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Date: April 30, 2026

Commissioner of Political Practices
1209 Eighth Avenue
P.O. Box 202401
Helena, MT 59620-2401

Re: Campaign Finance and Practices Complaint against Crystal Roascio, Carbon County Election Administrator Alleged Violations of MCA § 13-35-206 (Injury to Election Equipment, Materials, and Records), MCA § 13-1-303 (Unauthorized Disposition of Ballots and Election Materials), and Federal 22-Month Record Retention Requirements

Dear Commissioner Gallus:

Enclosed please find my completed Campaign Finance and Practices Complaint Form against Crystal Roascio, Carbon County Election Administrator, along with the continuation document that provides the full Statement of facts, statutory citations, and requested relief.

This complaint alleges that on Election Night, November 8, 2022, Ms. Roascio was captured on county surveillance video actively shredding what appear to be absentee-style ballots or other official election materials in approximately 21 separate batches (over 100 sheets total). This occurred while tabulation was ongoing or recently completed. The actions are alleged to violate prohibitions against mutilating, secreting, or destroying election records except as expressly provided by law.

To support these allegations, the following materials are attached. Each directly relates to the facts and violations described in the complaint:

1. **Detailed COPP Complaint against Crystal Roascio.** This document provides a detailed narrative of the shredding incident, the contradictory statements made by Ms. Roascio and Clerk & Recorder Macque Bohleen on January 4, 2023 (claiming they “keep everything” except possibly a scrap of paper), and the county’s letter press release claiming the shredded materials were only printed copies of six UOCAVA ballots. It also contains a thorough legal analysis of MCA § 13-35-206(5), (6), and (8), MCA § 13-1-303, and COPP’s jurisdiction under MCA § 13-37-111.
2. **Request for 2020-2022 Security Logs.pdf (Montana Public Records Act Request dated May 19, 2022).** This formal request documents the county’s failure to produce required maintenance, seal, and access logs for election tabulation machines (DS-200s) for 2020 and 2021, despite the 22-month federal retention requirement. It supports the broader pattern of missing election records and chain-of-custody failures referenced in the complaint.
3. **QR and Video Links.** This document contains direct links to the county surveillance video showing the shredding incident, as well as supplementary videos including:
 - The January 4, 2023 statements by Roascio and Bohleen;
 - Comparison of pre- and post-press-release explanations;

- Video of Commissioner Bill Bullock appearing to monitor the area during shredding;
- Ms. Roascio's reluctance to have activities videotaped. These links provide critical visual evidence of the shredding and the contradictory statements.

4. **ESS Tape Regression Analysis - Allegations of Election Irregularities in Carbon County (and the associated Copy of ESS DS 200 Tabulator Tapes 2022).** These documents detail statistically improbable anomalies in the 2022 tabulator results (including a 14.5 standard deviation difference in undervote rates between the two DS-200 machines), missing sections of tabulator tapes (particularly the zero-report/testing section on one machine), unequal machine usage, and late-arriving ballots. They provide important context regarding the potential motive and materiality of the alleged destruction of records on Election Night.

These materials collectively demonstrate significant discrepancies between the observed shredding activity, the volume of material destroyed, the extremely low number of UOCAVA ballots reportedly processed, and the county's shifting explanations. The shredding occurred outside any authorized retention or destruction protocol and prior to the expiration of the mandatory 22-month retention period for federal election records.

Previous reviews by the FBI and Department of Criminal Investigation were reportedly conducted without interviewing key whistleblowers or fully examining this body of evidence. No court has reviewed these materials.

I respectfully request that the Commissioner of Political Practices:

- Initiate or reopen a formal investigation into these matters;
- Subpoena and review the full security camera footage and all related election records;
- Interview whistleblowers who witnessed the events;
- Preserve all remaining 2020 and 2022 election records; and
- Refer any substantiated violations for appropriate prosecution.

I am available at the phone number or email above to answer any questions or provide additional information. Thank you for your attention to this important matter concerning the integrity of Montana's elections.

Respectfully submitted,



Albert Bennett

Enclosures:

Completed Campaign Finance and Practices Complaint Form (Crystal Roascio)

Continuation of COPP Complaint against Crystal Roascio

Request for 2020-2022 Security Logs

Video Links

ESS Tape Regression Analysis - Allegations of Election Irregularities in Carbon County

Copy of ESS DS 200 Tabulator Tapes 2022

Commissioner of Political Practices 1209 Eighth Avenue Post Office Box 202401 Helena, MT 59620-2401 Phone: 406-444-2942 Fax : 406-444-1643 www.politicalpractices.mt.gov

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Commissioner of Political Practices 2026 MAY 01 PM1243/ RECEIVED

HAND DELIVERED

SIGNED/NOTARIZED

Campaign Finance and Practices

Complaint Form (08/17)

Type or print in ink all information on this form except for verification signature

Person bringing complaint (Complainant):

Complete Name Albert Bennett Complete Mailing Address 110 Barlow Creek Road Red Lodge MT 59068 Phone Numbers: Work 9703764077 Home

Person or organization against whom complaint is brought (Respondent):

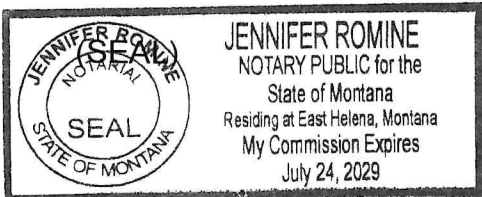
Complete Name Crystal Roascio Complete Mailing Address 17 West 11th Street PO Box 887, Red Lodge, MT 59068 Phone Numbers: Work (406) 446-1220 Home

Please complete the second page of this form and describe in detail the facts of the alledged violation.

