Overview

Complainant Jay Stone is lodging FEC complaints against seven respondents:

- 1. Center for Tech and Civic Life CTCL)
- 2. CTCL Executive Director Tiana Epps-Johnson
- 3. CTCL Director Whitney May
- 4. Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR)
- 5. CEIR Executive Director David Becker
- 6. Mark Zuckerberg
- 7. Priscilla Chan (Mark Zuckerberg's wife)



The Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) is a 501(C)(3) nonprofit. CTCL granted \$30.66 million to only Democratic strongholds in battleground and swing states. For example, CTCL provided Philadelphia with a \$10 million COVID-19 grant. Philadelphia votes 92% Democratic in the battleground state of Pennsylvania. CTCL supplied Detroit with a \$3.5 million COVID-19 grant. Detroit votes 98% Democratic in the battleground state of Michigan. CTCL provided Milwaukee with a \$2.15 million COVID-19 grant. Milwaukee votes 85% Democratic in the battleground state of Wisconsin.

CTCL used COVID-19 as a ruse or pretense for its voting grants. None of CTCL's advisory committee members, board members, or employees have a medical education or medical experience. CTCL had no legal right or medical authority to associate CTCL's COVID-19 grants with protecting election workers and voters from the pandemic.

CTCL started with \$6.3 million in grants to Democratic strongholds in Wisconsin, then \$12.2 million in grants to Pennsylvania, and \$4.4 million grants to Michigan. After CTCL completed its grants to the all important Midwest battleground states, CTCL granted \$7.4 million to Democratic strongholds in Iowa, Georgia, and South Carolina. In all,

CTCL has payed out \$30.66 million for COVID-19 voting grants. 15 of 15 of CTCL's grants went to Democratic strongholds.

CTCL's hidden motive is to increase Joe Biden's statewide vote with grants to the state's Democratic stronghold so that Joe Biden wins the state's electoral votes. For example, there are 190 cities in Wisconsin, but CTCL only granted money to the five Wisconsin's cities that produce the highest number of Democratic votes. The five cities that received CTCL's \$6.3 million grant accounted for 82% of Hillary Clinton's vote in the 2016 presidential election.

Since CTCL has only granted money to Democratic strongholds, CTCL is not advocating for an issue, rather CTCL is using its COVID-19 grants to campaign for Democratic presidential candidate Joe Biden. CTCL Executive Director Tiana Epps-Johnson and Director of Government Services Whitney May sent out numerous Anti-Trump, Anti-Republican, and Pro-Democrat social media posts. Epps-Johnson and May posted such social media comments as "Trump is a fucking sociopath," "President Trump Accused of Rape," Go after Trump's lies," and "Don't vote for Trump."

Epps-Johnson and May are using their CTCL positions to oust Donald Trump and elect Joe Biden. CTCL disguised \$30.66 million in Joe Biden campaign contributions as COVID-19 voting grants. FEC campaign contribution laws prohibit CTCL as a 501(C)(3) from contributing \$30.66 million to Joe Biden's campaign.

CEIR received a \$50 million donation from Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan. CEIR's Executive Director David Becker posted 41 Anti-Trump tweets. Mr. Becker said such things as "President Trump sows chaos," "President Trump's false claims," and "The things President Trump says are flatly wrong" Thanks to Zuckerberg-Chan's \$50 million donation, Mr. Becker has the means to achieve his goal of defeating President Trump.

CEIR created a Sample-Project-Budget that focuses on getting voters to cast ballots via automated calls, postcards, radio, and TV buys. Instead of purchasing cleaning supplies and PPE's to protect election workers and voters from COVID-19, CEIR is concentrating \$50 million on increasing voter turnout in Democratic states. The Help American Vote Act disallows media buys to increase voter participation. CEIR will disburse \$50 million to help Democratic candidate Joe Biden win the November 3, 2020 election. As a 501(C)(3) nonprofit organization, federal campaign contribution laws prohibit CEIR from donating \$50 million to Joe Biden's campaign.

Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan deliberately granted \$250 million to CTCL and another \$50 million to CEIR because CTCL and CEIR are doing Zuckerberg-Chan's political bidding—increase Democratic votes for Joe Biden through CTCL and CEIR's ruse of COVID-19 grants. CTCL and CEIR offered the perfect cover for Zuckerberg-Chan to help Democratic Joe Biden become president. CTCL and CEIR have no transparency, no oversight, and no accountability.

CTCL and CEIR are known for their left political leanings. When Zuckerberg-Chan donated to CTCL and CEIR, Zuckerberg-Chan knew their \$300 million donation would help Democrat Joe Biden win his 2020 presidential election. FEC's individual campaign contribution limit is \$2,800 per person. Zuckerberg-Chan disguised their \$300 million Joe Biden campaign contribution as a \$300 million donation to CTCL and CEIR. Zuckerberg-Chan used their CTCL and CEIR donation as a means to avoid their combined \$5,600 contribution limit. Zuckerberg-Chan's \$300 million contribution to Joe Biden's campaign is 5,400 times more than FEC's \$2,800 individual contribution limit.

Complainant Jay Stone filed a Wisconsin Election complaint on August 28, 2020. The Wisconsin Election Commission notified Mr. Stone on September 11, 2020 that he was ineligible to file a complaint because he did not live in one of the five Wisconsin cities that received a CTCL grant. No commission, board, or court has adjudicated the merits of Mr. Stone's complaint.

In 2005 Federal Court Judge Wayne A. Andersen awarded Complainant Stone \$75,000 because the City of Chicago violated his civil rights when he ran for a Chicago City Council seat in 2003. Since then Complainant Stone has been vigilant about seeking fair and honest elections regardless of a candidate's political party. Complainant Stone researched and wrote his complaint by himself. He is not coordinating or working with any political candidate or political party.

FEC Complaint against Center for Tech and Civic Life, Tiana Epps-Johnson, and Whitney May starts on the next page.

