STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Testimony: 2020 Election Overview
Senate Transparency & Ethics Committee
Wednesday, January 13, 2021

Chairwoman Bowers, members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the 2020 elections.

Going into 2020, we knew it would be a challenging year for our office. Not only was there a presidential election, Kansas also had a rare open seat for the U.S. Senate, competitive congressional races and both chambers of the Kansas Legislature up for election. Then came the coronavirus pandemic which created unique challenges, not present in prior elections. Under normal circumstances, local election officials have a difficult task and the uncertainty with COVID-19 only compounded their challenges. Concerns were raised on whether there would be adequate poll workers, polling places sometimes canceled at the last moment, election staff were on quarantine, voters raised concerns about personal safety if voting in-person and on the reliability of the USPS if voting by mail. County election workers, however, rose to the challenge displaying remarkable flexibility and were steadfast in their diligence to successfully administer the 2020 elections amidst a global pandemic.

Our office worked closely with federal, state and local officials to monitor the developments with COVID-19. It was imperative we moved forward in a coordinated manner that adhered to state and federal laws; was achievable for all Kansas counties; equitable for our diverse population; and protected the health and well-being of the Kansas electorate and election workers. Although adjustments had to be made to account for coronavirus, no substantial changes were made to Kansas election procedures. Most importantly, all options for how to vote remained unchanged – which was critical to preventing voter confusion.

Kansas received $4.6 million in federal CARES Act funds that had to be used in 2020 to limit the impact of COVID-19 on the elections. Over $1 million of that funding was used to provide personal protection equipment (PPE) kits, plexiglass shields and disposable stylus pens for all polling places in Kansas. Anheuser-Busch donated 559 gallons of hand sanitizer and 2,237 eight ounces bottles of hand sanitizer to the local election officials for the 2020 elections. Additionally, $2.4 million of the funding was spent to reimburse counties for unexpected elections expenses related to the pandemic.

Unlike many states which struggled to implement mail balloting for the first time, Kansas' election system has 25 years of experience with mail ballots and has developed the institutional knowledge, procedures, and infrastructure to securely process the anticipated increase in mail ballot use at the general election. The Kansas election system's ability to handle the surge in mail ballots in the 2020 election demonstrates the election system's capabilities.

Kansas voters should also be commended for their participation in the 2020 elections. Kansans exercised their right to vote in historic numbers. Voters were proactive in requesting advance by mail ballots and, also, in returning them. Voters who chose to cast their ballots in-person, whether it be through advance voting or on election day, exceeded figures from previous elections. Additionally, Kansans answered the call to action and volunteered to work as poll workers in the 2020 elections. Most Kansas counties reported that they met all election worker needs in their respective counties for the first time in several years.
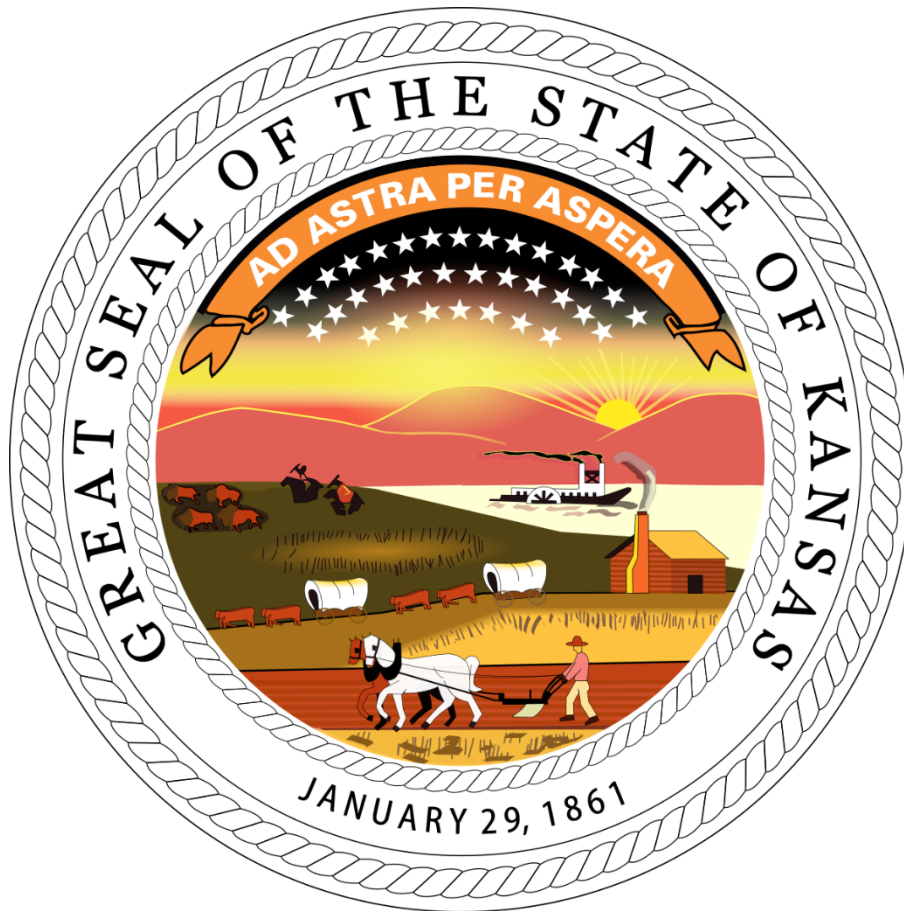
Ultimately, the 2020 elections reaffirmed Kansas is a voter friendly state where voters have multiple options for how to cast their ballot safely and securely. Despite historical challenges, local election officials went above and beyond in preparing for and executing the 2020 elections. Voters were able to vote the same as they have been able to in previous elections – through advance by mail ballot, advance in-person voting or in-person on election day.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott Schwab
Kansas Secretary of State

