrable action has occurred despite specific requests for action.
8 Access to and review of Ballots from November 3rd, 2020 election.	Because of findings and concerns over election machine results in Antrim County, Michigan, the findings against the Secretary of State for Michigan for decisions on the handling of Absentee ballots, the Virginia state implementation of the new category of Absentee voting, and the new enactment of county (and state) central counting facilities, it is in the public interest to allow a public review of ballots in the custody of County Clerks from the November 3rd, 2020 election. Although primarily a county issue, leadership and involvement of the State Department of Elections is necessary to restore and establish trust and confidence in the Virginia election system.	Because of findings and concerns over election machine results in Antrim County, Michigan, the findings against the Secretary of State for Michigan for decisions on the handling of Absentee ballots, the Virginia state implementation of the new category of Absentee voting, and the new enactment of county (and state) central counting facilities, it is in the public interest to allow a public review of ballots in the custody of County Clerks from the November 3rd, 2020 election. This will include an optical scanning of the ballots to determine authenticity. This is necessary to restore and establish trust and confidence in the Virginia and County election system.

9	Review of Voting Machines (audit logs and features of machines such as fractional apportionment)	Because of findings and concerns over election machine results in Antrim County, Michigan, the findings against the Secretary of State for Michigan for decisions on the handling of Absentee ballots, the Virginia state implementation of the new category of Absentee voting, and the new enactment of county (and state) central counting facilities, it is in the public interest to allow a public review of election machines in the custody of County Clerks from the November 3rd, 2020 election. This will include an inspection of the audit logs and all features of the election machine. It will also include a sample verification of at least 1,000 of the ballots from item 8. to ensure the election machine correctly tabulates the actual votes on each ballot, observers should hand tally concurrently to validate and verify. Although primarily a county issue, leadership and involvement of the State Department of Elections is necessary to restore and establish trust and confidence in the Virginia election system.	Because of findings and concerns over election machine results in Antrim County, Michigan, the findings against the Secretary of State for Michigan for decisions on the handling of Absentee ballots, the Virginia state implementation of the new category of Absentee voting, and the new enactment of county (and state) central counting facilities, it is in the public interest to allow a public review of election machines in the custody of County Clerks from the November 3rd, 2020 election. This will include an inspection of the audit logs and all features of the election machine. It will also include a sample verification of at least 1,000 of the ballots from item 8. to ensure the election machine correctly tabulates the actual votes on each ballot, observers should hand tally concurrently to validate and verify. Although primarily a county issue, leadership and involvement of the State Department of Elections is necessary to restore and establish trust and confidence in the Virginia election system.
10	November 4, 2020 Pause in voting	A public review of the forensics of vote tallying and reporting is needed to establish truth on tabulation of votes on the morning of November 4th, 2020 to include the apparent pause in vote tallying. Pauses followed by statistically questionable tranches of votes for a specific candidate after the counting re-starts is a flag of election fraud from the Carter Center, considered the gold standard for election integrity.	A public review of the forensics of vote tallying and reporting is needed to establish truth on tabulation of votes on the morning of November 4th, 2020 to include the apparent pause in vote tallying. Pauses followed by statistically questionable tranches of votes for a specific candidate after the counting re-starts is a flag of election fraud from the Carter Center, considered the gold standard for election integrity.
<b>Overall Election Integrity Score</b>		<b>-11</b>	<b>-20</b>

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Individual Criteria Score	Red	-2	
	Yellow	-1	Passing score = 0 or better
	Light Green	1	
	Green	2	

Overall Election Integrity Score	Red	-10 or lower	Pervasive weakness and broad untrustworthiness of election integrity parameters. Significant voter disenfranchisement. An election system in crisis
	Yellow	0 to -9	Substantive weakness in election environment, grave concern over election integrity and voter disenfranchisement
	Light Green	1 - 10	Beginnings of election integrity, but still issues to work on to improve voter inclusion
	Green	10 or higher	Substantive Election Integrity