

SPECIAL REPORT ¹

DELIVERY OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS BY INTERMEDIARIES TO MILWAUKEE COUNTY AREA DROP BOXES OCTOBER 20 – NOVEMBER 3, 2020

MARCH 18, 2022

True the Vote is a non-profit organization² engaged in public interest research and education. TTV works with analysts who have extensive experience utilizing data to detect patterns in complex commercial and criminal investigations across diverse market segments, including government agencies and healthcare. Among its activities, TTV conducts non-partisan research and analysis of election administration and process integrity.

I. BALLOT HARVESTING INVESTIGATIONS

During the November 2020 election cycle, the Center for Technology and Civil Life (“CTCL”) made over \$350 million in grants to local governments for election-related activities, including drop-boxes for absentee ballots.³

In Wisconsin, CTCL distributed over \$10.3 million in grants. About 86% of the funding went to five cities, Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, and Racine,⁴ which they used to provide drop boxes for receiving absentee ballots and other voter assistance.⁵

In 2021, in response to whistleblower reports, TTV began purchasing and analyzing publicly available drop box surveillance video and commercially available geospatial (mobile device) data generated at CTCL grant-funded drop box locations during the time periods in which drop boxes were in use for the 2020 General Election.⁶

¹ This Report is sponsored by First Freedoms Foundation, Inc., a non-profit, § 501(c)(3) organization engaged in public interest law and education. <http://firstfreedomfoundation.org>

² <https://www.truethethevote.org/>

³ <https://www.techandcivillife.org/grant-update-march/>

⁴ A Review of the 2020 Election, Wisconsin Institute for Law and Liberty (2021). <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2021ReviewStudyJanuary.pdf>

⁵ Election scandal: Roots in Racine – Wisconsin Spotlight; <https://www.fox6now.com/news/racine-mobile-elections-vehicle-rolled-out-after-2020-vote>

⁶ TTV’s research is featured in the upcoming documentary, “2000 Mules,” scheduled for release in April, 2020. <http://2000mules.com/>

TTV's initial investigations were conducted in the six counties that comprise the metro-Atlanta, Georgia area and in Maricopa County, Arizona. Analysis revealed evidence of massive ballot harvesting, with ballots being delivered to drop boxes by intermediaries other than the absentee voters themselves.⁷

In the metro-Atlanta area, analysis of geospatial data confirmed that 242 intermediaries made 5,668 individual stops at drop boxes between October 12, 2020, when early voting began, and January 6, 2021, the date of the United States Senate run-off election. The timestamps in the geospatial data were then used to identify drop box visits in the surveillance video. The video confirms these intermediaries were, in fact, making repeated visits to drop boxes, depositing multiple ballots on each visit. In many instances, the videos show intermediaries attempting to deposit so many ballots that they were unable to fit into the drop box drop slot, and ballots are seen falling to the ground. The same patterns emerged in Maricopa County, where more than 202 intermediaries made 4,282 individual drop box visits during that time period.

Additionally, TTV received testimony from witnesses and informants disclosing that intermediaries were typically paid \$10 per ballot for each ballot they collected and delivered.⁸ In Arizona, these revelations have already produced multiple criminal indictments.⁹

II. WISCONSIN STUDY

Wisconsin law requires that absentee ballot envelopes be “mailed by the elector, or delivered in person, to the municipal clerk issuing the ballot or ballots.”¹⁰ It is illegal for an absentee ballot to be cast by anyone other than the elector, with a witness certifying the vote.

Critically, however, if the elector receives assistance marking the ballot, the “assistant” must certify that the elector requested the assistance, but is *not* required to certify that he or she did not *solicit* the elector's vote.¹¹

TTV is currently investigating ballot harvesting patterns in three of the five Wisconsin cities that received CTCL funding. Specifically, TTV is conducting research and analysis to determine whether, during the two-week period prior to the 2020 election (10/20/20 – 11/3/20), there was systematic delivery of absentee ballots to drop boxes by intermediaries other than by the absentee voters themselves.

TTV has concluded its initial analysis of drop box traffic data in Milwaukee County. Its findings are summarized in this report. TTV is continuing its research and analysis of data

⁷ E.g., Appendix 1, TTV Administrative Complaint to Georgia Secretary of State, Nov. 30, 2021.

⁸ Appendix 1, p. 2.

⁹ <https://www.azag.gov/press-release/two-individuals-accused-ballot-harvesting-yuma-county>

¹⁰ Sec. 6.87(4)(b)1., Wis. Stats.

¹¹ <https://elections.wi.gov/sites/elections/files/2020-08/EL-122%20Standard%20Absentee%20Ballot%20Certificate-portrait%20%28rev.%202020-08%29.pdf>

from other areas where CTCL-funded drop boxes were located, and will be releasing those findings in the near future.

Completion of TTV's Milwaukee County research is especially timely. On February 19, 2022, in an action brought by Wisconsin Institute for Law and Liberty,¹² the Circuit Court for Waukesha County held that use of drop boxes for absentee voting violates § 6.87(4)(b)1., Stats., and enjoined their use statewide.¹³ WILL's action, *Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*,¹⁴ is now before the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which has permitted the injunction to remain in place for the spring general election on April 5.¹⁵

TTV's research will inform both public discussion and legislative and policy proposals to enhance transparency, uniformity, and equal access for Wisconsin voters in future elections. Further, on March 21, TTV will be filing an *amicus* brief in the *Teigen* case in the Wisconsin Supreme Court, arguing that construing § 6.87(4)(b)1. to prohibit use of drop boxes will ensure greater equality of voting access among all Wisconsin electors regardless of their place of residence, and will also limit the ability of super-wealthy activists to influence Wisconsin elections through massive, tax-exempt spending that escapes reporting under ordinary campaign finance law but is strategically designed and administered to achieve a partisan result.

Finally, while TTV believes that construction of the law will benefit *future* elections, TTV does not opine on the legality of past activity analyzed in this report or suggest that the 2020 election results should be decertified based on its findings.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

TTV uses both video surveillance recordings and geospatial data to track and analyze drop box traffic patterns. Surveillance video is routinely used in a wide range of applications including security, highway traffic and tolls, wildlife tracking, marketing, and facility usage.

It is difficult to imagine a public function more critical than voting. Given the ubiquity of video surveillance and tracking in other applications, 24/7 video surveillance of drop box traffic would seem to be an expected rudimentary requirement of the Wisconsin Elections Commission and responsible local governments utilizing drop boxes. Visual records of box activity would provide accountability and security at least somewhat comparable to the safeguards for traditional same-day and early in person voting, which are conducted in the presence of authorized officials and observers.

For example, Georgia's election rules required drop boxes with 24/7 video surveillance.¹⁶

¹² <https://will-law.org>

¹³ <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/142-2022-01-20-Order-granting-Pls-Summary-Judgment-signed-1-19-221.pdf>

¹⁴ *Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*, Appeal Number 2022AP000091; <https://wscca.wicourts.gov/appealHistory.xsl?caseNo=2022AP000091&cacheId=E1AD15A7F683EB361365795C64D83964&recordCount=1&offset=0&linkOnlyToForm=false&sortDirection=DESC>

¹⁵ <https://elections.wi.gov/node/7861>

¹⁶ <https://www.gpb.org/news/2021/07/12/absentee-drop-box-use-soared-in-democratic-areas-voting-law-change>

Such video files are election records mandated for retention under federal law.¹⁷ Through open records requests, TTV obtained over 4 million minutes of drop box surveillance video from Georgia.¹⁸

TTV also purchased commercially available, anonymized, geospatial mobile device information. Analysis of this cell phone data can pinpoint the specific location of a unique device at a specific time without disclosing private information about the device owner's identity.

