

From: [Shyla M](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Commission](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony -Moon
Date: Friday, August 22, 2025 9:20:55 AM

Aloha Election Commissioners,

I live in Kalaheo Kauai Hawaii and I've learned that our chain of custody records were provided until after the elections was called.

Commissioner Ralph Cushnie is bringing up key facts and key dates of incidents that is proving there's issues on election integrity. Please take his complaint seriously. We are all counting on this Elections Commission to make sure our elections are fair and honest!

Mahalo for your time,
Shyla Moon
Isaac Moon
Kalaheo, Kauai, HI

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Pikachu Billionaire](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Commission](#)
Cc: [repmuraoka@capitol.hawaii.gov](#); [CAPITOL2023-repgarcia](#); [sendecorte@capitol.hawaii.gov](#); [CAPITOL2023-repkila](#); [Tupola, Andria](#); [CAPITOL2023-repalcos](#); [REPMATSUMOTO@capiol.hawaii.gov](#); [repshimizu@capitol.hawaii.gov](#); [CAPITOL2023-senawa](#); [CAPITOL2023-repnakamura](#); [CAPITOL2023-senkouchi](#); [CAPITOL2023-senfevella](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Demand for Accountability: 19,000+ Ballot Discrepancies in Hawai'i's Rigged 2024 Election
Date: Sunday, August 24, 2025 10:15:29 AM

****Subject:**** Expose the Fraud: 19,000+ Ballot Discrepancies and Suspicious Commissioner Removals in Hawai'i's 2024 Election
To the Office of Elections Commissioners, Chair Michael Curtis, and All Concerned with Federal Mail Fraud,

The 2024 general election in Hawai'i is a flagrant betrayal of democracy, stained by a colossal 19,000+ ballot discrepancy in Hawai'i County and confirmed chain-of-custody failures in Kaua'i County. This isn't incompetence—it's a stench of deliberate fraud orchestrated by election officials hiding behind the Democratic Party's iron grip on Hawai'i. Your silence and the sudden, unexplained removal of Commissioners Peter Young and Jeffrey Kuwada scream cover-up. The public deserves the truth, and we demand immediate federal action to rip apart this rigged system that mocks the will of the people. ****Unacceptable Failures in Hawai'i's Elections****: 1. ****Hawai'i County's 19,000+ Ballot Scandal****: Testimony before the Elections Commission reveals a shocking discrepancy of over 19,000 ballots in Hawai'i County's 2024 general election—nearly a quarter of the Big Island's voter turnout. These are mail-in ballots, making up 90% of votes cast, yet Chief Elections Officer Scott Nago offers nothing but silence. Are you deliberately burying evidence of fraud to protect the Democratic machine?[] (<https://www.citizenportal.ai/articles/5421144/Hawaii/>) 2. ****Kaua'i County's Proven Violations****: The Honolulu Civil Beat reported discrepancies of 25 to 3,772 ballots in Kaua'i County, with your commission validating chain-of-custody breaches (<https://www.civilbeat.org/2025/08/how-did-state-count-more-kaua-i-ballots-than-county-said-it-delivered/>). Legal challenges (SCEC-24-0000797, 5CCV-25-0000041) allege intentional misconduct by state and county clerks in a council race decided by just 108 votes. This is a pattern of manipulation, not a mistake.[] (<https://www.civilbeat.org/2025/08/how-did-state-count-more-kaua%25CA%25BBi-ballots-than-county-said-it-delivered/>) 3. ****Federal Crime Implications****: Mail-in ballots flow through the U.S. Postal Service, making these discrepancies potential federal mail fraud. Hawai'i's all-mail voting system, implemented in 2020, has created a playground for manipulation, yet you refuse to act while public trust collapses.[] (<https://www.civilbeat.org/2025/08/how-did-state-count-more-kaua%25CA%25BBi-ballots-than-county-said-it-delivered/>) ****A Direct Challenge****: Why should our keiki—our future generations—believe in voting or running for office when the system is rigged to favor the Democratic Party's stranglehold on power? Your refusal to address 19,000+ unaccounted ballots and Kaua'i's chain-of-custody failures is a slap in the face to every voter. And what about Commissioners Peter Young and Jeffrey Kuwada? Young, who led the Permitted Interaction Group (PIG) exposing Kaua'i's discrepancies, and Kuwada were abruptly removed, their positions now vacant without a shred of public notice—not even a mention in your agenda. Are they afraid of the fraud they uncovered? Are you shielding them from liability? Their silence and removal scream that something went horribly wrong, and your refusal to tell the public the truth reeks of a cover-up to dodge federal fraud charges. This smells like BS and fraud, and we're not buying your excuses. Why are you hiding the truth? Are you so terrified of the Democratic elite that you'll let corruption fester to save your own skins?[] (<https://www.civilbeat.org/2025/08/how-did-state-count-more-kaua%25CA%25BBi-ballots-than-county-said-it-delivered/>) ****Demands for Immediate Action****: 1. Launch an FBI investigation into the 19,000+ ballot discrepancy in Hawai'i County and Kaua'i's chain-of-custody failures to expose

any fraud or malfeasance. 2. Conduct a public audit of all 2024 election records under federal oversight to stop your obfuscation. 3. Publicly disclose why Commissioners Peter Young and Jeffrey Kuwada were removed and hold accountable those concealing misconduct. 4. Enact federal safeguards for mail-in voting, starting in Hawai'i, where trust in elections is dead. This is your final warning. The people of Hawai'i and the nation demand elections free from manipulation, not a cesspool where spineless officials cower while the Democratic Party rigs outcomes. Why should our children trust a system that rewards corruption? We demand a response within 7 days with concrete actions to fix this fraud-ridden mess. Contact the Hawai'i Office of Elections (elections.hawaii.gov) or review the Elections Commission's agenda for details. The world is watching, and we will not be silenced. Sincerely, Master Shelby "Pikachu" Billionaire, HRM Kingdom of The Hawaiian Islands, H.I. Ohana Unity Party, Chairman
www.Ohanaunityparty.com OhanaUnityChair@gmail.com **Follow and Support**: Facebook: @Keiki'okalani Instagram: @Ohanaunityparty | @Legendarybillionaire X: @Ohanaunityparty | @AmericanpartyOG YouTube: @PikachuBillionaire (<https://www.youtube.com/@pikachubillionaire>) Support: Venmo @Presidentbillionaire | CashApp \$ShelbyBillionaire

