

### STATE OF MINNESOTA

### Court Administrator

DISTRICT COURT

**COUNTY OF RAMSEY** 

JAN 0 6 2009 SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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In the Matter of the Contest of General Election held on November 4, 2008 for the purpose of electing a United States Senator from the State of Minnesota, 62-CV-09-

Cullen Sheehan and Norm Coleman,

Contestants,

VS.

**SUMMONS** 

Al Franken,

Contestee.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE-NAMED CONTESTEE, AL FRANKEN, at 573 South Tenth Street, Minneapolis, MN 55404-1013.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to serve upon Contestants' attorney any answer to the Notice of Contest which is herewith served upon you, within seven (7) days after service of this Summons and Notice of Contest upon you, exclusive of the day of service.

Dated: January 6, 2009

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Attorneys for Contestants

### COUNTY OF RAMSEY

### SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In the Matter of the Contest of General Election held on November 4, 2008 for the purpose of electing a United States Senator from the State of Minnesota,

Cullen Sheehan and Norm Coleman,

Contestants,

VS.

NOTICE OF CONTEST

Al Franken.

Contestee.

TO: The Honorable Judges of the above-named Court, Al Franken, Contestee; Tim Pawlenty, Governor of State of Minnesota, and Mark Ritchie, Secretary of State of Minnesota.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 209.021, Cullen Sheehan and Norm Coleman, the above-named Contestants do hereby contest the election (herein, "General Election") for the office of United States Senator from the State of Minnesota held on November 4, 2008 ("Election Day") and do hereby appeal from the decision of the Minnesota State Canvassing Board in declaring Al Franken, the Contestee herein, to have been elected to that office and entitled to a Certificate of Election.

Cullen Sheehan and Norm Coleman, Contestants herein, state and allege upon knowledge, information and belief as follows:

- 1. Contestant Cullen Sheehan ("Sheehan") is a Minnesota resident qualified as an eligible voter under Minnesota election law. Sheehan voted by absentee ballot in the General Election. Sheehan objects to the declaration by the Minnesota State Canvassing Board that Al Franken received more votes than Norm Coleman in the General Election.
- 2. Contestant Norm Coleman ("Coleman") is a Minnesota resident qualified as an eligible voter under Minnesota election law and United States Senator from the State of Minnesota. Coleman is a registered Minnesota voter who voted in the election. Coleman objects to the declaration by the Minnesota State Canvassing Board that Al Franken received more votes than Norm Coleman in the General Election. Coleman is a person whose name appeared on the official ballot and was a candidate for election as United States Senator from the State of Minnesota in the General Election in all counties within the State of Minnesota.

- 3. Contestee Al Franken is a person whose name appeared on the official ballot and was a candidate for election as United States Senator from the State of Minnesota in all counties within the State of Minnesota in the General Election.
- 4. There were several other candidates for the office of United States Senator from the State of Minnesota in the General Election.
- 5. As used herein, "Ballots" means, without limitation, paper ballots, optical scan ballots, hand-counted ballots, absentee ballots, UOCAVA ballots (including without limitation military ballots), and duplicate ballots made as substitutes for defective original ballots under Minn. Stat. § 206.86, subd. 5 (collectively, "Ballots").
- 6. As used herein, "Election Materials" means Ballots and other materials relating to the General Election including, without limitation, tally sheets, tabulating cards, summary statements, poll lists, voter certificates, voter registers (including same-day voter registers), accepted absentee ballot envelopes, rejected absentee ballot envelopes, voter registration applications, absentee ballot applications, election-day incident reports and/or other correspondence from election judges and/or election officials pertaining to the General Election, voting machine tape results and reports (including without limitation voting machine reports from the September 9, 2008 primary, pre-primary and pre-election testing reports relative to voting machines, voting machine reports from the General Election, voting system memory cards and computer log files), and reports of the results of the post-election review audit process in each county/precinct conducting the same.
- 7. On November 4, 2008, the State of Minnesota conducted the General Election, including an election for the office of United States Senator from the State of Minnesota. On November 18, 2008, the Minnesota State Canvassing Board ("Board") met and directed the Minnesota Secretary of State to oversee an administrative manual recount (the "Recount") of all votes cast in for the office of United States Senator from Minnesota under Minn. Stat. § 204C.35.
- 8. On January 5, 2009, the Board, upon conclusion of the Recount, did erroneously declare and return that Contestee Al Franken had received the highest number of votes for the office of United States Senator from the State of Minnesota by only 225 votes (1,212,431 votes for Al Franken and 1,212,206 votes for Norm Coleman). The Board has signed a Certificate attesting to these results. The vote totals reported and certified by the Board as posted on the Minnesota Secretary of State's website are attached hereto as *Exhibit A* and incorporated herein by reference, along with a Certificate dated January 5, 2009 and signed by the Board accepting the recount vote totals submitted to the Board by the Minnesota Secretary of State's Office at the Board's January 5, 2009 meeting.

### On account of:

- (a) irregularities, matters and things set forth herein and to be established at trial regarding the conduct of said General Election relative to the office of United States Senator from the State of Minnesota;
- (b) numerous and material errors, mistakes and other irregularities in the counting, tallying, recording, adding, returning and canvassing of Ballots in said General Election:

- (c) numerous and material errors, mistakes and other irregularities in the recanvass of Ballots in said General Election in the two (2) weeks following the General Election; and
- (d) numerous and material errors, mistakes and other irregularities in the counting, tallying, recording and adding of Ballots in said General Election during the Recount, including without limitation, rules and recount procedures adopted by the Board and/or promulgated by the Minnesota Secretary of State and/or representatives of the Minnesota Secretary of State,

Contestant Norm Coleman received the largest number of votes legally cast for the office of United States Senator from the State of Minnesota, Contestant Norm Coleman is entitled to the Certificate of Election and Contestee Al Franken is not entitled to the Certificate of Election for the office of United States Senator from the State of Minnesota.

- 10. By way of example only, wrongfully and erroneously excluded from the vote totals certified by the Board were Ballots from absentee ballot envelopes which were initially rejected by local election officials and then were again improperly rejected by local election officials and/or representatives of the Al Franken for Senate campaign during the Recount. Pursuant to the Orders of the Minnesota Supreme Court dated December 18, 2008 and December 24, 2008, the Coleman for Senate campaign had requested that local election officials review approximately six hundred fifty (650) additional absentee ballot envelopes (the "Additional Absentee Ballots") which were initially rejected by local election officials to determine whether such envelopes were improperly rejected by local election officials. However, representatives of the Al Franken for Senate campaign objected to such review, opening and/or counting. Hence, the Additional Absentee Ballots were *not* within the set of improperly-rejected absentee ballot envelopes opened and counted by the Minnesota Secretary of State on Saturday, January 3, 2009. Although the Coleman for Senate campaign sought emergency relief from the Minnesota Supreme Court to review, open and count the Additional Absentee Ballots, the Minnesota Supreme Court, by Order dated January 5, 2009, held that the proper venue for resolution of this issue was an election contest. A true and correct copy of the Order of the Minnesota Supreme Court dated January 5, 2009 relating to rejected absentee ballot envelopes is attached hereto as Exhibit B.
- 11. On information and belief, a material and significant number of absentee ballot envelopes (including without limitation envelopes identified by representatives of the Coleman for Senate campaign) were improperly rejected by local election officials and were not counted on Election Day or during the Recount. True and correct copies of representative examples of erroneously rejected absentee ballot envelopes identified by the Coleman for Senate campaign for opening but which were not opened and counted by the Minnesota Secretary of State on January 5, 2009 are attached hereto as <u>Exhibit B-1</u>. True and correct copies of representative examples of rejected absentee ballot envelopes which were opened and counted by the Minnesota Secretary of State on January 5, 2009 are attached hereto as <u>Exhibit B-2</u>.
- 12. By way of example only, erroneously and wrongfully included in the vote totals certified by the Board were a significant and material number of:

- (a) Ballots which were counted twice during the Recount due to such Ballots being not marked as "DUPLICATES" and matched with its "Original" Ballot in contravention of Minnesota Statutes § 206.86, subd. 5. On information and belief, double-counting has occurred in numerous precincts throughout the State of Minnesota including, without limitation, the precincts described within *Exhibit C* attached hereto. The Coleman for Senate campaign filed a Petition with the Minnesota Supreme Court seeking to avoid this double-counting, but the Minnesota Supreme Court, pursuant to Order dated December 24, 2008, held that the proper venue for resolution of this issue was an election contest. A true and correct copy of the Minnesota Supreme Court Order dated December 24, 2008 relative to double-counting of original and unmarked duplicate Ballots is attached hereto as *Exhibit D*;
- (b) Ballots which were not counted on election night but were "found" and counted during the Recount (despite lack of any chain of custody or other assurance or evidence of the reliability or integrity of such Ballots), which Ballots exceed the number of persons who voted in such precincts on Election Day. This occurred in numerous precincts throughout the State of Minnesota including, without limitation, the precincts described within *Exhibit E* attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. True and correct copies of documents relating to these precincts are attached as *Exhibit F* hereto and incorporated herein by reference;
- (c) Alleged Ballots which were <u>not</u> located or viewed during the Recount but which were "counted" during the Recount and included within Recount totals because they were deemed "missing" by the Board, despite any evidence that such alleged Ballots were actually missing and contrary to Minnesota case law. This occurred in the City of Minneapolis Ward 3 Precinct 1. Accordingly, the Board erroneously and inconsistently certified election-night numbers from this precinct, despite the fact that the Board did *not* certify election-night numbers from any other precincts during the Recount, including, without limitation, the precincts identified within <u>Exhibit C</u> and <u>Exhibit E</u> attached hereto. True and correct copies of documents relating to the City of Minneapolis Ward 3 Precinct 1 are attached as <u>Exhibit G</u> hereto and incorporated herein by reference;
- Ballots from rejected absentee ballot envelopes which were erroneously opened and counted by the Minnesota Secretary of State's Office on Saturday, January 3, 2009 pursuant to the Orders of the Minnesota Supreme Court dated December 18, 2008 and December 24, 2008 due to such envelopes having been improperly rejected by local election officials. These absentee ballot envelopes should not have been opened and counted on Saturday, January 3, 2009 because: (i) the opening of such Ballots was not agreed to by representatives of the Coleman for Senate campaign; (ii) the person(s) who cast such Ballot(s) was/were not properly registered to vote in the State of Minnesota; and/or (iii) person(s) who cast such Ballot(s) voted in person or by absentee on Election Day. Prior to January 3, 2009, the counties of Hennepin and Ramsey, upon reviewing election-day polling registers, determined that five (5) persons whose rejected absentee ballot envelopes had been identified as improperly rejected had voted in person on Election Day. On information and belief, not all counties engaged in such due diligence prior to January 3, 2009; accordingly, on information and belief, some of the rejected absentee ballot envelopes which were opened and counted on Saturday, January 3, 2009 should not have been opened and counted because the persons who submitted such envelopes voted in person on Election Day;

- (e) Ballots from absentee ballot envelopes which were improperly and wrongfully accepted by local election officials on Election Day. These absentee ballot envelopes should <u>not</u> have been opened and counted on Election Day because: (i) the envelopes did not comply with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes §§ 203B.13 and/or 203B.24; (ii) the person(s) who cast such Ballot(s) was/were not properly registered to vote in the State of Minnesota; and/or (iii) person(s) who cast such Ballot(s) voted in person or by other absentee ballot on Election Day.
- (f) Ballots which were challenged by representatives of the Coleman for Senate campaign during the Recount, which challenges were erroneously and inconsistently rejected by the Board and therefore erroneously ruled by the Board as votes for Contestee Al Franken.
- (g) Ballots which were challenged by representatives of the Franken for Senate campaign, which challenges were erroneously and inconsistently upheld by the Board and therefore erroneously not ruled by the Board as votes for Contestant Norm Coleman.
- 13. A material number of Ballots which were mutilated, defaced, obliterated and otherwise being in such condition that the intent of the voter could not be ascertained were wrongfully and erroneously counted, recorded, tallied and returned during the Recount and certified by the Board in favor of Contestee Al Franken.
- 14. A material number of Ballots were counted, recorded, tallied and returned during the Recount and certified by the Board in favor of Contestee Al Franken in which the voters did not comply with all of the requirements of the Minnesota Election Law.
- 15. A material number of unqualified and ineligible persons voted for Contestee Al Franken in violation of the Minnesota Election Law and said votes were wrongfully and erroneously counted, recorded, tallied and returned during the Recount and certified by the Board in favor of Contestee Al Franken.
- 16. A material number of persons voted more than once in violation of the Minnesota election law and said votes were wrongfully and erroneously counted, recorded, tallied and returned during the Recount and certified by the Board.
- 17. A material number of Ballots legally and validly cast for Contestant Norm Coleman were wrongfully and erroneously rejected by the Board as being defective, having distinguishing marks or as being mutilated, defaced, obliterated and otherwise being in such condition that the intent of the voter could not be ascertained, and were therefore wrongfully and erroneously not counted, recorded, tallied and returned during the Recount and certified by the Board.
- 18. On Election Day, election judges in several precincts failed to initial the backs of Ballots under their control as required by Minnesota law and failed to prevent the deposit of Ballots without such endorsement in the Ballot boxes and voting machines.

- 19. The Board failed to detect and correct obvious errors conducted during the Recount and the Board's canvass of the Recount including without limitation the matters described within ¶11 through ¶17 hereinabove.
- 20. Local canvassing boards failed to detect and correct obvious errors conducted during the initial canvass of votes cast in the General Election, which errors were not detected and/or corrected during the Recount.
- 21. Based on the foregoing, the number of votes validly cast for Contestant Norm Coleman during the General Election was materially greater than the number of Ballots certified for Contestant Norm Coleman by the Board, and a material number of Ballots were wrongfully and erroneously certified by the Board in favor of Contestee Al Franken. But for the existence of the above-described irregularities, mistakes and violations of law during the General Election and/or Recount, Contestant Norm Coleman would have been certified by the Board as having received the highest number of validly-cast votes for said office in the General Election and declared by the Board entitled to receive the Certificate of Election.

### REQUEST FOR INSPECTION AND REVIEW OF BALLOTS AND ELECTION MATERIALS

- 22. Contestants believe and state that they cannot properly prepare their case for trial without an inspection of Ballots and Election Materials relating to the office of United States Senate in the General Election, including, without limitation, all Ballots and Election Materials in the precincts described hereinabove.
- 23. Contestants therefore request this Court to order such inspection pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 209.06 and to implement procedures for appointment of inspectors on behalf of Contestants and Contestee pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 209.06.
- 24. Contestants further believe and state that they cannot properly prepare their case for trial without a recount of the Ballots in certain precincts pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 209.06 and therefore request this Court to order such recount relative to those precincts identified by Contestants.

WHEREFORE, Contestants Cullen Sheehan and Norm Coleman pray for an Order and judgment of the above-named Court as follows:

- 1. To immediately stay issuance of any Certificate of Election relative to the office of United States Senator from the State of Minnesota pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 204C.40, subd. 2.
- 2. To promptly select a three (3) judge panel to hear this Notice of Contest pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 209.045.
- 3. To promptly establish procedures for the appointment of inspectors ("Inspectors") on behalf of Contestants and Contestee pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 209.06.

- 4. To require and permit inspection by the Inspectors of all Ballots and Election Materials desired to be inspected by Contestants and Contestee pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 209.06.
- 5. To order the recounting and retallying of the Ballots in precincts identified by Contestants pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 209.06 and, during such inspection and recounting:
  - a. to consider only such Ballots and votes as were lawfully cast on Election Day; and
  - b. to reject those Ballots and votes that were not lawfully cast on Election Day and/or that were wrongfully and erroneously cast, counted, tallied, returned, reported and certified by the Board during the Recount, and to declare such Ballots and votes invalid; and
  - c. To enter an Order amending the vote totals certified by the Board to reflect the true and correct number of Ballots lawfully cast for Contestant Norm Coleman and Contestee Al Franken during the General Election.
- 6. To declare that Contestant Norm Coleman is entitled to the Certificate of Election as United States Senator from the State of Minnesota.
- 7. To award to Contestants reasonable attorney fees and costs as appropriate pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Chapter 209.07, subd. 3.
- 8. For such other and further relief as permitted by Minnesota Statutes Chapter 209 and/or applicable law.

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### SIGNATURE PAGE TO NOTICE OF CONTEST

Dated: January 6, 2009

TRIMBLE & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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Telephone: (651) 490-9078

Attorneys for Contestants

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Contestants through the undersigned counsel acknowledge that sanctions may be imposed under Minn. Stat. § 549.211.

Tony P. Trimble, #122555

### **VERIFICATION**

STATE OF MINNESOTA	)
COUNTY OF PAMSET	) ss.
COUNTI OF PARSE	)

Cullen Sheehan, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and states that he is the person named as Contestant in the foregoing Notice of Contest; that he has read the Notice of Contest and knows the contents thereof, and that the same are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and/or belief.

Cullen Sheehan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 615 day of January, 2009.

NOTARY PUBLIC

STATE OF MINNESOTA ) ss. COUNTY OF [ZAMSEY] )



Norm Coleman, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and states that he is the person named as Contestant in the foregoing Notice of Contest; that he has read the Notice of Contest and knows the contents thereof, and that the same are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and/or belief.

Norm Coleman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the day of January, 2009.

NOTARY PUBLIC

MATTHEW W. HAAPOJA
NOTARY PUBLIC - MINNESOTA
My Commission Expires Jan. 31, 2010

### EXHIBIT A

CERTIFICATE OF MINNESOTA STATE CANVASSING BOARD AND RECOUNT RESULTS BY COUNTY AS POSTED ON MINNESOTA SECRETARY OF STATE WEBSITE

# state of Minnesota

### **SECRETARY OF STATE**

### **CERTIFICATE**

We, the undersigned legally constituted State Canvassing Board, as required by law, canvassed the report compiled by the State Recount Official of the summary statements submitted by the Designated Recount Officials of the recount of the votes cast for candidates for United States Senator at the State General Election held Tuesday, November 4, 2008, and the dispositions made by this Board of the ballots challenged during the recount. We have specified in the following report the names of candidates receiving votes and the number received by each.



Mark Ritchie Secretary of State

Eric Magnuson

Chief Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court

Mhr Khlim

G. Barry Anderson

Associate Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court

Kathleen R. Gearin

Chief Judge, Second Judicial District Court

Edward J. Cleary

Assistant Chief Judge, Second Judicial District Court



Election Name: 2008 State General Recount
Election Date: November, 2008
Report Name: OSS Final Recount Summary Report

Election Reporting System

Date: 1/3/2009 6:42:31 PM User(MW): abokken DB: ACE\_20081104\_GEN Election ID: 20081104 Level: 20 Elections Admin

MENI LOG OUT HELP

Print Date: 1/3/2009 Print Time: 6:42:31 PM Printed by: OSS

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73 - STEARNS	72 - SIBLEY	71 - SHERBURNE	70 - SCOTT	69 - SAINT LOUIS	68 - ROSEAU	67 - ROCK	66 - RICE	85 - RENVILLE	64 - REDWOOD	63 - RED LAKE	62 - RAMSEY	61 - POPE	60 - POLK	58 - PIPESTONE	58 - PINE	57 - PENNINGTON	56 - OTTER TAIL	55 - OLMISTED	54 - NORMAN	53 - NOBLES	52 NICOLLET	51 - MURRAY	49 - MORRISON	48 - MILLE LACS	47 - MEEKER	46 - MARTIN	45 - MARSHALL	44 - MAHNOMEN	43 - MCLEOD	42-LYON	41 - LINCOLN	40 - LE SUEUR	38 - LAKE	37 - LAC QUI PARLE	36 - KOOCHICHING	35 - KITTSON	34 - KANDIYOHI	33 - KANABEC	32 - JACKSON	31 - ITASCA	10 - IRANITI	29 - HUBBARD
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26161	2158	13405	20893	64531	2421	1760	13680	2909	2464	834	142251	2559	5926	1681	6016	2595	10740	28589	1576	3534	7384	1866	909.	4001	3870	3586	1752	1142	5496	4410	1272	5270	770	1640	3090	1161	1000	2980	2146	11544	6557	100

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# **Recount Canvassing Report**

2008 Minnesota State General Election

Tuesday, November 4, 2008



Recount of the Votes Cast for United States Senator

Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

# Minnesota Voter Statistics

DAKOTA	CROW WING	COTTONWOOD	COOK	CLEARWATER	CLAY	CHISAGO	CHIPPEWA	CASS	CARVER	CARLTON	BROWN	BLUE EARTH	<b>BIG STONE</b>	BENTON	BELTRAMI	BECKER	ANOKA	AITKIN	County
241276	38334	6838	3561	5136	31750	31228	7335	18582	53059	19942	15549	38855	3614	21538	25237	19307	189349	10482	Registered as 7AM
41783	5800	720	356	652	8066	5955	1036	2307	8495	3508	2218	9351	240	4115	4762	2926	33223	1234	Registered as of Registered on Election Day
26225	4221	551	543	333	2479	2172	532	2028	4666	1474	1051	2455	280	1106	1888	1762	12926	1119	Absentee Ballots Regular
230	49	0	S	2	22	<b>_</b>	5	-	33	0	w	12	4	0	24	12	129	4	Absentee Ballots Federal
33 ∞	2	1	<b></b>	0	0	0	1	8	<b>∞</b>	0	2		0	0	6	0	22	2	Absentee Ballots President
225933	35299	6084	3362	4333	29334	29411	6393	16388	49806	18530	13680	35183	3023	19429	22313	17038	182559	9455	Total Voting

Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

MCLEOD	LYON	LINCOLN	LE SUEUR	LAKE OF THE WOODS	LAKE	LAC QUI PARLE	KOOCHICHING	KITTSON	KANDIYOHI	KANABEC	JACKSON	ITASCA	ISANTI	HUBBARD	HOUSTON	HENNEPIN	GRANT	GOODHUE	FREEBORN	FILLMORE	FARIBAULT	DOUGLAS	DODGE
21007	14850	3818	16388	2806	7701	4802	7671	2949	24736	9122	6442	26967	21331	13009	12364	722777	4244	28712	19376	13532	9386	23894	11136
3646	2327	288	2431	188	954	476	931	166	3465	1574	641	3222	3946	1761	1575	133219	454	3993	2631	1417	1149	2999	1934
1328	1092	269	924	185	577	383	750	203	1999	591	519	1813	1304	1363	807	84041	371	2249	1868	716	651	2415	580
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19124	12773	3159	15088	2328	6991	4224	6834	2602	21985	8536	5694	24510	20122	11706	10953	665485	3629	25902	17369	11287	8201	21012	10253

Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

ROSEAU	ROCK	RICE	RENVILLE	REDWOOD	RED LAKE	RAMSEY	POPE	POLK	PIPESTONE	PINE	PENNINGTON	OTTER TAIL	OLMSTED	NORMAN	NOBLES	NICOLLET	MURRAY	MOWER	MORRISON	MILLE LACS	MEEKER	MARTIN	MARSHALL	MAHNOMEN
8758	5721	36641	9425	9302	2500	317028	7365	17039	5544	16521	7415	35722	85368	3990	10258	20114	5439	21901	18979	14651	14159	13136	5445	3046
1320	744	5843	1138	1075	351	55847	952	2785	632	3055	1496	5245	13027	456	1359	3805	503	3017	2442	2658	1690	1345	465	298
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Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

	STATE OF MINNESOTA (AB)	YELLOW MEDICINE	WRIGHT	WINONA	WILKIN	WATONWAN	WASHINGTON	WASECA	WADENA	WABASHA	TRAVERSE	TODD	SWIFT	STEVENS	STEELE	STEARNS	SIBLEY	SHERBURNE	SCOTT	SAINT LOUIS
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542140	264	821	13310	7497	481	614	22290	1716	1141	1742	180	1786	744	1131	3104	19283	1088	9203	11921	20142
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Votes Cast for United States Senator

DAKOTA	CROW WING	COTTONWOOD	COOR	CEECHWARE	CUEARWATER	CIAV	CHISAGO	CHIPPEWA	CASS	CARVER	CARLTON	BROWN	BLUE EARTH	BIG STONE	BENION	BENTON	BELTRAMI	RECKER	ANOKA	AITKIN		County		
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85298	13025	12026	2121	1620	1596	12067	9833	2559	5888	14102	9521	4435	7.77	14483	1274	6485	10033	6016	00800	77000	3893	FRANKEN	DFL	
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Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

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5496	4410	12/2	1070	5270	770	3549	1/40	1746	3000	1168	8007	2980	2145	11544	0007	6557	4024	4597	329616	1469	9242	7432	1 400	4630	2911	6856	3384	
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Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

ROSEAU	ROCK	RICE	RENVILLE	REDWOOD	RED LAKE	RAMSEY	POPE	POLK	PIPESTONE	PINE	PENNINGTON	OTTER TAIL	OLMSTED	NORMAN	NOBLES	NICOLLET	MURRAY	MOWER	MORRISON	MILLE LACS	MEEKER	MARTIN	MARSHALL	MAHNOMEN
743	426	5428	1854	1569	311	36708	1171	1715	369	2489	822	4263	10666	460	903	3312	560	2859	3274	2654	2797	1869	598	299
4394	2656	12061	3275	3642	984	92952	2749	7353	2637	5683	3239	17199	35334	1334	4192	7237	2334	6844	7826	5852	5697	5108	2322	858
2421	1750	13680	2909	2454	834	142251	2559	5926	1681	6016	2595	10740	28589	1576	3534	7384	1866	9093	5424	4801	3870	3589	1752	1142
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Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

	STATE OF MINNESOTA (AB)	YELLOW MEDICINE	WRIGHT	WINONA	WILKIN	WATONWAN	WASHINGTON	WASECA	WADENA	WABASHA	TRAVERSE	TODD	SWIFT	STEVENS	STEELE	STEARNS	SIBLEY	SHERBURNE	SCOTT	SAINT LOUIS
437505	101	1028	13010	2782	453	1065	20711	2285	1107	2305	381	2346	1007	784	4173	15003	1976	8066	11615	14283
1212206	305	2313	32999	11318	1814	2104	63804	4229	3683	4959	837	5536	1879	2526	8647	36224	3499	22887	33839	38320
1212431	481	2174	18664	12761	1074	2019	50562	3261	2294	4466	794	4177	2294	2250	6552	26161	2158	13405	20693	64531
13923	7	21	267	259	23	30	556	58	37	64	12	58	28	28	107	395	42	170	291	521
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Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

FARIBAULT	DOUGLAS	DODGE	DAKOTA	CROW WING	COTTONWOOD	COOK	CLEARWATER	CLAY	CHISAGO	CHIPPEWA	CASS	CARVER	CARLTON	BROWN	BLUE EARTH	BIG STONE	BENTON	BELŢRAMI	BECKER	ANOKA	AITKIN	
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0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	WI ANTHONY KEITH PRICE**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WI <u>JACK</u> <u>SHEPARD**</u>

Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

MEEKER	MARTIN	MARSHALL	MAHNOMEN	MCLEOD	LYON	LINCOLN	LE SUEUR	LAKE OF THE WOODS	LAKE	LAC QUI PARLE	KOOCHICHING	KITTSON	KANDIYOHI	KANABEC	JACKSON	ITASCA	ISANTI	HUBBARD	HOUSTON	HENNEPIN	GRANT	GOODHUE	FREEBORN	FILLMORE	
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Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

SCOTT SHERBURNE SIBLEY	ROCK ROSEAU SAINT LOUIS	REDWOOD RENVILLE RICE	RAMSEY RED LAKE	POLK POPE	PINE PIPESTONE	OTTER TAIL PENNINGTON	NORMAN OLMSTED	NICOLLET NOBLES	MURRAY	MORRISON	MILLE LACS
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Recount of the Office of U.S. Senator Minnesota State Canvassing Report January 5, 2009

	STATE OF MINNESOTA (AB)	YELLOW MEDICINE	WRIGHT	WINONA	WILKIN	WATONWAN	WASHINGTON	WASECA	WADENA	WABASHA	TRAVERSE	TODD	SWIFT	STEVENS	STEELE	STEARNS	,
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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### **EXHIBIT B**

## ORDER OF MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT DATED JANUARY 5, 2009 REGARDING REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

STATE OF MINNESOTA
IN SUPREME COURT

OFFICE OF APPELLATE COURTS JAN -5 2009

FILED

A08-2169

Norm Coleman, et al.,

Petitioners,

VS.

Mark Ritchie, Minnesota Secretary of State, The Minnesota State Canvassing Board, Isanti County Canvassing Board, et al.,

Respondents,

Al Franken for Senate and Al Franken,

Intervenor-Respondents.

### ORDER

On December 15, 2008, petitioners Norm Coleman, et al., filed a petition and amended petition under Minn. Stat. § 204B.44 (2006) concerning the election for United States Senator from Minnesota held on November 4, 2008. Petitioners asked the court to order, among other things, that no rejected absentee ballots be counted in the pending administrative recount and that all issues related to such ballots are to be raised, if any party so chooses, in an election contest under Minn. Stat. ch. 209 (2006).

