The Antrim County 2020 Election Incident: An Independent Forensic Investigation

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Abstract

In November 2020, Antrim County, Michigan published unofficial election results that misstated totals in the presidential race and other contests by up to several thousand votes. Antrim subsequently issued a series of corrections, and the certified presidential results were confirmed by a hand count. Nevertheless, Antrim was cited by the President of the United States as evidence of widespread fraud, and it remains a centerpiece of conspiracy theories about the 2020 election. At the request of the Michigan Secretary of State and Attorney General, I performed a forensic investigation of the incident. Using data from the election system, I precisely reproduce the major anomalies, explain their cause, and verify that they have been corrected. I also uncover other errors affecting specific down-ballot contests that have not been corrected, despite the unusual attention focused on the results, one of which may have changed the outcome of a local contest. Based on this analysis, I refute misinformation about the incident, concluding that it was not the result of a security breach but rather a series of operator errors compounded by inadequate procedures and insufficiently defensive software design. These events offer lessons for improving election administration and highlight the value of rigorously investigating election technology incidents for enhancing accuracy and public trust.

1 Introduction

On the night of the November 3, 2020, general election, Antrim County, Michigan, published wildly inaccurate results. Totals in the presidential race and other contests were initially misreported by up to several thousand votes [40], and over the next three weeks, the county restated its results four times to correct this and other errors (see Table 1). Antrim’s presidential results have since been confirmed by a county-wide hand count of the paper ballots [32] and affirmed by a state-wide risk-limiting audit pilot [35]. Nevertheless, they remain a centerpiece of conspiracy theories about the 2020 election [12].

Shortly after the election, a state court authorized Russell J. Ramsland, Jr.’s Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG) [14] to conduct a forensic analysis of Antrim’s election technology [16]. ASOG purported to find that “the Dominion Voting System is intentionally and purposefully designed with inherent errors to create systemic fraud and influence election results” [24]. ASOG’s report was repeatedly cited by President Trump as evidence of widespread fraud against him [42], and it was the basis for a draft executive order, recently obtained by the Congressional committee investigating the events of January 6, 2021, that would have directed the Secretary of Defense to seize voting machines [43].

Michigan’s Secretary of State and Attorney General asked me to perform an independent technical investigation and respond to the ASOG report. I sought to answer several questions: What caused the errors? Were they evidence of an attack or other foul play? Had they been fully corrected? Could similar problems affect other localities? What should be done to prevent such issues in the future?

By analyzing data from Antrim County’s election management system (EMS) and the memory cards from its ballot scanners, I was able to reconstruct the events that led to the initial erroneous results, precisely account for the known discrepancies, and identify the underlying causes. I determined that:

- Initial explanations provided by the county [2] and the state [34] were correct that the inaccurate results were a consequence of human error, but the problems were more complex than was at first understood. A chain of human errors was compounded by gaps in election procedures and their adherence. The election software also could have done more to help election staff avoid mistakes.
- Although vulnerabilities in election technology are well documented (see, e.g., [23, 38]), the Antrim incident was not caused by a security breach, and there is no credible evidence that it was caused deliberately. Nevertheless, I note several places where security should be improved.
- The major discrepancies in Antrim’s results have been fully corrected. The final results match the poll tapes

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*This paper is derived from a report that the author produced as an expert witness under contract to the Michigan Department of Attorney General, available at https://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/Antrim_720623_7.pdf.
printed by the individual ballot scanners, and there is no indication that the poll tapes are inaccurate, except for in specific precincts where particular circumstances I explain affected small numbers of votes or down-ballot contests. These residual errors affect too few votes to change any outcome except in one local contest, the Central Lake Village Marihuana Retailer Initiative, which was potentially decided incorrectly due to a one-vote error.

The incident in Antrim arose due to the county’s mishandling of last-minute ballot design changes, a circumstance that is unlikely to have occurred widely during the 2020 election. Nevertheless, several layers of protections that are supposed to ensure accuracy broke down due to human errors on multiple levels, including mistakes by county staff and poll workers while operating the election technology, procedural missteps while processing ballots in some localities, and the failure of the county canvassers to detect lingering discrepancies. These failings suggest a need for greater oversight of county and local election administration. I also recommend several changes to election technology and procedures in order to better guard against similar problems in future elections.

Beyond explaining the incident, this investigation offers a template for technical analysis of future election mishaps. Problems involving election technology gain public attention in nearly every election cycle, but they are rarely formally investigated. This makes such problems more likely to reoccur and leaves fertile ground for misinformation. Normalizing postmortem investigations is an opportunity for election officials to display rigor, transparency, and a drive for continuous improvement, and it would enhance accuracy and public trust.

**Organization** In Section 2, I describe Antrim County’s voting system and the data from it that I examined. In Section 3, I investigate and explain the discrepancies that occurred during county-level reporting. In Section 4, I uncover and explain discrepancies that occurred on poll tapes from individual scanners. In Section 5, I refute false claims in the ASOG report. I conclude in Section 6 and offer recommendations for preventing and responding to problems in future elections.

## 2 Background

Antrim uses Dominion Voting Systems ImageCast Precinct (ICP) ballot scanners and the Dominion Democracy Suite election management system (EMS). The EMS software runs on a single PC and manages election preparation and reporting. Antrim uses version 5.5 of the Dominion system, which is federally certified by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) [44]. Elections in Antrim typically operate as follows:

1. **Preparation.** Workers design the ballots using the EMS software [17]. They create an “election project” (a database corresponding to the election) and define contests and choices for each precinct. The EMS generates ballot designs for printing and “election definition” files for use by the scanners. Like most Michigan counties, Antrim outsources these steps to a service provider, ElectionSource, which sends the county an “election package” containing the election project, ballot designs, and election definitions. The county imports these into its EMS and loads the election definitions onto memory cards [17]. Townships insert the cards into their scanners and perform logic and accuracy (L&A) testing by scanning marked ballots and confirming the results [27, 30].

2. **Voting and counting.** Vote counting begins on election day. In-person voters insert their own ballots into the scanners, which tabulate the selections. For absentee ballots, most localities have poll workers feed them into the same scanners used for in-person voting. The scanners count votes by detecting marks in particular ballot locations (called “voting targets”) specified by the election definition. For each ballot, the scanner records on its memory card which voting targets were marked. (ICP scanners can also store a digital image of each ballot, but this capability was not enabled in Antrim.) After polls close, the scanner prints a paper “poll tape” showing the number of votes recorded for each choice, which is returned to the county along with the memory card [28]. The paper ballots are retained by the locality.

3. **Reporting.** County workers aggregate results using a second EMS application [18]. It loads vote data from the memory cards and stores it in the election project database. The EMS generates a report containing results for the entire county, which Antrim posts on its website.