Attachments: 2020 Primary Election Overview (08.2020)
                2020 General Election Overview (11.2020)
                Letter to the Legislature Regarding Dominion Voting Systems (11.2020)

Kansas State Board of Canvassers
2020 Primary Election Overview
Friday, August 28, 2020

The August 4 primary election saw historical turnout despite the coronavirus pandemic. Local election officials did a tremendous job in responding to the impact of COVID-19 on the primary election while maintaining the security of Kansas elections and ensuring the health and wellbeing of voters and election workers.

For the 2020 primary election, the following contested races appeared on the ballot (local races excluded):

- U.S. Senate – democrat nomination (two candidates), republican nomination (11 candidates)
- U.S. House of Representatives, District One – democrat nomination (two candidates), republican nomination (four candidates)
- U.S. House of Representatives, District Two – democrat nomination (two candidates), republican nomination (three candidates)
- U.S. House of Representatives, District Three – republican nomination (five candidates)
- Kansas Senate – 13 contested primary races (two democrat, 11 republican)
- Kansas House of Representatives – 41 contested primary races (12 democrat, 29 republican)
- District Court Judge – nine contested primary races
- District Magistrate Judge – 10 contested primary races
- District Attorney Races – two contested primary races

2020 Primary Election Turnout

In the 2020 primary election, 636,032 votes were cast meaning 34.2 percent of Kansas voters participated. There were 1,861,264 registered Kansas voters prior to the 2020 primary election. It is important to note 30 percent of registered voters in Kansas are unaffiliated with a political party and unable to participate in the primary election unless they choose to affiliate with a party. For reference, roughly 487,000 registered voters, or 27 percent, participated in the highly contested 2018 primary election.

2020 Primary Voting Trends

Advance by mail ballots	261,180
Advance in-person ballots	51,664
Election Day in-person ballots	323,188

Historical Primary Election Statewide Turnout Figures

2018		27.1 percent
2016		23.5 percent
2014		20.2 percent
2012		23.2 percent
2010		25.2 percent

Historical Voter Statewide Registration Numbers (Primary Election)

2018		1,801,023
2016		1,749,640
2014		1,735,395
2012		1,719,469
2010		1,706,900

2020 Primary Election – advance by mail ballots

Since 1996, state law has allowed Kansas voters request an advance by mail ballot without providing an excuse (K.S.A. 25-1119). On July 15, 263,046 advance by mail ballots were sent to Kansas voters who completed and returned an advance by mail ballot application. Voters had until July 28 to request an advance by mail ballot from their local election office. Advance by mail ballot applications had to be post marked on or before election day (August 4, 2020) and received in their local election office by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, August 7, 2020. Voters could also return their advance by mail ballots by depositing them in secure county election office drop boxes; hand delivering them to their local election office; or dropping them off at any polling location in their respective county.

