THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS

In Re:

Special Meeting.

AUGUST 16, 2023 PROCEEDINGS OF THE

FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS
before Chairman Douglas J. Preisse, Director Antone White, Deputy Director
David Payne, Board Members Michael Sexton and
Meredith Freedhoff, on Wednesday, August 16, 2023, beginning at approximately 3:04 p.m., and concluding at approximately 3:50 p.m.

ALSO PRESENT:
Erin Gibbons Jeanine Hummer, First Assistant/Chief Counsel Brian Zagrocki
Audience

Higgins \& Associates
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|  | EXHIBITS |  |
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|  | Exhibit A - August 8, 2023, Special |  |
| 6 | Election Provisional Totals <br> Recommended for Board Approval, |  |
| 7 | Rejection, and Consideration |  |
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Wednesday Afternoon Session August 16, 2023 3:04 p.m.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: I think we understand that there are only going to be three of us here, because Kim doesn't have a walking boot yet, to which I rather rudely said, Why didn't you run? I -- I shouldn't have said --
(Contemporaneous crosstalk.)
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: But we're here.
Okay. We're ready to go.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Kim
Marinello?
(No response.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Mike Sexton?
MEMBER SEXTON: Here.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Doug
Priesse?
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Here.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: And
Meredith Freedhoff?
MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Here.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: We do have a quorum, Mr. Chairman.

The first item on the agenda are provisional ballots, and I'm going to call on Travis Simmons and Sara Ziemba of Voter Services to walk us through that. Today is the Travis and Sara show.

MR. TRAVIS SIMMONS: It is.
Good afternoon. I'm Travis Simmons. I'm the manager of the Voter Services Department. And since we have a new board member, Ms. Freedhoff --

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Hi.
MR. TRAVIS SIMMONS: -- I thought I would walk through our internal processes to give you an idea of what we do with provisional -- with provisional ballots.

After that, Sara is going -- our supervisor of the Voter Services Department will present our exhibits for this election, August the 8th -- the August 8th Special Election.

So we begin processing provisional ballots when early voting begins. So for this election, early voting began on Tuesday, July 11th. And so we try to daily process those provisional ballots the next day when they're proc- -- voted in
the early vote center. So that's when we began processing the provisional ballots with the early vote provisionals.

On election night, we -- and for this election, we had processed all the early vote provisionals by election day, so that means that we can start working on the election day provisional ballots on Wednesday.

So we didn't -- 'Cause we were under the assumption that we only had a week to do these provisional ballots with the new law, but we learned out -- we found out later that we had a little more time. But we made so much progress in the time that we had, we decided to -- and we had already scheduled this meeting with you all, that we decided that we would push through and get all of the provisional ballots done in the time frame that we had set forth before knowing that the -- we had a little more time than that.

So on election night, we -- election night, the Voter Services staff intakes the -intakes provisional ballots from the 282 locations that we have in this election. And after that, we count those provisional ballots on election night
to get a preliminary number of provisional ballots.
The next morning, we recount the provisional ballots to confirm -- or to confirm the election night count or to -- or to change the number based on the new count that we get on the morning after.

After that -- Uhm, for this election, we had 15 bipartisan teams that processed the provisional ballots for this election. That staff that helped work on provisional ballots was Board services full-time staff, our core group of seasonal staff members; we also have PEO trainers that helped us with this, voting location managers, and -- and other staff from the Board of Elections that helped us process the provisional ballots for this election.

We also had a team of -- a team that helped us check the pollbooks. We have to determine -- we have to determine if for provisional voters that they didn't vote in their own -- vote in their own location and also cast a provisional ballot in their new location. So we have a staff -- a group of that staff that does that with the provisional ballots.

And finally we had a group that is still working right now assigning voting history for this election. I think we had approximately 250,000 election day votes. So we are manually -Because we didn't use -- we used paper pollbooks and not electronic pollbooks, we have to manually -- manually assign the voting history.

So we are -- When I last checked, we have assigned, uhm, a little over a hundred thousand of the 200,000 voters who voted on election day, their voting history for this election.

So we worked, we started on Wednesday; uhm, Wednesday -- uhm, Wednesday, August the 9th, and we worked 10 to 12 days -- 10 to 12 hours, I should say, the staff worked to make sure we processed these provisional ballots.

We actually had finished processing all the provisional ballots by Sunday. And we worked yesterday and today, just the cleanup of the provisional ballots and verifying our counts to present to you today.

So that's just a brief overview of what happened before -- what happened in the
process of what we do to prepare and get ready for processing provisional ballots.

So now I'm going to turn it over to our supervisor, Sara Ziemba, who will present our exhibit in this election.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Thank you.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Thank you, Travis. And good afternoon, Board and everyone here today.

Again, I'm Sara Ziemba, the supervisor in the Voter Services Department.

