



MICHAEL CURTIS
ELECTIONS COMMISSION CHAIR

**STATE OF HAWAII
ELECTIONS COMMISSION**

May 20, 2026

Aloha:

Thank you for your interest in the Elections Commission Chair position. As part of the interview process, please provide responses to the following questions:

1. Which candidate do you believe was the rightful winner of the 2020 U.S. presidential election, and how certain are you about your answer?
2. Do you believe that approximately 19,000 more ballots and/or envelopes were counted than were received by the Big Island in the 2024 General Election, and how certain are you about your answer?
3. What actions should the Elections Commission take to support the majority of Hawaii voters who prefer voting by mail?
4. The Commission voted to require the Chair to share all correspondence regarding Commission business with all Commissioners. Will you comply with that directive – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.
5. The Commission voted to require that unfinished business and the status of motions be placed on future agendas. That has not been done. If elected Chair, will you ensure the status of every adopted motion is tracked and reported back to the Commission – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.
6. Given ongoing concerns about whether election results can be independently verified, what will you do to implement an elections review program that ensures the validity and reliability of election results, as required by HRS §11-8.5(3)?
7. Have you accepted or utilized resources of any kind, (e.g., funding, consultation, or training) from any 501(c)4 political action committee or organization? Such entities include "We the People," "The America Project," "Americans for Limited Government," "America's Future," "Conservatives for Election Integrity," the "American Voting Rights Foundation," the "Conservative Partnership Institute,"

the "Election Integrity Network," the "America First Policy Institute," "Indivisible National," "Move On," the "American Civil Liberties Union," and many others.

8. What is your biggest concern and what will you champion as the new Chair?
9. Managing meetings: What experience do you have leading boards, commissions or advisory bodies? How would you conduct meetings to ensure transparency and civility? Are you well-versed in Robert's Rules of Order, parliamentary procedure, and the Sunshine Law? Would you rely on alternatives to these for running meetings?
10. Political affiliation: Are you a member of a political party? Which party and what role have you played in the party? By design, the Commission is equally divided between both major parties. Why should a 2/3 majority (6 out of 8 commissioners) vote for you?
11. Experience with Hawaii elections: How often have you voted in Hawaii? What methods have you used? Do you have any experience as an elections volunteer? If so, please elaborate. As a voter or an elections volunteer, have you ever personally witnessed any action or situation that caused you concern for the security of the election process? If so, did you take any action?

Please send your responses via email to elections.commission@hawaii.gov, by **Wednesday, June 3, 2026 at 10:00 AM.**

Sincerely,

Raymund de Vega

Raymund de Vega
Elections Commission Support Staff

RD:rd
EC-26-014

c: Elections Commission

Elections Commission Chair Application

Written Responses to Commission Questions

Submitted by: Tamara McKay

The following responses reflect my honest views and my genuine commitment to fair, transparent, and effective election administration in Hawaii. I have not tried to give the politically safe answer on every question — I have tried to give the honest one. I believe the people of Hawaii deserve a Commission Chair who will say what they mean, follow through on what they commit to, and put the process above politics. That is the standard I intend to bring to this role.

1. Rightful Winner of the 2020 Presidential Election

The rightful winner of any election is determined by the lawful process — the counting of ballots, certification by election officials, review by the courts, and confirmation by the relevant governing bodies. That process concluded, and Joe Biden was certified as the winner by those lawful mechanisms.

As a candidate for Elections Commission Chair, however, my personal beliefs about any specific election outcome are far less important than my commitment to the process itself. My role is not to relitigate past elections or validate any particular result. It is to ensure that Hawaii's elections are conducted with integrity, transparency, and fidelity to the law, so that voters on all sides can trust the outcome.

I also believe that legitimate concerns about election administration should never be dismissed simply because they are politically uncomfortable. Questions deserve answers backed by records, procedures, and a transparent process. That is the standard I held as State Chair, and it is the standard I will bring to this Commission.

2. The 19,000 Ballot Discrepancy on the Big Island (2024 General Election)

I would not make a determination on this — or any claim — without first seeing the actual evidence. That applies in both directions. I am not going to say it happened, and I am not going to say it didn't. What I will say is that nobody should be drawing conclusions without looking at the facts.

When a concern of this magnitude is raised, the public deserves a clear and honest reconciliation — what was mailed, what was returned, what was

validated, what was rejected, what was cured, and what was counted. Show the evidence. If the numbers are right, prove it. If there was an error, fix it and explain how it happened.

I would support an independent audit conducted by an unbiased third party, or review teams organized with volunteers representing all parties on the ballot. The goal is a transparent process that gives the public real answers — not more competing statements.

3. Supporting Hawaii's Vote-by-Mail Voters

Honestly, I believe we have turned something simple into something very complicated, and that is part of why we are losing public trust. For years, voters went to the polls on Election Day. It was straightforward, it was observable, and people understood it. Mail voting was reserved for the military and absentee voters who genuinely needed it.

I believe we can build a system that accommodates all voters — those who prefer mail, those who want to drop off their ballot in person, and those who want to vote in person on Election Day. There is no reason we cannot set up voting stations in each district. That is not complicated. That is just giving people options.

Every voter should feel comfortable with the process and confident that their constitutional right to vote is being protected. Right now, not everyone feels that way. The Commission should work toward a system where convenience and confidence are not in conflict.

In the meantime, I would support maintaining and improving the current mail system under existing law, while pushing to expand in-person voter service locations and drop-off access across the state.

4. Sharing Commission Correspondence with All Commissioners

Yes. Frankly, I am not sure why transparency on Commission business would ever be an issue. If it involves Commission business, every Commissioner should know about it.

If selected as Chair, I would set up a clear correspondence process. Any Commission-related communication I send or receive would be preserved and distributed to all Commissioners through the proper channel. I would

also ask staff to keep a correspondence log showing the date, sender, subject, action needed, and distribution status.

I would also be careful that correspondence sharing does not become unauthorized deliberation outside a noticed meeting. Hawaii's Sunshine Law governs how the Commission conducts its business, and I would follow it. Sharing information for transparency is different from conducting debate or decision-making by email.

For anything privileged, personnel-related, or in litigation, I would seek legal guidance on what can be shared, logged, or placed on an appropriate agenda. The rule is simple: no one should use control over communication to influence outcomes behind closed doors.

5. Tracking Unfinished Business and Adopted Motions

Yes. I have wondered myself why this was not already being done consistently. The Commission already has the tools — there is a secretary who records the full wording of every motion, and the meetings are recorded and posted publicly on YouTube. The foundation is there. The problem is not documentation, it is follow-through.

I have attended enough of these meetings as a citizen to see firsthand that agenda items have been left off and adopted motions have gone unresolved. That should not happen. If the Commission votes on something, it needs to go somewhere.

If elected Chair, I would work with the secretary and staff to build a simple motion tracking process using what already exists — the written minutes and the meeting record. Each adopted motion would be logged with its current status, who is responsible for follow-up, any deadline, and whether it is pending, completed, delayed, or needs further Commission action.

I would place "Unfinished Business and Status of Adopted Motions" on every future agenda as a standing item. Commissioners and the public would be able to see whether Commission decisions are actually being carried out. The infrastructure is already there. We just need to use it properly and consistently.

6. Implementing an Elections Review Program (HRS §11-8.5(3))

The public has been showing up to these meetings, giving testimony, raising concerns, and contributing real ideas. That should not be treated as noise. People want solutions and they are willing to help build them.

We would need to follow the law, and where there is room to fine-tune the system, we should do it in a way that ensures election integrity. The goal is to keep things simple, streamlined, and secure. Hawaii has an opportunity to set an example for the nation, and I do not think that is out of reach.

There are many people willing to volunteer their time to ensure a solid process. Those volunteers could also help expand the number of voting locations across the state, which addresses both access and confidence at the same time.

Specifically I would support:

- A written election review checklist for every statewide election
- Clear reconciliation of ballots mailed, returned, validated, rejected, cured, and counted
- A stronger observer program with clear rules, proper training, and equal treatment of all observers
- Review teams with balanced representation from all parties on the ballot
- A public post-election report that explains what was reviewed, what matched, what did not, and what was corrected
- Escalation to an independent third-party audit when internal review is not sufficient to restore public confidence

7. Resources from 501(c)(4) Organizations

I want to be straightforward. I founded Aloha Conservative Alliance with grassroots civic engagement in mind. It was created to be a nonpartisan organization. Even though Hawaii is often described as a blue state, there are concerns shared by people on both sides of the aisle that go beyond party lines — voting rights, transparent elections, government accountability, and public trust. I currently am advisor to the organization, so there would be no conflict in any position held.

I have not accepted funding, direction, or control from any outside organization for the purpose of influencing how I would serve as Elections Commission Chair. If selected, I would not allow any outside organization, donor, political committee, or advocacy group to direct Commission business.

I would disclose any actual or potential conflict, seek ethics guidance where needed, and recuse myself if required. My responsibility as Chair would be to the Commission, the law, and the people of Hawaii. **8. Biggest Concern and What I Will Champion as Chair**

My biggest concern is the loss of public trust — and I have watched it happen up close by attending these meetings as a citizen for years.

The meetings have been concerning. The optics matter. When the public sees a Commission that appears driven by personal feelings, political agendas, insults, or internal factions, that is not what the Office of Elections should represent. It is not what the citizens of Hawaii want to see. Healthy debate is good. Disagreement is expected. But bad behavior and disorder damage the credibility of the entire process.

We have an opportunity to set a higher standard and do what is best for Hawaii. I would champion transparency, order, and restored public confidence.

That means meetings run professionally, motions tracked, correspondence shared, public testimony genuinely respected, and Commissioners treated equally regardless of party. We can disagree without being destructive. We can ask hard questions without being hostile. That is the Commission Hawaii deserves.

9. Managing Meetings — Experience, Procedure, and Transparency

I have substantial experience leading boards, committees, and public-facing organizations. I served as Maui County Chair and then as State Chair of the Hawaii Republican Party. I have managed internal disputes, handled budgets and organizational responsibilities, and led meetings where people strongly disagreed.

I am very experienced with Robert's Rules of Order and parliamentary procedure. During my time in leadership I worked directly with a nationally recognized parliamentarian for guidance, and I still have that contact available if needed. It would actually be a privilege to have him join the Commission from time to time to help Commissioners sharpen their understanding of proper procedure, motions, amendments, points of order, and parliamentary process. That kind of training benefits everyone.

I would conduct meetings with clear agendas, neutral rulings, consistent speaker rules, and proper handling of motions. I would follow Hawaii's Sunshine Law and OIP guidance carefully.

Civility matters, but it should never be used as a tool to silence lawful testimony or avoid hard questions. I would not rely on informal alternatives that conflict with the Sunshine Law, Commission rules, or proper parliamentary process.

10. Political Affiliation and Why a 2/3 Majority Should Vote for Me

Yes, I am a Republican. I served as Maui County Chair and then as State Chair of the Hawaii Republican Party. I am not going to pretend otherwise.

Even in those leadership roles, I have always believed in being fair and hearing all sides. I have seen people from every party focus on what is best for their team rather than what the law requires or what is best for the citizens of Hawaii. That is exactly why I felt it was important to start a nonpartisan organization focused on the issues that matter to everyone, regardless of affiliation.

We need to rise above our differences and do what is fair and right for all people. Treat everyone with dignity and respect. Make decisions based on what is best for Hawaii, not on personal agendas.

The Commission should vote for me because I have no hidden agenda. It is time we organically come to votes based on what is in the best interest of Hawaii — not voting no because you don't like someone, but because it is truly the best decision for all. I will treat every Commissioner with dignity and respect, follow the law, track motions, share correspondence, and make decisions based on what is right for the people of Hawaii.

11. Experience with Hawaii Elections

I have been voting in Hawaii for approximately 20 years, primarily in person.

I am also scheduled to serve as an election volunteer for the November 3, 2026 General Election, opening ballots at the county building beginning at 1:00 PM — confirmed by the county clerk. I believe people who care about elections should show up and be part of the process, not just comment on it from the outside.

I have also witnessed firsthand what happens when election administration falls short. At a voter service center in Kahului, I observed a situation that was not being handled correctly. I did not make a scene. I got the lead at that location on the phone with Scott Nago, the Chief Election Officer, and the matter was resolved.

That is how these things should be handled — through the right channels, quickly, and without theatrics. Problems in election administration are not always malicious. Sometimes they are procedural. The right response is to fix them, document them, and make sure they do not happen again.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to these questions. I take this process seriously and I hope my answers reflect that. I am committed to serving the people of Hawaii with integrity, fairness, and professionalism.

Respectfully submitted,

Tamara McKay
Candidate, Elections Commission Chair

From: [Wally Nishimura](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Commission](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Answers to questionnaire for Chair position
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 5:44:18 PM

Aloha Elections Commission,

Please see my responses to the questions I received below.

1. Joe Biden won the 2020 election. Why is this even a question? It's 2026 and I can't imagine this is one of the questions on the mind of everyday voters. The vast majority of the voter base has other concerns.
2. I don't have an opinion on this question.
3. We currently vote by mail. I have always been an absentee voter because I've always worked on voting day.
4. Yes, transparency is key in any successful operation.
5. Unfinished business should be on the next agenda. However, business that people don't want to move on from should not.
6. I trust the elections process; I am not always happy with them. If there are any doubts the elections officer should be held accountable. People often get upset with politics in Hawaii and I get it, the best way to move forward is to have a platform that resonates with the voters.
7. No
8. Public perception in lack of confidence. I am a leader by nature and profession. I will lead the elections commission as chair.
9. I have 15 years of management experience. All years dealing with various boards of directors or owners. I have chaired many committees and meetings using Roberts rules of order. Most importantly in my opinion for the majority voter base is I'm from here, born and raised, Hawaiian by blood. I attended public schools my entire life and I have a bachelors degree. I am 35 years old and a relevant representation of the next generation working to better the future.
10. I am a Republican from the top of my head to the bottom of my feet, just as Prince Kuhio said. That being said I don't participate with the Hawaii Republican Party. I find them dysfunctional and lacking leadership. We have good local people just not in the right places.
11. The first time I could vote was for Barack Obama. I have voted ever since. I believe the people of Hawaii want change, that change occurs behind party lines and platforms. Candidates are placed on the ballot and people vote. I wanted Duke Aiona to be Governor and I wanted Andria Tupola to be Governor. Neither won, Duke is kept to close to Lingle and Hawaii wasn't ready for a Native Hawaiian

Republican Woman. I do think Andria would have made a great Governor.

Mahalo,

Wally K. Nishimura

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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MICHAEL CURTIS
ELECTIONS COMMISSION CHAIR

STATE OF HAWAII
ELECTIONS COMMISSION



May 20, 2026

Aloha:

Thank you for your interest in the Elections Commission Chair position. As part of the interview process, please provide responses to the following questions:

1. Which candidate do you believe was the rightful winner of the 2020 U.S. presidential election, and how certain are you about your answer?
I believe there is enough creditable information from creditable sources suggesting that it should be investigated. Unless it is investigated there will always be questions.
2. Do you believe that approximately 19,000 more ballots and/or envelopes were counted than were received by the Big Island in the 2024 General Election, and how certain are you about your answer?
I do not know for sure, was there an investigation?
3. What actions should the Elections Commission take to support the majority of Hawaii voters who prefer voting by mail?
The Election Commission should investigate any and all discrepancies and ensure all laws and requirements are followed, no exceptions, to ensure the elections are honest and the people who the public vote for are in office.
4. The Commission voted to require the Chair to share all correspondence regarding Commission business with all Commissioners. Will you comply with that directive – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.
Yes, in my line of work, as an Engineer, everything is documented. I would share any correspondence in a manner suitable to the commission. I typically copy all parties in email correspondence.
5. The Commission voted to require that unfinished business and the status of motions be placed on future agendas. That has not been done. If elected Chair, will you ensure the status of every adopted motion is tracked and reported back to the Commission – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.
If that is the requirement of the body it should be followed, it is not a dictatorship. I do not have an agenda. I believe in open and honest discourse.
6. Given ongoing concerns about whether election results can be independently verified, what will you do to implement an elections review program that ensures the validity and reliability of election results, as required by HRS §11-8.5(3).
We must ensure the HRS laws are followed. If they are not we must investigate and find out why they were not. I would do what is necessary to implement the program.
7. Have you accepted or utilized resources of any kind, (e.g., funding, consultation, or training) from any 501(c)4 political action committee or organization? Such entities include "We the People," "The America Project," "Americans for Limited Government," "America's Future," "Conservatives for Election Integrity," the "American Voting Rights Foundation," the "Conservative Partnership Institute,"

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the "Election Integrity Network," the "America First Policy Institute," "Indivisible National," "Move On," the "American Civil Liberties Union," and many others.

No

8. What is your biggest concern and what will you champion as the new Chair?

I will champion ensuring the elections are conducted per the laws in place. Audits done correctly, handling of ballots done correctly. The voters must know without a doubt the elections are conducted with integrity.

9. Managing meetings: What experience do you have leading boards, commissions or advisory bodies? How would you conduct meetings to ensure transparency and civility? Are you well-versed in Robert's Rules of Order, parliamentary procedure, and the Sunshine Law? Would you rely on alternatives to these for running meetings?

I have managed many meetings as a project and program manager dealing with many diverse entities: contractors, State officials, County Officials, local officials and Tribal interests.

I am very familiar with RRO, it can be weaponized, which I abhor. Not familiar with parliamentary or the Sunshine Law.

I prefer to have people respect each other and act in a civil manner. If the cannot removal action should be taken.

10. Political affiliation: Are you a member of a political party? Which party and what role have you played in the party? By design, the Commission is equally divided between both major parties. Why should a 2/3 majority (6 out of 8 commissioners) vote for you?

I am a member of the Republican party. I served as State Treasurer, District 17 Chair. I ran for State Representative in District 17 in 2024.

The majority should vote for me because I believe that in a democratic republic voting is a sacred duty and must be free of any fraud. It is not about who is voted into office, it is about the will of the voters choosing their representatives.

11. Experience with Hawaii elections: How often have you voted in Hawaii? What methods have you used? Do you have any experience as an elections volunteer? If so, please elaborate. As a voter or an elections volunteer, have you ever personally witnessed any action or situation that caused you concern for the security of the election process? If so, did you take any action?

I have voted in every election since 2020. I vote in person. I have no experience as a volunteer. I filed suit after the 2024 election questioning the 'curing' process and the number of ballots with no matching signature on file. To date the documentation has not been made 'available'.

Please send your responses via email to elections.commission@hawaii.gov, by **Wednesday, June 3, 2026 at 10:00 AM.**

Sincerely,

Raymund de Vega

Raymund de Vega
Elections Commission Support Staff

RD:rd
EC-26-014

c: Elections Commission

JUDGE DAVID A. WISEMAN

(RETIRED)

E-MAIL: [REDACTED]

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS POSED BY
HAWAII STATE ELECTIONS COMMISSION
FOR APPLICANTS FOR THE COMMISSION'S
UPCOMING CHAIR VACANCY

1. Which candidate do you believe was the rightful winner of the 2020 U.S. presidential election, and how certain are you about your answer?

RESPONSE:

The candidate who was the “**rightful**” winner of the election was Joseph Biden. (**emphasis added**).

The adjective emphasized above, which is used in this question, has a distinct significance with respect to the winner of the 2020 election. The definition of said word lists several items that define it and the winner, Joseph Biden, meets the full definition of such items as being the **rightful** winner.

I offer the following undisputed facts to express my unequivocal certainty of my answer:

Joseph Biden's authority as the duly elected President was recognized by the Congress and the Supreme Court as well as multiple, if not all, international authorities including the United Nations.

Following the election, more than 60 legal challenges were brought by the Trump campaign and its allies in both state and federal courts including the U.S. Supreme Court attacking the election results for Biden. The vast majority of these cases were dismissed or rejected due to a lack of evidence of widespread fraud or lack of legal standing.

In addition, Congress officially counted the electoral votes and certified the final outcome.