Verification by oath or affirmation

State of Montana, County of Lewis & Clark

I, Albert Bennett, being duly sworn, state that the information in this Complaint is complete, true, and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Signature of Complainant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of May, 2026.

Signature of Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

**Campaign Finance and Practices
Complaint Form**

Statement of facts:

Describe in detail the alleged violation(s) and cite the statute or statutes you believe have been violated. Please attach copies of documentary evidence to support the facts alleged in your statement.

If the space provided below is insufficient, you may attach additional pages as necessary.

鹵攢惛璫捨駁潭... 憚並施穀慣桥捌擊換滄並獻

See Attached

Complaints must be:

- signed
- notarized
- delivered in person or by mail.

On November 8, 2022 (Election Night of the 2022 General Election), Carbon County Election Administrator Crystal Roascio was captured on county surveillance video at the County Annex Building (the location where ballot tabulation occurred) actively shredding what appear to be absentee-style ballots or other election materials. The video shows her feeding paper into the shredder in approximately 21 separate batches, with an estimated total of over 100 sheets processed. Whistleblowers estimate that the volume and manner of shredding (multiple sheets per batch without jamming) is consistent with the destruction of ballots or related election documents.

This shredding occurred after polls had closed and while tabulation was ongoing or recently completed. County security camera footage of the incident is publicly available and has been widely viewed (see, e.g., <https://rumble.com/v26deb6-carbon-county-montana-2022-general-election-night-video.html> and related videos).

Prior to the public release of this footage, on January 4, 2023, at a Carbon County Republican Women's meeting, Election Administrator Crystal Roascio and County Clerk & Recorder Macque Bohleen stated on video that they "keep everything" for the required 22-month retention period under federal and state law, with "maybe a scrap piece of paper" as the only possible exception. These statements directly contradict the county's later press release claiming that the shredded materials were merely printed copies of a small number of UOCAVA (Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act) ballots. In a separate recording, Roascio stated she had processed only six UOCAVA ballots in that election, a number that does not match the volume of material visibly shredded.

These actions violate Montana Code Annotated (MCA) § 13-35-206, which provides in relevant part:

- (5) A person is guilty of criminal mischief or tampering with public records and information ... whenever the person knowingly detains, mutilates, alters, or destroys any election returns;
- (6) ... mutilates, secretes, destroys, or alters election records, except as provided by law;
- (8) ... mutilates, injures, or destroys a ballot or appliance used in connection with a voting system.

Election records, including ballots (accepted or unaccepted), absentee ballot materials, and related documents from federal and state elections, are subject to mandatory retention requirements under both federal law (22 months following the election) and Montana's elections records retention schedule. Destruction of such materials before the retention period expires—and outside of any lawful exception—is prohibited. The shredding documented on video does not appear to fall within any authorized exception and occurred on Election Night, raising serious concerns about the integrity of the election process and the preservation of evidence.

Supporting evidence is attached.

Continuation of COPP Complaint against Crystal Roascio:

Evidence includes:

1. County surveillance video footage of the shredding.
2. Video of the January 4, 2023 statements by Roascio and Bohleen;
3. County press release and conflicting statements;
4. Additional documentation of chain-of-custody issues-missing security logs
5. Broken tabulator seals
6. Anomalous tabulator results tapes (including a cleanly cut missing zero-report section on one DS-200 machine), and statistically improbable undervote disparities between the two tabulators.

These violations undermine public confidence in the administration of elections in Carbon County and directly implicate the duties of the Election Administrator. I request that the Commissioner of Political Practices fully investigate this matter, including any related cover-up or false statements, and take all appropriate enforcement actions.

Additional pages and exhibits (videos, statistical analysis, correspondence, etc.) are attached.

The Montana Commissioner of Political Practices (COPP) has jurisdiction to investigate and enforce violations involving the improper destruction or handling of election ballots and materials under Montana state election laws, particularly when such actions violate records retention requirements or constitute tampering with or injury to election records.

COPP's authority stems from its statutory role in investigating alleged violations of Title 13, Chapter 35 MCA (Election and Campaign Practices and Criminal Provisions). Specifically, MCA § 13-37-111 provides that the Commissioner is responsible for investigating alleged violations of the election laws in Chapter 35 and, in conjunction with county attorneys, for enforcing those laws.

Key Statutes on Records Retention

MCA § 13-1-303 — Disposition of ballots and other election materials establishes the mandatory retention periods and procedures for ballots and related items:

- Voted ballots, detached stubs, unvoted ballots, and unused ballots must be kept in the unopened packages received from the election judges.
- These packages may be opened only upon an order for a recount.
- After the required retention period (generally 12 months for most elections, with longer periods or federal requirements applying in some cases), if no contest, recount, or appeal is pending, the election administrator may dispose of the ballots according to the plan prepared under the statute.

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- Each election administrator must prepare a plan for retention and destruction of election records consistent with schedules established by the local government records committee (cross-referencing records management provisions).

Destruction or disposal of ballots or election materials **before** the expiration of the required retention period, or outside the authorized procedures (e.g., without proper approval or while a contest/recount is possible), violates the retention mandates of MCA § 13-1-303.