And, again, $I$ just want to reiterate everything Travis said. He's got a great team working on three different operations consecutively to make sure that we get to this point where we're at day.

Like you said, they're still back in the other room working hard trying to get all those 250-some-thousand election day votes scanned in by hand.

So with the paper pollbooks, it does add more manual labor time in for us; but we do as we always do: We make sure everything's accurate and correct for -- for you and for the voters of

Franklin County for our results here.
So, again, I just wanted to say that Travis did an excellent job. This was his -- like, one of his first big elections as a manager of our department, getting all the extra staff that we needed to make sure we could run these three separate operations that we have going on. He did a fantastic job. And all of the teams that we have from all areas of the board, different departments loaned us people to help out. We've got voting location managers and deputies who this was their first time doing, like, behind-the-scenes post-election work. They're doing a great job. And we asked a lot of them -- Like Travis said, we had people working 10- to 12-hour days for the last week, all weekend. We had them come in earlier the week before election for training and practice. And they're still -- still working now.

So just want to make sure, give them all a shout-out and let them know how much we appreciate how awesome they are doing for this post-election reconciliation and verification process.

I want to give a couple special
thank-yous to some of our Voter Services full-time seasonal staff.

Debbie Curry sort of oversaw the quality control pollbook checking operation. She does great job for our department every election, and we really appreciated her sort of talking ownership of that area so that Travis and I could focus on provisional processing.

And I also want to recognize Becky Merusak (phonetic) and Shelly Oxenrider (phonetic), who our -- headed up our county-to-county team. And this is just another part of our operation when we're validating provisional ballots.

Since voters can be registered anywhere in the state of Ohio, we had over 900 voters who cast a ballot here in Franklin County on election day that were registered in some -- one of the other 87 counties. So Becky and Shelly communicated expertly with the other counties over the past week, even right down till this morning, getting answers to make sure that the voter was, indeed, registered in the other county and that they didn't cast a ballot in the former county
before we decided to ask you to accept their ballot here today that they cast in Franklin County.

So just great work all around from our people. And I say it every time, every election, and every day to people that I know, that Franklin County, in my opinion, has the best Board of Elections in the state of Ohio. And during provisional week, our team really shines. They shine all year, but especially during provisional week. When you're already tired from the election season and then we ask you to stay, keep going these 12-hour days and the weekends and everything, and we still get accurate, valid results every time. And we're thorough, and we do everything in a bipartisan team. And so it's just really great to see that dedication from our staff, and I just want them to know on record that we appreciate them so much.

So having said all that, Voter
Services recommends today that the Board move to accept 5,350 provisional ballots and to reject 1,132 provisional ballots.

We also have an additional 28
ballots today that will require Board review before
we can approve or reject them.
And so you can refer to Exhibit A for the totals for each category, and I'll give a brief overview.

And I'll start with the accepted provisionals; which, the total, again, is 5,350 that we are recommending that the Board accept today.

And so for every provisional ballot, we have a bipartisan team that will complete a thorough research and validation process to make sure that the voter has met the qualifications that Ohio Revised Code 3505.183 sets out before we recommend that the Board would accept or reject any ballot.

And so for a provisional ballot to be accepted by the Board, the voter must meet the following two conditions:

One is that the voter must be registered to vote somewhere in the state of Ohio within the previous 30 days to any given election; and that two is that the voter cannot have cast another ballot for that given election.

If those two conditions are met,
then the voter must provide the following five pieces of information on their provisional affirmation statement: That means, the voter's name, date of birth, valid photo ID, uhm, current residential address in Franklin County, and a signature.

And for -- With the in- -- or institution, I guess, of House Bill 458 earlier this year, voters, both provisional and election-day regular voters, need to show valid, acceptable photo identification, which is an unexpired State of Ohio driver's license or state ID card, U.S. Passport or Passport card; and military ID that has to have a photo; and the voter's name on the ID has to match what we have in the voter registration system.

So for provisional voters, if they don't have that on election day, they'll have an additional four days to bring that valid photo ID here to the Board of Elections. And I'll talk a little bit about that more later on.

But we are happy to confirm that these 5,350 provisional voters that we recommend for you to accept today were all cast by
individuals who were registered to vote in the state of Ohio, did not cast any other ballot for this election, and that they all supplied all of the five required identification items on their affirmation statement.

And so now we would ask the Board for a motion approve the 5,350 provisional ballots that we recommend to accept.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Thank you, Sara, for your presentation.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Uh-huh.
MEMBER FREEDHOFF: My son was one of these provisional ballot voters on election day because he recently moved.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Oh.
MEMBER FREEDHOFF: And he had a fabulous experience in Gahanna, so.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Great. Good to hear.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Yes.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: And he's part of the 5,350.
(Laughter and contemporaneous crosstalk.)