FEC Complaint against Center for Tech and Civic Life, Tiana Epps-Johnson, and Whitney May

The Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) started giving \$23 million in Safe Voting and COVID-19 grants to only Democratic strongholds in the battleground states of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. CTCL's provided Safe Voting and COVID-19 grants to 1 county and 10 cities that vote between 58% and 98% Democratic (see tables below). CTCL deliberately initiated its Democratically targeted grants and limited its funding to only local Democratic election authorities in Democratic strongholds. CTCL's intent of granting \$23 million to only Democratic strongholds is to increase the chances of Democrat Joe Biden winning the statewide and electoral votes in the battleground states of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Center for Tech and Civic Life's Grants to Democratic Strongholds in Three Battleground States

State of Wisconsin

City	CTCL Grant	Dem. Vote	Rep. Vote	Trump's 2016 WI Win	Trump's 2016 WI Win in Votes
Milwaukee	\$2,154,500	85%	14%	0.77%	22,748
Madison	\$1,271,788	70%	23%	0.77%	22,748
Green Bay	\$1,093,400	58%	42%	0.77%	22,748
Racine	\$942,100	72%	28%	0.77%	22,748
Kenosha	\$862,779	69%	31%	0.77%	22,748

City	CTCL Grant	Dem. Vote	Rep. Vote	Trump's 2016 WI Win	Trump's 2016 WI Win in Votes
Total CTCL WI Grant	\$6.32 Million				

The five Wisconsin cities above accounted for 82% of Hillary Clinton's vote in 2016. CTCL's \$6.32 million grant to increase voter participation in only five of Wisconsin's 190 cities will produce a lopsided vote for Joe Biden in Wisconsin's five largest Democrat strongholds. If CTCL's \$6.3 million Wisconsin voter participation grant increases the Biden vote in just the five Democratic strongholds by 2%, then Democrat Joe Biden will win Wisconsin. CTCL's \$6.3 million Wisconsin grant deliberately increases Joe Biden's chances of winning Wisconsin's popular vote and 10 electoral votes.

State of Pennsylvania

City/County	CTCL Grant	Dem. Vote	Rep. Vote	Trump's 2016 Pa Win	Trump's 2016 PA Win in Votes
Delaware County	\$2,200,000	65%	35%	0.72%	44,292
Philadelphia	\$10,000,000	92.1%	7.9%	0.72%	44,292
Total CTCL PA Grant	\$12.2 Million				

CTCL granted Philadelphia more money than anywhere else because President Trump can't win his reelection if he doesn't win Pennsylvania's electoral votes. If CTCL's \$10 million voter participation grant increases just the Philadelphia Democratic voter turnout by 7.5%, then CTCL has flipped Pennsylvania for Democrat Joe Biden.

Hillary Clinton had her second largest winning percentage in Delaware County behind the City of Philadelphia. CTCL's Pennsylvania grants to Democratic strongholds in Philadelphia and Delaware County will play a significant role in determining whether Biden or Trump wins Pennsylvania.

State of Michigan

Jay Stone's Sworn Complaint

City	CTCL Grant	Dem. Vote	Rep. Vote	Trump's 2016 MI Win	Trump's 2016 MI Win in votes
Detroit	\$3,512,000	98%	2%	0.23%	10,704
Lansing	\$440,000	81%	19%	0.23%	10,704
East Lansing	\$8,500			0.23%	10,704
Flint	\$475,625	74.5%	25.4%	0.23%	10,704
Total CTCL MI Grant	\$4,436,125				

If CTCL's \$3.5 million Detroit grant increases Democrat Joe Biden's vote by 4.5% in just Detroit, CTCL's grant will have flipped Michigan from Red to Blue. CTCL's \$4.43 million in Michigan grants to Democratic strongholds in Detroit, Flint, Lansing and East Lansing increase Democrat Joe Biden's chance of winning Michigan's statewide and 16 electoral votes.

If CTCL was honest about its motive of granting money to keep voters safe during the COVID-19 pandemic, then CTCL would have first distributed its grant money to the cities and states that had most COVID-19 cases and deaths. Based on the 5 counties and 10 cities that already received CTCL grants, CTCL did not use the statistics for the highest rates of confirmed COVID 19 cases and the highest rate of confirmed deaths to determine its grant recipients. Instead CTCL used election data to determine where CTCL's grants will help Democratic candidate Joe Biden the most.

CTCL's failure to cite COVID-19 statistics as the primary determining factor of its grants proves CTCL's motivation was pure partisan politics. For example, New York City has the highest rate of confirmed COVID-19 deaths and the second highest rate of confirmed cases. Why didn't New York City receive the first CTCL grant? New York City and State are solidly for Democratic presidential candidate Joe Biden. CTCL won't

waste any of its COVID-19 grant money on New York since Joe Biden will win New York's electoral votes without its grant. CTCL only awards its COVID-19 grants to cities and counties that increase Joe Biden's chances of winning swing state electoral votes and the presidency.

Because CTCL's voter participation grants are partisan contributions to Democratic presidential candidate Joe Biden, CTCL's \$23 million in grants are prohibited. CTCL applied and received a nonprofit status from the IRS. Both the IRS and Federal Election Campaign Act disallow CTCL's partisan \$23 million campaign contribution to Democrat Joe Bidden.

CTCL's Donations to Other Democratic Strongholds

The order of CTCL safe voting and COVID-19 grants reveal CTCL's strategy for helping Democrat Joe Biden win the all-important midwestern states. CTCL first granted \$6.3 million to five Wisconsin Democratic strongholds. Next CTCL granted \$12.2 million to two, large Democratic strongholds in Pennsylvania. CTCL finished its midwestern grants with \$4.44 million in grants to four Democratic strongholds in Michigan. Once CTCL finished improperly influencing Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, it moved on to South Carolina, Georgia, and Iowa with the same strategy—grant money to increase voter participation and turnout in only Democratic strongholds.