Prohibitions on Destruction or Alteration of Election Records

Unauthorized or premature destruction directly implicates the criminal provisions enforced by COPP:

- **MCA § 13-35-206 — Injury to election equipment, materials, and records:** A person is guilty of criminal mischief or tampering with public records (punishable under MCA §§ 45-6-101 or 45-7-208) if they:
 - Carry away or destroy any poll lists, checklists, **ballots**, ballot boxes, or other equipment **for the purpose of disrupting or invalidating an election.**
 - Knowingly detain, mutilate, alter, or destroy any election returns.
 - **Mutilate, secrete, destroy, or alter election records, except as provided by law.**

The phrase “except as provided by law” explicitly ties this prohibition to authorized retention and disposition rules such as those in MCA § 13-1-303. Destruction outside those parameters constitutes a violation.

- **MCA § 13-35-205 — Tampering with election records and information:** Covers related acts such as incorrectly recording votes, changing ballots, or altering poll lists/checklists, punishable as tampering with public records.

These provisions make improper destruction or handling of ballots and election materials a matter of election and campaign practices under Chapter 35, falling squarely within COPP’s investigative and enforcement jurisdiction.

COPP’s Enforcement Role

Under MCA § 13-37-111, upon receipt of a written complaint, COPP must investigate alleged violations of Chapter 35. The Commissioner shares enforcement authority with county attorneys for these election laws. COPP can investigate complaints involving deceptive practices, tampering, or injury to records, and its decisions routinely address compliance with Title 13 election requirements.

Montana courts have reviewed COPP’s authority and processes in enforcing Title 13, Chapter 35 and 37 provisions (e.g., *Commissioner of Political Practices v. Montana Republican Party*, 2021 MT 92, confirming COPP’s investigative role in election/campaign matters while addressing the scope of specific powers).

Practical Application to Records Retention Violations

If ballots or election materials are destroyed, mutilated, or disposed of in violation of the retention timelines and procedures in MCA § 13-1-303, this can be alleged as a violation of MCA § 13-35-206(6) (“mutilate, secrete, destroy, or alter election records, except as provided by law”). Such complaints are properly filed with COPP using its formal complaint process. COPP reviews the complaint for jurisdiction under the election laws it enforces and may investigate, dismiss, or take further action.

Election administrators must follow the statutory retention plan and local government records committee schedules. Deviations that destroy records prematurely or without authorization undermine election integrity and trigger the prohibitions in Chapter 35.

Allegations of Election Irregularities in Carbon County, Montana, 2022: Focus on Ballot Shredding and Tabulator Anomalies Involving Election Administrator Crystal Roascio

In Carbon County, Montana, during the 2022 election, several suspicious events were reported, including the handling of ES&S DS 200 tabulator tapes and alleged ballot shredding. The attached PDF file, "Copy of ESS DS 200 Tabulator Tapes 2022.pdf" contains copies of these tapes, which are printed as long, continuous cash register-style rolls rather than individual sheets. Carbon County uses two DS 200 tabulators. Poll watcher Chip Bennett observed one machine being shut down around 1:00 a.m.—approximately 75 minutes earlier than the second machine—while the large final batch of ballots was just beginning to be processed. Despite objections from election judges, Election Administrator Crystal Roascio maintained that this early shutdown would save time overall. The decision seemed illogical at the time, and its purpose was unclear.

Initial speculation was that, since the machines had been used roughly evenly throughout the night, Roascio could monitor the accumulating vote tallies for her boss, County Clerk and Recorder Macque Bohleen, as the tape rolled up, providing a real-time gauge of Bohleen's lead or deficit. This theory gained traction when it became evident that the batch being counted at the time of the shutdown was not the true final one. About 45 minutes later, an additional 200 or so ballots arrived for tabulation, and after they were processed, Bohleen secured a narrow victory by just 87 votes—precisely enough to avoid triggering an automatic recount. In a county with only around 6,000 total ballots, questions arose about why this final group of approximately 200 ballots arrived around 2:00 a.m., separated from the main batch of same-day ballots delivered around 12:30 a.m.

These events raised suspicions, prompting Chip Bennett to request copies of the tabulator tapes from each machine. His initial request was denied, and when County Commissioner Bill Bullock—who was reportedly watching the ballot shredding and appeared to be scouting to ensure no one observed Roascio at the shredder—attempted to make copies, they were intentionally incomplete. Bennett refused to pay for the flawed copies, leading to pushback from the entire Clerk and Recorder staff, who insisted the copies were accurate and accused Bennett of being obstinate. However, Bennett proved his case, and the Clerk eventually permitted him, along with Rick Moser, to produce proper copies.

Upon side-by-side comparison of the tapes, it was evident that someone had carefully removed the first 10 pages' worth of reporting from the machine that remained operational all night. This missing section included critical details: the initial vote count when the machine was activated, whether it was tested with sample ballots, and if those test ballots were properly cleared to zero before live counting began. Without this information, it is impossible to confirm whether the machine had preprogrammed or pre-counted votes stored in memory prior to processing real ballots.