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: It was his first time ever doing that. It was a great experience. So thank you very much.

And I move that the Board the approve the counting of the 5,350 provisional ballots and that all provisional ballots deemed valid will be counted and included in the official canvas results for the August 8, 2023, Special Election.

MEMBER SEXTON: And before I second, I just had a couple questions.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Sure.
MEMBER SEXTON: One is, is this the first -- I believe this is the first county-wide, like, full-blown election we've had --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: With the new law, that's correct.

MEMBER SEXTON: -- with the -- the missing or mismatched IDs?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Correct.
CHAIRMAN SEXTON: With the what?
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: With the new ID
law in effect.
MEMBER SEXTON: When we had the
primaries, it wasn't --
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah, it wasn't county-wide.

MEMBER SEXTON: It looks -- Okay. So in the -- with the date of births, --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Uh-huh.
MEMBER SEXTON: -- I see two things here. It says, Date of Births -- Birth Missing, 42.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Uh-huh.
MEMBER SEXTON: And then below it, for Board review, it said, DOB issued, 28.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah, so there -Revised Code allows for the Board an exception if all of the -- if the voter has provided some type of date of birth. There is an exception that will allow the Board to approve the ballot if all other information is correct with the vote of three or more members if the voter attempted to put a birthday.

However, if the voter just skipped that field and it's blank, that exception doesn't exist for those voters. That's just a missing
required item.
So for the -- the 42 where the date of birth is missing, there isn't an opportunity for you as a Board to approve that under the law. But for the 28 where they attempted to put a birthday, you can approve it with the vote of three or more members.

MEMBER SEXTON: And is that what we do at this meeting or at the next --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: For this meeting.
MEMBER SEXTON: -- meeting for
certification?
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yes, for this one here.

MEMBER SEXTON: Okay. Okay. I'll vote to second.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: It's been properly moved and seconded.

All those in favor of the motion, signify by saying "Aye."
(Vote taken.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: All of
opposed, same sign.
(No response.)

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Motion carries.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: All right. Next on the agenda, we'll go over the 1,132 provisional ballots that Voter Services is recommending that the Board reject. And I'll go through each rejection category individually to explain why Voter Services recommends these ballots for rejection. And, again, you can follow along on Exhibit A under "Reasons for Rejection."

So the first category is, Not Registered to Vote in the State, and this is 599 ballots. So for -- of these 599 people, when our teams -- our bipartisan teams are evaluating each ballot, there are several searches that they do to try to find the voter if they are registered in Franklin County or the State of Ohio.

The first three searches that our teams will do will be within the Franklin County voter registration database, so all of the voters that are registered in Franklin County.

And if our team doesn't find the voter there, the Secretary of State has a state-wide voter registration database that
includes voters from across the whole state, every county, and we'll go and do three more searches there. And if they are not found after --

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: What does that mean, "three more searches there"?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: So we'll search three times in the Franklin County database, and then we'll search again three times in the state-wide database.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: What does that mean, you searching three times? Meaning you search once and you don't find it, so --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: You research -- So you'll do three different searches. So you might search by, like, first name and date of birth, or you might search by driver's license, --

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: -- or first name and last name, different types of searches. So if there is --

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: -- mismatched information or a name change, you would be able to find them some other way.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay. Thank you. MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yep. Yep.

So after those six searches, it then -- the directive and Ohio Revised Code say that the person is -- or directs us to record the -- the provisional voter is not registered in the state.

In addition to those six searches that are done by our initial bipartisan processing team, we do a rejection review on every provisional ballot that is up for rejection in our county. And so after that, we'll have a rejection review specialist team go through and does another six searches. So just to be 100 percent sure that we can't find this voter anywhere in the state or in the county.

And so of -- after all of those 12 searches, these 599 provisional ballots were cast by voters who we could not find as registered anywhere in the state of Ohio 30 days before the election. And so therefore, we recommend that those be rejected for not being registered in the state.

Any other question on that one?

Okay.
The next category that we have is voters who cast their ballot in the wrong precinct and the wrong location. And there are 118 provisional ballots that fall into that category. And these, uhm, are rejected based on the Revised Code 3503.01 , which says, When an individual registers to vote in Ohio, they are placed within a precinct based upon their residential address and is eligible to vote in that precinct. Because Ohio law requires a voter to be a resident of the precinct in which they offer to vote, a provisional ballot cast in the wrong location/precinct cannot be counted.

So these voters, typically we find this happens, it would be a voter comes in to check in at the -- the front table, the roster check-in table at a polling location. They provide their name and address. If they're not found in the pollbook, the voter gets sent to the paper table where another election official will ask them to again state their name and current address. The election official at the paper table will look up their -- that address in the street guide for the
county. And if that address does not fall within the voting location where they presented to vote, the precinct election official will give them directions to the location where they should vote based on their current address.