From: [Jamie Detwiler](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Commission](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony Submission for 8/27/25 Elections Commission Meeting
Date: Sunday, August 24, 2025 8:37:41 PM
Attachments: [EC Testimony 8-27-25.pdf](#)

Aloha Chair Curtis and Commissioners,

Please see the attached testimony for the August 27, 2025 Elections Commission Meeting. I would also like to request to testify via Zoom.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Respectfully,
Jamie Detwiler

TESTIMONY SUBMISSION

Elections Commission Meeting August 27, 2025

Dear Chair Curtis and Commissioners,

Please accept the following points as my testimony for the August 27, 2025, Elections Commission meeting:

1. Testimony in SUPPORT of Commissioner Young's recommendations.

Agenda item III. Discussion and decision making relating to Commissioner Young's Permitted Interaction Group (PIG) report on the Investigation into State and Kauai County Compliance with HAR 3-177 and Discrepancies in Ballot Counts and Recommendations to the State of Hawaii Elections Commission

PIG Recommendations dated, July 13, 2025

1) Hold the State and County officials accountable for what happened during the 2024 General Election:

- a. From the County, request an official audit of ballot envelopes from the collection points to the transfer to the Counting Center.
- b. From the State, request an official audit to confirm that the State has 27,075 mail-in paper ballots in its possession.
- c. Hold a hearing to address the State and County elections officials about how the total number of mail-in ballots counted on Kauai grew to 27,075. This is in keeping with 3-170-9: "The elections commission may convene a public hearing to receive evidence and to solicit public comments concerning the investigation. Such a public hearing will be held within a reasonable time after the elections commission has completed its investigation."

2) Request that efforts be made to modify the administration of elections in the future and change the rules to ensure:

- a. Counties keep an accurate official daily count of ballot envelopes collected and received and published a summary of the same. Any discrepancies between manual hand-count and official count be explained and attached to all summary statements of an election. This is not irrelevant.
- b. Allow Official Observers to be present for collection of ballot envelopes from ballot boxes and the sign-off on the numbers recorded.
- c. Allow Official Observers to be present for all steps of Signature Verification

and sign-off on results.

d. Counties keep an official record of the number of ballot envelopes that do not pass signature verification each day and publish a chart summarizing those numbers.

e. Counties keep an official count of ballot envelopes transported to the County Centers and publish those counts. These counts should be included in any manual hand-count vs. official count discrepancy reports that are attached to any election summary report.

2. I strongly recommend a Permitted Interaction Group (PIG) investigation into each County Elections actions in accordance with HAR §3-177-453 - Accountability and security of ballots and HAR §3-177-61 Security of ballots and election supplies.

There have been countless testimonies from election observers in each county citing numerous chain of custody violations. These complaints and eyewitness accounts warrant an investigation.

3. Follow-up to complaints filed on March 19, 2025 and June 27, 2025:

Complaint: Violation of Chain of Custody Procedures:

HAR §3-177-453 - Accountability and security of ballots
HAR §3-177-61 Security of ballots and election supplies

In accordance with HAR 3-170-7 Official Complaints, has a Task Force been assigned to determine the validity and recommend a Formal Investigation?

During my March 19, 2025 testimony, I cited specific examples of violations during my time as an Official Election Observer of the 2024 Elections. Please reference my complaints and testimonies dated, March 19 and June 27, 2025 for details that were previously submitted to the Elections Commission.

Lastly, may I respectfully remind the Elections Commission that the people of Hawaii deserve accountability and transparency from elected and appointed officials. Remember your oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, and that I will faithfully discharge my duties as Elections Commissioner to the best of my ability."

Thank you for your service to the people of the state of Hawaii.

Respectfully,

Jamie Detwiler



P. O. Box 235026 | Honolulu, HI 96823-3500
808.531.7448 | voters@lwvhi.org

Hawaii Election Commission
August 27, 2025
Janet Mason, Member, League of Women Voters of Hawaii

Chair Curtis and Commissioners:

The League of Women Voters offers testimony on Item III of today's agenda, **Discussion and decision making relating to Commissioner Young's Permitted Interaction Group (PIG) report on the Investigation into State and Kauai County Compliance with HAR 3-177 and Discrepancies in Ballot Counts and Recommendations to the State of Hawaii Elections Commission.**

Based on our knowledge of Hawaii's Election procedures as shown in the 2024 official manual, "Counting Center Operations," and our firsthand observation of counting activities in State and Honolulu voting operations, we believe the description of ballot processing and counting provided in the August 22, 2025 State and County report is accurate.

The discrepancy in the vote count is unresolved – was it 661 votes (as found by the Elections Commission PIG) or 6-votes (as documented by the Office of Elections)? Importantly, legal complaints about election count discrepancies are resolved by the Hawaii Supreme Court, and Commissioner Cushnie already filed a complaint regarding the County Council election results from the 2024 election, where he contended there was a 661-vote difference in ballots between the seventh and eighth place County Council candidates. On December 20, 2024, the Hawaii Supreme Court dismissed the case in a detailed decision that did not arrive at the same conclusions that Commissioner Cushnie had arrived at in looking at the documents and in considering the law.¹ To us, this means the complaint is settled, even if some Elections Commissioners are unsatisfied.

Regarding the persistent and contentious question of "Chain of Control," in the 2024 elections, we wish this report had contained a definition of this concept and ***examples of how the State and County already control ballots and voting equipment***, because lack of controls was a major finding of the PIG report.