By order filed on December 18, 2008, we granted in part and denied in part the petition. In particular, we ordered candidates Norm Coleman and Al Franken and their campaign representatives, the Secretary of State, and all county auditors and canvassing

boards to establish and implement a process, as expeditiously as practicable, for the purpose of identifying all absentee ballot envelopes that the local election officials and the candidates agree were rejected in error. We further ordered local election officials to identify for the candidates' review those previously rejected absentee ballot envelopes that were not rejected on any of the four bases stated in Minn. Stat. § 203B.12 (2006), or in Minn. Stat. § 203B.24 (2006) for overseas absentee ballots. By order filed on December 24, 2008, on the joint motion of the candidates, the Secretary of State, and local election officials, we modified our December 18 order to provide that any absentee ballot return envelopes that local election officials and the candidates agree were rejected in error be delivered to the Secretary of State, no later than January 2, 2009, to be opened and counted, such count to be completed by January 4, 2009.

Late in the day on December 31, 2008, petitioners filed a motion for an emergency order: (a) directing local election officials to segregate and convey to the Secretary of State's office all rejected absentee ballot envelopes, together with the related applications and any other relevant documentation, that have been identified either by petitioners, by intervenor-respondents Al Franken and the Al Franken for Senate campaign, or by local election officials as having been improperly rejected; and (b) directing the Secretary of State, together with representatives of the Coleman and Franken campaigns, to review the ballot envelopes and other relevant documentation to determine whether they agree that such ballots were in fact wrongly rejected.

On January 2, 2009, we issued an order for accelerated briefing by the Franken campaign and the Secretary of State. We further ordered the counties of Hennepin,

Ramsey, Stearns, Pipestone, Anoka, Sherburne, and St. Louis to inform the court by 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, January 3, as to: (1) whether local election officials, pursuant to our orders, considered the additional rejected absentee ballot envelopes identified by either the Coleman or Franken campaign committees; and (2) if local election officials did not consider such ballot envelopes, the reason or reasons why they did not do so. The court received a response from each of the identified counties, as well as from Rice and Norman counties, from the Franken campaign, and from the Secretary of State. On January 3, petitioners served and filed a motion for leave to file a reply brief and supporting affidavit; the Franken campaign served and filed a motion for leave to file a surreply brief and supporting documentation if petitioners' reply brief was allowed.

The Minnesota legislature has established a two-step statutory procedure for resolving elections, such as this one, in which the difference in the number of votes cast for the candidates is less than one-half of one percent. First, the ballots cast in the election are subject to an automatic recount under Minn. Stat. § 204C.35, subd. 1 (2006). The purpose of the recount is to manually count the undisputed ballots lawfully cast in the election. Second, following the completion of the recount, either party may file an election contest under Minn. Stat. ch. 209 (2006). The purpose of an election contest is to resolve in a judicial forum disputes over, among other things, who received the largest number of votes legally cast in the election. Minn. Stat. § 209.02, subd. 1 (2006).

As with the petition for emergency relief that was the subject of our December 18 order, the threshold question before us in this motion is whether disputes over rejected absentee ballots can be resolved in this automatic recount proceeding, or whether they

must await an election contest proceeding. In our December 18 order, we concluded that because county canvassing boards had already reported the results of their canvasses, county boards could not amend their results except for "obvious errors in the counting or recording of the votes." Minn. Stat. § 204C.38, .39 (2006). We further concluded, based on the plain meaning of the statutory language, that the improper rejection of absentee ballots is not within the scope of "obvious errors in the counting or recording of votes" under section 204C.38 or .39. The underlying reason for this conclusion is that the statute limits "obvious errors" to counting and recording errors, and not disputes over the validity of particular ballots. We therefore declined to reach the merits of the campaigns' respective positions on whether absentee ballots had been properly or improperly rejected.

Separately, we observed that, where election officials and the parties agree that an absentee ballot was improperly rejected, correction of that error should not have to await an election contest. We therefore ordered that any absentee ballot envelope that local election officials and the candidates agree was rejected in error should be opened and its ballot counted, subject to challenge by either candidate. In doing so, we implicitly recognized that any agreement among the parties was voluntary and, absent such an agreement, resolution of those disputed ballots would need to await an election contest proceeding.

The record before us with respect to petitioners' motion demonstrates that local election officials have acted diligently and in accordance with our orders, and together with the candidates have agreed upon more than 900 rejected absentee ballots, which

have now been opened and counted by the Secretary of State's office. The Coleman campaign contends that there are 654 ballots, in addition to those identified by local

election officials, that should be examined, but the Franken campaign disagrees. The

Franken campaign has itself identified additional ballots that it contends may have been

rejected in error, but the Coleman campaign disagrees. We take no position on the merits

of either campaign's contentions. Because the parties and the respective counties have

not agreed as to any of these additional ballots, the merits of this dispute (and any other

disputes with respect to absentee ballots) are the proper subjects of an election contest

under Minn. Stat. ch. 209.

Based upon all the files, records, and proceedings herein.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Petitioners' motion be, and the same is, denied.

2. Petitioners' motion to accept their reply brief be, and the same is, denied as

moot.

3. The motion of intervenor-respondents to strike the affidavit of James

Langdon and to accept their surreply brief be, and the same is, denied as moot.

Dated: January 5, 2009

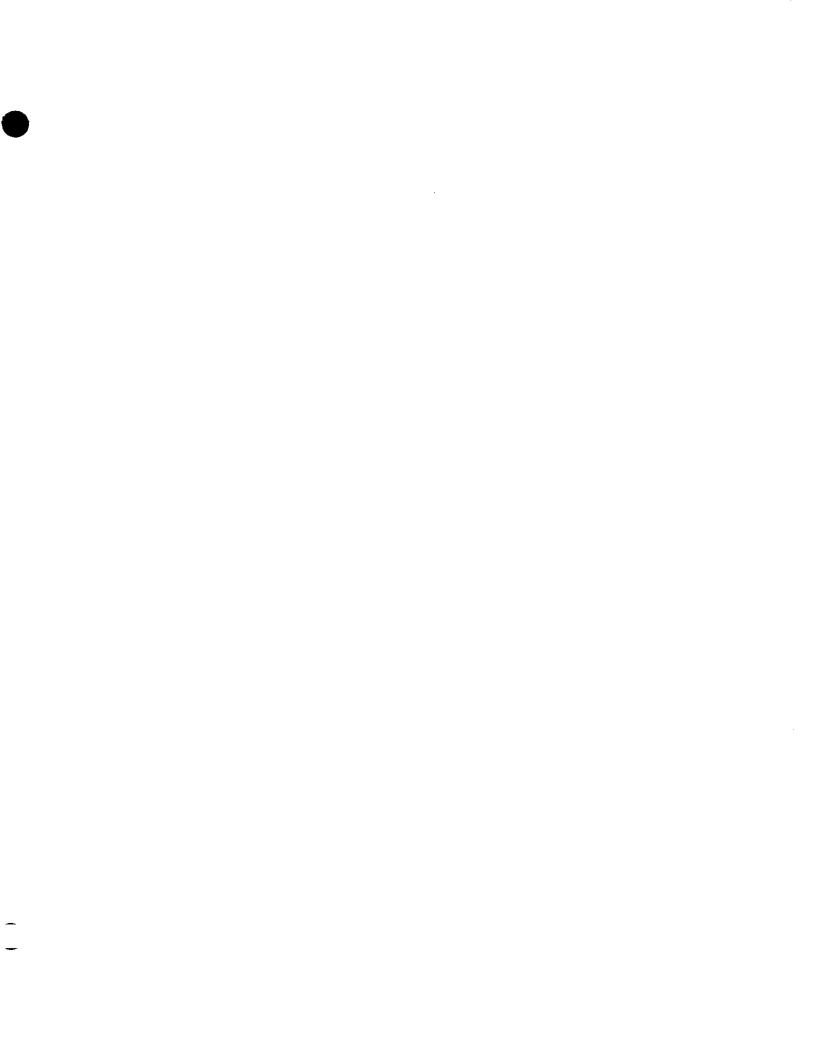
BY THE COURT:

Alan C. Page

Associate Justice

MAGNUSON, C.J., and ANDERSON, G. BARRY, J., took no part in the consideration or decision of this matter

5



### EXHIBIT B-1

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOT ENVELOPES
PROPOSED FOR OPENING AND COUNTING BY THE
COLEMAN FOR SENATE CAMPAIGN BUT WHICH WERE NOT
OPENED OR COUNTED BY THE MINNESOTA SECRETARY OF STATE
DURING THE RECOUNT

A

### GROUP A

### ENVELOPES MARKED "ACCEPTED"

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I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.

VOTER'S SIGNATURE

DATE

Certify that the voter

showed me the blank ballots before voting;

marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.

NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)

ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

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TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)

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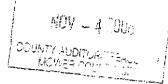
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provided proof of residence as indicated below.	
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Victor Fred Schlinger
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)
1401 4th 5 5 W. Aus Tin MN
I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.  VOTER'S SIGNATURE  DATE  1/1/2005  Legality that the voter
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SIGNATURE OF WITNESS DATE 11/1/2008
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MN Driver's License/Permit/XD Card or receipt with current address Number
Tribal D card with name, correct address, signature, and picture Utility bill or student fee statement plus a MN Driver's License/ID Card, Tribal ID card with picture, U.S. Passport, U.S. military ID card with picture, or student ID card with picture. Number
Previous registration in the same precinct.
<ul> <li>Notice of late registration from county auditor or municipal ciert.</li> <li>Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's residence in the precinct. (Please compliete the three voucher lines below.)</li> </ul>
Employee of a residential facility in the precinct who vouched fix absentee voter's residence at the facility. (Please complete the three voucher links below.)
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1401 4th St. J.W. Austin MN55912
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ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)
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☐ Notice of late registrative from county auditor or municipal clerit.
<ul> <li>Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's rundence in the precinct (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)</li> </ul>
Employee of a residential facility in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's residence at the facility. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)
VOUCHER'S NAME AND NAME OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S ADDRESS OR ADDRESS OF RESIDENTIAL FACLITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE MUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S SIGNATURE

VOTER'S NAME (PL. 15 POUT)	PLETED BY VOTER
Abhley Zaither VOTER'S PRESEN WAST DRESS IN MINNESO	TA (PLEASE PRINT)
St. Joseph, MN 50374	
OITY OR TOWN (FI ISE PRINT) 8t. Joseph	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
COUNTY (PLEACE PRINT)	
Stearns	FIVED
TELEPHONE NUMBER (OPTICIONAL)	OCT 2 8 2008
CHRRENT EMAIL ADDRESS (SETIONAL)	COUNTY AUDITOR
imzarmer@csbsju.edu	and the same of th
member;  a United States citizen temperarily residing outside the United States citizen residing outside the United and Lam a United States citizen residing outside the United and Lam a United States citizen residing outside the United and Lam a United States citizen residing outside the United Incompetent, or, if so, my voting or hits have been reinstated other jurisdiction in the United States except the jurisdiction in voting, I have marked and smalled my ballot in private ballot, except the those authorion to assist voters under state My signature and date below indicate when I completed complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that a reconstitute grounds for a convicion of perjury.	or will be by the date of the election), and I am eligible to vote in the by, or other disqualifying offense, or been adjudicated mentally d; and I am not registering, requesting a ballot, or voting in any a cited in this voting form.  and have not allowed any person to observe the marking of the late or federal law. I have not been influenced.  The information on this form is true, accurate and material misstatement of fact in completion of this document may
VOTER'S SIGN. TURE	DATE
HEALTH VOMBA	GEUSE ONLY
ACCEPTED DEBIGION IN	
	Reason
T CH MIII	Rejected P-1

## INSERT BALLOT SECRECY ENVELOPE AND SEAL

TO BE COMPLETED BY VOTER	<b>V</b>
VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	·
Limothy H. Duerr	
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)	
6851 10th St NE	MN
I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requir	ements to
vote by absentee ballox  VOTER'S SIGNATURE  DATE	1
DATE TO THE TOTAL OF THE TOTAL	. /
10/36	108
TO BE COMPLETED BY WITNESS	
l certify that the voter showed me the blank ballots before voting;	
marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to	o mark the
<ul> <li>ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the volume</li> <li>enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope</li> </ul>	
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)	ope.
arla Hasing	
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOT	. ^
(PLEASE PRINT)	^
Mita Hall	MN
	1811.4
SIĜNATURÊ OF WITHESS DATE	0-00
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)	0-08

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

ACCEPTED

REJECTED

Reason

## important! Insert Ballot Becreey Envelope, and then Seal this flap.

VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT) rina MN I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballet. VOTER'S SIGNATURE DATE 11-3-08 TO BE COMPLETED BY WITNESS I certify that the voter showed me the blank ballots before voting; marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope. NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT) JOSHUA A GILLEN OTA ADDRESS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY (PLEASE PRINT) DEPUTY MN /2008 Date: DATE RE OF X SIGNATU,

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
ACCEPTED
REJECTEDReason

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VOTER V
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all the legal
t.
DATE
10-28-08
WITNESS Y
oting; ysically unable to ked as directed by e secrecy envelope.
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•
MN , 55129
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Y FOR OFFICE USE ONLY Y

CACCEPTED REJECTED

Registered Reason

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VOTER'S N/	337904 STG 11/04/2008 ML S 82 0175 0834 LAKE ELMO P-			302
VOTER'S M'	JESSICA ANN JECHORT 11035 33RD ST N	ENV#2	MN	
I certify that o vote by absen VOTER'S SIG		et all the legal r		
	Lleinot		20-08	
I certify that the	ne voter ne the blank ballots bef	are voting		
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Kelvey	TNESS (PLEASE PRINT) Ranfrahz-	Control of the Contro		of the foundation of the found
(PLEASE PRINT)	enon-notary with anite Circle	NW		
ROCHES	Fer, MN 55 DEWITNESS 1.	901 . da <sup>.</sup>	MN <sup>*</sup>	
Kifuj	Young M		-19-08	
IIILE OF WII	NESS/(IF AN OFFICI)	AL,		

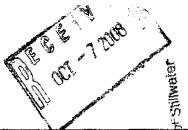
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REGISTERED 2008

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4	l AC	CEPTE	)								
	RE.	JECTED	)			<u></u>				<del></del> .	
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### 32 0310 0834 STILLWATER W-2 P-5 NANCY CAROL CARMICHAEL I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot. VOTER'S SIGNATURE DATE I certify that the voter: · showed me the blank ballots before voting; · marked the ballots in secrecy or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope. NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT) JAR MICHAEL (ADDRESS OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT) 2 620 MMAINST WATER SIGNATURE OF WITNESS DATE TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)

V. J. E	OR OFFICE USE ONLY
ACCEPTED	© REJECTED
Registered	Reason

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City of Stillwater 108/

Y TO BE COMPLETED	BY VOTER V
VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	OS
Carmen Mancin	^
VOTER'S ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)	
COLON. 3rd Street Still	Water MN 55087
I certify that on election day I will meet all t	the legal requirements to
vote by absentee ballot.	
VOTER'S SIGNATURE	DATE
( my / land	10/27/08
Y TO BE COMPLETED E	BY WITNESS Y
I certify that the voter	
<ul> <li>showed me the blank ballots before voting</li> <li>marked the ballots in secrecy or, if physic</li> </ul>	<del>-</del>
ballots, the ballots were marked as direct	
<ul> <li>enclosed and sealed the ballots in the se</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>registered to vote by filling out and enclo card in the ballot envelope; and</li> </ul>	sing a voter registration
<ul> <li>provided proof of residence as indicated</li> </ul>	below.
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)	
Nicholas Lande	
ADDRESS OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT	S/1/ /- N/A
1238 Thorene +	Place Stillwater MW
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
//whore hade	- 10/27/08
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)	
<b>}</b>	
V PROOF OF RESIDENCE U	GEN EV VAN ER V
Witness - please check one:  MN Driver's License/Permit/ID Card/Triba	of ID as recognish with accessor
address. Number:	and of receipt with current
Utility bill plus a MN Driver's License Do	
Passport, U.S. Military ID card with pictur picture. Number:	e, or student ID card with
©Previous registration in the same precinct	t.
☐ Student ID. Number:	
☐ Notice of Late Registration from county a ☐ Registered voter in the precinct who your	
residence in the precinct. (Please comple	
VOUCHER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	_
VOUCHER'S ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)	
	•
VOUCHER'S SIGNATURE	
FOR OFFICE USE	
Non-Ro	Recon
MONTH 1	

important: This provides the seel this flag.

TO BE COMPLETED	BY VOTER V
VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	
Matthew Stechno	N
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (F	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
19191 Coholes Ave	Posmacit MN
I certify that on election day I will mee vote by absentee ballot.	
VOTER'S SIGNATURE	DAŢE
MAX Laten	10/26
TO EB COMPLETED	BY WITNESS V
I certify that the voter  showed me the blank ballots before marked the ballots in private or, if ballots, the ballots were marked as enclosed and sealed the ballots in	physically unable to mark the directed by the voter; and
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)  Kara Ekholm	
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNE (PLEÁSE PRINT)	SS IN MINNESOTA
11345 Albava - Path, In	ver from HelghtsIMN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
Knotellon	10/26
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

IMPORTANTI Insert Ballot Secrecy Envelope, and then seal this flap.

V TO BE COMPLETED BY VOTER V
VOTER'S NAME (RIEASE BRINT)
Vessica Theisen
VOTER SMINNES OTA ADDRESS (FEASE PRINT)
13166 Danube Liv Rosenount MN
I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.
VOTER'S SIGNATURE
Autr 11-3-02
THO BE COMPLETED BY WITNESS V
certify that the voter
showed me the blank ballots before voting; marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the
ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and
<ul> <li>enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.</li> </ul>
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)  NEWYLE COUGHLIN
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA
(PLEASE PRINT) 878
3685-125 St.W. Dansin
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS DATE 11/03/18
TITLE OF WITHESS (IF AN OFF)CAL)

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VOTER'S IAME					
	322662	STG 11/04/20	ML PCT N	BINNEN . D Daggear .	
VOTER'S MINNI			ROVE HTS P		<u></u>
		JAMES FRAN	NSON		
	4697 BL	AINE AVE E		ENV#2	1M
I certify that on el	ection day	! will meet all ti	ne legal require	ments to vote by DATE	absentee ballot
VOTER DIGINA	WORL A			10-2	5-00
		~ : =(00)M 2		//	
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<ul> <li>marked the b were marked</li> </ul>	allots în pri as directed	vate or, if physi I by the voter;	ically unable to	mark the ballots,	the ballots
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ballot envelop	oe; and	Ī	_	săizo anon abbiica	idon in nie
		nce as indicate	d below.		
NAME OF WITH	ESS (PLEAS	SE PRINT)			
Swaymon		50N			
ADDRESS OF N	ON-NOTAF	RY WITNESS I	N MINNESOTA	(PLEASE PRINT)	
4697 (	31aine	Ave, W	war Grove He	lains	MM
SIGNATURE OF				DATE	
1		SECTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSO		\ol:	28 08
TITLE OF WITNE	SS (IF AN	OFFICIAL)			and the second
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	(0) 0) 3.	) a Rasib).	ERIGON	NEVAYORE:	<b>T</b>
Witness—pleas	e check on	e:			
Dr. 67	License/Per	mit/ID Card or	receipt with curr	ent address	
Number Tribal ID car	d with name	current addre	ss, signature, ar	nd nicture	-
Utility bill or:	student fee :	statement plus	a MN Driver's Li	cense/ID Card, Tri	
	Passport, U	J.S. military ID	card with picture	, or student ID car	d with picture.
i Number ;□ Previous reg	istration in t	he same precin	int.	•	•
☐ Notice of late	e registrațior	n from county a	uditor or municip		
, .	,			tee voter's residen	ice in the
			ucher lines belo recinct who voi	w.) uched for absentee	voter's
				icher lines below.)	
, VOUCHER'S NAI		·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
5	~				•
Shavivan	Fransor	1			_
OUCHER'S ADI	RESS OR	ADDREಟನ OF RES	SIDENTIAL FACILI	TY, IF APPLICABLE (F	PLEASE PRINT)
i I		_			
4697 Blain				W 55016	
YOUCHER'S TEL		IUMBER ORTE	LEPHONL NUMBE	R OF RESIDENTIAL	FACILITY, II
DDITCABLE /FILE &	ac F (NH )				
651-331-12					

### INPURTANT Ballot Secrecy Envelope, and then seal this hap.

	TO BE COMPLETED B	Y VOTER	<b>4</b>
OTER'S NA'			
OTER'S MII	384653 STG 11/04/2008 ML PCT F 19 2220 192 FARMINGTON P-2 MATTHEW JAMES NEWBERGER	R B496715	
	374 TAMARACK TRL	ENV#2	MN
cortify that or ote by absen	n election day I will meet al tee ballot.	li the legal requ	irements to
OTER'S SIG	-1	DATE	los
	Li Thebultz	· F	
marked the ballots, the	e voter ne the blank ballots before ne ballots in private or, if ph ne ballots were marked as d and sealed the ballots in th	ysically unable lirected by the	voter; and
TE OF WIT	TNESS (PLUASE PRINT)		in the second se
LEASE PRINT)	NON-NOTARY WITNESS	1	TΑ
3 4 TAM	neach trail , Farm	rlagter	MN
ICHATURE (	OF WITNESS	DATE   ()	
ITLE OF WIT	NESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)		

1		FOR OFFICE USE ONLY V	
]	ACCEPTED	MW -	Access on the
	REJECTED		STATE OF THE PARTY
		Reason	7

IMPORTANT! Light Socrecy Envelope, and then seel this flag.

Heren Truit	
Y ITO BE COMPLE	TED BY VOTER
VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	THR WITT
VOT - £9576 STG 11/04/2008 ML PCT NR €	A
19 4410 006 SOUTH ST PAUL P-1 W- HELEN HELSETH TRUITT	1 Com Dallada
744 19TH AVE N APT 208	ENVILL SOSTPAUMIN
I certify that on election day I will r vote by absentee ballot.	meet all the legal requirements to
VOTER'S SIGNATURE	DATE
・・・ 人類を持ち BE COMP DE	APPLEY WITHES
I certify that the voter	
<ul> <li>showed me the blank ballots b</li> </ul>	***
Market Control of the	or, if physically unable to mark the ed as directed by the voter; and
<ul> <li>enclosed and sealed the ballo</li> </ul>	•
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRIN	
Delores E. Jol	hNSON
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WI	ITNESS IN MINNESOTA
(PLEASE PRINT)	
naugallant to	The III
7948 CHARIESWAY.	46
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
	ł
Delace E. John TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFIC	War 10-19-08
Welaus E. John	War 10-19-08

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

	INSERT BALLOT SEGRECY
	ENVELOPE AND SEAL WAS A COUNTY OF THE STATE OF THE SEAL WAS A COUNTY OF THE STATE O
	DARLENE J HARRIS 2-C-270 11201 FAIRFIELD RD #217 MINNETONKA, MN 55305 (R)
	VOTER'S SIGNATURE FACTOR DATE  Saclare J. Harris DATE  Watered J. Harris DATE
	robecomplete by with the voter  certify that the voter  showed me the blank ballots before voting;  marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.
	NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)  SOLUL HOLLIGE  ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)
	MN
·	SIGNATURE OF WITHESS  AUUXILIUM 10/14/08  TITLE OF WITHESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)  NOTATY PUBLIC
	SARA I. HARRIGER NOTARY PUBLIC-MINNESOTA My Commissis - Expires Jan. 31, 2010
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	FORG	FFIGEUSE	NLY V	
X ACCEPTE	D			
] REJECTEI	0 ED	Rescon	<del></del>	

### INSERT BALLOT SECRECY ENVELOPE AND SEAL

KATHLEEN A SCHMIDT 5136 WILLOW LN MINNETONKA, MN 55345

(NR)

I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.

VOTER'S SIGNATURE DATE 10-30-08 certify that the voter

can be blank ballots before voting;

marked the blank ballots or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter;

enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope; registered to vote by filling out and enclosing a voter registration application in the ballot envelope; and provided proof of residence as indicated below. NAME OF WITNESS IPLEASE PRINTI ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESO! A (PLEASE PRINT) MN 5136 William Lane Minneterta DATE

4	V PROOF OF RESIDENCE USED BY POTER
Wit	jess-please check one:
12	MN Driver's License/Permi/ID Card or receipt with current address Number
	Tribat ID card with name, current address, signature, and picture
	Utility bit or student fee statement plus a MiN Driver's LicenseliD Card, Tribal ID card with picture, U.S. military ID card with picture, or student ID card with picture.  Number
₩.	Previous registration in the same precinct.
	Notice of late registration from county auditor or municipal clerk.
	Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's residence in the precinct. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)
	Employee of a residential facility in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's residence at the lackly. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)
VOL	JCHER'S NAME AND NAME OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE [PLEASE PRINT]
7	athleen Ann Schmidt

5136 Willow Lane. Minnetunka Mnsss

VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)

VOUCHER'S ADDRESS OR ADDRESS OF RESIDENTIAL FACULTY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)

452) 474-7391

TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)

VOUCHER'S SIGNATURE

Fleen a. Schmidt FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

10-30-08

### GROUP B

### ENVELOPES NOT MARKED "ACCEPTED" OR "REJECTED" BUT WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED

important: Discrit Callot Secrecy Envelope, and then seal this figh.

V01	SUSAN J DALIN 19146 INNDALE DR LAKEVILLE, MN 55044 .(R)			
				ıΛΝ
vote	ify that on election day I by absentee ballot. ER'S SIGNATURE	will meet all the l	DATE	, ,
	Han J Palin TO BE CON	NE ETED BY WI	10 - 31 - 0 TNESS	8
S n	ify that the voter howed me the blank bal harked the ballots in privallots, the ballots were renclosed and sealed the	vate or, if physical marked as directe	lly unable to red by the vote	r; and
NAM	e of witness (please Colleen Mutz	E'PRINT)	· Orange Company	·
PLEA	RESS OF NON-NOTAR SE PRINT)	1		
(,1	5500 35址 Av	e so. Mp	\{s	MN
SIGN	LOLLER OF WITNESS	B-2-	DATE 10/31/01	,
TITLE	E OF WITNESS (IF AN	OFFICIAL)		:

<b>V</b> FOR OFFICE	USE ONLY	
ACCEPTED -		

	الانتسان المتاتب
Absented Bandriaph Jeation	23227 STG Na. PCT R 10/14 10/14 2009 N
Rearn this application as soon as possi 55	5 0145 555 WELLS TWP.
	ASON R KALLERLIK E392 SHIELDSVILLE BLVD APP
Both primary and pensial elections	☐ Acsence from the presinct
☐ Primary only  ☐ Ceneral election only	☐ iliness or disability ☐ Religious discipline or observance of
Special alection [data]	eligious កាលដែងy
☐ Other (elsb) radio [	☐ Sarvice as election judge in another precinct
	☐ Eligible emergency decisted by the governor or guarantine declared by federal or state government.
Name (please print)  JASON Allen A	(AdodiK
<u> </u>	507-332-2303
My legal residence auureoo 3: Stati Addres Apt. 15392 S5, eldsoille	507-332-2303 MN, 55021
My legal residence autores 3: Stat Addres  /5392 S7:eldSuille  Mail my absentee ballof to me a	Procedures 507-232-2302 MN, 55021 in Cay Suzz To Code 2 Blud FAC BAUTMN
My legal residence autores 3: Stat Addres  /5392 S7:eldSuille  Mail my absentee ballof to me a	Propagation of the propagation o
My legal residence autrico. 3:  Stati Address  15392 57:eldscille  Mail my absentee ballot to me a  Street Address  15392 54:eldscille 13  Frata  9/25/08 Signature X	Propagation of the propagation of the following address:  action of the propagation of th

Remander:

1. You must indicate whether you are requesting ballots for the primary or general election, of both.

2. On not submit more than one spotcation for each election.

3. Your absents obtains will be maked or delivered to you as noon as they are available.

Please go to the following link for more information on the Athnesota absence ballot http://www.sos.state.mn.ushomo/index.app?page=2!fageneralabsenteelafo

### INSERT BALLOT SEGRECY ... ENVELOPE AND SEAL AND SEAL

TO BE COMPLETED BY VOTER Y
329327 \$7G 11/04/2006 ML PCT R B440337
VOT: 56 0145 636 WELLS TWP.
5 1/1/1
the same of the sa
It cartify that on election day I will mast all the jagal requirements to vote by absentice ballot.
VOTER'S SIGNATURE DATE
JASON KALENIK 10/27/08
TO BE COMPLETED BY MITNESS V
I certify that the voter
<ul> <li>showed me the blank ballots before visting;</li> </ul>
marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the
ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter, and enclosed and sealed, the ballots in the secrecy envelope.
NAME OF WITNESS IF LEASE PRINT
MINI MARK KADERUK
ADDRESS/OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA
15392 Shieldfulle Blud
FARIBANT
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS / DATE
M/4/11 . 10/27/08
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)

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			FOR OFFICE L	N A I SEF	多数 多	A-17.
	1226	<b>公子位于2000</b>		CENTRAL PROPERTY.		
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	REGI	STEREO REVISEO 2008	SWS-STOMERICS	HEERI		

### INSERT BALLOT SECRECY ENVELOPE AND SEAL

VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	
1	
BARDARA W VOSS	~~~
	MN
Certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee by VOTER'S SIGNATURE	llot.
Barbelow Voice 1/27/0	8
TO BE COMPLETED BY WITHESS	
certify that the voter  showed me the blank ballots before voting;  marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter;  enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope;	
registered to vote by filling out and enclosing a voter registration application in the ballot envelope; and     provided proof of residence as indicated below.	THE STATE OF STATE
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)	SEEDING !
ROBELT VOSS	
DDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)  3790 LAWNDOLE LN N 7/209 N	(N
DLYMOUTH 5546 SIGNATURE OF WITNESS ) DATE	
Robot Vake	
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)	
	l
● PROOF CERESIDENCE USED BY VOTER 記念 ◆	
Witness—please check one:  MN Driver's License/Permi//D Card or receipt with current address Newton	
Number  Tribal ID card with name, current address, signature, and picture	4
Utility bill or student tee statement plus a MN Driver's License/ID Card, Tribal ID card with proture, Passport, U.S. military ID card with proture, or student ID card with proture.	#S
Number Previous registration in the same precinct.	₋
Previous registration in the same precinct.    Notice of tale registration from county auditor or municipal clerk.   Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter is residence in the	00
precinct. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)	-
Employee of a residential facility in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's residence at the facility. (Please complete the three vouchet lines below.)	
VOUCHER'S NAME AND NAME OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, F APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)	
VOUCHER'S ADDRESS OR ADDRESS OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRIN'	E
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·	ח
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF	ח
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF	-
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)	

Rev. 20008

ABSE	Ward	Pi	Pecinct	DPE 2
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<ul> <li>provided pri</li> </ul>	oof of residence a	s indicated below. SE PRINT)		
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Number				
🗀 Register	ed voter in the pro	ecinct who vouche	tor or aunicipal cle d for absentee vote	r's residence
☐ Employe	e of a residential f	acility in the preci	roucher lines below, nct who vouched fo plete the three vouc	r absentee
below.)		E OF RESIDENT	AL FACILITY, IF	
	IDDRESS OR AD (PLEASE PRINT)		DENTIAL FACILITY	f, IF
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VOUCHER'S S	SIGNATURE		*	
FORM 204 AGENT	NON REGISTERED V	OTER 5/08		

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### GROUP C

### OBVIOUS ELECTION JUDGE ERROR EVIDENCE FROM FACE OF BALLOT

291917 STG 11/04/2008 ML PCT NR 3402692 60 0090 593 CROOKSTON W-6 HOWARD HARTMANN

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	that on election day I said	i meet all the legal requin	e nents to vote by absent DATE	- 1
• sh • m •	that the voter owed me the blank ballo arked the ballots in privat are marked as directed to	its before voting; le or, if physically unable	In mark the ballots, the ballots	allots
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☐ Re	gistered voter in the precinct cinct. (Please complete the ti ployee of a residential facility	visio you died for absentee vo	ota's residence in its for absentee votes's	Printed and the second
VOUCH	ER'S NAME AND NAME O	F RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF I	MPCICABLE (PLEASE PRINT	)
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VOUCH	ER'S SIGNATURE	R OFFICE DISE ONLY	<b>V</b> @_+	
DACC	PTED PREJECTED_	10 S.G.A.D.T	use In	]

PREUS

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Non-registered Return Envelope



Absentee Ballot Application



Office of the Minh Secretary Of State

Return this application as soon as possible, ballots must be returned by Election Day to be counted.