So at that point, when -- when our election official tells the voter, You're here, but you need to go vote here because that's where your address is, in -- that's where you should be voting, the voter then has a choice. It could be the end of the night and maybe they're not going to get there in time, they don't want to drive ten minutes, you know, away or however many miles away; and so at that point they say, Just give me a ballot; let me vote here. And so that's -- that's the case with these 118 voters. They had cast their ballot in a wrong location; they're not in the correct precinct for their current residential address; and so that's why we recommend that the Board reject those.

Any questions?
MEMBER FREEDHOFF: When you -- When
a person gives you that ballot there, --
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Uh-huh.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: -- do -- are they told that their vote will not count?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Uhm, that is an
issue of training. I don't know that they would ev- -- I don't know that the -- the election official would ever say the ballot's not going to count. I think they would probably stress to them that, You need to go to vote in this location. Uhm, I -- I don't know as far as how they're trained.

MS. HUMMER: I don't think you're per- -- you're permitted to tell them that -MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah.

MS. HUMMER: -- because it's only
this body that actually makes the final determination.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah.
MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Wow.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: So they would -they would stress to them, they would give them all the information that they need to go to vote in the right location; but if a person says, No, I don't have time, just let me vote now, our election officials are trained to just give them a ballot
for that location.
All right. So there was 118 of those.

And then our next category on here is Wrong Precinct and Correct Location, and we didn't have any voters that --
(Discussion held off the record.)
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Sara, --
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yes.
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: -- this is, as
usual, thorough and informative --
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: -- and also so
rapid --
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: I'm sorry.
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: -- that not only does the stenographer have a hard time keeping up, I'm having a hard time keeping up.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Okay.
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: So just slow down a tiny bit.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Okay. Gotcha.
Okay. So the next category is voters who voted in the wrong precinct and correct
location. We had no voters that fell under that category.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Good job.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: So the next category is pretty straightforward. It is no signature on the affirmation statement. And that is one of the required items that is -- needs to be on the front of the ballot. It's one of the five required items by law. We had 25 voters that did not sign the provisional affirmation statement.

And so we would recommend that the Board reject those 25, because the voter failed to sign it.

The next category is No Printed Name. There were zero voters that did not put their name on the ballot, so that is also s zero there.

The next category on there is Failed to Provide Valid Current Address. We had 32 voters that fell into that category. And these 32 voters that failed to provide a current address or an address that was invalid because it was either a nonresidential or outside of Franklin County, again, I go back to the Revised Code where it says
that you must vote in the precinct where you have registered to vote. So these voters, the majority of these 32 actually came from voters that gave a current address from some other county.

So after the election, we will send copies of the front of the provisional affirmation statement to the county where the voter said they live, uhm, so that that other county can use the affirmation statement to register them in their correct county; but because it's not a valid Franklin County address --

Like, we would have people that said they lived at 25 Main Street in Delaware County. Obviously, the poll worker would have told them they need to go to Delaware County to vote; but if they still decided they wanted to vote in Franklin County, our -- our election official would give them a ballot.

So those 32 provisional ballots, we recommend that you reject for failing to provide a valid current residential address.

The next item on the list is Missing or Mismatched ID. We have 287 provisional ballots that fall in this category. These are voters who
failed to provide any acceptable form of photo identification to election officials at the time that they cast their ballot, and they also failed to appear here at the Board of Elections within the four-day cure period following election day.

So with the new House Bill 458 ID law, voters -- all voters now have to show valid photo ID; which, again, is a U.S. Passport or Passport card, State of Ohio driver's license or state ID, or military ID. And so, again, if you don't have that on election day even as a provisional voter, which is different before -- you used to be able to put the last four of your social. You can no longer do that. So now voters, all voters have to show photo ID, and provisional voters, as well, they get that four extra day grace period, where if they needed to go -- if their driver's license expired and they needed to go get an updated one, they have four days to do that. They also have that extra four days after the election to go get one of the three state IDs that the state government allows for now under that new ID law for voting.

Uhm, after that time period elapsed
on Saturday, we still had these 287 voters who failed to provide a valid -- valid photo ID for their provisional vote.

And, again, when voters cast a provisional ballot, they are given a flyer that's the provisional ballot notice. It has on there this information that says, You have four days to get valid photo ID and present it at the Board of Elections if you did not do so today.

There's also a provisional hotline phone number on there that they can call, which will also give them more information, reiterating the four-day time period to cure their ballot.

So voters are given this information when they cast their ballot. And after -- again, after that time period, because these 287 voters did not show any valid photo ID either at the time of voting or during the cure period, we would recommend that the Board reject those ballots, as well.