### Table 1: Election Results.

Antrim published five sets of results, each with widespread differences [3–7]. Some totals more than doubled, and many gained or lost over 1,000 votes. The first four contests are shown above, but most of the others were at least initially in error too. My analysis shows that report (a) was badly incorrect due to the use of mismatched election definitions; (b) added results entered by hand but failed to remove all bad data; (c) fixed this, but the manual inputs contained data entry errors, which were corrected in (d) and (e).

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Table 1: Election Results.
4. **Post-election checks.** Before the local Board of County Canvassers certifies the results, it is supposed to manually verify that the reported totals from the EMS match the poll tapes from each scanner [29]. The state also recently began conducting risk-limiting audits, in which randomly sampled ballots are inspected to confirm the reported outcome for particular contests [33].

In the November 2020 election, Antrim used 18 scanners across 15 townships, shown in Table 2. Mancelona Township used two scanners, and Elk Rapids and Milton townships used separate scanners (“AV Boards”) for absentee ballots. Each township had up to four ballot designs, for 43 in total. There were 16,044 ballots recorded, a voter turnout of 73%.

To reconstruct what went wrong, I examined forensic images of the EMS and of the 18 scanner memory cards. Several kinds of data were valuable for my analysis. One of the most important was the EMS database. Democracy Suite uses Microsoft SQL Server, and data for each election project is maintained in a separate database. I analyzed the database for the November 2020 election using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio and purpose-built Python scripts. In reconstructing the sequence of events, I also made repeated use of log files stored in the EMS and memory cards. For instance, the election database records the actions that users perform on the election project. Each memory card also contains a detailed log of events that occurred on the scanner.

3 Discrepancies in County-Level Reporting

The first part of my investigation concerns errors that were introduced in the course of aggregating and reporting results from precincts across the county, including the major discrepancies in the initial results posted on November 4. I reconstruct the events that led to the errors, explain their causes, and verify that they have been corrected. My analysis confirms that the final reported results match the results obtained by the individual scanners.

3.1 Preparations for the Election

The sequence of events that led to the reporting discrepancies began long before the election, during the process of designing the ballots. According to a timeline produced by the county [2], it received initial proofs of the ballot designs from ElectionSource on September 5. After a series of corrections, county staff approved the designs on September 18 and received a flash drive from ElectionSource containing the election package on September 29. County staff loaded the election package into the EMS, copied the election definition files for the scanners to memory cards, and distributed them to localities for use in the election. The memory card logs show that all townships loaded the cards into their scanners and performed L&A testing in late October (see Appendix A).

Typically, the ballot designs and election definitions would have remained unchanged from this point. However, according to Antrim’s timeline, on October 5 and 7, the county alerted ElectionSource about errors that had been identified in three of the ballot designs. ElectionSource corrected them and provided a revised election package on October 23, which Antrim loaded into its EMS that day.

At this point, county staff should have updated the memory cards for every scanner to ensure that their election definitions matched the EMS’s. In fact, the only scanners that were updated before election day were the two in Mancelona Township. This would prove to be a consequential mistake.

**Ballot Design Changes** I extracted the initial and revised election packages from the EMS image. Among other files, each package contains a PDF of each ballot design. I confirmed that there were differences in exactly three ballot designs, as illustrated in Figure 1. They are:

- **Central Lake, Precinct IV.** On the ballot for Central Lake Village, the school board contest changed from Ellsworth School District to Central Lake School District. The number of choices remained the same, but the contest changed from vote-for-two to vote-for-three, necessitating an added write-in blank. This shifted the position of the contest below, State Proposal 20-1, down by one row.

- **Mancelona, Precinct IV.** On the Mancelona Village ballot, a candidate (Eugene K. Kerr) was added to the Village Trustee contest. This contest changed from vote-for-three to vote-for-two, so there was one fewer write-in blank and no change to the position of any contest.

- **Warner, Precinct I BF.** In part of Warner Township, a contest was added for the Boyne Falls Public Schools Sinking Fund Millage Proposal. The new contest appears at the end of the second column on the final page of the ballot, so no other contest changed position.

**Scanner Election Definitions** The election packages also contain election definition files to be copied to each scanner’s memory card. I compared the election definition files that
Figure 1: Three ballot design were corrected between the initial election package (left column) and the revised package (center column). The differences are highlighted in red (right column). These changes initiated a sequence of events that led to the publication of erroneous results.
were present on the memory cards to those in each of the two election package versions. The results are summarized in Table 2. Every card matched either the initial or the revised election package, indicating that the election definitions on the cards were not otherwise altered. Only four cards matched the revised election package: Central Lake, because its card was reinitialized after the election in order to rescan the ballots; Banks, because its election definitions from both packages are identical, for reasons that will become clear; and the two cards from Mancelona, consistent with Antrim’s assertion that these were the only cards updated before the election.

3.2 Events on Election Night

On election night, November 3, county staff began loading results into the EMS as memory cards arrived from around the county. I reconstructed events that night from the EMS log.

The first card loaded successfully at 9:49 p.m. The earliest sign of trouble occurred when loading the next card, from Warner Township, at 10:31 p.m.: despite multiple attempts, the EMS refused to accept the data. After successfully loading two further cards, at 11:03 p.m. a staffer began manually entering the Warner results from the poll tape. At 12:28 a.m., the EMS was unable to load any votes from the card from Elk Rapids Precinct 1, although there was no problem with the Elk Rapids AV Board card. At 12:39 a.m., the EMS similarly was unable to load votes from the card from Milton Precinct 1 even though the Milton Township AV Board card had loaded normally. The EMS operator manually entered the results from these scanners. In all, 15 of the 18 cards loaded successfully, and three failed to load and were entered manually (see Table 2). The last card was loaded at 3:44 a.m., and the EMS generated the initial results report at 4:09 a.m. This report was printed, scanned, and uploaded to the county website [3].

Antrim received the first reports of errors in the results early the next morning, around 8:15 a.m. on November 4 [2]. The county confirmed that the totals were widely inconsistent with the poll tapes, took down the results, and began manually entering results from the poll tapes for affected scanners.

3.3 Representation of Ballots and Votes

Antrim County and the State Bureau of Elections have explained that the major discrepancies in the initial results were caused by the use of mismatched election definitions on the EMS and on some of the scanners [34]. To verify this, I first reverse engineered how Democracy Suite internally represents ballot designs, voted ballots, and election results.

Election workers use the EMS to define contests and associated choices (e.g., candidates), then assign each contest to one or more polling districts. Some precincts consist of only one district, but others are split into multiple polling districts with different local contests, e.g., if portions of the precinct fall within different school districts. Based on this data, the EMS automatically generates the election definition and ballot design for each polling district [17].