This type of data analysis use is highly valued because of its accuracy, and is commonly used in a wide range of mainstream applications including product marketing and targeted messaging in political campaigns. In fact, virtually every cell phone user has received some type of promotional or political text.

Properly conducted, geospatial data aggregation and analysis raises no legal concerns and is routinely conducted by diverse users including government agencies, businesses, marketing firms, transportation services, political campaigns, and health, education, and social science providers and researchers.¹⁹

For example, in 2019, the New York Times published a widely read expose on cell phone tracking based on data collected in 2016 – 2017 at the New York Stock Exchange, major cities, government facilities (Pentagon and Whitehouse), and private residences.²⁰

NYT even included a series of animated graphics, tracking routes traveled by the President along with the hyperlink, "How to Track President Trump," followed by the byline, "Read more about the national security risks found in the data."

In its election integrity work, TTV utilizes geospatial data and analysis to detect and analyze patterns of potentially inappropriate election activities.

The accuracy of the data and methodology is beyond question. As the NYT article states:

Describing location data as anonymous is "a completely false claim" that has been debunked in multiple studies, Paul Ohm, a law professor and privacy researcher at the Georgetown University Law Center, told us. "Really precise, longitudinal geolocation information is absolutely impossible to anonymize."

"D.N.A.," he added, "is probably the only thing that's harder to anonymize than precise geolocation information."

However, even though a device's "location data" is not "anonymous," as Professor Ohm says, geo-spatial researchers may keep the device owner's *identify* anonymous.

¹⁷ 52 U.S.C. § 20701 requires election officials to retain "all records and papers" for 22 months following a federal election.

¹⁸ Appendix 1, pp. 1 - 3.

¹⁹ E.g., <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3821057/>; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/42748309>; <https://insights.som.yale.edu/insights/what-can-smartphone-location-data-tell-us-about-the-pandemic>; <http://www.sehinc.com/news/cell-phone-data-makes-traffic-analysis-and-transportation-planning-easier>; <https://ij-healthgeographics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1476-072X-7-22>; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/44134975>; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30036682>

²⁰ <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/12/19/opinion/location-tracking-cell-phone.html>

In contrast to the NYT, which identified President Trump and published routes he traveled, TTV does not “unmask” or “de-anonymize” owner identities of the devices it tracks. Authorized government and legal agents can and do routinely obtain deanonymized information from cell phone companies, but TTV does not publish that kind of deanonymized analysis.

IV. DATA

Surveillance Video. Unlike Georgia, which requires constant video surveillance of ballot drop boxes, Wisconsin law does not require any such surveillance.²¹

TTV made open records requests to multiple Milwaukee County municipalities for drop box surveillance video. In response, only the Village of Brown Deer provided video for one of its two drop boxes located at Village Hall. Despite reported statements by the City of Milwaukee that it had maintained video surveillance,²² neither the City of Milwaukee nor any other municipality in the County provided video. Each responded that it had failed to record surveillance video, or had failed to maintain the video, or did not respond to the requests at all.²³

Geospatial Data. Because Milwaukee officials failed or refused to provide surveillance video, TTV focused our analysis on the use of geospatial data to determine whether third-party intermediaries made multiple visits to drop box locations.

TTV purchased 25 terabytes of cell phone signal data emitted by devices in the Milwaukee County area during the two-week period prior to the 2020 election, October 20 - November 3. The data was purchased from standard commercial providers and includes signals from over 27,000 cell phone apps, which data aggregators purchase and resell to public and private buyers for official and commercial uses.

Consistent with TTV policy and methods, the data was never held in any form other than “anonymized.” While the data provides exact locations of specific devices at specific times, it does not disclose the identities or other private information about the individuals registered as owners of those devices.²⁴

²¹ It should also be noted that Wisconsin election statutes do not authorize the use of drop boxes. <https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/vopp-table-9-ballot-drop-box-definitions-design-features-location-and-number.aspx>

²² <https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/politics/elections/2020/10/19/how-milwaukee-ensures-absentee-ballots-voting-machines-secured/5937160002/>

²³ Appendix 2, log of TTV open records requests for surveillance video. Requests were sent to Bayside Village, Brown Deer Village, City of Milwaukee, Cudahy, Fox Point Village, Franklin, Glendale, Greendale, Greenfield, Hales Corner, Milwaukee County, Oak Creek, River Hills, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, St. Francis, Wauwatosa, West Allis, West Milwaukee, and Whitefish.

²⁴ The raw and unedited data purchased by TTV does not include any analysis conducted by TTV or its contractors, nor does it include any list of specific IMEI devices or identifying information regarding any individuals other than commercially available, anonymized, IMEI data in its original form.

IV. ANALYSIS

To obtain an appropriate study sample, TTV analysts followed a prescribed methodology. First, we correlated the data with the exact longitude and latitude of drop boxes located in the Milwaukee County area, extracting device identifications of only those devices “pinpointed” at drop box locations during the 10/20 - 11/3 window. Each drop box pinpoint is referred to as a visit.

“Pinpointing” is a non-technical term for plotting multiple pings emitted by a specific device within a specific time frame to determine the location of the device at a specific time. For example, plotting 200 pings from 50 different apps emitted from a device within a 10 second interval “pinpoints” exactly where the device was located during that time window. TTV’s methodologies for pinpointing device locations are highly accurate, exceeding customary industry standards and those used by NYT for its article.

In municipalities in the Milwaukee County area, 53,291 cell phones were pinpointed at ballot drop boxes three or more times during the 10/20 - 11/3 window

Within that two-week window, 107 unique devices made (1) 20 or more visits to drop boxes (averaging 26 visits each, some as many as 10-15 per day) *and* (2) multiple visits to non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”) involved in get-out-the-vote efforts (averaging 5 NGO visits each).

Those 107 “20X” devices together visited drop boxes a total of 2,824 times during the window, with a majority of visits occurring after 8:00 pm, past posted business hours at the government or other locations where the drop boxes were located.

Appendix 3 provides IMEI Device Nos. of all 107 20X devices analyzed. Appendix 4 provides maps of 8 of those devices showing routes they travelled and the drop boxes and NGO locations they visited on October 20, 2020.

The exact chronology of each device can be tracked and pinpointed from 12:00 a.m. to 11:59 p.m. on the date shown. However, to maintain device and NGO anonymity, the IMEI Device Nos. are redacted in Appendix 3, and the locations are removed from the Appendix 4 maps, with device routes intentionally overlaid as composites without time sequencing.²⁵

²⁵ Like “unmasking” or “de-anonymizing” device owners, time sequencing is a routine industry capability. TTV’s analysts are capable of producing that kind of information the same as other industry analysts. However, TTV does not produce or publish that information as part of its public interest research work.