Specifically, for drop boxes, League members have periodically accompanied State elections officials collecting ballots from drop boxes, and have periodically been invited to visit County Mailing Centers, so we respectfully offer comments about collection and transportation of ballots. We do not support taking an inventory of ballots at drop boxes before transporting the ballots to the counting center, followed by a second count of drop box contents at the Counting Center. Rather, efficient transfer of ballots from the locked drop boxes to the locked ballot containers in a locked vehicle is preferred. Logs of ballot containers should be maintained and checked at transfer points. Authorized two-person teams should collect and

¹The Court concluded that "[e]ven when viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to Plaintiffs, there is no genuine issue of material fact of an overage that could cause a difference in the 2024 General Election results for Kaua'i County Councilmember." *Cushnie v. Nago*, SCEC-24-0000797, 2024 WL 5183213 at *7 (Haw. Dec. 20, 2024).

transport ballots. Permitting official Election Observers to monitor such transportation and give witness signatures promotes transparency and should continue. Together, these make for adequate “chain of control” for drop box collections.

We hope the Commission will suspend its future meetings until both current vacancies on the Commission are filled. We are relying on the Commission to undertake any work necessary to maintain confidence in Hawaii’s elections.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

From: [Maui Quizon](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Commission](#); [OE.Elections.Commission](#)
Cc: [CAPITOL2023-repmatsumoto](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Elections Commission Meeting - August 27, 2025
Date: Wednesday, August 27, 2025 8:24:25 AM
Attachments: [2025-08-27 EC Agenda FINAL.pdf](#)

Ramon Maui Quizon
95-1074 Hoalia St.
Mililani HI 96788
rmquizon82@gmail.com

August 27, 2025

Hawaii Office of Elections
Aloha Center, 802 Lehua Ave, Ste 102
Pearl City, HI 96782

Dear Members of the Commission,

I am writing to express my strong concern regarding the current practice of mail-in voting in Hawaii and to urge the commission to consider a return to a more traditional voting system where voters can physically cast their ballots.

Recent reports have highlighted widespread discrepancies in mail ballot counts, raising valid concerns about the integrity of our electoral process. Instances of ballot harvesting have been particularly alarming, where unethical practices may compromise the fairness of elections. With the COVID-19 pandemic now behind us, it is imperative that we reassess the voting methods utilized in our state.

President Trump recently emphasized the importance of eliminating universal mail-in ballots, advocating instead for absentee ballots to be available for those who genuinely need them. His call reflects a growing sentiment that mail-in voting presents significant risks to the integrity of our elections. Voter ID verification at polling places serves as a safeguard against fraud, ensuring that each vote cast can be confidently attributed to the rightful voter.

Restoring traditional voting methods by using designated locations such as schools throughout the islands would provide voters with a secure and reliable means of participating in our democracy. Election volunteers at these locations can verify voter IDs, enhancing the overall security of the voting process.

I urge the commission to prioritize the integrity of our elections by eliminating mail ballots and embracing a system that upholds the highest standards of verification and accountability. Our democracy deserves nothing less.

Thank you for considering this important matter.

Sincerely,

//signed//

R.MAUI QUIZON, SMSgt (retired), USAF

Resident Mililani Mauka
(808) 228-0915

On Aug 21, 2025, at 2:26 PM, OE.Elections.Commission
<elections.commission@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha,

Attached please find the agenda for the next Elections Commission meeting on **August 27, 2025 at 10:00 AM**. It has also been:

- Posted to the [State Calendar](#)
- Posted to the [OE website](#)

Mahalo,

Office of Elections
elections.commission@hawaii.gov
(808) 453-VOTE (8683)

From: [Pikachu Billionaire](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Commission](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] My 3 Minute Testimony Today in Advance of Speaking as I will be on the road traveling just in case
Date: Wednesday, August 27, 2025 9:52:45 AM