All right.
MEMBER SEXTON: So of the -- How
many -- Do we have an idea how many voters did cure their ballots?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: We did. We probably got somewhere in, like, the forties -forties range of people coming in to bring us a cure sheet; and of those 40, not all of them needed to bring it. Some people kind of freak out, and they just come -- Even though they showed it on election day or in the early vote center, they'll still come and show it to us again just to be safe.

So I think probably overall, we had about maybe 20 , 22 who actually needed to bring in valid photo ID because of it lacking on their affirmation and have it cured within that four-day period.

MR. TRAVIS SIMMONS: Which is high- -- which is higher than normal.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: It's still higher than normal, but it's still not high in comparison to the number that didn't show it, honestly.

MEMBER SEXTON: Okay. Thank you.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yep.
Okay. And then the next item we have here is Signature Mismatch, and we had two of these signature mismatches. Both of them in this case were from voters who, uhm, had a -- a POA, a
power of attorney sign for them on the ballot; however, the -- the two voters didn't have what we call attorney-in-fact paperwork, which is specific for allowing someone to sign for you on -- for purposes for voting. They didn't have that paperwork on file with us; and so, therefore, the signature didn't match with what we had on file for the voters. So we recommend the Board reject those two for a signature mismatch.

I will say after the election, we will reach out to those two voters that had a power of attorney sign for the voter to make sure that they get the correct paperwork on file with us so in the future they can have the power of attorney -- or attorney-in-fact sign them.

All right. That was two.
The next category we have are Voter Already Voted, and we have 24 provisional ballots that fall under this category. These are voters who some -- some cast some other ballot during the early vote or election day period. That could be they voted in the early vote center, they voted absentee by mail, or they signed the pollbook on election day. But either way, the provisional
ballot would have been the second vote for that person. So we recommend that the Board reject these 24 for that reason so that every voter only gets one vote.

The -- the likely case on these is that the voter had requested an absentee, mailed it back to us maybe that Monday and didn't think it would get here by the Saturday deadline, so they went to their poll on election day and voted a provisional and, like, a safeguard to make sure that they had their vote counted.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: So are we checking that the -- the mail-in vote was received or that it was requested, they are to reject these 24?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: That it was received and accepted.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah. So if we never got the ballot back, then we would count the provisional; but if we have an -- an approved absentee ballot by mail, we will reject the provisional, which was the voter's, like, safeguard --

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: -- to make sure their vote got in.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: And then in all of these 24 cases, we will do more thorough research on the back end just to make sure. We'll have our, uhm, fraud investigator call the voter or just research it a little bit more to make sure that, like, they weren't trying to do something duplicitous. They were just really trying to safeguard votes. We don't know that for sure right now, but it's just our guess.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: But, again, if
there's anything that comes out of that -- uhm, those investigations, we will let directors and the Board know.

MS . HUMMER: Sara?
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yes.
MS. HUMMER: I think the Board may be interested in what -- what you do, the Board of Elections does with regard to notification to -- of cure periods.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Sure. Yeah.
So for the notification of the cure period for both absentee and provisional, but with res- -- you know, more concern for provisional, because that's my expertise area, we do give that flyer out with every person that votes provisional -- provisionally. We will hand out the note. It has the cure period on there, the -- all of the important notices. It's a Secretary of State official form that they prescribe to us to give out to voters.

Again, we've got that provisional hotline that will reiterate to the voter, If you did not show valid photo identification on election day, you have four days or until Saturday at noon to bring the unexpired valid photo ID here to the Board of Elections, 1700 Morse Road.

And then we also, uhm, did several, like, social media posts and, like, tweets, Facebook, Instagram, things like that, to make sure voters were aware of the timeline, because it is shorter than previous. With the -- the new House Bill rules, the deadline was pushed from Tuesday, the seventh day, till Saturday, the fourth day.

So voters were made aware several different ways and could get the information several different places: on our social media, website, by calling the board, and on the -- the notice that they received.

Is that good? Okay.
MS. HUMMER: I just know that you're always concerned with making sure people understand those rules.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yep.
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Thank you.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah. Uh-huh.
All right. And then the next category we have is Challenge Upheld, and we didn't have any challenge voters who showed up and voted provisional. So that category is zero.

The next category is Date of Birth Missing. And like I mentioned earlier, there is an exception for voters who attempted to put a date of birth on their provisional affirmation; but these 42 voters left that field blank.

So, again, as that is one of the five critical required pieces of information that must appear on the front of the provisional
envelope, the fact that these 42 voters did not put anything down means that they are ineligible to go under the Board review category where you might be able to approve the ballot with a mismatched birthday. If it's missing, there is there is no exception, unfortunately, to save those 42 voters.

So, again, because they lacked that critical piece of information, the Voter Services Department would recommend the Board reject those 42 for date of birth missing.

And then the last category on here, which seems -- might seem strange, but it does happen, there were three voters that filled out a provisional affirmation envelope, but they didn't actually put a ballot in it.