As part of the 2020 primary election, 315,096 advance by mail ballots were sent to Kansas voters. Comparatively, 51,455 ballots were sent to Kansas voters during the 2018 primary election and 54,302 advance by mail ballots were mailed during the 2016 primary election. Of the 315,096 advance by mail ballots sent to Kansas voters, 261,180 advance by mail ballots were returned to local election offices for a return rate of 82.9 percent. For the 2018 primary election, 30,169 advance by mail ballots (58.6 percent) were returned and 36,532 advance by mail ballots (67.3 percent) were returned for the 2016 primary election.

2020 Primary Election – advance in-person ballots

Pursuant to K.S.A. 25-1122(g), Kansas voters could begin casting their ballots through advance in-person voting on July 15. All counties were required to offer advance in-person voting by July 28, 2020. The deadline to cast a ballot through advance in-person voting was 12:00 p.m. (Noon) on August 3, 2020. For the 2020 primary election there were over 150 advance in-person voting locations in Kansas.

A total of 51,664 ballots were cast through advance in-person voting for the 2020 primary election. For the 2018 primary election, 40,406 advance in-person ballots were cast. For the 2016 primary election, 28,452 advance in-person ballots were cast.

2020 Primary Election – Election Day voting

Polling locations in Kansas are required to be open for a minimum of 12 hours on election day. Generally, polling locations are open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., local time. Counties may open their polling locations for more than 12 hours, an option exercised by Sedgwick County which opens polling locations at 6:00 a.m. and closed them at 7:00 p.m., local time.

For the 2020 primary election, 16,037 provisional ballots were cast. This compares to 9,662 for the 2018 primary election and 9,246 for the 2016 primary election. Historically, Kansas has a higher number of provisional ballots than other states since state law allows everyone to cast a provisional ballot for any reason.

Post-Election Audits

The 2020 primary election was the first post-election audit for a major, statewide election. In presidential election years, state law (K.S.A. 25-3009) requires counties to audit "one federal race, one state legislative race, and one county race." For even numbered, non-presidential years, state law requires counties to audit "one federal race, one statewide race, one state legislative race, and one county race." State regulation requires (K.A.R. 7-41-1), in each even numbered year, the Secretary of State's

office to select races to be audited by Kansas counties following each candidate election. The office must transmit audit orders to each county no later than 24 hours after the close of polls on election day.

The selection was done by the Secretary of State's office through a randomized selection process the morning of Wednesday, August 5. The options for each category were limited to races that met the statutory and regulatory definition of an auditable race. Practically, an auditable race is considered one that has at least two candidates. Counties were then provided with the randomly selected, prioritized list for their county on the afternoon of August 5. Counties worked through their respective list until they reached an aforementioned "auditable race". On occasion a county may not have an "auditable race" in one of the categories. In that case, all races in that category are available for random selection. The top selection will be audited even though the race is unopposed.

Overall, the audit process went well across the state. Each county audited at least one percent of precincts within their county and three races. There were 82 counties that conducted audits that matched exactly to the unofficial election night returns. There were 23 counties (AL, AN, CN, CM, EL, EW, FO, FR, GO, HP, HS, JF, KW, LV, LY, MS, MG, OT, PL, RC, SC, ST, TH) with minor, explainable discrepancies. Most discrepancies centered around manual review determining voter intent was different than the machine count due to odd marking of the ballot, or the voter marking the oval too lightly for the machine to read. Nearly all of these audits were only a single vote off on one race. Comanche County was the only county ordered by the Secretary of State's office to conduct further audits of a state legislative race due to unexplained discrepancies found in the original audit. The second audit of a state legislative district by Comanche County matched exactly to election night results.

COVID-19 Impact

COVID-19 created an unprecedented situation requiring the Secretary of State and local election officials to evaluate all scenarios in preparation for the 2020 elections. Our office routinely visited with federal, state and local officials, our colleagues in other states and with the National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) on the impact of COVID-19 to elections. As part of these conversations, election experts have urged caution in making substantial changes to election timing or voting methods out of concern it could undermine trust in the elections and create voter confusion. Our goal has been, and will continue to be, maintaining the accuracy and security of elections while also protecting the health and welfare of our citizens.

In late March, the United States Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). Included in the $2.2 trillion economic stimulus bill was $400 million in additional Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Funding. This batch of funds is separate from 2018 and 2019 HAVA funding for election security expenditures. HAVA CARES Act funds must be used in 2020 to help states prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus for the 2020 Federal election cycle.