I hereby apply for an absentee ballot for: (check one)	I will need an absentee ballot for the following reasons: (check one)		
☐ Both primary and general elections	☐ Absence from the precinct		
☐ Primary only  M General election (date) ☐ Other (date) OCT O 2 2008  Genald J. Amiot Name (please print)	Illness or disability     Religious discipline or observance of religious holiday     Service as election judge in another precinct     □ Eligible emergency declared by the governor or quarantine declared by federal or state government.		
HO Ward HAY Dale of birth	Tmann Phone number 218-281-6770		
My legal residence address is:			
Street Address Apt. No.	o. City State Zip Code		
1116 Walsh St.	Crookston MN 56716		
Mall my absentee ballot to me at	the following address:		
Sircet Address Apt. No. Rural/80	ix No. City/Township State Zip Code		
1116 Walsh St	Crookston MN 56716		
Dete 9-30-08 Signature X Do	ffice Use Only		
	million of the 1515 Leaking		

Instructions for Completing the Absentee Ballot Application

1. To vote by absentee ballot, you must be an eligible voter, and you must reside at the legal residence address you give on this application on Election Day, it is a felony to make a false statement in an application for an absentee ballot, to apply for an absentee ballot more than once in an election with the intent to cast an illegal ballot, to show a ballot marked by a person to another person, or to violate an absentee ballot provision for the purpose of casting an illegal vote or to help anyone to cast an illegal vote.

2. Be sure to check the appropriate box indicating whereast an illegal vote.

anyone to cast an illegal vote.

2. Be sure to check the appropriate box indicating why you cannot go to your polling place on Election Day; these are the only reasons that entitle you to vote by absentee ballot.

3. Be sure to give your correct legal residence address as completely as possible, since this is used to verify your precinct number.

4. Be sure to sign the application. If you cannot sign your name, you may make a mark.

5. Return the completed application as soon as possible to the election official from whom you

received this form.

#### Remember:

- 1. You must indicate whether you are requesting ballots for the primary or general election, or both.
- 2. Do not submit more than one application for each election.
- 3. Your absentee battots will be mailed or delivered to you as soon as they are available.

OTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

HAPOLD V. MATE

OTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)

1420 Minnesotaare #3

MN

certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to de by absentee ballot.

**DTER'S SIGNATURE** 

DATE 10-30-68

Hard Wirest

#### TO BE COMPLETED BY WITNESS

ortify that the voter

showed me the blank ballots before voting;

marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter, and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.

ME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)

Mildred P. Mata

DRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA

1420 minnosize the 43

MN

NATURE OF WITNESS

DATE

Milded P. Maty

10/30/08

LE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

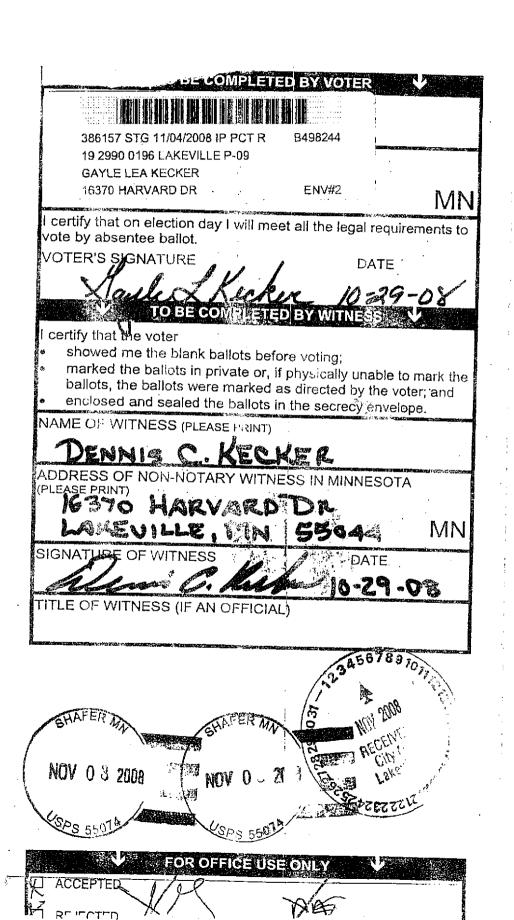
**ACCEPTED** 

REJECTED No Degnature

TERED REVISED 20000 SYNERGY GRAPHICS PREAB

IMPORTANT!

Insert Ballot Secresy Envelops, and then seal this flap.



#### INSERT BALLOTOE HEGY ENVELOPE AND SEAL

	TO BE COMPLETED BY VOTER VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)
	Veronica Cifuentes VOT: 3413 - 36th Avenue NE St. Anthony, MN 55418
	certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.
	MOTERS CNATURE DATE  O CALLED  10/1/03
	TO BE COMPLETED BY WITNESS Certify that the voter
	<ul> <li>showed me the blank ballots before voting;</li> <li>marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.</li> </ul>
	NAME OF WITHESS (FREASE PRINT)
	AODRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA
100 Per 100 Pe	3413 36th Ave Ne Minneapolis, MN SS418 MN
Table 19 Contractions	signature of witness Date  Lisabel Cipientes 10-29-08
	TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)

	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY V
•	由 REJECTED KOC OL
	SIEN ATURES dian't match

#### Sentee Ballot Application diastructions on back before completing.

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State

im this application as soon as possible, ballots must be returned by Election Day to be counted.

reby apply for an absentee ballot for: (ch	ieck one)	I will need an absentee ballot for the following reason: (check one)			
Both primary and general elections		Absence from the precinct			
Primary only		Iliness or disability			
General election only		Religious discipline or observance of religious holiday			
Special election (date) _ / /		Service as election judge in another precinct			
Special general (date) _ / /		Eligible emergency declared by the governor or quarantine declared by federal or state government			
Other (date) / /					
ne (please print) onica Paz Cifuentes					
e of birth 14/1981	e Ale ko ki kan iya ka	Phone number 612-738-7266			
gal residence address is:	A THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	CIAII			
et Address Apt. 3 36th Avenue Ne		City St. Anthrony State Zip Code MN 55418			
il my absentee ballot to me at the follo	wing addres	SS:			
et Address Apt. No. Filter 3 36 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Ne	al/Box No.	City/Township State Zip Code Minneapolis MN 55418			
4/2008 Signature X	News	vica Charter			

Received by Hennepin County Elections Division

OCT 27 2008

		과는 Office Usé Only	
	Received Date 1028	Balliots Issued Date  Type School District # Pre	cinct
£6 L	initials	Ballots Issued Date	Hd
			<del></del>

important! Insert Ballot Secrecy Envelope, and then seal this flap.

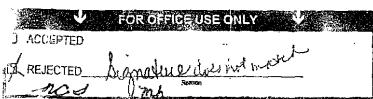
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	255 WESTVIEW		ENV#2	MN
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VOTER'S SIC		2	DATE	
Von	eld E	Lowbard	10/11/	08
- F-S-2	J. TO BE CO	NEIGEI ED BY W	ITNESSES	4.
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	TNESS (PLEAS	4		
JANET	F. LOM	bard		
#		RY WITNESS IN  ) DR.# ///	•	
<b>3</b>		L MN. 35		MN
		Londa		11/08
TITLE OF WI	TNESS (IF AN	OFFICIAL)		

# ENVELOPEANDSEAL

NOV 012008

WAYZATA

TO BE COMPLETED BY VOTER
VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)
Patherine & Daly
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)
507 How Crae Way and M55391 MN
I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.
VOTER'S SIGNATURE DATE
80-18-01 Water
TO BE COMPLETED BY WITNESS V
I certify that the voter  showed me the blank ballots before voting;  marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)
Robert Daly
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA
MN HARD MAN BOURD MAN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS  LANGE DOLL DE 31, 2008
HTLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)



HEGISTERED REVISED 20008 SYNERGY GRAPHICS PRERB

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# ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

RETURN THE APPLICATION DIRECTLY TO YOUR CITY AS SOON AS PUSSIBLE BALLOTS BECEIVED AFTER BE ECOLORIDAY CARRIOT BE COLLETED.

- Comment	
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Andrea T	
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LL.	

406 25 2008

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NAME (PLEASE PRINT)  MATHERIAL A DREY		
my légal residence address in Hennépin county is:	MAIL MY ABSENTEE BALLOT TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:	LOWING ADDRESS:
Street Address 507 Flotty Circle Apt. No.	Sirest Address 507 Housy Circia	Apt. No. Rural/Box No.
City WAYLATA State My Zip Code 55391	<u> </u>	State Zip Code
DATE OF BIRTH (OPTIONAL)	TELEPHONE NUMBER (OPTIONAL) (H) 953 475-4575 (ド) 953 546 UT	1.
I HEREBY APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT FOR: (CHECK ONE)	WILL NEED AN ABSENTEE BALLOT FOR THE FOLLOWING REASON:	THE FOLLOWING REASON:
BOTH PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS	ABSENCE FROM PRECINCT  ILLNESS OR DISABILITY	
GÉNERAL ELECTION ONLY	RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE OR OBSERVANCE OF RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY	VANCE OF RELIGIOUS
DATE LEGAL SIGNATURE	SERVICE AS AN ELECTION JUDGE IN ANOTHER PRECINCT	IN ANOTHER PRECINCT

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08-25-08

IMPORTANT: Insert Ballot Secrety Envelope, and then sect this Hop.

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	411856 ST	G 11/04/2008 IP P		[B]	The State of
VOTER'S	19 4990 19	97 WEST ST PAUL	W-3 P-3	B524126	
	PHYLLIS A	NN COOPER			
	255 WEST	VIEW DR UNIT 106	5	ENV#2	MN
I certify that or	election da	y I will meet a	III the le	gal requi	rements to
vote by absent	tee ballot.				•
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• enclosed a	and sealed t	he ballots in t	ne secr	ecy enve	lope.
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	DAVID J LI				
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	ACCEPTED	)	·		· · <del></del>			
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◆ To BE COMPLETED BY Y	OTER:
VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	
Elization tehmid	
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE)	PRINT
1131-Trenton Circle	No dura WN
certify that on election day I will meet all the vote by absentee ballot.	legal requirements to
VOTER'S SIGNATURE	DATE
Un able to right	0430,08
TÓ BE COMPLETED BYW	ITNESS 🛡
certify that the voter showed me the blank ballots before votin marked the ballots in private or, if physics ballots, the ballots were marked as direct enclosed and sealed the ballots in the se	ally unable to mark the ted by the voter; and
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)	. [+
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN (PLEASE PRINT)	MINNESOTA
1131-transamelina	No. Mil
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
Orodney a, Schmidt	00,08
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)	
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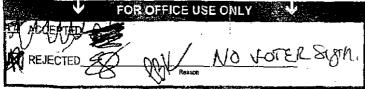
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	REGI	STERED	REVISED 20008	SYNERGY (	GRAPHICS	PREAB		Mile Segrent Principles (C.).	CALTRACTOR AT	فيال المادعات

133

RECEIVED

OCT 28 2008.

TO BE COMPLETED BY VOTER   ✓
VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)
Arthur 7. Klemm
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE PRIND 11/2/24
3155 Vicksburg Lave # MN
t certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.
VOTER'S SIGNATURE
21 4 1 1 A.
arthur 7. Klemm 15-21-08
TO BE COMPLETED BY WITNESS
I certify that the voter
showed me the blank ballots before voting;
marked the ballots in grivate or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and
enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)
Loris Klemm
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA
PLEASE PRINT) Plymouth My 129
3155 Vicksburg Lane Mr. MN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS DATE
Doris Klemm 10-27-08
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)



VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)
Late Unhacter  VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)
MN
1701 22nd Ace 3 W
Contrify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.  VOTER'S SIGNATURE  DATE
Jolem. Clarholder /1/3/08
carby that the voter
showed me the blank ballots before voting;
<ul> <li>marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter;</li> </ul>
enclosed and scaled the ballots in the secrecy envelope;
registered to vote by filling out and enclosing a voter registration application in the
ballot envelope; and  ⇒ provided proof of residence as indicated tolow.
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRAIT)
TOWNS OF PRINCES (FLENCE FRAM)
Laura Pyburn
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)
1701 22 not Are Sen MN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS A TIATE
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS DATE
Laura Kibum
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)
Manager
AND ORDERED METER PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T
Witness please check one:
MN Driver's LiconselPermitNO Caud or receipt with current address
Number
☐ Tribal ID card with name, current address, signature, and picture ☐ Utility bill or student fee statement plus a MN Driver's License®D Card, Tribal ID card with picture, U.S.
Passport, U.S. military ID card with picture, or student ID card with picture.
Number
Previous registration in the same precinct.
U Notice of late registration from countly auditor or municipal deris.  Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for absence voter's residence in the
precinct. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)
Employee of a residential facility in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's
residence at the facility. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)
VOUCHER'S NAME AND NAME OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
**************************************
VOUCHER'S ADDRESS OR ADDRESS OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
The second of the second secon
VOUCHER'S SIGNATURE
,
LZACCEPTED FIREJECTED
Restriction of the second of t

- state deadline, whichever is later, and
- write-in ballot will be voided, and
- I have voted and sealed this ballot in private and have not allowed any person to observe the marking of this ballot, except for those authorized to assist voters under state or Federal law and I have not been influenced, and
- I am a Uniformed Services member, or dependent, who is absent from my voting jurisdiction, or I am an overseas citizen and have submitted
  this ballot from outside the U.S., or my state has made special provisions to allow me to mail this ballot inside the U.S., and
   My signature and date below indicate when I completed this document, and
   The information on this form is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

stand that a material misstatement of fact in completion of this document may constitute grounds for conviction of perjury,

10212 ō D D Witness/Notary and Appress ( required) Ī. The information contained herein is for official use only. Any unjuthorized release of this information may be punishable by jaw.

I Preto because there was not an application

Received in the Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State on able to determine what County to was opened because we were not 11/03/2008. This piece of mail

# OFFICIAL FEDERAL WRITE-IN ABSENTEE BALLOT



# SECURITY ENVELOPE

(ONLY PUT VOTED BALLOT INSIDE THIS ENVELOPE)

Standard Form 186 (Rev. 10-2005)

Protinc incluit, come problem

# INVELOPE AND SEA

V TO BE COMPLETED EV	VOTER , V
VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	
Dinence Martine	
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEAS	
Sauk Rapids M	N 56379 MN
I certify that on election day I will meet all vote by absentee ballot.	the legal requirements to
VOTER'S SIGNATURE	DATE
	10-23-08
TO BE COMPLETED B)	
<ul> <li>showed me the blank ballots before very marked the ballots in private or, if phy ballots, the ballots were marked as directly enclosed and sealed the ballots in the</li> </ul>	sically unable to mark the rected by the voter; and
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)	
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)	IN MINNESOTA
45-60 AVE SO Sout Rapids M	n 56379 MN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
Chanaledolf	10/23/08
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)	,
Cottes year	

		FOR 0	FICE UE	EO.	Y N		
	ACCEPTED	mi		_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	REJECTED_	Signa-	lue.	2			
M	į.	/ /	Reason			<del></del>	

internation and managed dead and account att	
339110 STG 11/04/2008 ML PCT h	#R 5050200
01 0180 004 SPALDING TWP	<u>i</u> !
ROXANNE P MARTZ 34889 200TH AVE	ENV#2 MN
34889 200111 AVE	
certify, that on election day I will meet all the legal requ	ultements to vote by absence ballot.
OTER'S BIGNATURE	PAJE 11.00
	10122118
TO SE COMPLETED BY W	Tu = SS
certify that the voter	
<ul> <li>showed me the blank ballots before voting;</li> <li>marked the ballots in private or, if physically unab</li> </ul>	le to mark the ballots the ballots
were marked as directed by the voter;	·
<ul> <li>enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy en- registered to vote by filling out and enclosing a vo</li> </ul>	
ballot envelope; and	·····
<ul> <li>provided proof of residence as indicated below.</li> </ul>	
NAME OF LIVITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)	<u>-</u>
Kath I and	
INDEPENDENT OF HOME MADE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	OT ( an exact news
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MININESS	^
Meneger, im E	S5760 MN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
15010 150	15/20/07
New Ring	10 34/00
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)	· .
PROOF OF RESIDENCE USED S Witness—please check one:	SY DOTER
MN Driver's Lineace/ParmidiD Cod occur	
Number She	is connent.
☐ Tribal ID card with name, current address, ○/(C. ☐ Utility bill or student fee statement plus a l	is currently lered ity of McGregor,
Passport U.S. military ID card with picture 19915	pred '
Number	7 1 1
Previous registration in the same precinct '//	ity of Nicbregot
Motion of late registration from county and	V
Precinct. Please complete the fires your	:
Employee of a residental facility in the pa	
residence at the facility. (Please complete	
WOLLDWICK THE WAY	
VOUCHER'S NAME AND NAME OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY.	F APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
KIKANGUN IKANGA	3 N//A
in collected therenes	10//
VOUCHER'S ADDRESS OR ADDRESS OF RESIDENTIAL FA	ICLITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
	14
1. /	/
$\mathcal{V}$	<u>.</u>
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE N	UMARE PLATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE N APPLICABLE (FLEASE PRINT)	VANER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE N APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)	CAMERICA RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE N APPLICABLE (FLEASE PRINT)  YOUCHER'S SIGNATURE	PESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF
APPLICABLE (FLEASE PRINT)	AMERICA DE SOENTIAL FACALITY, IF
APPLICABLE (FLEASE PRINT)	Y PESCENTIAL FACULTY, IF

# IFORTANT: Insert Ballot Secrecy Envelope and Voter Registration Application. Then Seal this flap first.

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TO BE COMPLETED BY VO	
OTER'S NAME IPI GASE PRINTO	111 89
	111111
VOTER' 351323 STG 11/04/2008 ML PCT NF	B462677
19 4110 200 RAVENNA TWP JOSEPH MICHAEL SLAPNICHER	
19890 RED WING BLVD	<sub>ENV#2</sub> MN
I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requiremen VCTER'S SIGNATURE	s to vote by absentee ballot.
or Jacobs Hole	0/21/08
TO BE COMPLETED BY WI	NESS V
I certify that the voter	
<ul> <li>showed me the blank ballots before voting;</li> <li>marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark</li> </ul>	the ballots, the ballots
were marked as directed by the voter; enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope;	
<ul> <li>registered to vote by filling out and enclosing a voter regist ballot envelope; and</li> </ul>	ation application in the
provided proof of residence as indicated below.  NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)	
Annotte Clark	Î
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PL	ASE PRINT)
DAK 6	MN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
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TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)	
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Numba	
☐ Tribal ID *** With half e-streng estimates segmentic, and pild ☐ Utility bill or student fee statement plus a MN Driver's Licens	
picture, U.S. Passport, U.S. military ID card with picture, or s Number	
Previous registration in the same precinct.	
<ul> <li>Notice of late registration from county auditor or municipal of</li> <li>Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for absence voter.</li> </ul>	
precinct. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)	
Employee of a residential facility in the precinct who vouche residence at the facility. (Please complete the three vouche	
VOUCHER'S NAME AND MAME OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLIC	BLE (PLEASE PRINT)
•	
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#### Secretary Of State

 $^\circ$  is application as soon as possible, ballots must be returned (by Election Day to be counted.

y apply for in obseritee	I will need an absentee ballot for the							
er: (check one)	following reasons: (check one)							
a primary and general Hections	☐ Absence from the precinct							
tary only	☑ Illness or disability							
ers, election only	☐ Religious discipline or observance or religious holiday							
rula, election (date)	E Service as election judge in arraher precinct							
er (date)	Eligible emergency declared by the governor							
	or quarantine declared by federal or state government.							
(please print)  XXMCS MICK	and which							
oidh.	Phone number 163-717-7273							
gal residence address is:	·							
, ,	o. City State Zip Code .							
23 Lake Ct Cir	Mounds View MN 55112							
ny absentee ballot to me at	the following address:							
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Blake Ct Cir	Mounds View MN 55112							
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I Haceived thate \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	M C HCFI / ) / L							
I Initials MAS Ballots Issued	Day							
one for Completing the Absentee Ballot Application by absentee ballot, you must be an eligible voter, and you must reside at the legal note address you give on this application on Election Day. It is a felony to make a false tent in an application for an absentee ballot, to apply for an absentee ballot more than once election with the intent to cast an illegal ballot, to show a ballot marked by a person to another of the purpose of casting an illegal vote or to help to cast an illegal vote.								
to check the appropriate box indicating why you cannot go to your polling place on Election ese are the only reasons that entitle you to vote by absentee ballot.  To give your correct legal residence address as completely as possible, since this is used to pur precinct number.								
e to sign the application. If you cannot the completed application as soon and this form.	to sign the application. If you cannot sign your name, you may make a mark, the completed application as soon as possible to the election official from whom you did this form.							
submit more than one application in	ing ballots for the primary or general election, or both, or each election.  vered to you as soon as they are available.							
	re information on the Minnesota absentee ballot: e/index.asp?page=211#generalabsenteeinfo							

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		ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA
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		1 1/5 W. MO. ST.
	,	MPLS. 55409 MN
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	1	Jane Suraloss 10/24/08
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#### GROUP D

#### ENVELOPE DELIVERED TO WRONG PRECINCT

IMPORTANT! It belot Secrecy Envelope, and then seal this flap.

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St. Paul, MN 55510X1	MN
certify that on election day I will meet all the	legal requirements to
ote by absentee ballot.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
JAN SIGNATURE	DATE
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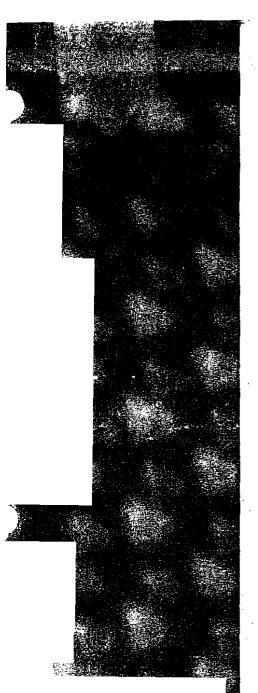
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283875 STG 11/04/2008 ML PCT R	B394650
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	MN J
I certify that on election day I will meet a requirements to vote by absentee ballot	
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V JO BE COMPLETED BY	NITNESS Y
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TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)	
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☐ ACCEPTED 🖟 REJECTED 🖢	
Brought to airting pla Reason	ce
Registered Registered	

# MAILING ENVELOPE #3

VOTER:
370161 STG 11/C4/2008 ML PCT R B481842
VOTER" 47 0045 465 DARWIN TWP.  AMY ROSE BALLARD
ENV#2 MN
I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by
absentee ballot.  VOTER'S SIGNATURE:  DATE  1
Milly Dally 1941 - 1110,4105
TO SE CONNECTED BY WINES
certify that the voter.     showed me the blank ballots before voting:     marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter;     enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope:     registered to vote by filling out and enclosing a voter registration application in the ballot envelope; and     provided proof of residence as indicated below.
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)
URE OF WITNESS - DATE
TITUE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)
V PRODE OF RESIDENCE USED BY VOTER V
Witness – please check one:  MN Driver's License/Permit/ID Card or receipt with current address.  Number
☐ Tribat ID card with name, current address, signature, and picture. ☐ Utility bill or student fee statement plus a MN Driver's License/ID Card, Tribat ID card with a picture, US passport, US Military ID card with picture, or student ID card with picture. Number
<ul> <li>☐ Previous registration in the same precinct.</li> <li>☐ Notice of Late Registration from county auditor occurringly clerk.</li> <li>☐ Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's residence in the precinct, (Please complete the three-voucher lines below).</li> <li>☐ Employee of a residential facility in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's residence at the facility. (Please complete the three-voucher lines below).</li> </ul>
VOUCHER'S NAME AND NAME OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S ADDRESS OR ADDRESS OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE. (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S SIGNATURE
Y FOR OFFICE USE ONLY Y
ACCEPTED REJECTED Should have been Reason Non-Registered de have de Court Have
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#### INPORTANT: Insert ballot secrecy envelope, and then seal this tien



TO BE COMPLETED BY VOTER
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VOTER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)
Caroline Pashibin
VOTER'S MINNESOTA ADDRESS (PLEASE PRINT)
DIY E ST. Germain ST. SC304 MN
I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to
vote by absentee ballot.
VOTER'S SIGNATURE DATE
Cocolin 1- 10-21-08
🛂 70 BE-COMPLETED BY WITNESS 🗸
certify that the voter
<ul> <li>showed me the blank ballots before voting;</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the</li> </ul>
ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and
ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.
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ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.  NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)  ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)  ST-Cloud  MN  OH EST-GRANTIN 56304
ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; and enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope.  NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)  ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)  ST-Cloud  MN  SIGNATURE OF WITNESS  DATE
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

ACCEPTED

TEN WRING MOUNTY - PRECINCA

#### **EXHIBIT B-2**

### REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOT ENVELOPES WHICH WERE OPENED AND COUNTED BY THE MINNESOTA SECRETARY OF STATE DURING THE RECOUNT

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◆ TO BE COMPLETED	BY VOTER •
DEFINIT VINIOUS	2-5
115 Bedford St SE # 10	
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55414	RINT)
	MN
I certify that on election day I will meet	all the legal requirements to
vote by absentee ballot. VOTER'S SIGNATURE	DATE
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<b>V</b> TO BE COMPLETED	BY WITNESS
<ul> <li>marked the ballots in private ballots, the ballots were n in kee a enclosed and sealed the ballots in NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)</li> </ul>	ected by the voter; and the secrecy епчеlope.
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ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNE (PLEASE PRINT) 8236 Queen Aves	The second of th
Blooming ton	MN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
1 Thomas Coole	10/29/2008
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			0 <del>5</del> 03.550/
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SIGNATURE	OF WITNESS	DATE	9
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TITLE OF WI	TNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL		·
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24 E