So I think most -- most of the times this happens if people, uhm -- they -- maybe they -- they realized they weren't registered and -- or they were in the wrong place and they realized, you know, My vote might not count, so I'm just going to fill this out as a registration form, uhm, I think that's why people do it. Again, that's just my best guess. But there were three of those where we had no ballot in the envelope.

So there's really nothing to approve there, so we will ask that the Board reject those three for having no ballot in the envelope.

DIRECTOR WHITE: Sara --
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah.
DIRECTOR WHITE: -- just for
clarification, we haven't had a -- the Board hasn't authorized to extract the ballots. So can you explain how you know it's not -- the ballot's not in those envelopes?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Sure. So how we know there's not one in there is that there are, uhm -- there are -- first of all, there are little holes in the ballot -- or in the envelope so you can see through, like, to see if there's a paper in there. Also, we use a -- a light table. It's probably, like, half the size of one of the office tables here. And you can turn the light up really bright; and if you have a question of is there a ballot in there, you can turn that up; and if you see nothing in there, you'll know that there's not a ballot in it.

DIRECTOR WHITE: I wanted that noted for the record.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Okay. Yeah. We didn't op- -- Yeah, we did not open it up just to see if there was a ballot. You could tell that there was not one in it. Thank you.

Okay. So in conclusion, if there are no more questions on the rejected categories, we have -- we -- Voter Services would recommend that the board move to reject a grand total of 1,132 provisional ballots for the critical deficiencies that are detailed under the Reasons for Rejection on Exhibit A.

MEMBER SEXTON: Okay. I move that the Board reject the counting of 1,132 provisional ballots as identified by category in Exhibit A and that all the provisional ballots rejected will not be counted or included in the official canvas results of the August 8th, 2023, Special Election. CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Doug Preisse. Second the motion.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: It's been properly moved and seconded.

All those in favor of the motion, signify by saying "Aye."
(Vote counted.) DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: All opposed, same sign.
(No response.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Motion
carries.
The next item would be the 28 ballots for Board consideration.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: All right. So the 28 items that we have for Board consideration are all issues where the voter has attempted to provide a date of birth to us. So they fall under the exception, which I'll read here for the record.

The Board has the power to vote -CHAIRMAN PREISSE: What are you reading from, please?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Oh, I'll --
I'll -- Okay. It's -- Yeah. So this is just me talking.

The Board has the power to vote or to accept or reject these provisional ballots as a group or individually in accordance with the following direction from Ohio Revised Code 3505.183; Exceptions: If the affirmation statement contains the voter's date of birth but the month
and day are different from the month and day in the statewide voter registration database, the Board must reject the provisional ballot unless, one, the voter's date of birth in the database is one-one-eighteen hundred; or, two, the Board of Elections finds by a vote of at least three of at its members that the voter has met all of the other requirements of the division.

And so the important part here is that the voter's date of birth are different than what it is in the statewide database; but the affirmation con- -- statement contains all of the other required information and they meet the two conditions, that they have to be registered to vote and cannot have cast another ballot for this election.

So after our review, we saw two main issues here. We had 19 of those 28 that wrote 2023 as their birth year, and some of them put election day as the birth year. And then we had nine of them that transposed or put a different day, month, or year in some combination on there.

But in all cases, all of these voters, while the birth date does not match what's
on the statewide database, they do meet all of the other requirements in order to be accepted.

So under Section 2 of this exception from Revised Code 3505.183, the Board of Elections can find by a vote of at least three of its members that the voter has met all other requirements, the ballot may be approved.

DIRECTOR WHITE: So the provisional ballots Mr . Sexton has are the ones where they put 2023 as their year of birth.

These are the ballots that -- where the birth date was transposed, as she just described in her report.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Does counsel wish to counsel?

MS. HUMMER: Well, it's obvious when they are putting the 2023. It's one of those slips of your mind where you're just not thinking. But since -- I think that's the -- that it's within your discretion, of course, to reject these; but given the fact that they have met all the other requirements, it's clearly, uhm, and what has -- we have found traditionally, you have approved those.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: As I recall, we
traditionally have.
But, Sara, if you would go back to the first provision on the --

Is it -- is the prohibition there in the first paragraph of the code you cited the month and day or month or day are incongruent with the record that triggers the second consideration?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah. So the affirmation statement contains the voter's date of birth, but the month and day are different --

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Month and day. Okay.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: -- month and day in the statewide voter registration database.