Internally, the EMS represents the structure of the ballots using several database tables. Each row in the BallotManifestation table corresponds to the ballot design used in a particular polling district, each row in the ContestManifestation table represents an instance of a contest appearing on a particular ballot design, and each row in the ChoiceManifestation table represents an instance of a choice appearing on a particular ballot design. Every row in these tables is associated with a numeric ID. When the EMS generates election definitions, it assigns sequential IDs to every ballot design, every contest instance, and every choice instance, across all polling districts. These ID sequences continue from one polling district to the next, in alphabetical order.

Each memory card is loaded with election definition data corresponding to the ballot designs used in that polling place. For each ballot design, the data specifies the coordinates of every voting target and the IDs of the corresponding contest instance and choice instance. It also includes the names of the contests and choices and other data necessary for the scanner to tally the votes and produce a poll tape.

The memory cards record results in two ways. First, each card contains a file with a name ending in _TOTALS.DVD that stores the scanner’s tallies. A second file, with a name ending in _DETAIL.DVD, stores the scanner’s interpretation of each ballot, which is known as a cast-vote record or CVR. It records whether or not the scanner detected a mark for each voting target on each contest on each ballot. These files do not contain the names of the contests and candidates. Instead, each result or selection is associated with the IDs of the corresponding ballot design, contest instance, and choice instance from the scanner’s copy of the election definition.

When loading results from the memory card, the EMS interprets them using its copy of the election definition. As long as the memory card and the EMS use identical election definitions, the results should be read correctly—as will normally be the case when scanners are properly configured. However, the Dominion EMS does not verify that they are identical. When they are different, as was the case with most of Antrim’s scanners, this can lead to inaccurate results.

3.4 Effects of the Ballot Design Changes

To perform the last-minute ballot design corrections, ElectionSource modified the election project and regenerated the ballot layouts and election definitions. I followed the same steps, and the only indication given by the EMS software that the changes might cause problems was a notice that, “All previously created and deployed election files will be unusable.” The software did not warn that use of the old files could potentially lead to inaccurate results. Antrim did use the previously deployed election definition files in 16 of the 18 scanners.

The way that the election definitions were regenerated had the side effect of assigning different choice instance IDs to most voting targets throughout the county, while leaving the ballot design IDs and most of the contest instance IDs the
same. This rendered the revised election definitions subtly incompatible with those that had already been deployed.

Correcting the school board contest on the Central Lake 1V ballot required adding a write-in blank. This caused the choice instance IDs to increase by one in later contests on that ballot and in all contests for alphabetically later townships. These changes, coupled with the county’s failure to update the memory cards in most scanners, caused the major errors.

Figure 2 illustrates what went wrong. Scanners using the initial definition recorded votes to the memory cards using the initial choice instance IDs. The EMS interpreted the data using the revised choice instance IDs. Where these differed, the EMS assigned the votes to the wrong candidates. If the voter marked the first choice in an affected contest, the choice instance ID was no longer associated with the same contest instance ID under the revised election definition, and the EMS silently ignored the selection. A mark for any other choice was interpreted by the EMS as a mark for the choice above it.

The changes to the other two ballot designs were less significant. The correction in Mancelona Township left the number of choices the same, so it did not change the ID sequence. The added contest in Warner Township incremented later choice instance and contest instance IDs, but since Warner was the last township alphabetically and its results were entered manually on election night, there was no effect on reporting.

3.5 Why Cards Failed to Load

To understand what the EMS operator saw on election night, I loaded the memory card data using a copy of the software. The Warner card caused a generic error, “Failed to load [filename].” The Elk Rapids 1 and Milton 1 cards caused a warning, “Result file [filename] has not been closed. Result file will be loaded,” although no votes were loaded from either card. For all other cards, the EMS reported, “Result file [filename] was loaded successfully.” This appeared even for cards which were loaded incorrectly due to the mismatched election definitions.

I investigated why the three cards failed to load. Warner was uniquely affected by the change to fix the missing contest, which resulted in the card containing some votes recorded under old contest instance IDs that were no longer associated with the same ballot ID under the revised election definition. The EMS detected this anomaly and refused to load the card.

The Elk Rapids 1 and Milton 1 memory cards failed to load for a different reason: they did not contain any election results! To determine why, I examined the scanner logs on those cards (see Figure 6 in the appendix). The logs show that on election night, after closing the polls and printing roll tapes, workers in both townships commanded the scanners to “rezero” their memory cards, discarding the results and resetting the cards to a pre-election state. Rezeroing the cards is a significant deviation from normal procedures. Although the poll tape contains a record of the scanner’s totals, manually entering the

\[1\] This explains why the election definition for Banks Township did not change: “Banks” comes before “Central Lake” in alphabetical sequence.
### 3.6 Effects on the Presidential Contest

The presidential candidates appeared in the same order on all ballots, beginning with Biden, Trump, and Libertarian Party candidate Jo Jorgensen. The ballots also contained a “Straight Party Ticket” option, for which the first three choices were the Democratic, Republican, and Libertarian parties. If the voter selected a party, that party’s presidential candidate would receive a vote unless the voter selected a presidential candidate from a different party or a write-in.

The initial presidential results from several scanners were unaffected by the election definition mismatch. In Banks, the election definition simply did not change. In Central Lake, although the altered school board race affected choice instance IDs for all subsequent contests, it occurred after every instance of the presidential contest within the township. Both Mancelona cards were provisioned with the revised election definition before the election. Finally, the Elk Rapids 1, Milton 1, and Warner cards could not be loaded into the EMS, so the initial results were entered manually and unaffected.

The initial results from all other scanners were impacted in a consistent way. The EMS ignored selections for Biden, treated selections for Trump as selections for Biden, and treated selections for Jorgensen as selections for Trump. Other third-party candidates and write-ins were similarly shifted. The same pattern occurred with the straight-party option. Considering the effects on the straight-party and presidential selections together, the EMS ignored most votes intended for Biden, reported all votes intended for Trump as votes for Biden, and reported all votes intended for Jorgensen as votes for Trump.

This pattern lets us almost exactly reproduce the erroneous initial results from the final presidential results by simply shifting the totals for each candidate in the affected precincts, as shown in Table 3. Biden and Trump’s totals in this reconstruction differ from the initial results by only 13 votes (0.1%).

This small difference is due to unusual cases not covered by the simple rule above. Ballots with both the Republican straight-party option and Biden selected were correctly reported as votes for Biden, because the EMS misinterpreted the candidate selection as blank but also misinterpreted the party selection as Democratic. Similarly, ballots marked for the Libertarian straight-party option and for Biden were reported as votes for Trump, since the EMS misinterpreted the mark but accepted the second mark as if it had been shifted one place up the ballot, leading to a complicated set of potential errors. Such overvotes were extremely rare.