# INSERT BALLOT SECRECY ENVELOPE AND SEAL

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Vi	MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55414	<del></del>	
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]	ballot envelope; and	_ ,,	1
Ŀ	provided proof of residence as indicated bet	OW.	
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	Ann LAMPU		
<b> </b>	Mill Lowny		
ADE	RESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MIN	NESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)	
ı	144 MILLAULA	ALLO ST	MN
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1450	PROOF OF RESIDENCE US  ess—please check one:	ED BY VOTER	
	MN Drivade License/Permitth Card or receipt with a	premi a idrece	. [
~	Number V702709454304		ĺ
	Tribal ID card with name, current address, signature	and picture	j
	Utility bill or student fee statement plus a MN Driver's		with picture, U.S.
l	Passport, U.S. military ID card with picture, or studer Number	il ID car I with picture.	1
io	Previous registration in the same precinct.		i
Ö	Notice of late registration from county auditor or mun	icipal clut.	•
	Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for abs	entee voter's residence in the	i
]_	precinct. (Please complete the three voucher lines be		j
	Employee of a residential facility in the precinct who		ļ
	residence at the facility. (Please complete the three v	JULIUS DES VEICHT.)	1
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VUU	UNEX 3 AUDICESS OF RESIDENT	nu pasalit, if applicable (PL	EASE PKINI)
ŀ			1
	CHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHO	VE NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL F	CILITY, IF
APPLI	CABLE (PLEASE PRINT)		1
<b></b>			
VOU	CHER'S SIGNATURE		j
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ALLISON E KASMISKIE (10) 6808 SALLY LN EDINA, MINNESOTA 55439



I certify that on election day I will meet all the legal requirements to vote by absentee ballot.  VOTER'S SIGNATURE DATE
I certify that the voter  showed me the blank ballots before voting; marked the ballots in private or, if physically unable to mark the ballots, the ballots were marked as directed by the voter; enclosed and sealed the ballots in the secrecy envelope; registered to vote by filling out and enclosing a voter registration application in the ballot envelope; and provided proof of residence as indicated below.
NAME OF WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT) KEWIN TYALSTY IS KILL
ADDRESS OF NON-NOTARY WITNESS IN MINNESOTA (PLEASE PRINT)
6808 SALLYLAME EDINA MN
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS DATE
-67 3/4. /
TITLE OF WITNESS (IF AN OFFICIAL)
PROOF OF RESIDENCE USED BY VOTER
Witness—please check one:
MN Driver's License Permit/ID Card or receipt with current address Number
☐ Tribal ID card with mame, current address, signature, and picture
Utility bill or student fee statement plus a MN Driver's Licenset D Card, Tribal 10 card with picture, U.S. Passport, U.S. military ID card with picture, or student ID card with picture. Number
Previous registration in the same precinct.
Notice of late registration from county auditor or municipal clerk.
Registered voter in the precinct who vouched for absorbee voter's residence in the precinct. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)
Employee of a residential factify in the precinct who vouched for absentee voter's
residence at the facility. (Please complete the three voucher lines below.)
VOUCHER'S NAME AND NAME OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S ADDRESS OR ADDRESS OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER OR TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, IF APPLICABLE (PLEASE PRINT)
VOUCHER'S SIGNATURE
▼ FOR OFFICE USE ONLY ★
DACCEPTED PREJECTED WILLIAM SLYDALINA

13

# INSERT BALLOT SECRECY ENVELOPE AND SEAL

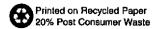
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# **EXHIBIT C**

# PRECINCTS IN WHICH DOUBLE VOTES WERE CERTIFIED BY MINNESOTA STATE CANVASSING BOARD

Dakota / Eagan P-3
Hennepin / Minneapolis W2 – P5
Hennepin / Minneapolis W3 – P5
Hennepin / Minneapolis W5 – P6
Hennepin / Minneapolis W7 – P6
Hennepin / Minneapolis W7 – P7
Hennepin / Minneapolis W8 – P7
Hennepin / Minneapolis W 8 – P10
Hennepin / Minneapolis W9 -P2
Hennepin / Minneapolis W10 – P2
Hennepin / Minneapolis W10 – P4
Hennepin / Minneapolis W10 – P7
Hennepin / Minneapolis W10 – P10
Hennepin / Minneapolis W11 – P7
Hennepin / Minneapolis W11 – P8
Hennepin / Minneapolis W12 – P8
Hennepin / Minneapolis W13 – P1
Hennepin / Minneapolis W13 - P3
Hennepin / Saint Louis Park W3 – P12
Saint Louis / Cedar Valley
Saint Louis / Duluth P4
Saint Louis / Duluth (Gnesen)



# **EXHIBIT D**

# ORDER OF MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT DATED DECEMBER 24, 2008 REGARDING UNMARKED DUPLICATE BALLOTS

## STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF APPELLATE COURTS

IN SUPREME COURT

DEC 24 2008

A08-2206

FILED

Norm Coleman,

Petitioner,

VS.

Minnesota State Canvassing Board, Michelle DesJardin, Hennepin County Elections Manager, Cynthia Reichert, Minneapolis Elections Director, Hennepin County Canvassing Board, individually and on behalf of all County and Local Election Officers and County Canvassing Boards,

Respondents.

Al Franken for Senate and Al Franken,

Intervenor-Respondents.

### ORDER

Petitioner Norm Coleman has filed a petition under Minn. Stat. § 204B.44 (2006) concerning the election for United States Senator from Minnesota held on November 4, 2008, in which petitioner asks this court to (1) restrain the Minnesota State Canvassing Board from certifying or finalizing the results of its recount until the "duplicate/original" issue is resolved by the county canvassing officials; (2) order each campaign to list every precinct in which it believes duplicate ballots have not been correctly reconciled with the

original ballots; (3) order the local canvassing boards to ensure that vote totals are reconciled to correct any errors relating to the "duplicate/original" issue so that no double-counting of votes occurs, and to do so as part of this court's previously ordered process for finding wrongly rejected absentee ballots; (4) order the counties to amend their returns by the December 31, 2008 deadline so that accurate results are included in the Board's final certification results; and, (5) in the counties with precincts where all original ballots cannot be reconciled with duplicate ballots, order those county canvassing boards to amend their returns to the Board and in so doing, count and certify only original ballots for which there are corresponding marked duplicates. In addition, petitioners separately filed a motion for a temporary restraining order.

This action concerns ballots that are damaged or defective so that they could not be counted by the electronic voting machines on election day. Minnesota Statutes § 206.86, subd. 5 (2006), provides a process for dealing with such ballots. The statute requires the election judges to make a duplicate copy for each damaged ballot card that the machine cannot count. The duplicate must (a) be clearly labeled "duplicate," (b) indicate the precinct in which the damaged ballot was cast, and (c) bear a serial number that must also be recorded on the damaged ballot. The duplicate is then counted in lieu of the damaged ballot. The damaged ballots for which duplicates are made ("original damaged ballots") are to be placed in an envelope marked "ballots for which duplicates were or are to be made." Minn. R. 8230.3850, subp. E (2007).

In the course of the manual recount in the race for United States Senator, it was discovered that in some precincts there were some original damaged ballots for which no

duplicate ballots were identified. The instructions from the Secretary of State to local recount officials directed that in precincts where there were significant discrepancies between the numbers of original damaged ballots and duplicate ballots, the candidates' representatives should attempt to agree on whether to sort the originals or duplicates for counting, and if there was no agreement, the original damaged ballots should be sorted. Based on these instructions, in a number of precincts unmatched original damaged ballots were counted in the manual recount.

Petitioner Coleman challenged unmatched original damaged ballots counted in the recount and asked the State Canvassing Board to disallow the counting of those ballots. Petitioner argued to the Board, and here, that although no matching duplicate ballots were found for the unmatched originals, it is likely that duplicate ballots were created and counted as required by statute, but not marked as duplicates as required by statute. Petitioner argued that if an unmarked duplicate ballot was among the ballots counted in the recount and the unmatched original was also counted, there would be impermissible double-counting of that voter's ballot. Petitioner contended that this double-counting was illustrated by the fact that in some precincts the total ballots counted in the recount exceeded the number of ballots recorded by the machines on election day, often by the number of unmatched original damaged ballots counted in the recount.

The Franken campaign argued, as it does here, that it cannot be assumed that for all unmatched original damaged ballots duplicate ballots were made and counted, but not labeled. Rather, the Franken campaign suggested, there are alternate scenarios that could

account for both unmatched original damaged ballots and discrepancies in the number of ballots counted.

On December 19, 2008, the State Canvassing Board adopted a resolution rejecting all challenges "based upon duplicates or originals that are not based on voter intent or identifying marks." It is that decision of the Board that petitioner alleges is in error and should be corrected in this proceeding.

There can be no dispute that unmatched original damaged ballots are valid ballots and the votes marked on those ballots should be counted in the election. There also can be no dispute that the same vote should not be counted twice. The dispute is whether counting the votes on the unmatched original damaged ballots in the recount will result in double-counting because those votes have already been counted based on an unmarked duplicate ballot. We do not and cannot decide that question based on the record presented in this abbreviated proceeding.

Because the resolution of petitioner's claim that double-counting of votes will result from including unmatched original damaged ballots in the recount is better suited to an evidentiary hearing and fact-finding, the decision of the State Canvassing Board to reject challenges to unmatched original damaged ballots counted in the recount was not in error and the relief requested by petitioner is denied.

Based upon all the files, records and proceedings herein,

### IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The petition of Norm Coleman for relief from the December 19, 2008 decision of the State Canvassing Board rejecting challenges to unmatched original

damaged ballots be, and the same is, denied. But our denial of the relief requested does not constitute a binding determination in a subsequent election contest proceeding.

2. Petitioner's motion for a temporary restraining order be, and the same is, denied as moot.

Dated: December 24, 2008

BY THE COURT:

Alan C. Page Associate Justice

MAGNUSON, C.J., and ANDERSON, G. Barry, J., took no part in the consideration or decision of this matter.



#### **EXHIBIT E**

# DESCRIPTION OF PRECINCTS IN WHICH MORE BALLOTS WERE COUNTED DURING THE RECOUNT THAN PERSONS VOTED ON ELECTION NIGHT

# Maplewood Precinct 6

The election night totals indicated 1,396 votes cast (inclusive of accepted absentee ballots). However, the Recount tallied 1,564 votes cast although only 1,533 voters cast ballots according to the precinct's record of pre-registered voters, election day registrants and accepted absentee ballots. Hence, an excess of thirty-one (31) more votes than voters were certified by the Board relative to this precinct in the Recount.

### St. Paul Ward 3, Precinct 9

The election night totals indicated 1,747 votes cast (inclusive of accepted absentee ballots). However, the Recount tallied 1,764 votes cast. Hence, an excess of <u>seventeen (17) more votes</u> than voters were certified by the Board relative to this precinct in the Recount.

# **EXHIBIT F**

DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO BALLOTS "FOUND" DURING THE RECOUNT BUT WHICH LACK ANY CHAIN OF CUSTODY OR VERIFICATION AS TO RELIABILITY

# TRIMBLE & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

Attorneys at Law

10201 Wayzata Boulevard Suite 130 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55305 Telephone: 952-797-7477 Facsimile: 952-797-5858 Email: trimblelegals@earthlink.net

December 3, 2008

Mr. Joseph Mansky Ramsey County Elections Director P.O. Box 64098 St. Paul. MN 55164-0098

Re: Maplewood Precinct 6

Dear Mr. Mansky:

It is our understanding that you have not yet located any voter registration applications relative to the 171 additional ballots allegedly "found" in a voting machine in Maplewood Precinct 6, despite your assertions to the *Star Tribune* (in an article posted online yesterday afternoon) that these applications had already been found.

We understand that you intend to conduct a search for these applications (and perhaps other materials relating to these additional ballots), either at the voting location for this precinct (Hazelwood Fire Station) and/or in Maplewood city offices. Please notify us and Mr. Lillehaug of the date and time on which this search will occur so representatives of each campaign can be present. Any such search must be transparent and open to the public as the facts surrounding these ballots are too troubling already.

Moreover, if you do not find these applications, we request that you re-open this precinct for the purposes of permitting the Coleman campaign to challenge these additional ballots. Otherwise, the number of ballots will substantially exceed the number of persons registered on election day in this precinct (by your office's own count and disclosure following yesterday's recount), thereby raising further serious and material concerns as to the integrity of the results of this precinct, whether on election night or during the recount.

Finally, your office has not yet provided copies of the voter registration information, election night incident reports or the proposed draft recount incident reports, despite your representations yesterday that this information would be available this morning (Wednesday, December 3). Please advise me immediately when this information is available; we trust it will be available shortly. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Tony P. Trimble

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/mh

Mr. Joseph Mansky

Page 2

December 3, 2008

cc:

Mr. David L. Lillehaug Mr. Fritz Knaak

Mr. Mark Ritchie

		·	

# **Tony Trimble**

From:

Mansky, Joseph [Joseph.Mansky@CO.RAMSEY.MN.US]

Sent:

Thursday, December 04, 2008 4:05 PM

To:

Tony P. Trimble

Cc:

mark.ritchie@state.mn.us; Lillehaug, David

Subject:

RE: Maplewood Precinct 6

Attachments: letter to secretary of state on Maplewood P6.pdf

Here is the letter on Maplewood P6.

### December 4, 2008

Mark Ritchie Secretary of State 180 State Office Building 100 Martin L King Blvd. St Paul, MN 55155

Dear Secretary Ritchie,

You have asked for information concerning the number of ballots cast in Maplewood P6 at the 2008 state general election. The following is a description of facts as we know them, based on conversations with the Maplewood city clerk, who has been in communication with the election judges from that precinct. I am also including some additional information on the ballots counted in St Paul W3 P9.

At approximately 6:00 pm on election day, an election judge inserted the absentee ballot header card (the card used with the Accuvote voting system to indicate that absentee ballots are being entered into the system) in preparation for processing the absentee ballots. After the header card was inserted, the number of voters coming into the polling place increased rapidly. This caused the election judges to stop entering the absentee ballots. But the judges did not immediately place the ballot counter back on normal voting mode. As a result, the ballots subsequently inserted by the voters until the poll count card was inserted into the ballot counter by the judges appeared to the ballot counter to be absentee ballots.

As a result of the volume of voter traffic for the balance of the day, the absentee ballots remained unprocessed until the closing of the polls. After the last voter had voted, the election judges immediately inserted the end of voting header card and begin printing the election results summary tapes. Once this header card was entered, it was not possible to enter additional ballots into the ballot counter. As a result, none of the remaining absentee ballots that had not previously been entered into the ballot counter could be processed and added to the summary statement tape. Since the election judges did not inform the city clerk that this had happened, there was no way for the judges on their own to get

the remaining absentee ballots counted. Neither the City of Maplewood nor our office knew about this situation, since it was not called in nor was it reported by the election judges on the incident report. We also understand that a Maplewood staff person did visit the polling place during the day in response to a problem with the operation of the ballot counter. Although we cannot rule it out, it does not appear at this time that this problem was related to the ability of the election judges to properly process the absentee ballots.

After the result tapes were printed at the end of the day, all the ballots, including the ballots that had not been recorded on the memory card, were sealed by the election judges into transfer cases and transported to the Maplewood city hall. The Maplewood city clerk then transported the sealed transfer cases to our office on Thursday, November 6. The transfer cases remained sealed and unopened until that precinct's ballots were recounted on Tuesday, December 2.

According to the statistical information provided by the election judges to the Maplewood city clerk, a total of 1,396 persons voted on Election Day. That was also the number of votes reported as cast by the summary statement tapes from the ballot counter. Since the total voting reported by the election judges agreed with the total number of ballots cast on the summary statement tape from the ballot counter, there was no reason at the time to believe that there was any problem with either of these data.

At the conclusion of the recount for that precinct, it became clear that the summary statement tape did not accurately reflect the number of persons and how they had voted. After reviewing the pre-registered polling place roster, the voter registration cards of election day registrants, and the accepted absentee ballot return envelopes, we have determined that the voter statistics submitted by the election judges were also in error.

We have determined from the recount that a total of 1,564 ballots were cast at that precinct. From an examination of the voter registration and absentee voting materials, we can confirm that 1,560 persons voted. It is possible that the other four voters were issued a ballot without signing the polling place roster, but at this point we do not know this for a fact. We will continue to examine the materials in our possession and will inform you if we are able to resolve this matter.

In St Paul W3 P9, the election judges reported to us that they were having a problem with some of the absentee ballots getting jammed in the ballot counter late in the day as they were being entered. The judges proceeded to remove these jammed ballots from the ballot counter and dropped them into the ballot box. Given the judges' description of the situation to us, we do not believe that these ballots would have been counted and the votes on them reflected on the summary statement tape produced by the ballot counter at the close of voting. The judges in that precinct have indicated to us that at least 15-20 absentee ballots were affected by this situation.

The election judges also made an error in calculating the total number of persons voting in the precinct on election day. That number should be 1,765.

If you have any further questions concerning this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Joseph Mansky Ramsey County Elections Manager

# **EXHIBIT G**

# DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS WARD 3 PRECINCT 1



December 3, 2008

#### VIA EMAIL

The Hon. Mark Ritchie Secretary of State State Office Building St. Paul, Mn

Re: U.S. Senate Recount -- Missing Ballots -- Minneapolis Precinct 3-1

Dear Secretary of State Ritchie:

On November 24, we wrote to you regarding what we called "the alarming possibility of missing ballots in numerous precincts throughout the state." We drew your attention to precincts where there were discrepancies of 5, 3, and 13 ballots. We requested that your Office commence an immediate investigation to determine whether ballots are missing and to conduct a thorough search to locate them. We also requested that you order local elections officials to make available documents so that the campaigns could be of assistance. By letter dated November 25, you responded that you had asked local officials to search, but you otherwise declined our request for an investigation and an order from your Office.

Today the "alarming possibility" became a five-alarm fire. Today, in Minneapolis Precinct 3-1, in which 2,028 people voted on Election Day, only 1,896 ballots were produced for counting.

While only 1,896 ballots were produced, the figures furnished to the campaigns by Minneapolis elections official Cindy Reichert show that at least 2,028 people voted on Election Day. The machine tape for Precinct 3-1 shows that 2,028 voters cast ballots. Further, according to Ms. Reichert: 1,047 people signed the roster; 932 people were new registrants; and 50 absentee ballots were accepted. The total of these is 2,029. Further, Minneapolis reported that 1,965 people cast votes in the U.S. Senate race.

In other words, there are 133 missing ballots.

As we have previously advised your staff, Minneapolis Elections Director Cindy Reichert has not vigorously searched for missing ballots. Further, when confronted with the

Attorneys & Advisors
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www.fredlaw.com

/ Fredrikson & Byron, P.A. 200 South Sixth Street, Suite 4000 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-1425 December 3, 2008 Page 2

evidence of missing ballots, her initial public explanation (a supposed double-count of write-in votes) made no sense, according to the voter numbers she herself furnished to the campaigns.

This recount is being conducted by your Office. We submit that it is time for your Office to act, and to act immediately.

The Franken campaign demands that the recount be kept open in Minneapolis until the 133 missing ballots are found. It also demands that your Office commence an immediate investigation -- and take charge of the search -- to find the missing ballots and to determine how they were lost.

There are 133 potentially disenfranchised voters in Minneapolis who are waiting for action. The U.S. Senate race may hang in the balance. This matter is urgent.

Very truly yours,

David L. Lillehaug

Attorney

Direct Dial: 612.492.7321 Email: dlillehaug@fredlaw.com

DLL:12

c: Deputy SoS Jim Gelbmann
AAG Christie Eller
City Attorney Susan Segal
Fritz Knaak, Esq.
Tony Trimble, Esq.
Marc Elias, Esq.
Kevin Hamilton, Esq.

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# Tony P. Trimble

From: Tony P. Trimble [trimblelegals@earthlink.net]

Sent: Wednesday, December 03, 2008 6:22 PM

1100,10000, 500011100, 50, 2000

To: 'Mark Ritchie'

Cc: 'Lillehaug, David'; 'Jim Gelbmann'; 'Christie.Eller@state.mn.us';

'susan.segal@ci.minneapolis.mn.us'; 'fknaak@klaw.us'; 'Elias, Marc (Perkins Coie)'; 'Hamilton,

Kevin J. (Perkins Coie)

Subject: RE: Letter to Secretary of State Regarding Missing Ballots in Minneapolis

#### Dear Mr. Ritchie:

We are in receipt of correspondence from David Lillehaug to your office relative to ballots alleged to be missing from Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1.

We wish to note for the record that the Coleman representatives present at this location today dispute the assertion within Mr. Lillehaug's correspondence that Minneapolis Election Director Cindy Reichert "has not vigorously searched for missing ballots". Coleman and Franken representatives were present in the Minneapolis ballot storage warehouse for a search that lasted for approximately two (2) hours, during which time period Ms. Reichert's staff, in the presence of these representatives, searched through each and every stack of ballots in the warehouse (including spoiled/rejected ballots), opened the ballot box for this precinct and moved furniture and other office equipment stored at the site.

The Coleman representatives reported to us that Ms. Reichert searched each location suggested by the Franken representatives and she directed searches of other locations (including within voting machines located in the warehouse). At no time did representatives of the Coleman campaign hear any Franken representatives suggest that the search was anything less than complete or that additional locations needed to be searched.

Additionally, we believe that criticism of Ms. Reichert's potential explanation of this incident is premature at this time, since Ms. Reichert has yet to prepare and issue her incident report (a draft of which report Ms. Reichert has stated she will share with representatives of each of the Coleman and Franken campaign).

Please keep our office informed of any further action the Minnesota Secretary of State intends to take in this matter and provide us and Mr. Knaak with copies of all correspondence between your office and any third parties (including Minneapolis election officials and/or Franken campaign representatives) on this issue.

Thanks,

Tony Trimble

Trimble & Associates, Ltd. 10201 Wayzata Blvd., Suite 130 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55305

Tel: (952) 797-7477 Fax: (952) 797-5858

### KNAAK & KANTRUD, P.A.

Attorneys at Law

Frederic W. Knaak\* H. Alan Kantrud\*\* Greg T. Kryzer\*\*

\*Also Licensed in Wisconsin & Colorado \*\*Qualified neutral under Rule 114 of the Minnesota General Rules of Practice 3500 Willow Lake Blvd., Suite 800 Vadnais Heights, MN 55110 Telephone: (651) 490-9078 Facsimile: (651) 490-1580

Of Counsel
Donald W. Kohler
Joseph B. Marshall
Thomas M. Dailey, P.A.
Theodore M. "Ted" Thompson

December 4, 2008

Minnesota Secretary of State Mark Ritchie 180 State Office Building 100 Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Saint Paul, MN 55155

Dear Secretary Ritchie,

Today the Franken campaign has issued a public statement which proposed a procedure that invites a potentially abusive search at the University Lutheran Church of Hope in Minneapolis concerning the vote totals from Ward 3 Precinct 1.

In a press conference and press release today, we understand the Franken campaign has called for your office to do among the following:

- Interview every person who worked at the precinct on Election Day, every person
  who had a role in setting up or cleaning up at the church that served as a polling
  place, and every person who touched or transported the ballots either on Election
  Day or at any point between then and now.
- Conduct a systematic forensic search of the church that served as a polling place, any vehicle used to transport ballots or other elections materials, the warehouse where the ballots were stored.
- In addition, the Franken campaign called for the following information to be released to the campaigns and the public immediately:
  - o Contact information (name, address, phone number) for: everyone who worked at the precinct on Election Day, the administrator responsible for the church that served as the polling place, and every county employee who at any time for any purpose touched these ballots or ballot envelopes.

We respect the Franken campaign's rights to defend whatever position they believe they have as it pertains to the recount.

However, we reject the notion that government or taxpayers should be required to conduct forensic searches of places of worship – including demanding access to Church employees and leaders – in order for the Franken campaign to score political points.

It's been unfortunate enough that in the past 24 hours the Franken campaign has reached a new level of belligerency in their efforts to "unearth" votes they believe they "lost" in Minneapolis.

But, at some point we would hope that your good office would call for a halt to the kind of intrusive tactics being called for by the Franken campaign.

So many churches across this state have been good enough to provide space for Minnesota voters to cast their votes and participate in the democratic process. Those churches, their employees and their leadership should never have to expect they may be victims of a government "raid" of their premises because of a political campaign attempting to find ballots that election officials in Minneapolis believe do not exist.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Jude W. Kuan

Sincerely,

Frederic W. Knaak, Esq.

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December 4, 2008

#### Office of the City Attorney

Susan L. Segal City Attorney

333 South 7th Street ~ Suite 300 Minneapolis MN 55402-2453

Office 612 673-2010
Civil Division Fax 612 673-3362
Criminal Division Fax 612 673-2189
CPED Fax 612 673-5112
TTY 612 673-2157

Mark Ritchie Secretary of State Retirement Systems of Minnesota Building 60 Empire Drive, Suite 100 St Paul, MN 55103

Dear Secretary of State Ritchie:

This is in response to the November 24, 2008 letter from David Lillehaug, submitted on behalf of the Franken campaign.

First, as you are no doubt aware, Cindy Reichert, the City's Elections Director, and her staff have been in close and frequent communication with your Office about the Ward 3, Precinct 1 ballot issue. The City is obtaining direction from your staff on how to proceed with this matter and the assistance and full participation of your Office in the investigation is welcomed and invited.

Second, to respond to the claim in Mr. Lillehaug's letter that Ms. Reichert "has not vigorously searched for missing ballots," a substantial search was conducted yesterday of the warehouse, witnessed by representatives from both campaigns. The investigation into this matter is continuing with the participation of and guidance from your Office. The City is and remains fully committed to insuring a full and fair recount, with all valid ballots being counted.

Very truly yours,

SUSAN L. SEGAL

City Attorney

Fritz Knaak

Cily Information Fony Trimble and Services David Lillehaug

www.ci.minneapolis.mr.us Affirmative Action Employer

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----Original Message----

From: Reichert, Cindy D. [mailto:Cindy.Reichert@ci.minneapolis.mn.us]

Sent: Thursday, December 04, 2008 6:35 PM

To: Mark Halvorson

Cc: melias@perkinscoie.com; Tom Erickson

Subject: RE: Unaccounted Ballots

I've checked all the statistics - voter receipts, rosters, absentee envelopes, etc., and it appears our ballot numbers for 3-1 are still short. We've spoken with the Chair, the custodian at the church, the check-in staff at the warehouse on election night and looked through all precinct materials housed at city hall.

Jim Gelbman (Deputy Secretary of State) and I are meeting at the warehouse tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. and we will be physically moving all the ballot boxes, voting booths, pallets and everything else to make sure it didn't slip under something that night. I also want Ginny and Emily to go through the envelopes against the wall one more time.

We'd like representatives from both campaigns and CEIMN there to observe as we continue our search. I've already communicated this to Pat Shortridge and he is contacting the Coleman campaign to line up a volunteer.

Thanks very much, and I hope to see reps from all interested parties there tomorrow.

Cindy

From: Mark Halvorson [mailto:mshalvorson@comcast.net]

Sent: Thu 12/4/2008 4:47 PM

To: Reichert, Cindy D.

Cc: melias@perkinscoie.com; terickson@colemanforsenate.com

Subject: Unaccounted Ballots

Dear Cindy,

I am aware that you and your staff are looking into the issue of the 133 unaccounted ballots. To ensure that the process has greater transparency I would like to propose that a representative from each campaign and a non-partisan CEIMN observer be present for as much of this investigation as possible without interfering in the process.

I hope that representatives from the campaign and myself will hear a positive response to this request as soon as possible. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Mark Halvorson
Director, Citizens for Election Integrity
612-724-1736 work
612-720-3644 cell

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# KNAAK & KANTRUD, P.A.

Attorneys at Law

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Of Counsel
Donald W. Kohler
Joseph B. Marshali
Thomas M. Dailey, P.A.
Theodore M. "Ted" Thompson

December 10, 2008

Ms. Cynthia Reichert Minneapolis Elections Division Minneapolis City Hall 350 South Fifth Street, Room B-1 Minneapolis, MN 55402

Dear Ms. Reichert:

This letter is written regarding your recent public comments that your office intends to submit <u>two (2)</u> sets of data to the Minnesota State Canvassing Board relative to Minneapolis Ward 3 Precinct 1. We respectfully submit that the only legally-recognizable number to be submitted is the recounted number and <u>not</u> the election night total. Hence, for the reasons discussed below, we request that your office submit <u>only</u> the recount numbers to the Minnesota State Canvassing Board.

#### Argument

First and foremost, the purpose of an administrative recount under Minnesota law is to simply count the ballots located and presented to the local election officials. Minn. Stat. § 204.31, subd. 3 provides, "The duties of each canvassing board are <u>limited to</u> those duties specified in sections 204C.32 to 204C.39 (emphasis added)." Minnesota Statutes § 204C.35, Subd. 3 states:

Only the ballots cast in the election and the summary statements certified by the election judges may be considered in the recount process.

Minnesota Rule 8235.1100 similarly specifically circumscribes the universe of matters that the State Canvassing Board may consider (emphasis added):

#### 8235.1100 CANVASSING BOARD.

The recount official shall present the summary statement of the recount and any challenged ballots to the canvassing board. The candidate or candidate representative who made the challenge may present the basis for

the challenge to the canvassing board. The canvassing board shall rule on the challenged ballots and incorporate the results into the summary statement. The canvassing board shall certify the results of the recount. Challenged ballots must be returned to the election official who has custody of the ballots.