When an exhaustive legal process was completed and government agencies, domestically and internationally, recognized Joseph Biden as the President of the U.S. along with historians, as well as legal experts maintaining that the results were definitive and certain, I submit that there is no credible uncertainty nor doubt about who won the 2020 election and it was Joseph Biden.

2. Do you believe that approximately 19,000 more ballots and/or envelopes were counted than were received by the Big Island in the 2024 General Election, and how certain are you about your answer?

RESPONSE:

With respect to an alleged 19,000 more ballots and or envelopes being counted than were received, upon information and belief, I believe that the said claim was diligently and carefully investigated and proven to be inaccurate and or without merit.

I also submit that there is a presumption of regularity in our state institutions that they perform their duties according to law and that the election votes were accurately counted, subject to any outstanding meritorious concern or complaint.

3. What actions should the Elections Commission take to support the majority of Hawaii voters who prefer voting by mail?

RESPONSE:

The State Of Hawaii Office of Elections states the following on their website:

"Our Mission: To provide secure, accessible, and convenient election services to all citizens statewide." <https://elections.hawaii.gov/>

I support that declaration, and consequently, I support voting by mail because it is secure, accessible, and convenient. In addition, it removes

barriers for many citizens, including people with disabilities, the elderly, those with inflexible work schedules, and several other classes of citizens in rural areas or those who just can't get to the polling place

I am, however, in favor of several layers of security procedures that must be adhered to, and I believe that there are many that are in place, but I would strive to seek improvements where necessary.

I am unfamiliar with all the regulatory procedures in this area; however, I do know that there is a signature verification along with several other checks and balances to assure the prevention of fraudulent and or other mistakes regarding mail in ballots.

The commission can and should conduct an ongoing review of the procedures in place for mail-in voting and strive to improve them, if and where necessary, to assure the security of such ballots.

Mail in ballots add to security of election results in that they present a paper trail, have multistep verification layers and more time and opportunity for the review of the ballots

Our state government, like many others, have implemented mail-in voting which enhances the quality of the ballot with voters and meets the mission statement stated above.

4. The Commission voted to require the Chair to share all correspondence regarding Commission business with all Commissioners. Will you comply with that directive – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.

RESPONSE:

Yes, absolutely.

The Chair of any commission is an equal member thereof except for the following duty, obligation, and authority to properly conduct and manage hearings.

In my opinion, there is not any right nor privilege, absent some statutory authority, to withhold any issue, correspondence or other matter that is

given to the chair relating directly and or indirectly to the commission's business from the other members.

In my experience, anything relating to commission business should be given to the commission's secretary or other designated staff to circulate and provide it to other members, subject to legal advice to the contrary.

5. The Commission voted to require that unfinished business and the status of motions be placed on future agendas. That has not been done. If elected Chair, will you ensure the status of every adopted motion is tracked and reported back to the Commission – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.

RESPONSE:

Yes.

The Sunshine law would be applicable here, which is a regulation that requires government agencies and public officials to make their meetings, records, and decisions transparent and accessible to the public.

Like the sunlight, a sunshine law is intended to keep officials accountable and prevent corruption.

Consequently, any business transacted at any official meeting must be recorded and a record must include any unfinished business, which is usually included as an agenda item. Any and all motions made and seconded or not seconded must be part of such record as well as any actions taken and the status of any progress of any adopted motion.

The status of any adopted motion can be an agenda item under old or new business to inquire as to the status thereof.

6. Given ongoing concerns about whether election results can be independently verified, what will you do to implement an elections review program that ensures the validity and reliability of election results, as required by HRS §11-8.5(3)?

RESPONSE:

When there are valid concerns presented pursuant to statute, regulation and or other legal authority, there are independent methods for accommodating and verifying such concerns with respect to election results.

Although I am unfamiliar with all the regulations that I'm sure are in place, they would provide the procedures for said concerns, which perhaps include a review when necessary as well as other steps to assure the reliability and validity of the election results.

When a complaint or violation is brought before the commission, the chair must ensure that they are investigated thoroughly and transparently. If there are false narratives, they must be debunked by hard data but balanced with not appearing dismissive of citizens' concerns that are legitimate.

A determination can be made based on the physical evidence and statistical proof presented, and if necessary, at the direction of the commission, experts in the field and election administrators may be engaged.

In sum, the importance of election results being reviewed for verification cannot be overstated and when there are valid concerns presented, the commission must investigate and hold expedited hearings when warranted, and on a case-by-case basis can consider an independent review panel absent any restrictions from doing so.

7. Have you accepted or utilized resources of any kind, (e.g., funding, consultation, or training) from any 501(c)4 political action committee or organization? Such entities include "We the People," "The America Project," "Americans for Limited Government," "America's Future," "Conservatives for Election Integrity," the "American Voting Rights Foundation," the "Conservative Partnership Institute," the "Election Integrity Network," the "America First Policy Institute," "Indivisible National," "Move On," the "American Civil Liberties Union," and many others.

RESPONSE:

No, I have not received any funding, consultations, or trainings from any of those kinds of organizations.

If resources from many 501(c)4 political action committees or organizations includes reading newsletters, magazines, hearing their statements on radio and TV (including commercials), hearing their spokespersons, reading their mailings, etc. then the answer is yes, since I consider this part of the process to be an informed American citizen.

In the interest of full public disclosure, I have been and still am a member of the leadership committee of the Kona Indivisible Chapter.

8. What is your biggest concern and what will you champion as the new Chair?

RESPONSE:

As we know, in the United States elections are fundamentally decentralized whereby the U.S. Constitution provides that states retain the primary authority to set the times, places and manner of holding elections.

As is common in most states there is a government election entity such as the Hawaii State Election Commission that must ensure that every eligible vote is counted accurately while pursuing the public's confidence and trust in the election results.

The chair of the Commission is the one to balance the multi-faceted issues that are for the commission to discuss and decide on and must act at all times in the commission as an entirely nonpartisan arbiter.

A goal of mine, if elected chair, would be to review the system to ensure it is consistent with modern practices governing elections, always keeping as a core consideration the public's perception and dealing with the issues, many of which are complex, that arise and to do so in a nonpartisan, efficient and transparent manner. I am fully capable of moving past politics of the day, week, month or year and deciding issues in a fair and

nonpartisan manner as I have done throughout my career in various positions.

In such a pursuit, one of the top priorities for the Election Commission for me would be to act as an independent buffer between politics and the ballot box.

I would also seek to maintain the integrity of the Election process and to utilize the structural balance that the law has created in the establishment of the commission for disputes with a goal to ensure that all decisions regarding ballot access, security, results, etc. are governed by the rule of law rather than any political factors.

9. Managing meetings: What experience do you have leading boards, commissions or advisory bodies? How would you conduct meetings to ensure transparency and civility? Are you well-versed in Robert's Rules of Order, parliamentary procedure, and the Sunshine Law? Would you rely on alternatives to these for running meetings?

RESPONSE:

As stated in my letter of interest and areas of my bio data, I have had a great deal of experience regarding leading boards, commissions and advisory bodies.

I chaired the HAWAII COUNTY BOARD OF ETHICS as well as served as a member on the HAWAII COUNTY BOARD OF APPEALS and THE MERIT APPEALS BOARD. I also chaired an Armed Forces Committee for the Saipan Chamber of Commerce and took an active role in arranging for greeting and conducting meetings with officers and staff from more than 150 U.S. Navy warships during their visits to Saipan (U.S. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). (CNMI)

Such meetings included hosting and chairing a lunch meeting with Ray Mabus, former Secretary of the U.S. Navy, and a few other meetings with a Deputy Secretary of the Navy. I also have managed numerous meetings of a variety of civic and other groups, such as court committees, chambers of commerce, hotel association meetings, which included hosting meetings

with visiting U.S. Congressional members and staff, as well as many others.

When it comes to managing meetings, a most challenging role was that of a trial court judge who almost always is managing lawyers and parties adverse to the other, emotionally charged in many cases and all imbedded with a sense that they are the right ones who deserve to be the winner or successor in the issues before the court.

Court proceedings such as the ones I have presided over for 15-20 years on the bench are extremely contentious and extremely challenging, requiring the epitome of patience, understanding, compassion, adherence to the rules of court and the law, managing the proceedings and moving things along.

Indeed, my experience in managing meetings of many varieties is very well rounded and even attested to by others as being a professional who manages and conducts meetings, his courtroom, and other venues, always efficiently, productive and in a fair and impartial manner. My Biodata lists several government commendations as well as one from the commanding Navy Admiral of the U.S. Naval region of Micronesia. The Bar Association of the CNMI also weighed in very favorably

The 1st edition of Roberts Rules of Order, as you may know, was published by General Roberts in 1876. He was a student of Parliamentary Law and had experience in numerous civic and church organizations which motivated him to lay down ground rules for their meetings, and we now have a 12th edition of Roberts Rules of Order widely used. I have used Roberts Rules at most of the formal meetings I have conducted.

I also have experience as a Parliamentarian, functioning in that capacity for one or more HOA meetings as well as attended a Parliamentary class session.

With respect to relying on alternate rules for conducting meetings, I would not, for the simple reason that Parliamentary Law and Roberts are the guiding lights for conducting effective meetings and other alternates may not be as effective and would most likely be inconsistent with the commission's rules.

10. Political affiliation: Are you a member of a political party? Which party and what role have you played in the party? By design, the Commission is equally divided between both major parties. Why should a 2/3 majority (6 out of 8 commissioners) vote for you?

Yes, I am a member of the Democratic Party of Hawaii and was a district delegate for a short time.

I truly believe that I can be an effective, experienced and productive chairman and a compliment in helping to successfully guide the very challenging issues and business of the Hawaii State Elections Commission. In all modesty, I can support this;

By my proven abilities to maintain strict order and decorum during public hearings, which as we all know, are usually very emotional.

By my proven abilities to act in a clear and authoritative manner during contentious hearings and or other moments requiring special people skills.

By having a passion for thorough, fair and impartial and expedited investigations of complaints and or violations brought to the Commission.

By having experience and the awareness of the need to coordinate hearings of an emergency nature and to do so by concluding with sound decisions in a very timely manner in consultation with legal counsel

By realizing the statutory importance of the constant oversight of the state's Chief Election officer.

By my proven record of familiarity and use of Parliamentary procedures and Roberts Rules of Order.

And

By holding to the highest order, the need and the right of every citizen to have a strong trust in having the Commission ensuring that every eligible vote is accurately counted and that their concerns are accommodated.

11. Experience with Hawaii elections: How often have you voted in Hawaii? What methods have you used? Do you have any experience as an elections volunteer? If so, please elaborate. As a voter or an elections volunteer, have you ever personally witnessed any action or situation that caused you concern for the security of the election process? If so, did you take any action?

RESPONSE:

With respect to voting in Hawaii, although we lived in Pahoehoe, Hawaii in 1975 and I stand to be corrected, but do not believe I voted during the 2 years I lived there. I left Hawaii in 1977 and returned in 2016. Since the latter date I have voted at the polls and or by mail at every election within this time. I have not been involved in any volunteering with respect to elections.

Although my experience in Hawaii elections has been limited to voting, I was on the ballot for retention of my judgeship in the CNMI for a 6-year term at each election and was successful in 2 of those elections.

Submitted on this 3rd day of June 2026

signed

By Applicant

Judge David Wiseman (Ret)

Bringing Election Integrity, Accuracy, Verifiability and Public Confidence in Hawaii's Elections

WRITTEN RESPONSES TO ELECTION COMMISSION CHAIRMAN'S APPLICANT QUESTIONS

Wendell Elento | Kaneohe, Hawaii | [REDACTED] | (808) [REDACTED]
In Response to EC-26-014 | Submitted June 2, 2026

1. Which candidate do you believe was the rightful winner of the 2020 Presidential Election, and how certain are you about the answer?

Answer: I believe Donald Trump was the rightful winner of the 2020 U.S. presidential election. I hold this view based on unresolved questions regarding the integrity of the electoral process in several key states — questions that were never fully adjudicated on their merits in a court of law. I acknowledge that this is a contested position, and I hold it with the recognition that reasonable people disagree. However, as an applicant for Elections Commission Chair, I want to be transparent about my honest view rather than offer a politically safe non-Answer: My role as Chair would not be to relitigate 2020 but to ensure that Hawaii's elections are conducted with full transparency, verifiable results, and public confidence — so that these disputes do not arise here.

Now Hawaii has not called out the 2020 Presidential Elections. Back in 2020 I did call it out in Social Media. When President Reagan won the 1984 Presidential Elections, Hawaii came out in numbers to win for Reagan. Why did that not occur again in 2020 in Hawaii? Biden was not present in Hawaii whereas you would see huge Trump rallies and motorcades for Trump. The questions plaguing Michigan, Arizona, Georgia NOW are the same for Hawaii. There are similar unresolved questions about unpurged Voter Rolls, Ballots by Mail count inaccuracies (Hilo and the Military Community for example), Scanner Programming Tampering, Scanner Settings Manipulation, and Chain of Custody Failure. Another area of concern is the operations of the United States Postal Service during the General Elections in Hawaii. A good third-party audit will answer many of these questions and concerns.

2. Do you believe that approximately 19,000 more ballots and/or envelopes were counted than were received by the Big Island in the 2024 General Election, and how certain are you about your answer?

Answer: Yes, I believe more ballots and envelopes were counted than received by the Big Island in the 2024 General Elections. Based on the evidence presented by Commissioner Cushnie and many others at the Election Commission meetings since last Fall. I believe there is credible reason to take this discrepancy seriously. I cannot say with absolute certainty that 19,000 more ballots were counted than received, as a thorough and independent investigation has not been completed. What we have is a biased analysis and reporting as reflected by false testimonies by some of the Commissioners. However, the presented data warrants a rigorous, transparent audit. As Chair, my response to this kind of discrepancy would be clear: follow the evidence wherever it leads, conduct a thorough review in compliance with HRS §11-8.5(3), and report findings transparently to the Commission and the public. Election integrity requires that every legitimate concern be investigated — not dismissed.

Here is a recent and excellent example... The PIG (Permitted Interaction Group) report on the 2024 General Election specifically cited "chain of custody failures" across all four counties and found that none of the county clerk offices provided records

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compliant with HAR 3-177-453 — which is Hawaii's administrative rule governing ballot chain of custody procedures. The related sub-terms you'll encounter:

Custody gap — a specific interval where no accountability record exists. 40% of Hawaii's 2020 General Election Audit forms were incomplete or blank. I have both the hard copy and scans.

Break in seal/tamper evidence — when physical security measures aren't intact
Unverifiable ballot count — the result when chain of custody fails and totals can't be confirmed
Ballot reconciliation failure — when the count of ballots in doesn't match ballots out due to custody gaps. Break in seals did show up in a hand full of batches in the 2020 General election in Hawaii. Plus questionable comments in audit comments' blocks.

In the 2024 Hawaii context, the PIG found that Hawaii County had 19,042 more ballots counted than envelopes collected — a direct consequence of chain of custody failures making the count unverifiable.

You see there are way too many unresolved questions and as an observer to our Election Commission meetings, the current Chair and the majority of commissioners are negligent in conducting investigations by creating erroneous motions to not investigate that explains where the online attendance at EC meetings have been growing in numbers and in specific evidence presentations on the contrary.

3. *What actions should the Elections Commission take to support the majority of Hawaii voters who prefer voting by mail?*

Answer #1: The Status Quo Answer The Commission should ensure it functions with the highest standards of security and reliability — because voter confidence in mail voting is only as strong as the integrity of the process behind it. Specific actions I would support include:

First, clear and timely voter education on ballot tracking, deadlines, and signature verification procedures. Second, rigorous reconciliation processes that match ballots received to ballots counted — the Big Island discrepancy underscores why this is non-negotiable. Third, regular audits of voter rolls to ensure accuracy. Fourth, transparent reporting to the public on ballot receipt, processing, and canvassing timelines. Supporting mail voting and ensuring its integrity are not competing goals — they are the same goal. This is the political, soft answer that the other candidates will probably provide.

Answer #2. My Preferred Answer: In light of the pending SAVE America Act, where SAVE is an acronym **S**afeguard **A**merican **V**oter **E**ligibility **A**ct which is a federal election integrity bill championed by the Trump administration. In plain terms, it does three main things:

- **Proof of citizenship to register** — You must show documentary proof that you're a U.S. citizen (passport, REAL ID, birth certificate, etc.) before you can register to vote in any federal election. States can't register you without it.
- **Remove non-citizens from voter rolls** — States are required to use federal databases (like the DHS SAVE system) to identify and remove non-citizens from voter registration lists.

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- **Restrict mail-in voting** — Mail-in ballots would be limited to people with a valid excuse: illness, disability, military service, or travel. No more universal mail-in voting.

Having majority support does not mean something is the right thing to do. Standing on the right thing to do is often supported by the minority. **The right thing to do is Restrict Mail-In Voting. Yes, it is hard work and requires thousands of volunteers to do hand-counts. Why? Because it's common-sense, the rest of the civilized world sees the Mail-In Voting Vulnerabilities.**

Another observation, since 2004 to 2019, the Election Commission has been rather passive about following up on election complaints. Then with COVID19 and the opportunity to make Mail-In Ballots a permanent election process, the number of complaints has risen exponentially. Also note that there are dozens of election integrity lawsuits dismissed by Hawaii Supreme Court for lacking standing or merit which on the Federal level have allowed lawsuits to move forward on this issue.

Countries that banned or significantly restricted Mail-In Ballot Voting include some of the following:

- France
- Mexico
- Japan
- Poland
- Chile
- Brazil
- Sweden
- Belgium
- Ukraine

- 4. *The Commission voted to require the Chair to share all correspondence regarding Commission business with all Commissioners. Will you comply with that directive – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.***

Answer: Yes. Full compliance is both a legal and ethical obligation. I would implement this by establishing a shared email distribution list that automatically copies all Commissioners on any correspondence relating to Commission business. I would also maintain a correspondence log as part of the Commission's official records, available for review at any time. Transparency among Commissioners is foundational to good governance — no Commissioner should be operating with less information than another.

Point to consider...instead of using email, the Election Commission Board Members should have access to a private, secure, accessible docket organized chronologically with all EC documents since the creation of the Election Commission in 2004. Start with EC meetings going forward then work backwards. When a document is uploaded to this docket, all of the Election Commissioners will be sent links automatically notifying each respectively. Election Commission Members will be allowed to upload supporting documents as needed as well.

- 5. *The Commission voted to require that unfinished business and the status of motions be placed on future agendas. That has not been done. If elected Chair,***

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will you ensure the status of every adopted motion is tracked and reported back to the Commission – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.

Answer: Yes. I would implement a Motion Tracking Register — a running log of every adopted motion, its assigned owner, its current status, and its target completion date. This register would be attached to every agenda as a standing item, reviewed at the opening of each meeting. Think of it like a ship's navigation log: every order given is recorded, its execution is tracked, and nothing is considered complete until it is verified and closed out. My Navy training instilled in me that untracked directives are unexecuted directives. That standard applies here.

Again, a public, accessible, secure docket should be made available for this purpose. It should be a free version of the Judiciary Information Management System (JIMS), eCourt Kokua or eFiling systems.

"Government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Here is my first big idea, my core vision is to get more people of Hawaii involved in our Hawaii State government. The more people, the more eyeballs, the more eyeballs, the more education and training for our Hawaii-nei. That is how both the Hawaii State and U.S. Constitutions are initially setup.

The Hawaii State Constitution's Preamble and the U.S. Constitution Preamble contains the same exact words:

"We reaffirm our belief in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and with an understanding and compassionate heart toward all the peoples of the earth, do hereby ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Hawaii."

The full Preamble reads:

"We, the people of Hawaii, grateful for Divine Guidance, and mindful of our Hawaiian heritage and uniqueness as an island State, dedicate our efforts to fulfill the philosophy decreed by the Hawaii State motto, 'Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono.' We reserve the right to control our destiny, to nurture the integrity of our people and culture, and to preserve the quality of life that we desire. We reaffirm our belief in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and with an understanding and compassionate heart toward all the peoples of the earth, do hereby ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Hawaii."