APPENDIX 1

Administrative Complaint to Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Complainant: | Tue the Vote, PO Box 3109 #19128 Houston, TX 77253-3109 |
| Complaint: | Ballot trafficking General Election November 2020 and Runoff Election January 2021 periods |
| Counties: | Atlanta metro area |
| Potential Violations | O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385 (a) Procedure for voting by absentee ballot; advance voting |



November 30, 2021

Brad Raffensperger
Secretary of State
Georgia Capitol
206 Washington St SW
Atlanta, GA 30334

Complainant: True the Vote, PO Box 3109 #19128 Houston, TX 77253-3109
Complaint: Ballot trafficking General Election November 2020 and Runoff Election January 2021
periods Counties: Atlanta metro area
Potential Violations: O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385 (a) Procedure for voting by absentee ballot; advance voting

INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF COMPLAINT

As part of True the Vote's ongoing nonpartisan election integrity research and in response to reports of ballot trafficking in Georgia and other states across the country, we undertook certain efforts to examine this issue more closely. Following a detailed account of coordinated efforts to collect and deposit ballots in drop boxes across metro Atlanta, True the Vote obtained publicly available surveillance video as well as commercially available cell phone data which revealed concerning patterns of behavior consistent with the reports made to our organization. True the Vote hereby submits this Complaint to the Georgia Secretary of State detailing the potentially improper election efforts which took place during the General Election of November 2020 and Runoff Election of January 2021.

Acting upon information provided to us, True the Vote's contracted team of researchers and investigators spoke with several individuals regarding personal knowledge, methods, and organizations involved in ballot trafficking in Georgia. One such individual, hereinafter referred to as John Doe, admitted to personally participating and provided specific information about the ballot trafficking process. This information was provided under agreement of anonymity.¹

¹ It is imperative that True the Vote maintain confidentiality agreements made with persons willing to speak openly with the organization. First and foremost, True the Vote is primarily concerned for the safety of individuals willing to come forward to speak about such sensitive topics. True the Vote is not a law enforcement agency, we do not have the resources of the State, and we are unable to provide any safety guarantees to those individuals willing to provide information other than to keep our word that their identity will not be disclosed. Furthermore, for the same reason law enforcement agencies do not disclose the identities of their confidential informants, True the Vote must also maintain such confidences. To do otherwise would greatly inhibit future efforts of the organization as individuals would no longer be willing to speak openly about such matters. Finally, to the extent an individual admits to conduct constituting a crime, True the Vote is unable to offer immunity from prosecution. Informants would not be honest in their discussions if they lacked confidence that any admissions made would be held in the strictest of confidences and would not subject them to criminal prosecution in the future.

John Doe described a network of non-governmental organizations (“NGO”s) that worked together to facilitate a ballot trafficking scheme in Georgia. John Doe claimed to have been one of many individuals paid to collect and deliver absentee ballots during the early voting periods of the November 2020 General Election and the January 2021 Runoff Election. While acknowledging that others might view his actions as inappropriate, John Doe did not seem to understand the unlawful nature of this conduct nor that it might constitute organized criminal activity. John Doe’s perception was that he had been hired to do a job and it was appropriate to be paid for the services rendered.

John Doe’s assignment included collecting ballots, both from voters in targeted neighborhoods and from NGOs that had their own ballot collection processes, delivering those ballots to other NGOs, picking up designated ballot bundles from the same group of NGOs, and depositing ballots into drop boxes spanning six counties in the metro Atlanta area. Each drop box delivery would typically include between 5 to 20 ballots. John Doe described a payment validation process which involved taking cell phone pictures of the drop box where ballots were deposited. Participants were compensated, typically at a rate of \$10 per ballot. John Doe stated he had been paid directly by one of these NGOs.²

Following this report, True the Vote submitted open records requests to obtain the surveillance video of various drop boxes across Georgia during the General Election of November 2020 and Runoff Election of January 2021. Despite a legal mandate to maintain this video, county officials were only able to produce an estimated 20% of the surveillance video requested in the counties of Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, and Gwinnett.³ Nonetheless, in our initial review of the available 3 million minutes of surveillance video, we found compelling evidence to support the reports of absentee ballot trafficking conducted during the November 3, 2020, General Election and January 5, 2021, Runoff Election periods.

In addition to ordering surveillance video, True the Vote also purchased commercially available, anonymized, geospatial mobile device information. This cell phone data establishes what devices were at a particular location at a particular time but does not disclose any private information about a person’s identity. There are a variety of uses for this type of data including product marketing and targeted messaging in political campaigns. This type of unique device identification data is highly desirable because of its accuracy and its use is becoming more mainstream as of

While True the Vote will not directly identify the individual who made the admission, the organization is able to provide the publicly available data we used in our research. As an office possessing investigative powers and the resources of the State, the identity of any individual who may have information pertinent to your efforts is discoverable in the data set now available to you. Working in conjunction with law enforcement, the State, in their discretion, can provide the necessary and appropriate safety guarantees and immunity protections for cooperating witnesses should that become necessary.

² John Doe stated the NGOs made the payments, but it was not entirely clear from his description whether participants were paid directly by the NGOs or through an intermediary.

³ In separately filed complaints, we detail the missing video footage, including explanations afforded us by county election officials, to support further investigations and develop standards regarding critical aspects of surveillance video capture.

late. In fact, virtually every cell phone user has received some type promotional or political text. Law enforcement, defense, and intelligence agencies have been using geospatial mobile device data to generate information on possible suspects or witnesses in investigations for several years. For the purposes of our research, True the Vote purchased such data and used it to identify patterns of potentially inappropriate election activities. After reviewing this data, True the Vote was able to confirm certain patterns of activity around absentee ballot drop boxes, as initially reported by John Doe.

During the Runoff Election period, in six counties in and around Atlanta, 552,987 cell phones came within a narrowly defined distance of ballot drop boxes during our study period. However, 242 unique devices made repeat trips to drop boxes averaging 23 trips each. These same 242 devices also went repeatedly, averaging eight trips each, to specific NGOs.

These 242 individual devices went to drop boxes a total of 5,668 times with approximately 40% of the visits occurring between the unusual hours of 12:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m.

The review of surveillance video was queued according to our geospatial data analyses and focused on the device patterns that emerged from our research. The video, though often grainy and sometimes distant, revealed numerous unusual behaviors.

Individuals were observed attempting to deposit multiple ballots into the drop box. Sometimes, the person was attempting to deposit so many ballots that they were unable to fit them all in and the video shows ballots falling to the ground.

Additionally, in our cursory review of surveillance video it was confirmed that individuals made repeat visits to drop boxes.

Cars were observed with out-of-state license plates, including rental cars identifiable because of the sticker seal rental car companies affix to the driver's side door. This in itself is not necessarily problematic; however it is notable because these out of state and rental cars were driven by individuals who were also in our targeted study group of 242 devices.

Consistent with John Doe's report regarding the proof necessary to receive payment, individuals were observed taking cell phone photos, not of themselves, but of their ballot deposits or of the drop box after the ballots had been deposited.