MEMBER SEXTON: It looks like those
19 were almost all the date of the election --
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah.
MEMBER SEXTON: -- 8-8, 2023; and there's a couple, like, the 2nd, the 7th of August, 2023.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah.
MEMBER SEXTON: It looks like some
of those were just putting -- most of those were just putting down the date of the election rather
than the birth date; which, it's my understanding would be acceptable as long as they fulfilled all the other requirements.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: That's correct.
MEMBER SEXTON: So what you're saying on the -- of these 19, that those are -they have fulfilled the requirements.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yes, everything -yes, everything else is --

MEMBER SEXTON: It's within our discretion to --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yes.
MEMBER SEXTON: -- approve those based on the wrong date.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: That's correct.
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: And then there's
nine more?
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah. They're right there that have -- There are various issues. They're -- Some of them, the month -- you know, they might have transposed the month and the day. The -- the day could be off by a couple of days. Uhm, I think that --

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: So in each of
those additional nine, --
MS. SARA ZIEMBA:
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: -- month and/or date are incongruent with the record, but they have satisfied the other four --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Requirements.
Yes, and then they're registered and didn't cast any other ballot.

MEMBER SEXTON: These nine are the same things. It's all either 8-8, 8-2. One of them's, I think, 8-7.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Can I ask you a question?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Sure.
MEMBER FREEDHOFF: This one says Fairfield County.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yep. So that one, uhm, was one of our county-to-county voters. So they were registered in Fairfield County, but they now live and voted here.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Okay.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: So they are
registered to vote in Fair- -- well, yeah, the county. So we checked with Fairfield to see if
they voted there, and they did not.
MEMBER FREEDHOFF: And then these two had different last names?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah. So they would have had a name change. That's probably why they voted provisionally and didn't have their marriage license.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Oh.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: So if you -- if
you bring your marriage license or a court document for --- of your name change, you can show that to the election officials on election day. It's allowed a name change form to vote regularly on the machine. If don't have your court documents, then you have to vote on provisional.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Gotcha. Thank you.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yep. Uh-huh.
MEMBER SEXTON: So it looks like all
28 of these are -- they've fulfilled all the other requirements?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: They have.
MEMBER SEXTON: And it's just up to all three -- It's got to be all three of us that --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: It's got to be all three of you today, yes.

MEMBER SEXTON: On the 28.
(Discussion held off the record.)
CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Let Meredith have a minute to look at those.

What's your recommendation?
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: I recommend that the Board approve them, as the historical practice of the Board is as long as all the other requirements are met, the voter's registered and didn't vote any other ballot, we historically approve; or you historically approve, not me.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay. I don't have any more questions.

Do you?
MEMBER SEXTON: (Shook head negatively.)

MS. FREEDHOFF: I do not.
MEMBER SEXTON: Mr. Chairman, I move Board approve the counting of the 28 additional provisional ballots and the rejection of zero additional provisional ballots and that all provisional ballots be deemed valid and will be
counted and included in the official canvas results for the August 8th, 2023, Special Election.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Doug Preisse.
Second the motion.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: It's been properly moved and seconded.

All those in favor of the motion, signify by saying "Aye."
(Vote taken.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: All opposed,
same sign.
(No response.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Motion
carries.
The next item on the agenda would be giving the Voter Services team the ability to extract those provisional ballots --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Correct.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: -- from their envelopes.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: I move that the Board authorize the staff to extract the approved provisional ballots.

MEMBER SEXTON: Second.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: It's been properly moved and seconded.

All those in favor, signify by
saying "Aye."
(Vote taken.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: All opposed,
same sign.
(No response.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Motion carries.

The next item on the agenda is the remaking of provisional ballots.

Do you want to explain that? I mean --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Sure. Yes.
So there are a couple different types of remake provisional ballots. There are some where the -- they're -- the voter was in the right location, went to the right place where they should have voted, filled everything on their affirmation statement out correctly, and the poll worker or the election official gave them the wrong ballot for their address, uhm, by human error.

In those cases, we would ask to
remake the ballot to the voter's correct precinct, so that when we get our precinct level results, that they are correct, of course.

The other type of remake would be when we open up and extract the ballots here shortly, uhm, if there is an issue of where the voter might have marked outside of the bubble or made some stray mark on there and it can't be read by the ballot scanner, we would ask for -- that this permission to remake ballots would also -- or authorization to remake provisional ballots would also fall under that category, as well.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: And can you explain process that would be? I mean, a bipartisan team if there's --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Of course. Yep.
So once the ballots are open, anytime there is a -- a need to remake a ballot, we have a bipartisan team led by Adam Slane back in the absentee department who will take the -- take the ballot that needs to be remade, work with a Democrat and a Republican together to make sure that the vote is correctly remade on the correct ballot for the voter's precinct. And then once the
ballot is correctly remade, that will be scanned in and included with the official results that you will get on Monday.

MS. FREEDHOFF: But we have no idea how many that will be?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Like, with the total? Oh, how many will be remade?

No, we don't know yet until we open them up and see what's going on in there.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: And the other possibility would be that the bipartisan team couldn't decipher, and then those --

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Those would have to come back to you all on Monday.