Kansas received $4.6 million from the CARES Act. Of those funds $2.6 million was set aside to reimburse counties with unplanned and unexpected expenses resulting from COVID-19. The use of this reimbursement varies based on local need. However, several local election offices have used a portion of their funds to mail advance by mail ballot applications or send mailers with election dates, deadlines and other information to registered voters in their respective counties. Counties also used their additional funding to increase election worker pay, purchase additional ballot counting machines, improve virtual election worker training and more.

Approximately $1 million of the funds were used to purchase Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for polling places statewide. The Secretary of State's office purchased 2,200 plexiglass shields from Binswanger Glass in Topeka, Kansas. Two plexiglass shields, storage bags and hardware were provided to each polling location in Kansas. The plexiglass shields provide better separation between election workers and voters at polling locations. In addition, PPE kits containing hand sanitizer, disinfectant, disposable gloves and face masks were also purchased by our office to encourage proper sanitization at every polling location in Kansas.

To limit voter contact with common touchpoints, election equipment vendors provided every local election office with instructions for how to properly sanitize their election equipment. Stylus pens were also purchased to allow voters to use one end for electronic voting machines and the other end for paper ballots. Finally, social distancing best practices and greater distance between voting booths were among the COVID-19 precautions taken at polling locations.

Two policies were implemented for the 2020 elections in direct response to COVID-19. Pursuant to Executive Order 20-55, voters may use a driver's license or identification card that expired between March 12, 2020 and September 15, 2020. The second was a directive from the Secretary of State's office that no voter may be turned away for wearing, or not wearing, a face mask in a polling location.
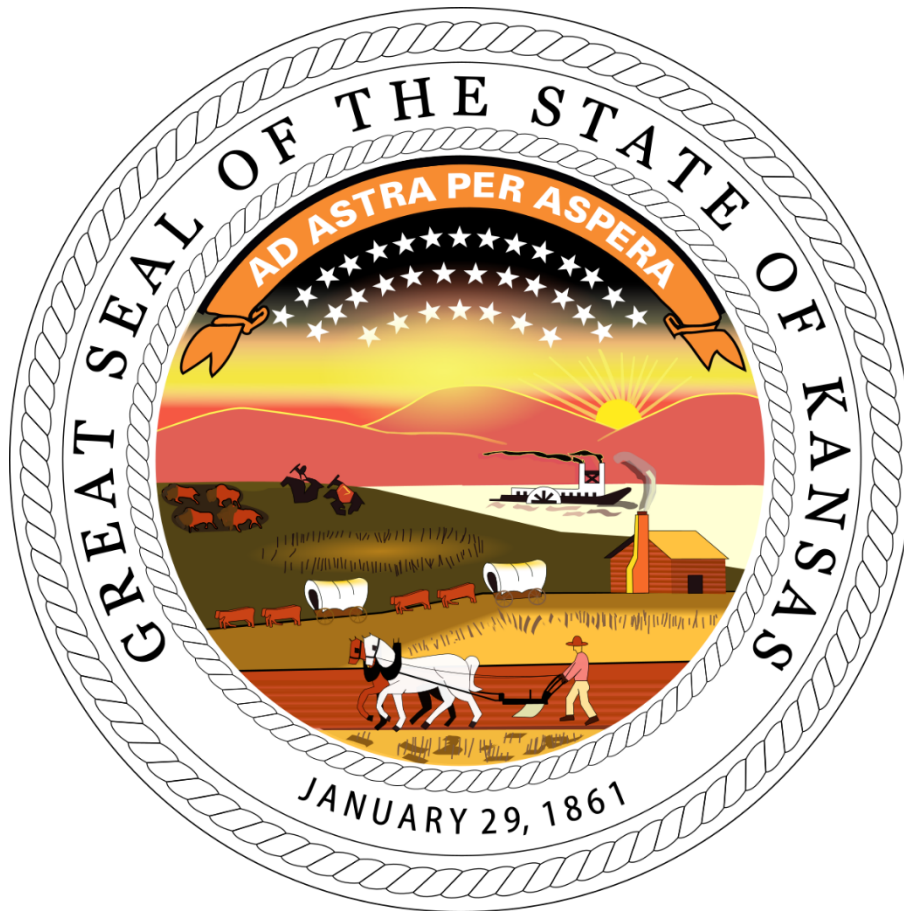
<u>Conclusion</u>

The Secretary of State's Office acknowledges the pandemic has created several unique factors, not present in prior elections. Under normal circumstances, local election officials have a difficult task and the uncertainty with COVID-19 only compounded their challenges. However, they rose to the challenge and were steadfast in their diligence to successfully administer the 2020 primary election amidst a global pandemic.