****Subject:**** Expose Election Fraud: 19,000+ Ballot Discrepancies and Commissioner Cover-Up in Hawai'i

To: Hawai'i Office of Elections Commissioners, Chair Michael Curtis Dear Chair Curtis and Office of Elections Commissioners, On behalf of Mr. Eric Chang, a steadfast advocate for our Honolulu community, I am addressing today's critical meeting to demand accountability for the shocking election discrepancies in Hawai'i's 2024 general election. A staggering 19,000+ ballot discrepancy in Hawai'i County, chain-of-custody failures in Kaua'i County, and the abrupt resignations of Commissioners Peter Young and Jeffrey Kuwada point to potential federal mail fraud and a deliberate cover-up. These officials are fleeing a sinking ship to dodge liability, leaving our democracy in tatters. As an 80-year-old resident, I'm heartbroken that our keiki's future is at stake, and I urge you, alongside our federal leaders, to act now to expose the truth and restore trust. ****3-Minute Executive Summary for Office of Elections Meeting (August 27, 2025)**:** Aloha, Chair Curtis and Commissioners. I'm Master Shelby "Pikachu" Billionaire, speaking for Mr. Eric Chang and our community. The 2024 election is a stain on Hawai'i's democracy. In Hawai'i County, a 19,000+ ballot discrepancy—nearly 25% of the Big Island's votes—remains unexplained by Chief Elections Officer Scott Nago. Kaua'i County's 25 to 3,772 ballot mismatches, with confirmed chain-of-custody violations, tainted a council race decided by just 108 votes. Commissioners Peter Young, who uncovered Kaua'i's issues, and Jeffrey Kuwada resigned abruptly, their vacant seats unmentioned in your agenda. Are they running from federal fraud liability? These mail-in ballot issues, processed through USPS, scream potential federal crimes. Their silence is a cover-up, mirroring FEC resignations that crippled enforcement. Chairman James Comer's fight for Epstein files transparency inspires us to demand the same here. Why should our keiki trust a rigged system? I call for FBI investigations, public audits, and full disclosure within 7 days. The public deserves the truth—act now, or this betrayal will define your legacy. ****Talking Points for 3-Minute Presentation**:** 1. ****Massive Ballot Discrepancies**:** Highlight the 19,000+ ballot discrepancy in Hawai'i County and Kaua'i's 25–3,772 ballot mismatches, citing testimony and the Civil Beat article (<https://www.civilbeat.org/2025/08/how-did-state-count-more-kaua-i-ballots-than-county-said-it-delivered/>). Stress these are not errors but potential federal mail fraud via USPS. 2. ****Commissioner Resignations**:** Demand answers on why Peter Young (PIG leader) and Jeffrey Kuwada resigned without public notice or agenda mention, accusing them of fleeing liability like FEC commissioners (e.g., Allen Dickerson, Sean Cooksey) who left the agency paralyzed. 3. ****Federal Fraud Concerns**:** Emphasize mail-in ballots' link to USPS, raising federal mail fraud risks, and call for FBI probes to investigate intentional malfeasance (SCEC-24-0000797, 5CCV-25-0000041). 4. ****Transparency Inspiration**:** Reference Chairman Comer's Epstein files work, urging him to push for similar accountability in Hawai'i's elections. 5. ****Community Impact**:** As an 80-year-old, ask why keiki should trust a system where votes are mishandled and officials dodge accountability. Connect to Mr. Chang's advocacy for fairness. 6. ****Call to Action**:** Urge immediate FBI investigations, public audits, and disclosure of resignations within 7 days, rallying the public to demand truth via Ohana Unity Party platforms. ****Detailed Election Issues**:** - ****Hawai'i County Discrepancy**:** Testimony reveals a 19,000+ ballot discrepancy in the 2024 general election, nearly 25% of the Big Island's turnout, with no explanation from Scott Nago. Mail-in ballots, 90% of votes cast, raise federal mail fraud concerns due to USPS handling. - ****Kaua'i Violations**:** The Civil Beat reported 25 to 3,772 ballot discrepancies, with confirmed chain-of-custody breaches in a council race decided by 108 votes. Legal challenges (SCEC-24-0000797, 5CCV-25-0000041) allege intentional misconduct by state

and county clerks. - ****Commissioner Resignations****: Peter Young, who led the Permitted Interaction Group exposing Kaua'i's issues, and Jeffrey Kuwada resigned abruptly, leaving vacant seats without public notice or agenda mention. Their silence mirrors FEC resignations (e.g., Allen Dickerson, Sean Cooksey, leaving a quorumless FEC), suggesting they're evading liability for potential fraud. - ****Federal Implications****: Mail-in ballot discrepancies point to federal mail fraud, requiring FBI investigation. Chairman Comer's recent release of thousands of Epstein-related documents from the DOJ shows federal agencies can be held accountable—Hawai'i's elections demand the same scrutiny. ****Demands for Immediate Action****: 1. Launch an FBI investigation into the 19,000+ ballot discrepancy in Hawai'i County, Kaua'i's chain-of-custody failures, and potential federal mail fraud. 2. Conduct a public audit of all 2024 election records under federal oversight to ensure transparency. 3. Publicly disclose why Commissioners Young and Kuwada resigned and investigate their potential liability in election irregularities. 4. Senators Schatz, Hirono, Representative Case, and Chairman Comer, support federal oversight of Hawai'i's election processes, inspired by Comer's Epstein files transparency. 5. Report systemic issues to the FEC Office of Inspector General (<https://www.fec.gov/oig>) to prevent further erosion of trust. ****Public Awareness****: Mr. Chang and I are amplifying these issues through the Ohana Unity Party's platforms (X, Instagram, YouTube) to ensure the public knows about the 19,000+ ballot discrepancy, Kaua'i's violations, and the commissioners' suspicious resignations. We draw inspiration from Chairman Comer's transparency efforts, demanding the same for Hawai'i's elections. Our keiki deserve a democracy where votes are counted fairly. Please respond within 7 days with concrete actions to address this crisis. Contact the Office of Elections (elections.hawaii.gov) for details. The public is watching, and we will not be silenced. Sincerely, Master Shelby "Pikachu" Billionaire, HRM Kingdom of The Hawaiian Islands, H.I. Ohana Unity Party, Chairman www.Ohanaunityparty.com OhanaUnityChair@gmail.com ****Follow and Support****: Facebook: @Keiki'okalani Instagram: @Ohanaunityparty | @Legendarybillionaire X: @Ohanaunityparty | @AmericanpartyOG YouTube: @PikachuBillionaire (<https://www.youtube.com/@pikachubillionaire>) Support: Venmo @Presidentbillionaire | CashApp \$ShelbyBillionaire BTC Wallet: 1sRfKDphW18hojoyTQVy9qQVSUtQgahYwj

FROM: Dylan Andrion, Chair & Commissioner
State of Hawai'i Elections Commission/Permitted Interaction Group (PIG)
Lindsay Kamm, Commissioner
State of Hawai'i Elections Commission/Permitted Interaction Group (PIG)
Ralph Cushnie, Commissioner
State of Hawai'i Elections Commission/Permitted Interaction Group (PIG)

TO: Michael Curtis, Chair
State of Hawai'i Elections Commission

SUBJECT: Report on complaints relating to the chain of custody of election ballots
and reported irregularities in the administration of the
2024 General Election

DATE: August 27, 2025

Major Findings:

- 1) Hawai'i's Election results based on electronic records are unverifiable. Election officials withhold the underlying daily data — ballot counts, over-under reports, signature verification logs, and audit data — preventing independent verification.
- 2) None of the four County Clerk offices have provided “chain-of-custody” records that comply with HAR §3-177-453, and there were more ballots counted in the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) than counties reported collecting.
- 3) The Office of Elections misleads the public about ballot security and the integrity of elections.
- 4) The Chief Election Officer did not certify the 2024 General Election results in accordance with the requirements of HRS §11-155.
- 5) The Elections Commission and the Deputy Attorney General's office suppressed complaints and evidence of malfeasance.