This rule clearly gives no discretion to local election officials or to the Minnesota State Canvassing Board to engage in any evaluative process or second-guessing as to how so-called "missing ballots" might have been counted had they been considered in the recount. See, e.g., O'Ferrall v. Colby, 2 Minn. 180, 2 Gil. 148 (1858); Taylor v. Taylor, 10 Minn. 107, 10 Gil. 81 (1865).

Moreover, the Minnesota State Canvassing Board's discretionary authority is limited solely and exclusively to "challenged ballots", which universe of ballots does *not* include any ballots thought to be missing. The Minnesota Secretary of State's 2008 Recount Guide confirms a common sense reading and application of this statute:

- (i) This is an administrative recount held pursuant to M.S. 204C.35 and M.R. 8235. It is not to determine who was eligible to vote. It is not to determine if campaign laws were violated. It is not to determine if absentee ballots were properly accepted. It is not except for recounting the ballots to determine if judges did things right. It is simply to physically recount the ballots for this race!
- (ii) In other words, the Board's job is not to second-guess local election officials, or to count ballots that may or may not have ever existed and were not presented for the recount.

In addition to the foregoing statutory and regulatory authority, there is recent clear and direct precedent under Minnesota law on this matter: the results of a hand (manual) recount are to be utilized over the results of a machine recount, even if an assertion exists that certain ballots are missing that were thought to have been counted on election night. This exact matter was explicitly addressed by a Minnesota state canvassing board and Minnesota district court in 2002 in In the Matter of the Contest of General Election held on November 5, 2002 for election of State Senator from District 27, Thomas Purcell, Contestant v. Dan Sparks, Contestee, Mower County District Court File No. C5-02-1938.

For convenience of reference, we have attached as *Exhibit A* the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Determination issued by the Mower County District Court on January 6, 2003 (the "Order") in this case, which involved (in part) a situation in which, at some time between the evening of the election (November 5, 2002) and the next morning (November 6, 2002), "an election judge removed 17 ballots from the Austin City Hall, which were ultimately burned and are unrecoverable." (See Order, Findings of Fact, ¶ 6.) Following the election, an automatic administrative recount was triggered and

conducted by the Minnesota Secretary of State. (Id.,  $\P$  7.) Findings of Fact  $\P$  12 explains the Minnesota State Canvassing Board's disposition of the 17 missing ballots<sup>1</sup>:

12. In addressing the issue of the 17 missing ballots, the State Canvassing Board added 8 votes to those of Dan Sparks, which represented the number of votes he had received under the first, machine count of the ballots in the...precinct from which they had been originally counted...

The Court found that no dispute of fact existed as to whether or not the ballots existed and were destroyed, clearly finding that the ballots were "intentionally destroyed" by an election judge "by burning them in her fireplace". (Id., ¶ 17-24.)

In overturning the decision of the Minnesota State Canvassing Board to revert to election night totals, the Mower County District Court, in its Conclusions of Law, applying long-standing Minnesota precedent, *Newton v. Newell*, 26 Minn. 529, 6 N.W. 346 (1880), concluded:

- 2. The intent of these 17 voters could only be ascertained with probability, not with any certainty.
- 3. Probability is not enough to ascribe these votes to one candidate or the other.
- 5. In the case of a count done by a machine, a subsequent hand count is more reliable.
- 6. In a contested election contest, the hand count is more reliable than a machine count, and the hand count becomes the official count in an election contest.
- 7. Where ballots have not been carefully preserved so as to place their identity beyond a reasonable doubt, they can not be relied upon in a subsequent recount. Newton v. Newell, 26 Minn. 529, 6 N.W. 346, (1880).
- 8. ...This Court reads <u>Newton v. Newell</u> supra as excluding only the 17 destroyed ballots as unreliable, and affirming the hand recount of the precinct with the remaining ballots....

The Minnesota State Canvassing Board at the time was comprised of Secretary of State Mary Kiffmeyer, Minnesota Supreme Court Associate Justices Helen M. Meyer and Sam Hanson, Second District Court Judge Salvador M. Rosas and Fourth District Court Judge Heidi S. Schellhas. This Board inexplicably voted 4-1 to revert to the election night machine tape numbers for one candidate and to use the numbers generated during the recount for another candidate.

12. Where there is an official hand count of ballots, and ballots have been destroyed a citizen's choice in an election contest cannot be imputed, based on a probability or an evidentiary penalty. <u>None of the 17 intentionally destroyed ballots may be counted for either party</u>.

The presumption that a hand count is more accurate than a machine count was <u>codified</u> within Minnesota election law in the 2008 amendments to Minn. Stat. § 204C.35 which added the word "<u>manual</u>" (i.e., hand-count) to the administrative recount statute.

Prior to this amendment, administrative recounts consisted merely of feeding ballots back through the machines that counted them in the first place. The Minnesota Legislature clearly made a public policy choice that hand counts are presumably more accurate or it would *not* have amended the administrative recount statute to require a hand recount. The presumption of the superiority of hand count results is further codified by the Minnesota election law requirement that a "post-election review" be conducted of all voting machines in Minnesota under Minn. Stat. § 206.89 during the post-election canvassing process.

Clearly, the public policy promoted by Minnesota election law (including the recount statute) favors hand recount results over machine count results. The rationale for trusting the hand count results is sound: without the actual ballots themselves, there can simply be no presumption as to how the persons casting such so-called ballots intended to vote.

Importantly, this public policy that holds that presumptions may not be made as to how a person might have voted does not trump the admittedly strong public policy of "counting every vote". Thus, any risk that the persons voting the 17 burned ballots in Purcell v. Sparks would be disenfranchised nevertheless did not trump the stronger public policy against presuming to know how those ballots were voted without examination of the ballots themselves, as the Court's second and third conclusions of law clearly held (emphasis added):

- 2. The intent of these 17 voters could only be ascertained with probability, not with any certainty.
- 3. Probability is not enough to ascribe these votes to one candidate or the other.

This public policy has seamlessly been the law in Minnesota since the Newell decision, followed in Purcell v. Sparks<sup>2</sup>, and there is no reason to diverge from this policy here. In

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>In fact, this policy was recognized and affirmed by the Minnesota Supreme Court in 2003 in *Erlandson v. Kiffmeyer*, 659 N.W.2d 724 (Minn. 2003). In *Erlandson*, the Minnesota Supreme Court rejected an assertion that no absentee ballots cast for United States Senate prior to Senator Paul Wellstone's tragic death be counted, even in the face of the reality that the decision would disenfranchise some voters. The Court

fact, there is even *less* urgency to "default" to the less reliable election-night machine results in this instance than there was in *Purcell*, since in *Purcell* there was absolutely no question that ballots were indeed missing.

The current situation is distinguishable from cases in which all ballots from a particular precinct were missing, as was the case in Moon v. Harris, 122 Minn. 138, 142 N.W. 12 (1913)(all ballots missing from two (2) precincts) or the more recent Illinois case Graham v. Reid, 334 Ill. App. 3d 1017, 1024, 779 N.E.2d 391, 396-97 (2002). In cases where all of the ballots from a precinct are missing, the courts will default to election night numbers as prima facie evidence of numbers. However, where only some ballots are alleged to be missing, there should be no "defaulting" to election night numbers, because the ballots themselves are the best evidence of the voter's intent (presumptions cannot be made as to how a supposedly missing ballot might have been cast).

## Factual Dispute as to Missing Ballots

As an additional matter, in this situation, you personally have made conflicting and confusing public pronouncements that raise a question as to whether any ballots are in fact missing from this precinct, including the following (see attached as Exhibit B\_-emphasis added):

- "The city of Minneapolis is subtracting 133 votes from its total reported on election day after determining during the Senate recount that the ballots were counted twice. City elections director Cindy Reichert says the ballots contained write-in votes and she believes they somehow ended up being fed through a voting machine twice on election day." (Patrick Condon, "Minneapolis subtracts 133 votes in recount," Associated Press, December 3, 2008).
- "The 133 missing ballots from Ward 3, Precinct 1, Reichert explained, likely were a result of ballots with write-in candidates being run through a counting machine twice... 'We believe that we have all the ballot envelopes here,' Reichert said. 'There are human errors that are made on election day." (Rachel E. Stassen-Berger and Jason Hoppin, "Glut of ballot challenges chokes recount," Pioneer Press, December 3, 2008).
- "There was confusion in Minneapolis as the state's largest city wrapped up its recount, after officials discovered what they said was a pile of about 130 ballots

acknowledges "that absentee voters who voted for Senator Wellstone on a regular absentee ballot before his death may not have sufficient time to recast their ballot. But we must recognize that in the unfortunate circumstances presented, a perfect solution that enables all absentee voters an opportunity to cast a replacement ballot may not be possible..." 659 N.W. 2d at 731. Hence, the Minnesota Supreme Court recognized, as did the Court in *Purcell*, that, in certain admittedly rare and unique situations, the harm of voter disenfranchisement is outweighed by public policy positions with a greater priority.

that was counted twice on Election Day. City elections director Cindy Reichert said the ballots contained write-in votes and she believes they somehow were fed through a counting machine twice." (Patrick Condon, "Franken says will drop 633 challenges in recount," Associated Press, December 4, 2008).

"Late Wednesday, Reichert said she had decided to keep the results in the precinct open until all of the discrepancies could be resolved, by reviewing all of the precinct's election materials at City Hall today. 'Several mistakes were made in the precinct and we need to verify all of the numbers we looked at [Wednesday],' she said." (Bob Von Sternberg, Mark Brunswick and Mike Kaszuba, "Franken's campaign protests 133 mystery ballots from Minneapolis," Star Tribune, December 4, 2008).

Although we understand that your office has now asserted that these ballots are missing and this initial explanation was incorrect, you have refused requests under the Minnesota Data Practices Act to permit the Coleman campaign to independently inspect and verify the voter registration rolls and election-day sign-in sheets from this precinct. In your own words from an email to our office on December 8, 2008 at 12:51 p.m. (see attached as Exhibit C – emphasis in original):

As we discussed at the Warehouse last Friday, the [voting] rosters cannot be released per M.S. 204B.40.

204B.40 BALLOTS; ELECTION RECORDS AND OTHER MATERIALS; DISPOSITION; INSPECTION OF BALLOTS.

The county auditors, municipal clerks, and school district clerks shall retain all election materials returned to them after any election for at least 22 months from the date of that election. All election materials involved in a contested election must be retained for 22 months or until the contest has been finally determined, whichever is later. Abstracts filed by canvassing boards shall be retained permanently by any officer with whom those abstracts are filed. Election materials no longer required to be retained pursuant to this section shall be disposed of in accordance with sections 138.163 to 138.21. Sealed envelopes containing voted ballots must be retained unopened, except as provided in this section, in a secure location. The county auditor, municipal clerk, or school district clerk shall not permit any voted ballots to be tampered with or defaced.

After the time for filing a notice of contest for an election has passed, the secretary of state may, for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating election procedures: (1) open the sealed ballot envelopes and inspect the ballots for that election maintained by the county auditors, municipal clerks, or school district clerks; (2) inspect the polling place rosters and completed voter registration applications; or (3) examine other forms required in the Minnesota election laws for use in the polling place. No

inspected ballot or document may be marked or identified in any manner. After inspection, all ballots must be returned to the ballot envelope and the ballot envelope must be securely resealed. Any other election materials inspected or examined must be secured or resealed. No polling place roster may be inspected until the voting history for that precinct has been posted. No voter registration application may be inspected until the information on it has been entered into the statewide registration system.

Because you have refused to provide information essential to enable us to evaluate your evolving explanations as to these allegedly missing ballots, we must only take you at your word that any ballots are missing, without any objective or independent verification. Such hearsay and conjecture can hardly constitute sufficient evidence upon which to request the Minnesota State Canvassing Board to disregard Minnesota's long-standing public policy that refuses to make any presumptions as to how missing ballots might be voted, if the ballots themselves are not available in an administrative recount (or an election contest, for that matter).

Without reconciling these names with the number of ballots, there simply is no basis upon which to conclude with any certainty that the machine did not malfunction. Without such a conclusion, there is further no basis upon which to "default" to election night numbers or for your office to otherwise report conflicting numbers to the Minnesota State Canvassing Board, one of which must necessarily be incorrect and based merely on speculation and conjecture alone.

We understand that your office has conducted a thorough and diligent search for these ballots, to no avail. Conducting a search is evidence only of a belief that such ballots exist, not any evidence that the ballots do in fact exist. A complete, fair and transparent investigation regarding these ballots, and the circumstances surrounding your initial explanation and subsequent explanations (including references to "several mistakes" and "human errors" made in this precinct on election day), should only be conducted under the rules of civil procedure and rules of evidence applicable in an election contest.

As described in Taylor v. Taylor, 10 Minn. 107, 10 Gil. 81 (1865), the function of a canvassing board is ministerial; questions such as these should be only "by a court that could call in witnesses, hear evidence, and decide questions of law and fact." (See also Hunt v. Hoffman, 125 Minn. 249, 255, 146 N.W. 733, 735 (1914) (contest court has full authority to rectify canvassing board error, which is to be accorded no res judicata effect)). A proper investigation as to these Such an investigation cannot be properly or fairly conducted during the limited scope of this administrative recount.

Based on the foregoing, the City of Minneapolis should report to the Minnesota Secretary of State <u>only</u> the summary statements produced during the administrative (manual) recount. Any other report would exceed the limited scope of the administrative recount process under Minn. Stat. § 204C.35 and Minnesota Rule 8235.1100. If your office follows through on its stated intention to send conflicting results for this precinct to the Minnesota State Canvassing Board, we will request the Minnesota State Canvassing Board to follow the clear directives under Minnesota law and certify only the administrative recount results from this precinct.

We are providing a copy of this correspondence, along with all attachments, to the Minneapolis City Attorney, as well as the Minnesota Secretary of State and the other members of the Minnesota State Canvassing Board. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jude W. Knaak, Esq.

cc: Susan L. Segal, Minneapolis City Attorney

David L. Lillehaug, Esq.

Tony P. Trimble, Trimble & Associates, Ltd. Members of Minnesota State Canvassing Board

## EXHIBIT A

Frederic W. Knaak Attorney at Law 3500 Willow Lake Blvd. Suite 800		STATE OF MINNESOTA COUNTY OF MOWER			
Vadna	is Heights, MN 55110	NOTI	CE OF:		
Brian F. Rice Attorney at Law 601 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ave. So. Suite 4000 Minneapolis, MN 55402-4431		Х	Filing of Order		
			Entry of Judgment		
			Docketing of Judgment		
		File:	C5-02-1938		
<ul> <li>In Re: In the Matter of the Contest of General Election held on November 5, 2002 for election of State Senator from District 27, Thomas Purcell vs. Dan Spark</li> <li>X YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ON January 6, 2003, AN ORDER WAS DULY FILED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER.</li> <li>YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ON, A JUDGMENT WAS DULY ENTERED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER.</li> <li>YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ON, A JUDGMENT WAS DULY DOCKETED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER IN THE AMOUNT OF \$.</li> <li>A true and correct copy of this Notice has been served by mail upon the parties above</li> </ul>					
named herein and at the last known address of each, pursuant to Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 77.04.					
Dated:	January 6, 2003	Court	CIA A. BALL Administrator Patricia a. Ball		
		_,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

## STATE OF MINNESOTA

## DISTRICT COURT

## COUNTY OF MOWER

## THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE TYPE: ELECTION CONTEST

In the Matter of the Contest of General Election held on November 5, 2002 for election of State Senator from District 27,

Thomas Purcell,

Contestant.

FINDINGS OF FACT CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DETERMINATION

Court File No. C5-02-1938

٧.

Dan Sparks,

Contestee.

This matter came before the Honorable Joseph Quinn, Judge of District Court, Tenth Judicial District pursuant to an appointment to serve in the Third Judicial District to hear an election contest under Minn. Stat. §209.10. The hearings occurred on January 2, 2003 and January 3, 2003 at the Mower County Courthouse. The Contestant was present, and was represented by counsel, Fredrick Knaak. The Contestee was also present, and was represented by counsel, Brian Rice.

The Minnesota Constitution in Art. IV Sec. 6 provides that the Minnesota Senate will have the final decision to "judge the election returns and the eligibility of its own members." This court sits with jurisdiction under Minn. Stat. §209.10, for the purpose of establishing a record and determining the issue of which candidate received the greatest number of legal votes cast in the November 5, 2002, Senate District 27 race. This Court was chosen pursuant to Minn. Stat. §209.10 Subd. 2, whereby both parties, representing the Republican and Democratic Farmer Labor parties, were given the names of all available district court judges in the state. The parties chose this Court to hear the matter. This court will review de novo, the decision of the canvassing board.

Now, therefore, based on the record and proceedings herein, the Court makes the following:

## FINDINGS OF FACT

### STIPULATION OF FACTS

1. Thomas Purcell is a registered voter residing in the City of Austin, Minnesota, and is legally qualified and entitled to bring this action pursuant to Minn.Stat.§209.

- 2. Grace Schwah, the Republican-endorsed candidate, Dan Sparks, the DFL-endorsed candidate, and Terry Kelly, the Independence Party- endorsed candidate, were all candidates for State Senator in Minnesota State Senate District 27 in the year 2002.
- 3. On November 5, 2002, the general election was held in the State of Minnesota, which included the election for the office of State Senator in District 27.
- 4. On the evening of the election, the votes for the office of State Senator were tallied with the result of 15,020 for Dan Sparks and 14,987, for Grace Schwab, a difference of 33 votes.
- 5. Some time during the evening of November 5, 2002, and early morning of November 6, 2002, an election judge removed 17 ballots from the Austin City Hall, which were ultimately burned and are unrecoverable.
- 6. Pursuant to Minn Stat.§204C.35, Subdivision 1, an automatic recount was conducted by the office of the Minnesota Secretary of State that occurred on November 20, 21, and 23, 2003.
- 7. Both parties were represented during the recount and it is agreed that, except as may be hereinafter qualified, the recount was full and complete and accurate. Both parties fully agree that the reported results with respect to all ballots except the 32 contested ballots bereinafter noted, as well as excepting the question of the noted 17 missing ballots, are accurate and correct and that there is no further need to recount or review those ballots.
- 8. The recount resulted in a total of 15,076, votes cast for Dan Sparks and 15,073, for Grace Schwab, or a difference of three votes, with 32 ballots contested by the parties, and 17 ballots missing from the Austin count as the result of their destruction by the election official.
- 9. The report of the Recount Official, Bert Black, correctly summarizes, in brief form, both the results of the recount, as well as the dispute concerning the 32 contested ballots and the missing 17 ballots. A copy of that report is attached and incorporated into this Stipulation as Joint Exhibit 1.
- 10. On December 10, 2002, the State Canvassing Board met pursuant to Minn Stat. §204C.33 for the purpose of canvassing the results of the recount of the election for State Senator in District 27, as well as determining the challenges to the ballots, and declaring a winner.
- 11. The State Canvassing Board determined that Dan Sparks had received 15,096, and Grace Schwab had received 15,085, a difference of 11 votes.

Jan-06-83 15:48

- In addressing the issue of the 17 missing ballots, the State Canvassing Board added 8 12. votes to those of Dan Sparks, which represented the number of votes he had received under the first, machine count of the ballots in the Austin precinct from which they had been originally counted. Grace Schwab received the additional 13 votes that had been counted during the subsequent manual recount.
- The record of the determination of the State Canvassing Board on this matter, as well 13. as the remaining contested ballots, was transcribed by a court reporter and is, in addition, reflected in the minutes of that body, a copies of which, unadopted as of this date, is attached and incorporated herein by reference as Joint Exhibits 2 and 3.
- This action was then brought by Petitioner within seven days of the determination of 14. the State Canvassing Board.
- The parties expressly agree, with respect to the challenged 32 ballots, to waive 15. objections as to foundation upon pretrial verification of their authenticity by comparison to copies of those same originals. The parties agree to submit the ballots jointed as exhibits.
- That the allegations of unfair campaign practices concerning one Mel Prinzing, 16. initially brought as part of these proceeding, shall not be deemed a part hereof and will be dismissed upon written affirmation by Mr. Sparks that Mr. Prinzing played no role in the Sparks Election campaign effort to the best of Mr. Sparks knowledge and belief, or those of the members of his Campaign committee, and that whatever actions that were undertaken by Mr. Prinzing were without the knowledge of any active member of that committee.

## Austin Ward 2 Precinct 1 -- 17 Ballots Missing

- 17. On the evening of the election, the number of ballots and the tally of voters signed-in at the polls plus absentee voters in Austin Ward 2, Precinct 1, did not reconcile, according to the testimony of the Mower County Auditor.
- The Mower County Auditor then returned the ballots and tally to the election judges 18. for them to reconcile.
- A DFL and a Republican election judge with the assistance from the city clerk and the assistant city clerk then separated the ballots into various piles in an attempt to reconcile the tally,
- 20. They tried to reconcile the tally and were left with what appeared to be 17 too many ballots than voters.
- 21. The DFL election judge chose 17 ballots from the total ballots present, removed them, obtained a brown plastic bag, and drove them to her home.

- When they left that night, the DFL election judge told the Republican election judge that she was going to burn the 17 ballots.
- 23. The Republican election judge, accompanied the DFL election judge on her ride home knew that the DFL election judge was going to burn the ballots, and said or did nothing.
- 24. The DFL election judge intentionally destroyed the ballots by burning them in her fireplace.
- 25. Each auditor that testified said that the hand recount is more accurate and reliable than the machine count.
- 26. The remaining ballots in Mower County, Austin, Ward 2, Precinct 1 have been carefully preserved by the Mower County Auditor.
- 27. The official recount of all ballots allows a certainty of voter choice, testified by auditors as more accurate than a machine count. These choices by voters were factual. The contents of the burned ballots are speculative even when probabilities can be affirmed. In this recount the clear intent of the voter is a necessity.
- 28. Because of the adversarial nature of political parties, the Republicans believe that the DFL election judge may have chosen ballots which showed Republican votes for destruction.

#### 32 Contested Votes

## Too Many Ballots - 17 Votes at issue

- 29. Exhibit 10, an absentee ballot from Mower County, Austin Ward 2. Precinct 1 was challenged by the Contestee because it was found in a separate envelope and was not included in the original machine count. The ballot was not marked spoiled by the election judge, the intent of the voter is to clearly east a vote for Schwab, and the election judge signed the ballot.
- 30. Exhibit 11, an absentee ballot from Mower County, Austin Ward 2, Precinct 1 was challenged by the Contestee because it was found in a separate envelope and was not included in the original machine count. The ballot was not marked spoiled by the election judge, the intent of the voter is to clearly cast a vote for Schwab, and the election judge signed the ballot.
- 31. Exhibit 12, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Ward 3, Precinct 1 was found in the spoiled ballot envelope. The Contestant argues that the Court should disregard the decision of the election judge to mark the ballot spoiled, and count the vote anyway. The election judge retained, affirmed and presented this ballot as a spoiled ballot.

- 32. Exhibit 13, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Ward 3, Precinct 1 was found in the spoiled ballot envelope. The Contestant argues that the Court should disregard the decision of the election judge to mark the ballot spoiled, and count the vote anyway. The election judge retained, affirmed and presented this ballot as a spoiled ballot.
- 33. Exhibit 14, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Ward 3, Precinct 1 was found in the spoiled ballot envelope. The Contestant argues that the Court should disregard the decision of the election judge to mark the ballot spoiled, and count the vote anyway. The election judge retained, affirmed and presented this ballot as a spoiled ballot.
- 2. This was a relatively small precinct that had a disparity between the voters signedin at the polling place, which was 10, and the number of ballots in fact, which was 12.
  The Freeborn County Auditor testified that Albert Lea Township precincts 1 and 2
  were located in the same building at 1204 Broadway in Albert Lea. The election
  judges were taught to combine the ballots for both precincts into one box, which were
  delivered to the Freeborn County Auditor in the single precinct 1 box with the
  precinct 2 box delivered empty. This procedure is not consistent with the instructions
  from the secretary of state or with state statutes. When the tallies and the incident
  logs, are combined for both precincts, there is a reasonable reconciliation.
- 35. This information from both precincts in Albert Lea Township was not brought to the attention of the recount official or the canvassing board.
- 36. Exhibit 15, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Schwab.
- 37. Exhibit 16, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Schwab.
- 38. Exhibit 17, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Schwab.
- 39. Exhibit 18, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Schwab.
- 40. Exhibit 19, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Schwab,
- 41. Exhibit 20, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Sparks.

- 42. Exhibit 21, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Sparks.
- 43. Exhibit 22, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Sparks.
- 44. Exhibit 23, a ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 is an uncontested vote for Sparks.
- 45. Exhibit 24, an un-initialed absentee ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 was an undisputed vote for Schwab. The ballot was contested because the canvassing board disallowed the vote because of the precinct's 10 voter/12 ballot discrepancy and the Johnson v. Trnka 277 Minn. 468, 154 N.W.2d 185 (1967) rule.
- 46. Exhibit 25, an un-initialed absence ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 was an undisputed vote for Sparks. The ballot was contested because the canvassing board disallowed the vote because of the precinct's 10 voter/12 ballot discrepancy and the Johnson v. Traka supra, rule.
- 47. Exhibit 26, an un-initialed absentee ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea Township, Precinct 2 was an undisputed vote for Sparks. The ballot was contested because the canvassing board disallowed the vote because of the precinct's 10 voter/12 ballot discrepancy and the Johnson v. Truks supra, rule.

## Multiple Marks - 4 Votes at Issue

- 48. Exhibit 27, is a ballot from Mower County, Adams Township where the voter consistently placed an "X" in each box except for one in all the races. This voter left blank the space for Sparks. The voter's choice is clear and their intent is discernable with certainty.
- 49. Exhibit 28, is a ballot from Mower County, Austin Township where the voter consistently placed an "X" in each box except for one in all the races. This voter left blank the space for Sparks. The voter's choice is clear and their intent is discernable with certainty.
- 50. Exhibit 29, is a ballot from Mower County, Brownsdale City where the voter consistently placed an "X" in each box except for one and the write-in, in all the races. This voter left blank the space for Schwab. The voter's choice is clear and their intent is discernable with certainty.
- 51. Exhibit 30, is a ballot from Mower County, Racine City where the voter consistently placed an "X" in each box except for one in all the races. This voter left blank the space for Sparks. The voter's choice is clear and their intent is discernable with certainty.

## Ballot Styles - 3 Votes at Issue

12/06/2008

- 52. Exhibit 31, is an absentee ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea, Ward 4, Precinct I which the machine would not accept. This ballot was not duplicated nor was it marked in a spoiled ballot envelope. Contestee argues that this ballot should be ruled consistent with ballots in Exhibits 12, 13 and 14, but those earlier three were marked in a spoiled ballot envelope and this was not. The voter intent is discernable as a vote for Sparks.
- 53. Exhibit 32, is an absentee ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea, Ward 6, Precinct I which the machine would not accept. This ballot was not duplicated nor was it marked in a spoiled ballot envelope. Contestee argues that this ballot should be ruled consistent with ballots in Exhibits 12, 13 and 14, but those earlier three were marked in a spoiled ballot envelope and this was not. The voter intent is discernable as a vote for Schwab.
- 54. Exhibit 33, is an absentee ballot from Freeborn County, Albert Lea, Ward 6, Precinct 1 which the machine would not accept. This ballot was not duplicated nor was it marked in a spoiled ballot envelope. Contestee argues that this ballot should be ruled consistent with ballots in Exhibits 12, 13 and 14, but those earlier three were marked in a spoiled ballot envelope and this was not. The voter intent is discernable as a vote for Schwab.

### Erasures and Obliterations - 4 Votes at issue

- 55. Exhibit 34, is a ballot from Mower County, Austin Ward 1, Precinct 1 where the voter has marks for both Terry Kelley and Dan Sparks, with a vertical line through the horizontal voting line in an attempt to obliterate the vote for Terry Kelley. This was a successful attempt to obliterate the Kelley vote, leaving a vote for Sparks.
- Exhibit 35, is a ballot from Mower County, Austin Township, where the voter has placed a large "X" over a small "x" in the space for Sparks. Contestor argues that this was an attempt to obliterate, thus undervoting the race for Senate District 27 as there are no other marks in the race. The voter's intent is clearly to accentuate his vote for Sparks.
- 57. Exhibit 36, is a ballot from Mower County, Lyle Township, where the voter has crossed off, with lines and some possible letters, their Schwab vote and placed a clear "X" for Sparks. There was a successful attempt to obliterate the Schwab vote, and a clear intent to vote for Sparks.
- 58. Exhibit 37, is a ballot from Mower County, LeRoy Township, where the voter has attempted to cross-out/scribble-out/erase the Schwab vote and place a clear "X" for Sparks. Contestor argues application of the multiple vote rule to multiply the race on

the ballot. There was a successful attempt to obliterate the Schwab vote, and a clear intent to vote for Sparks.