Kansas voters should also be commended for turning out to vote in historic numbers. Voters were incredibly proactive in requesting advance by mail ballots and, also, in returning them. Voters who chose to cast their ballots in-person, whether it be through advance voting or on election day, showed up at numbers on par with previous primary elections.

Unlike many states which struggled to implement mail balloting for the first time, Kansas' election system has 25 years of experience with mail ballots and has developed the institutional knowledge, procedures, and infrastructure to securely process the anticipated increase in mail ballot use at the general election. The Kansas election system's ability to handle the surge in mail ballots in the primary election demonstrates the election system's capabilities.

As we close the books on the 2020 primary election and turn our attention to the general election, the Office of Secretary of State will continue to inform the electorate of their options on how to vote; encourage voter registration through legitimate government venues; encourage the recruitment of poll workers; and meticulously monitor issues that could impact the administration, security and accessibility of the November 3, general election.

Kansas State Board of Canvassers
2020 General Election Overview
Monday, November 30, 2020

Similar to the August primary election, the November 3 general election saw historical turnout despite the coronavirus pandemic. Local election officials did a fantastic job in making additional improvements for the general election to limit the impact of COVID-19 while maintaining the security of Kansas elections and ensuring the health and wellbeing of voters and election workers.

For the 2020 general election, the following contested races appeared on the ballot (local races excluded):
- U.S. President/Vice President
- U.S. Senate
- U.S. House of Representatives; Districts One, Two, Three and Four
- Kansas Senate – 29 contested races
- Kansas House of Representatives – 80 contested races
- Kansas State Board of Education – two contested races

2020 General Election Turnout

In the 2020 general election, 1,375,125 votes were cast meaning 70.9 percent of Kansas voters participated. There were 1,938,560 registered Kansas voters prior to the 2020 general election. For reference, roughly 1,225,667 registered voters, or 67.4 percent, participated in the 2016 general election.

2020 General Voting Trends

Advance by mail ballots	459,229
Advance in-person ballots	371,854
Election Day in-person ballots	544,042

Historical General Election Statewide Turnout Figures

2016	|	67.4 percent
2012	|	66.8 percent
2008	|	72.3 percent

Historical Voter Statewide Registration Numbers (General Election)

2016	|	1,817,920
2012	|	1,771,252
2008	|	1,749,756

2020 General Election – advance by mail ballots

Since 1996, state law has allowed Kansas voters request an advance by mail ballot without providing an excuse (K.S.A. 25-1119). On the first day that advance by mail ballots could be sent to voters for the general election, 456,148 advance by mail ballots were sent to Kansas voters who completed and returned an advance by mail ballot application. Voters had until October 27 to request an advance by mail ballot from their local election office. Advance by mail ballot applications had to be post marked on or before election day (November 3, 2020) and received in their local election office by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, November 6, 2020. Voters could also return their advance by mail ballots by depositing them in secure county election office drop boxes; hand delivering them to their local election office; or dropping them off at any polling location in their respective county.

As part of the 2020 general election, 509,486 total advance by mail ballots were sent to Kansas voters. Comparatively, 194,505 ballots were sent to Kansas voters during the 2018 general election and 202,138 advance by mail ballots were mailed during the 2016 general election. Of the 509,486 advance by mail ballots sent to Kansas voters, 459,229 advance by mail ballots were returned to local election offices for a return rate of 90.1 percent. For the 2018 general election, 152,267 advance by mail ballots (78.2 percent) were returned and 173,457 advance by mail ballots (85.8 percent) were returned for the 2016 general election.

2020 General Election – advance in-person ballots

Pursuant to K.S.A. 25-1122(g), Kansas voters could begin casting their ballots through advance in-person voting on October 14. All counties were required to offer advance in-person voting by October 27, 2020. The deadline to cast a ballot through advance in-person voting was 12:00 p.m. (Noon) on November 2, 2020. For the 2020 general election there were over 150 advance in-person voting locations in Kansas.

A total of 371,854 ballots were cast through advance in-person voting for the 2020 general election. For the 2018 general election, 249,464 advance in-person ballots were cast. For the 2016 general election, 332,007 advance in-person ballots were cast.