Curiously, a change in behavior seemed to occur on or around December 23, 2020, the day after Arizona authorities announced that fingerprints on absentee ballot envelopes helped uncover an illegal ballot harvesting scheme in that state. After that announcement, individuals depositing ballots into drop boxes in Georgia are seen wearing blue surgical gloves. They often put them on just before picking up their stack of ballots and remove them as they exit the drop box area.

In conclusion, following John Doe's personal admission to participation in a large-scale ballot harvesting effort in Georgia, True the Vote obtained publicly available video footage and

commercially available cell phone data which supports his account of these efforts. In the data we reviewed, the 242 mobile devices which repeatedly visited drop boxes also repeatedly visited locations associated with a select group of NGOs. Not only did these devices make repeat visits but a significant number of these visits, approximately 40%, were made during extremely unusual hours in the middle of the night. Additionally, surveillance footage shows numerous instances in which individuals deposited multiple ballots at a time – a practice which is prohibited under Georgia law except under very limited circumstances.⁴ Finally, consistent with John Doe’s description of how participants were paid, individuals were seen taking photos of drop boxes or of ballots as they were deposited into a drop box.

True the Vote files this Complaint and provides this information to the Secretary of State as the arbiter of election integrity for the State of Georgia.⁵ In conjunction with an investigation and formal request by the Secretary of State’s office, True the Vote will provide all publicly or commercially available information including the geospatial data and surveillance video to assist with any efforts undertaken by your office.⁶

⁴ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385 (a) reads in pertinent part: Such envelope shall then be securely sealed and the elector shall then personally mail or personally deliver same to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk, provided that mailing or delivery may be made by the elector’s mother, father, grandparent, aunt, uncle, brother, sister, spouse, son, daughter, niece, nephew, grandchild, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, or an individual residing in the household of such elector. The absentee ballot of a disabled elector may be mailed or delivered by the caregiver of such disabled elector, regardless of whether such caregiver resides in such disabled elector’s household. The absentee ballot of an elector who is in custody in a jail or other detention facility may be mailed or delivered by any employee of such jail or facility having custody of such elector. An elector who is confined to a hospital on a primary or election day to whom an absentee ballot is delivered by the registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall then and there vote the ballot, seal it properly, and return it to the registrar or absentee ballot clerk.

⁵ In filing this Complaint, True the Vote makes no assessment of the legality of any activity seen in the data or surveillance video but merely provides this information for official State use as deemed appropriate by your agency.

⁶ This raw and unedited data purchased by True the Vote does not include any analysis conducted by True the Vote or its contractors nor does it include any list of specific IMEI devices of interest. Furthermore, this data does not include any identifying information about any individuals other than commercially available, anonymized, IMEI data in its original form.

APPENDIX 2

Log of True the Vote
Open Records Requests to
Milwaukee Urban Area Municipalities

For

Dropbox Video Surveillance Records
October 20 – November 3, 2020

TRUE THE VOTE

MILWAUKEE COUNTY AREA COMMUNITIES
OPEN RECORDS REQUESTS FOR DROPBOX VIDEO SURVEILLANCE FILES
NOVEMBER 2020 ELECTION

| Municipality | ORR | Submit Date | Response Date | Point of Contact | Action | Reason/Comments |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Milwaukee | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/21/2021 | cwooda@milwaukee.gov | Undelivered | No custodian for video. |
| Fox Point | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 6/30/2021 | KMeyer@villageoffoxpoint.com | No Responsive Records | Did not provide. |
| Brown Deer | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/13/2021 | metzel@browndeerwi.org | Delivered Video | |
| Shorewood | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/13/2021 | sbruckman@villageofshorewood.org | No Responsive Records | ORR req. "Milwaukee." |
| West Milwaukee | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/16/2021 | susan.schupp@westmilwaukee.org | No Responsive Records | No security camera, 1 dropbox. |
| Wauwatosa | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/16/2021 | cdulaney@wauwatosa.net | No Responsive Records | No cameras directed at ballot boxes. |
| Bayside | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/13/2021 | ljalvardt@baysidewi.gov | No Responsive Records | "We do not have copies of the video recordings." |
| Whitefish Bay | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/13/2021 | J.Krueger@wfbvillage.org | No Responsive Records | No such records exist. |
| Greendale | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/13/2021 | melanie@greendale.org | No Responsive Records | Does not have the records requested. |
| Hales Corners | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/12/2021 | skulik@halescorners.org | No Responsive Records | Video only retained for 90 days. |
| River Hills | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/12/2021 | tlaborde@vil.river-hills.wi.us | No Responsive Records | Did not utilize dropboxes. |
| South Milwaukee | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/12/2021 | Kkastenson@smwi.org | No Responsive Records | Oldest content on server is 44 days old. |
| Glendale | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/12/2021 | R.Safstrom@glendalewi.gov | No Responsive Records | No video from requested time frame. |
| Oak Creek | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/12/2021 | croeske@oakcreekwi.org | No Responsive Records | No video from requested time frame. |
| Greenfield | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/12/2021 | Jennifer.Goergen@greenfieldwi.us | No Responsive Records | "Do not have the records you requested." |
| St Francis | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/12/2021 | anne.uecker@stfranwi.org | No Responsive Records | "No records exist for your request." |
| Franklin | Dropbox Video | 4/12/2021 | 4/28/2021 | | No Responsive Records | Off-premises drop boxes were used for AB. |

APPENDIX 3

Redacted IMEI Device Nos. of
107 Cell Phone Devices Making 20+ Visit to
Milwaukee Urban Area Drop-boxes

October 20 – November 3, 2020

IMEI DEVICE ID NOS.