State of South Carolina

County	CTCL Grant	Dem. Vote	Rep. Vote	Trump's 2016 SC Win	Trump's 2016 SC Win in Votes
Richland	\$730,000	64%	31.1%	14.1%	300,016
Charleston	\$695,000	50.6%	42.8%	14.1%	300,016
Total CTCL SC Grant	\$1,425,000				

Republican Senator Lindsey Graham represents South Carolina and is on the November 3, 2020 ballot. CTCL's grants to South Carolina Democratic strongholds improperly increases Democratic votes in Richland and Charleston counties and makes President Trump and Senator Graham's reelection more difficult.

State of Georgia

County	CTCL Grant	Dem. Vote	Rep. Vote	Trump's 2016 Georgia Win	Trump's 2016 GA Win in Votes
Fulton	\$6,000,000	69.2%	27.1%	4.09%	211,141
Total GA Grant	\$6,000,000				

Fulton County is one of the most reliable Democratic Counties in the country. Since 1876 Fulton County has voted Democratic in every presidential election, except in 1928 and 1972. Of the State of Georgia's 159 counties, Hillary Clinton received more votes in Fulton County than any other Georgia county. In 2016 Clinton beat Donald Trump by 180,000 votes in Fulton County.

State of Iowa

County	CTCL Grant	Dem. Vote	Rep. Vote	Trump's 2016 Iowa Win	Trump's 2016 IA Win in Votes
Black Hawk	\$267,500	Caucus	Caucus	9.41%	147,314
Total IA Grant	\$267,500				

In 2016 Hillary Clinton won only six of Iowa's 99 counties. In Black Hawk County Clinton beat Trump 50.05% to 42.66%. Black Hawk County election commissioner

Grant Veeder said he was "surprised" at the amount of CTCL's grant. He added, "I didn't expect that large of an award."

Total CTCL Grants

State	CTCL Grant Amount
Wisconsin	\$6.32 Million
Pennsylvania	\$12.20 Million
Michigan	\$4.44 Million
South Carolina	\$1.43 Million
Georgia	\$6.00 Million
lowa	0.27 Million
Total CTCL Swing State Grants	\$30.66 Million

CTCL granted \$30.66 million to 5 counties and 10 cities. The common denominator of all 15 CTCL grants is that CTCL awarded grants to only cities and counties who vote heavily Democratic. Because CTCL is 15 for 15 when it comes to financially supporting Democratic strongholds. CTCL's grant amounts and grant locations are not random or based upon an unbiased funding formula.

CTCL's Partisan Grant Process

How CTCL awarded its monetary grants to Democratic strongholds is proof that CTCL grants were campaign donations to Democratic candidate Joe Biden. CTCL did not follow the proper protocols before it awarded grants. The standard practice to award grants is to start with a grant announcement that has the grant open date, grant close date, amount of the grant, eligibility for the grant, and description of the grant.

Without an open call for applications, CTCL did not receive grant applications from which CTCL could pick the election commissions who submitted the most deserving or best applications. Instead CTCL preselected or targeted its grants to heavily Democratic voting commissions in three battleground and three swing states.

The City of Lansing Clerk Chris Swope admitted that CTCL first approached Lansing to see if the City of Lansing wanted CTCL's grant money (Exhibit 179). In an internal City of Green Bay Grant Tracking Form, the City of Green Bay acknowledged that Green Bay received \$1,103,400 from CTCL "through the City of Racine's efforts (Exhibit 166)." Because there is no evidence or trail that CTCL had an open call for its election grants, CTCL targeted its grants to 5 counties and 10 cities because these municipalities are Democratic strongholds. CTCL approached these Democratic strongholds first to start CTCL's process of distributing the organization's grants to municipalities that have the highest concentration of Democratic voters.

If CTCL followed the proper protocols for its safe voting and COVID-19 grants, then CTCL will be able to provide the following information.

- 1. CTCL can provide information of how it publicized its grants and solicited applicants for the \$30.66 million in grants that eventually went to only Democratic strongholds.
- 2. CTCL can provide the names of other cities and counties who also applied for grants at the same time as the Democratic strongholds that received CTCL grants.
- 3. CTCL can provide the applications of all the cities and counties who also applied for CTCL's grants that eventually went to only Democratic strongholds.

For CTCL to avoid its grants from being labeled partisan grants, CTCL must prove its grants protected voters in the cities and counties who received grants because they had the highest COVID-19 risk. If CTCL's grants were truly nonpartisan, then CTCL will

provide the names and application of grant applicants who didn't receive a portion of the \$30.66 million that eventually went to only to Democratic strongholds.

CTCL Executive Director Epps-Johnson Social Media Posts

CTCL Executive Director Epps-Johnson tweeted or retweeted 61 political tweets. Epps-Johnson mentioned Republicans in 36 of her tweets and retweets. All 36 of Epps-Johnson's Republican tweets and retweets were derogatory and negative (Exhibits 12 through 47). Epps-Johnson mentioned Democrats in 25 of her tweets and retweets. All 25 of Epps-Johnson's Democratic tweets and retweets were flattering and positive (Exhibits 48 through 72). Epps-Johnson should not have been making derogatory statements about President Trump at the same CTCL was granting money that may determine the outcome of President Trump's election.

CTCL Executive Director Epps-Johnson tweets and retweets clearly show her political bias in favor of Democrats and opposition against Republicans. On issues of abortion, Black Lives Matter, Defund the Police, immigration, kneeling during the National Anthem, policing, gun control and voting rights, CTCL Executive Director Epps-Johnson is clearly pro-Democrat and Anti-Republican. Epps-Johnson's outspoken and strong pro-Democrat public support makes her unqualified to provide nonpartisan grants.