2020 General Election – Election Day voting

Polling locations in Kansas are required to be open for a minimum of 12 hours on election day. Generally, polling locations are open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., local time. Counties may open their polling locations for more than 12 hours, an option exercised by Sedgwick and Johnson Counties which opened polling locations at 6:00 a.m. and closed them at 7:00 p.m., local time.

For the 2020 general election, 45,671 provisional ballots were cast. This compares to 29,043 for the 2018 general election and 40,872 for the 2016 general election. Historically, Kansas has a higher number of provisional ballots than other states since state law allows everyone to cast a provisional ballot for any reason.

Post-Election Audits

2020 is the first year post-election audits occurred for major, statewide elections. In presidential election years, state law (K.S.A. 25-3009) requires counties to audit "one federal race, one state legislative race, and one county race." For even numbered, non-presidential years, state law requires counties to audit "one federal race, one statewide race, one state legislative race, and one county race." State regulation requires (K.A.R. 7-41-1), in each even numbered year, the Secretary of State's office to select races to be audited by Kansas counties following each candidate election. The office must transmit audit orders to each county no later than 24 hours after the close of polls on election day.

The selection was done by the Secretary of State's office through a randomized selection process the morning of Wednesday, November 4. The options for each category were limited to races that met the statutory and regulatory definition of an auditable race. Practically, an auditable race is considered one that has at least two candidates. Counties were then provided with the randomly selected, prioritized list for their county on the afternoon of November 4. Counties worked through their respective list until they reached an aforementioned "auditable race". On occasion a county may not have an "auditable race" in

one of the categories. In that case, all races in that category are available for random selection. The top selection will be audited even though the race is unopposed.

Overall, the audit process went well across the state. Each county audited at least one percent of precincts within their county and three races. All 105 counties matched exactly to the unofficial election night returns or were able to explain discrepancies of one or two votes. Discrepancies centered around manual review determining voter intent was different than the machine count due to odd marking of the ballot, or the voter marking the oval too lightly for the machine to read.

The Office of Secretary of State is happy to report that all 105 counties in Kansas successfully completed their post-election audits from the November general election. All votes have been accounted for and foul play, of any kind, was not found.

COVID-19 Impact

COVID-19 created an unprecedented situation requiring the Secretary of State and local election officials to evaluate all scenarios in preparation for the 2020 elections. Our office routinely visited with federal, state and local officials, our colleagues in other states and with the National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) on the impact of COVID-19 to elections. As part of these conversations, election experts urged caution in making substantial changes to election timing or voting methods out of concern it could undermine trust in the elections and create voter confusion. Our goal was to maintain the accuracy and security of elections and to protect the health and welfare of our citizens.

In late March, the United States Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). Included in the $2.2 trillion economic stimulus bill was $400 million in additional Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Funding. This batch of funds is separate from the 2018 and 2020 HAVA grants for election security. HAVA CARES Act were appropriated specifically to help states prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus for the 2020 Federal election cycle.

Kansas received $4.6 million from the CARES Act. Of those funds $2.6 million was allocated to reimburse counties with unplanned and unexpected expenses resulting from COVID-19. The use of this reimbursement varied based on local need. However, several local election offices used a portion of their funds to mail advance by mail ballot applications or send mailers with election dates, deadlines and other information to registered voters in their respective counties. Counties also used the funding to increase election worker pay, purchase additional ballot counting machines, improve virtual election worker training and more.

Approximately $1 million of the funds were used to purchase Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for polling places statewide. The Secretary of State's office purchased 2,200 plexiglass shields from Binswanger Glass in Topeka, Kansas. Two plexiglass shields, storage bags and hardware were provided to each polling location in Kansas. The plexiglass shields provide better separation between election workers and voters at polling locations. In addition, PPE kits containing hand sanitizer, disinfectant, disposable gloves and face masks were also purchased by our office to encourage proper sanitization at every polling location in Kansas. Finally, Anheuser-Busch donated over 500 gallons of hand sanitizer and more than 2,000 eight-ounce bottles of hand sanitizer to state and local election officials to use in the general election.

To limit voter contact with common touchpoints, election equipment vendors provided every local election office with instructions for how to properly sanitize their election equipment. Stylus pens were

also purchased to allow voters to use one end for electronic voting machines and the other end for paper ballots. Finally, social distancing best practices and greater distance between voting booths were among the COVID-19 precautions taken at polling locations.