| Device Identification | Drop Box Visits |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6631960f-5bb8-4d77-9468-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 35 |
| 407d9517-f1ad-4656-bc12-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 35 |
| 94dc1108-5658-40ac-b0a1-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 34 |
| ea2bd83f-7cc2-46cf-b19e-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 34 |
| dd78342b-9734-465f-b18a-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 34 |
| 398959d3-9975-4072-b01e-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 33 |
| 6e4068d3-6037-4382-9c30-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 32 |
| e1c4de08-e616-4e14-989c-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 32 |
| cc7dff4b-32cc-4a77-9c68-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 32 |
| 7e24a489-3578-4982-82d2-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 32 |
| 26c078c0-ddc0-42d2-a9b2-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 32 |
| b19161fc-6682-41f4-b536-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 32 |
| a4681626-135a-4a62-8d1a-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 32 |
| edf17761-044c-4b66-b280-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 31 |
| 891dfbb0-75e1-4294-9fbc-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 31 |
| b27d629d-fca1-45d6-9c47-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 31 |
| f0e40fe1-abcc-4b68-aae2-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 31 |
| bf9522dd-5224-44a0-bef4-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 30 |
| 34611e70-d89c-4d56-a261-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 30 |
| 8f4c882c-7632-4f28-b4fb-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 29 |
| 32b169bb-e335-4b55-9ec5-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 29 |
| 22dd4789-7af4-4cfc-b4eb-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 29 |
| 6954ec0e-8113-43b2-82fe-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 29 |
| 7f28dd25-26dc-4a93-ba28-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 29 |
| f6e53a37-265c-4f57-976a-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 29 |
| 3f5c7b90-f98f-4049-a66a-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| e10d2a2e-0c06-409e-82b9-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| 0351dd99-0241-4cc6-95c3-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| ce86e18f-e17e-4532-bc5f-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| ec13d068-794b-4e96-9bb3-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| a84faea3-e833-47cc-b154-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| 38568e17-cf3e-48b7-ae14-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| 176d880d-3c5e-4a99-a8ed-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| d4ad7849-3997-481f-8632-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| 3a88ec3c-5bfb-4d2e-9fe0-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| e78364fe-d4d7-456b-a27f-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| 5795034a-5dd0-48a6-b82d-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 28 |
| c988e594-0195-4c08-9ab0-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 0f625e6a-5030-43f2-80b8-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 9e08bd1c-ccdc-4dc6-a3fc-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| a23a31dc-c1f8-405f-86c2-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 097fe4b6-8ac2-4c0c-8cca-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| fba2a97f-8be1-449e-8cd4-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 2955c0b6-7fb0-4f64-bbb2-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 8c8a76df-ee37-42bb-ae0a-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| fe95c706-6d4a-4adc-8386-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 54eee3c9-7323-4515-9e67-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 2d2eea05-a5f9-4738-909e-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 46ef251e-f643-4b73-8a13-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 072a376a-ff4f-4a40-abf2-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| d1fd58fd-1e1c-423b-80f6-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| f295d761-6234-4ba2-9be2-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 31d26aad-3707-4ae9-8341-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| 104cdf97-d67d-4274-aacb-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 27 |
| d4d24230-5126-4d73-afe5-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| f0f406f8-c024-47be-831a-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 140ab1e1-0f0a-4a90-a23e-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 926661e1-93a8-4be2-8fd1-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 2ce31602-3215-4791-987b-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 3cf31532-9a52-4dd9-a553-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| c3e0e03a-e967-4484-a221-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| cf526ac0-be18-4470-9d6b-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 036a45dc-393e-47d3-b7a8-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 811316da-f515-4f3c-9532-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 1713c0e8-93e9-4150-92ed-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| d8432105-a1bb-4244-902e-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 115d1544-aef0-482b-a70d-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| dd99176e-b558-42c4-9746-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 3acbd782-fbbd-460a-8ee7-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| c3a7faa4-0641-468f-bb6e-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| e1176ca6-0027-4ff0-8a3c-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| df68ace7-64d9-4fb1-9715-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |

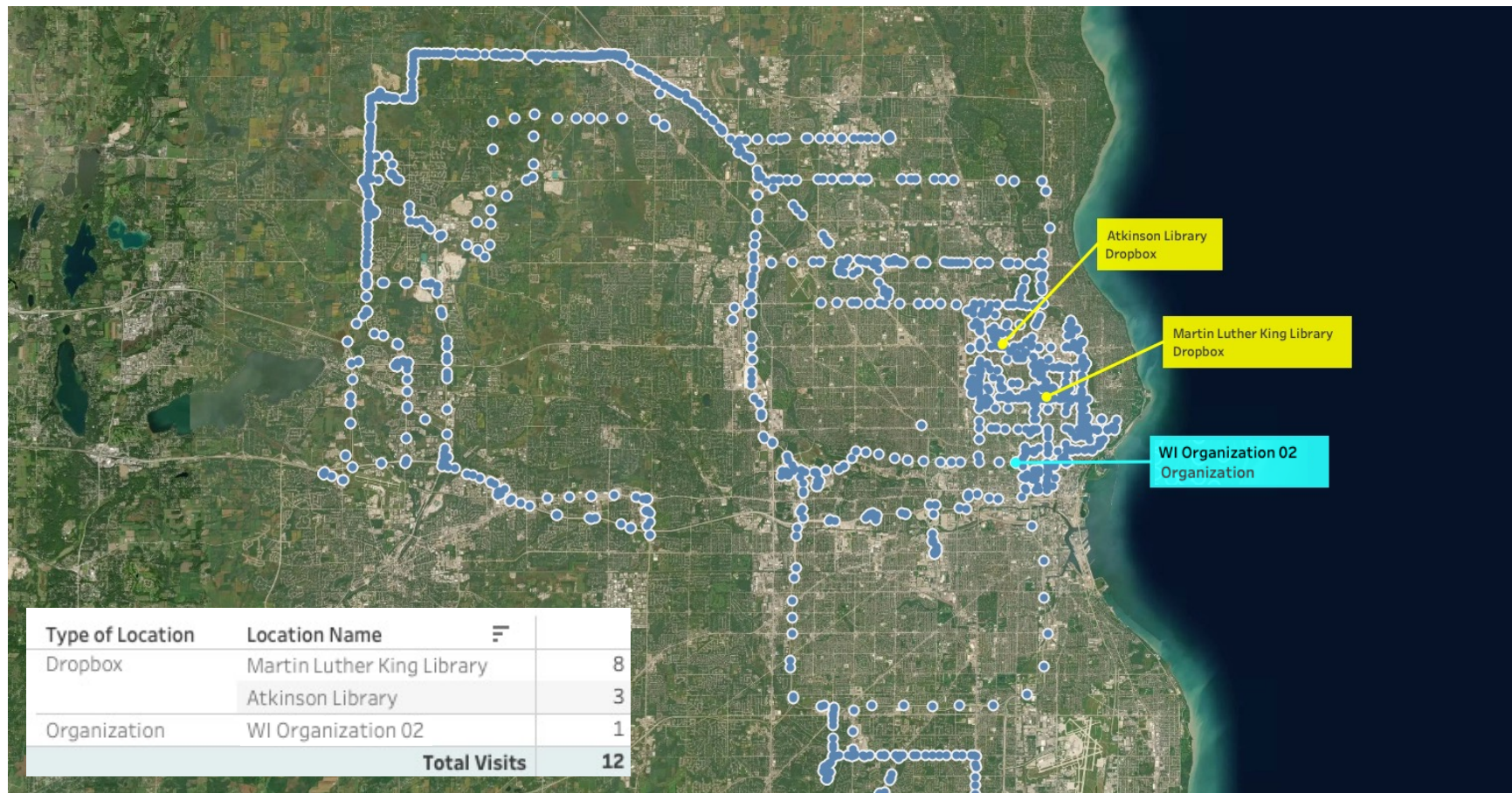
| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| ecca97f4-4c30-4f42-aaf3-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 079a7f03-d83a-4bab-8147-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 054eb41e-6698-4b02-b945-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 26 |
| 13df1019-ee7e-4083-8da8-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| 77bf30a3-2688-4795-9ad0-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| 6be907fa-43a6-407f-8620-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| 3a963af4-c018-4f65-89e0-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| 8ccac60b-4c25-4168-9e8c-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| f560338f-03e5-4a10-bc80-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| 91409260-0099-409d-ba77-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| 56e392f6-fac4-4f24-8168-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| 78af836c-f442-4387-8346-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| 8a836201-d75c-4756-9009-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 25 |
| eb329879-ca7a-45ff-aad9-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 24 |
| 78771be0-120b-4db7-b997-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 22 |
| 5f38176a-90a3-4bcc-9c0f-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 22 |
| 0a04bf87-4c03-4fb2-ac2-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 21 |
| 84ba77ce-10cf-4bb2-b8d8-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 21 |
| f83952f6-44b5-400e-a134-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 21 |
| 63798a95-42da-4916-a0dd-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 949150bb-c388-4e3e-97f5-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 722efd84-a94f-4742-8891-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 138fe120-31af-4752-adc7-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 75c75ec8-6a29-439a-b441-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| ce9856bd-a3c4-45ce-973f-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 04f53134-96d9-4a5e-94c6-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 699afaf0-b11a-4e0e-bb6c-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| b1a890e3-8eec-46c6-a864-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 4bdb8419-20dc-4068-b892-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 201a1342-1375-452d-9267-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 20 |
| 49048958-47d3-402c-8b6d-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 19 |
| ccab4515-40da-4c50-90d3-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 19 |
| dc987e64-05a8-428f-a501-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 19 |
| c8ab3f3a-544c-459b-a838-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 19 |
| 341893e1-f8e6-433e-ad22-xxxxxxxxxxxx | 19 |
| TOTAL VISITS | 2824 |

