

American Election Security



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Abstract:

The focus of this research is an examination of the American election infrastructure with a specific look at Kentucky's election security. This research was used to determine the most secure national system, while still protecting federalism. An in-depth comparison of both a centralized electronic system and a decentralized paper system was used to determine policy recommendations to increase American election security.

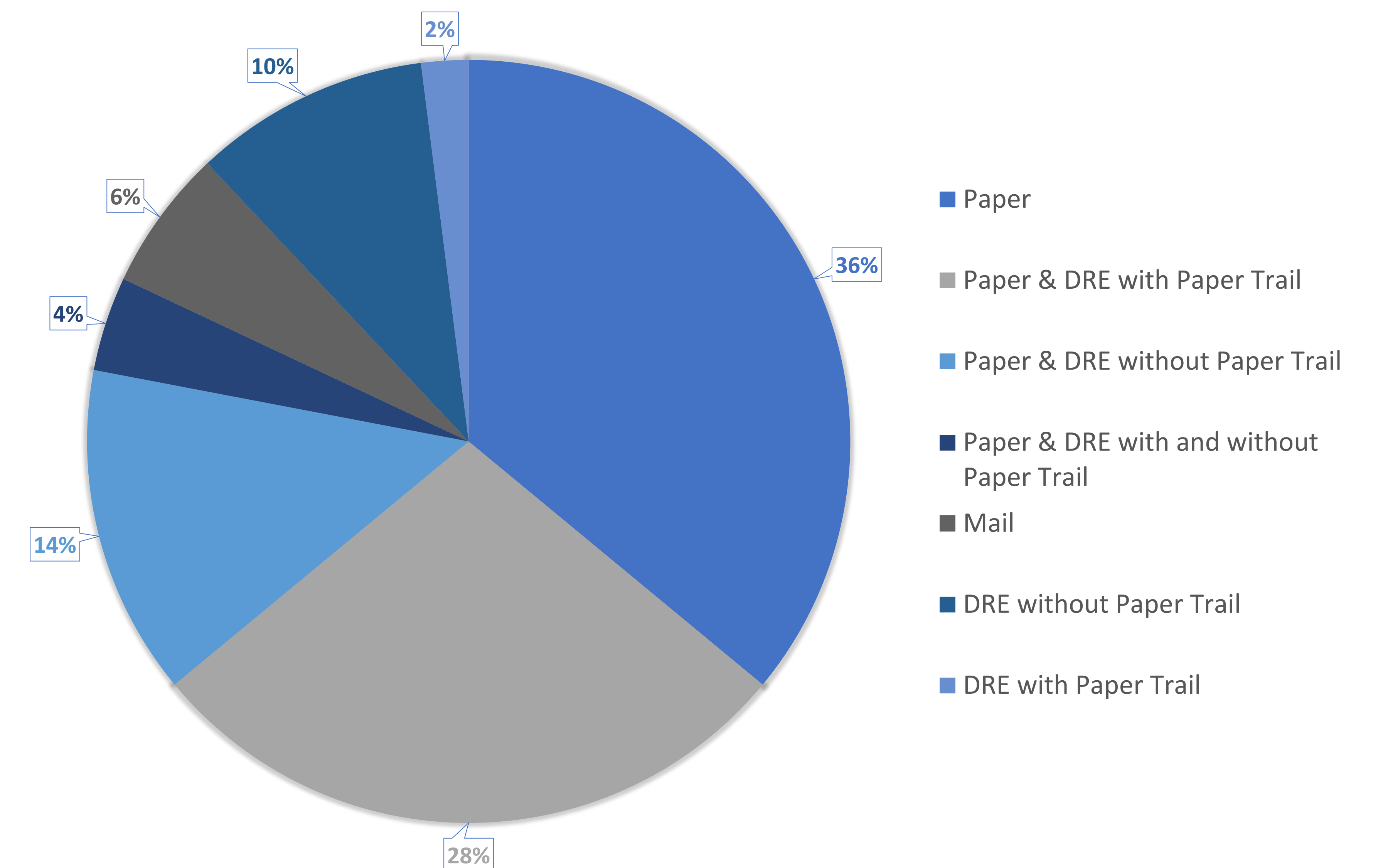
Two Main Voting Methods:

1. Digital/Optical Scanners (use paper ballots)
2. Direct Recording Electronics Machines (use touch-screen or keypad input)

Federal Regulation and Guidelines:

- **U.S. Constitution, Tenth Amendment**- grants states the right to administer elections how they choose
- **2002 Help Americans Vote Act (HAVA)**- gave out grants and incentives to states to encourage upgrading election systems
- **Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018** allotted \$380 million to HAVA grants
- **National Conference of State Legislature Guidelines** created criteria for judging security of election infrastructure
- **Guidelines created by the Election Assistance Commission** created nationwide labs to check election machines

TABLE 2: VOTING METHOD USAGE BY PERCENTAGE OF STATES



Center for American Progress' Election Security Report Kentucky was awarded a "D"

- Unsatisfactory results:
 - Out-of-date technology
 - Lack of audit-able paper trails
 - Faulty audit system based on a set percent of vote regardless of the margin of victory
- Satisfactory results:
 - Mail-in and paper only absentee voting
 - Verification of all machines in EAC labs

Policy Recommendations:

- Decentralized Paper voting
- Maintain election infrastructure diversity across nation:
- Increase penetration testing to heavily populated polling places
- Reallocate federal grants to incentivize updating optical/digital scanners instead of solely focusing on upgrading to DREs