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</table>

Precinct notes: (a) IDs not shifted; (b) Entered manually; (c) Used updated card
Table 4: Votes Reported for Trump and Biden. As a result of the mismatched election definitions, when the EMS interpreted memory cards from most scanners that used the initial election definition, Biden received the votes intended for Trump plus those of voters who selected the Republican straight-party option but split the ticket for Biden. Trump received the votes intended for Libertarian candidate Jo Jorgensen plus those of voters who selected the Libertarian straight-party option but split the ticket for Biden. $X$ represents any choice, and $X - 1$ the choice above it.

3.7 Data Entry Errors
To correct the errors caused by the mismatched election definitions, county workers manually entered results for all affected tabulators and published a second, partial set of unofficial results on November 5 [4]. However, due to an operator error, totals for three precincts included both the manually entered results and the incorrect results loaded from the memory cards.

While entering results, county staff discovered that the poll tape for Central Lake Village contained the wrong school board race, because the memory card had used the initial election definition from before the race was corrected. To fix this, county staff reinitialized the Central Lake memory card using the revised election definition, and the township scanned the ballots again on November 6 [2].

The County Board of Canvassers certified the official results late on November 6, including the results from rescanning Central Lake. However, some results did not match the poll tapes as a result of data entry errors. The most common kind of error was contests or candidates that were omitted, but there were also some typographical errors. In all, these errors affected about 2.6% of votes county-wide.

Michigan canvassing procedures call for county canvassers to compare the reported results to the poll tapes from individual machines [29], so these errors should have been caught on November 6, but they were not. Checking the poll tapes is important not only for catching data entry errors but also as a security mechanism: it ensures that result are not manipulated during transmission from the polling places, or by accessing the EMS after the election. That this comparison was not correctly completed by the canvassers in Antrim is a significant procedural breakdown that warrants further investigation.

Antrim amended its certified results on November 16 to fix data entry errors in one township and again on November 21 to fix data entry errors in five more townships. These second amended certified results remain the official results of the election [7]. The Board of State Canvassers certified Michigan’s state and federal results on November 23 [26].

3.8 Confirming That Errors Have Been Corrected
I conducted a series of experiments to confirm that the explanations discussed above fully account for the discrepancies between the county-level results and the poll tapes and to verify that these discrepancies have been corrected.

Remedying the Election Definition Mismatch I used the EMS software to test whether loading the memory cards using a matching election definition would produce the reported results. First, I loaded the initial election project and attempted to load the memory cards from all scanners that used the initial election definition for which electronic results were available. These 13 cards loaded successfully, including Warner’s, which had failed to load on election night. Using a series of SQL queries, I confirmed that the results obtained in this way matched the final certified results from the EMS database. Next, I restored the revised election project and loaded the Central Lake and Mancelona 1 and 2 memory cards under the revised election definition. The loaded results again matched the final results in the EMS database. This demonstrates that using matching election definitions would have prevented the reporting anomalies. It also confirms that the manually entered results from the 16 scanners for which memory card data is available do not contain further data entry errors and match the results that would have been obtained from the cards.

Electronically Counting Votes Without the EMS In a second experiment, I counted the presidential results from the cards without relying on the EMS software. This provides an independent check of the accuracy of the results aggregation.

Each memory card stores cast vote records (CVRs) in a proprietary binary file format. The files are encrypted using AES in CBC mode, but the encryption key and initialization vector

\[\text{Reported} = \begin{cases} \text{Jorgensen} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Trump} \\ \text{Trump} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \]

\[\text{Correct Vote} = \begin{cases} \text{Trump} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Trump} \\ \text{Biden} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Biden} \\ \text{Jorgensen} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Jorgensen} \end{cases} \]

\[\text{EMS Interpretation} = \begin{cases} \text{No selection} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{No selection} \\ \text{Democratic} & \text{else} \end{cases} \]

\[\text{Voter’s Selections} = \begin{cases} \text{Republican} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Republican} \\ \text{Democratic} & \text{else} \end{cases} \]

\[\text{EMS} = \begin{cases} \text{Trump} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Trump} \\ \text{Biden} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Biden} \\ \text{Jorgensen} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Jorgensen} \end{cases} \]

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\[\text{Reported} = \begin{cases} \text{Trump} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Trump} \\ \text{Biden} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Biden} \\ \text{Jorgensen} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Jorgensen} \end{cases} \]

\[\text{Voter’s Selections} = \begin{cases} \text{Republican} & \text{if } \text{EMS} = \text{Republican} \\ \text{Democratic} & \text{else} \end{cases} \]
can be retrieved from the EMS database. I decrypted the files and reverse engineered the data format. Each voting target is represented by the associated ballot ID, contest instance ID, and choice instance ID, and by a boolean value indicating whether the scanner detected that the target was marked.

I created a Python script to extract the set of marked targets from each memory card and to count them using election definition data from either the initial or the revised election project database. Producing correct counts required several considerations. The program first verifies that each marked choice instance ID is in fact associated with the contest instance ID given in the CVR, and otherwise it ignores the mark. Next, it discards any overvotes and then applies Michigan’s straight-party voting rules to partisan contests.

I used the program to count the CVRs from each card with the matching version of the election definition. As expected, every card that contains results data (i.e., all but Elk Rapids 1 and Milton 1) exactly matched the final presidential results.

I then used this program to count all cards under the revised election definition, mimicking the behavior of the EMS on election night. As expected, the presidential results were an exact match for the initial results, except for those that were entered manually and Central Lake, which matched the results of the rescan. This provides additional confirmation that the mismatched election definitions caused the major errors.

Manually Comparison to the Poll Tapes For additional confirmation, I manually compared the final election results [7] to copies of the poll tapes provided by the county. The results on the poll tapes for all contests in all precincts are correctly reflected in the final results. This confirms that the county-level reporting anomalies have been fully corrected.

4 Discrepancies in the Scanner Poll Tapes

The analysis above firmly establishes that the major reporting anomalies resulted from Antrim’s failure to ensure that all scanners used the same election definition as the EMS. It also shows that the errors introduced during county-wide reporting have been corrected, and the final results match the poll tapes.

However, the poll tapes from certain precincts themselves contain errors that affect smaller numbers of votes, mainly in specific down-ballot contests. These errors have a different pattern than the major reporting anomalies. In most precincts, the design of the printed ballots was not changed, and so the individual scanners counted normally whether they were using the initial or the revised election definition. But ballot designs were changed in parts of three townships—Central Lake, Mancelona, and Warner—and I show that the changes led to a small number of errors on poll tapes within these localities. I investigate what caused the poll tape errors, determine the effects, and show that certain errors affecting a small number of votes remain uncorrected in the final results.

4.1 Outdated Ballots and Election Definitions

Two factors led to inaccuracies in these townships. First, scanners using the initial election definitions omitted contests and choices that were added when the ballot designs were revised, and they miscounted choices for which voting targets changed position. Second, some of the paper ballots themselves used the outdated designs, and these were analogously miscounted when scanned using the revised election definitions.