Introduction

On July 16, 2025, the Hawai'i State Elections Commission voted to establish a Permitted Interaction Group (P.I.G.) to investigate matters relating to the chain of

custody of ballots and reported irregularities in the administration of the 2024 General Election.

The scope of the P.I.G. investigation was defined as follows:

(A) To investigate complaints relating to the chain of custody of election ballots. These concerns include similar issues that were considered by the Hawai'i Supreme Court in *SCEC-24-0000797*.

(B) To investigate claims of intentional malfeasance by County and State Clerks and Elections Officers during the Kauai County Councilmember race in the 2024 General Election.

The P.I.G. consists of three members of the Hawai'i State Elections Commission:

- Commissioner Dylan Andrion (Chair)
- Commissioner Lindsay Kamm
- Commissioner Ralph Cushnie

Our findings are made in reference to several statutes and administrative rules that are included in an Addendum at the end of this report for reference.

Discussion of Major Findings

1) Electronic records—including certified election results, over-under reports, signature verification, and audits conducted using ballot images—are not verifiable.

The P.I.G. investigation found that the State's reliance on electronic records for election reporting, reconciliation, signature verification, and auditing cannot be independently verified.

Freedom of Information (Uniform Information Practices Act, UIPA) requests were submitted seeking access to the State's electronic election records, including:

- ballot images generated by the voting system,
- the electronic over/under reconciliation reports,
- audit documentation used to certify election results, and
- daily records from the SVRS.

All these requests were denied. The Office of Elections has consistently refused to release underlying electronic data, citing security concerns, while providing only summary reports. Receiving an electronic report without independent authentication

does not satisfy the requirement to maintain a complete and current count, nor does it ensure the reliability and validity of election results.

Furthermore, requests for third-party inspection of the electronic voting machines were denied. Without the ability for independent experts to review the hardware, software, and audit logs of the systems, there is no way to verify that the tabulation process was free from manipulation or error. These denials prevent the public, the Elections Commission, and independent experts from confirming that:

- the certified vote totals matched the actual votes cast,
- the over/under reports accurately reconciled the ballots received and ballots counted,
- signature verification was conducted properly, and
- ballot image audits were conducted properly.

Reliance on electronic systems without independent oversight or public access to records creates a “black box” system that cannot be validated. This lack of transparency undermines public trust in the election process and leaves unresolved questions about the accuracy and reliability of the reported results.

2) None of the four County Clerk offices have provided records that comply with HAR §3-177-453, and there were more ballots counted in the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) than counties reported collecting.

Our review of records shows that the number of ballot envelopes reported in the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) exceeds the number of envelopes that were collected by Kaua'i County and Hawai'i County. There is no lawful mechanism under Hawai'i election law for the number of ballot envelopes to increase after collection. The number of envelopes can only decrease due to:

- a non-matching signature,
- an envelope containing an incorrect ballot,
- an envelope containing no ballot, or
- an envelope containing multiple ballots.

The absence of daily collection records from Honolulu and Maui, combined with unexplained post-collection increases in the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) for Kaua'i and Hawai'i, constitutes a clear violation of HAR §3-177-453 and renders mail-in voting unverifiable.

a. The County of Hawai'i reported 19,042 fewer ballot envelopes collected than mail-in ballots counted by the State.

In the 2024 General Election, official records from Hawai'i County show that:

- 27,912 ballots were collected from official drop boxes (2024 General Election Drop Box Logs)
- 29,641 ballots were received from the United States Postal Service (2024 General Election BRM Receipts)
- Total physical collections: 57,553 ballot envelopes

However, the State's General Election 2024 Summary Report lists 76,595 mail-in ballots counted for Hawai'i County, which is 19,042 more ballots than the number of ballot envelopes collected. These additional ballots appear in the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) without any physical paper trail, raising questions about where they came from and if they even exist.

When candidate Keikilani Ho asked about this discrepancy, Hawai'i County Elections Program Administrator Cori Saiki responded: "USPS doesn't always provide us with receipts which is the difference in the envelope count you are inquiring about. Our office manually counts all election envelopes received daily via USPS, drop boxes, email, and voter service centers. Be assured we can account for all envelopes we receive (email dated January 8, 2025)."

Despite these assurances, no County records have been provided that account for the 76,595 mail-in ballots reported by the State. It is not enough for Hawai'i County Clerk Jon Henricks to maintain "No such discrepancy existed or exists (Letter of July 25, 2025)." It should be a simple matter to provide the records and satisfy the statutory requirements.

b. The County of Kaua'i reported different collection totals on different dates and amended its records with no explanation.

The P.I.G. investigation into the 2024 General Election uncovered significant discrepancies in Kaua'i County's ballot counts as well as altered collection records.

On November 21, Kaua'i County reported 23,303 ballot envelopes received from drop boxes and the USPS. On November 13, however, the State reported 27,075 mail ballots counted, resulting in a difference of 3,772.

On December 4, 2024, Kaua'i County produced a chart showing 26,633 mail ballot envelopes collected from both drop boxes and USPS, an increase of 3,330. On the first report, zero ballot envelopes were recorded from USPS on

October 22, 2024, but this figure was changed to 3,004 and added to the total without any signature, date, or explanation. A partial explanation was offered by Deputy County Clerk Lyndon Yoshioka in his response to the P.I.G.'s inquiries on August 8, 2025. In that letter he wrote:

The USPS count for October 22, 2024, was inadvertently omitted when the form was initially completed. By the time the staff noticed that the count was missing, the 2-part NCR form had already been separated and it was only written onto one copy of the form. Additionally, counts recorded on collection forms are routinely corrected if a discrepancy is identified between the actual quantity of envelopes collected and the corresponding number recorded on a form.