In Epps-Johnson's first entry of her Twitter bio, she said she was CTCL's founder and executive director (Exhibit 48). By naming herself CTCL's founder and executive director first and foremost, Epps-Johnson made sure her Twitter followers knew she was in charge of CTCL when she tweeted or retweeted. Many of Epps-Johnson's tweets and retweets involved political issues that had noting to do with voting or the election process. Epps-Johnson posted negative social media comments about President Trump at the same CTCL distributed grant money to Democratic strongholds. Epps-Johnson social media posts reveal CTCL's hidden agenda of partisan grants that were meant to stop Donald Trump from being reelected president.

Exhibit	Description	Date
	CTCL Director Epps-Johnson's Derogatory and Negative Tweets about President Trump, the Trump Administration, and Republican Party	
12	President Trump's Election Disinformation	6/22/2020
13	President Trump Defying 1997 Court Agreement	9/6/2018
14	Criticism of President Trump Immigration Policy	7/9/2018
15	Criticism of President Trump's election fraud commission	1/3/2018
16	Criticism of President Trump's Tweets	11/28/2017
17	President Trump can't cancel or postpone the election	5/8/2020
18	President Trump Accused of Rape	6/21/2019
19	Criticism of President Trump's Haitian Immigration Policy	11/22/2017
20	Criticism of President Trump's Immigration Policy	8/3/2018
21	Complaint that the White House is attacking Dem. Senate Candidate	6/4/2018
22	President Obama's Attorney General Sally Yates says President Trump is embracing Putin	11/11/2017
23	Dem. Senator Durbin criticizes President Trump	7/31/2018
24	Dem. Congressman Adam Schiff's criticizes the Trump Administration	6/21/2018
25	Dem. Sen. Richard Blumenthal criticizes President Trump's Immigration Policies	7/6/2018
26	President Trump Doesn't Have the Authority to change election date	7/30/2020
27	Neg. Post about the diversity of President Trump's staff	8/13/2018
28	Vice President Pence wants to kill gay people	10/18/2017
29	Criticism of Republican Party	12/7/2017
30	Criticism of the Republican Party #2	12/3/2017

Exhibit	Description	Date
31	Criticism of Trump Campaign Manager	6/19/2018
32	Criticism of Republican Senate Candidate	12/10/17
33	Dem. Sen. Durbin calls GOP Tax Scam	12/1/2017
34	Gloating over Gen. Flynn's Guilty Plea	12/1/2017
35	Neg. Comments about Michael Cohen and Paul Manafort	8/21/2018
36	Republican Senator Flake Harassed during Kavanaugh confirmation hearing	9/28/2018
37	Nicki Haley Criticism and Defund the Police	12/6/2019
38	Criticism of Kavanaugh SCOTUS Appointment	10/62018
39	Dem. Rep. Speier criticism of Immigration	7/13/2019
40	Trump Administration handled Immigration Poorly	2/3/2020
41	Derogatory Comments about Justices Thomas and Kavanaugh	9/27/2018
42	Accusations Against Federal Law Enforcement	7/17/2020
43	Dem. Rep Elijah Cummings Immigration Criticism	7/6/2018
44	Negative comments about St. Louis Couple who pointed guns at BLM trespassers	7/11/2020
45	Wrong for NFL team's kneeling for national anthem to discipline players	7/19/2018
46	Democratic Congressman Bass' Immigration Comments	7/24/2018
47	Democratic Congresswoman Madeleine Dean Immigration Comments	7/1/2019
	CTCL Director Epps-Johnson's Flattering and Positive Tweets about Democrats and the Democratic Party	
48	Tiana Epps-Johnson bio with her as CTCL's founder and Executive Director	
49	Black Women Save Democratic Party	11/7/2017
50	Every Democrat's Black Agenda Ranked	2/28/2020

Exhibit	Description	Date
51	Democratic Primaries are about Delegate Math	2/11/2020
52	Ranking of Localities that best represent CTCL	8/26/2019
53	Goal is to reach all election offices in the country	6/24/2020
54	Dem. Senator Kamala Harris Health Care Comments	12/3/2017
55	Dem. Rep Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez Message on Voting	6/28/2018
56	Dem. Rep Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez Speech	7/23/2020
57	Dem. Rep John Lewis get out the vote tweet	7/3/2018
58	Dem. Rep John Lewis get out the vote tweet 2	6/30/2018
59	Democratic Presidential Debate Discussion	10/15/2019
60	Dem. Senator Durbin and Dem Governor Pritzker Messages	3/19/2020
61	Dem. Rep. Elijah Cummings Praised	10/27/2019
62	Dem. Sec. of State Hillary Clinton retweet	11/8/2017
63	First Lady Michelle Obama Praised	4/18/2019
64	Democrat Presidential Candidate Elizabeth Warren Praised	3/5/2020
65	Obama Foundation Praise of Tiana Epps-Johnson	4/2/2020
66	Obama Foundation Statement	9/24/2019
67	Support for Dem. Governor Candidate Stacy Abrams	7/26/2019
68	Support for Democratic Congressional Candidate	8/7/2018
69	Support for Florida Democratic Governor Candidate	8/30/2018
70	Support for Dem. Senate Candidate Doug Jones	11/9/2017
71	Dem. Senator Doug Jones Elected	12/12/2017
72	Kamala Harris VP Picked Praised	8/11/2020

Director of Government Services May's Anti-Republican and Pro-Democratic Social Media Posts

CTCL Director of Government Services Whitney May tweeted or retweeted 61 political tweets. May mentioned Republicans in 50 of her tweets and retweets. All 50 of May's Republican tweets and retweets were derogatory and negative (Exhibits 77 through 126). May mentioned Democrats in 11 of her tweets and retweets. All 11 of May's Democratic tweets and retweets were flattering and positive (Exhibits 127 through 137).

CTCL Director of Government Services Whitney May posted political Facebook posts 22 times. Eleven of May's posts were about the Trump Family, President Trump, and Republicans. All eleven of May's Republican related posts were derogatory, demeaning and negative (Exhibits 138 through 148). May posted eleven Facebook posts about Democrats and Democratic issues. All eleven of May's Democratic related posts were flattering and positive (Exhibits 149 through 159).