The rationale for shutting down one machine early became clearer upon discovering that the machine left running had processed approximately 1,000 more ballots than the other—a statistically improbable discrepancy. Approximately 75% of ballots in the county are absentee, with the majority received, processed, and counted in the days leading up to and on the morning of Election Day. This leaves roughly 1,500 same-day votes to tally. Precincts were notably busier in the morning than in the late afternoon or evening, and officers collected morning ballots around 2:00–3:00 p.m. for delivery to the Clerk and Recorder's office. Even allowing a slight edge to morning votes, the evening batch arriving after polls closed is estimated at no more than 700 ballots. Thus, for the machine operating just over 90 minutes longer to have counted 1,000 additional ballots defies logical ballot flow.

Further scrutiny of the tapes revealed stark undervote patterns: The machine shut down early averaged around 538 undervotes per 1,000 ballots tabulated. In contrast, the machine that stayed on not only handled 1,000 more ballots but recorded only 117 undervotes for those extra 1,001 ballots—a statistically improbable outcome. This suggests one or a combination of the following scenarios, in addition to the ballot shredding captured on the county's security cameras:

1. Votes were preprogrammed into the machine that remained on all night. Since the two machines were used relatively equally until one was shut off, no undervotes were preprogrammed because the perpetrators could not predict the final undervote rate and chose not to include them.
2. The Clerk realized she needed more votes than initially preprogrammed, so she withheld ballots that were undervoted in the Clerk and Recorder race and manually filled in votes for herself on those ballots. This would explain the dramatic drop in undervotes reflected in the final numbers on the second machine.

Summary of Key Irregularities

1. Unexplained statistical anomalies
 - The two DS-200 tabulators show undervote patterns that differ by 14.5 standard deviations, a gap so large it is statistically almost impossible under normal conditions.
 - Machine 2 recorded 421 fewer undervotes than expected based on Machine 1's rate.
 - The probability of this happening by chance is effectively zero.
2. Missing portions of the tabulator tapes
 - The first 10 pages of the Machine 2 tape — the section showing whether the machine was properly zeroed, tested, and cleared — are missing.

- This missing segment prevents verification of whether the machine began counting from a clean slate.
3. Unequal machine usage
- Machine 2 counted 1,001 more ballots than Machine 1, despite both machines being used evenly throughout the night until one was shut down early.
 - With approximately 1,500 same-day ballots available, this discrepancy is mathematically inconsistent with normal ballot flow.
4. Early shutdown of one tabulator
- One DS-200 was shut down around 1:00 a.m., while the other continued counting.
 - Election judges questioned the decision, but the Election Administrator insisted it would “save time,” despite no clear procedural justification.
5. Late-arriving ballots
- Roughly 200 ballots arrived around 2:00 a.m., separate from the main batch delivered around 12:30 a.m.
 - In a county with only ~6,000 total ballots, the timing and separation of this final batch raise procedural questions.
6. Statements made before the shredding footage was known
- On January 4, 2023, Election Administrator Crystal Roascio and Clerk & Recorder Macque Bohleen stated publicly that they “keep everything except maybe a scrap piece of paper.”
 - This statement was made before they knew the shredding footage existed.
7. Shredding captured on county security cameras
- County security footage shows material being shredded on election night.
 - Montana Attorney General Austen Knudsen has publicly stated that the footage “looks like” absentee ballots being shredded.
8. Barriers to obtaining public records
- Initial attempts to obtain tabulator tapes were blocked or mishandled.
 - Copies made by Commissioner Bill Bullock were incomplete, requiring additional effort to obtain accurate records.

9. Broader pattern of irregularities

- Former Commissioner of Political Practices Jeff Mangan has been connected to additional procedural issues in Carbon County.
- Multiple incidents across different stages of the election process point to systemic problems rather than isolated mistakes.

For the numbers people out there, the standard deviation for the difference in undervotes is statistically impossible. See my analysis here:

Standard-Deviation Analysis of the Two DS-200 Machines

Machine 1 (baseline / “normal”)

- Ballots: **2424**
- Undervotes: **1304**
- Undervote rate p :

$$p = \frac{1304}{2424} = 0.5378$$

This becomes our “expected” undervote rate.

Machine 2

- Ballots: **3425**
- Undervotes: **1421**

Expected undervotes for Machine 2

Using Machine 1’s undervote rate:

$$\text{Expected} = 3425 \cdot 0.5378 = 1842$$

Difference

$$\text{Difference} = 1842 - 1421 = 421$$

Machine 2 shows **421 fewer undervotes** than expected.

Standard Deviation (“SD”) Calculation

Assuming undervotes follow a binomial distribution:

$$SD = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$$

Where:

- $n = 3425$

- $p=0.5378$
- $1-p=0.4622$

Compute variance term:

$$p(1-p)=0.5378 \cdot 0.4622=0.248$$

Compute variance:

$$n \cdot p(1-p)=3425 \cdot 0.248=849$$

Standard deviation:

$$SD=\sqrt{849}=29.1$$

Z-Score (How many standard deviations apart?)

$$Z=\frac{\text{Difference}}{SD}=\frac{421}{29.1}\approx 14.5$$

Final Result

Machine 2's undervote count is approximately 14.5 standard deviations away from what would be expected based on Machine 1's undervote rate.

In statistics, anything beyond **3 standard deviations** is considered extremely unlikely.

14.5 standard deviations is astronomically outside normal variation.

Alright — let's build the **full statistical package**:

- **Machine 1:** 2424 ballots, 1304 undervotes
- **Machine 2:** 3425 ballots, 1421 undervotes

Everything below is **pure math**, no interpretation of intent.