APPENDIX 4

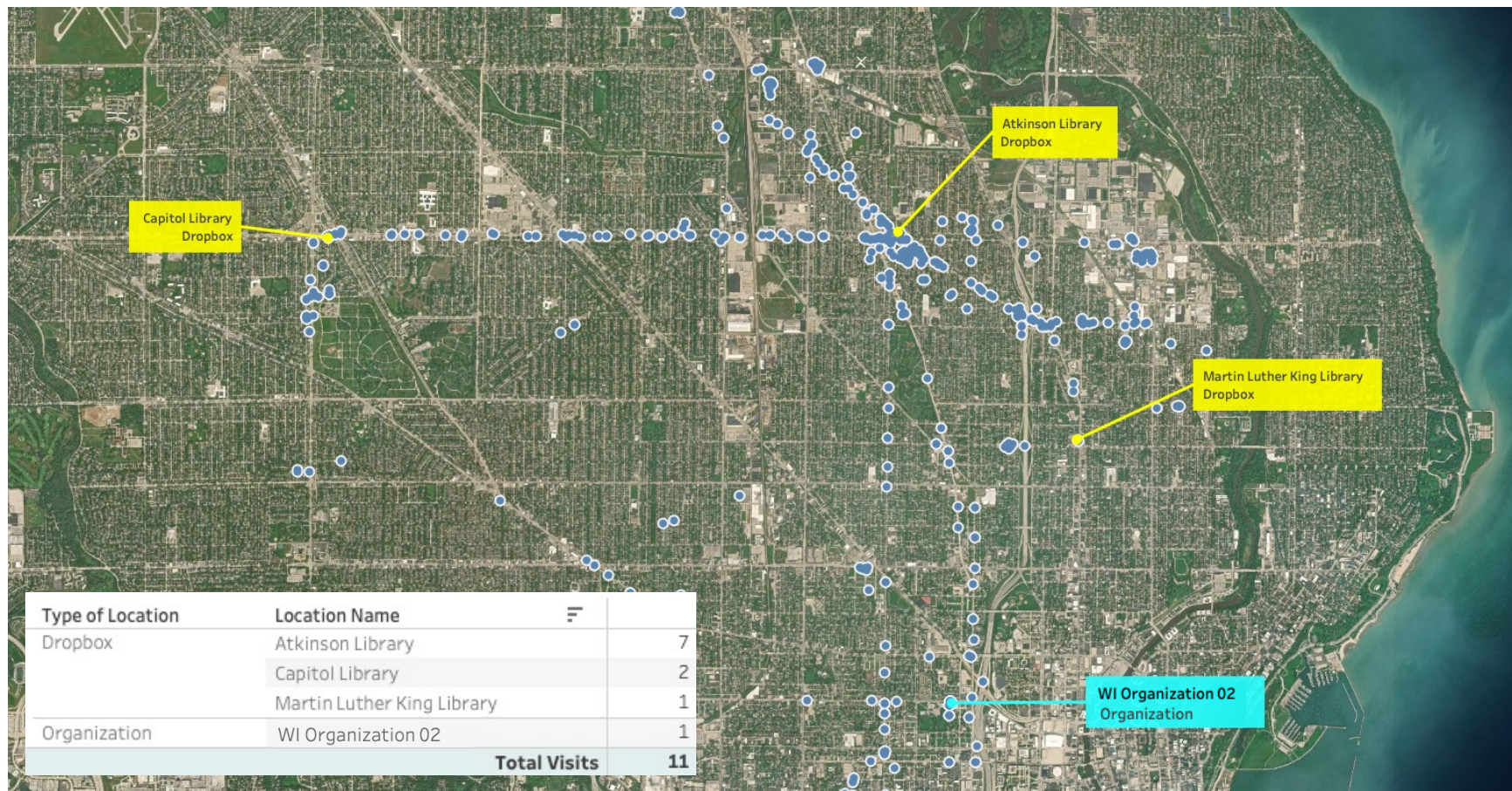
Composite Maps of
8 Cell Phone Devices Making 20+ Visits to
Milwaukee Urban Area Drop-boxes