Exhibit	Description	Date
	CTCL Director of Government Services May's Negative Tweets about President Trump, the Trump Family and Administration	
77	Trump is a Fucking Sociopath 1	2/16/2017
78	Trump is a Fucking Sociopath 2	2/16/2017
79	Trump's "Bogus Election Panel"	9/12/2017
80	Trump's Appearance Mocked	2/13/2017
81	Trump is "gas lighting America"	12/10/2016
82	Go After Trump's Lies	2/16/17
83	Derogatory Image of President Trump	2/7/2017
84	Accuses Trump of Plagiarism	1/20/2017
85	Criticism of Trump's Fund Raising	1/12/2017
86	Complaint about Trump pardoning Sheriff Joe Arpaio	9/5/2017
87	Mocking President Trump with Photo	5/30/2018

Exhibit	Description	Date	
88	Whitney May says. "Trump ego is the most fragile" 1/11/2		
89	Trump Family called out of touch Hollywood Elitest 1/		
90	President Trump accused of targeting Nordstrom's 2/8/2		
91	Whitney May mocks President Trump 1/11/2		
92	Whitney May Attacks Trump U	1/18/2017	
93	Democrat Attorney General Eric Holder's Criticisms of Trump's DOJ's Criminal Justice Policies		
94	Cheap Shot at Ivanka Trump	2/13/2017	
95	Cheap Shot at Jared Kushner	9/27/2017	
96	Harsh Criticism of President Trump	1/14/2017	
97	Nancy Pelosi criticizes President Trump 1/17/20		
98	Protests over President Trump's Travel Ban	1/28/2017	
99	Excuses/lies from Trump administration and other Republicans	1/21/2017	
100	Maxine Waters calls Trump a "bum" and a "disgrace"	9/23/2017	
101	Congressional Black Caucus Complaints about Trump	2/16/2017	
102	Criticism of Trump's Muslim Travel Ban	2/24/2017	
103	Congressional Black Caucus Complaints about President Trump's Vote Fraud Panel	6/30/2017	
104	Dem. Rep. Maxine Waters desire to impeach President Trump	2/3/2017	
105	Doubts about President Trump's Kobach Commission Report	1/29/2017	
106	Whitney May calls VP Pence "Sad"	Whitney May calls VP Pence "Sad" 1/20/2017	
107	White House Advisor Kellyanne Conway Attacked	2/9/2017	
108	Senate Republicans Mistreated President Obama's SCOTUS Nominee Merrick Garland	1/31/2017	
109	GOP Criticized for people with disabilities treatment	11/2/2018	
110	White House Interview with Sean Spicer denigrated 2/9/2017		

Exhibit	Description	Date
111	Criticism of Montana GOP Party Chairman	2/22/2017
112	Dem. Rep Luis Gutierrez Complains about ICE meeting 2/16/20	
113	Dem. Sen. Dick Durbin says Republicans Can't Listen 2/7/20	
114	Dem. Senator Kamala Harris calls for investigation of Trump-Russian Collusion	
115	Whitney May says "GOP campaign office firebombed because it was weak"	1/11/2017
116	Dem. Congressman John Dingell's disbelief Trump was elected	
117	WH Press Sec. Sean Spicer is lying	1/31/2017
118	Dem. Senator Tim Kaine says he is appalled by President Trump's Administration's Cruelty	1/28/2017
119	Swipe at Republican Senate Candidate Roy Moore	11/13/2017
120	Republican Rep Dana Rohrabacher is a "fool"	6/3/2017
121	Republican Media Pundit Ann Coulter is a racist	6/3/2017
122	Dem. Sen. Elizabeth Warren Impugns Jeff Sessions	2/8/2017
123	Mocking Republican Rep. Jason Chaffetz	3/7/2017
124	Dem. Rep. Maxine Waters says FBI has no credibility regarding Trump Investigation	1/13/2017
125	President Trump White House Press Secretary Lies about 1/21/20 Crowd Turnout	
126	Chicago Reacts to President Trump's EPA Announcement	5/9/2017
	CTCL Director of Government Services May's Positive Tweets about Democrats and the Democratic Party	
127	Obama Foundation announces Tiana Johnson Epps as Original Fellow	4/16/2018
128	Whitney May's Praise for President Obama 1/11/2017	
129	Whitney May's Praise for Michelle Obama	1/6/2017

Exhibit	Description	Date
130	Praise for President Obama's ACA	1/14/2017
131	President Obama sets record with 1,715 commutations	1/19/2017
132	Praise for Hillary Clinton	
133	President Obama Retweet	8/29/2018
134	Support for Chicago Dem. candidate for mayor	10/16/2018
135	Whitney May's Fax Receipt to Mitch McConnell 2/8/201	
136	Democratic Candidate for IL Governor Highlighted	4/5/2017
137	Run for City and County Clerks	2/21/2019

Exhibit	Description	Date
	CTCL Director of Government Services May's Derogatory and Negative Facebook posts about President Trump, the Trump Family and Republicans	
138	May says, "Don't Vote for Trump	9/16/2016
139	May again says, "Don't vote for Trump"	9/21/2016
140	May says, "Hillary is superior to Trump. I'm voting for her."	7/25/2016
141	Trump family embodies a very old sexist hypocrisy	7/21/2016
142	May's Criticizes How Trump is seeking a fair election	10/4/2016
143	May's easy decision to support Democrats over Republicans	8/4/2016
144	Donald Trump Calls for extreme vetting of immigrants	8/19/2016
145	Trump Criticizes Flint, Michigan Pastor	9/15/2016
146	May is against Republican Senate Candidate Roy Moore	9/28/2016
147	May celebrates Ohio Trump Chair's Resignation	9/23/2016
148	Melania Trump plagiarized Michelle Obama	7/19/2016
	CTCL Director of Government Services May's Flatttering and Positive Facebook Posts about Hillary Clinton and support for the Democratic Party Platform	