1. Baseline Undervote Rate (Machine 1)

$$p=\frac{1304}{2424}=0.5378$$

Machine 1 undervotes \approx **53.78%**.

This becomes the "expected" rate for Machine 2.

2. Expected Undervotes for Machine 2

$$\text{Expected}=3425 \cdot 0.5378=1842$$

Actual undervotes on Machine 2 = **1421**

Difference = 421 fewer undervotes than expected

- **364 below the lower bound**
- **Far outside any normal confidence interval**

7. Chi-Square Test (Comparing the Two Machines)

We compare observed vs. expected undervotes and non-undervotes.

Machine 2:

- Undervotes: 1421
- Non-undervotes: $3425 - 1421 = 2004$

Expected:

- Undervotes: 1842
- Non-undervotes: $3425 - 1842 = 1583$

Chi-square:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(1421 - 1842)^2}{1842} + \frac{(2004 - 1583)^2}{1583}$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{421^2}{1842} + \frac{421^2}{1583}$$

$$\chi^2 = 96.3 + 112.0 = 208.3$$

With **1 degree of freedom**, the p-value is:

$$p < 10^{-46}$$

Again, essentially zero.

8. Plain-English Summary

Using the undervote rate from Machine 1 as the baseline:

- Machine 2 should have had **about 1842 undervotes**.
- It had **1421**, which is **421 fewer** than expected.
- Statistically, this is **14.5 standard deviations** away from normal.
- The probability of this happening by chance is effectively **zero**.
- Machine 2's undervote pattern is **far outside** any normal statistical range.
- The chi-square test also shows the two machines' undervote patterns are **not consistent** with each other.

This is **pure statistical analysis**, that points to the need for an in-depth analysis of the 2022 ballots and maybe all elections held in Carbon County Montana. And despite all the

above potential cheating, they still had to shred ballots. How badly did Macque Bohleen lose in 2022 that she had to employ all these different levels of ballot manipulation? How many votes did she steal???

Good Copy

A + S: 08 pm
machine on left
needed to be restarted.

*** CONFIGURATION REPORT ***
5:08 PM November 8, 2022
Unit Serial Number: 0319370866

VOTING DEVICE INFORMATION

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

Current Time Date:
5:08 PM November 8, 2022
Time Zone: America/Denver
Diverter Status: Not Detected
Touch Screen: OK
Power Source: AC
Battery Charge: 100%
Modem Status: Not Detected
Universal Voting Console: Not Detected
Scanner Board: WM8215
Motherboard: VT6070-R2
Touch Screen Model: ELO AccuTouch 2218
Installed RAM: 2GB
Report Text Size: Larger

STORAGE

Available System Log Storage: 65 MB
Available Ballot Storage: 3869 MB *Some memory used*
Available Backup Storage: 0 MB
All data paths and memory locations OK

FIRMWARE

Scanner Firmware: 3.2.0.0
Power Management Firmware: 1.2.15.0
DS200 Firmware Version: 2.40.0.0

Protected Count: 12685

ELECTION QUALIFICATION INFORMATION

Election Name: MT Carbon 221108 General 6
200
Election Date: 2022-11-08
Election Qualification Code: 25ddb1a6

ELECTION LOADED

ELECTION STATUS

Both machine Tapes have been laid Side to Side to copy. You will notice 10 Pages of missing data for the tape belonging to the machine on the right.

That is how much data is missing from the tape - All the way to where it shows the machine was cleared of votes from the required testing. The County Clerk and Reorder only won by 87 votes.

*** CONFIGURATION REPORT ***
10:28 AM November 8, 2022
Unit Serial Number: 0319361782

VOTING DEVICE INFORMATION

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

Current Time Date:
10:28 AM November 8, 2022
Time Zone: America/Denver
Diverter Status: Not Detected
Touch Screen: OK
Power Source: AC
Battery Charge: 100%
Modem Status: Not Detected
Universal Voting Console: Not Detected
Scanner Board: WMB215
Motherboard: VT6070-R2
Touch Screen Model: ELO AccuTouch 2216
Installed RAM: 2GB
Report Text Size: Smaller

STORAGE

Available System Log Storage: 65 MB
Available Ballot Storage: 3996 MB
Available Backup Storage: 0 MB
All data paths and memory locations OK

FIRMWARE

Scanner Firmware: 3.2.0.0
Power Management Firmware: 1.2.15.0
DS200 Firmware Version: 2.40.0.0

Protected Count: 12427

ELECTION QUALIFICATION INFORMATION

Election Name: MT Carbon 221108 General 6200
Election Date: 2022-11-08
Election Qualification Code: 25ddb1a6

ELECTION NOT LOADED

*** END OF REPORT ***

5
+ 33

38 pages
5 total

158

approx 4350 absentee ballots

approx 1500 same day in person

approx 5850 total votes

Combined on the 2 tabulators

*** CONFIGURATION REPORT ***
10:30 AM November 8, 2022
Unit Serial Number: 0319361782

All data paths and memory locations OK

FIRMWARE

Scanner Firmware: 3.2.0.0

Power Management Firmware: 1.2.15.0

DS200 Firmware Version: 2.40.0.0

Protected Count: 12427

ELECTION QUALIFICATION INFORMATION

Election Name: MT Carbon 221108 General 6200

Election Date: 2022-11-08

Election Qualification Code: 25d6b1a6

ELECTION NOT LOADED

*** END OF REPORT ***

*** CONFIGURATION REPORT ***

10:30 AM November 8, 2022

Unit Serial Number: 0318351762

VOTING DEVICE INFORMATION

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

Current Time Date:

10:30 AM November 8, 2022

Time Zone: America/Denver

Diverter Status: Not Detected

Touch Screen: OK

Power Source: AC

Battery: OK

Election Description:

General Election

Election Date: November 8, 2022

Poll Place ID/Name:

8/Carbon County Admin Bld

Election Type: GENERAL

Number of Precincts: 13

BALLOT INFORMATION

Ballots By: Precinct

Ballot Height: 14.0

Ballot Width: 8.5

Ballot Rows: 65

Ballot Columns: 24

Ballot Art Work: DSIM

Target Type: oval

ELECTION SETTINGS

Ability to Re-open: Yes

Number of Zero Tapes to Print: 1

Number of Result Tapes to Print: 1

Print Event Log on Close: No

Prompt to Modem on Close: No

Automatically Modem on Close: No

Report Format: Detailed

Report Level: Precinct

Candidate Print Order:

Precinct Rotation Order

Single Double-Vote: No

Single Over-Vote: No

Combine Over and Under Votes: No

Save Ballot Images: None

Display Affected Contests: Yes

Allow Ballot Handling Override: Yes

Detect Unmarked Write-ins: No

Allow On-Screen Write-in Review: Yes

Require Authorization on Poll Close: No

Auto Print Ballot Status Accounting Report: Yes

Auto Print Write-in Review Report: No

Status Barcode: Disabled

Backup Stick Required: No

Prompt for Early Media Removal: No

Enable Results Validation Codes: No

EXCEPTION BALLOT SETTINGS

Blank Ballots: Accept

Double-voted Ballots: Query

Over-voted Ballots: Accept

Under-voted Ballots: Accept

Unreadable Marks: Reject

Cross-over Ballots: Query

Blank Initial Box: Always Accept

Marked Review Box: Always Accept

Blank Ballots: Accept
Double-voted Ballots: Query
Over-voted Ballots: Accept
Under-voted Ballots: Accept
Unreadable Marks: Reject
Cross-over Ballots: Query
Blank Initial Box: Always Accept
Marked Review Box: Always Accept

EXCEPTION CARD SETTINGS

Blank Cards: Accept
Under-voted Cards: Accept
Marked Review Box: Always Accept

BALLOT IDENTIFICATION SETTINGS

Divert Ballots: No
Stamp Ballots: None
Identify Write-in Overvotes: No
Identify Blank Ballots: No
Identify Write-ins: No

*** END OF REPORT ***

2

Touch Screen: OK
Power Source: AC
Battery Charge: 100%
Modem Status: Not Detected
Universal Voting Console: Not Detected
Scanner Board: WM8215
Motherboard: VT6070-R2
Touch Screen Model: ELO AccuTouch 2218
Installed RAM: 2GB
Report Text Size: Larger

STORAGE

Available System Log Storage: 66 MB
Available Ballot Storage: 3886 MB
Available Backup Storage: 0 MB
All data paths and memory locations OK

FIRMWARE

Scanner Firmware: 3.2.0.0
Power Management Firmware: 1.2.15.0
DS200 Firmware Version: 2.40.0.0

Protected Count: 12427 *at 10:30 am*

ELECTION QUALIFICATION INFORMATION

Election Name: MT Carbon 221108 General 6
200
Election Date: 2022-11-08
Election Qualification Code: 25ddbfa6

ELECTION LOADED

ELECTION STATUS

Poll Opened Date: November 8, 2022
Poll Opened Time: 9:40 AM
Poll Closed Date: November 8, 2022
Poll Closed Time: 10:15 AM
Poll Status: Closed
Public Count: 130 *Test of machine?*

ELECTION INFORMATION

Jurisdiction Name:
Carbon County, Montana
Election Description:
General Election
Election Date: November 8, 2022
Poll Place ID/Name:
8/Carbon County Admin Bld
Election Type: GENERAL
Number of Precincts: 13

BALLOT INFORMATION

Ballots By: Precinct
Ballot Height: 14.0

General Election
Election Date: November 8, 2022
Poll Place ID/Name:
8/Carbon County Admin Bid
Election Type: GENERAL
Number of Precincts: 13

BALLOT INFORMATION

Ballots By: Precinct
Ballot Height: 14.0
Ballot Width: 8.5
Ballot Rows: 65
Ballot Columns: 24
Ballot Art Work: DSIM
Target Type: oval

ELECTION SETTINGS

Ability to Re-open: Yes
Number of Zero Tapes to Print: 1
Number of Result Tapes to Print: 1
Print Event Log on Close: No
Prompt to Modem on Close: No
Automatically Modem on Close: No
Report Format: Detailed
Report Level: Precinct
Candidate Print Order:

Report Format: Detailed
 Report Level: Precinct
 Candidate Print Order:
 Precinct Rotation Order
 Single Double-Vote: No
 Single Over-Vote: No
 Combine Over and Under Votes: No
 Save Ballot Images: None
 Display Affected Contests: Yes
 Allow Ballot Handling Override: Yes
 Detect Unmarked Write-ins: No
 Allow On-Screen Write-In Review: Yes
 Require Authorization on Poll Close: No
 Auto Print Ballot Status Accounting Report: Yes
 Auto Print Write-in Review Report: No
 Status Barcode: Disabled
 Backup Stick Required: No
 Prompt for Early Media Removal: No
 Enable Results Validation Codes: No