So President Lincoln's phrase from the Gettysburg Address (1863) is not just echoed — it's quoted verbatim in Hawaii's Constitution. Additionally, Article I, Section 1 reinforces the same principle:

"All political power of this State is inherent in the people and the responsibility for the exercise thereof rests with the people. All government is founded on this authority."

6. *Given ongoing concerns about whether election results can be independently verified, what will you do to implement an elections review program that ensures*

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the validity and reliability of election results, as required by HRS §11-8.5(3)?

Answer: Applying the same principle above. What if we improve the work of the Election Commission to focus on their lawful duty to “investigate any complaint.” **Any**, in this case is synonymous to the word, **All**. 98% of election complaints are voted away by the Election Commission. This is not the function of the Election Commission to decide what election complaints should be investigated. Rather, as Election Commission Chair, I will lead the Election Commission to learn to make motions already assuming, an investigation will be conducted for any complaint which is in the HRS and the EC Duties list by focusing more on the: How, What, Where and Whens. The Why is because we are going to follow the laws that already govern Hawaii.

Traditionally reviews by the Election Commission were rubber stamp approvals by EC majority voting of the Office of Elections through either the past Status Reports and recently ad hoc reports by the Chief Election Officer. This is a conflict of interest.

The commonsense suggestion here is the hiring of a 3rd party auditing firm not connected with Hawaii politics and business and do a thorough elections review.

Now about the heart of Question 6, why not invite the world to help Hawaii improve its Elections?

I am in the process of building EIKO aka Election Integrity Knowledge Optimizer with Claude Cowork. I have already created a huge pdf library of all the EC meeting documents since 2004, pdfs of all the HRS and HAR regulations listed in the Election Commission website from the About and Resources sections. Plus much more. Here is a sample snapshot of one of my projects I initiated yesterday with this simple chat.

“Claude can you analyze the Election Commission Meetings that go back to 2004 and identify any election complaints? Please keep track of what Election Commission Meeting, the specific election complaint, if an investigation was initiated and the results of the investigation. I put the election commission meeting minutes, meeting summaries, supplemental information from 2004 to 2026 in EIKO.”

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Here is one search example that is still going on as this is a robust request for Claude Cowork to accomplish.

Good data from 2004-2005. No complaints in those first three meetings — organizational phase. Let me keep reading in batches:

Read 4 files >

Good data flowing in. Let me keep reading in batches — the 2007 March meeting shows the first notable transparency complaint (Jean Aoki/League of Women Voters on Sunshine Law).

Continuing:

Read 4 files >

Excellent — first real election complaint identified: **Bob Babson, April 2007, 2006 election concerns → AG investigated → Commission closed.** Continuing:

Read 4 files >

Good 2008 data. Key finding: ES&S filed a protest about voting machine contract — Commission ↓ k legal counsel in executive session. Let me continue reading the remaining 2008 meetings:

Here is another sample report that was a Quicky to get a high level idea of the complaints raised up since 2004. (See attached HI Elections Commission Complaint Tracker copy.xlsx). Now if the election complaints are now being addressed in an orderly and organized manner, wouldn't that greatly increase the favorability of the Election Commissions work to improve public confidence in Hawaii's elections? And wouldn't it provide the exact content we need to provide the most transparent pono elections review report to the people of Hawaii?

And...Here is my next big idea. Why not combine the passion of some of our more concerned citizens with readily available tools and Election Commission documents. The best reviewers are the citizens vested in communities and election races in Hawaii. Notice that I am not singling out any party organizations.

Basically, I am in the process of topping off this phase of EIKO in terms of library content. This information will be uploaded into my Google Drive. I can share out the link to this Google Drive and anyone can download all of the non-confidential information valuable for special projects, reviews, data analysis for our Hawaii Elections. When you download these files it most likely will be in Zip files. Think of Zip files as documents wrapped with Saran Wrap. Claude Cowork can do searches in these Zip files for you. And if you set up Claude on your Desktop and pay \$20 per month, you can tap into their Cowork tool (setup with Opus, latest version). I can help interested parties to get started with data downloads and early project setup (I am a novice at this) and get you started. Cowork can help you gain an intern to assist you in your election integrity projects.

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If we can equip our Hawaii-nei, we can all do incredible work to improve Hawaii's Elections.

"Government of the people, by the people and for the people."

The current EC chairman and the EC can sure use the Peoples' help in this great endeavor to review and systematically improve Hawaii's Election Integrity. My goal is make many confident in HRS, HAR, Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised, Election Commission historical data, State Constitution and the U.S. Constitution by the use of these incredible tools.

Now, of course we will do the minimum...A post-election audit protocol using risk-limiting audits (RLAs) or hand-count audits of randomly selected races to verify machine tabulation accuracy. A ballot reconciliation standard requiring that ballots received, processed, and counted match at every county. An independent review panel with bipartisan representation to oversee the audit process. Public reporting of all audit findings, including any anomalies and corrective actions taken. I would work proactively with the Chief Elections Officer to ensure this program is operational before the next election cycle.

"But we can and should do so much more with the information and technologies available...while working better and less."

- 7. Have you accepted or utilized resources of any kind, (e.g., funding, consultation, or training) from any 501(c)4 political action committee or organization? Such entities include "We the People," "The America Project," "Americans for Limited Government," "America's Future," "Conservatives for Election Integrity," the "American Voting Rights Foundation," the "Conservative Partnership Institute, the "Election Integrity Network," the "America First Policy Institute," "Indivisible National," "Move On," the "American Civil Liberties Union," and many others.**

Answer: No. I have not accepted funding, consultation, or training from any 501(c)4 political action committee or organization — whether right-leaning or left-leaning. This includes all organizations listed in the question. My participation in Elections Commission meetings from 2020 to the present has been entirely as a private citizen providing personal testimony. I believe the Chair of the Elections Commission must be free from any obligation — real or perceived — to outside organizations. My only obligation in this role would be to the Constitution, Hawaii law, and the voters of this state.

- 8. What is your biggest concern and what will you champion as the new Chair?**

Answer: My biggest concern is the erosion of public trust in Hawaii's elections. When voters — on either side of the political spectrum — do not trust that their vote is counted accurately, the foundation of our republic is weakened. This is not a partisan concern; it is a civic one.

Besides the equipping ideas I shared above...As Chair, I will champion verifiability and transparency. Every voter should be able to trust — and independently verify — that the

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process was conducted with integrity. I will also champion a culture of accountability within the Commission itself: motions tracked, correspondence shared, and meetings conducted with civility and order. A Commission that models good governance gives the public reason to trust the process it oversees.

9. *Managing meetings: What experience do you have leading boards, commissions or advisory bodies? How would you conduct meetings to ensure transparency and civility? Are you well-versed in Robert's Rules of Order, parliamentary procedure, and the Sunshine Law? Would you rely on alternatives to these for running meetings?*

Answer: I have direct experience leading meetings under Robert's Rules of Order as District 48 Chair of the Republican Party of Hawaii (2021–2023), where I chaired district-level meetings and led leadership development. I also led the Association of Records Managers and Administrators (ARMA Hawaii) as President (2010–2012), overseeing governance, budgeting, and program development. Additionally, as an Associate Pastor at Hope Chapel Kaneohe (1989–2000), I led organizational operations involving 275+ volunteers — requiring consistent, structured, and civil facilitation.

I am well-versed in Robert's Rules of Order and parliamentary procedure, and I understand Hawaii's Sunshine Law requirements for public bodies. I would conduct meetings with a published agenda distributed in advance, strict adherence to time allocations, recognition of all members in an orderly manner, and zero tolerance for personal attacks or uncivil conduct. The Chair sets the tone — and I take that responsibility seriously.

10. *Political affiliation: Are you a member of a political party? Which party and what role have you played in the party? By design, the Commission is equally divided between both major parties. Why should a 2/3 majority (6 out of 8) commissioners vote for you?*

Answer: I am a registered Republican. I previously served as District 48 Chair for the Hawaii Republican Party from 2021 to 2023, where I focused on recruitment, training, and developing new leaders. I resigned from active party involvement in 2024 and have not held any party role since. In 2022, I ran for State House for District 48.

Why should 6 of 8 Commissioners — across both parties — vote for me? Because the Chair's job is not to represent a party; it is to run a fair, orderly, and transparent process. My background is in systems integrity, compliance, and leadership in environments where getting it right mattered more than winning an argument. I will apply Robert's Rules without favor, share information equally with all Commissioners, and pursue election integrity as a nonpartisan civic obligation. Commissioners from both parties should want a Chair who is consistent, transparent, and bound by process — not politics. That is what I offer.

11. *Experience with Hawaii elections: How often have you voted in Hawaii? What methods have you used? Do you have any experience as an elections volunteer? If so, please elaborate. As a voter or an elections volunteer, have you ever personally witnessed any action or situation that caused you concern for the security of the election process? If so, did you take any action?*

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Answer: I have voted consistently in Hawaii elections for decades, using the mail-in ballot system as well as in-person voting at various points. I have not served as a formal elections volunteer, but I have been an active participant in Elections Commission meetings from 2022 to the present, including transcribing Commission meetings during 2022–2023 — work that gave me firsthand familiarity with the Commission's proceedings, concerns, and challenges.

Regarding security concerns: yes, my observation of the Commission proceedings and the evidence presented regarding the Big Island ballot discrepancy raised serious concerns for me. I did take action — I continued to attend meetings, provide public testimony, and ultimately applied for this position. I believe the most meaningful response to a concern about election integrity is to step up and serve — which is precisely why I am here.

I am also available to provide references of professionals who can vouch for my attitude of service regardless of party affiliation or any differentiations.

Lord, Jesus as I respond to these applicant questions, I pray for your wisdom and guidance. Plus, show me if this is your will for me for the next four years to participate as the Election Commission Chairman for Hawaii's Election Commission. It's all in your hands as I surrender to you this adventure. Thy Kingdom Come, Thy Will Be Done on Earth as it is in Heaven.

Meeting Date	Complaint / Issue Raised	Source / Complainant	Investigation Initiated?	Investigation Type	Result / Status
2024-12-18	Alleged ballot discrepancies, chain-of-custody failures, and demand to physically count mail-in ballots; calls for no-confidence in Chair and CEO Nago	Public testimony (multiple); Commissioners Cushnie, Andrion	No (motions to act died / were rescinded)	None — motions on chain-of-custody documentation died for lack of second or were rescinded	No investigation opened at this meeting. Several related agenda items rescinded. Commissioner Cushnie ejected from meeting for procedural disruption.
2025-07-30	Kauai County 2024 General Election: chain-of-custody concerns, missing county logs, unexplained increases in mail-ballot counts (Commissioner Young's PIG)	Permitted Interaction Group (PIG) #1 — Comm. Young, chaired w/ Aquino	Yes	PIG report presented (investigation into State & Kauai County compliance with HAR 3-177)	PIG found complaints valid; recommended official audit of ballot envelopes, a hearing, and procedural improvements (more Official Observers). PIG dissolved after presentation, decisions deferred to later meeting.
2025-08-27	Kauai County ballot-count discrepancy (originally ~661, revised to 510 ballots after reconciliation); retroactive/undocumented record changes	PIG #1 (Comms. Young & Kamm)	Yes	Independent accounting-firm audit of Kauai 2024 ballot envelopes approved	Motion CARRIED 5-2 to hire independent auditor to count envelopes, compare signatures, and determine drop-box vs. USPS counts. Office of Elections/Kauai issued 27-pg rebuttal (1,900 pp). Funding unresolved (est. \$100k+).
2025-08-27	Subpoena of after-hours entry/exit logs for Kauai secure ballot-storage area (Apr 2024—present)	Commissioner Cushnie	No	Subpoena motion FAILED 4-3 (needed 5 votes of 9-member body)	Motion failed. DAG Ching advised subpoenas allowed only for evidentiary hearings, not regular meetings.
2025-08-27	Hawaii County (Big Island): reported 19,042 more ballots counted than envelopes collected; statewide chain-of-custody failures; improper certification; suppression of complaints	PIG #2 — Comms. Andrion & Kamm	Yes	PIG report w/ 5 findings & 3 recommendations presented	Findings: electronic records unverifiable; chain-of-custody non-compliant w/ HAR 3-177-453; public misled; improper certification; complaint suppression. Recommendations: statewide manual audit, end mail-in voting, terminate CEO Nago. Decisions deferred.
2025-10-29	Formal complaints batch: ECC-25-005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010 (chain-of-custody, HAVA violations, observer access, certification)	Various (incl. Doug Pasnik, Peter Bernegger)	Partial — two referred	AG referral / AG written-opinion request	ECC-25-006 (Pasnik) REFERRED to Attorney General to determine merit (carried 6-2). ECC-25-008 (Bernegger HAVA) — AG written opinion requested within 14 days (carried 6-2). Others not advanced.
2025-10-29	Bernegger HAVA complaint — alleged missing mail-in envelopes & failure to retain records (ECC-25-008)	Peter Bernegger	Yes — opinion requested	AG written-opinion request on merit	Carried 6-2. Osterkamp cautioned re: Bernegger's litigation history. Motion to form a PIG on the HAVA complaint FAILED 1-7.
2025-10-29	Conflict-of-interest complaint against Commissioner McAdam	Terri Bulacan (testimony)	No	None — not placed on agenda	Complainant questioned why it was not agendized; no formal action taken. McAdam later stated her audit work posed no conflict.
2025-10-29	Request for County Clerks to produce verifiable paper-trail / daily hand-count ballot reports	Commissioner Kamm	Yes (advisory)	Advisory motion to CEO	Amended motion CARRIED 5-4 advising CEO to require County Clerks to produce daily hand-count reports of ballot envelopes collected.
2025-12-03	Formal complaints: ECC-25-011, ECC-25-012 (documentation to independently validate 2024 results under HRS 11-8.5)	Commissioner Cushnie	No	Motion to formally request validation documents FAILED 3-5	Motion failed; majority felt records were county-held and the investigative PIG (with subpoena power) was better positioned.
2025-12-03	Statewide ballot discrepancies — referral to State Auditor for 2024 General Election audit	PIG findings (all 3); Comm. Kamm	Yes	Referral to State Auditor	CARRIED 6-2 to transmit all 2025 PIG findings + Oct 1 audit motion to State Auditor, beginning with Hawaii County (Big Island).
2025-12-03	Referral of all 3 PIG reports to U.S. Dept. of Justice for federal mail-fraud investigation	Commissioner Cushnie	No	DOJ referral motion FAILED 4-4	Motion failed (tie). Did not pass.
2025-12-03	Maui County alleged lack of chain-of-custody records	Commissioner Cushnie	No	Motion to form Maui PIG FAILED 4-4	Motion to form investigative PIG failed. Comm. Apana noted he had already spoken with current & former Maui clerks willing to meet.
2025-12-03	USPS Business Reply Mail receipts for Hawaii County 2024 ballots	Commissioner Cushnie	Yes	Letter to USPS Inspector General approved	CARRIED 5-3 to send letter to USPS IG requesting count of ballot envelopes delivered (returned vs. undeliverable). Note: USPS releases records only to account holder (County).
2025-12-03	BallotTrax (Hart InterCivic) tracking logs for all counties, 2024 General	Commissioner Cushnie	Yes	Directive to CEO to produce logs	CARRIED 6-2 directing CEO to produce full BallotTrax tracking logs before next meeting.
2025-12-03	PIG to work with County Clerks on chain-of-custody & daily reports	Commissioner Andrion	Yes	New PIG formed (forward-looking)	CARRIED 6-2 to form PIG to develop chain-of-custody solutions with County Clerks.
2026-01-07	Hand count of Hawaii County 2024 ballot return envelopes to verify disputed total	Comms. Kamm, Cushnie, Andrion	Yes	Hand-count audit authorized; Comms. Kamm & Sabas to oversee	Motion CARRIED 6-2 to hand-count and sort envelopes (mail vs. drop box). Ballots within 22-month retention; access/court-order question deferred. Deadline motion (end of Feb) FAILED 1-7.
2026-01-07	Removal of CEO Scott Nago for alleged compliance failures	Commissioner Cushnie	No	Removal motion FAILED 2-6	Motion failed.
2026-01-07	Sunshine Law appeals: S Appeal 26-07, 26-10, 26-12, 26-13, 26-15, 26-17 (denied records, Chair conduct, minutes accuracy)	Various public / OIP	Reviewed — responses contested	OIP appeal responses (DAG-drafted)	Multiple DAG-drafted responses voted down (26-07/13, 26-10, 26-15). 26-12 response approved 6-2. Motions to acknowledge Chair Sunshine Law violation FAILED 3-3.
2026-01-07	Letter to county auditors (Honolulu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai) recommending 2024 audit per State Auditor Kondo	Commissioner Sabas	Yes	Letters to 4 county auditors approved	CARRIED 6-2.
2026-01-07	Bernegger federal action — alleged HAVA non-compliance, seeking ~\$30M federal election-fund repayment	Peter Bernegger (testimony)	External (federal court)	Federal lawsuit (Bernegger v. Nago)	Complaint noted; federal suit filed separately. Asked why his complaint was omitted from agenda.
2026-02-04	Hawaii County audit funding request to Legislature	Commissioner Apana	Yes	Letter to Legislature requesting audit funding	CARRIED 7-2 to request funding to audit County of Hawaii. Motion to expand statewide FAILED 1-8.
2026-02-04	Authority to unseal 2024 Hawaii County envelopes for audit within 22-month retention period	Comms. Cushnie, Papanimu, Kamm	Yes — AG opinion requested	AG/DAG written-opinion requests	Multiple motions carried 5-4 requesting written DAG/AG opinion on whether Commission is a designated entity (HAR 3-177-757) authorized to unseal & count envelopes. CEO confirmed 2020/2022/2024 ballots retained (litigation/HD-37 audit).
2026-02-04	S Appeal 26-17 — testifier improperly cut off during public testimony	Public / OIP	Yes — response w/ apology	OIP appeal response approved	Motion to recognize Chair violated Sunshine Law FAILED 4-5. Separate motion CARRIED unanimously directing DAG to draft OIP response including an apology and commitment to improve.
2026-02-04	Adopt Robert's Rules of Order as parliamentary authority	Commissioner Andrion	N/A (governance)	Procedural reform adopted	CARRIED unanimously to adopt Robert's Rules except where superseded by Admin Rules / Sunshine Law.
2026-02-04	Threatening text message received by Commissioner	Commissioner Dalton	Noted for record	None (intimidation report)	Comm. Dalton reported a threatening text (Jan 24) and asked it be reflected in the record.
2022 (cycle)	House District 37 election audit (2022 General Election)	Litigation / Commission	Yes (prior audit)	Formal HD-37 audit	Referenced repeatedly as precedent; 2022 General ballots retained because of the HD-37 audit. Cited in 2026 as proof audits can occur within the 22-month retention window.
2020 (cycle)	2020 General Election ballots retained due to litigation	Litigation	External (litigation)	Court litigation	CEO confirmed 2020 General ballots retained due to litigation (noted in 2026-02-04 meeting).
2004-2015	No formal itemized complaint records located in machine-readable minutes	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pre-2016 minutes are scanned image PDFs without extractable text; spot-checks found no formal complaint-tracking structure. Formal complaint numbering (ECC-##) and PIG investigations appear to begin in the 2024-2026 cycle.