Exhibit	Description	Date
149	May's support of Hillary Clinton	9/29/2016
150	May Encourages people to vote for Hillary Clinton	9/29/2016
151	May's Push for Clinton	9/8/2016
152	May support for Clinton-Kaine Ticket	9/17/2016
153	Hillary Clinton has presidential look	10/20/2016
154	Another May Endorsement for Clinton	9/26/2016
155	"endorsement of Clinton and rejection of Trump"	10/5/2016
156	May says, "I'm Voting for Elizabeth Warren"	3/1/2020
157	Michelle Obama was right as Clinton accepts the Democratic nomination for president	7/26/2016
158	May wants to ban assault rifles	6/12/2016
159	May supports gun control	6/22/2016

CTCL's Executive Director Epps-Johnson's Democratic History and Ties

CTCL Director Epps-Johnson strong Democratic ties extend from her youth to the present. Epps-Johnson interned at the Young Democrats of America (Exhibit 3). CTCL Executive Director Epps-Johnson was an original Obama Foundation fellow from April, 2018 until April, 2020. Epps-Johnson was also a director at a Democratic grass roots organization named New Organizing Institute (NOI) for three years before she started CTCL. The NOI executive director and Epps-Johnson's NOI boss was Barack Obama's digital director for the Obama 2008 and 2012 campaigns.

Epps-Johnson wrote CTCL's Action Plan while she was an Obama Foundation fellow because the Obama Foundation required her to do so (Exhibit 4). CTCL's \$30.66 million grant to 5 counties and 10 cities in the battleground and swing states are directly related to Epps-Johnson's training and work that she did at the Obama Foundation. Because of President Barack and First Lady Michelle Obama's very public support for

Democrat Joe Biden, election officials in the battleground states should have rejected the \$30.66 million in voting grants from someone who had just finished training at the Obama Foundation a few months earlier.

A picture captured the close relationship between CTCL Director Epps-Johnson and President Obama (Exhibit 5). Ms. Epps-Johnson and President Obama's photo appeared on the front page of the May 17, 2018 of the Chicago Tribune.

Ms. Epps-Johnson and her other 19 Obama Foundation fellows had a round table with President Obama first and then had a second round table with the former First Lady Michelle Obama. President Obama said, "These folks don't need inspiration, they need money. They need contacts, they need space to develop their ideas (Exhibit 6)." Shortly after Obama may his statement about needing space, CTCL moved its offices into the same building at 233 N. Michigan, Chicago, IL 60601 that Barack Obama used when he launched his run for president in 2008. Several other nonprofits and/or businesses use the same mailing address and suite number as CTCL.

President Obama made good on his promise to provide Epps-Johnson with contacts and money. In 2018 CTCL listed its total revenue on its Form 990 as \$1.4 million (Exhibit 7). Based on CTCL's grants and operating budget, CTCL's 2020 revenue increased 215 fold or more in the same year Epps-Johnson completed her Obama Foundation fellowship. President Barack and First Lady Michelle provided contacts and funding for CTCL's \$30.66 million in grants to the five counties and 10 cities in six swing states. Since the Obama's are constantly working to defeat President Trump, the Obamas help in funding CTCL's COVID-19 grants creates doubts about CTCL's nonpartisanship.

On April 17, 2015 CTCL Director Epps-Johnson was invited to the first White House Tech Meetup (Exhibit 8). President Obama sponsored the Tech event. In the same year President Obama was accused of exploiting the use of technology in his 2012 presidential campaign. President Obama successfully used tech and voter data

research to win his 2008 and 2012 presidential elections; consequently, Obama knows the value of tech, voter data, and political-technical savvy leaders like CTCL Director Epps-Johnson.

In 2015 the Government Accountability Institute lodged a Federal Election Commission complaint against the Obama Campaign. The lawsuit stated, "Moreover, the Obama Campaign assembled the most talented team of data and technology specialists ever employed by a presidential campaign. This team of specialists produced and used extensive information gathering software and multiple data basis and cross-referencing systems to ensure the Obama Campaign knew as much about every potential voter or donor as possible including substantial information about the potential voter's network of friends, relatives and co-workers" (Exhibit 9).

The Obama Campaign cross-referenced data from its website with information collected from Facebook and Google to determine precisely the identity of each Obama website visitor, the visitor's political biases, and issues important to the individual voter. CTCL lists both Facebook and Google as corporate sponsors (Exhibit 10). CTCL is free to sell the data it collects about candidates, voters and elections to Facebook, Google and other the tech companies who in turn provide the information to political campaigns for the purpose of tailoring a message to each specific voter.

For the last five years President Obama groomed CTCL Executive Director Epps-Johnson to work for him, and the Democratic Party. President Obama recruited, trained, connected and funded CTCL's Executive Director Epps-Johnson. Epps-Johnson is not a nonpartisan executive director of a nonprofit organization. CTCL Director Epps-Johnson is a Democratic partisan and loyal to her greatest benefactor President Obama and Obama's choice for president—Joe Biden.

CTCL's Changed How the Organization Awards Grants

CTCL announced on September 1, 2020 that it received \$250 million from Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg and his wife Priscilla Chan. CTCL intends to redistribute the Zuckerberg-Chan \$250 million donation to election commissions throughout the U.S. However, the manner in which CTCL is distributing the \$250 million grant money is quite different than how it previously awarded its initial grants to battleground states. Though CTCL's grant process is slightly better, CTCL voting grants still lack transparency and are ripe for CTCL continuing to award its voting grants to only Democratic strongholds.