The last-minute ballot design changes occurred after absentee voting had begun. For instance, according to Antrim County, 224 absentee ballots for Central Lake Village had been sent to voters before the change. Although these voters were later sent corrected ballots, some of them voted using the initial ballot designs. There was apparently no special process for handling the initial ballots that were received—they were scanned mixed together with the revised ballots. Because ElectionSource had regenerated the ballot designs in such a way that the initial and revised designs used the same ballot design IDs, there was no way for the scanners to distinguish between the two versions. They acted as if all used either the initial design or the revised design, depending on which election definition was on the memory card.

Effects in Warner Township The ballot for Warner Township Precinct 1BF was altered to add a missing contest, the Boyne Falls Public Schools Sinking Fund Proposal, as shown in Figure 1c. It was added to the end of the last column of the ballot, so no other contests or voting targets were affected. However, as the Warner scanner was never updated to read the revised ballot design, votes in this contest were not read by the scanner at all, and it does not appear on the poll tape.

There were only there registered voters in Warner 1BF. The EMS shows three ballots were cast, but no votes were recorded for the Sinking Fund contest. Some voters may have left it blank, and any who voted ballots using the initial design would have lacked the contest entirely. Therefore, we can conclude only that 0–3 votes in the Sinking Fund contest were never counted. This is too few votes to affect the outcome.

Effects in Mancelona The Mancelona Precinct 1V (Mancelona Village) ballot was revised to add a missing candidate for Village Trustee, Eugene K. Kerr. The contest also changed from vote-for-three to vote-for-two, so the effect was that Kerr replaced a write-in blank, and no other contests or choices changed position, as shown in Figure 1b.

Mancelona’s scanners used the revised election definition, but some absentee voters may have used the initial ballot design. Since the scanners were not configured to read it, if any of these voters selected the first write-in blank, the scanners would have misinterpreted this as a vote for Kerr. Likewise, if any of these voters selected three candidates, the votes would have been unexpectedly ignored as overvotes. The data is insufficient to determine how many votes, if any, were affected. However, the contest was decided by a large margin, so the outcome was likely unaffected by these unusual cases.
4.2 Effects in Central Lake

The effects of the ballot design changes in Central Lake were considerably more complicated. Figure 3 shows how the ballot design in Central Lake Precinct 1V (Central Lake Village) was altered to correct the school board contest from Ellsworth Schools to Central Lake Schools. This changed the name of the contest and candidates and also the allowed number of selections, which increased from two to three. The increase necessitated an additional write-in blank, which shifted the position of the voting target for the third write-in blank on the revised design. This caused the scanner (which only senses shading) to act as if there was a vote for the third write-in. The memory card records 10 write-ins cast using the first blank, 4 using the second, and 74 using the third. Since voters usually use earlier write-in blanks before later ones, this strongly suggests that at least 70 ballots used the outdated ballot design. Given the reported margins, these ballots are unlikely to have affected the outcome of the Central Lake Schools contest.

Effects on State Proposal 20-1

The effects of state ballot design changes were considerably more complicated. Figure 3 shows how the ballot design in Central Lake Precinct 1V (Central Lake Village) was altered to correct the school board contest from Ellsworth Schools to Central Lake Schools. This changed the name of the contest and candidates and also the allowed number of selections, which increased from two to three. The increase necessitated an additional write-in blank, which shifted the position of the voting target for the third write-in blank on the revised design. This caused the scanner (which only senses shading) to act as if there was a vote for the third write-in. The memory card records 10 write-ins cast using the first blank, 4 using the second, and 74 using the third. Since voters usually use earlier write-in blanks before later ones, this strongly suggests that at least 70 ballots used the outdated ballot design. Given the reported margins, these ballots are unlikely to have affected the outcome of the Central Lake Schools contest.
Yet the log from the memory card shows that only 1491 ballots were scanned on November 6. Antrim has not offered an explanation for this difference, but the data suggests that three ballots that were scanned on Nov. 3 were omitted when ballots were rescanned on Nov. 6, either correctly or due to human error.

4.3 Three Potentially Missing Ballots

Beyond the discrepancies noted above, the two Central Lake scans show a large number of small differences. Many contests have one or two fewer votes in the second scan. One of these differences potentially affected the outcome of a local contest held in part of the township, the Central Lake Village Marihuana Retailer Initiative (Figure 4). In the first scan, the initiative was tied (and thus defeated), but in the second scan, which became the final result, it passed by a single vote.

The scanner log from election day, as recorded in the EMS, shows that 1494 ballots were scanned in all of Central Lake. Yet the log from the memory card shows that only 1491 ballots were scanned on November 6. Antrim has not offered an explanation for this difference, but the data suggests that three ballots that were included in the first scan were omitted when the ballots were rescanned, whether correctly or erroneously.

The memory card from the first scan was overwritten to prepare it for the second scan, so the original digital records of the ballots are not available. However, the EMS database contains CVRs derived from the original memory card. Using this data, I was able to reconstruct the scanner’s interpretation of the three ballots, shown in Figure 7 in the appendix.

The CVRs in the EMS record the EMS’s interpretation of each ballot, which was sometimes affected by the election definition mismatch. Within Central Lake, only ballots from Central Lake Village are affected, and then only particular contests. Selections for the third write-in blank in the school board contest were never recorded. In subsequent contests, selections for the first choice were never recorded, and those for any later choice were assigned to the preceding choice. I extracted the CVRs for the first scan from the EMS database and the CVRs for the second scan from the memory card.

After accounting for the election definition mismatch, all but three ballots from the first scan also appear in the second scan.

The first ballot is from Central Lake Precinct 1CENT; the reconstruction is complete, since this precinct was not affected by the election definition mismatch. The second ballot is from Central Lake Village and so would have been affected by the mismatch, but it was recorded by the EMS as blank. The third ballot is also from Central Lake Village. After correcting for the election definition mismatch, the data indicate that the scanner detected a mark for “No” in the Marihuana Initiative.

There are multiple possibilities for why these three ballots were not included in the second scan. For instance, it is possible that they were deemed invalid due to some defect and properly excluded (as may be suggested by the fact that one was blank). It is also possible that the election workers simply did not scan them the second time, due to human error. If these ballots are valid, it is likely that the final outcome of the Central Lake Village Marihuana Retailer Initiative is incorrect and that the true result is a tie, as shown on the election day poll tape. As no one requested a recount during the statutory period for challenging the result, the final outcome stands.

4.4 Results of the Presidential Hand Count

On December 17, the state conducted a county-wide hand-count of the presidential contest. It provides strong empirical evidence that there are no significant errors in Antrim’s final presidential results, including due to any scanning mishap. The recount showed a loss of 1 vote for Biden, a gain of 12 votes for Trump, and gains of 1 vote for three other candidates. Although Trump’s total changed by more than any other candidate’s, it differed from the county’s final result by only about 0.1%. (Trump lost state-wide by 2.8%.)