Maps of Routes Travelled on
October 20, 2020

True the Vote – Milwaukee Project: Device #1 October 20, 2020



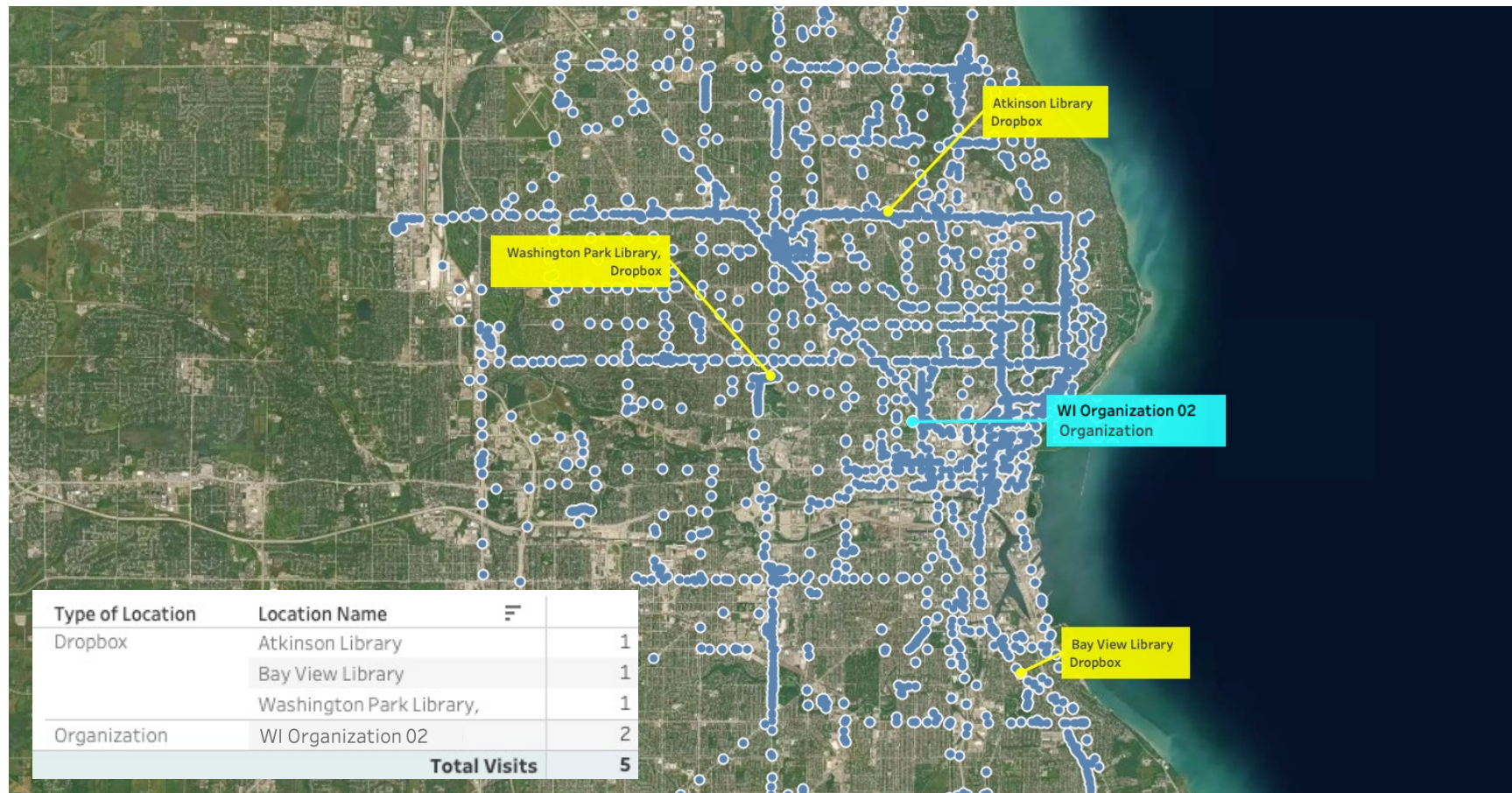
True the Vote – Milwaukee Project: Device #2 October 20, 2020



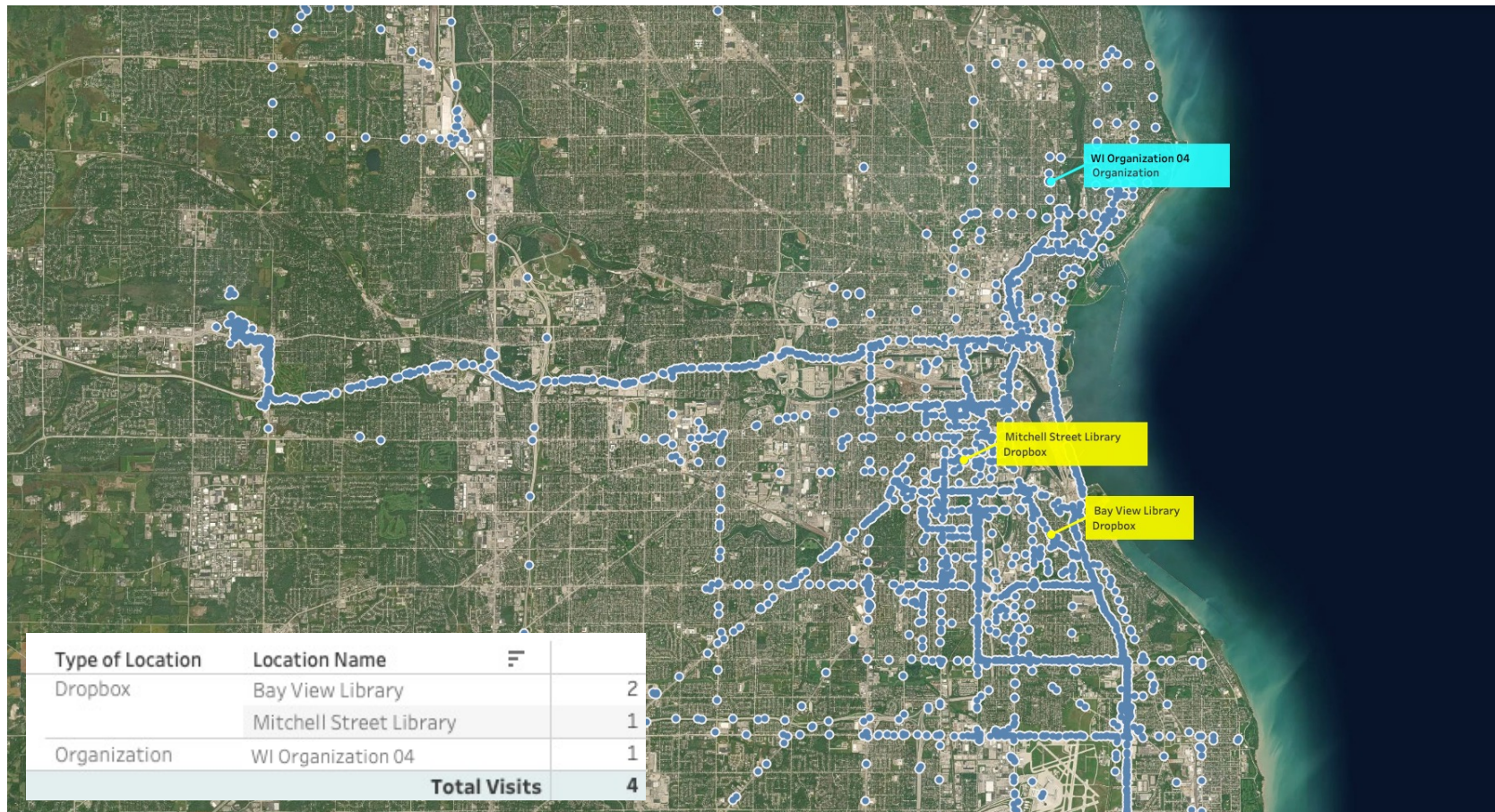
True the Vote – Milwaukee Project: Device #3 October 20, 2020