Previously when CTCL announced the organization's Rural Grants, it said, "Stay tuned to learn more about the grants, recipients, and how the funds have been utilized by local election officials (Exhibit 2). Several days after Complainant posted his Wisconsin Election Commission complaint online and criticized CTCL for unprofessional and biased grants, CTCL changed how the organization distributed its COVID-19 voting grants. On September 1, 2020 CTCL published and called for potential grant recipients to fill out CTCL grant applications (Exhibits 171 and 172). CTCL did not publicize and attract grant recipients before the organization awarded \$30.66 million in COVID-19 to five counties and ten cities in battleground and swing states. The change in CTCL's grant procedures is CTCL's admission that CTCL did not follow proper grant protocols before awarding its \$30.66 million in grant money to municipalities in battleground and swing states.

On CTCL's FAQ grant page, CTCL partially explained how it will determine the amount of funding for a city or county. "Your election office will be eligible to apply for a grant amount based on a formula that considers the citizen voting age population and other demographic data of your jurisdiction. (Exhibit 173)." Please note CTCL deliberately failed to release its complete funding formula because CTCL wants to continue to grant funds to Democratic strongholds in states where the outcome of the presidential election is still in question. CTCL's funding formula also failed to include the rate of COVID 19 confirmed cases and deaths.

CTCL has No Employee, Board Member, or Adviser with Medical Expertise

CTCL's 2020 grants are either called "Safe Voting Grants" or "COVID-19 Response Grants." Based on CTCL grant monikers of "Safe Voting" or COVID-19 Response," CTCL is using the pretense of protecting voters' from COVID-19 as a means to grant money to cities and counties that vote heavily Democratic in battleground states. In a **CTCL webinar training video** on "Implementing public health guidelines for voting locations," CTCL's Training Associate Dylan Lynch said, "We don't want to provide any incorrect advice or guidelines. We are not really in public health. We are really relying on experts to help us" (Mr. Lynch made his comments 4 min and 10 sec into the **video**). The COVID-19 expert advice CTCL is disseminating is only from a limited number of public health articles, brochures and studies.

CTCL is granting nearly \$300 million to U.S. election commissions for the medical purpose of protecting voters from COVID-19. Yet, CTCL is an organization that doesn't have one medical expert on its staff, board, or advisory committee. Not one CTCL employee, board member, or advisory committee member has an infectious disease degree, medical degree, or public health degree. The staff of CTCL consists of 21 employees. Not one CTCL employee has any kind of a medical degree (Exhibit 176). There are five members on CTCL's Board of Directors. Not one CTCL board member works in the field of medicine (Exhibit 177). CTCL has 10 members on its Advisory Committee. Not one CTCL Advisory Committee member is employed in the field of public health (Exhibit 178). Because none of CTCL's 21 employees, 5 board members and 10 Advisory Committee members has a medical degree or is an expert in infectious diseases, CTCL had no legal right or medical authority to associate CTCL's Safe Voting and COVID-19 grants with the current pandemic.

The basis of CTCL's \$30.66 million grant to 5 counties and 10 cities in battleground states is public health; however, CTCL has no prior public health experience and no public health expert on its staff in which the CTCL could have properly concluded its \$30.66 million grants were a public health necessity for the 5 counties and 10 cities

that received its battleground and swing state grants. Without CTCL's association of its grants with COVID-19, CTCL has no justifiable reason for its highly selective grants. CTCL employees have neither the medical credentials nor the medical expertise to decide what is best for the public health of voters in Iowa, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

CTCL Executive Director Tiana Epps-Johnson is the mastermind behind CTCL's COVID-19 scam of redistributing \$300 million from liberal donors as COVID-19 Response grants. Epps-Johnson stands to personally profit from CTCL's grants. CTCL's 2018 Form 990 lists Epps-Johnson yearly salary at \$102,000 (Exhibit 7). Nonprofit executive directors are compensated between 1% to 2.5% of its budget. Given that CTCL's budget increased to \$300 million in 2020, Epps-Johnson's yearly salary will most likely jump from \$102,000 to between \$300,000 and \$750,000. CTCL's other paid employees will also reap financial rewards from CTCL's 2020 election interference. CTCL employees stand to profit handsomely for helping Democrat Joe Biden win key swing states.

lowa, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin, voters are victims of CTCL's fraud in two ways: 1. CTCL's \$30.66 million COVID-19 grants to cities and counties in these six states weren't based on the organization's medical experience or medical expertise. CTCL provided its \$30.66 million in grants to lowa, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin because CTCL sought to increase Democrat Joe Biden's chances of winning these states. CTCL's \$30.66 million in grants for voter safety was merely a ruse for increasing Democrat Joe Biden's chances of winning the six states' electoral votes. 2. CTCL is not nonpartisan as five Wisconsin mayors claimed three times in their July 6, 2020 Press Release (Exhibit 1). CTCL Executive Director Epps-Johnson and Director May committed fraud because they claim CTCL's motives and actions are nonpartisan.

Because CTCL's \$30.66 million is for voting grants, CTCL Executive Director Epps-Johnson and Director of Government Services May are *quasi-election officials*. It would be inappropriate for local, state, or federal election commissioners to make partisan social media comments like CTCL's Epps-Johnson and May did (Exhibits 12 through Exhibit 159). If local, state or federal election commissioners put 150 anti-Republican or pro-Democrat posts on social media like Epps-Johnson and May, they would be removed or forced to resign from their election commission positions.

CTCL Violating Help America Vote Act

The Help America Vote Act (HAVA), granted \$425 million for safe voting during the COVID-19 pandemic. <u>Allowable HAVA costs</u> include cleaning supplies, protective masks for staff and poll workers, resources to meet an unanticipated increased demand for mail ballots due to self-isolation and quarantine in response to COVID-19, and temporary staff to process the increased absentee ballot demand.

A substantial portion of CTCL grants are going to pay for increased voter participation and voter registration which HAVA doesn't allow. CTCL required its grant recipients to use its money in Democratic strongholds to register new Democratic voters and to remind registered Democratic voters to cast their ballots. For example, \$1.06 million of CTCL's \$6.3 million grant that went to Wisconsin's five Democratic strongholds was used for voter outreach and voter registration programs (Exhibit 1). CTCL only sought to register new Wisconsin voters or remind voters of the November 3, 2020 election in the five Democratic strongholds that accounted for 82% of Hillary Clinton's Wisconsin vote in 2016.