On July 29, 2025, in his response to the P.I.G., Chief Elections Officer Nago stated the Kaua'i total was 26,533, with no comment about reducing the total from 26,633 to 26,533. He neglected to explain that the collection for Hanalei Neighborhood Center on November 5 had been mistakenly recorded as 188, when it should have been 88, and he was correcting it after eight months.

Taking the County's last revised total of 26,533 and subtracting 219 ballot envelopes removed for non-matching signatures, the resulting total is 26,314 ballot envelopes. This is 761 ballots fewer than the 27,075 reported by the State.

The P.I.G. uncovered additional discrepancies. The P.I.G. requested receipts from USPS for the ballot envelopes returned to the voter service center on Kauai. On at least two occasions, the USPS numbers do not match the numbers recorded on the County's summary chart. As mentioned above, the County recorded (after the fact) 3,004 return envelopes on October 22, but the USPS receipt is for only 2,279 – a difference of 725. On November 5, the County recorded 985 ballot envelopes from USPS, but the receipt was for 655 – a difference of 330.

Kaua'i County has a disclaimer printed on all its collection forms. The disclaimer on the Envelope Counts spreadsheet states, "Figures in this spreadsheet represent a manual count of envelopes – not the number of ballots counted. This spreadsheet was created for internal purposes to track election progress with the understanding that it would not match official election results." It is understood that the number of envelopes collected will not equal the number of ballots counted, but it defies reason to transfer more ballot envelopes than were collected. Even if the reports were only for internal purposes, we expect the

County to explain where the extra ballots came from. The P.I.G. expects a verifiable paper audit trail that reconciles as follows:

- The number of ballot envelopes collected from drop boxes
- + The number of ballot envelopes from USPS
- The number of envelopes that fail signature verification
- = The number of mail-in envelopes delivered to the Counting Center

The misleading “unofficial” records from Kaua’i County undermine its credibility and fail to account for anything.

c. The County of Maui provided no records documenting the number of ballot envelopes collected or transported, as required by HAR §3-177-453.

In a letter dated March 17, 2025, Chief Election Officer Scott Nago admitted (page 5) that documentation concerning the transfer of validated mail ballot envelopes from Maui County to the State Counting Center was missing. Mr. Nago attributed the absence of records to “human error” caused by the volume of forms and documents handled during the election, and he asserted that this omission was “not indicative of a systemic issue or breach in the security of the ballots,” emphasizing that election processes are “purposefully layered for redundancies.” Nago downplayed the seriousness and dismissed the consequences of missing records.

While Mr. Nago further insisted that “the county clerks maintain a record of the number of envelopes accepted through the statewide voter registration system on a regular (e.g., daily) basis,” none of those records have been made available to the P.I.G. This lack of public transparency and failure to provide a verifiable paper audit trail directly contravenes HAR §3-177-453, which requires that county clerks “maintain a complete and current count of all marksense ballots issued, spoiled, and received in their county” and that this accounting be properly documented. Without such documentation, there is no way to confirm that the ballots counted at the State level correspond to ballot envelopes physically collected in Maui County. While Mr. Nago claimed that layers of redundancy protect the integrity of the mail-in voting process, the actual safeguards written into the law were ignored, thereby undermining confidence in election integrity.

d. The City and County of Honolulu provided no records documenting the number of ballot envelopes collected or transported.

The P.I.G. investigation determined that the City and County of Honolulu failed to provide detailed records documenting the number of ballot envelopes collected at each drop box during the 2024 General Election.

Although Honolulu election officials maintained internal forms indicating that ballot envelopes were picked up from drop boxes, these forms did not include the number of envelopes collected from each location. The lack of specific counts defeats the purpose of having a chain-of-custody record, which is to create a verifiable and continuous record of the number of ballot envelopes collected at each stage of handling, as required by statute HAR §3-177-453.

During the election, observer Jaimie Detwiler questioned why these numbers were not being recorded. She was told by Honolulu election officials that there was not enough time or manpower to count the envelopes collected from the drop boxes. This response indicates that the statutory requirement for documentation was knowingly set aside, providing another example of how the officials choose not to follow the law.

The failure to record counts for each drop box location undermines the ability to reconcile the total number of mail ballot envelopes collected with the number of ballots ultimately counted. Without these records, it is impossible to confirm that the vote totals reported for the City and County of Honolulu are accurate.

3) The Office of Elections has misled the public about ballot security and the integrity of mail-in voting.

The Office of Elections addresses voters' concerns on its website in a Q&A section that assures voters that their mail-in ballots are secure. One of the questions is, "How do you ensure election officials don't throw away ballots or add ballots?" The answer: "Ballots are **always** transported and processed in the presence of Official Observers. Official Observers serve as the 'eyes and ears' of the public and monitor that election officials are maintaining the security and integrity of the elections. Additionally, the number of ballots received and counted are reconciled **at the end of each day** to ensure there are no discrepancies." [emphasis added]

Election Security Q&A Guidance from the Office of Elections implies that Official Observers are present whenever ballot envelopes are handled, but Scott Nago explained in his letter of April 25 to the former P.I.G. that "the designation of Official Observers applies specifically to the handling of voted ballots as they are opened and

processed at the Counting Center. This is in contrast to the broad observation of election procedures, some of which may occur outside of the counting center and be under the purview of the County Clerks.” The P.I.G. emphasizes that the collecting, counting, handling, and packing of mail-in ballot envelopes by the counties is not subject to Official Observers. Sometimes a county will grant Official Observers access as a courtesy, but it is not required by law and does not happen routinely. The representation on the Office of Elections website is untrue.

It is also untrue that “the number of ballots received and counted are reconciled at the end of each day to ensure there are no discrepancies.” Clearly, this does not happen, as evidenced in the multiple reports from Kauaʻi County discussed above. In addition, the City and County of Honolulu and Maui County did not maintain any daily records of the number of ballot envelopes collected, as reported above. Hawaiʻi County also delivered reports that revealed discrepancies, but there was no reconciliation “at the end of each day.”