Complaint No.	Meeting Date Heard	Subject	Disposition
ECC-25-005	2025-10-29	Election integrity / chain-of-custody (batch)	Heard; not individually advanced
ECC-25-006	2025-10-29	Doug Pasnik — unlawful certification allegation	Referred to Attorney General for merit review (carried 6-2)
ECC-25-007	2025-10-29	Election integrity (batch)	Heard; not individually advanced
ECC-25-008	2025-10-29	Peter Bernegger — HAVA violations / missing envelopes	AG written opinion on merit requested within 14 days (carried 6-2); PIG motion failed
ECC-25-009	2025-10-29	Election integrity (batch)	Heard; not individually advanced
ECC-25-010	2025-10-29	Election integrity (batch)	Heard; not individually advanced
ECC-25-011	2025-12-03	Documentation to validate 2024 results (HRS 11-8.5)	Motion to request docs failed 3-5
ECC-25-012	2025-12-03	Documentation to validate 2024 results (HRS 11-8.5)	Motion to request docs failed 3-5

PIG	Members	Scope	Key Findings	Recommendations / Outcome
PIG #1	Comm. Young (chair), Aquino, Kamm	State & Kauai County compliance with HAR 3-177; ballot-count discrepancies	Complaints valid; county non-compliant; final mail-ballot count unverifiable; discrepancy revised 661—510 after reconciliation	Recommended independent audit, a hearing, more Official Observers. Led to Aug 27, 2025 motion to hire independent accounting firm (carried 5-2).
PIG #2	Comm. Andrion & Kamm	Hawaii County (Big Island) 2024 General Election results discrepancy	19,042 more ballots counted than envelopes collected; electronic records unverifiable; chain-of-custody non-compliant; public misled; improper certification; complaint suppression	Recommended statewide manual audit, end mail-in voting, terminate CEO Nago. Transmitted to State Auditor (Dec 3, 2025).
Osterkamp PIG	Comm. Osterkamp	Big Island election-results discrepancy (counter-review)	Disputed the 19,000-ballot discrepancy claim; attributed gaps to incomplete reporting rather than fraud	Report received Oct 29, 2025; motions based on it largely failed along 4-5 lines.
Andrion PIG (Maui)	Comm. Andrion	Maui County chain-of-custody	Missing documentation for ballot transfers noted	Discussed Dec 3, 2025; motion to form dedicated Maui investigative PIG failed 4-4.
Chain-of-Custody PIG	Formed Dec 3, 2025	Work with County Clerks on chain-of-custody & daily reports (forward-looking)	In progress	Formed by 6-2 vote to develop procedures with County Clerks.

Hawaii Elections Commission — Election Complaint & Investigation Tracker

Scope: Best-effort review of Elections Commission meeting minutes / written summaries, 2004-2026.

KEY FINDING ON DATA AVAILABILITY:

- Formal, trackable complaint records (numbered ECC-## complaints, PIG investigations with findings and outcomes) appear concentrated in the 2024-2026 cycle, following the 2024 General Election.
- 2022-2023 written summaries log only testifier NAMES, not itemized complaints or dispositions.
- Pre-2016 minutes are scanned image PDFs with no machine-readable text layer; they could not be text-extracted remotely. Spot-checks found no formal complaint-numbering or investigation structure.

DEFINITIONS:

- PIG = Permitted Interaction Group (HRS 92-2.5) — a sub-group authorized to investigate and report.
- ECC-## = Formal complaint case number assigned by the Commission.
- S Appeal ##-## = Sunshine Law appeal filed with the Office of Information Practices (OIP).
- Voting note: The Commission is a 9-member body; 5 affirmative votes are required to pass a motion, regardless of vacancies (per DAG, citing HRS 11-7).

PRIMARY SOURCE:

Hawaii Office of Elections — Elections Commission meetings page:

<https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/elections-commission/>

Meetings reviewed in detail: 2024-12-18, 2025-07-30, 2025-08-27, 2025-10-29, 2025-12-03, 2026-01-07, 2026-02-04. Summaries checked: 2022-12-12, 2023-11-15.

NOTE: 'Result / Status' reflects the disposition recorded in the minutes as of the meeting date. Several investigations (audits, AG opinions, USPS/BalotTrax requests) were still in progress as of the most recent reviewed meeting (Feb 4, 2026). This tracker should be updated as later minutes post.



June 2, 2026

Elections Commission
State of Hawaii

via e-mail only to: elections.commission@hawaii.gov

Re: Candidate Questionnaire

Dear Commissioners:

Attached to this cover letter are the responses to the questions posed in the letter of May 20, 2025. The responses cover three pages.

I found the question evocative and probing, and evincing your commitment to fair, secure and transparent elections. I thank you for your public service to ensuring faith in the democratic process. I am honored to be considered.

'O au iho nō me ka ha'aha'a,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Jo Kim", written in a cursive style.

Jo Kim

Enclosure as noted above



Jo Kim's response to questions posed as follows (3 pages):

1. What I believe is not relevant to the question of who was the rightful winner of the 2020 U.S, presidential election.

What is relevant are the facts:

- a. Biden won 51.3% of the popular vote and 306 Electoral College votes,
- b. Trump won 46.8% of the popular vote and 232 electoral votes.

The facts are uncontroverted. The election results were certified by all 50 states and the District of Columbia. All challenges litigated in courts were dismissed or found non-meritorious.

What I believe is not relevant to the question of the vote count in the 2024 General Election. What is relevant are the facts. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, headed by Chris Krebs, a Trump appointee, called the 2020 election "the most secure in American history" and no one has disproved that fact.

2. What I believe is not relevant to the question of the vote count in the 2024 General Election. What is relevant are the facts. The 19,000 ballot discrepancy is due to faulty information - comparing mangoes and papayas - both fruit but from different trees. The claim of a 19,000-ballot discrepancy is attributed to a comparison between the total ballots counted (76,595) and an incomplete set of United States Postal Service (USPS) receipts for Business Reply Mail (57,553). Reliance on the United States Postal Service information tracking system that has not been explained is worrisome.

The more reliable source is the the State count 76,595 and the County count 76,587 (a discrepancy of 8).

3. In the interests of fairness and transparency it is necessary to ensure integrity and accountability in every stage of the voting process. if voting by mail increases citizen participation in the process and the majority of voters prefer it, we should strive to accommodate that desire. People vote with their feet and in the 2024 election only 4.5% pf voters chose to vote in person. Imua.

4. Yes. Every commissioner can request to have mail sent to that commissioner via e-mail, and the correspondence can be forwarded.

5. I will absolutely abide by the Commission's desires except where it is in conflict with the law or policies of the Commission.

6. Research ways to strengthen voting procedures to safeguard both the process and the anonymity of the voter. Determine that audits of current practices are based on specific articulated criteria. Before voting ensuring that voter registration rolls are accurate, ensure there are random periodic checks of the voter rolls completed by representatives from all political parties..Determine whether sufficient technological safeguards are in place. Determine safety criteria for mail in ballots. Request election audit update from the Legislative Reference Bureau to determine whether election procedures are up to date and how they can be changed or improved.

7. No.

8. Political fervor and decision making on unexamined beliefs that create hostility and misunderstanding should be avoided. Making decisions based the best facts able to be discerned taking into account personal preferences will be my priority.

9. I will not tolerate personal attacks. When articulating a strongly held belief be concise without being argumentative. Understanding that our system of government requires a safe, secure, trusted election process and it is our responsibility to ensure that we implement the best system we can.

I was on the Board of Directors of the Hawaii State Bar Association, the organization to provide pro bono legal services to the poor, Hawaii Lawyers Care now called Hawaii Volunteer Legal Services, and the Domestic Violence Legal Hotline, managed the North Hawaii AYSO soccer board of directors for many years in the early 2000, was President of the Honokaa Hongwanji for a term, was the parent/teacher liaison at Paauilo Elementary and Honokaa High School. I am no parliamentarian but have a rudimentary working knowledge of Robert's Rules of Order. I am very used to using rules of court in the courtroom.

10. Yes. I belong to the Democratic party. I have not played a role in the party system. Commissioners should vote for me because, as the saying goes, lawyers talk out of both sides of their mouth. The adversarial system requires absolute loyalty to the client (the Commission), and all lawyers anticipate the arguments for and against her client's position, ask relevant questions to discern facts, and play to an audience (the court).

11. I have voted in Hawaii since I became eligible to vote (1970). I have voted as a walk in and recently voted by mail. I tried absentee voting once when I was out of state but did not not get my ballot.

I was paid or volunteered at the Paauilo Elementary School and Honokaa High School polling places for 4 -5 elections. The jobs during the election varied from setting up voting booths, hanging signage, making coffee and food, checking in voters, reading ballot numbers, making sure the voter understood the voting procedure, explaining the voting machines and how to enter the ballot, ballot collection and locking ballot boxes.

I never witnessed any irregularity and every person at the polling place was extremely professional in their conduct. I believe we always had two people from each party as a polling place watcher, and during my time no one ever raised a concerned about procedure or practice. If there was ever a question about voter eligibility there was a place to call for instruction. I do not recall using that line. The workers were extremely careful about campaigning and would require people wearing campaign clothing to turn it inside out. Both polling places serve a small tight knit community so there was a lot of socializing and chatting, but nothing that interfered with our responsibilities.

Ralph Cushnie Answers to Questions for Chair Applicants Hawaii Elections Commission June 2026

Question 1:

Which candidate do you believe was the rightful winner of the 2020 U.S. presidential election, and how certain are you about your answer?

The certified winner of the 2020 U.S. presidential election was Joe Biden. My concern is not the outcome — it is whether Hawaii's election records can independently verify that result or any result.

2020 was Hawaii's first all-mail election. In July 2022, I requested chain-of-custody documentation from Kauai County for the 2020 General Election. The County's records showed receipt of 30,702 mail ballot envelopes. The State reported counting 34,081 ballots. Ballots counted should be equal to or less than the number of ballot envelopes received, not greater.

Under HAR §3-177-453, county clerks are required to maintain a complete and current count of ballots issued, spoiled, and received. Those records should serve as an independent check on the State's reported totals.

When I raised this issue, Lyndon Yoshioka of the Kauai Elections Division stated that the number of envelopes documented as received by the County was irrelevant to the State's official count. If county collection records are irrelevant then the County records do not provide a check to the States numbers.

I also asked how the required post-election audits were conducted. Aulii Tenn advised that the audits were conducted in accordance with HRS §16-42(b)(3), which required hand tallies of original paper ballots. I requested documentation supporting that claim. The audit forms provided raised additional concerns. The Oahu forms were signed but blank. The Kauai forms appeared to be signed only by Office of Elections staff from Oahu, with no county participation or election observers.

I also learned that audits were conducted using ballot images instead of hand counts of the original paper ballots cast by the voter. Reviewing ballot images verifies only the electronic record. It does not independently verify that the original paper ballots were counted correctly. If errors occurred or results were altered electronically, reviewing ballot images would not necessarily detect it. The purpose of a hand-count audit is to independently verify the electronic tally against the original paper ballots.

Most recently, a motion before the Elections Commission to count the 2020 ballot envelopes failed. That count would have helped determine whether the records reconciled.

Determining the rightful winner of an election should not be based on party affiliation, emotion, or trust in electronic systems. It should be based on records that reconcile and can be independently verified.

Election results should be presented the same way a financial statement is supported by underlying records. County collection records, ballot counts, audits, and final reported totals should reconcile and be available for review. Asking the public to simply trust the results because they were processed electronically is not an acceptable standard.

Question 2:

Do you believe that approximately 19,000 more ballots and/or envelopes were counted than were received by the Big Island in the 2024 General Election, and how certain are you about your answer?

Yes.

The County of Hawaii provided records showing receipt of up to 57,553 mail ballot envelopes for the 2024 General Election: 27,912 drop box collections and 29,641 BRM (Business Reply Mail) receipts associated with returned mail ballot envelopes.

The State reported counting 76,595 mail ballots in Hawaii County.

Ballots counted by the State should be equal to or less than the number of ballot envelopes received by the Counties. Based on the records provided, there appears to be a discrepancy of more than 19,000 ballots between the County's documented collection records and the State's reported totals.

The Elections Commission voted to seek independent verification. The Commission requested an independent audit, but Chief Election Officer Scott Nago declined to hire an outside firm. The Commission then requested an audit by the State Auditor, which was declined. The Legislature was later asked to support an audit, and no audit was conducted.

The Elections Commission also voted to have volunteers hand count the ballot envelopes to determine whether the records reconciled. That effort was blocked after the Attorney General's office advised that the envelopes could not be unsealed.

I have not seen records that reconcile the County's documented collection records with the State's reported totals. Asking the Elections Commission or the public to accept a

State summary report without supporting documentation, reconciliation of records, and independent verification is not an acceptable standard.

Question 3:

What actions should the Elections Commission take to support the majority of Hawaii voters who prefer voting by mail?

The best way to support Hawaii voters is to ensure their votes are secure, verifiable, and accurately counted.

Hawaii voters were forced into vote-by-mail after precinct voting was largely eliminated and in-person voting was significantly reduced. My concern is not convenience, it is whether the process is lawful, transparent, and independently verifiable. Based on my review, I have serious concerns that those standards have not been met. Until those concerns are resolved, I believe meaningful in-person options should be restored alongside absentee voting for those who need it.

Supporting voters means more than making voting easy, it means making sure every legal vote counts and can be verified.

Question 4:

The Commission voted to require the Chair to share all correspondence regarding Commission business with all Commissioners. Will you comply with that directive – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning.

Yes.

The Elections Commission voted 8-1 that all Commission-related correspondence be shared with all Commissioners. As Chair, I would follow that directive and ensure all Commissioners receive the same information at the same time.

If Sunshine Law considerations limit direct distribution, the information should be publicly posted whenever appropriate.

Question 5:

The Commission voted to require that unfinished business and the status of motions be placed on future agendas. That has not been done. If elected Chair, will you ensure

the status of every adopted motion is tracked and reported back to the Commission – yes or no? If yes, explain specifically how. If no, explain your reasoning

Yes.

Many motions adopted by the Elections Commission are never meaningfully followed up on. If the Commission votes to take action, that action should be tracked, reported, and either completed or explained.

As Chair, I would ensure the status of every adopted motion is placed on future agendas until it is resolved, completed, or formally closed by the Commission.

If the Commission does not implement or follow up on the actions it votes for, it undermines accountability and raises the question of what purpose the Commission is serving. Adopted motions should lead to action, not be ignored.

Question 6:

Given ongoing concerns about whether election results can be independently verified, what will you do to implement an elections review program that ensures the validity and reliability of election results, as required by HRS §11-8.5(3)?

HRS §11-8.5(3) requires the Commission to ensure the validity and reliability of election results. That has not been done. As Chair I would make it a priority.

A real elections review program would require the following:

Chain of custody documentation at every transfer point — from the moment ballots are sent to voters, through receipt by the county, transfer to the State, and through the final count. Those records should be available to the Commission and the public.

Physical ballot envelope counts conducted by the counties and reconciled against the State's reported totals. County collection records should serve as an independent check on the State's numbers. Right now they do not.

Independent hand count audits of original paper ballots — not ballot images. Reviewing ballot images only verifies the electronic record. It does not independently verify that the original ballots were counted correctly.

Meaningful observer access at every stage of the process — signature verification, ballot transfer, and counting. Observers should be able to see enough to actually verify what is happening.

Reconciliation reports posted publicly after every election showing how ballot envelopes received, ballots counted, and audit results align.

The Office of Elections should not be the only entity verifying its own work. That is not independent verification — it is self-reporting. The Commission exists to provide oversight. This program would provide a concrete mechanism through which that oversight authority may be exercised.

Question 7:

Have you accepted or utilized resources of any kind, (e.g., funding, consultation, or training) from any 501(c)4 political action committee or organization? Such entities include "We the People," "The America Project," "Americans for Limited Government," "America's Future," "Conservatives for Election Integrity," the "American Voting Rights Foundation," the "Conservative Partnership Institute," "Election Integrity Network," the "America First Policy Institute," "Indivisible National," "Move On," the "American Civil Liberties Union," and many others.

No

Question 8:

What is your biggest concern and what will you champion as the new Chair?

My biggest concern is that Hawaii's elections are not independently verifiable.

As Chair, I would champion transparency, auditability, and an elections review program that ensures the validity and reliability of election results. Election systems should be supported by complete records that can be independently reviewed, reconciled, and audited.

The public should be able to understand and verify how ballots move through the election process, including how ballot envelopes are received, signature verified, transferred, counted, and audited. Reliance on proprietary electronic systems that cannot be independently inspected undermines public confidence. Elections should be administered using processes and records that are transparent, verifiable, and subject to meaningful oversight.

Question 9:

Managing meetings: What experience do you have leading boards, commissions or advisory bodies? How would you conduct meetings to ensure transparency and

civility? Are you well-versed in Robert's Rules of Order, parliamentary procedure, and the Sunshine Law? Would you rely on alternatives to these for running meetings?

My experience on the Elections Commission over the past two and a half years has given me a clear picture of how meetings should and should not be run.

As Chair, I would conduct meetings with integrity, fairness, transparency, and civility. Every Commissioner should have the opportunity to ask questions, voice their opinion, and participate in discussions without selective treatment.

I am well versed in Robert's Rules of Order, parliamentary procedure, and the Sunshine Law, though I do not claim to know everything. I would have a parliamentarian available to assist with meeting procedure when needed.

Compliance with the Sunshine Law and proper parliamentary procedure are not optional. Meetings should be conducted openly, consistently, and in a manner that respects both the law and the role of every Commissioner.

Question 10:

Political affiliation: Are you a member of a political party? Which party and what role have you played in the party? By design, the Commission is equally divided between both major parties. Why should a 2/3 majority (6 out of 8 commissioners) vote for you?

I am a member of the Republican Party.

I served on the Board of Registration from July 2022 to January 2024 and have served on the Elections Commission since January 2024.

I have never discussed politics or desired outcomes in Elections Commission meetings. My focus has been on election procedures, transparency, oversight, and whether election laws are being followed.

The election process should not favor any party. Elections should be conducted to the same standards of accountability, documentation, reconciliation, audit, and verification that we expect from a financial institution. A process that can be independently reviewed and audited should be supported by everyone, regardless of party affiliation. That is why I believe I should receive the support of the full Commission.

Question 11:

Experience with Hawaii elections: How often have you voted in Hawaii? What methods have you used? Do you have any experience as an elections volunteer? If so, please elaborate. As a voter or an elections volunteer, have you ever personally witnessed any action or situation that caused you concern for the security of the election process? If so, did you take any action?

I left Hawaii when I was seventeen. Since returning in 1993, I have voted in every election — in person, by absentee ballot, and by mail.

My election-related experience began in 2022 when I was appointed to the Board of Registration for Kauai and Niihau. During my service, I raised concerns about chain of custody, audit procedures, and observer reports. The State reported counting more ballots than the County documented receiving, and post-election audits were not being conducted in accordance with election law. Observer reports also described signature verification inconsistencies — envelopes compared against voter registration records with no signature on file, and clearly mismatched signatures being approved.

I attempted to address these issues through the Board of Registration. Deputy Attorney General Reese Nakamura — who was simultaneously serving as Scott Nago's defense attorney — advised that these matters could not be discussed or acted upon by the Board.

In January 2024 I was appointed to the Elections Commission. At my first meeting, Nakamura was again present, this time representing the Commission. He advised that I needed to recuse myself because I had submitted testimony documenting that the Office of Elections and Kauai County were not following election law. When I raised his conflict of interest — he was representing both Scott Nago and the Commission while the public was asking the Commission to investigate Scott Nago — my microphone was muted.

During the 2024 General Election I was at the counting center as an observer. As an Elections Commissioner I asked repeatedly for chain-of-custody documentation showing how many ballots were transferred from the County to the State counting center. Those records were never produced. Instead, the Office of Elections sent me a letter threatening to remove me from the counting center for disrupting operations.

The resistance continued throughout my time on the Commission. The Chair has at times refused to recognize me, my microphone has been muted during meetings, and in December 2024 I was removed from a Commission meeting by law enforcement — for making a motion to subpoena chain-of-custody records that were an agenda item.

I have consistently sought records and documentation to verify election processes and reported results. All the questions I have raised remain unresolved, including the basic question of how many ballot envelopes were received by Hawaii County during the 2024 General Election.

Every avenue I have pursued — requesting records, seeking independent review, verifying chain of custody, examining reconciliation data, pushing for meaningful audits — has been met with resistance from the Office of Elections, the Attorney General's office, and the Elections Commission itself.

The Commission was established to provide oversight and to be a voice for the people. That role has not been fully exercised. As Chair, I intend to change that."

From: [Sherilyn Wells](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Commission](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Part One of Two Part Response - Answer to Question One for Elections Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire: Sherilyn Wells.
Date: Sunday, May 31, 2026 9:20:30 PM
Attachments: [Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question One of Elections Commission re Candidates for Chair.doc](#)
[Table of Contents Answer Number One to Hawaii Election Commission Candidates for Chair Questionnaire.doc](#)

The Answer to Question One required extensive research and the research uncovered information of such crucial importance that it merits a "file" of its own - Part One.