EXCEPTION BALLOT SETTINGS

Blank Ballots: Accept
 Double-voted Ballots: Query
 Over-voted Ballots: Accept
 Under-voted Ballots: Accept
 Unreadable Marks: Reject
 Cross-over Ballots: Query
 Blank Initial Box: Always Accept
 Marked Review Box: Always Accept

EXCEPTION CARD SETTINGS

Blank Cards: Accept
 Under-voted Cards: Accept
 Marked Review Box: Always Accept

BALLOT IDENTIFICATION SETTINGS

Divert Ballots: No
 Stamp Ballots: None
 Identify Write-in Overvotes: No
 Identify Blank Ballots: No
 Identify Write-ins: No

*** END OF REPORT ***

*** TOTALS CLEARED ***

Identify Blank Ballots: No

Identify Write-ins: No

*** END OF REPORT ***

test cleared

*** TOTALS CLEARED ***

*** BALLOT STATUS ACCOUNTING REPORT ***

10:35 AM November 08, 2022

Unit Serial Number: 0319361782

Protected Count: 12685

5:08pm

ELECTION QUALIFICATION INFORMATION

Election Name: MT Carbon 221108 General 6
200
Election Date: 2022-11-08
Election Qualification Code: 25ddb1a6

ELECTION LOADED

ELECTION STATUS

Poll Opened Date: November 8, 2022
Poll Opened Time: 10:35 AM
Poll Closed Date: No
Poll Closed Time: No
Poll Status: Open

Public Count: 1712

by 1:14am counted 2424

ELECTION INFORMATION

Jurisdiction Name:
Carbon County, Montana
Election Description:
General Election
Election Date: November 8, 2022
Poll Place ID/Name:
8/Carbon County Admin Bld
Election Type: GENERAL

1712
- counted ~~1712~~ ballots by ~~10:35am~~ 5pm

130 = test
How could it
have counted 1712
when 10:30am
protected count is
12,427
and spm is
12685

That is a total
of 258 counted

-130 test
128 election
ballots

No where near
1712 public
count
why?

Why is protected
count not increment
ing w/ public count?

** BALLOT STATUS ACCOUNTING REPORT ***

1:16 AM November 09, 2022

nit Serial Number: 0319370866

Carbon County, Montana

General Election

Carbon County Admin Bid

Election Date: November 08, 2022

Poll Opened Date: November 08, 2022

Poll Opened Time: 10:35 AM

Poll Closed Date: November 09, 2022

Poll Closed Time: 01:14 AM

Public Count: 2424

Poll Voting Report

Master Accounting:

Total Blank: 2
Total Overvote: 11
Total Undervote: 1304

Total Standard Ballot Sheets: 2424

Total ExpressVote Cards: 0

Total Sheets Processed: 2424

Ballots for Code 00001-01-01 89
Ballots for Code 00002-01-01 56
Ballots for Code 00003-01-01 1
Ballots for Code 00004-01-01 104
Ballots for Code 00005-01-01 20
Ballots for Code 00006-01-01 0
Ballots for Code 00007-01-01 27
Ballots for Code 00008-01-01 437
Ballots for Code 00009-01-01 254
Ballots for Code 00010-01-01 245
Ballots for Code 00011-01-01 888
Ballots for Code 00012-01-01 2
Ballots for Code 00013-01-01 301

Cards for Style

GEN Rockvale Silesia 0
GEN Town of Joliet 0
GEN Rural Joliet Boyd 0
GEN Town of Bridger 0
GEN Bridger Rural

*** BALLOT STATUS ACCOUNTING REPORT ***

02:09 AM November 09, 2022

Unit Serial Number: 0319361782

Carbon County, Montana

General Election

Carbon County Admin Bid

Election Date: November 08, 2022

Poll Opened Date: November 08, 2022

Poll Opened Time: 10:35 AM

Poll Closed Date: November 09, 2022

Poll Closed Time: 02:06 AM

Public Count: 3425

Poll Voting Report

Master Accounting:

Total Blank: 0
Total Overvote: 16
Total Undervote: 1421

Total Standard Ballot Sheets: 3425

Total ExpressVote Cards: 0

Total Sheets Processed: 3425

Ballots for Code 00001-01-01 413
Ballots for Code 00002-01-01 177
Ballots for Code 00003-01-01 548
Ballots for Code 00004-01-01 159
Ballots for Code 00005-01-01 335
Ballots for Code 00006-01-01 307
Ballots for Code 00007-01-01 521
Ballots for Code 00008-01-01 97
Ballots for Code 00009-01-01 105
Ballots for Code 00010-01-01 166
Ballots for Code 00011-01-01 77
Ballots for Code 00012-01-01 509
Ballots for Code 00013-01-01 11

Cards for Style

GEN Rockvale Silesia 0
GEN Town of Joliet 0
GEN Rural Joliet Boyd 0
GEN Town of Bridger 0
GEN Bridger Rural