The precinct-level totals closely matched the scanner results. Within individual precincts, Trump and Biden’s results changed by at most three votes, except in Star Township, where Biden gained 5 votes and Trump gained 6. Eight precincts showed no change for either Trump or Biden, and six (including Central Lake and Warner) showed no changes.

Small differences are common when ballots are counted by hand. Sometimes people counting ballots make mistakes. Humans also interpret some votes differently than do optical scanners, which can misread votes when voters incompletely fill-in voting targets or otherwise deviate from ballot instructions. Such “marginal marks” can cause scanners to fail to count a valid vote, count an invalid vote, or assign a vote to the wrong candidate.

Notably, the hand-count results from Central Lake agree with the results of the township’s second scan, which found 906 votes for Trump, and not the first scan, which found 908 votes for Trump. This may indicate that the three ballots discussed above (two of which my reconstruction shows were marked for Trump) were not present during the hand count. It is also possible that this is a coincidence, and Trump lost two votes in the Central Lake hand count for unrelated reasons.
5 Critique of the ASOG Report

This section reviews the ASOG report in light of the preceding analysis. The “Antrim Michigan Forensics Report—Revised Preliminary Summary, v2”, dated December 13, 2020, was prepared by Russell James Ramsland, Jr., of Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG) based on his analysis of the same forensic data I examined. A redacted version is available online [24]. The report contains an extraordinary number of false, inaccurate, or unsubstantiated statements and conclusions, many of the most serious of which I refute below.

5.1 Claims Regarding Adjudication

Ramsland’s central conclusion is that “the Dominion Voting System is intentionally and purposefully designed with inherent errors to create systemic fraud and influence election results.” His reasoning is that the system generates many errors while scanning ballots in order to cause the images of the ballots to be reviewed by an EMS operator, a process known as electronic adjudication in which the votes can be manually edited. This provides an opportunity, Ramsland believes, for a malicious operator to change votes without being detected. Citing his forensic examination, Ramsland claims that a “staggering number of votes [in Antrim] required adjudication,” and that “all adjudication log entries for the 2020 election cycle are missing” and must “have been manually removed.”

There are several problems with this theory. First, adjudication occurs after ballots are scanned and poll tapes are printed. In Antrim, the final results match the poll tapes in essentially all cases and thus could not have been altered in adjudication.

Second, Ramsland mischaracterizes the adjudication process. Dominion’s adjudication system produces detailed logs, which are recorded in the EMS together with the ballot scan and the scanner’s original interpretation, as illustrated in Figure 5. Far from being an ideal way to cheat without possibility of detection, adjudication creates abundant digital evidence.

Third, and fatally, electronic adjudication functionality was not enabled in Antrim during the November 2020 election. It is an optional component of Democracy Suite. Antrim did not purchase it, and my examination of the EMS shows that it was not installed. There are no adjudication logs for the simple reason that adjudication was not used. Moreover, the tabulators were not configured to store ballot images—a necessary pre-condition for electronic adjudication—and my inspection of the memory cards confirms that no ballot images are present. Far from a “staggering number” of ballots being adjudicated, the actual number was zero, and therefore Ramsland’s theories are completely inapplicable to the incident in Antrim.

5.2 Claims Regarding Errors and Error Rates

Ramsland claims that Antrim’s scanners exhibited a high rate of errors during ballot processing as a means of enabling systemic fraud. Some scanning errors did occur, as I explained in Section 4, but they affected only specific contests in a small number of precincts, and there is no reason to believe they were intentional. However, Ramsland is largely referring to others kinds of errors that he believes occurred on the basis of mistaken interpretations of the forensic evidence.

For instance, the report repeatedly refers to an error rate of 68.05%. Ramsland calculates this from the Central Lake scanner log, which contains 15,676 lines, 10,667 of which he classes as errors. These “resulted in overall tabulation errors or ballots being sent to adjudication,” he says, concluding that “[t]his high error rate proves the Dominion Voting System is flawed and does not meet state or federal election laws.” In actuality, the 68% figure is meaningless. Scanning a ballot produces a variable number of log lines (from two to dozens), often including many benign warnings or errors. The fraction of lines does not represent a fraction of ballots or votes.

Moreover, the errors in the log file do not mean what Ramsland purports them to. He claims that “there were 1,222 ballots reversed out of 1,491 total ballots cast, resulting in an 81.96% rejection rate. All reversed ballots are sent to adjudication.” This is referring to log entries that say, “Ballot has been reversed.” These entries have nothing to do with adjudication. They mean that the ballot has been returned to the voter; i.e., the paper feeding mechanism has been reversed, as when a vending machine returns a misfed bill. This is a benign and common occurrence. It often takes multiple tries to feed a ballot into a scanner, particularly when using a ballot privacy sleeve like those provided in Michigan.

Ramsland goes on to claim that on “November 21, 2020, an unauthorized user unsuccessfully attempted to zero out election results.” His evidence is an EMS log entry, “EmsLogger - There is no permission to [0],” which he claims “is direct proof of an attempt to tamper with evidence.” Programmers will recognize that [0] is merely a format-string placeholder [37]. It has nothing to do with “zeroing” election results.

Citing another EMS log entry, “XmlException: The ‘ ‘ character, hexadecimal value 0x20, cannot be included in a name”, Ramsland concludes, “Bottom line is that this is a calibration that rejects the vote.” This is baseless. The error refers to an XML attribute or entity name, which are not allowed to contain whitespace [13]. It has no relation to candidate names, and there is nothing to suggest it resulted in a rejected vote.

Ramsland further claims that the scanner log shows that “RCV or Ranked Choice Voting Algorithm was enabled”
which “allows the user to apply a weighted numerical value to
candidates and change the overall result.” However, although
some log entries reference the voting system’s RCV feature,
they do not indicate that it was enabled. The EMS and mem-
ory card data show that RCV was not in use, as do the results
of the hand recount of the presidential contest.

5.3 Claims Regarding “Software Updates”
Ramsland repeatedly mischaracterizes the updates to the scan-
er election definitions as “software updates.” Although some-
times referred to as “ballot programming,” election definitions
in the Dominion system are not software but rather data files
that specify the layout of the ballots. Ramsland is wrong when
he describes Central Lake as scanning twice with “different
software versions of the operating program to calculate, not
tabulate votes.” The scanner used the same software both
times but was configured using different election definitions.
Ramsland seems to confuse ballot definition changes with
firmware updates. Ballot definitions are necessarily changed
for every election, but there is no evidence that any firmware
updates occurred during the 2020 election cycle in Antrim.

5.4 Claims Regarding Security Problems
Some of the ASOG report’s claims about security problems
in Antrim’s election equipment are correct or based in fact,
but Ramsland draws several incorrect conclusions.