Part Two will be the email with Answers to Questions Two through Eleven.

I have attached a Table of Contents, to make referring back to specific elements within the Question One Answer easier, should you wish to do so.

Mahalo for your serious consideration of this research,
Sherilyn Wells
Big Island

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Sent with [Proton Mail](#) secure email.

**Sherilyn Wells – Answers To Question #1 from Hawai’I Elections
Commission re Candidacy for Chair (other answers will be in a separate
post)**

Stalin's former secretary, Boris Bazhanov, wrote in his Russian memoirs: "Who votes in the party is not as important as who counts the votes."

The larger question beneath this query is – do I think the 2020 election was manipulated?

Yes, particularly due to information that has emerged since October of 2024.

And DNI Gabbard, whose access to classified information and experts in forensic electronic examination is obviously amongst the most extensive in our nation, agrees. In April of 2025, DNI Tulsi Gabbard referenced “EVIDENCE,” which she referred to during a Cabinet meeting.¹

"We have evidence of how these electronic voting systems have been vulnerable to hackers for a very long time and vulnerable to exploitation to manipulate the results of the votes being cast.."²

Who won 2020?

Although, in light of official confirmation of that external “ability to manipulate,” the answer may seem obvious, (1) the evidence must be forensically analyzed, especially by the foreign whistleblower software engineers who created the manipulation-system, and (2) their reports made public, before a “mere citizen” could claim to know.

The first public revelation of new evidence of foreign interference, which is the focus of my answer, took place in October 2024. Details to follow.

¹ <https://www.moneycontrol.com/world/gabbard-backs-paper-ballots-claims-voting-machines-vulnerable-to-hackers-article-12991428.html>

² **It wasn't until the two very skilled, determined and courageous government whistleblowers penetrated the conspiracy by recruiting the actual software engineers who designed the system and brought the results of their investigation to the attention of the US Department of Justice and Office of the Director of National Intelligence.... and how the whistleblowers and civilian cyber experts finally blocked the criminal conspirators' efforts to steal the 2024 presidential election.**

EXCERPT of Stolen Elections book description on AMAZON

HOW UNUSUAL HAS IT BEEN, HISTORICALLY, TO QUESTION ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINE RELIABILITY?

Before 2020, there was near-unanimous consensus:

This five-minute video montage is a great reminder of how long we've known about the flaws and vulnerabilities...

<https://rumble.com/v76ldqc-dems-knew-about-machines-years-ago-selection-code-cip.html>



DEMS KNEW ABOUT MACHINES YEARS AGO! Selection Code Cip

MALFUNCTIONING VOTING MACHINE CAUGHT ON CAMERA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iC-ar3pqsK4>

LOU DOBBS and Kitty Pilgrim reported, in 2006, on the Venezuela-in-American-Elections issue (Sequoia sold to Smartmatic, CFIUS – Committee On Foreign Investment in the United States)

https://rumble.com/v73x6ga-lou-dobbs-sounded-the-alarm-about-smartmatic-machines-owned-in-venezuela.html?e9s=src_v1_s%2Csrc_v1_s_o&sci=67da4c53-d998-4152-8252-5948a61e5e95

THE MOST CURRENT EVIDENCE – CARTEL DE LOS SOLES

In October 2024 the public was made aware of evidence emerging from a lengthy investigation of CARTEL DE LOS SOLES, a narco-terrorism regime³, an investigation which tracked not only how their money (low estimate is of \$2.7 TRILLION) was spent -

but which subsequently led the investigators to evidence of an election altering system, dating back to the 2004 referendum of Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez.

From its inception in one Venezuelan referendum, the manipulation-system, fueled by those trillions of cocaine/fentanyl/oil/gold/money laundering dollars, has grown to now affect 72 countries, including the U.S., where this system of election-manipulation was introduced in 2006.

Here is the 16-minute video that former CIA Station Chief Gary Berntsen produced in October 2024, right before U.S. elections, a fraction of the three-to-four hour presentation the investigators have made to government officials.

He references DOJ/FBI/DEA/HSI (Homeland Security Investigations):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbPiuHlPHL8>

HERE IS A MORE DETAILED INTERVIEW WITH INVESTIGATOR GARY BERNTSEN...

Heroes Behind Headlines: Interview with Former 3x CIA Chief of Station, Gary Berntsen

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WMHGJcCOmR8>

REFER ALSO TO THE LARA LOGAN INTERVIEW OF DEA/DOJ SPECIAL OPERATIONS INVESTIGATION AGENT MARTIN RODIL, CITED LATER IN MY ANSWER, BASED ON THE MORE THAN 20 YEARS HE DOCUMENTED CARTEL ACTIVITY, including the Iranian presence in Venezuela.

³ **The Cartel is more than a narcotrafficking operation; it is an unconventional state-mafia coalition at war with us. The Cartel has colluded with the (Obama and) Biden regime, the intelligence community, and the State Department (DOS). (Elements within) the latter two continue the collusion, making the Cartel our gravest national security threat. <https://impunityobserver.com/2025/10/15/venezuelan-dictatorship-was-key-player-in-2020-electoral-fraud/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Xudt4VfODk>**

The investigation revealed that there was an election-altering cabal based on Venezuelan engineers' software which was designed to (1) change election results, (2) leave no trace, and to (3) manage audits. Eventually, they would also introduce machines made in People's Republic of (Communist) China, but labeled "made in Taiwan."

The cabal consists of an alliance between five countries: Venezuela, Cuba, China, Iran, and Serbia.

Notice that the first four of those five countries have been the focus of some public form of U.S. "involvement" in less than a year, dating back to the capture of Maduro in Venezuela in 2025. Coincidence?

What sort of bargain might Maduro be striking in exchange for (1) intel about the system first deployed in Venezuela AND for (2) naming names – including revealing whom within our country (traitors) collaborated with the cartel in manipulating our elections? Why call them "traitors?" Because foreign interference in a country's elections is considered an act of war (next-generation warfare).

And re the fifth country, Serbia: Dominion servers and R & D moved to Serbia – linked to Chinese/Huawei servers (relevant to DNI Ratcliffe's 2021 Memorandum). Screenshots from Berntsen's Oct 2024 video:





In Dominion Executive Eric Coomer's deposition transcript from January 27, 2026, in the case *Coomer v. Byrne*, court filings indicate Coomer admitted to discussing voting equipment and source code with foreign nationals, including individuals from Serbia. More details to follow..

At minute 11:30 in the Gary Berntsen Oct 2024 video, Gary states that CISA (Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency), to address voters concerns and assure everyone that there had been no 2020 election irregularities, did a conference call with Dominion and Smartmatic instead of initiating its (CISA's) own investigation.

“Yes, it’s shocking. CISA decided to consult with criminals in order to respond to the American public’s outcry.”

Beginning at Minute 11:57, referring to the Smartmatic indictments for fraud in the 2016 Philippines election -

“The bribery paid in the case was not to obtain a contract. It was paid to alter election results.”



The highly decorated former CIA Station Chief Gary Berntsen, in partnership with special operations investigator Martin Rodil, not only uncovered a “paper trail,” but were able to flip criminal participants like the software engineers, turning them into informers and whistleblowers.

Whistleblowers (now safely in the U.S.) have provided the source code to both the investigators and to the U.S government. They’ve also revealed the ways that combinations of at least fourteen (14) different election software interference methods could be used, so that similarities would not be apparent from one area to another. In addition, the whistleblowers revealed that they “manage” audits.

Listen to Minutes 0:00 to 1:47 in this Examination Under Oath of a Venezuelan Confidential Witness - <https://rumble.com/v6zg9u8-sworn-testimony-of-the-venezuelan-smartmatic-whistleblower.html>

Full Interview begins at Minute 42:35. *NOTE: For the protection of the witness the voice heard in the testimony is the voice of the interpreter.*

Stolen Elections: The Takedown of Democracies Worldwide by Ralph Pezzullo is a compilation of evidence from the years of investigation and is currently the closest publicly-available form of the three-to-four hour presentation provided to our government officials.

A website (set up before the investigators made their identities publicly known) also provides documentation:

www.stolenelectionsfacts.com ⁴ “traces the evolution of the coding and software that form the electronic DNA of America’s electronic voting and tabulation systems,” a paper trail – linked to original sources - that confirms the basis for challenging the 2020 presidential election.

According to the investigators, the three to four hour presentation of the evidence to Biden government officials proved so unsettling* that most of them backed away in fear. Unfortunately, other Biden officials actively threatened – or warned - the investigators, actions that could indicate domestic collusion with – or, at the very least, KNOWLEDGE of - the foreign interference.

***Exposing a narco-terrorist regime with \$2.7 trillion dollars at its disposal and no hesitation in vicious elimination of its “obstacles” was an adversary few in the Biden administration wanted to challenge, particularly when there was also extensive evidence of infiltration into our government and institutions – who could be trusted? Who was a traitor?**

⁴ **The timelines below trace the evolution of the coding and software that form the electronic DNA of America’s electronic voting and tabulation systems as they have developed over the years. The summary timeline provides the chronological history in brief. The full timeline includes more than 200 events between 1997 and 2024. Everything is linked to the original sources. This evidence should concern all Americans.**

Much has changed in the intervening two+ years:

The reluctance of Biden officials to accept the evidence and take action is no longer determining what happens to the evidence and the “busload” of witnesses/whistleblowers. Trump administration officials have accepted and been reviewing the evidence, questioning the expert-whistleblowers, as also indicated by public statements from the ODNI.

TWO USEFUL COURT FILINGS (EVIDENCE)

FIRST CASE

JANUARY 2026 DOMINION DEPOSITION FILED IN COURT – ACKNOWLEDGES FOREIGN ACCESS

**“Former Dominion employee Eric Coomer deposition unsealed –
acknowledges remote access by foreign countries**

“Eric Coomer’s recent deposition was just unsealed — and there are contradictions that expose that foreign countries have access to America’s election systems.

A Pennsylvania attorney is now urging President Trump to launch a federal investigation into alleged VPN access tied to the 2020 election. Thomas Carroll has sent a letter calling on the Pentagon, DHS, and ODNI to examine potential vendor and foreign interference involving Dominion Voting Systems — citing newly unsealed testimony from a January 2026 deposition of former Dominion employee Eric Coomer.

Here’s what’s raising concerns: Coomer testified that development teams outside the U.S. had access to code tied to election systems. He also acknowledged using a VPN for remote desktop access to election management systems during the 2020 primaries, while claiming no data was exchanged.

But the key issue: this appears to directly contradict his 2022 grand jury testimony, where he stated: “I don’t have the access [...]. Dominion just builds the hardware and provides the software.”

Now, in the 2026 deposition, Coomer admits: “Yes, I have accessed servers [...] with approval.”

Patrick Byrne, whose legal team pushed to unseal the transcript, says this changes everything:

“That flatly contradicts what he said in 2022... Now he’s acknowledging they do have connection — they can go on these machines.”

Byrne also pointed to what he called a major admission: “They have VPN access [...] that means they can get on and do anything [...] and there are ways to do it with little to no trace.”

With the transcript now part of the official court record (and already being cited in calls for a federal investigation) this could become a turning point for multiple legal challenges brought since the 2020 election involving voting machine companies.

Byrne: “Their house of cards falls with that admission.”

https://www.emerald.tv/p/remote-access-to-us-elections-confirmed?utm_source=publication-search

Eric Coomer is a former Director of Security and Product Strategy for Dominion voting systems, holding twelve patents for election software⁵.

In Eric Coomer's deposition transcript from January 27, 2026, in the case *Coomer v. Byrne*, court filings indicate Coomer admitted to discussing voting equipment and source code with foreign nationals, including individuals from Serbia. This 2026 testimony reportedly addresses claims regarding foreign access to Dominion's adjudication software and interactions with foreign-based employees regarding election system

⁵ Eric Coomer is listed as an inventor on approximately 12 patents filed between 2011 and 2015 while employed by Dominion Voting Systems (and previously Sequoia Voting Systems), primarily focused on ballot adjudication, image processing, security features, and machine asset tracking..The majority of Coomer’s patented work involves ballot adjudication in voting systems utilizing ballot images, which allows election officials to review and append decisions to digital images of disputed ballots without re-scanning.

programming, marking a legal development distinct from the 2021 proceedings that focused on Coomer’s anti-Trump social media activity.⁶

SECOND CASE – ALSO INVOLVING DOMINION – AND TESTIMONY FROM A VENEZUELAN SOFTWARE ENGINEER/WHISTLEBLOWER

“What did Tina Peters find in the Mesa County election system that resulted in such extreme retaliation?”

“According to technical analysis of the preserved data:

- **Remote access capabilities in supposedly air-gapped systems**
- **Audit logs showing alterations after certification**
- **Database structures allowing fractional vote counting**
- **Network traffic during tabulation when machines were supposedly offline**
- **Evidence of votes being weighted, not simply counted**

Given the malicious conduct of the prosecution (and local judiciary), this is a case destined for our Supreme Court, not only to resolve local prosecution and judicial issues, but the failure of defense attorneys to raise the foundational federal issues (enumerated in the Endnotes).ⁱ

Download the Forensic Reports – I suggest #1 – 9/2021 – and #3 – 3/19/22 – which include the Mesa County, Colorado, images that confirm the illegal alteration (deletion) of original results.

Analysis Summary

Analysis of the Mesa County Dominion Voting Systems EMS server identified that extensive deletion of both election data and election-related data, comprising election records which must and should have been preserved under Federal and Colorado law, has occurred either as a result of or coincident with the vendor’s and CO Secretary of State’s modification of the system from version 5.11-CO to 5.13. This deleted data is critical to any effort to reconstruct events taking place on the voting systems, and to determine if unauthorized access or operation of the voting systems took place.

Furthermore, the EMS server application logging functions are configured to “Overwrite events as needed” if arbitrarily-selected file storage sizes are exceeded, which could predictably and likely has resulted in the systematic, automated deletion of logfile content comprising election-related data.

⁶ **Eric Coomer’s Deposition from September 23, 2021, was released in October 2021, revealing that the former Dominion Voting Systems executive admitted under oath to authoring controversial anti-Trump Facebook posts he had previously claimed were fabricated.**

Although Mesa County then issued an unsigned report disputing the forensic experts' reports, note the massive difference in qualifications between the Forensic Examiners' cyber-analysis credentials⁷ and those of SOS Griswold (B.A. in Spanish Literature and Politics, law degree).

Furthermore, in documents filed in court in the Tina Peters case, a Venezuelan software engineer testified under oath. See EUO – Examination Under Oath - Transcript of Confidential Witness (1) & (2), posted at <https://tinapeters.us/court-filings/>

Q. Sir, do you have personal knowledge, whether the election systems, in the United States, the voting systems, can be manipulated by foreign agents?

A. The electoral systems of the United States can be manipulated by foreign agents or third parties.

Q. Sir, are you in danger, physical danger, if your true identity is known?

A. Yes.

Q. And in order to protect your safety, have you and I agreed that your identity will be redacted in the final transcript of your testimony, and that your face will be disguised and your voice will be altered by technology?

A. That's correct.

Transcript of Confidential Witness (1)

“A recent filing by Tina Peters legal team highlighted sworn testimony of a whistleblower who has been providing evidence to DOJ. The witness

⁷ [Mesa Reports #1](#) and [#2](#) were written by Doug Gould, who has more than 40 years experience in cyber security, including 31 years working for AT&T as the Chief Cyber Security Strategist.

[Mesa Reports #3](#) and [#4](#) were written by Jeff O'Donnell and Dr. Walter Daugherty. O'Donnell has over 40 years of experience in software and database development and has worked for Rockwell International, Westinghouse Electric Nuclear, General Defense, U.S. Steel, and the Penn State Applied Research Laboratory, and is currently the Chief Information Officer for Ordos Analytics, “which specializes in election analytics,” according to the report.

Dr. Daugherty is a Senior Lecturer Emeritus at Texas A&M's Department of Computer Science and Engineering, with a doctorate from Harvard University.

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/10/colorado-county-clerks-association-claims-have-debunked-mesa/>

has all the details and firsthand experience of the source code, owned by the Venezuelan government, that sits at the core of Smartmatic, Sequoia, and Dominion systems detailing vulnerabilities and ties the hostile governments who currently have agents involved with US elections to this day.”

Excerpt at Minute 0:00 to 1:47. Full Interview begins at Minute 42:35.

<https://rumble.com/v6zg9u8-sworn-testimony-of-the-venezuelan-smartmatic-whistleblower.html> *NOTE: For the protection of the witness the voice heard in the testimony is the voice of the interpreter.*

HART INTERCIVIC

VENEZUELAN SOFTWARE ENGINEER – WHISTLEBLOWER TESTIFYING UNDER OATH RE ENGINEER HEIDER GARCIA (WHO IS NOW A HART INTERCIVIC VP OF CUSTOMER SUCCESS)

Heider Garcia was recently highlighted in the [sworn testimony](#) of a Smartmatic whistleblower who claimed that, “Heider Garcia is the person responsible for the deployment of the electoral system in Venezuela, one of the engineers that created it. One of the leaders and person responsible for the...implementation of Dominion in the Philippines.”

<https://rumble.com/v6zg9u8-sworn-testimony-of-the-venezuelan-smartmatic-whistleblower.html>

The Philippine legislature ejected Heider Garcia from their country after their hearings re election fraud and Smartmatic.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KEV6TtM2sg>

“The Department of Justice [charged Smartmatic](#) late last year for bribery and money laundering associated with the same Philippine election system that Heider Garcia helped implement.”



ANC Live: Locsin curses at Smartmatic official (raw video)



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“Tarrant County was made famous in 2020 when it narrowly went to Joe Biden, after having never supported a Democrat for President since the 1960’s.

A man named Heider Garcia had been made the Election Administrator for that county in 2018.

Heider Garcia resigned in 2023 due to public pressure, but was soon hired by Dallas County, Texas to run their elections.

In September 2025, Garcia left Dallas County to [become Vice President of Customer Success at Hart InterCivic.](#)”

DECEMBER 2025 LOGIC AND ACCURACY TEST OF HART INTERCIVIC SHOWS IT FLIPPED VOTES AND MANIPULATED BALLOT IMAGES"

"The fact the system did the same manipulation on the same ballot twice in a row indicates that a manipulation, likely tied to the ballot serial numbers, was programmed into the Hart voting system."

<https://substack.com/home/post/p-185141985>

BREAKING: Tarrant County Election Machines Create FAKE Vote Totals AGAIN - This Time on a Ballot with Federal Races

"We received a second sworn affidavit, this time signed by four witnesses from both political parties, dated January 20, 2026, declaring that the Tarrant County Hart machines created a vote out of thin air. And again, the system manipulated the associated electronic ballot image to show a voting square had been filled in, when the paper ballot had no mark on it at all."