The language on the website refers to the meaning of HAR §3-177-453, which states “All ballots shall be safeguarded to prevent mishandling or misuse.” If there is no record of the ballots until the envelopes are scanned into SVRS, there is nothing to prevent mishandling or misuse. There are not multiple ways to interpret this language, yet Kauaʻi Deputy County Clerk Lyndon Yoshioka wrote: “For the record, the State and Counties fulfill requirements of HAR §3-177-453(b) through TotalVote, the statewide voter registration system and system of record for maintaining the complete and current count of ballots issued, spoiled, and received by the County (Letter dated August 8, 2025).” These electronic records, however, are summaries, and ballot envelopes can be in a county’s possession for days or weeks before a summary report is created. The count is not current, and on any given day it is not complete. For example, the first day ballot envelopes were received on Kauaʻi was October 18, 2024, when they recorded 81 envelopes from USPS. But the first date of an Envelope Transfer Form, which is based on scanning the envelopes into the system, was October 26, 2024. So, there was no “complete and current count” for eight days.

The members of this P.I.G. join the many citizens who have testified at Elections Commission meetings in expecting that “a complete and current count of marksense ballots” consists of paper records that tally the number of ballot envelopes or ballots at various points of collection or transfer. The purpose of this paper trail is to document that there has not been any tampering of ballots.

It is not known what happens in the County Clerk's office, but it is presumed that someone feeds the ballot envelopes into a scanner that records the voter information and assesses the signature, thereby creating a baseline for "a complete and current count." But there are problems with this methodology: a) the envelopes have already been collected or delivered, handled, and counted before they are scanned, and b) those electronic records can only be accessed by staff and cannot be verified by anyone else. In other words, there is NO transparency and NO accountability.

The P.I.G. sees discrepancies between the manual counts provided by Kaua'i and Hawai'i Counties and the ballots counted by the State, while the Office of Elections and the County Clerks maintain there are no discrepancies. This argument could be settled if the Office of Elections and the County Clerks would release the records to the Commission. There is no justification for suppressing the records. Officials presume exclusive control over the records and act as though the public has no right to the underlying truth. Continuing to insist that it doesn't matter how many envelopes were collected from the drop boxes or delivered by USPS will not satisfy the public's demand for verification.

4) The P.I.G. investigation concluded that the Chief Election Officer did not certify the 2024 General Election results in accordance with the requirements of HRS §11-155.

Despite the requirements of HRS §11-155 Certification of results of election (see Addendum), the Chief Election Officer certified the 2024 election results without reconciling the documented discrepancies in ballot counts between the counties and the State, without producing a paper trail, and without making the overage/underage report available for public inspection in a timely and transparent manner.

Ralph Cushnie challenged the Kaua'i election results in a case filed at the Hawai'i Supreme Court on November 25. On the same day, Scott Nago certified the election. On December 2, before the case was even heard, the Kaua'i County Clerk certified the County Council election and administered oaths of office at an inauguration ceremony. On December 18, the County Council met and conducted business, and it was not until December 20 that the Supreme Court dismissed the case. When questioned about certifying the election before "the expiration of time for bringing an election contest," the County Clerk wrote that the Councilmembers' certificates were withheld until after the judgment on December 20. That seems a moot point, considering that the Council was sworn in, attended meetings, and conducted business.

Significantly, it was not until March 17, 2025—months after the election had been certified—that the Chief Election Officer admitted in writing to the Elections Commission that Maui County had failed to produce the required records documenting ballot collections and transfers. This admission demonstrates that the certification of the election was completed without knowledge of whether Maui County’s statutory documentation requirements had been met, in direct conflict with the reconciliation process mandated by HRS §11-155.

5) The Elections Commission and the Deputy Attorney General’s office suppressed complaints and evidence of malfeasance.

The P.I.G. investigation has documented a pattern of suppression of complaints, denial of access to evidence, and obstruction of oversight by the Office of Elections, the Attorney General’s (AG) office assigned to the Office of Elections, and the Attorney General’s (AG) office assigned to the Elections Commission.

Records reviewed by the P.I.G. show that the Deputy Attorney General’s office consistently advises against transparency by issuing legal opinions that restrict public access to key election records. Notably, the DAG’s office has authorized and defended the redaction of email communication among the Chair of the Elections Commission, Chief Election Officer Scott Nago, and staff of the Office of Elections. These redactions have been claimed under attorney–client privilege, even though it is the Elections Commission, not the Chair, that is the client. This interpretation has been repeatedly used to shield discussions and decision-making from both commissioners and the public.

Even though the duties of the Elections Commission, pursuant to HRS § 11-7.5(3), include investigating and holding hearings for receiving evidence of violations and complaints, a majority of commissioners have consistently voted “NO” on motions to investigate complaints submitted by members of the public. Despite repeated public requests for investigation, numerous complaints have been left unresolved. The formation of this P.I.G. was long overdue, and we are grateful for the opportunity to conduct this investigation.

Recommendations

- 1) An external, independent manual audit of all ballot envelopes, USPS receipts, and mail-in ballots is required to reconcile ballot discrepancies for the 2024 General Election.**

The P.I.G. investigation concludes that Hawai'i's election oversight structure is fundamentally incapable of self-policing. We recommend an external audit be conducted by an independent, non-government body to the same standards as apply to financial institutions. Prior to the audit, all records must remain in storage and out of reach of any officials or staff. This audit should consist of manual counts of:

- ballot envelopes for each county,
- USPS receipts for each county, and
- mail-in ballots for each county.

The audit should also include an examination of the signatures on the ballot envelopes compared to official signatures of record.

2) Return to in-person voting on paper ballots on Election Day.