Software Updates The report is correct that the EMS is miss-
ing important Windows security patches, potentially leaving
it vulnerable to various methods of attack. It runs Windows 10
version 1607, which was released in 2016, and it appears not
to have had any updates installed for at least two years. The
antivirus definitions are similarly out of date.

This is a serious security problem, but Ramsland is wrong
that “[t]here is no way this election management system could
have passed tests or have been legally certified.” In fact, miss-
ing software updates are frequently an unfortunate conse-
quence of the federal certification process, under which voting
system vendors must obtain EAC approval for any changes to
election software, including Windows updates [45]. If there
are any security updates that have been approved for the Do-
minion system, Antrim should promptly install them. How-
ever, installing unapproved updates, even for critical vulnera-
bilities, would potentially violate the system’s certification.

Network Connectivity The report is correct that Dominion
scanners have the ability to be connected to external networks,
which some Michigan jurisdictions use to transmit prelimi-
ary results to their EMSes via wireless modems. The Michi-
gan Secretary of State’s Election Security Advisory Commis-
ion has recommended that jurisdictions discontinue wireless
result transmission, warning that the practice creates risks
that “unofficial results could be intercepted or manipulated,
that the locality’s election management system server could
be attacked remotely over the network, or that optical scan-
ners could themselves be remotely attacked” [36]. However,
Antrim did not purchase and does not use the Dominion wire-
less functionality. Instead, results are returned by physically
transporting memory cards. Based on the EMS logs, it does
not appear that the EMS has ever been connected to a network.

Security Event Log The report is correct that the Windows
security event log in the EMS image only contains entries
extending back to November 4, 2020, the day after the elec-
tion. However, the timing appears to be a coincidence: the
system is configured so that the maximum log size is 192 MB,
and when it grows beyond this size, the oldest entries are
automatically removed. Nevertheless, since security logs are
important sources for forensic investigation, they should be
retained for as long as they are potentially relevant. The fixed
size used in Antrim was clearly too small.

Authentication and Access Control The report is correct
that the authentication and access control mechanisms on the
EMS have serious weaknesses. Antrim workers almost exclu-
sively used a single Windows user account that had full ad-
ministrative privileges, including to alter log files and bypass
other security controls. For instance, anyone logged into this
account can make arbitrary changes to the election databases
using SQL Server Management Studio (which is already in-
stalled), and this database access can be used to circumvent
account passwords within the EMS software applications.

The report also states that the EMS hard disk was not
encrypted. This would make it possible for an attacker with
physical access to the computer to bypass the Windows
account passwords, install malicious software, and read or
change arbitrary data. Whether or not Antrim maintains strong
physical security for the EMS, disk encryption should be
enabled going forward to provide an added layer of defense.

These genuine security problems should be mitigated
promptly. However, there is no evidence that any security
problem was ever exploited against Antrim’s election system.
As my analysis shows, the anomalies that occurred in the
November 2020 results are fully explained by human error.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations
My investigation shows that the Antrim incident was initiated
by unusual circumstances. After making last-minute revisions
to certain ballot designs, workers made two key errors that
directly led to inaccurate results: (i) County staff failed to
ensure that all scanners used the revised election definition;
this caused the EMS to misinterpret some scanner results,
leading to major election-night reporting errors (now fully
corrected). (ii) Township staff failed to ensure that all ballots
used the revised ballot designs; those that did not match the
scanner configurations were misread, leading to smaller errors
in specific down-ballot contests (that remain uncorrected).

Antrim could have discovered these problems before in-
correct results were published or deemed official, but several
opportunities to do so were missed: (i) Townships failed to
notice poll tape errors during pre-election testing; (ii) Poll
workers erased memory cards, making the reporting errors harder to spot; (iii) County staff did not adequately investigate EMS errors on election night; (iv) County staff failed to “sanity-check” the initial results before posting them.

To their credit, the county and state quickly understood the technical cause of the major anomalies. However, during the process of correcting the original problems, further human errors occurred that led to additional inaccurate results: (i) County staff neglected to remove bad data before publishing updated results on November 5, again causing widespread reporting errors (later corrected); (ii) County staff made data entry errors when manually inputting results, affecting more than 2% of reported votes across the county (now fully corrected); (iii) County canvassers failed to ensure that all results matched the poll tapes, allowing data entry errors to affect some of the certified results (now corrected); (iv) Three ballots may have been omitted when Central Lake rescanned on November 6, which possibly changed the outcome of the Central Lake Village Marihuana Retailer Initiative.

The events in Antrim serve to remind us that elections are complex human processes that depend on the careful operation of technology and the faithful execution of procedures by people who, like everyone, occasionally make mistakes. That so many mistakes happened in Antrim speaks in part to the extreme pressures that election workers faced in 2020, amidst a pandemic and a bitterly contested presidential race. While some of these human errors would have been harmless individually, several of the procedures that broke down were also important security protections, and the combined effect of the mistakes undermined safeguards that should have ensured accuracy. Fortunately, my analysis was able to precisely account for all known anomalies in Antrim’s November 2020 results, and none was the product of a security breach.

6.1 Recommendations

Antrim’s experience suggests several lessons for improving the administration of future elections within the county, across the state, and throughout the country.

**Strengthening Procedural Failsafes** Jurisdictions should require end-to-end pre-election testing, in which memory cards from scanning test ballots are loaded into the EMS and the results are checked for accuracy. Such testing would have detected the mismatched election definitions in Antrim.

All states should also require a post-election comparison between reported results and the original poll tapes (and Michigan, which already requires such checks, should ensure they are properly performed). This provides an additional safeguard against errors introduced during reporting.

Finally, Michigan and other states should expand the use of risk-limiting audits (RLAs) so that they occur in all major contests. RLAs ensure that if the reported outcome is wrong, the audit has a high probability of proceeding to a full hand count [25]. This provides a last line of defense against error and fraud and additional basis for voter confidence.

**Improving Usability for Election Workers** Much research has addressed the usability of election technology for voters (e.g., [1, 9, 11, 39]), but there has been little attention to usability problems confronting election workers [15]. While there is no credible evidence that the Dominion system was deliberately designed to induce errors, the events in Antrim show that there were missed opportunities for the software to do more to help election staff avoid making mistakes. When modifying the ballot designs, the software stated that old ballots and election definitions would be “unusable,” but it failed to warn that using them anyway could lead to erroneous results. The EMS and scanners were also not programmed to detect or prevent the use of such incompatible ballots and election definitions. Dominion should revise its software to address these, and other voting system vendors should review their equipment to determine whether reporting errors could potentially occur under similar circumstances. Vendors, states, and researchers should devote more attention to usability in election management software, documentation, and training.