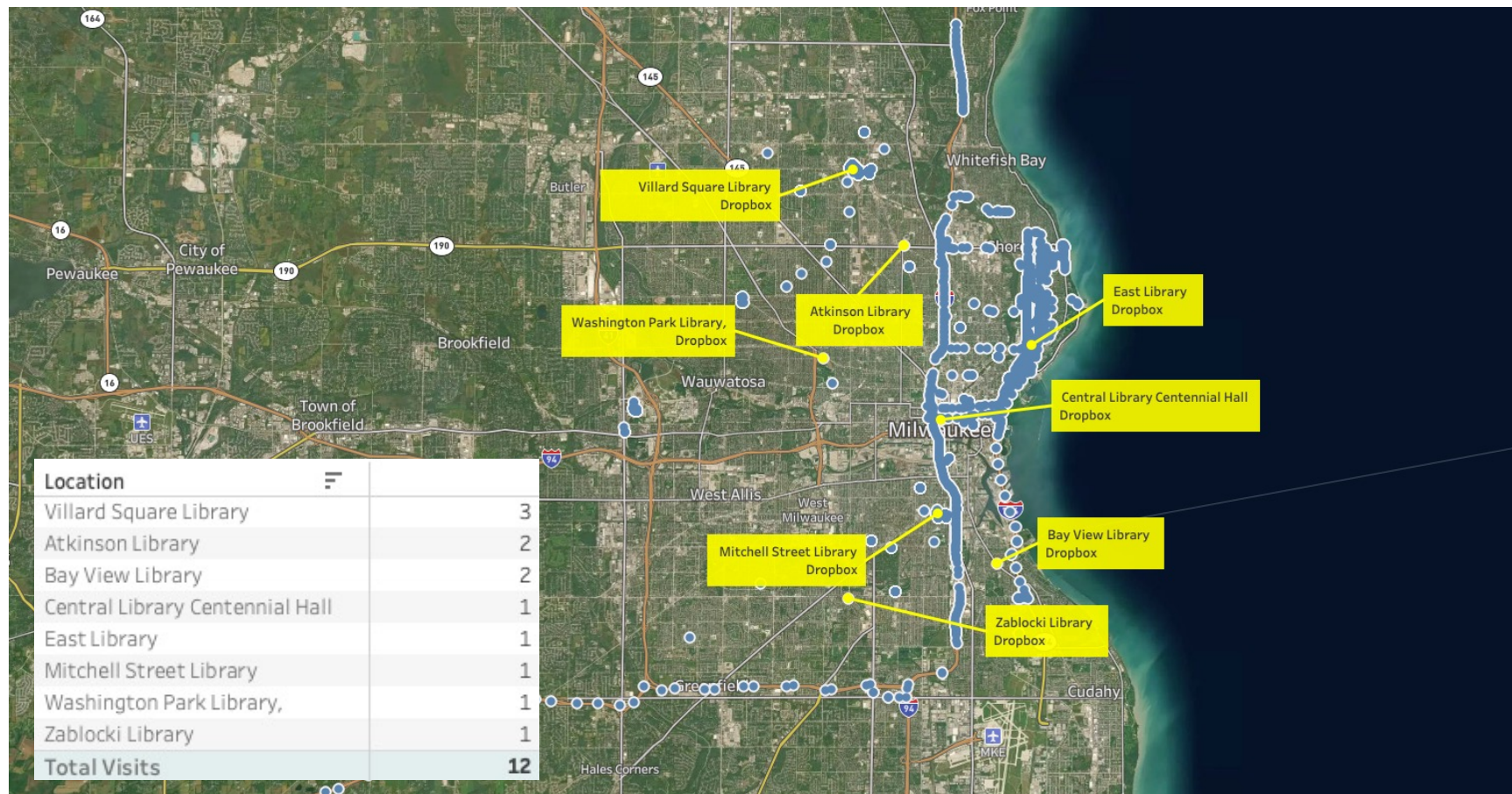
True the Vote – Milwaukee Project: Device #4 - October 20, 2020



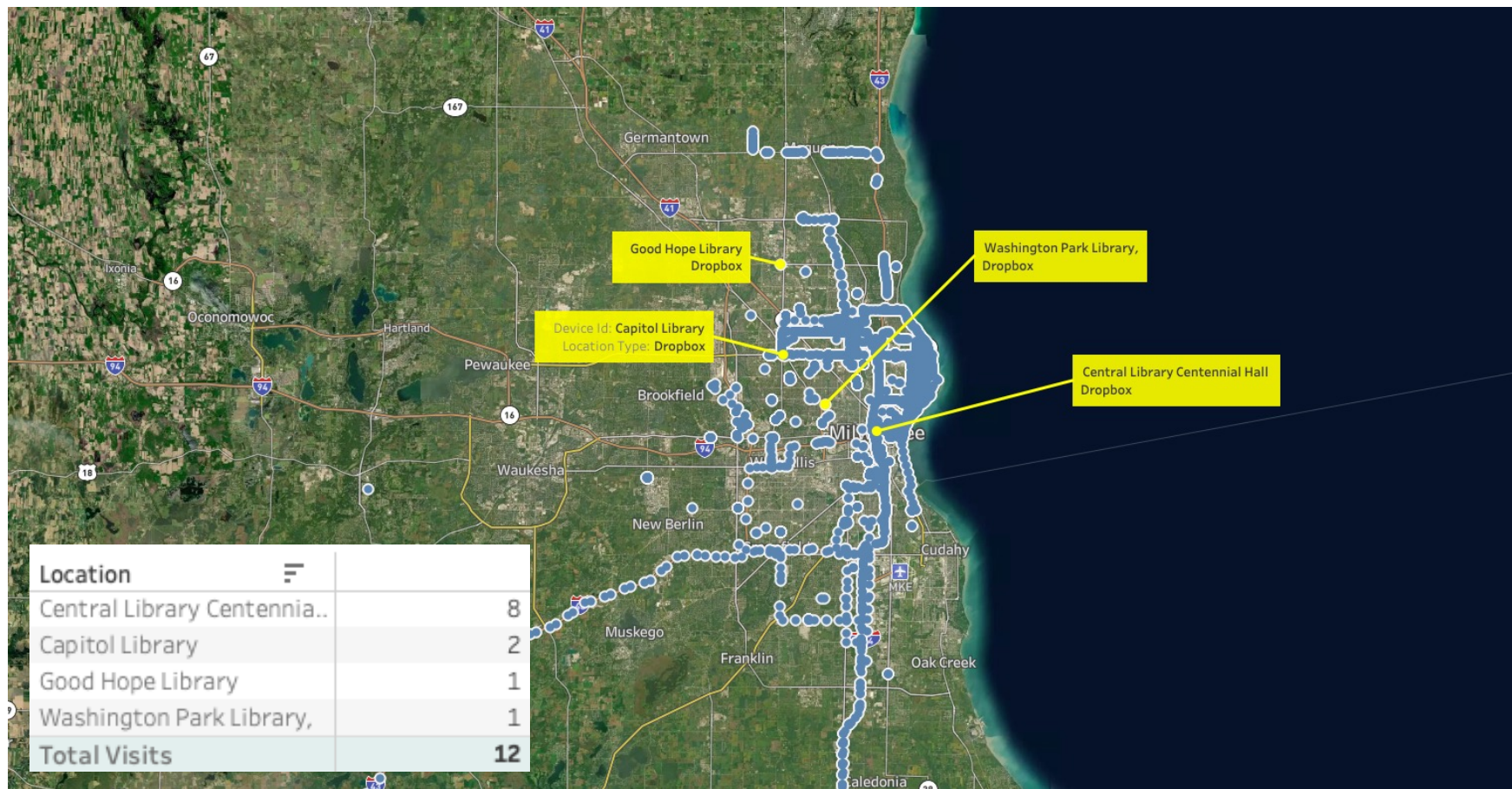
True the Vote – Milwaukee Project: Device #5 - October 20, 2020



True the Vote – Milwaukee Project: Device #6 - October 20, 2020



True the Vote – Milwaukee Project: Device #7 - October 20, 2020



True the Vote - Milwaukee Project: Device #8 - October 20, 2020