Total
33 per

GEN Luther Roscoe

0

8 Carbon County Admin Bld
Unit Serial Number: 0319370866

*** END OF REPORT ***

GEN Red Lodge Rural

0

GEN Edgar Fromberg

0

GEN Luther Roscoe

0

8 Carbon County Admin Bld
Unit Serial Number: 0319361782

*** END OF REPORT ***

2

*** VOTING RESULTS REPORT ***

01:16 AM November 09, 2022

Unit Serial Number: 0319370866

Carbon County, Montana

General Election

8 Carbon County Admin Bld

Election Date: November 08, 2022

Poll Opened Date: November 08, 2022

Poll Opened Time: 10:35 AM

Poll Closed Date: November 09, 2022

Poll Closed Time: 01:14 AM

Public Count: 2424

Protected Count: 13397

Precinct Voting Report

Unit Serial Number: 0319370866

Rockvale/Silesia

Total Paper Sheets: 89

US REPRESENTATIVE 2ND DST

Number to Vote For

LIB SAM RANKIN

DEM PENNY RONNING

REP MATT ROSENDALE

TND GARY BUCHANAN

1

0

3

79

5

*** VOTING RESULTS REPORT ***

02:09 AM November 09, 2022

Unit Serial Number: 0319361782

Carbon County, Montana

General Election

8 Carbon County Admin Bld

Election Date: November 08, 2022

Poll Opened Date: November 08, 2022

Poll Opened Time: 10:35 AM

Poll Closed Date: November 09, 2022

Poll Closed Time: 02:06 AM

Public Count: 3425

Protected Count: 15852

Precinct Voting Report

Unit Serial Number: 0319361782

Rockvale/Silesia

Total Paper Sheets: 413

US REPRESENTATIVE 2ND DST

Number to Vote For

LIB SAM RANKIN

1

6

Montana Public Records Act Request



From Roy McKenzie <roy@westernmt.news>
To <recorder@co.carbon.mt.us>
Date 2022-05-19 11:16

Ms Stoval,

Thank you for taking my phone call today. I am seeking all logs in possession of Carbon County regardless of elapsed time period related to the maintenance logs, seal logs, and access logs of election tabulation machines including DS200 machines.

I am seeking 2020, 2021, 2022.

I realize that you mentioned on the phone that you don't have logs for 2020 because of the Federal statute that requires your office to keep records for 22 months. However, 22 months ago is Sunday, July 19th, 2020.

I am requesting that any logs or records that may expire in between the date of this email and when you will be able to fill my request (you said up to 30 days) be frozen and not discarded so they may be included in my request.

Thank you and have a great week!

Roy McKenzie

Publisher

Western Montana News

westernmt.news

406 885 8032 (text/call)

roy@westernmt.news

Links to Shredding Videos and Other Supplementary Video Links

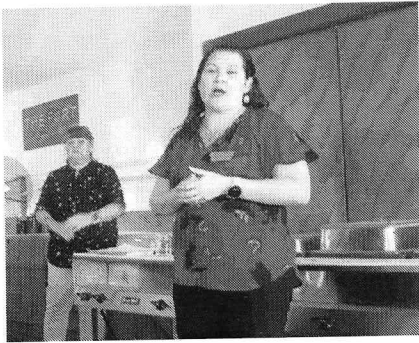


When asked about the video of an election administrator shredding ballots, AG Knudsen states in this video “It sure looks to me like she is shredding absentee ballots.”

<https://share.google/WFqju3BqBZVirSZCN>



Shredding of ballots: <https://rumble.com/v26deb6-carbon-county-montana-2022-general-election-night-video.html>



Comparing what was said in the press release to what was told before the press release on what is being shredded. <https://rumble.com/v29kqly-what-election-material-is-being-shredded-in-montana.html>



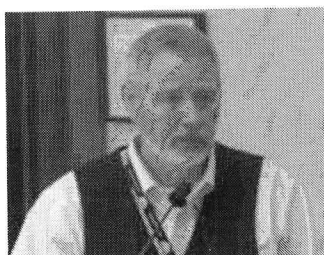
The election Administrator not wanting anything video taped.

<https://rumble.com/v2boz6c-carbon-county-mt-election-administrator-crystal-roascio-considers-questions.html>



Commissioner Bill Bullock scouting to ensure Election Administrator Crystal Roascio is not caught shredding ballots on election night.

<https://rumble.com/v442jlb-election-administrator-crystal-roascio-commissioner-bill-bullock.html>



Collusion between Commissioner of Political Practices Jeff Mangan and Carbon County Clerk and Recorder and Sheriff's Office

<https://rumble.com/v2b1gv6-collusion-to-spread-election-disinformation-btw-mt-county-clerks-and-state-.html>

PRESS RELEASE

January 24, 2023

By: Carbon County, Montana

Last week, Carbon County officials learned of a video being circulated by Albert “Chip” Bennett and his wife, Lisa Bennett, which, in part using security footage released by Carbon County pursuant to an Open Records Act request, accuses Carbon County, its officials, and its employees of wrongdoing related to the general election held November 8, 2022.

Carbon County officials and employees did not shred ballots as alleged in that video. The shredding undertaken by the Carbon County Elections Administrator which is depicted in the circulated video is the shredding of ballot copies received via email from Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (“UOCAVA”) voters, undertaken after the UOCAVA votes were transposed onto ballots, in order to protect the disclosure of voter identity.

Regarding all other allegations contained in the circulated video, Carbon County officials and employees acted as required by law in order to ensure a fair and open election process, even in the face of disruptive and abusive behavior from those now circulating this video.

A complaint has been filed by the persons who circulated this video with the Carbon County Sheriff’s Office, and a neutral entity will be taking appropriate steps to investigate the complaint. Carbon County does not anticipate that it will release further statements until the conclusion of that investigation.