**Safeguarding Election Management Systems** The Antrim EMS lacked important security updates, had weak authentication and access control mechanisms, and was vulnerable to compromise if an attacker had physical access to the computer. These are serious issues, and vendors and jurisdictions should work to mitigate them on a priority basis, even though there is no indication that any of them was ever exploited in Antrim. Jurisdictions should pay particular attention to the physical security of EMS components. Although Antrim did not transmit scanner results over the Internet or use wireless modems, localities that do should discontinue these risky practices [36].

**Facilitating Post-Election Forensics** Jurisdictions should consider enabling the capability of their scanners to save ballot images. Although ballot scans cannot substitute for an RLA of the physical ballots [10], they may help resolve questions about the accuracy of results in future incidents, especially if the integrity of the paper trail is in doubt. Jurisdictions should also retain digital election records, such as memory cards and EMS data, for as long as physical records are kept. (Memory cards are commonly reused for the next election.) The events in Antrim demonstrate that such digital records can provide important evidence for investigating—or disproving—problems that are later discovered or alleged.

**Learning from Election Incidents** When future election incidents occur, even if they receive less public attention than the events in Antrim County, responsible states should consider performing investigations like this one to ensure that the problems are well understood and that lessons are disseminated to help other jurisdictions avoid similar issues. Post-incident technical investigations occur rarely in the elections world [47], but they are widely practiced in industries that prioritize safety and reliability, including transportation [20] and engineering [41]. Normalizing them within election administration would help uphold and enhance public trust.
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References

[34] Michigan Department of State. Isolated user error in Antrim County does not affect election results, has no impact on other counties or states. Nov. 7, 2020. URL: https://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/Antrim_Fact_Check_707197_7.pdf.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scanner</th>
<th>L&amp;A Test Dates</th>
<th>Test Deck Sizes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>October 22</td>
<td>50, 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Lake *</td>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestonia</td>
<td>October 19</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custer</td>
<td>October 24</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo</td>
<td>October 14 and 21</td>
<td>192; 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Rapids 1</td>
<td>October 14 and 21</td>
<td>64, 64; 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Rapids AV</td>
<td>October 14, 21, and 29</td>
<td>64, 64; 128; 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Home</td>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helena</td>
<td>October 20</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>October 28</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kearney</td>
<td>October 27</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancelona 1</td>
<td>October 24</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancelona 2</td>
<td>October 24</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton 1</td>
<td>October 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milton AV</td>
<td>October 17</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Star</td>
<td>October 20</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>Torch Lake</td>
<td>October 21</td>
<td>64, 64, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warner *</td>
<td>October 20</td>
<td>64, 192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Logic and Accuracy Testing checks that scanners produce correct poll tapes when tallying sets of ballots with known selections (“test decks”). All Antrim memory cards used on election day were tested, but testers in two townships (+) failed to flag visible errors.

A Appendix: Logic and Accuracy Testing

Logic and accuracy testing (L&A testing) helps ensure that election definitions are properly prepared and match the ballot designs. Workers scan one or more “test decks”—sets of ballots marked in advance so that the correct results are known—and verify that the poll tapes show the expected output. Although L&A testing cannot protect against sophisticated attacks on voting equipment [19], it can detect some kinds of accidental or deliberate configuration problems.

Michigan requires L&A testing of all scanners [30]. To determine whether such testing took place in Antrim, I examined the logs from the memory cards. Every scanner was tested before the election, as shown in Table 5. Notably, both Mancelona scanners were tested after their cards were updated with the revised election definition. (The Central Lake scanner was not retested after its card was updated for the second scan on Nov. 6, but it was tested prior to the election.) Unfortunately, these tests failed to detect the impending problems.

The poll tapes produced during testing in Central Lake and Warner Township reflected the initial ballot designs, so they contained an incorrect contest and were missing a contest, respectively. By the time the testing occurred, the county was aware of the ballot design errors, and so, presumably, were the townships. The workers who performed the testing may have either ignored these discrepancies or failed to review the test decks and poll tapes carefully enough to spot them. Had the townships reacted to these errors by updating their election definitions, it would have prevented some (but not all) of the anomalies described in Section 4.

Figures:

Figure 6: Cards Mistakenly Rezeroed. Logs from Elk Rapids 1 (excerpt above) and Milton 1 show that workers at both locations “rezeroed” the memory cards after polls closed, discarding the digital results. The results had to be entered manually from the poll tapes.

Log: "Admin chose to Rezero the Results. Correct passcode entered for Rezero. Logs from Elk Rapids 1 excerpt above"
Michigan only requires L&A testing at the local level. The state recommends, but does not require, “end-to-end” pre-election testing to confirm that loading results from scanner memory cards into the EMS produces correct results. No such testing was conducted in Antrim. Had the county performed such testing, it likely would have detected the mismatched election definitions and averted the major anomalies.

B Appendix: Estimated Error in Prop. 20-1

The two scans from Central Lake provide enough information to estimate the number of ballots that used the initial ballot design and the size of the errors in the State Prop. 20-1 results.

The first poll tape, based on the initial election definition, showed 61 votes for “Yes” and 371 for “No” from Central Lake Village. Per Figure 3, the “Yes” votes would have been only those marked “Yes” and using the initial design, while the “No” votes would have been those marked “Yes” using the initial ballot design plus those marked “No” using the revised ballot design. The second poll tape, based on the revised definition, shows 370 votes for “Yes” and 69 for “No.” Votes counted for “Yes” would have been those marked “Yes” using the revised ballot design plus those marked “No” using the initial ballot design. Those counted for “No” would have been only those marked “No” using the revised ballot design. (The values 371 and 370 should be equal; the difference is due to the ballots omitted in the second scan, shown in Figure 7.)

We can use these facts to estimate the correct results. Let \( a \) be the number of votes for “Yes” cast using the revised ballot design, and let \( b \) be the number of votes for “No” cast using the initial ballot design. Based on the facts above, \( a + b \approx 370 \). In the rest of Central Lake Township, which was unaffected by the error, “Yes” received 84% of the votes. Under the assumption that Central Lake Village voted for each option in the same proportion:

\[
\frac{61 + a}{(61 + a) + (b + 69)} \approx 84\%
\]

By simple algebra, \( a \approx 359 \) and \( b \approx 11 \).

As shown in Table 6, this implies that approximately 61 + 11 = 72 votes were cast using the initial ballot design and that approximately 50 + 11 = 61 votes are not incorporated in the final results for the contest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Ballot Design</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>( \Delta )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Revised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>( a \approx 359 )</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>( b \approx 11 )</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Remaining Errors in State Prop. 20-1. My estimates (blue) show that approximately 61 votes are missing from Central Lake’s results for Prop. 20-1, roughly 50 for “Yes” and 11 for “No.”

Figure 7: Reconstructed Ballots. The scanner in Central Lake recorded three ballots on Nov. 3 that were not included when ballots were rescanned on Nov. 6. If Ballot 3 was omitted in error, it likely altered the outcome of the Central Lake Village Marihuana Initiative.