So if we open up and maybe the person has bubbled in "yes" and crossed -- made an X through "no" or some- -- you know, something like -- or vice versa, uhm, and we can't -- the bipartisan team and the directors can't determine what it is, we would bring those to you next Monday where you'll have a -- you'll have the actual ballot in front of you, and it will be up to the three, hopefully four of you to determine how to count the vote, uhm, and which -- which -- what
to -- how to remake that ballot, rather.
MS. FREEDHOFF: Historically, do you have a lot of those?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Uhm, I think typically the bipartisan teams -- and maybe Adam can correct me if I'm wrong or David or Antoine can; but I think that -- that typically we don't have too many where the bipartisan team can't come up with a decision on it.
(Discussion held off the record.)
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: But you might -you might -- you might see some -- You know, you might see some on Monday. I think there is one on Monday.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: They -- And for sure there's absentee ballots that came in that we're bringing before -- at least two that we know of that we're bringing in before the Board.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Very often, it appears to be an infirm hand and an eyesight issue. MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: It just appears that way.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: So usually we can -- we can agree, especially if it's a Republican ballot.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: I would say what's -- what's unique about this election is sometimes you can look at the previous races to see how they did; and you can then determine, Okay, this is what they meant on this last race.

You don't have that this time. You only have one race, so you can't look at previous races to get an idea.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Yeah, that's right. You're right, because you're usually -Often you can see the -- kind of the bubble --

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: There's a pattern.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: There's a pattern and in this case --

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Do you typically find a lot of ballots needing to be remade?

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Uhm, the most common we find in provisional is where the -- the voter has been given an incorrect ballot by an election official.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Right.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: And so we -- we remake those to give the --

Because the voter did everything right. It wasn't their fault. So we will remake those for the benefit of the voter.

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Yes.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: Those are --
That's the typical ones we see.
I -- And, again, I -- Once they're being opened, Adam sort of takes over with his team on the scanning issue, so he -- he'll -- he'll -I'm sure he'll tell you way more about that on Monday --

MEMBER FREEDHOFF: Great.
MS. SARA ZIEMBA: -- when you see the actual ones for you guys to talk about.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Sometimes you can actually tell what the voter was eating at the time that they were filling out the ballot.

MS. SARA ZIEMBA: The coffee stained ballot, yeah, everyone's favorite.
(Contemporaneous crosstalk.)
MS. FREEDHOFF: Well, then, I move
that the Board authorize the staff to make -remake provisional ballots and that these remade ballots shall be tabulated and included in the official canvas of the results for the August 8th election and with a report to be made to the Board later.

MEMBER SEXTON: Second.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: It's been properly moved and seconded.

All those in favor of the motion, signify by saying "Aye."
(Vote taken.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: All opposed,
same sign.
(No response.)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: Motion
carries.
I don't show anything else on the agenda.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Move to adjourn.
MEMBER SEXTON: Second.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PAYNE: No
objections. We're adjourned.
(Thereupon, the meeting adjourned at 3:20 p.m.)


THE STATE OF OHIO:
SS:
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN:

I, Beth A. Higgins, a Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct, and complete written transcript of the proceedings in this matter;

That the foregoing was taken by me stenographically and transcribed by me with computer-aided transcription;

That the foregoing occurred at the aforementioned time and place;

That I am not an attorney for or relative of any of the parties and have no interest whatsoever in the event of this matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal of office at Columbus, Ohio, this 4th day of September, 2023.
/s/Beth A. Higgins Notary Public, State of Ohio

My Commission Expires: July 16, 2025.

BOARD MEMBERS: Douglas J. Preisse, Chairman $\star$ Meredith Freedhoff $\star$ Kimberly E. Marinello $\star$ Michael E. Sexton
Antone White, DIRECTOR David R. Payne, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

| EXHIBIT A |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| August 8, 2023 Special Election Provisional Totals Recommended <br> for Board Approval, Rejection, and Consideration |  |
| GRAND TOTAL RECOMMENDED TO ACCEPT | 5350 |
|  |  |
| REASONS FOR REJECTION |  |
| Not Registered in the State | 599 |
| Wrong Precinct and Location | 118 |
| Wrong Precinct and Correct Location | 0 |
| No Signature | 25 |
| No Printed Name | 0 |
| Failed to Provide Valid Current Address | 32 |
| Missing or Mismatched ID | 287 |
| Signature Mismatch | 2 |
| Voter Already Voted | 24 |
| Challenge Upheld | 0 |
| DOB Missing | 42 |
| No Ballot In Envelope | 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL RECOMMENDED TO REJECT | $\mathbf{2 5}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{1 1 3 2}$ |
| FOR BOARD REVIEW | 28 |
| DOB Issues |  |
| GRAND TOTAL ALL PROVISIONALS CAST | 2510 |