<https://professordavidclements.substack.com/p/breaking-tarrant-county-election>

OTHER EXAMPLES OF MANIPULATION BEING EXPOSED

TV LIVE ELECTION REPORTING SHOWS SENATE CANDIDATE'S VOTE TOTALS DECREASING BY MORE THAN 20,000 VOTES

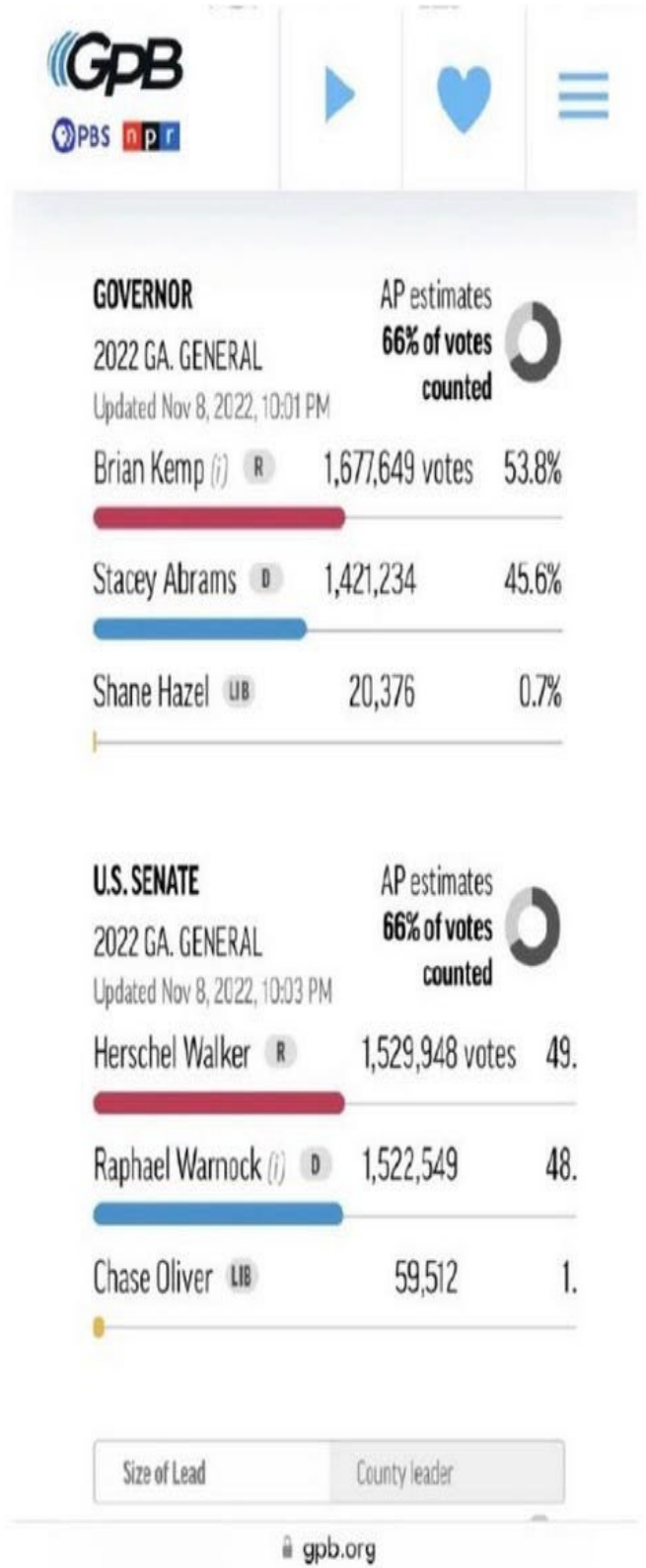
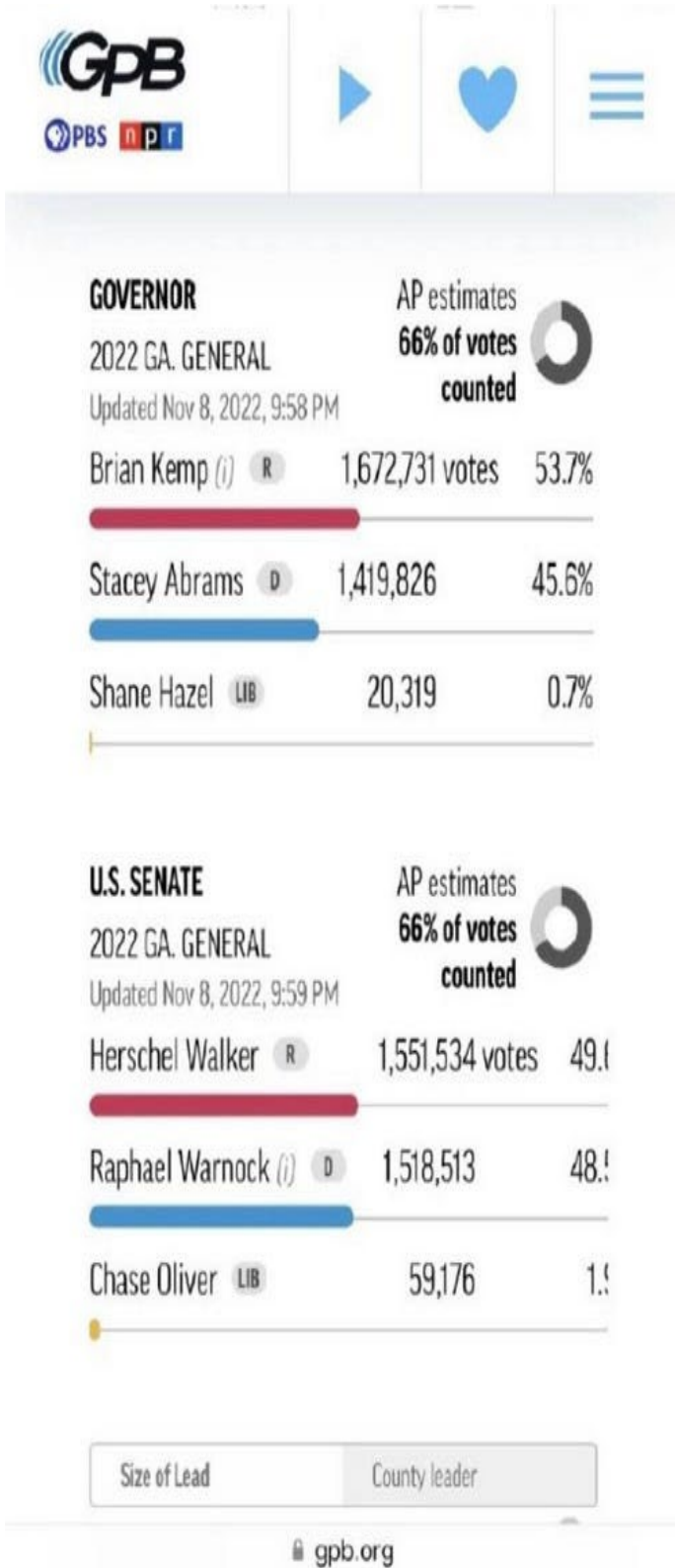
"Who can forget the absurd 2020 election when the election integrity group VoterGA discovered that more than 20,000 votes had simply disappeared for Senate candidate Herschel Walker?"

Compare the televised reports of U.S. Senate candidate Herschel Walker's votes at 9:58 p.m. versus 10:01 p.m. on election night:

1,551,534 at 9:58 pm

versus

1,529,948 at 10:01 pm





Media Contact
Sheryl Sellaway
404.273.5133
sheryl@righteouspragency.com

VoterGA Releases Proof of Herschel Walker's 20,000 Vote Loss

ATLANTA, GA, December 2, 2022 –VoterGA released more evidence today substantiating the 20,000+ vote decline that Herschel Walker's U.S. Senate election totals experienced at 10pm on Election Night. Before and after [screen shots](#) of interim election results reported by Georgia Public Broadcasting (GPB) for the 2022 General Election show the inexplicable decrease for Herschel Walker. At the same time, opponent Rafael Warnock's total increased by over 4,000 votes and Libertarian candidate Chase Oliver's total increased by over 300.

The screen shots are accompanied by a [sworn affidavit](#) from a Chatham County resident who witnessed the reporting anomaly on Election Night while watching GPB. Her affidavit corroborates [another sworn affidavit](#) from a Paulding County resident who witnessed a nearly identical vote drop reported on WSB-TV at the same time.

Both affidavits are further confirmed by the [media line feed](#) of election results provided by Edison Research. That line feed, made available in 2022 by CNN, also shows a similar, even greater decrease. The decrease was not reported on the line feed until over a day later, indicating that line feed data may have been manipulated.

The 20,000+ vote decrease varies slightly depending upon the time slice of the interim election results that are being reported. It was not enough to make a difference in whether or not there is a runoff in the U.S. Senate race set for Tuesday, December 6th, 2022.

Neither GPB nor the SOS office was willing to respond to a request to explain the anomaly. A WSB election worker who was contacted stated that: *"We get our data from the Secretary of State's (SOS) office"*. The SOS office receives election results from most Georgia counties indirectly through third-party election reporting software known as Clarity Elections. That product was purchased from Scytel owned SOE software out of Tampa, Florida by Gov. Brian Kemp when he served as SOS. The software also provides the results for the media line feed.

VoterGA co-founder Garland Favorito stated: *"There is no technical explanation I can see for one candidate's vote totals to decrease dramatically during an election especially when his opponents' totals are increasing at the exact same time. We are concerned that this indicates some type of electronic vote manipulation that the office of the Secretary of State is unwilling to investigate and explain. That puts the runoff at risk of the same problem."*

VoterGA is a non-partisan, 501(c)3 registered non-profit organization created by a coalition of citizens working to restore election integrity in Georgia. We advocate for independently verifiable, auditable, recount capable, transparent and tamper proof elections

"Georgia's infamous Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger has basically centralized the counting and tabulation of the state's election results from a "secret bunker" called the Reporting Room — which is located in a secure facility not accessible to the public.

That's not just totally suspicious — it's also *totally illegal*.

To further make his point, Raffensperger denied access to this "counting center" to Georgia's duly elected representatives on the State Election Board."

https://www.emerald.tv/p/something-stinks-again-in-georgia?publication_id=263063&post_id=198731385&isFreemail=false&r=15jr30&triedRedirect=true

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION CHAIRMAN TREY TRAINOR SUSPECTS 2020 VOTER FRAUD – OBSERVERS BLOCKED

Chair of the Federal Election Commission Trey Trainor believes voter fraud is taking place in states still counting 2020 ballots.

During a Friday appearance on Newsmax TV’s [“National Report,”](#) Trainor said locations not granting observers access to watch the ballot counting process could be involved in voter fraud.

“I do believe that there is voter fraud taking place in these places,” he said. “Otherwise they would allow the observers to go in.”

Despite winning a court order, which allows the Trump campaign to send observers to watch ballot counting in Pennsylvania from six feet away, Trainor said ballot watchers “have not been allowed into the polling locations in a meaningful way.”

He said when observers have been permitted to watch, the goalpost has been moved away from the six feet required by the court order.

“They have not been allowed that meaningful access,” he said, adding there has not been transparency in the election.

“Our whole political system is based upon transparency to avoid the appearance of corruption,” he said pointing out that Pennsylvania and other states are not conducting counting in a transparent manner.

“State law allows those observers to be in there,” he said, adding if the law isn’t being followed then this election is “illegitimate.”

<https://www.newsmax.com/newsmax-tv/trey-trainor-fec-trump-2020-election/2020/11/06/id/995772/>

FORMER DNI JOHN RATCLIFFE RE – THE 2020 ELECTION AND SUPPRESSION OF CHINA INFO BY CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Former DNI RATCLIFFE issued a MEMORANDUM on JANUARY 7, 2021, addressing the 2020 ELECTION: "Views on Intelligence Community Election Security Analysis" was not a standard intelligence report; rather, it was a formal challenge to the internal consensus of some members of the Intelligence Community (IC) regarding the extent of Chinese interference in the 2020 election.

The January 7, 2021, memorandum was essentially an attempt by the DNI to ensure that the official record included the dissenting perspectives that he believed were being systematically scrubbed by certain members of the intelligence bureaucracy.

▶ Core Assertions of the Ratcliffe Memorandum

Ratcliffe's memorandum was notable for its direct criticism of the internal processes within certain intelligence agencies.

He leveraged a report from the IC's Analytic Ombudsman to highlight deep-seated concerns regarding how intelligence on China was being handled:

- **Accusations of Politicization: Ratcliffe argued that career analysts within the Intelligence Community—specifically those focused on China—were intentionally downplaying the scale and nature of Chinese influence in the 2020 election.**
-
- **Suppression of Alternative Analysis: The memorandum detailed how some intelligence officials had actively pressured analysts (who held what certain members of the IC were calling a "minority view"), pressuring/suppressing those analysts who believed the evidence pointed to more significant Chinese interference. According to Ratcliffe, these analysts were marginalized, and their alternative viewpoints were suppressed by certain members of the IC to maintain a preferred, sanitized narrative.**
-

- **Institutional Pressure:** Ratcliffe highlighted that the *Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)* management specifically pressured analysts to withdraw their support for alternative assessments. He characterized this as a clear violation of intelligence tradecraft standards, which mandate the objective, independent evaluation of all available data, regardless of political consequences.
- **Inconsistent Definitions:** Ratcliffe noted that terms like "influence" and "interference" were applied inconsistently depending on which country was being analyzed. He pointed out that analysts were hesitant to label Chinese actions as "undue influence," even when similar actions by other actors were labeled more aggressively.
-
- **The "Metaphorical Island":** In a striking passage, Ratcliffe criticized the practice of isolating analysts who disagreed with the establishment consensus. He argued that by highlighting only one analyst as holding a minority view—when in fact others held similar concerns—the institution effectively silenced dissent and created a false appearance of total unanimity.

MARTIN RODIL – DEA/DOJ SPECIAL OPERATIONS INVESTIGATOR - INTERVIEW

CARTEL DE LOS SOLES: Martin Rodil On The Terrorist Regime Running Venezuela | EP 55 | Going Rogue with Lara Logan

Venezuelan Martin Rodil spent almost 20 years investigating the terrorist regime running Venezuela for DEA Special Ops. In this episode of "Going Rogue with Lara Logan," Martin Rodil outlines his two-decade-long efforts with U.S. agencies like the DEA and DOJ in exposing Venezuela's "Cartel de los Soles" – a vast criminal enterprise that laundered an estimated \$2.7 trillion through oil, gold, and cocaine, while allegedly hijacking democracies and fueling the global drug trade.

Rodil details the cartel's origins in a Cuba-inspired alliance between Venezuela's regime and Colombia's FARC, deep Iranian and Chinese involvement, its penetration into U.S. politics and election systems, and the devastating impacts of corruption and narco-terror on Venezuela and the wider hemisphere.

The episode also covers the recent U.S. action against Nicolas Maduro, the regime's remaining power players, and the high human cost inside Venezuela under cartel control.

00:00:00 The Rise of Cartel de los Soles
00:01:13 Introducing Martin Rodale
00:05:28 DOJ or DEA?
00:08:29 Focus on Venezuela
00:10:56 Investigating Chavez & Maduro
00:17:22 What Is Cartel de los Soles?
00:25:23 Military Cartel Structure
00:30:00 Trillions in Criminal Wealth
00:37:34 US Policy & Criminal Networks
00:47:00 Rigging Elections
00:58:39 China's Hidden Role
01:05:31 Maduro's Fall—Public Reaction
01:22:08 Life Under a Cartel
01:37:16 Iran, Venezuela & National Security
01:41:04 The Fight Continues

<https://laralogan.com/episode/cartel-de-los-soles-martin-rodil-on-the-terrorist-regime-running-venezuela-ep-55-going-rogue-with-lara-logan/>

Additional Gary Berntsen interviews –

- **<https://rumble.com/v6zc8w4-election-cartel-whistleblowers-revealed-serbian-engineers-gary-berntsen-and.html?e9s=src v1 cbl%2Csrc v1 ucp a>**
- **<https://rumble.com/v721opy-stolen-elections-with-gary-berntsen-and-ralph-pezzullo-ep-45-going-rogue-wi.html>**
- **<https://rumble.com/v74047i-whats-next-for-venezuela-with-gary-berntsen-ep-53-going-rogue-with-lara-log.html?e9s=src v1 cbl%2Csrc v1 ucp a>**

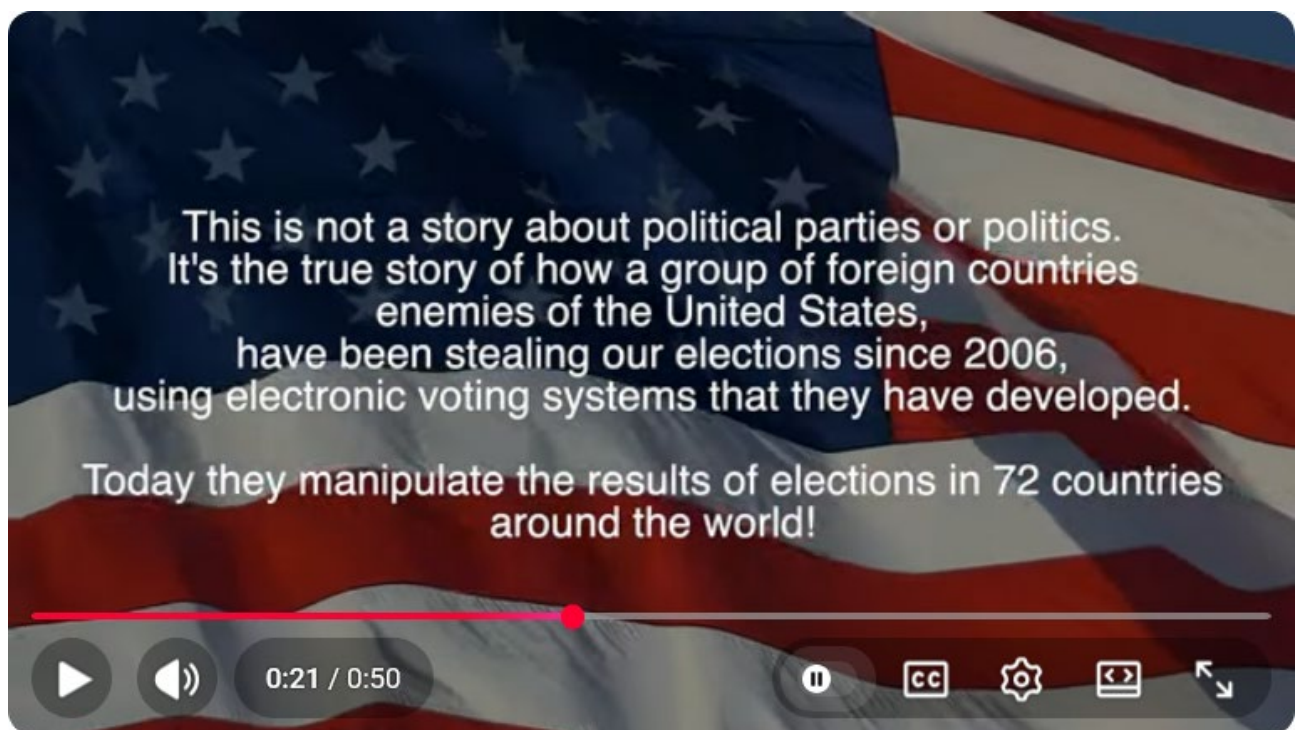
SUBSTACK article reported on the October 2024 video done by Gary Berntsen - CIA Operative Gives 27-Year Timeline On Stolen Elections: Connects Smartmatic, Dominion, Software Softer (Bizta) with Venezuela's Hugo Chavez

Excerpt – “Basically, the election software companies and the voting machine companies used in U.S. elections were all connected to deceased Venezuela dictator Hugo Chavez.

A Reuters fact-check found that Dominion systems were used in at least 24 states for the 2020 elections and California predominately uses the Dominion Voting Systems.

Venezuela owns the source code for Smartmatic which is stored in a vault in the Venezuela central bank.”

<https://mountaintoptimes.substack.com/p/cia-operative-gives-27-year-timeline>



DON'T TRUST THOSE HACKABLE MACHINES, SAY THESE DEMOCRATS



[https://x.com/ RedWalrus /status/1414350823081926657](https://x.com/RedWalrus/status/1414350823081926657)

ENDNOTES

How They Turned Justice Into a Weapon to Silence Election Questions.

**They gave a Gold Star mother nine years in prison to send a message:
Never look inside the machines.**

Not because she tampered with evidence. Because she preserved it.

Not because she committed fraud. Because she documented it.

**Tina Peters still sits in a Colorado cell today (until 6/1/26) as a deliberate
example, a warning to every election official in America:**

Question the count and we destroy you.

**May 2021. Tina Peters, Mesa County Clerk and Gold Star mother whose
Navy SEAL son died for this country, faced a choice,**

Dominion Voting Systems scheduled a "trusted build" update that would wipe all traces of the 2020 election from the county's machines.

Federal law (52 U.S.C. § 20701) required those records be preserved for 22 months. The update was happening after just 6 months.