In the primary election, state and local election officials observed an increase in voters returning advance by mail ballots through means other than the United States Postal Service (USPS). Alternative delivery means included hand delivery of ballots to local election offices, dropping off ballots at polling locations and placing ballots in secure election drop boxes. As a result, the Office of Secretary of State used HAVA CARES Act funds to purchase two drop boxes for each of Kansas' 105 election offices, unless otherwise noted by the election official. using CARES Act funding. The Office of Secretary of State provided best practices from the Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and drop box FAQ's to every county as guidance for installation of the secure drop boxes.

Two guidelines were implemented for the 2020 elections in direct response to COVID-19. Pursuant to Executive Order 20-66, voters could use a driver's license or identification card that expired after March 12, 2020. The second was a directive from the Secretary of State's office that no voter be turned away for wearing, or not wearing, a face mask in a polling location.

<u>Conclusion</u>

The 2020 elections reaffirmed Kansas is a voter friendly state where voters have multiple options for how to cast their ballot safely and securely. Despite historical challenges, local election officials went above and beyond in preparing for and executing the 2020 elections. Although adjustments had to be made to protect the safety and welfare of election workers and the electorate, no substantial changes were made to the administration of Kansas elections. Voters were able to vote the same as they have been able to in previous elections – through advance by mail ballot, advance in-person voting or in-person on election day.

Unlike many states which struggled to implement mail balloting for the first time, Kansas' election system has 25 years of experience with mail ballots and has developed the institutional knowledge, procedures, and infrastructure to securely process the anticipated increase in mail ballot use at the general election. The Kansas election system's ability to handle the surge in mail ballots in the 2020 election demonstrates the election system's capabilities.

Kansas voters should be commended for their participation in the 2020 elections. Kansans exercised their right to vote in historic numbers. Voters were proactive in requesting advance by mail ballots and, also, in returning them. Voters who chose to cast their ballots in-person, whether it be through advance voting or on election day, exceeded figures from previous elections. Additionally, Kansans answered the call to action and volunteered to work as poll workers in the 2020 elections. Most Kansas counties reported they meet all election worker needed in their respective counties for the first time in several years.

SCOTT SCHWAB
Secretary of State

STATE OF KANSAS

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TO: Kansas Legislature
FROM: Office of Kansas Secretary of State
DATE: November 16, 2020
SUBJECT: Dominion Voting Systems

Our office has received inquiries from members of the Kansas Legislature regarding Dominion Voting Systems. At a time where misinformation about the 2020 general election is prevalent, we felt it was imperative to provide you with accurate information to ensure continued trust in the safety and security of Kansas elections.

Despite the global pandemic, the 2020 general election went exceedingly well in Kansas. This success can be directly attributed to our 105 local election officials who worked tirelessly to implement COVID-19 precautions, recruit additional poll workers, and, most importantly, ensure voters could safely and securely cast their ballot. If you have not already contacted the election officials in your respective districts to thank them for their hard work, we encourage you to do so.

Much of the misinformation surrounding the election stems from online claims involving Dominion Voting Systems (Dominion). Dominion is a vendor that provides election equipment to 28 states, including Kansas. The accusations against Dominion vary but include serious allegations of having close association with partisan political operatives to software glitches causing votes to switch. State election officials take these claims seriously and work with federal and state authorities to investigate such claims. At this time, there is no evidence to support these charges in Kansas and it appears domestic bad actors are promoting this misinformation to sow distrust in the 2020 election results.

All U.S. voting systems must provide assurance they work accurately and reliably as intended under federal U.S. Election Assistance Commission and state certification and testing requirements. Before any voting system, equipment or software may be purchased or used by a county in Kansas, it must be certified by the Secretary of State. Manufacturers and vendors apply directly to the Secretary of State to have their systems reviewed and certified. There are multiple election safeguards - from testing and certification of voting systems, to canvassing and auditing - preventing malicious actors from tampering with vote counts and ensuring final vote tallies are accurate.

Additionally, the 2020 primary and general elections were the first major statewide elections in which post-election audits were performed in Kansas. As of today, we can report that all 105 counties in Kansas successfully completed their post-election audits from the November general election. All votes have been accounted for and foul play, of any kind, was not found. As the policy makers for the State of Kansas, you should be commended for having the foresight to implement post-election audit legislation that provides additional safeguards to help ensure the trustworthiness of our elections.

Thank you for your continued service to the State of Kansas. If we can be of service to you or your respective district, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Stay well,

Scott Schwab
Kansas Secretary of State