After studying the pitfalls associated with mail-in voting, the P.I.G. does not recommend trying to bolster the mail-in voting model in an effort to improve accountability and transparency. Modifying the system will require trial and error that will take years to accomplish. Rather, the P.I.G. recommends that the State of Hawai'i return to in-person voting with paper ballots on Election Day for the following reasons:

- Mail-in voting was supposed to be conducted only by Kaua'i County in 2020 as a trial, but due to COVID, it was expanded to the entire State. As an experiment, it has failed because the elections are unverifiable. The laws that were designed to secure the validity and reliability of mail-in voting have been routinely ignored or re-interpreted rather than followed to the letter.
- One of the arguments in favor of mail-in voting was that it would increase participation, but that has not been the case. These are statistics from the Office of Elections:

2016	34%
2018	38%
2020	51%
2022	39%
2024	32%

With the exception of 2020, when we were in lockdown, there was no significant difference in participation between in-person voting and mail-in voting.

- Returning to in-person voting on Election Day will eliminate the need for staff to collect from the drop boxes and to man the Voter Service Center.
- Returning to in-person voting does away with relying on USPS to deliver the bulk of the envelopes. As was noted above in the section about the County of Hawai'i, USPS has sometimes failed to produce receipts for return mail delivered.

- When people vote in person, their signatures are verified on the spot, eliminating the need to scan ballot envelopes and rely on computer algorithms. Signature verification has proven to be a time-consuming bottleneck on election day, delaying the election results until the following day.
- When people vote in person, transparency is assured because Observers watch ballots counted and recorded at the precincts and delivered to the Counting Center, where irregularities can be addressed on the spot using the voter verifiable paper audit trail.
- Election Day is already a state holiday that entitles citizens to vote in person.

3) **Terminate the employment of Chief Elections Officer Scott Nago.**

The P.I.G. refers to HRS §19-3. Election frauds:

The following persons shall be deemed guilty of election fraud

(8) Every public officer by law required to do or perform any act or thing with reference to any of the provisions in any law concerning elections who wilfully fails, neglects, or refuses to do or perform the same, or who is guilty of any wilful violation of any of the provisions thereof.

The Chief Elections Officer fails, neglects, or refuses to adhere to the law. The Chief Elections Officer does not comply with statutes and administrative rules for election reporting. His defense of missing records, non-standard procedures, and local variation in maintaining paper logs indicates a tolerance for deviating from the law. His posture raises serious concerns, as the law has clearly mandated procedures.

The P.I.G. refers to HRS §11-98 - Forms and materials used in elections:

Books, blanks, records, certificates, and other forms and materials required by this title shall be of uniform character suitable for the voting system in use and shall be prescribed by the chief election officer after consultation with the clerks involved.

Chief Elections Officer Scott Nago has asserted that the “forms” used to track the ballots are electronic, as opposed to physical, verifiable forms. He also admits that “In terms of the documentation of transfer, *each county does it in their own way* (emphasis added).” Rather than enforcing a standardized, verifiable paper trail, Nago tolerates and even defends a patchwork of different practices including no record-keeping at all.

The P.I.G. refers to HRS §11-155 Certification of results of election.

On receipt of certified tabulations from the election officials concerned, the chief election officer in a state election, or county clerk in a county election, shall compile, certify, and release the election results by district and precinct after the expiration of the time for bringing an election contest.

As outlined above in section 4, Mr. Nago certified the election while the results of that election were being challenged in the Hawai'i Supreme Court. Several months later, he also admitted that Maui County had failed to produce the required records documenting ballot collections and transfers.

The P.I.G. refers to The P.I.G. refers to HRS §11-2 Chief election officer; duties.

(a) The chief election officer shall supervise all state elections.

As the head of the mail-in voting system, Nago has created a culture of “us versus them” (officials versus public) that is also manifested at the County level. He creates controversy over simple requests for information and suppresses the facts from the public. The officials seem to think they only need to satisfy themselves about election accuracy. They feel free not to produce records or to explain them, and the rest of us are expected to take their word for it.

The P.I.G. recommends that the Elections Commission recruit a new Chief Elections Officer who would enthusiastically rebuild the Office of Elections to serve the public and restore its trust.

Addendum

HAR §3-177-453 Accountability and security of ballots.

The chief election officer or designated representative shall maintain a complete count of marksense ballots. All ballots shall be safeguarded to prevent mishandling or misuse.

(b) The clerk shall maintain a complete and current count of all marksense ballots issued, spoiled, and received in their county. The accounting of marksense ballots by the clerk shall be recorded on forms prescribed by the chief election officer.

HRS §16-41 Definitions.

“Voter verifiable paper trail” means the paper record that constitutes a complete record of ballot selections that is verified by the voter. The record may also be used to assess the accuracy of the voting machine’s electronic record and to verify election results.

HRS §11-98 Forms and materials used in elections.

Books, blanks, records, certificates, and other forms and materials required by this title shall be of uniform character suitable for the voting system in use and shall be prescribed by the chief election officer after consultation with the clerks involved.

HRS §11-96 Records prima facie evidence.

Every record made pursuant to law by a board of registration of voters, or the precinct officials, shall be a prima facie evidence of the facts therein set forth, and shall be received as such in any court or tribunal in which the same is offered in evidence.

HRS §11-155 Certification of results of election

On receipt of certified tabulations from the election officials concerned, the chief election officer in a state election, or county clerk in a county election, shall compile, certify, and release the election results by district and precinct after the expiration of the time for bringing an election contest. The certification shall be based on a comparison and reconciliation of the following:

- (1) The results of the canvass of ballots conducted pursuant to chapter 16;*
- (2) The audit of records and resultant overage and underage report;*
- (3) The audit results of the manual audit team;*
- (4) The results of any mandatory recount of votes conducted pursuant to section 11-158; and*
- (5) All logs, tally sheets, and other documents generated during the election and in the canvass of the election results.*

HRS §19-3. Election frauds.

The following persons shall be deemed guilty of election fraud

- (8) Every public officer by law required to do or perform any act or thing with reference to any of the provisions in any law concerning elections who wilfully fails, neglects, or refuses to do or perform the same, or who is guilty of any wilful violation of any of the provisions thereof.*