### Voter Intent - 4 Votes at issue

- 59. Exhibit 38, is a ballot from Mower County, Austin Ward 1, Precinct 2, where the voter has made a single clear mark over the tip of the arrow, in 34 contests. The voter intent is clear as a vote for Sparks.
- 60. Exhibit 39, is a ballot from Mower County, Austin Ward 2, Precinct 1, where the only mark in the Senate District 27 race is a single drawn arrow directed at Grace Schwab. The intent of the voter is to vote for Schwab.
- 61. Exhibit 40, is a ballot from Mower County, Austin Ward 2, Precinct 2, where the only mark on the ballot for Senate District 27 is next to Grace Schwab's name. The voter clearly intends to vote for Schwab.
- 62. Exhibits 41 and 42, is an original and duplicate ballot from Fillmore County, Summer Township. The election judge's interpretation notwithstanding, the intent of the voter can not be affirmed in any way with certainty from the original ballot. This ballot is defective and can not be counted with respect to the Senate District 27 race.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Thomas Purcell is legally entitled to bring this action pursuant to Minn. Stat. §209.02.

## Austin Ward 2 Precinct 1 - 17 Ballots Destroyed

- 2. The intent of these 17 voters could only be ascertained with probability, not with any certainty.
- 3. Probability is not enough to ascribe these votes to one candidate or the other.
- 4. These voters have been denied their constitutional right to vote by this intentional act.
- 5. In the case of a count done by a machine, a subsequent hand recount is more reliable.
- 6. In a contested election contest, the hand count is more reliable than a machine count, and the hand count becomes the official count in an election contest.
- Where ballots have not been carefully preserved so as to place their identity beyond a
  reasonable doubt, they can not be relied upon in a subsequent recount. <u>Newton v.</u>
  <u>Newell.</u> 26 Minn. 529, 6 N.W. 346, (1880)

- 8. Contestee relies on <u>Newton v. Newell</u> supra, arguing that the destruction of the 17 ballots somehow calls into question the remaining ballots in the precinct. Contestee believes that he should be entitled to the 8 votes he lost in the hand recount of the precinct. This Court reads <u>Newton v. Newell</u> supra, as excluding only the 17 destroyed ballots as unreliable, and affirming the hand recount of the precinct with the remaining ballots.
- 9. To count these votes under the circumstances, would create a cynicism in this generally laudable exercise in the democratic process. In this race not including the 17 ballots intentionally destroyed, where over 30,000 votes were cast, only 32 ballots are in question before this Court. Of those 32, only 12 were challenged because of something done by the voter.
- 10. In every other contest, the hand recounts have ballots that can be seen, evaluated, and interpreted to a finding of certainty.
- 11. That the DFL election judge chose ballots with votes for Republican or DFL candidates is only speculation.
- 12. Where there is an official hand count of ballots, and ballots have been destroyed—a citizen's choice in an election contest cannot be imputed, based on a probability, or an evidentiary penalty. Mone of the 17 intentionally destroyed ballots may be counted for either party.

### 32 Votes Still Contested

## Too Many Ballots - 17 Votes at issue

- 13. When the number of hallots exceeds the number of voters, <u>Johnson v. Trnka</u> 277 Minn. 468, 154 N.W.2d 185 (1967) requires that the election official shall first remove any ballots that are un-initialed by an election judge.
- 14. However, if an election official determines that ballots were simply placed in the wrong box, those ballots shall be counted under Minn. Stat. §204C.20 Subd. 3. The canvassing board did not know that this statute might apply to Exhibits 24, 25 and 26.
- 15. The ballots in Exhibits 10 and 11 are to be counted as votes for Schwab.
- 16. The ballots in Exhibits 12, 13 and 14 are spoiled ballots and should not be counted.
- 17. The ballots in Exhibits 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 are to be counted as votes for Schwab.
- 18. The ballots in Exhibits 20, 21, 22, and 23 are to be counted as votes for Sparks.
- 19. The hallot in Exhibit 24 is to be counted as a vote for Schwab.
- 20. The ballots in Exhibits 25 and 26 are to be counted as votes for Sparks.

## Multiple Marks - 4 Votes at issue

- 21. The parties argue, as they so benefit, that Minn. Stat. §204C.22, Subd. 3 (rendering a ballot defective for that office if there is a mark for more than one candidate) invalidates the ballot.
- 22. The voting entitlement under the Minnesota Constitution Art. VII section 1 supersedes a technically applied election law which shall be strictly construed where the voter's intent can be clearly determined.
- 23. The discernable intent of the voter prevails, Minn. Stat. \$204C.22 Subd. 1.
- 24. The intent of the voter shall be ascertained from the face of the ballot only. Minn. Stat. §204C.22 Subd. 2.
- 25. The ballots in Exhibits 27 and 28 are to be counted as votes for Sparks.
- 26. The ballot in Exhibit 29 is to be counted as a vote for Schwab.
- 27. The ballot in Exhibit 30 is to be counted as a vote for Sparks.

## Ballot Styles - 3 Votes at issue

- 28. A technical error shall not invalidate a ballot where the voter's intent is discernable. Minn. Stat. §204C.22 Subd. 1.
- 29. The ballot in Exhibit 31 is to be counted as a vote for Sparks.
- 30. The ballots in Exhibits 32 and 33 are to be counted as votes for Schwab.

### Erasures and Obliterations – 4 Votes at issue

- 31. Where the voter has marked two names, and an attempt was made to erase or obliterate one of the marks, the vote shall be counted for the remaining marked candidate. Minn. Stat. §204C.22 Subd. 11.
- 32. The intent of the voter shall be ascertained from the face of the ballot only. Minn. Stat. §204C.22 Subd. 2.
- 33. The ballots in Exhibits 34, 35, 36 and 37 are to be counted as votes for Sparks.

## Voter Intent - 4 Votes at issue

- 34. The discernable intent of the voter prevails, Minn. Stat. §204C.22 Subd. 1
- 35. The intent of the voter shall be ascertained from the face of the ballot only. Minn. Stat. §204C.22 Subd. 2.
- 36. The ballot in Exhibit 38 is to be counted as a vote for Sparks.
- 37. The ballot in Exhibit 39 is to be counted as a vote for Schwab.
- 38. The ballot in Exhibit 40 is to be counted as a vote for Schwab.
- 39. The ballot in Exhibit 41, and the duplicate ballot in Exhibit 42, is defective, since the intent of the voter can not be affirmed in any way. This ballot should not be counted for either candidate.

## DETERMINATION

- Dan Sparks received 15 of the contested votes, making his election total 15,091.
- 2. Grace Schwab received 13 of the contested votes, making her election total 15,086.
- Candidate, Dan Sparks received the highest number of legal votes cast in the November
   2002 election for State Senate District 27.
- 4. The Secretary of State's issuance of a Certificate of Election for Dan Sparks is proper and should be recognized.

Dated.

Joseph Quann

Judge of District Court

Third Judicial District by appointment

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COURT
ADMINISTRATOR MOWER COUNTY DIST

JAN 6 2003.

## EXHIBIT B

## The Associated Press State & Local Wire

December 3, 2008 Wednesday 10:04 PM GMT

## Minneapolis subtracts 133 votes in recount

BYLINE: By PATRICK CONDON, Associated Press Writer

SECTION: POLITICAL NEWS

LENGTH: 123 words

DATELINE: ST. PAUL Minn.

The city of Minneapolis is subtracting 133 votes from its total reported on election day after determining during the Senate recount that the ballots were counted twice.

City elections director Cindy **Reichert** says the ballots contained write-in votes and she believes they somehow ended up being fed through a voting machine twice on election day.

It wasn't immediately known how many votes would be lost by Senate candidates Al Franken and Norm Coleman, but Democrat Franken generally did much better in the city of Minneapolis meaning he could suffer a bigger loss of votes.

Just a day earlier Franken gained 37 votes from a precinct in Maplewood after election officials discovered a pile of ballots that weren't counted the first time around.

## St. Paul Pioneer Press (Minnesota)

December 3, 2008 Wednesday

# Minnesota U.S. Senate Race / Glut of ballot challenges chokes recount

BYLINE: By Rachel E. Stassen-Berger and Jason Hoppin Pioneer Press

SECTION: POLITICS; Minnesota-Twin Cities; News

LENGTH: 992 words

Unless Minnesota's U.S. Senate campaigns aggressively withdraw some of the ballots they've challenged during the 3-week-old recount, it could take more than a month for a state board to judge them.

As of Wednesday, 6,326 ballots were taken off the piles of recounted votes after observers for Democrat Al Franken

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or Republican Sen. Norm Coleman ▼ Enhanced Coverage Linking

8

questioned the voters' intent or the validity of the votes. A State Canvassing Board, made up of two county and two Supreme Court judges and the secretary of state, will determine how those ballots should be counted later this month.

The Franken campaign Wednesday made a move to reduce the size of that challenged stack. It told the secretary of state's office that the campaign wanted to withdraw 633 of its more than 3,000 ballot challenges.

All counties are expected to finish sifting through ballots by Friday.

As of Wednesday night, when about 98 percent of ballots were counted, Coleman led Franken by 316 votes, when comparing the Election Day totals to the recounted totals.

That vote lead doesn't include any of the challenged ballots.

After "painstaking" examination of some of the challenged ballots, folks at Franken headquarters decided voter intent was clear, and the 633 ballots were valid.

The campaign likely will remove more ballots from those the canvassing board will have to plow through.

"This is as far as we have gotten in this process," said Franken recount attorney Marc Elias.

Both campaigns have claimed since the recount started Nov. 19 that their opponents were challenging ballots in order to inflate the vote counts. Elias claimed Wednesday that if the challenges were counted as they eventually will be, Franken would actually be leading by 22 votes in the race.

Last week, Coleman recount attorney Fritz Knaak asked the Franken campaign for a détente in the "game of ballot challenge one-upmanship" but hasn't yet withdrawn any challenges levied by the Coleman campaign.

Knaak said he doesn't want to start withdrawing challenges until the recount is complete but said the campaign would do so then. He called the Franken campaign's challenge withdrawal a "fine gesture."

The withdrawal has some practical impact.

On Dec. 16, the canvassing board will meet to judge the disposition of the challenged ballots. The larger the stack of challenges, the longer the process will take.

If the number of challenges remains about 6,300 ballots and each ballot takes about three minutes to judge, it could take 315 hours, or about 40 days worth of eight-hour days, to deal with all of them.

If that timeline holds, it would take the canvassing board past Jan. 6, the date the new senator is supposed to be sworn in.

The secretary of state's office has asked the campaigns to whittle down that time.

"Some have estimated the percentage of frivolous challenges ranges from 50 to 80 percent. The State Canvassing Board wants to focus its time and attention on those challenges where there is a clear dispute," said John Aiken, communications director for the secretary of state's office.

The canvassing board has set aside four days -- Dec. 16-19 -- to deal with challenged ballots. If each ballot takes three minutes to decide -- some will take more and some will take less -- the board can deal with about 640 ballots in that time.

But first, the counties must finish the hand recount. That part of the process largely will occur today, with some lingering counting likely continuing Friday in Scott and Wright counties, elections observers say.

And for some election officials and campaign folks dealing with situations like that Wednesday in Minneapolis, the count's end means more cause for apprehension.

The problem: A Minneapolis precinct came up 133 ballots short of Election Day totals.

Upon learning of the discovery, Franken campaign officials asked city officials to open voting machines from other precincts. Coleman representatives objected, and one dismissed the idea as a "fishing expedition."

Minneapolis' election director Cindy **Reichert** spent part of the afternoon surrounded by a clutch of more than a dozen lawyers and campaign observers, trying to resolve a rolling debate about whether to open some specific number of elections machines -- whether it was five, 10 or all 131 in the city -- to search for stray ballots.

"Give me your list," **Reichert** finally barked to a Franken representative. "Let's get this over with."

Reichert eventually opened 10 machines.

"Didn't find a thing," Reichert said, "Just the Election Day debris we expected,"

The 133 missing ballots from Ward 3, Precinct 1, **Reichert** explained, likely were a result of ballots with write-in candidates being run through a counting machine twice. The new precinct totals resulted in a net gain for Coleman of 36 votes.

Coleman's gain wipes away what had been a good day for Franken on Tuesday, when Ramsey County officials in a Maplewood precinct discovered 171 uncounted ballots. That resulted in a net gain for Franken of 37 votes.

In a letter to Secretary of State Mark Ritchie's office, Franken's campaign attorney, David Lillehaug, called the Minneapolis development a "five-alarm fire."

The number of ballots recounted doesn't add up to the number of people who signed the register on Election Day, the number of new registrants who signed up to vote and the number of absentee ballots.

"We submit that it is time for your office to act and to act immediately," Lillehaug's letter said.

A statement from the secretary of state's office late Wednesday said state officials have talked to Minneapolis election officials, who will report to the state about the situation.

"Minneapolis officials have committed to provide the Office of the Secretary of State with a written report explaining what transpired and detailing the steps that they have taken to resolve this situation," said the statement.

Coleman spokesman Mark Drake said the reaction from the Franken campaign was an "imaginary outrage about an imaginary problem."

# TwinCities • com

# Minneapolis discovery costs Franken 36 votes

By Jason Hoppin jhoppin@pioneerpress.com

Updated: 12/04/2008 06:07:12 PM CST



A recount worker searchs for the ten correct ballot boxes on her list, which were then opened up and looked into for uncounted ballots at the Minneapolis recount site on Wednesday, Dec. 3, 2008. (Pioneer Press: Scott Takushi)

What Maplewood giveth, Minneapolis taketh away.

Elections officials in Minnesota's largest city today discovered that one precinct came up 133 ballots short of election day totals, resulting in a net loss for Democratic challenger Al Franken of 36 votes.

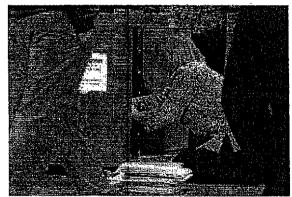
The development wipes away what had been a boon for Franken in his bid to overtake Republican U.S. Sen. Norm Coleman, after Ramsey County officials found an additional 37 votes for Franken from a

Maplewood precinct on Tuesday.

Minneapolis elections director Cindy Reichert said she believes the error occurred when election judges at the precinct on election night mistakenly ran ballots with write-in candidates through a counting machine twice. There were 129 such ballots.

Reichert said although the numbers do not match exactly, she is confident that that's what happened and will report those numbers to the Secretary of State's Office. She also detailed a search for any potential missing envelopes that contain ballots, including opening the counting machine, talking to election judges and calling the church where the polling place was located.

"We believe that we have all the ballot envelopes here," Reichert said. "There are human errors that are made on election day."



Cindy Reichert, Election Director for Minneapolis, oversaw the opening of ten ballot boxes. (Pioneer Press: Scott Takushi)

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#### The Associated Press State & Local Wire

## December 4, 2008 Thursday 2:18 AM GMT

## Franken says will drop 633 challenges in recount

BYLINE: By PATRICK CONDON, Associated Press Writer

**SECTION: POLITICAL NEWS** 

LENGTH: 665 words

DATELINE: ST. PAUL Minn.

Democrat Al Franken on Wednesday moved to withdraw 633 challenges to ballots in Minnesota's U.S. Senate race in what could be a first step toward a quicker conclusion to the recount.

Franken's attorney, Marc Elias, said many more withdrawals are likely. An attorney for Republican Norm Coleman said he may follow suit soon. Any reduction in the pile of challenged ballots more than 6,000 so far will reduce the work that faces the canvassing board that meets starting Dec. 16.

Meanwhile, Franken appeared on track to lose 36 votes in Minneapolis due to an apparent Election Night counting error, just a day after he gained 37 uncounted votes in Ramsey County. A Franken spokesman said the incident demanded a better explanation.

On the challenge issue, the Franken campaign mailed a letter to Secretary of State Mark Ritchie Wednesday with a list of specific challenges to discard. "If there are challenges that are without merit, it doesn't do either side any good to have them considered," Elias said.

Coleman's attorney, Fritz Knaak, said the Republican's campaign has also been reviewing its challenges with an eye toward withdrawing some but said they wouldn't do so until after Friday, the deadline for the recount to end.

"We don't want to send the wrong message to our volunteers still working at the recount sites," Knaak said.

Franken's decision was the first step back from a high number of ballot challenges on both sides. Challenges range from ballots with votes for more than one candidate to many that simply had a pen scribble somewhere on the ballot. The number of challenges far exceeds the margin between the candidates, making it difficult to pin down whether the recount has been swinging the advantage toward one or the other.

After Election Day, Coleman led Franken by 215 votes.

By the end of the day Wednesday, he led by 316 votes according to recount totals posted by the secretary of state. The gap comes from a comparison of precinct totals from Nov. 4 and the recount.

But that apparent lead was far overshadowed by the more than 6,300 ballot challenges filed by the two campaigns. Coleman's challenges exceeded Franken's by 156 in the state total.

It wasn't immediately clear if Franken's withdrawn challenges were reflected in the latest count. His challenge number had risen from the report the night before. And he added 147 challenges in the four counties that started their recounts Wednesday.

While each candidate has challenged a considerable number of votes, the types of challenges matter as well. Both candidates are attacking votes that would otherwise go to their competitor, but they're also challenging ballots where they feel they are entitled to a vote for themselves.

So it's conceivable that Franken could pull back hundreds of challenges and not dramatically affect the vote gap between himself and Coleman.

There was confusion in Minneapolis as the state's largest city wrapped up its recount, after officials discovered what they said was a pile of about 130 ballots that was counted twice on Election Day. City elections director Cindy **Reichert** said the ballots contained write-in votes and she believes they somehow were fed through a counting machine twice.

Franken spokesman Andy Barr said the city's numbers didn't add up, and demanded that conflicting information be reconciled before the city's recount be declared finished.

The disputed ballots were in a single precinct. Overall, both men lost in the Minneapolis recount, but Franken lost 126 votes more than Coleman. But 432 ballots have been challenged.

Coleman's campaign spokesman Mark Drake chided the Franken team for its uproar over the ballots.

"The Minneapolis officials appeared to be quite thorough in their search today, and it is disappointing that the Franken campaign, once again, is attacking local election officials and blaming them for simply doing their jobs," Drake said.

Associated Press writer Steve Karnowski in Minneapolis and Brian Bakst in St. Paul contributed to this report.

Home | Politically Connected | National Politics | U.S. Senate

## Franken's campaign protests 133 mystery ballots from Minneapolis

By Franken's count, he leads by 22 votes. By another count, Coleman leads by 316.

## By BOB VON STERNBERG, MARK BRUNSWICK and MIKE KASZUBA, Star Tribune

Last update: December 3, 2008 - 11:20 PM

An uproar Wednesday over 133 mystery ballots that may or may not have disappeared in Minneapolis became the newest controversy to roil the U.S. Senate recount.

At issue was a discrepancy between Election Day and recount totals in one of the city's precincts.

DFLer Al Franken's campaign lodged a protest over 133 votes that it said could not be accounted for during the recount, at a possible cost to him of as many as 46 net votes in his race against Republican Sen. Norm Coleman.

Franken officials sent a letter to the secretary of state's office and Minneapolis elections director Cindy Reichert demanding that the votes from the northeast Minneapolis precinct not be officially reported until a search is conducted for the ballots.

Late Wednesday, Reichert said she had decided to keep the results in the precinct open until all of the discrepancies could be resolved, by reviewing all of the precinct's election materials at City Hall today.

"Several mistakes were made in the precinct and we need to verify all of the numbers we looked at [Wednesday]," she said.

The twist came a day after Franken made a net gain of 37 votes in Ramsey County, when the recount there found that 171 votes from a Maplewood precinct hadn't been tallied on Election Day.

Wednesday evening, a Star Tribune tally showed Coleman with a 316-vote lead, with 98 percent of the vote recounted. At the start of the recount, Coleman had a 215-vote lead.

Earlier in the day, the Franken campaign announced that it was withdrawing 633 of the roughly 3,000 ballot challenges it had made during the recount. The campaign also said that its internal calculations showed it was now ahead of Coleman by 22 votes.

Franken campaign attorney Marc Elias said withdrawing the challenges will not affect the ultimate outcome of the count.

"The only practical impact of what we are doing today is to save the state Canvassing Board the trouble of looking through these challenged ballots and saving the taxpayers of Minnesota the cost of copying and scanning these challenged ballots," Elias said.

Officials for the Coleman campaign, which has made more than 3,200 ballot challenges, said they would hold off on withdrawing any of them until recounting is completed, likely by the end of the week.

A spokesman for Minnesota Secretary of State Mark Ritchie called Franken's move a "positive start" but urged both campaigns to be more aggressive in withdrawing frivolous challenges before the Canvassing Board meets on Dec. 16. The board is to make the final call on challenged ballots.

## Minneapolis mix-up

The controversy in the first precinct of Minneapolis' Third Ward began when the recount showed 133 votes fewer than the Election Day count.

Reichert said the disparity sent officials searching for the possibility of a missing ballot envelope. When none could be found, she said, she originally thought that write-in ballots at the precinct, which were diverted on the side of the ballot box on Election Day, may have been fed through the ballot counter twice on Nov. 4.

The city initially decided to pare the precinct vote totals by 133, with Franken's number dropping by 80 and Coleman's by 34, a 46-vote swing in the senator's favor.

"That was the theory [about the discrepancy] we developed in the afternoon, but the theory we came up with doesn't jibe with the numbers we have," Reichert said. "We don't know what happened. ... It looks like that wasn't valid speculation."

Among other things, elections workers will examine voter rosters, signatures and voter registration rolls, she said.

The Franken campaign said numbers from the precinct had shown that 2,029 people voted on Election Day and that the recount recorded only 1,896 ballots.

Franken attorney David Lillihaug asked that the recount in Minneapolis be kept open until the ballots are found. Citing 133 "disenfranchised voters in Minneapolis who are waiting for action," he wrote, "the U.S. Senate race may hang in the balance."

In a statement, Coleman campaign spokesman Mark Drake said, "The Minneapolis officials appeared to be quite thorough in their search today, and it is disappointing that the Franken campaign, once again, is attacking local election officials and blaming them for simply doing their jobs."

## The challenges

Fritz Knaak, Coleman's lead recount attorney, while acknowledging the Franken campaign's challenge withdrawals, suggested the announcement may have been an attempt to "create news" and keep momentum to help with political fundraising. Knaak said the announcement also may have been timed to deflect the effect of the reelection Tuesday of U.S. Sen. Saxby Chambliss, a Georgia Republican, a result that prevents Democrats from gaining a 60-vote, filibuster-proof Senate majority.

Chambliss' victory, said Knaak, had dealt "a serious blow" to Franken's attempt to show his race is critical to Democrats nationally. Franken's people said Chamblis' reelection will have no effect on strategy for the Minnesota race.

"It's nonsensical. There was a Senate election in Georgia. The results were what they were," said Franken attorney Elias. "We're trying to figure out who won the election in Minnesota. From my standpoint, there's no obvious connection between the two."

## About the gap

Regarding the gap between the candidates, Franken officials said Wednesday afternoon that, by their internal calculations, their campaign had gained 237 votes in the recount with 94.3 percent of the votes counted and claimed to be ahead by 22 votes.

Elias said the calculation is based on the working theory that none of either campaign's challenges will be upheld and that Coleman has challenged more ballots than Franken.

Knaak dismissed the assertion Franken had pulled ahead.

In joking with reporters -- and taking a jab at the Franken campaign's counting methodology -- Knaak said he thought Coleman was ahead by 2,200 votes. "I have no evidence of this," he said, smiling, " ... but I like the sound of it, so there it is."

He said, however, that the Coleman campaign was confident. "We believe we're well ahead in this recount," he said.

Meanwhile, election officials Wednesday also began grappling with a request by Ritchie's office to examine and categorize rejected absentee ballots.

John Aiken, a secretary of state spokesman, said counties were notifying the office Wednesday that they intended to follow the instructions.

Staff writer Curt Brown contributed to this report.

These numbers do not yet reflect the Franken campaign's announcement that it is withdrawing 633 ballot challenges.

## EXHIBIT C

## **Amy Walstien**

From: Tony P. Trimble [trimblelegals@earthlink.net]

Sent: Tuesday, December 09, 2008 3:00 PM

To: 'Amy Walstien'

Subject: FW: Expedited Data Practices Act Request

From: Reichert, Cindy D. [mailto:Cindy.Reichert@ci.minneapolis.mn.us]

**Sent:** Monday, December 08, 2008 12:51 PM

To: Tony P. Trimble

Subject: RE: Expedited Data Practices Act Request

As we discussed at the Warehouse last Friday, the rosters cannot be released per M.S. 204B.40

## 4B.40 BALLOTS; ELECTION RECORDS AND OTHER MATERIALS; DISPOSITION; SPECTION OF BALLOTS.

The county auditors, municipal clerks, and school district clerks shall retain all election materials returned to them after any election for at least 22 months from the date of that election. All election materials involved in a contested election must be retained for 22 months or until the contest has been finally determined, whichever is later. Abstracts filed by canvassing boards shall be retained permanently by any officer with whom those abstracts are filed. Election materials no longer required to be retained pursuant to this section shall be disposed of in accordance with sections 138.163 to 138.21. Sealed envelopes containing voted ballots must be retained unopened, except as provided in this section, in a secure location. The county auditor, municipal clerk, or school district clerk shall not permit any voted ballots to be tampered with or defaced.

After the time for filing a notice of contest for an election has passed, the secretary of state may, for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating election procedures: (1) open the sealed ballot envelopes and inspect the ballots for that election maintained by the county auditors, municipal clerks, or school district clerks; (2) inspect the polling place rosters and completed voter registration applications; or (3) examine other forms required in the Minnesota election laws for use in the polling place. No inspected ballot or document may be marked or identified in any manner. After inspection, all ballots must be returned to the ballot envelope and the ballot envelope must be securely resealed. Any other election materials inspected or examined must be secured or resealed. No polling place roster may be inspected until the voting history for that precinct has been posted. No voter registration application may be inspected until the information on it has been entered into the statewide registration system.

Cynthia Reichert
City of Mpls Elections Director
(612) 673-2073
cindy.reichert@ci.minneapolis.mn.us

From: Tony P. Trimble [mailto:trimblelegals@earthlink.net]

Sent: Monday, December 08, 2008 12:45 PM

To: Reichert, Cindy D.

Subject: RE: Expedited Data Practices Act Request

The voter registration sign-ins and the same-day registration sign-ins.

From: Reichert, Cindy D. [mailto:Cindy.Reichert@ci.minneapolis.mn.us]

Sent: Monday, December 08, 2008 12:43 PM

To: Tony P. Trimble

Subject: RE: Expedited Data Practices Act Request

The information I am providing today is:

Relative to W3 P 1:

Accepted absentee ballot envelopes (with private info redacted)

Election-day incident reports

Written communication re: the missing ballots

Did I miss a request for something else? I've gone back into my email to look for other requests from you and did not find anything additional you are looking for. Would requests have come from anyone else in your office?

Cynthia Reichert
City of Mpls Elections Director
(612) 673-2073
cindy\_reichert@ci.minneapolis.mn.us

From: Tony P. Trimble [mailto:trimblelegals@earthlink.net]

Sent: Monday, December 08, 2008 12:35 PM

To: Reichert, Cindy D.

Subject: RE: Expedited Data Practices Act Request

Thanks – we also await the data relative to the "missing ballots" precinct in Minneapolis (request submitted Friday).

## Tony/Matt

From: Reichert, Cindy D. [mailto:Cindy.Reichert@ci.minneapolis.mn.us]

Sent: Monday, December 08, 2008 12:33 PM

To: Tony P. Trimble

Subject: RE: Expedited Data Practices Act Request

Those are the copies I was talking about. I have a call in to the Secretary of State to verify private information that needs to be redacted. Waiting to hear from them...

Cynthia Reichert
City of Mpls Elections Director
(612) 673-2073
cindy.reichert@ci.minneapolis.mn.us

From: Tony P. Trimble [mailto:trimblelegals@earthlink.net]

Sent: Monday, December 08, 2008 11:44 AM

To: Reichert, Cindy D.

Subject: RE: Expedited Data Practices Act Request

Thanks, Cindy. Matt Haapoja will come to the office to pick up the copies - please advise when they are ready for pick-up.

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## KNAAK & KANTRUD, P.A.

Attorneys at Law

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Of Counsel
Donald W. Kohler
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Thomas M. Dailey, P.A.
Theodore M. "Ted" Thompson

December 11, 2008

Minnesota Secretary of State 180 State Office Building 100 Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Saint Paul, MN 55155

Minnesota Judicial Center Associate Justice G. Barry Anderson 25 Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Saint Paul, MN 55155

Ramsey County Courthouse Assistant Chief Judge Edward J. Cleary 15 W Kellogg Blvd. Room 1550 Saint Paul, MN 55102 Minnesota Judicial Center Chief Justice Eric J. Magnuson 25 Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Saint Paul, MN 55155

Ramsey County Courthouse Chief Judge Kathleen R. Gearin 15 W Kellogg Blvd. Room 1210 Saint Paul, MN 55102

Dear Members of Minnesota State Canvassing Board: ("Board"):

This letter is written in response to the Franken Memorandum Regarding Missing Ballots dated December 10, 2008 (herein, "Franken Memorandum") and Supplemental Memorandum Regarding Noncounted Absentees dated December 11, 2008 (herein, "Supplemental Memorandum") of the Al Franken for Senate Committee and Al Franken, as well as the Summary Affidavit of David L. Lillehaug dated December 11, 2008 delivered to you by counsel for the Franken for Senate campaign.