So she acted. Brought in an expert to image the drives before the wipe. Preserved what the law required be preserved.

That's when the trap snapped shut.

What Peters did—preserving election records—was not only legal, it was required by federal statute.

But Colorado's political machine needed her silenced. So they changed the game.

They didn't charge her with destroying evidence, because she didn't. They charged her with preserving it without their permission.

Suddenly, allowing authorized access became "criminal impersonation."

Preserving federally-mandated records became "breach of security."

Following federal law became "official misconduct."

The prosecution's case was absurd on its face: Peters, as County Clerk with statutory authority over elections, somehow criminally "breached" her own systems by preserving data federal law required her to preserve.

Legal experts reviewing trial transcripts found devastating "errors" by her defense team in the first trial.

Her initial defense team failed to:

- **Invoke her statutory duty under federal law**
- **Challenge the jurisdiction of state court over federal requirements**
- **Present the preserved data as exculpatory evidence**

-
- **Object to Judge Barrett's inflammatory statements (which WERE later cited by an appellate court)**
 - **File for change of venue despite obvious bias**

Under *Strickland v. Washington*, ineffective counsel violates the Sixth Amendment. But this wasn't just ineffective—it was adversarial.

Her own lawyers ensured she'd become the example.

The Peters persecution establishes terrifying precedents re election verification (which must be addressed by our Supreme Court):

- 1. State officials can override federal preservation requirements**
- 2. Courts can imprison those who document irregularities**
- 3. Following federal law is no defense against state prosecution**
- 4. Preserving evidence becomes criminal if it threatens the narrative**
- 5. Justice system will coordinate to destroy whistleblowers**

<https://x.com/EkoLovesYou/status/1958683892103385565?s=20>

ii DECEMBER 2025 LOGIC AND ACCURACY TEST BOMBSHELL: Tarrant County Hart InterCivic Machines Flip Votes and Manipulate Ballot Images

An even more shocking story is now emerging out of Tarrant County, Texas, where a Hart InterCivic election system not only miscounted a vote, but it *also manipulated the accompanying ballot image to match the wrongly counted vote.*

This incident indicates the system itself can be programmed to drop votes and cover it up by altering accompanying digital election records.

According to a sworn affidavit, the incident occurred during a logic and accuracy test that took place on December 10th and 11th, 2025 at the Tarrant County election facility in Forth Worth, Texas.

The logic and accuracy test is intended to demonstrate that an election system is working properly before an upcoming special runoff election scheduled for January 31st, 2026.

During the logic and accuracy test, Tarrant County elections official, Paul Benevides, ran 72 pre-filled test ballots with a known result through the tabulators that will be used during the real election.

The result should have shown 72 votes for a candidate named Taylor Rehmet and zero votes for his opponent, Leigh Wambsganss. However, the Hart system reported that there were 71 votes for Rehmet and one undervote – as if one test ballot had been left blank. Surprised by the wrong result, the attendees of the public logic and accuracy test investigated.

Like most voting systems, the Hart tabulators capture a scanned image of each ballot and use software to determine which squares the voters filled to apply the vote to the correct candidate.

The image of the ballot that was counted as an undervote was easily located in the Hart system. Since ballots are serialized in Tarrant County, the digital image was then matched to the physical ballot it was supposed to represent.

The physical ballot had the square indicating a vote for Rehmet completely filled in, yet the accompanying ballot image created by the Hart voting system showed a blank square next to Rehmet's name.

The batch of 72 ballots was run again, and it produced the same manipulated result and the same manipulated ballot image for the same ballot.

It is impossible for a digital scanner to process 72 identical ballots and scan 71 of those ballots correctly yet manipulate one to remove a vote from the digital record without being specifically programmed to do so.

The fact the system did the same manipulation on the same ballot twice in a row indicates that a manipulation, likely tied to the ballot serial numbers, was programmed into the Hart voting system.

<https://substack.com/home/post/p-185141985>

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Sherilyn Wells' Answers to Questions 2 – 11 Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

This Commission is a powerful conduit, standing with one hand in the past and one hand in the future.

With one hand, you touch our Constitution and founding documents, those radical ideas that inalienable rights and freedom are essential to humanity, as preserved by duly elected representatives, answerable to the people.

With the other hand, you touch Hawai'i's future, guiding its development with your resolve to secure our elections legitimately... or to play the game of appearances, in which we continue to move towards "1984," the frog sitting in tepid water with a growing fire beneath.

Legitimate, secure elections are not a partisan issue. Restoring them is THE core issue beside which all others are secondary.

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 2 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

"..envelopes reported in the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) exceeded the physical envelopes collected by Hawaii County, with a gap of approximately 19,000 ballots (nearly 25% of the island's votes) remaining unexplained."

I "believe" that the problem may begin with the way that SVRS envelopes are reported – electronically¹. Please refer to my answer to Question #1 and the testimony under oath of whistleblower software engineers who can demonstrate and/or confirm the ability to alter records electronically from remote locations, with no detection (and a history of it having been done since 2006 in the U.S.).

¹ **"The Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) is the official electronic database for tracking ballots, but it is not counted manually; rather, physical ballot envelopes are scanned and processed through a multi-step security protocol before their data is logged into SVRS."**

The USPS CAN provide Exact Ballot Envelope Counts via permits for its High Volume Qualified Business Reply Mail (QBRM), which use Intelligent Mail barcodes tracked via IMbA accounting systems, thus providing an exact count of mailed ballots. Why does Hawai'i appear so reluctant to rely on this?

And, of course, there's the issue of missing or incomplete chain-of-custody, which adds another level to the confusion (and considerable-to-massive potential for fraud).

I found the Andrion/Apana/Sabas/Hunt report to be an exceptional analysis. And it set a "gold standard" for identifying the deficiencies requiring remedy, which I understood to be:

- **Counties failed to produce Required Documentation showing compliance with HAR §3-177-453. I find it interesting that the regulation connects ballots to electronics (marksense). (*When we go back to handcounted paper ballots, that language will need to be revised.*)**
-
- **NO Verifiable Daily Ballot Counts for:**
 - **Ballot envelopes collected from drop boxes**
 - **Ballot envelopes received through USPS**
 - **Ballot envelopes rejected during signature verification**
 - **Ballot envelopes transferred to counting centers**
 - **Ballot envelopes ultimately tabulated**
- **Chain-of-Custody Documentation is "inconsistent and incomplete" : chain of custody should begin when ballots are ordered and printed (preferably with a watermark to ensure authenticity). (And I would add – see the description below of the issues with mail-in ballots, as the quantity processed under a "universal" mailing – especially with voter rolls that remain padded/compromised – versus a limited mailing system run in conjunction with specific requests initiated by the voter, accompanied by voter ID and an appropriate reason for the request, can play a marked role in improving chain of custody.)**

-
- **The SVRS Blind Spot - ballot envelopes may remain in county custody prior to scanning into SVRS, and there's no documentation covering those earlier stages, when ballots could be added, removed, or mishandled before the first scan — and nobody – other than the perpetrators - would know.**
-
- **USPS CAN provide Exact Counts: High Volume Qualified Business Reply Mail (QBRM) permits use Intelligent Mail barcodes tracked via IMbA accounting systems, giving an exact count of mailed ballots. The question is - why isn't Hawaii relying on them? Because of their potential to conflict with the SVRS-electronic count?**
-
- **No Independent Verification Possible – SVRS is a black box - a self-contained electronic system with no external reconciliation - because ballot accountability procedures rely primarily on entries within SVRS rather than independently verifiable reconciliation records.**

I assume that the hand count ordered by the Commission in January, when it finally takes place, will help resolve this specific issue, while it remains for the Commission and Election Officer to respond to the Andrion (et al) Report Recommendations and create a standardized system - for the future - that is fully documented, inviolable, legally verifiable, and with a manual made publicly available/reviewable, especially in light of what we've now learned about remote electronic access to our election system (DNI Gabbard, April 2025; former CIA Station Chief Gary Berntsen, October 2024).

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 3 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

You lead with an interesting assumption – “prefer” to vote by mail. And how is public “preference” established or influenced?

The pandemic was used to usher in a massive emphasis on mail-in ballots, for reasons that do not hold up well under scrutiny.

I'm aware of an exponentially growing number of the public who are waking up to the potential for extraordinary fraud that can be associated with mail-in ballots², ergo are no longer fans of the system.

For an in-depth analysis of how mail-in ballots can be manipulated, seriously compromising the results of our elections, see pages 6 – 12.

Your mandate is to secure our elections, to ensure they are legitimate and accurate and transparent (a far cry from the present moment, so LOTS of room for improvement!).

Therefore, I'd suggest a print/podcast/social media campaign that -

(1) educates the public on the reasons why many countries do NOT allow mail-in ballots – including descriptions of historical fraud - except in rare cases, like overseas citizens/military or verified medically-relevant disability..

AND

(2) shows them a system (see next paragraph) that will ENSURE their votes are correctly counted, which I have to believe is important to every honest citizen, regardless of party affiliation.

² **Some of the countries that do not allow mail-in voting (unless the citizen lives overseas or, in some instances, unless they can document a relevant medical disability) include France, Mexico, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Ukraine, Russia, Japan, Latin America, the Middle East.**

“In 1975, [France banned mail-in voting](#) after a series of scandals demonstrated the vulnerability of sending ballots by mail. More recently, in 2005, the [United Kingdom](#) was rocked by allegations of widespread illegal mail-in voting after six councilors in Birmingham were convicted of organizing a “massive, systematic and organized” postal voting fraud campaign. Closer to home, Mexico banned mail-in voting in 1991 after an abundance of evidence emerged that the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party had relied on illegal mail-in voting to remain in power for decades.”

**Capt. Seth Keshel has assembled an outstanding list of the actions that will eliminate election fraud, which he defines as –
“..the widespread effort of bad actors or governments to completely manipulate election results and evade law and procedure in doing so.”**

Here are the Ten Points to True Election Integrity, with each point a link to an expanded description:

<https://www.captaink.us/p/the-ten-points-to-true-election-integrity>

- I. [Clean Out the Voter Rolls](#)**
- II. [Ban All Electronic Elections Equipment](#)**
- III. [Voter ID with Paper Ballots Only](#)**
- IV. [Ban Mail-In Voting*](#)**
- V. [Ban Early Voting*](#)**
- VI. [Drastically Smaller Precincts*](#)**
- VII. [Ban Ballot Harvesting](#)**
- VIII. [Election Day is a Holiday](#)**
- IX. [New Reporting Requirements for Transparency](#)**
- X. [Heavy Prison Sentences for All Who Commit Fraud](#)**

“..if implemented, election fraud would be practically eradicated, leaving only voter fraud to contend with, which is quite rare and heavily penalized.”

MULTIPLE ISSUES COMPROMISE MAIL-IN BALLOT RESULTS

Here is an excellent compilation of mail-in ballot issues (and a short section on reforms - limited ways to use “mail-in ballots” without most of the current problems with fraud/corruption):

Conclusion: The pushback to any of these reforms is telling. If mail-in voting is so secure, why resist measures that would make it provably secure? The answer is that the insecurity is the point—it creates enough fog for “the machine” to operate.

“The Machine” is our modern version of “Tammany Hall” (on steroids!) for those of you who remember history class..

The Structural Problems with Mail-In Voting

Mail-in voting isn't just a minor procedural tweak—it's a wholesale redesign of the electoral process that introduces vulnerability at every link in the chain.

The Chain-of-Custody Problem

This is the core issue, and everything else flows from it.

In traditional in-person voting, the ballot goes from your hand → the machine → the locked box, all under observation. With mail-in voting, the ballot leaves your house, enters the postal system, sits in sorting facilities, gets loaded onto trucks, and eventually lands in a county office—often without any verified chain of custody at each handoff.

The fundamental principle at stake: If you can't account for who touched a ballot and when, you can't guarantee it wasn't tampered with. This isn't paranoia—it's basic evidentiary standards. We wouldn't accept this level of custody laxity for a murder trial evidence bag. Why for the transfer of sovereign political power?

Key failure points:

- **Unsecured mailboxes — Ballots sit in curbside boxes for hours, accessible to anyone**
- **Postal sorting facilities — Loose ballots spill from sorting machines, get lost, get found by whoever**

- **Bulk deliveries — Trays of ballots dropped at apartment complexes, nursing homes, and empty buildings**
 - **No signature verification at delivery — Unlike certified mail, there's no recipient confirmation**
-

Ballot Harvesting

Ballot harvesting—where third parties collect and submit completed ballots—is legal in many states and effectively turns voting into a team sport.

The problem isn't theoretical. Political operatives go door to door in targeted precincts, "helping" people fill out ballots. The elderly, non-English speakers, and cognitively impaired individuals are prime targets. The harvester "assists" with the choices, seals the envelope, and walks away with a stack of ballots.

What's supposed to happen: The voter fills out their own ballot in private, seals it themselves, and mails or delivers it personally.

What actually happens: A paid canvasser stands in the living room, "just here to help," while the ballot gets marked. Studies of states with loosened harvesting laws show measurable shifts in outcomes in harvested precincts—because the practice isn't random; it's surgically deployed.

The coercion doesn't even have to be explicit. Grandma isn't going to argue with the nice young man from the party who came all this way to help her. She might not even know she has a choice.

Universal Mail-Out vs. Absentee Voting

There's a crucial distinction that gets deliberately blurred in public discourse:

Traditional Absentee	Universal Mail-Out
Voter requests ballot	State sends ballot to everyone
Voter demonstrates need/desire	No request needed
Active voter rolls matter	Dead people, moved people, duplicates all get ballots
Smaller volume, easier to audit	Massive volume, impossible to fully verify

Traditional absentee voting—where you have to affirmatively request a ballot, often with a valid excuse—has existed for decades with relatively few problems. The disaster is *universal* mail-out voting, where ballots are blasted to every name on the rolls regardless of whether that person is alive, still lives there, or ever asked for one.

When states send millions of unsolicited ballots to voter rolls that haven't been cleaned in years, they're essentially printing pre-filled invitation letters for fraud. The fraudster doesn't need to register fake voters—the state has already mailed ballots to every outdated registration.

Voter Roll Hygiene

This is where the rubber meets the road. Mail-in voting only works if the rolls are pristine. They aren't.

The numbers problem: Voter rolls across America are a mess. People move and never update registration. People die and remain listed for multiple cycles. Multi-state registration is common—college students registered in two states, snowbirds registered in three.

The Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) was supposed to help with cross-state matching, but several states withdrew after realizing ERIC's data-sharing practices were a

black box and the organization refused reforms. So the cleanup mechanism that might have made mail-in voting viable evaporated.

What this means in practice: In a universal mail-out state, ballots go to:

- **People who moved away three years ago**
- **Dead people whose death records haven't been cross-referenced**
- **People registered at vacant lots and commercial addresses**
- **The same person at multiple addresses**

Every one of those ballots is a liability. They're sitting in mailboxes, piled up in apartment lobbies, returned to sender with "not at this address"—and someone can scoop them up.

The Verification Theater

Signature verification is the primary fraud-prevention mechanism for mail ballots, and it's barely functional.

The process: An election worker—often a temp hired for the season, with minimal training in handwriting analysis—compares the signature on the ballot envelope to the signature on file. That on-file signature might be years old, captured on a DMV electronic pad at a weird angle, or digitized from a paper form.

The problem: This isn't forensic document examination. It's a minimum-wage worker glancing at two squiggles and making a judgment call. The error rate is enormous in both directions—legitimate ballots rejected because someone's signature changed after a stroke, and fraudulent ballots accepted because no one can actually tell the difference.

And here's the kicker: in many jurisdictions, if a ballot is rejected for signature mismatch, the voter is never notified. Their vote simply disappears with no recourse.

Curing ballots—the process where parties contact voters to "fix" rejected ballots—introduces yet another vector. Now party operatives know exactly which ballots were rejected and why, and they can "help" cure them. The line between assistance and manipulation vanishes.

The Institutional Capture Problem

The corruption isn't just at the ballot level. It's structural.

Private funding of election administration: The 2020 cycle saw hundreds of millions in private "Zuckerbucks" flowing to county election offices, overwhelmingly in Democratic-leaning urban counties. The money came with strings attached—"grant" agreements specifying how offices would conduct outreach, where drop boxes would be placed, and which populations would be targeted for ballot mailings.

This is privatization of election administration by another name. If you can't get your preferred policies through the legislature, you route around it by funding county clerks directly, with no legislative oversight.

The drop box problem: Unmonitored drop boxes deployed disproportionately in partisan strongholds, often without adequate security. Some jurisdictions used 24/7 drop boxes with no camera coverage. Others placed them in locations where line-of-sight from nearby buildings was obstructed. The boxes themselves varied wildly in security—some were essentially modified mailboxes that could be fished, others had slot designs that allowed ballots to be pulled back out.

Post-election "finding" of ballots: The phenomenon of batches of ballots being discovered days after the election—always in heavily partisan counties, always favoring one candidate—is a predictable feature of the system, not a bug. When you have no idea how many ballots are out there, you can't know when counting should stop. Every "found" batch after Election Day erodes confidence, and the erosion is entirely justified.

The Epistemological Problem

Beyond the mechanics, there's a deeper issue: mail-in voting destroys the shared reality of election results.

In an in-person election, results are largely known by midnight. The count is finite and observable. With mail-in voting, the count drags on for days or weeks. Ballots trickle in. Leads shift. The public is asked to simply trust that the new batches appearing at 3 AM are legitimate.

The result is predictable and bipartisan: Every close election becomes contested. The losing side doesn't accept the result because the process lacks transparency. This isn't a "threat to democracy"—it's a rational response to an opaque system.

When you combine:

- **Unknown numbers of outstanding ballots**
- **Shifting post-election deadlines**
- **Partisan "ballot curing" operations**
- **Late-night dumps that flip results**

...you've engineered a system where no close election can ever be conclusively settled in the public mind. The losers will always have legitimate grounds for suspicion.

What Would Actually Fix It

If mail-in voting is going to exist, it needs:

- 1. Voter ID requirements tied to ballot requests — You should have to prove you are who you say you are before a ballot is mailed**
- 2. Aggressive and continuous voter roll cleaning — Real-time death record matching, cross-state duplicate detection, and regular purging of inactive registrations**
- 3. In-person return requirement or secure chain of custody — A ballot should never pass through unverified hands**
- 4. Ban on third-party ballot harvesting — Zero exceptions**
- 5. Ban on private funding of election administration — Elections should be funded by legislatures, not billionaires with agendas**
- 6. All counting completed by Election Night — If you can't count it by midnight, it doesn't count**
- 7. Real signature verification with forensic standards — Trained examiners, not temps**
- 8. Mandatory voter notification for rejected ballots — With a hard deadline for curing**
- 9. Transparent, live-streamed counting — Every ballot processing room, camera on, feed public**

The pushback to any of these reforms is telling. If mail-in voting is so secure, why resist measures that would make it *provably* secure? The answer is that the insecurity is the point—it creates enough fog for “the machine” to operate.

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 4 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

Yes, I would consider it mandatory to share all correspondence, all submissions, with the entire Commission AT THE TIME THE MATERIALS ARE SUBMITTED, not waiting for the meeting packet to be assembled. I'm assuming everyone has an email address to which everything can be forwarded.

The Chair is not to be a “gatekeeper,” a bottleneck between citizens and the Commission, deciding what fellow Commissioners can or cannot read re any communication from any source. This is an organization of equals, in service to the public (of, by, and for the people), with the Chair occupying a more authoritative role in only a few situations.

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 5 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

Among a few other duties, the Chair is there..

- **to see that meetings run well, according to the 2020’s Roberts Rules, which includes honoring the distinction between “tabling” and “postponing to a specific date/time,”**
- **to see to it that requests, motions, proposed actions are completed after adjournment by regularly getting in touch with the designated/responsible party for updates;**
- **to see to it that citizen issues or legal points are given a fair hearing and investigated, not simply “aired” and then left to languish in limbo - shoved aside and “round-filed” (if they are even addressed at all). Like everyone else in government (and as our founding documents state), you serve the citizens, the people (“of, by, and for”)... not the NGOs, not the media barons, not the lobbyists, not the flush-in-land billionaires, not WEF Board members, nor any other entity.**

I suggest that the Chair and the individual recording the minutes both keep a pad (or iPad 😊) handy with a running list of the items the Commission indicates as needing further attention and that, at the end of the meeting, the list is confirmed with the other Commissioners (or emailed to them within 24 hours for their approval or suggested correction/amendment). The confirmed items are then listed on the following meeting’s agenda.

**Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 6 - Election Commission Chair
Candidates Questionnaire**

TRANSPARENCY at all possible stages must be the standard. At the moment, it seems to be more about concealment of data and impediments to action.

For the best answer, I would not limit the focus to HRS 11-8.5(3)..

I suggest looking at HRS §11.8.5(1) and (4) Review the operation and performance of elections; Biennial evaluation.

Require an INDEPENDENT entity to be a large part of the performance and evaluation analysis. For the “fox” (EO) to tell us “the henhouse is fine” can be an obvious conflict of interest. That independent analyst should have serious forensic cyber-analysis skills (like those who submitted the reports in the Peters case – see Answer #1, page 11), at least as long as our elections have that electronic component.

Re HRS §11.8.5(2), I suggest that a manual (available to ALL), detailing all steps in the election process, should be created. For example: In 2022, I asked the EO for details about certain procedures he used and he sent me a link to a generic statute. I analyzed the verbiage in the statute and sent him a renewed request, which he ignored.

I include this EXAMPLE in detail to illustrate how transparency and responsiveness are NOT the hallmarks of this E.O., in contradiction to statutory language.

My email to the EO, dated 9/21/22:

**To Chief Election Officer Scott Nago/Office of Elections
(hereinafter "the agency"):**

As Per §91-2 Public information. (a) In addition to other rulemaking requirements imposed by law, each agency shall:

(3) Make available for public inspection all rules and written statements of policy or interpretation formulated, adopted, or used by the agency in the discharge of its functions.

Sherilyn continues: For instance, please provide **your complete process for review of requests** (e.g., what happens to a request once it is received - the sequence of events - and which staff positions are responsible for that stage of the review). **Please include how/when/to whom to appeal a decision** proffered by the agency IF such an administrative review is available or please indicate if the decision needs to be taken to court instead.

Mahalo,
Sherilyn Wells

E.O. responded on 10/5/22 –

Attached is a link to our administrative rules.

<https://elections.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/HAR-Office-of-Elections.pdf>.

DATE THAT THE RECORD REQUEST WAS RECEIVED BY

AGENCY: September 21, 2022

DATE OF THIS NOTICE: October 5, 2022

GOVERNMENT RECORDS YOU REQUESTED (attach copy of request or provide brief description below):

As Per §91-2 Public information. (a) In addition to other rulemaking requirements imposed by law, each agency shall: (3) Make available for public inspection all rules and written statements of policy or interpretation formulated, adopted, or used by the agency in the discharge of its functions.

Sherilyn continues: For instance, please provide your complete process for review of requests (e.g., what happens to a request once it is received - the sequence of events - and which staff positions are responsible for that stage of the review). Please include how/when/to whom to appeal a decision proffered by the agency IF such an administrative review is available or please indicate if the decision needs to be taken to court instead.

THIS NOTICE IS TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR RECORD REQUEST:

Will be granted in its entirety.

Attached is a link to our administrative rules.

<https://elections.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/HAR-Office-of-Elections.pdf>.

On 10/8/22, I replied:

Thank you for providing me with information the public already has - one relevant statute.

However, what you provided – one section of the HRS (an "all rules" part of the HRS description) (1) falls far short of the rest of the statutory language description and (2) addresses very little of my Request, which I herein renew and will again describe.

As a side note, I am concerned that an official and Office tasked with ensuring the legitimacy of Hawai'i's elections seem incapable of reading clear statutory language and responding appropriately.

This failure does not inspire confidence in Hawai'i's overall election processes, whether the official's/Office's failure with a simple task is one of mental capacity or is one of deliberate obfuscation in direct contradiction to the statutory duties and responsibilities to the public.

Here's what you (Nago/Office) failed to provide from the statutory language:

The HRS 91-2(a)(3) language goes on to add, AFTER "the rules" (one section of the HRS, which you provided)....

things that are WRITTEN BY or INTERPRETED BY the agency (Office/Nago) regarding that which is relevant to the "discharge of your functions."

"..written statements of policy or interpretation formulated, adopted, or used by the agency in the discharge of its functions"

ERGO..

What have you/are you – the Office/Nago (YOU) -

****FORMULATED (that refers to YOU internally generating/creating – see definitions of Formulate below) re content/documentation/communication/guidance/procedures/processes etc as described in my Request,

****ADOPTED (that refers to YOU more formally incorporating guidance and/or to borrowing from what others have already done/made/created) re content/documentation/communication/guidance/procedures/processes etc as described in my Request,

****USED (that refers to YOU using content, including content created by others, without going through a more formal adoption process) re content/documentation/communication/guidance/procedures/processes etc as described in my Request

Use means the direct or indirect ...developing, creating and marketing a product or process, or for creating and providing a service;

Sample 3

Use means to copy, download, install, run, access, display, use or otherwise interact with. <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/use>

- Definition of FORMULATE, according to Law Insider, which, in the second definition, refers to content being known not just to employees, but to “all those who deal with” the agency..

- Formulate means to develop, to devise a statement of policy or procedures, to put in a systematised statement, as in statement of procedure. <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/formulate>

- More Definitions of Formulate from Law Insider

- Formulate means a written, formal and comprehensive document describing the data center’s operational rules and practices. This document should be known to all employees, and all those who deal with the data center.

Do you see the connection between these legal definitions, the statutory language, and my request for YOUR COMPLETE PROCESS FOR REVIEW OF REQUESTS (an internally-generated composition, written for and provided to Office employees, including content which can also have been adopted, can also have been used, from other sources as per the HRS, flowcharts, etc.)?

ADDITION: This should include intra-office, intra-agency, intra-governmental, and public/private partnership communications (hereinafter **Communications**) on the Request topic, whether the Communications are written, emailed, notes made re/during phone calls and/or meetings and/or dialogue, etc.

EXCERPT FROM MY REQUEST:

Sherilyn continues: For instance, please provide your complete process for review of requests (e.g., what happens to a request once it is received - the sequence of events - and which staff positions are responsible for that stage of the review).

Please include how/when/to whom to appeal a decision proffered by the agency IF such an administrative review is available or please indicate if the decision needs to be taken to court instead.

FORMULATE examples – from Law Insider.

Examples of using Formulate in a sentence, making quite clear the internal creation and detail inherent in the use of the word "formulate":

Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director. Formulate criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board.

Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration of Directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.

Formulate blend as required to produce color indicated or, if not indicated, as selected from manufacturer's standard colors.

Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director. Formulate a rehabilitation & resettlement framework as per requirement and monitor implementation of Social safeguards & environmental standards, if any. Formulate the criteria and framework for evaluation of performance of every Director on the Board of the Company.

Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.

Formulate written communications with professional content and tone.

Sent with [Proton Mail](#) secure email.

As to an effective election observer program HRS §11.8.5(3), I suggest you take a look at recent history: a video interview with an Election Observer who had some “tech knowledge” – [https://rumble.com/v2ig80s-hawaii-elections-whistleblower-austin-martin.html? cf chl rt tk=z150sVA2nLo.UUdvLrYrglwG6ILbfhdLKNK1hQ8AwB4-1773297393-1.0.1.1-D5joDVDSRtS1D7FQqOGRLmPBcQgWvKsotouy8YbEfvq](https://rumble.com/v2ig80s-hawaii-elections-whistleblower-austin-martin.html?cfchlrttk=z150sVA2nLo.UUdvLrYrglwG6ILbfhdLKNK1hQ8AwB4-1773297393-1.0.1.1-D5joDVDSRtS1D7FQqOGRLmPBcQgWvKsotouy8YbEfvq)

Ask yourselves, why would Scott Nago call the police after this Observer pointed out the multiple ways that those machines were available to/connected to the internet (which is illegal)? The other Observers vouched for this Observer, saying he was merely making an observation, not being disruptive.

As long as we have electronics as part of our election system (hopefully, a short-lived future), we must have rooms/electronics fully shielded from external access by both software and firmware, as well as tech-savvy analysts included as observers.

Here is one description re how that shielding must be done:

To shield a room and its computer from external software and firmware access, you need a layered approach. Let's break this down into the practical, effective measures — not just the theoretical.

Physical Layer: Room Hardening

Electromagnetic Shielding (Faraday Cage)

The room itself needs to block all radio frequency ingress and egress:

- **Conductive paint — nickel or copper-based RF shielding paint on walls, ceiling, floor. Brands like YSHIELD exist. Requires proper grounding to an earth rod.**
- **Aluminum foil — budget option. Overlap seams, tape with conductive tape, ground it. Not elegant but functional.**
- **Copper mesh / fine metal screen over windows. The mesh holes must be smaller than the wavelength you're blocking. For WiFi (2.4 GHz, ~12.5 cm wavelength), standard insect screen works. For cell signals and lower frequencies, you need finer mesh.**

- **Door seals — conductive gaskets or spring-finger contacts around the entire door frame. A standard door is the biggest leak point.**
- **Power line filtering — all AC power entering the room must pass through a power line EMI filter rated for the frequencies of concern. Otherwise your power cables become antennas radiating signals right through your Faraday cage.**
- **No unfiltered conductors entering or leaving — that includes plumbing, HVAC ducts (waveguide-beyond-cutoff vents exist), ethernet (fiber optic only, or filtered copper).**

Acoustic Sealing

Sound is vibration. Laser microphones can read window vibrations. Speakers and microphones can be hijacked for ultrasonic cross-device tracking.

- **Double-layer drywall with Green Glue (viscoelastic damping compound)**
- **Acoustic caulk at all seams and penetrations**
- **Solid-core door with drop seal**

Computer Hardening

Air Gap

No WiFi card. No Bluetooth. Physically remove the wireless cards from the motherboard, or at minimum, disable them in BIOS and physically disconnect the antenna leads. Software disables can be silently overridden by firmware-level exploits.

Firmware Attack Surface Reduction

- **Intel ME / AMD PSP — the Management Engine and Platform Security Processor are separate OSes running below your OS with full memory and network access. Use me_cleaner**

- on Intel (older chips) or buy systems with ME disabled (System76, Purism, some ThinkPads with coreboot). AMD's PSP is harder to neuter but some efforts exist.**
- **Coreboot / Heads / Libreboot** — replace the proprietary **UEFI/BIOS** with open-source firmware. Heads uses a TPM to detect tampering and shows a measured boot hash you can verify.
 - **Boot guard and Secure Boot** — ironically, these *can* be useful if *you* control the keys. Otherwise they're a rootkit persistence mechanism for the manufacturer.

Software Stack

- **OS: Qubes OS** for compartmentalization, or at minimum a hardened Linux distribution (**Whonix** for network-isolated VMs, **Tails** for amnesic sessions). **Windows** and **macOS** have too much closed-source firmware interaction and telemetry baked in.
- **No closed-source blobs** where avoidable — the **FSF's RYF (Respects Your Freedom)** certification list is a starting point, though limited.
- **All network traffic** through **Tor** or a **VPN** you control — but remember, the air-gapped machine shouldn't be networked at all for true isolation.

USB and Peripheral Attacks

- **Disable USB autoplay** and **autorun** at the **OS** level.
- **USB data blockers** (charge-only adapters) for any device that only needs power.
- **Epoxy fill** unused ports if you're serious.
- **Keyboard firmware attacks (BadUSB)** — use keyboards with open-source firmware or **PS/2** keyboards. **USB Rubber Ducky-style** attacks rewrite the device's firmware to impersonate a keyboard and type malicious commands faster than you can blink.

- **No webcam, no microphone — physically disconnect them. Laptop lid switches can be bypassed in firmware. Tape over cameras is theater if the firmware is compromised.**

TEMPEST / Emissions Security

Your monitor, keyboard, and computer itself emit electromagnetic radiation that can be reconstructed into readable data at a distance (Van Eck phreaking, TEMPEST).

- **LCD screens are better than CRT, but still radiate. Use a TEMPEST-certified monitor if budget allows, or at minimum keep significant distance from exterior walls.**
- **Ferrite chokes on all cables.**
- **The Faraday cage room handles most of this if done properly.**

Operational Security

Hardware is half the battle. The other half is behavior:

- **Never insert untrusted media — USB drives, SD cards, CDs. Stuxnet crossed an air gap via USB.**
- **Supply chain — the machine should be purchased with cash, from a random retailer, not shipped to your address. Customs and shipping interdiction are real vectors.**
- **Firmware updates — you can't trust them by default. Verify signatures manually against known-good hashes obtained out-of-band.**
- **Side-channel awareness — power analysis, acoustic cryptanalysis (listening to capacitor whine to extract RSA keys), thermal imaging. These are sophisticated attacks but real against high-value targets.**

The Hard Truth

If your threat model includes a nation-state adversary with physical proximity, you're playing a game where the house always wins eventually. The goal isn't perfection — it's raising the cost of compromise high enough that you're not worth the effort.

For most people, a properly grounded Faraday room + air-gapped coreboot machine + Qubes OS + disciplined OPSEC gets you further than 99.9% of targets. The remaining 0.1% is an arms race you won't win alone.

Given my answers to #1 and #3, enumerating the vulnerabilities and manipulation of electronic systems and the issues with mail-in ballots' liberal opportunities for fraud:

I suggest public hearings on the issue of election validity, reliability so that the input of knowledgeable citizens can be elicited (we have many “budding experts” out there since election fraud entered the news), as well as alerting a broader audience to the existence of the issue.

The hearings should occur at various dates/times/locations so that almost anyone would have at least one hearing they could attend. The hearings should be recorded and made available on the web immediately.

I would also -

- **Familiarize the public with Capt. Seth Keshel's Ten Points For True Election Integrity,**
- **Familiarize the public (as I suspect our DNI will continue to do) with the foreign electronic interference in our elections, such as described in the Gary Berntsen October 2024 video.**
- **And I would reach out to the federal government (Asst. A.G. Harmeet Dhillon at the DOJ?) to see how the Commission could assist in their “clean/secure election” goals, so that we become partners, not adversaries, in that intention.**

When citizens realize we are SERIOUS about restoring election integrity, their interest in participating in elections will rise,

knowing their votes will be recorded accurately, their voice truly heard.

It wasn't so long ago that Hawai'i HAD those smaller precincts where everyone could get to the polls easily and the vote could be counted, under proper supervision, by midnight.

So I would ask our county planning department (unless there's a more appropriate agency?) to go back to those older precinct maps and see how current population distribution meshes with those former precinct boundaries, taking recent Supreme Court decisions as guidance – no gerrymandering by implementing “creative” precinct boundaries.

I support Election Day being a holiday, so that there are no excuses for not being able to get to the polls (or half-day workdays if you have a job that can't be set aside, still allowing you time to get to the polls).

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 7 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

No, I have not, although I find the slant/weighting of organizations on the list intriguing – where are the rest, a balance, of the so-called “progressive” organizations, who also train and fund and advise? 😊 But, even if they were on the list, my answer would still be No.

I belong to no political party now (although in decades past, in another state, I was registered as a Democrat). As a past Co-President of the statewide Washington Environmental Council, we would occasionally run “focus groups” to study what language was most persuasive to our target audience, so I'm well aware of public manipulation via language, even if/when we believe it to be “in a good cause.”

Now my allegiance is to no organization, but is to ensuring that the Constitution is honored and that our Republic is sustained as the Founders intended. As to the details of those goals, I am always in “education mode,” a mode arising from my days doing pro se public interest environmental litigation, when there were always new things to learn.

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 8 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

My biggest concern is the failure to ensure legitimate elections in Hawai'i. We are a poster child for (1) having adopted ALL the systems that guarantee our elections and audits can be manipulated, both electronically and via physical methods (e.g., 2000 Mules, whose accuracy was subsequently verified by police using the system/data to catch criminals), or (2) by NOT doing the things – chain of custody – that would help ensure fair and accurate elections. All else pales beside that primal deficiency. It is THE raison d'être for the Commission, a goal far from achieved at this point..

A second concern is the apparent incompetence of our Election Officer, based on the testimony of many citizens (myself included), his neglect of annual HAVA reporting, his extensive failure to respond to UIPA requests, his lack of coordinated oversight of and guidance to the counties re election systems, right up to an apparent commission of a federal election law felony (as I repeatedly outlined with all legal documentation required), with zero accountability required by the majority of the Commission throughout these blunders.

To become aware of incompetence and the potential crimes of commission/omission for someone for whom you have responsibility/oversight and who runs the most important function in our government ... and to still do nothing to correct the problem ... may well put complicit Commissioners at legal risk.

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 9 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

The Commission adopted Roberts Rules of Order, so that's what I would use. Its stated goal is the conduct of orderly, civil, effective meetings, so I would hope that, by adhering to its procedures, the meeting "tone" could remain respectful and effective.

Allowing Commissioners to be fully heard - THE sign of respect - should increase the peace within meetings (knock wood).

My perception is that the current controversy is between those who see the need for reform and those who would preserve the old (fundamentally flawed) system at all costs.

I don't know to what degree some Commissioners are simply following orders (e.g., from Political Party leaders) as opposed to exercising their own ability to look at evidence and think critically, but..

I would also suggest exploring the option of a "Q and A" at some point after citizen testimony, during which Commissioners with questions about testimony can dialogue with that citizen.

It's been some time since I led a meeting using those Rules, but when I did, it was as Co-President for a statewide organization - the Washington Environmental Council - comprised of over 100 organizational members.

I have ordered the current - 2020 - version of Roberts Rules to read/study, since the Rules have apparently changed since the version I used. Book is arriving shortly.

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 10 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

I am considered an "Independent," as I have no political party affiliation (also stated in #7). In a way, that might be considered

preferable for a “Chair,” with equal party membership amongst the other Commissioners.

Decades ago, when I was practicing pro se public interest environmental litigation, I was registered as a Democrat.

Since observing – and directly experiencing - the actions of government during Covid and the violations of civil liberties and rights, I have become a strong advocate of reviving our Constitution (The Law Of The Land, as also indicated in Hawai’i’s State Constitution) and the premises/freedoms on which our Constitutional Republic was founded.

I would add that I am in extended learning mode re my “affiliation,” as my legal experience was in land use and environmental issues, not Constitutional law nor U.S. history or civics beyond the usual high school classes.

I also have family members – (retired or deceased) with international border law enforcement and intelligence community affiliations – ergo, with an obvious orientation towards upholding the law, including while addressing threats from foreign adversaries, so MY focus on the law/Constitution may be in my DNA.

Sherilyn Wells Answer to Question 11 - Election Commission Chair Candidates Questionnaire

Since moving back to Hawai’i/Big Island permanently in 2016 (since 1986, I’ve lived on four of the islands and on Midway Atoll, but not continuously), I have voted in almost every primary and general election, although I say “almost” because I think I was out-of-state for one primary election and attempted, unsuccessfully, to get relatives to forward my ballot in time.

I began with in-person voting, then did use mail-in ballots for awhile.. until I became aware of the problems associated with

them, at which time I switched back to in-person voting on Election Day (which meant getting up before dawn and driving to the Kona Center in order to be one of the first in line, because I had to be at work shortly afterwards).

I offered to be an Election Volunteer, submitted the paperwork, and gave them my schedule noting the times I was free, matched to the times they needed volunteers. However, the times they subsequently offered me never matched my “free time” schedule (????), so I wasn’t able to acquire that Volunteer experience.

Beyond the fact that my research has confirmed my worst suspicions about how vulnerable our electronic machines are to external manipulation, I did experience concerns with the aftermath of the election process, when my timely requests for Cast Vote Records were illegally denied, as you are no doubt aware (I having sent you accounts of this issue multiple times). Further, it appears that Mr. Nago made two contradictory statements about access to these records, so let’s add misrepresentation to claims of inability to access.

MAHALO NUI LOA FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE INFORMATION,

**SHERILYN WELLS
BIG ISLAND (HAWAII COUNTY)**