## MINNEAPOLIS WARD 3, PRECINCT 1

With respect to apparent discrepancies between the recount numbers and election-night numbers in Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1, the Franken Memorandum has taken a very simple issue and attempted to obscure it with inaccurate descriptions of Minnesota precedent, irrelevant case law from a variety of other states and platitudes about the preciousness of voting rights in America. Because nothing in the Franken Memorandum contradicts the clear statements of law set forth in our original letter to Minneapolis Elections Director Cynthia Reichert dated December 10, 2008 (a courtesy copy of which was previously provided to the Board – herein, the "Reichert Letter"),

the recount numbers (and not the election-night numbers) in this precinct should be certified by the Board.

As explained in the Reichert Letter, the purpose of an administrative recount under Minnesota law is to simply count the ballots <u>located and presented to local election officials</u>. As statute provides, "[t]he duties of each canvassing board are limited to those duties specified in sections 204C to 204C.39." Minn. Stat. § 204C.31, subd. 3. Furthermore, "[o]nly the ballots cast in the election and the summary statements certified by the election judges may be considered in the recount process." *Id*.

Minnesota Rule 8235.1100 similarly circumscribes the universe of matters that the Board may consider:

## 8235.1100 CANVASSING BOARD.

The recount official shall present the summary statement of the recount and any challenged ballots to the canvassing board. The candidate or candidate representative who made the challenge may present the basis for the challenge to the canvassing board. The canvassing board shall rule on the challenged ballots and incorporate the results into the summary statement. The canvassing board shall certify the results of the recount. Challenged ballots must be returned to the election official who has custody of the ballots.

As discussed in our original letter to Ms. Reichert, this rule provides no jurisdiction for the Board to engage in any evaluative process as to so-called "missing ballots" or to substitute election-night numbers for the recount totals; the ministerial duties of the Board are clearly limited only to certifying the summary statements of the recount. See, e.g., O'Ferrall v. Colby, 2 Minn. 180, 2 Gil. 148 (1858); Taylor v. Taylor, 10 Minn. 107, 10 Gil. 81 (1865). The Board's discretionary authority is limited only to "challenged ballots," which by definition does not include ballots thought to be missing and not presented to the Board (or recounted during the hand recount process).

The Minnesota Secretary of State's 2008 Recount Guide clearly states:

- a) This is an administrative recount held pursuant to M.S. 204C.35 and M.R. 8235. It is not to determine who was eligible to vote. It is not to determine if campaign laws were violated. It is not to determine if absentee ballots were properly accepted. It is not except for recounting the ballots to determine if judges did things right. It is simply to physically recount the ballots for this race!
- b) In other words, the Board's job is not to second-guess local election officials, or to count ballots that may or may not have ever existed and were not presented for the recount.

Nothing in the Franken Memorandum provides any basis for overturning these clear statutory and rule-based instructions - including the opinion of Mayor Rybak (who, not surprisingly, shares the Franken campaign's interpretation of the facts and the law).

## Minnesota Cases Cited by Franken Memorandum

We hereby incorporate by reference the arguments in the Reichert Letter relative to the accuracy of hand counts versus machine counts, as well as our prior arguments that no conclusive evidence even exists that these ballots are missing, which arguments are not substantially or persuasively addressed or refuted in the Franken Memorandum. Additionally, the Franken Memorandum's reading of Minnesota case law is nothing short of inaccurate and misleading and involves several cases which are simply inapplicable, as described below.

Purcell v. Sparks, C5-02-1938 (Minn. Tenth Judicial District 2002), the most important case and the only Minnesota case directly on-point on this issue, is also the case most incorrectly interpreted by the Franken Memorandum. Purcell is the only Minnesota case known to the undersigned that involves identical questions of law (and strikingly similar factual situations) as those presented here. Purcell provides a road map for the Board relative to Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1: the Board must certify the recount total.

Inexplicably, the Franken Memorandum attempts to utilize Purcell to advance the argument that the Board should use the election-night numbers for Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1 while utilizing the recount numbers for all other precincts. However, the holding of Purcell contradicts what the Franken campaign seeks. The court ruled that the decision of the State Canvassing Board in that case to revert to election night machine tape number for one candidate and the recount number for another candidate was wholly and completely improper, because the hand-counted recount number was presumptively more accurate than the election-night machine count number, and because it is wholly inappropriate to make assumptions or prediction as to how a "missing ballot" might have been voted.

The clear conclusions of law in *Purcell* are instructive here:

- 2. The intent of these 17 voters could only be ascertained with probability, not with any certainty.
- 3. Probability is not enough to ascribe these votes to one candidate or the other.
- 5. In the case of a count done by a machine, a subsequent hand count is more reliable.
- 6. In a contested election contest, the hand count is more reliable than a machine count, and the hand count becomes the official count in an election contest.
- 7. Where ballots have not been carefully preserved so as to place their identity beyond a reasonable doubt, they can not be relied upon in a subsequent recount. Newton v. Newell, 26 Minn. 529, 6 N.W. 346, (1880).

- 8. ...This Court reads <u>Newton v. Newell</u> supra as excluding only the 17 destroyed ballots as unreliable, and affirming the hand recount of the precinct with the remaining ballots....
- 12. Where there is an official hand count of ballots, and ballots have been destroyed a citizen's choice in an election contest cannot be imputed, based on a probability or an evidentiary penalty. <u>None of the 17 intentionally destroyed ballots may be counted for either party</u>.

The same result must occur here with respect to Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1.

With respect to the other Minnesota cases cited or discussed in the Franken Memorandum, in Moon v. Harris, 142 NW 12 (Minn. 1913), <u>all</u> of the ballots in two particular precincts were missing, leaving the court with no option but to consider election day totals. The Franken Memorandum ignores this important distinction, failing to recognize its importance: where all ballots are missing, election officials have no choice but to revert to Election Day totals. Furthermore, as with most of the cases cited in the Franken Memorandum, Moon did not involve the same ballot counting machinery at issue here, a further important distinction in this case (see discussion regarding Purcell and footnote 3, infra).

The Franken Memorandum's response to this distinction is to posit an extreme hypothetical example of a precinct with 2,000 ballots counted on election night and only 1 counted in a recount. Fortunately, we are faced with no such situation here. In Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1, the recount did *not* result in only one (1) vote being counted; rather, one thousand eight hundred ninety-six (1,896) votes were counted in this precinct in the recount. Thus, this example proves nothing and is merely a rhetorical red herring that attempts to distract attention away from Minnesota case law directly applicable to the situation faced here (namely, *Purcell*).

One of the few Minnesota cases cited in the Franken Memorandum, Stemper v. Higgins, 37 N.W. 95 (Minn. 1888) is wholly inapposite and completely inapplicable. Stemper exclusively involved an election contest filed as a result of the manner in which the election was conducted. As the court explained, "no other defect is suggested concerning this election other than that it was held in the village apart from the election in the township, and was presided over by the village officers, who were the proper officers of election in all village elections." Id. at 226. Stemper involved no allegations of missing ballots, no allegations of ballots that were not "safeguarded," and no allegations that election night totals were inaccurate. Stemper, therefore, is completely without precedential or persuasive value here.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>It is worth noting by way of comparison that the number of ballots asserted to be missing in Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1 (133) is a much smaller number as a percentage of the number of ballots cast in the U.S. Senate race (0.0046%, or 133 out of 2,885,555¹) than the number of ballots <u>known to have been burned</u> in <u>Purcell</u> (17 out of 33,140¹ or 0.05%). Accordingly, as a percentage of total votes cast, <u>more than ten (10) times the number of ballots were known to be missing in <u>Purcell</u> than the number alleged (but never established to any degree of certainty) to be <u>missing in Minneapolis</u>. Hence, the <u>Purcell</u> case is closer in number to the "all but 1" hypothetical posited in the Franken Memorandum; all the more reason to follow <u>Purcell</u>, which resulted in judicial rejection of (machine counted) election-night totals numbers in favor of the presumptively more accurate (hand-counted) recount numbers.</u>

Two other Minnesota cases cited by the Franken Memorandum, Newton v. Newell, 620 N.E.2d 385 (Minn. 1880) and Sullivan v. Ebner, 262 N.W. 574 (Minn. 1935) actually contradict the position within the Franken Memorandum. In these cases, the court examined issues of ballot preservation and trustworthiness (raising issues of ballot tampering), not allegedly "missing" ballots. With respect to the Minneapolis ballots asserted to be "missing", no questions have been raised as to the trustworthiness or integrity of the 1,896 ballots counted in the recount. Again, the Minnesota presumption is that the most trustworthy number is the recount number; that is the purpose of the recount. If the election-night numbers were somehow presumptively superior, the state would not have decided to conduct hand recounts.

#### Non-Minnesota Cases Cited by Franken Memorandum

The Franken Memorandum's long litany of cases from jurisdictions other than Minnesota have no precedential or persuasive value here. Nearly all of these cases were based entirely on a statutory scheme specific to the state in question. Some cases (like *Moon*) involved situations in which *all* ballots in a particular geographic area were definitively missing - unlike the situation here. Other cases (like *Stemper, Newell* and *Sullivan* discussed above) involved clear acts of impropriety or assertions of impropriety such facts as stolen ballots or improperly secured ballots - also unlike the situation here. Many of the cases cited in the Franken Memorandum are between sixty (60) and one hundred and twenty years (120) old, involving elections which were hand-counted on election night, a factual scenario incomparable to the machine counting used in Minnesota today (and an important factor in the *Purcell* presumption as to the superiority of hand-count results over machine count results). Finally, it is worth nothing that *every single* case cited from another jurisdiction is based upon statutory and other rules specific to that jurisdiction—some of which are not even still in effect in those states today.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>For example, in *McDunn v. Williams*, 620 N.E.2d 385 (Ill. 1993), like in *Moon*, all ballots from eight precincts were completely missing, such that election officials had little choice other than to revert to Election Day totals.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>See, e.g., Henderson v. Maley, 806 P.2d 626 (Okla. 1991), Thoms v. Andersen, 235 N.W.2d 898 (S.D. 1975), Frazier v. Wright, 228 S.W.2d 424 (Ky. 1950), Jarrett v. Board of Canvassers, 128 S.E. 821 (W. Va. 1924), Brown v. Crosson, 88 N.W. 366 (Iowa 1901), Jenkins v. Martin, 154 S.W.2d 242 (Ky. 1941), Conley v. Rice, 67 S.W.2d 478 (Ky. App. 1934), Talbott v. Thompson, 182 N.E. 784 (III. 1932), Phillips v. Kincaid, 240 S.W. 737 (Ky. App. 1922), Burd v. Meadows, 124 S.W. 2d 85 (Ky. App. 1917), Rich v. Young, 197 S.W. 442 (Ky. App. 1917), Ottley v. Herriford, 170 S.W. 205 (Ky. App. 1914), Browning v. Lovett, 94 S.W. 661 (Ky. App. 1906), Bailey v. Hurst, 68 S.W. 867 (Ky. App. 1902), Behrensmeyer v. Kreitz, 26 N.E. 704 (III. 1981).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This is a highly relevant distinction. Where hand counts determine Election Day totals, such results are more correct and reliable than machine-based counts, considering the propensity of machines to double count, jam, or destroy ballots. Where machines are not used, thus, it is far more reliable to simply return to Election Day counts, unlike here. Accordingly, the multiple dated cases cited by the Franken Memorandum are irrelevant. See Smith v. Kincaid, 235 S.W.2d 62 (Ky. 1951), Frazier v. Wright, 228 S.W.2d 424 (Ky. 1950), Swift v. Registrars of Voters of Milton, 183 N.E. 727 (Mass. 1932), Madrid v. Sandoval, 13 P.2d 877 (N.M. 1932), Jarrett v. Board of Canvassers, 128 S.E. 821 (W. Va. 1924), Brown v. Crosson, 88 N.W. 366 (Iowa 1901), Jenkins v. Martin, 154 S.W.2d 242 (Ky. 1941), Conley v. Rice, 67 S.W.2d 478 (Ky. App. 1934), Talbott v. Thompson, 182 N.E. 784 (III. 1932), Phillips v. Kincaid, 240 S.W. 737 (Ky. App. 1922), Burd v. Meadows, 124 S.W. 2d 85 (Ky. App. 1917), Rich v. Young, 197 S.W. 442 (Ky. App. 1917), Ottley v. Herriford, 170 S.W. 205 (Ky. App. 1914), Browning v. Lovett, 94 S.W. 661 (Ky. App. 1906), Bailey v. Hurst, 68 S.W. 867 (Ky. App. 1902), Behrensmeyer v. Kreitz, 26 N.E. 704 (III. 1981), Howser v. Pepper, 79 N.W. 1018 (N.D. 1899).

#### Risk of Application of Different Standards

As a final note, if the Board uses the approach recommended by the Franken Memorandum to certify the election night results in Minneapolis W-3, P-1, it would result in disparate treatment of similarly-situated ballots throughout this recount. As the recount incident reports prepared by recount officials and submitted to the Secretary of State's Office (and this Canvassing Board) indicate, in numerous precincts, ballots are asserted, presumed or believed to be missing when the recount totals are compared to election night totals and, in numerous other precincts, "extra" ballots are asserted, presumed or believed to exist.

However, the Board's jurisdiction and scope of authority with respect to all of these precincts is the same as it is with respect to Minneapolis: the Board must certify the recount results from these precincts, exercising discretion only over challenged ballots. The Board's authority in an administrative recount is as ministerial as its duty in meeting to canvass the initial election results. Moreover, if the Board adopts the approach recommended by the Franken Memorandum in just one Minneapolis jurisdiction, it raises significant concerns of fairness, uniformity and equal treatment in the state as a whole.

## REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOT ENVELOPES / "FIFTH PILE"

The Supplemental Memorandum constitutes simply the latest in the Franken campaign's continued attempts to have so-called "improperly rejected absentee ballots" opened and counted by the Board. As you are aware from our prior (two) items of correspondence to Secretary of State Mark Ritchie, significant issues exist in the guidance forwarded by the Secretary of State's Office to local election officials, which guidance went well beyond a simple "sorting" process to a full-blown attempt to conduct the discovery phase of an election contest at taxpayer expense.

As the Board is likely also aware, at least ten (10) counties have declined (on the advice of county attorneys) to participate in this process, including Ramsey County, St. Louis County and Washington County (three rather large counties, comprising approximately 20% of the state's population). Accordingly, setting aside for the moment whether or not the sorting process is within the jurisdiction of the Board under its canvassing or recount duties under Minnesota law, the process itself can in no way be deemed comprehensive or complete; accordingly, it would be wholly inequitable for the Board to "open and count" ballots from some, but not all, Minnesota counties.

More importantly, however, we reiterate that the Board has no authority or discretion to consider these rejected absentee ballots in this recount, as they do not comprise "ballots cast in the election" and are not part of the "summary statements". The Franken campaign's request that the Canvassing Board order each county to count absentee ballots in a loosely defined "fifth pile" should therefore be denied. Every ballot in the fifth pile was originally rejected by county election officials (by either an absentee ballot board or at least two (2) election judges, often of different political arties); that these ballots should now be deemed "improperly rejected" after an ad hoc and extra-statutorial "sorting process" is not clear or undisputed.

The Board has no statutory authority to evaluate whether county election officials (on election night) properly or improperly rejected absentee ballots. Although Minnesota law provides for a process for the correction of obvious errors at the county level (which process does not involve the Board)<sup>5</sup>, serious equal protection concerns exist if the Board were to grant the Franken campaign's request and open and count the absentee ballot envelopes now being placed in the so-called "fifth pile" pursuant to the Secretary of State's expansive "detailed instructions" (our prior correspondence strenuously objecting to these instructions is incorporated herein by reference).

The Franken campaign's argument relies on an incorrect factual presumption: that all ballots in the "fifth pile" were improperly rejected. There can be no presumption that county election officials improperly rejected absentee ballots. The Franken campaign relies on its own anecdotal "evidence" from its self-serving and clearly one-sided review of selected absentee ballots that state reasons such as "no reason given" and "other", as well as on affidavits from many persons who now wish their vote to count. None of this evidence, however, is grounds for this Board to make any determination to count these ballots, especially when Minn. Stat. 203B.12, Subd. 26 does not even require election officials to give any written justification for rejecting non-UOCAVA absentee ballots.

Discussion of what written justification election judges gave for rejecting specific absentee ballots illustrates why this inquiry is not suited for the Board's ministerial duties and is better suited for an election contest, if necessary. The question of whether absentee ballots were improperly rejected requires a court to take evidence and witnesses to be examined and cross-examined, all while following the rules of evidence. For reasons explained repeatedly in prior correspondence, this is not a task the Board is equipped to undertake, nor is it given statutory authority to do so.

Additionally, the assertion within the Supplemental Memorandum that absentee voters and voters who appear personally at the polls should be treated the same under the Equal Protection Clause is wrong under both Minnesota Supreme Court and United States Supreme Court precedent. Both courts have concluded that absentee voting, unlike voting, is a privilege, not a right. Bell v. Gannaway, 227 N.W.2d 797, 802 (Minn. 1975) (concluding that the opportunity to vote by absentee "has the characteristics of a privilege rather than of a right"); accord McDonald v. Bd. of Election Comm'rs of Chicago, 394 U.S. 802, 807-808 (1969) ("It is thus not the right to vote that is at stake here but a claimed right to receive absentee ballots."). Thus, just because

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Both the Franken campaign and Secretary of State Ritchie Mark have referred to the so-called "fifth pile" absentee ballots as "obvious errors" that "must" be corrected. If an "obvious error" has occurred in any county, Minnesota Statutes § 204C.39 provides clear instruction in for the procedure required to correct the error; namely, the filing of a lawsuit "without unreasonable delay" to correct the error. This procedure requires no direct action by the State Board. Tellingly, neither the Franken campaign nor any Minnesota election officials have availed themselves to this statutory process for correction of "obvious errors."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> "If all or a majority of the election judges examining return envelopes find that an absent voter has failed to meet one of the requirements prescribed in clauses (1) to (4), they shall mark the return envelope 'Rejected,' initial or sign it below the word 'Rejected,' and return it to the county auditor".

Minnesota law grants the Board the authority to review ballots cast, such grant does not mean that the Board can also review reasons for rejecting absentee ballots<sup>7</sup>.

Contrary to the Franken campaign's invocations of the Equal Protection Clause in its bid to count these rejected ballots, a serious equal protection issue might arise if the Board or local election officials were to grant this request. While the Secretary of State has asked the counties to sort the rejected absentee ballots into five piles, the Secretary of State and the Board do not have the authority to require counties to sort a fifth pile and (as indicated above) some are not. Other counties may be sorting absentee ballots in different ways and/or using personnel (such as government employees instead of election judges) who are not necessarily equipped and/or have not received proper training in evaluating these envelopes.

In any event, allowing some counties to decide to count previously rejected absentee ballots during the recount (or having this Board count absentee ballots deemed improperly rejected during the "sorting process") would violate the Equal Protection Clause because there is no uniform procedure governing the acceptance or rejection of absentee ballots during the recount. See Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98, 105-106 (2000) (concluding that the recount mechanisms implemented in Florida "do not satisfy the minimum requirement for nonarbitrary treatment of voters necessary to secure the fundamental right" because the command to consider the "intent of the voter" provided no "specific standards to ensure its equal application").

Put another way, Minnesota's absentee voter laws provide clear standards by which an election judge may accept or reject an absentee ballot. Trained election judges and absentee ballot boards followed these procedures on election night. If counties or the Board now begin counting absentee ballots that were properly rejected, the votes of absentee voters who met the statutory requirements and the voters who voted at the polls on election day would be diluted in contravention of the Equal Protection Clause. See Bush, 531 U.S. at 105 ("The right of suffrage can be denied by a debasement or the dilution of the weight of a citizen's vote just as effectively as by wholly prohibiting the free exercise of the franchise.").

#### CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, we request that the Board: (i) certify the recount numbers in Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1; and (ii) take no further action relative to any so-called "improperly rejected" absentee ballot envelopes (including, without limitation, review, opening and/or counting of any ballots enclosed in the same). We appreciate your careful consideration of the foregoing matters. While we understand that your intention is that no oral arguments or

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>As we have noted previously, the Minnesota Supreme Court has repeatedly held that, to preserve the integrity and purity of elections, the absentee voter statutes, "so far as the acts and duties of the voter are concerned, must be held to be mandatory in all their substantial requirements. These laws are not designed to insure a vote, but to permit a vote in a manner not provided by common law. As a result, voters who seek to vote under these provisions must be held to a strict compliance therewith." Id. (emphasis added); accord Wichelmann v. City of Glencoe, 273 N.W.2d 638 (Minn. 1937) ("The provisions of election laws requiring acts to be done and imposing obligations upon the elector which are personal to him are mandatory. He is personally at fault if he violates them. If his vote is rejected for such violations, it is because of his own fault, not that of election officials. Such provisions prescribe mandatory conditions precedent to the right of voting.") (emphasis added). Accordingly, treating absentee voters differently from voters appearing personally at the polls does not violate the Equal Protection Clause.

testimony will be permitted, in the event the Board permits the Franken committee or any other parties who may support the Franken position on these issues to present any oral arguments or testimony on these issues at tomorrow's meeting, we request an equal opportunity to respond. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jude W. Knaak, Esq.

cc: David L. Lillehaug, Esq. (w/encl.)

Tony P. Trimble, Trimble & Associates, Ltd. (w/encl.)

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#### Minutes

#### STATE CANVASSING BOARD

December 12, 2008, 9:30 a.m.

Minnesota State Capitol, Room 15 75 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd Saint Paul, MN 55155

#### 1. Call to order

Secretary Ritchie called the meeting to order at 9:34 a.m. Members present included Minnesota Supreme Court Chief Justice Eric Magnuson, Minnesota Supreme Court Justice G. Barry Anderson, Second Judicial District Court Chief Judge Kathleen Gearin, Second Judicial District Court Assistant Chief Judge Edward J. Cleary. Minnesota Attorney General Lori Swanson, Deputy Attorney General Christie Eller, Assistant Attorney General Kenneth Raschke, Deputy Secretary of State Jim Gelbmann, Director of Elections Gary Poser, Executive Assistant Kate Mohn, Business and Legal Analyst Bert Black, and other staff from the Office of the Secretary of State were also present, along with representatives of the parties and members of the public.

Secretary Ritchie began by noting that because of fire code concerns, members of the audience would not allowed to stand in the room and instead should head to the overflow seating provided in the capitol cafeteria. He asked the members of the public and campaign representatives approach the proceedings respectfully.

2. Adoption of agenda, approval of minutes from the November 26, 2008 State Canvassing Board Meeting, and waiving of attorney-client privilege in regard to the December 10, 2008 Attorney General opinion provided to the State Canvassing Board.

Secretary Ritchie asked the board for a motion to approve the agenda for the meeting. Judge Cleary offered the motion and was seconded by Justice Anderson. The motion passed without opposition.

Judge Cleary made a motion to adopt the minutes of the November 26, 2008 State Canvassing Board meeting, noting that he had offered one correction to the minutes prior to the meeting and the correction had already been made. Justice Anderson seconded the motion. The motion passed without opposition.

Secretary Ritchie asked the board for a motion to waive attorney-client privilege in regard to the December 10, 2008 letter from the Office of the Attorney General to the State Canvassing Board regarding absentee ballots rejected in error. Judge Gearin made the motion. Justice Anderson seconded the motion. The motion passed without opposition. Copies of the opinion were distributed to members of the audience.

#### 3. Update on Challenged Ballots

Secretary Ritchie recognized Mr. Gary Poser, Director of Elections for the Office of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Poser reported that when the board had last convened there were 3,594 challenged ballots that had been reported. Upon completion of the recount, that number increased to a total of 6,655 challenged ballots. The candidates have submitted over 2,000 withdrawals of challenges, but this leaves 4,472 remaining challenged ballots for the board to review. Mr. Poser noted that the Office of the Secretary of State continues to be hopeful that the campaigns will withdraw more challenges prior to when the board meets to review challenged ballots.

Judge Gearin asked to hear the number of remaining challenges again and offered a comment related to respecting the voters of the state. She remarked that she hopes that the challenges offered are serious. She has heard comments in the press from representatives of both campaigns accusing the other side of frivolous challenges. The canvassing process is about each individual Minnesotan's right to vote and right to have their ballot treated with respect. She remarked that she has not looked at the ballots online but that one would have to be intellectually challenged to have not heard the public wondering if in fact all the challenges brought by the campaigns are serious. Again, she urged the campaigns to be serious in raising challenges.

Justice Magnuson echoed Judge Gearin's remarks. He stated that he wants to count every legitimate vote, and needs all the help he can get in order to do so efficiently and fairly while spending the time needed considering the real questions. To the extent that the board is asked to look at issues that are not really issues, it detracts from the board's ability to give fair consideration to the real issues.

Secretary Ritchie then addressed the procedure of how to physically withdraw challenged ballots that that have had their challenges waived from the rest of the challenged ballots prior to the boards reconvening next Tuesday. Secretary Ritchie proposed the following language outlining the appropriate process:

To facilitate the review of challenged ballots, the State Recount Official is directed to open the challenged ballot envelopes to remove those challenged ballots which have been withdrawn by each of the two candidates or their representatives. The State Recount Official shall report to the Board the allocation of votes resulting from the withdrawal of these challenges.

The withdrawn challenged ballots shall be sealed into separately labeled envelopes for return to the jurisdiction from whence they were received.

The State Recount Official will arrange for this process to occur in an appropriate room and at an appropriate time and shall inform the candidates and the public of the time and location so that they may observe if they so desire. The State Recount Official may designate any member of the staff of the Office of the Secretary of State to assist in this task.

The remaining challenged ballots shall be sealed into separately labeled envelopes by jurisdiction from whence they were received and be kept secure for review by the Board.

Secretary Ritchie then made a motion to approve the proposal for withdrawing challenged ballots that have had their challenges waived. Chief Justice Magnuson seconded the motion and commended the Office of the Secretary of State for preserving the election materials as evidence if needed for an election contest.

Justice Anderson asked if the Office of the Secretary of State had been in conversation with the Coleman and Franken campaigns about the process of withdrawing waived challenged ballots.

Secretary Ritchie replied that the office has not. The office is proposing the language to faciliatate the process while allowing the public and campaigns to attend.

Justice Anderson stated that it was not his opinion that the campaigns needed to be consulted in this regard. He stated that he would be willing to adopt the process and that any concerns regarding the process should be directed to the Office of the Secretary of State, and the board will consider input from others.

There being no further discussion, the motion passed without opposition.

Secretary Ritchie stated that the procedures for the review by the board of challenged ballots will be discussed further. He also stated a reduction in challenged ballots will result in a smooth process for reviewing the challenges.

#### Ballots from Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1

Secretary Ritchie began by describing the way he intended this portion of the meeting to proceed. He stated that he will first call on Ms. Cindy Reichert, the Elections Director for the City of Minneapolis, to testify to the board. He will then ask for the Attorney General to offer comments on the guidance offered by the office, and then to hear from the members of the board with questions for Ms. Reichert or the Attorney General, followed by discussion of the matter.

Secretary Ritchie then recognized Ms. Reichert.

Ms. Reichert began by thanking the board for offering her the opportunity to testify. Ms. Reichert has been a city clerk or chief elections official for 12 years and has worked on 13 elections. She then gave the board an overview of the events surrounding the 133 missing ballots from Minneapolis Ward 3, Precinct 1.

Sometime prior to December 2, during the course of conducting the hand recount of ballots, Minneapolis elections staff noticed that the envelopes from the precinct had unusual numbering. There was one golden envelope containing ballots with write-in candidates and numbered 1/1. There were also four tyvek envelopes numbered 2/5, 3/5, 4/5 and 5/5, but not one labeled 1/5. Initially the staff thought that perhaps the envelope was stacked in a different ward's pile at the election warehouse, as there were many ballots stacked on pallets. As elections staff proceeded, the thought they would identify whether the ballots had been misplaced and would locate the envelope. On Tuesday, December 2, the staff had finished counting all the ballots at the warehouse and confirmed that the envelope in question was not there.

One initial theory was that because election judges are instructed to place 500 ballots in each tyvek envelope and that the precinct in question had just over 2,000 voters that the envelopes from the precinct had been mis-numbered. Elections staff contacted the chair election judge from the precinct and asked about the numbering of the envelopes. The chair election judge stated that he had been doing other duties at the time and was not the person who numbered the envelopes. The chair election judge referred the staff to another poll worker from the precinct, who was also contacted. This poll worker did confirm that there were five tyvek envelopes in addition to the gold envelope.

On Wednesday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, the envelopes for the precinct in question were opened for counting. After table officials noted that one envelope appeared to be missing, election staff accompanied by representatives from the campaigns, searched through the stacks of all envelopes at the warehouse, including spoiled ballot envelopes, envelopes containing voter receipts, and other materials.

Election officials next reviewed precinct statistics and found that the tape from the optical scan machine from Election Night contained some arithmetic errors. At that time, the elections staff speculated that perhaps the discrepancy in 133 votes was either due to a mathematical error or that poll workers ran a set of ballots through the optical scan machine twice. A count of the number of write-in ballots was conducted, with staff operating on the theory that those ballots had been removed from the compartment in the optical scan machine and run through a second time. Although the numbers were close, they did not match.

At this point, Ms. Reichert returned to her office and began counting the materials that the voting statistics are based upon, such as the roster and Election Day voter registration cards. The results of this review were forwarded to the Secretary of State's office.

On Thursday, December 4, elections staff conducted another search of the warehouse for the missing ballots. Ms. Reichert returned to city hall and with the aid of her staff counted all the signatures from the voter roster used on Election Day. After comparing the number of signatures to the number of ballots contained in the four tyvek envelopes and one golden envelope, elections staff determined definitively that 133 ballots were missing. Shortly after noon on this day, Ms. Reichert was joined by Deputy Secretary of State Jim Gelbmann. Together they contacted the precinct chair judge, who recalled that all ballots from the precinct were delivered to the warehouse shortly after midnight on Wednesday, November 5. The ballots were delivered via car by the chair judge and another poll worker, as is standard procedure. The chair judge subsequently searched his car, but was unable to locate the missing envelope of ballots.

Mr. Gelbmann and Ms. Reichert then contacted the pastor of University Lutheran Church, which was the building that housed the polling place for Ward 3, Precinct 1. Mr. Gelbmann and Ms. Reichert discussed the situation with the pastor as well as the custodian of the church. Neither of these people had any knowledge of materials being left behind after Election Day. Nonetheless, they conducted a search of the church. The ballots were not found.

Mr. Gelbmann and Ms. Reichert continued by contacting the staff person who checked in the materials at the election warehouse following the close of the polls on Election Night. The staff member in question stated that she normally checks ballot envelope numbering but could not definitively remember doing so for the precinct in question. Again, the check-in for Ward 3 Precinct 1 occurred after midnight and the elections staff had worked a very long day.

A search was then conducted of all elections materials housed at Minneapolis city hall, as well as the van that is used by the city for transporting election materials. The ballots were not found. A press conference was called that afternoon by the city, at which time both Ms. Reichert and Mr. Gelbmann stated that they believed the ballots were missing, but that the envelope in question was probably checked into the warehouse following the close of polls on Election Night.

On Friday, December 5 elections staff again searched the warehouse.

Elections staff also talked with another poll worker who had been present at Ward 3, Precinct 1 and had taken in part in packing the ballots at the end of the night. She confirmed that there were indeed six envelopes from the precinct. Ms. Reichert believed that the first five envelopes would have been filled with 500 envelopes, but that missing envelope in question could have contained far fewer ballots.

Ms. Reichert then directed the attention of the board to some of the comparisons made in the administrative review presented to the board. The results tape summary, printed from the optical scan machine at the precinct, shows a total of 2,028 ballots cast. While there were some mathematical errors for the number reported on Election Night, the number of voters registering on Election Day, plus the number of pre-registered voters, plus the number of absentee ballots should indicate the number of people voting at the precinct.

The mathematical errors on Election Night and the result that the numbers stated above did not match lead the elections staff to their initial supposition that a group of ballots had been run through the optical scan machine twice. However, after reviewing the number of signatures on the voter roster, the staff definitively determined that this was not the case and that the ballots were in fact missing.

Therefore, Ms. Reichert requested that for the purposes of the recount the canvassing board move to use the results reported from the optical scan machine tape instead of the hand count of the ballots from Ward 3, Precinct 1.

Secretary Ritchie then turned to Attorney General Swanson and asked for her guidance on the matter.

Attorney General Swanson noted that a similar issue arose in Senate District 27 in 2002, where 17 ballots were missing and therefore unavailable for a hand recount. At that time, the Attorney General's office issued an opinion to the State Canvassing Board that it was permissible to use election night returns from the precinct in question for the purpose of tabulating election results for a recount, based on the Minnesota Supreme Court decision in *Moon v. Harris*, 122 Minn. 138, 142 N.W. 12. The State Canvassing Board thereafter voted 4-1 to do so.

An election contest was filed thereafter in Mower County District Court, where Judge Joseph Quinn, presiding by assignment, overruled the decision of the State Canvassing Board and decided the ballots should not be counted. Attorney General Swanson said that she believed the relevant case law and authorities have been brought to the board's attention by the campaigns. Ultimately, there is a fact issue for the State Canvassing Board's consideration and determination—does the board believe that the ballots were cast and counted on Election Night, such that the returns from

Election Night are the best evidence available to the board? If the board does believe that to be the case, then it has the authority to include the election night machine tape numbers in the returns for the recount.

Secretary Ritchie then asked the members of the board if they had any questions for either Ms. Reichert or Attorney General Swanson.

Judge Gearin asked Attorney General Swanson if the district court decision overturning the actions of the State Canvassing Board in 2002 was ever appealed. Attorney General Swanson replied that it was not.

Chief Justice Magnuson noted to Attorney General Swanson that whatever actions the board takes today will be subject to an election contest. He noted that all the cases cited by the parties related to this issue were election contest cases. There were no special writs directed at the State Canvassing Board.

Chief Justice Magnuson then asked Ms. Reichert to clarify that 1,978 pre-registered voters, as reported in the materials she provided the board, was indeed the correct number of pre-registered voters from Ward 3, Precinct 1.

Ms. Reichert noted that this was the number of votes cast reported on Election Night, and as stated before that there were some mathematical errors in the numbers reported by poll workers following the close of the polls. This number is 900 too high. The administrative review checked the materials themselves instead of the numbers reported election night.

Chief Justice Magnuson then clarified that Ms. Reichert's request to the board was to include the vote totals from that night that reported a total of 2,028 votes cast in the precinct. Ms. Reichert replied that this was correct.

Justice Anderson then asked that Ms. Reichert to clarify that the number she was asking the board to certify would be the number that includes the 133 ballots that are missing. Ms. Reichert replied that this was correct.

Judge Cleary asked if Ms. Reichert gives any credence to the idea that the ballots are not missing but instead that some ballots were fed into the optical scan machine twice. Ms. Reichert replied that she does not. The idea that some ballots were fed in twice was a theory from the first day before the elections staff had reviewed all the materials and spoken to the poll workers. After doing so, she is convinced that the totals reported election night are the correct totals.

Secretary Ritchie then asked Ms. Reichert to clarify some of the numbers, asking how many voters signed in at the precinct and how many ballots were cast, as reported by the optical scan machine.

Ms. Reichert reported that the number of absentee ballots plus the number of people signing the roster is 2,030, and the number of ballots scanned is 2,028. She noted that it is not unusual for the roster count to be slightly off from the number of ballots because of people signing in to vote but then leaving due to time constraints.

Secretary Ritchie then stated that the number of people voting in the precinct was the same as the number of ballots cast that night. Ms. Reichert again stated that there were 2,030 entries on the roster and 2,028 ballots cast.

Secretary Ritchie then asked the board if they think there are missing ballots and if so what should be done. He asked the board to discuss.

Chief Justice Magnuson noted that as he read the opinion provided by the Attorney General as well as the cases cited, it seems to him the returns reported on election night are *prima facie* evidence of what occurred at the precinct that evening. If someone seeks to challenge that, they are free to do so, but they must have some evidence. He believes that Minnesota has a good system for keeping track of ballots and that the officials have acted in the best interest of the public. He also has no doubt that whatever the board decides will be subject to the proceedings of an election contest, which is the right of the parties. He believes the board has neither authority nor reason to direct to the City of Minneapolis to report anything other than the returns from Election Night. He then made a motion for the board to accept the returns presented by the City of Minneapolis.

Justice Anderson seconded the motion. He stated that he was in general agreement with what Chief Justice Magnuson outlined. He also noted that he was not sure as to when this question will get ultimately resolved—the lawyers can argue about that as there is the possibility of an election contest. It is his view that the board has a ministerial capacity, not a adjudicative capacity and as they have *prima facie* evidence and on that basis he is prepared to accept the returns with the understanding that a judge in an election contest might disagree.

At this point, Secretary Ritchie was asked by counsel for a clarification on the language of the motion on the table.

Secretary Ritchie then stated that the motion was that the State Canvassing Board accept the machine totals as reported by the City of Minneapolis for the purposes of the canvass of the 2008 election.

There being no further questions or discussion the motion passed without opposition.

Secretary Ritchie thanked both Ms. Reichert and the Attorney General's office for their work on the matter.

Ms. Reichert thanked the board on behalf of herself and her election judges.

#### Improperly Rejected Absentee Ballots

Secretary Ritchie outlined a similar procedure as the one used in the section above for the presentation, questions and discussion related to improperly rejected absentee ballots. He then recognized Jim Gelbmann, Deputy Secretary of State.

Mr. Gelbmann gave an update on the progress of counties and cities sorting rejected absentee ballots, as requested by the board during its November 26, 2008 meeting. The purpose of the request was to determine how many ballots were improperly rejected in the state in this election.

Mr. Gelbmann noted that he has seen very good cooperation from the counties and cities, although many officials are concerned about the numbers of Data Practices Act requests they are receiving from the campaigns. He noted that the sorting process is now underway and will continue through the end of next week. 49 counties and municipalities have completed their sorting and reported their results to the Secretary of State. Another three have finished their sorting but have not provided their results. 24 additional counties and municipalities will be sorting within the next week. There have been 4,823 total rejected absentee ballots sorted by the 49 counties and municipalities. Of these, it has been determined that 638 of those ballots were wrongfully rejected.

Chief Justice Magnuson asked who was making these determinations. Mr. Gelbmann replied that the decision makers were local election officials, as well as the trained poll workers hired to assist them in this sorting process.

Mr. Gelbmann continued, stating that it appears that roughly thirteen percent of all absentee ballots have been wrongfully rejected. If this trend holds, it is estimated that 1,587 wrongfully rejected absentee ballots exist in Minnesota.

In particular, Mr. Gelbmann cited numbers provided by the city of Duluth. Although neither Duluth nor St. Louis County has agreed to sort rejected absentee ballots, the St. Louis County Auditor's office did provide the Office of the Secretary of State with a spreadsheet listing the reasons why absentee ballots were rejected in Duluth. Out of the 319 ballots rejected in Duluth, 99 were rejected because the witness did not date his or her signature. 21 were rejected because the voter did not date his or her signature, and 7 were rejected because neither the voter nor the witness dated their signature. This means that in Duluth roughly 40 percent of the rejected absentee ballots were rejected improperly, as the Office of the Secretary of State could find nothing in statute or rules that allows the rejection of absentee ballots based on the lack of a dated signature.

Secretary Ritchie thanked Mr. Gelbmann and then asked the Attorney General to provide the board with guidance on the matter.

Attorney General Swanson gave an overview of the opinion provided to the State Canvassing Board regarding the issue of improperly rejected absentee ballots. She stated that the opinion was based on the premise that every lawful vote should count in a democracy. This is a right not just of the voters, but of the entire electorate. The opinion outlines four statutory procedures to allow correction of errors. The case law cited in the opinion has two reoccurring themes—one, that every lawful vote should be counted, and two, that canvassing boards have wide latitude given by the courts. So long as canvassing boards are acting in good faith, their decisions are sustained by the courts.

Based upon the review of statutes and case law, Attorney General Swanson believes that the State Canvassing Board can request that the county canvassing boards reconvene for the purposes of tabulating improperly rejected absentee ballots and provide amended reports, which can be accepted by the State Canvassing Board.

Justice Anderson asked Attorney General Swanson if there is any precedent for a State Canvassing Board issuing an order for county canvassing boards reviewing and considering wrongly rejected absentee ballots. Attorney General Swanson replied that pursuant to the decision in *Application of Anderson v. Rolvaag,* 119 N.W. 2d 1, there is nothing to prohibit or prevent the board from doing so.

Judge Gearin then stated that it was her understanding that the Attorney General was saying that the State Canvassing Board has the authority to take two actions: First, to recommend to local canvassing boards that they review and count rejected absentee ballots that were rejected for nonstatutory reasons. Second, to accept the amended reports from the county canvassing boards that would be issued as a result of the reviewing the rejected ballots. Judge Gearin stated that since some counties have already done the sorting process, that the board will have to make a decision on the accepting of amended returns.

Attorney General Swanson replied that she believes that Judge Gearin understands correctly. She believes that the board can make requests and can accept amended returns.

Judge Gearin stated if the State Canvassing Board does not recommend that wrongfully rejected absentee ballots be counted that this process will be part of an election contest. Likewise, if they do order the counting that too will probably be part of an election contest. Nevertheless, Judge Gearin stated that she believes she has a hard time understanding why the board would not make the request to the counties for the review and counting of wrongly rejected absentee ballots.

Chief Justice Magnuson asked if any counties have submitted amended returns.

Mr. Gelbmann replied that Itasca County has submitted an amended return. Mr. Poser stated that he was not sure if totals were amended during the recount process, but nothing has been submitted through a county canvassing board report.

Chief Justice Magnuson asked for a confirmation that until the State Canvassing Board certifies the results of an election is can receive amended returns from the county canvassing boards and asked if St. Louis County was the only county so far to decline to do the sorting of rejected absentee ballots.

Mr. Gelbmann replied that there are many counties that have not yet done the sorting. Some counties have not been responsive, other counties have declined. Many that have declined have stated that they wanted to wait and see what the canvassing board does today to see if the exercise will be a useful one.

Chief Justice Magnuson then stated that parties are allowed to petition the district court if counties are refusing to correct errors and asked Attorney General Swanson if there were any statutory guidelines on how to proceed on the matter.

Attorney General Swanson replied that in addition to district court, *Minnesota Statutes* 204C.39 applies.

Chief Justice Magnuson noted that 204B.44 applies as well, and asked if there was a similar provision that grants the State Canvassing Board the authority to be able to make the county canvassing boards do anything.

Attorney General Swanson replied that there was not such a provision in statutes.

There being no further questions, Secretary Ritchie moved the matter to discussion.

Judge Cleary began by reminding the board that the last time they met they unanimously decided they would not review absentee ballots that have been properly rejected. However, the decision made at the previous meeting did not include what to do with improperly rejected absentee ballots, since they are not rejected ballots but rather uncounted ones. He stated that some counties have already voluntarily done the sorting and that there is no reason why absentee ballots that were rejected improperly should not be submitted to the board, subject to challenges by either candidate on the basis of intent. The board should not consider the first four piles of absentee ballots because doing so would require making findings of fact and conclusions of law, but the fifth pile should come before the state canvassing board, should be opened, and should be counted. He believes it is unjust to the voters to not count those votes.

Judge Cleary stated that he understands and agrees with Chief Justice Magnuson's and Justice Anderson's concerns that the State Canvassing Board cannot force the counties to do anything, but believes the board should recommend that the counties separate the ballots into five piles, count the ballots in the fifth pile, and submit amended reports to the State Canvassing Board.

Chief Justice Magnuson stated that he agrees with Judge Cleary. Chief Justice Magnuson wants to count ballots that are properly cast and would be surprised if the counties refused to submit amended returns. He noted that he does not believe the board has the authority to force the counties to submit amended returns, but that there are statutory remedies available to the parties if they believe there is an obvious error. They can petition the district court under 204C.39 and the district court can issue compulsory process, call an evidentiary hearing, compel witnesses, and issue orders. Until the board receives amended returns, he does not believe the board can take any action.

Judge Gearin concurred and reiterated that the board does not have the authority to issue orders to the county. She initially stated that she does not understand why counties would not do it. However, upon further reflection she stated that she understands that the counties have had a lot of burdens already and absentee ballots are more complicated than other ballots and require more scrutiny.

Justice Anderson remarked that he was inclined to go along with Judge Cleary's motion but was concerned that pile five actually consists of four of five subdivisions. He guessed that there will be obvious examples in the fifth pile of ballots that should be reconsidered. He is not troubled by the board recommending that the counties look into the issue, but there are also statutory requirements and discussions of whether people were properly registered. Those are not facts. Those are allegations. The board needs to be careful on this. It is not a function of every ballot counting; it is one of every lawful ballot being counted. With that caveat, he supports Judge Cleary's motion.

Secretary Ritchie states that he believes they are discussing things that would be obvious errors.

Secretary Ritchie then moved that the State Canvassing Board recommends that county canvassing boards review rejected absentee ballots for the purpose of identifying obvious errors, correcting them, and reporting their new totals to the State Canvassing Board for review.

Judge Cleary asked to make a friendly amendment to change the motion to read that the State Canvassing Board recommends that County Canvassing Boards that have not already done so reconvene and separate rejected absentee ballots into five categories, the first four categories being the statutory grounds found in 203B.12, Subd. 2 for proper rejection of absentee ballots. The fifth

pile would be those where there is no grounds or reason for the rejection of absentee ballots because it does not meet one of the four statutory reasons.

Mr. Black suggested that the motion be further amended to include the statutory requirements set for military and overseas voters and the proper rejection of their absentee ballots, as stipulated under 203B.24. Judge Cleary accepted this as a friendly amendment.

Secretary Ritchie asked if there was a second to the motion, the motion being part one of two parts.

Judge Gearin seconded the motion.

Secretary Ritchie asked if there was any further discussion.

Chief Justice Magnuson stated that he supports the spirit of the motion but he is uncomfortable with issuing recommendations as the county canvassing boards are independent and he does not want the State Canvassing Board to direct the county boards to undertake any actions. He would, however, hope that the county boards do what the State Canvassing Board is suggesting. He intends to vote for the motion, but again states that the board does not have the authority to compel the counties to undertake its recommendations and that 204C.39 is the statutory remedy for the correction of obvious errors, which can be pursued through the courts.

Secretary Ritchie stated that he shares the board's sentiments, but supports the motion because it is a recommendation and not intended to be prescriptive. The board will be respectful of the counties and how they decide to move forward.

Justice Anderson noted that he shares the reservations being expressed, but will vote for the motion. He asked that the motion be restated.

As Ms. Mohn and Mr. Black consulted on confirming the language of the motion as amended for restatement, Judge Gearin asked to clarify that when she was talking about respect for the voters earlier in the meeting she used an old-fashioned term that may have been insensitive. What she meant to express was that a person would have to be totally isolated to not know that the citizens of this state are frustrated with how long this process is taking, even though it is preceding in an orderly and respectful manner. She again encouraged both sides to make sure that they are respecting every individual that went to the effort to vote and to do away with nonserious challenges, and she apologizes if she said anything insensitive.

Chief Justice Magnuson then suggested that the language of the motion be changed to refer to allegedly improperly rejected absentee ballots.

Judge Cleary's motion was then restated as follows: The state canvassing board recommends that county canvassing boards that have not already done so reconvene and separate allegedly wrongfully rejected absentee ballots into five categories, the first four categories being the reasons for rejection set forth in *Minnesota Statutes* 203B.12 and 203B.24, the fifth category being those that are not included in any of the four categories for rejection.

When asked by Chief Justice Magnuson, Mr. Black confirmed that the revised language includes the statutory cite needed to cover overseas and military voters.

There being no further discussion, the motion passed unanimously.

The board then turned to the second part of the motion, which is the incorporation of obvious errors into county canvassing reports to be submitted for the State Canvassing Board to review.

Chief Justice Magnuson raised the concern that it may be premature for the State Canvassing Board to take any action on this matter as it is unclear if the counties will provide amended returns. He believes action should not be taken until the reports are submitted.

Judge Cleary disagreed, stating that he would prefer to keep this process moving and set the framework for acceptance as it is already nearly January.

Secretary Ritchie stated that he believes already that under the statute counties are allowed to identify and correct obvious errors and submit amended reports to the board. He asked the Attorney General if he was correct about this, She replied that he was correct.

Chief Justice Magnuson stated that from a process standpoint since the board has not yet accepted any reports, it seems premature to accept amended returns when the initial reports have not been accepted.

Judge Cleary asked if the Attorney General believed if it was premature legally for the board to outline a procedure for accepting amended returns. Attorney General Swanson replied that the board could do it either way as long as a clear request is made to the counties regarding what the State Canvassing Board is asking the counties to do.

Judge Cleary suggested that if the counties are asked to undertake this effort they should know that the amended reports will be accepted.

Secretary Ritchie stated that the county officials he has been hearing from have been wanting to hear the board's recommendation that the sorting process be undertaken and that he believes the board has made its wishes clear throughout this meeting. The board wants this sort done because it wants to count the votes of people who had their ballots rejected in error and they want this process done soon because they are trying to conclude this process by the 19<sup>th</sup>.

Justice Anderson stated he does not like making decisions he doesn't have to make. He is inclined to say that the board has made its recommendation and should see what transpires as the board is currently in uncharted territory.

Judge Cleary raised the question of what happens now that the board has made the recommendation to the counties to do the sorting of the ballots but has not stated it will accept the amended returns.

Chief Justice Magnuson stated that in the abstract he is inclined to accept amended returns, but until he actually sees an amended report and reviews it, he cannot commit to accepting it. He wants amended reports presented to the board so that the board members can accept them in the ordinary course of operations.

Judge Cleary then asked the Chief Justice if he was understanding him correctly that he wants the amended reports physically present before deciding to accept them.

Chief Justice Magnuson replied that he believes the process is clear and the board needs to wait to receive the reports before making any decisions on accepting them.

Judge Gearin agreed that initially she wanted to make a motion regarding the acceptance of amended reports from county canvassing boards, but now she does not think that is the correct way to proceed. She cannot think of a reason why the board would not accept an amended report regarding the wrongfully rejected absentee ballots, but the matter is not currently before the board.

Secretary Ritchie reiterated that the message of the State Canvassing Board was that they recommend that the county canvassing boards be reopened for the examination of obvious errors of allegedly wrongfully rejected absentee ballots and that if obvious errors are identified the reports be amended and sent to the State Canvassing Board. He suggested that perhaps the previous motion be amended to say that canvassing reports are open, amended, and sent to the State Canvassing Board. It does not commit the State Canvassing Board to accept the reports, but reassures the counties that the reports will be reviewed.

Chief Justice Magnuson again stated that the State Canvassing Board cannot tell local officials what to do, and that they understand that if they do not provide the State Canvassing Board with amended returns by the time that the review of challenged ballots is complete then there is a problem. Again, he stated that the parties have recourse through the courts under 204C.39 and does not want to micromanage the counties.

Mr. Poser gave a clarification that the board has not accepted any reports from the counties regarding the recount because recount reports go directly to the State Canvassing Board and bypass the county canvassing boards. Changes made by the counties as a result of the sorting process would have to be incorporated into the initial canvassing reports provided to the board in November.

Chief Justice Magnuson again pointed out that this speaks to his reasons for concern and his reluctance to make a motion on the acceptance of amended returns.

Secretary Ritchie replied he was comfortable with this. Clearly the board wants errors corrected but will not dictate how the counties do this. He noted that the review of challenged ballots will be conducted from December 16 to 19 and that he is displeased that the campaigns seem to have been concentrating their efforts on drafting competing legal briefs instead of focusing on withdrawing frivolous challenges.

Judge Cleary asked for a clarification on what was just decided on the amended reports. The review of challenged ballots begins next week. Amended reports may or may not be submitted. Is it necessary for the board to approve each amended report as it comes in?

Secretary Ritchie replied that the procedure for next week has not yet been set.

Judge Anderson stated that he believed it was possible to adopt all reports with a single motion, but it is also possible that the matter will require further review.

Secretary Ritchie stated that he has confidence in the board's ability to address these concerns. He asked for input from the board regarding concerns about the procedures of the board.

Judge Cleary stated that his concern is that as these amended canvassing reports come in the board is going to be engaged in a recount and must they stop and debate about canvassing reports? How should this be managed logistically?

Secretary Ritchie replied that he is not able to currently answer that question.

Judge Gearin asked if Secretary Ritchie believed the board can be done on the 19th.

Secretary Ritchie replied that he believes it is possible with the cooperation of the campaigns in reducing the number of challenged ballots.

Judge Cleary then asked to comment on the number of challenged ballots. He stated that the danger is that meritorious challenges will be swamped in a sea of frivolous ones. He urged the campaigns to reduce the number of challenges.

Secretary Ritchie then made a motion that the board go into recess at the call of the chair.

Chief Justice Magnuson seconded the motion.

There being no further discussion, the motion passed without opposition and the meeting adjourned at 10:58 a.m.



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December 10, 2008

To the Members of the State Canvassing Board:

Please accept the following report outlining events and activities related to Minneapolis Ward 3 Precinct 1 ballots. Also attached are statistics and vote totals reported by the Precinct Election Judges on Election Day as well as statistics and vote totals determined through administrative review of the precinct materials and a hand count conducted during the recount process.

#### Prior to December 2, 2008

3-1 came up on the list of precincts to pull for counting on a day prior to December 3<sup>rd</sup>. Staff noted unusual numbering on ballot envelopes; one gold envelope containing write-in ballots labeled 1 of 1, and four white Tyvek envelopes labeled 2 of 5, 3 of 5, 4 of 5 and 5 of 5.

The precinct envelopes were set aside to determine if one of the envelopes had been inadvertently placed with another precinct's ballot envelopes.

### Tuesday, December 2, 2008

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> we had finished counting all other wards and confirmed the envelope was not there. Because the ballot envelopes contain approximately 500 ballots each, and we knew the precinct has just over 2000 voters, we believed the envelopes may have been mis-numbered by the Precinct Election Judges.

A staff member contacted the Chair Judge who stated he had been working on other duties in the precinct when the envelopes were labeled. Another Election Judge who had been present when the envelopes were numbered was contacted and he recalled there being five white envelopes in addition to the gold write-in ballot envelope, but was uncertain in his recollection.

#### Wednesday, December 3, 2008

Precinct 3-1 was opened for counting. After the Table Officials noted that ballots appeared to be missing, Election Department staff, accompanied by campaign representatives, searched through the stacks of all ballot envelopes, including spoiled ballot envelopes and envelopes containing voter receipts.

At that time the precinct statistics were reviewed, and because statistics reported by the Precinct Judges on the tape did not "add up," we speculated that the judges may have made an error and run a group of ballots through the ballot counter a second time. A count of ballots with write-in votes was conducted and we again speculated that this could account for the difference in number of ballots counted by the ballot counter. I informed all present that I would review precinct statistics and verify numbers reported the following day. Results of the hand recount count were forwarded to the Secretary of State's Office.

# Thursday, December 4th

Another search for the missing envelope was conducted at the Warehouse by Election Department staff on Thursday. I returned to the Elections Department Office at City Hall where precinct materials and statistics were verified. At this point we determined definitively that the ballots were missing.

Shortly after noon, I was joined by Jim Gelbmann, Deputy Secretary of State. Together we contacted the Precinct Chair Judge. He recalled that he had delivered all ballots to the Warehouse shortly after midnight following the close of polls in his car accompanied by another Election Judge. He subsequently searched his car, but did not locate the ballot envelope.

We then contacted the Pastor of University Lutheran Church and discussed the situation with he and the Church Custodian. They had no knowledge of any envelope left behind and assured us it was not in the church.

We contacted the person who had checked in the precinct materials at the Warehouse, and she stated that she normally checks ballot envelopes for correct numbering, but could not definitively state that she had done so for this precinct.

A search was conducted at City Hall through all precinct materials located there, the van that had been used to transport various materials from the Warehouse to City Hall the morning following the election, as well as various store rooms used by the Elections Department.

A press conference was called by the Mayor's Office, during which we stated that we believed there was a ballot envelope missing, that it had been checked in to the warehouse on election night and committed to another search of the warehouse.

#### Friday, December 5, 2008

An extensive search of the warehouse was conducted.

#### Tuesday, December 9, 2008

Another Judge from the Precinct contacted our Office and stated that she had also been present when the ballots were packed into envelopes and that there had been a sixth envelope that was smaller than the other envelopes.

# Respectfully Submitted Cynthia D. Reichert

**Elections Director** 

# Comparison of Ward 3 Precinct 1 Statistics and Vote Totals

	Vote Totals Recount Results	Vote Totals Precinct Results
Coleman	561	595
Franken	1010	1090
All Other	323	343
Coleman and Other Challenged by Franken	1	
Franken and Other Challenged by Coleman	1	
Total Votes	1896	2028

Administrative Review		Reported Election Night	
Election Day Registrations (In Person Voters)	934	Election Day Registrations (In Person Voters)	901
Signatures on Roster (Pre-Registered Voters)	1047	Signatures on Roster (Pre-Registered Voters)	1978
Regular Absentee Ballots UOCAVA Precinct Ballots UOCAVA Federal Ballots	34 7 8	Regular Absentee Ballots UOCAVA Precinct Ballots UOCAVA Federal Ballots	40 0 9
In Person + Absentee Voters	2030	In Person + Absentee Voters	2027
Total Ballots Counted (Hand Count)	1896	Total Ballots Cast (Machine Count)	2028

#### STATE OF MINNESOTA

#### **COUNTY OF RAMSEY**

#### DISTRICT COURT

# SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In the Matter of the Contest of General Election held on November 4, 2008 for the purpose of electing a United States Senator from the State of Minnesota,

Cullen Sheehan and Norm Coleman,

Contestants,

VS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF CONTEST

Al Franken,

Contestee.

I, the undersigned counsel, on behalf of the above-named Contestee Al Franken, do hereby declare that I have received a copy of the Summons, Notice of Contest, Motion for Contest Rules and Procedures, and Proposed Order in the above-captioned matter, that I hereby accept and acknowledge service of process of the same for purposes of commencing an election contest pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 209.021 and hereby waive any defense of lack of jurisdiction for failure to complete service of process relative to this election contest.

Signature

Printed Name

Date