The City of Green Bay received a CTCL grant of \$1,093,400. The City of Green Bay posted this on Twitter. "COVO is one of the volunteer organizations working with the City of Green Bay on increasing voter participation. The Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan, funded by the Center for Tech and Civic Life, guides these partnerships" (Exhibit 245). The Twitter post also stated that registering to vote, requesting an absentee ballot or obtaining a Voter ID was available thru October 11, 2020. Registering to vote or obtaining a Voter ID have nothing to do with keeping voters safe during the COVID-19

pandemic. CTCL's grant money to register voters and obtain voter IDs are not HAVA compliant. Furthermore, the City of Green Bay's post does not say one word about protecting voters from COVID-19.

In the heavily Democratic cities of Lansing and East Lansing, Michigan, the city clerks used CTCL's grants to mail absentee ballots to voters who did not request them. "Lansing's mailing list targeted more than 60,000 people who hadn't yet asked for applications. The capital city first began mailing the applications to all registered voters prior to August 2020 primary. Lansing and East Lansing received \$15,600 and \$8,500 respectively from the Center for Tech and Civic Life, a center-left nonprofit focused on increasing voter participation, for the mailings" (Exhibit 246)." Lansing and East Lansing Michigan's use of CTCL's grants for mailing applications is not HAVA compliant.

Richland County, South Carolina received a \$730,000 COViD-19 grant from CTCL (Exhibit 247). Please note that in the Richland County expense list in Exhibit 247, not one dollar of CTCL's \$730,000 grant went to purchase cleaning supplies or PPE's to protect voters and election workers. However, CTCL's grant did pay \$100,000 for advertising to promote absentee voting. CTCL's grant for advertising is not HAVA compliant.

FEC Complaint Against Center for Innovation and Research and David Becker starts on the next page.

FEC Complaint Against Center for Innovation and Research and David Becker

On September 1, 2020 Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR) announced that Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg and his wife Priscilla Chan donated \$50 million to CEIR and another \$250 million to CTCL (Exhibit 239). The \$300 million Zuckerberg-Chan donation was to "Promote Safe and Reliable Voting During the COVID-19 Pandemic (Exhibit 239). CEIR and CTCL's Press Release for the Zuckerberg-Chan \$300 million grant does not quote any medical expert or medical information to explain how the Zuckerberg-Chan grant keeps voters safe from COVID-19 during the pandemic (Exhibit 239). As with CTCL, CEIR is using COVID-19 as ruse to spend Zuckerberg-Chan's \$50 million on Democratic strongholds.

CEIR has No Medical Credentials or Medical Expertise to Claim Its Grants will Keep Voters Safe from COVID-19

CEIR is granting \$50 million to Secretaries of State for the medical purpose of keeping voters safe from COVID-19 (Exhibit 242). Yet, CEIR is an organization that doesn't have one medical expert on its staff or board. Not one CEIR employee or board member has an infectious disease degree, medical degree, or public health degree. The staff of CEIR consists of 6 employees. Not one of CEIR's six employee has any kind of a medical degree or medical experience (Exhibit 240). There are six members on CEIR's Board of Directors. Not one of CEIR's six board member works in the field of medicine (Exhibit 241). Because none of CEIR's 6 employees, and 5 board members have a medical degree or public health experience, CEIR had no legal right or medical authority to claim CEIR's \$50 million in COVID-19 voting grants will keep voters safe during the pandemic.

CEIR has No Prior Grant Distribution Experience

CEIR has no prior history or experience in distributing voting grants. With a staff of only six employees during an extremely busy election season, CEIR doesn't have enough

employees to adequately review grant applications, distribute grants, and oversee the compliance of its \$50 million grants.

CEIR has no experience managing millions of dollars. CEIR was formed in 2016. CEIR's total expenses in 2017 was \$53,700, and CEIR's total expenses in 2018 was \$321,939. Zuckerberg-Chan's donation of \$50 million is 155 times the amount of cash from CEIR's 2018 budget. CEIR must redistribute \$50 million of Zuckerberg-Chan's money for the presidential election that was two months away when Zuckerberg-Chan made their CEIR donation.

CEIR's Executive Director David Becker's Anti-Trump Social Media Posts

Mr. Becker posted on his Twitter bio that he was CEIR's executive director (Exhibit 180). Mr. Becker posted 41 tweets and retweets about President Donald Trump on his Twitter account. Mr. Becker said such things as "President Trump sows chaos," "President Trump's false claims," and "The things President Trump says are flatly wrong" All 41 of Mr. Becker's comments about President Trump were negative or critical (Exhibits 180 through 237). Mr. Becker's social media comments about President Trump show Mr. Becker is a Democratic partisan.

Mr. Becker tweeted or retweeted about Attorney General Bill Barr four times. Mr. Becker said, "AG Barr's baffling and false claims," "A chilling ignorant statement from our nation's chief law enforcement officer," "AG Barr debunked" and "AG Barr's absentee ballot fraud concerns are impossible." All four of Mr. Becker's tweets about Attorney General Barr were extremely negative or critical. Mr. Becker's social media comments about Attorney General Barr put his Democratic partisanship on full display.

Exhibit	Becker's Anti-Trump Social Media Posts
180	David Becker's CEIR's Executive Director Twitter Bio
181	Will Democrats get the message to their voters?
182	President Trump sows chaos
183	Criticism of Trump for not warning of vote fraud in 2016
184	Becker on MSNBC two days in a row
185	President Trump's False Claims
186	Michelle Obama's positive comments
187	Negative Insinuation stemming from Trump tweet
188	Fact checking Trump's claims on mail in vote fraud
189	COVID Policy Failures
190	Image promoting the Democratic National Convention
191	Criticism of Trump using mail in voting
192	Criticism of Trump supporting the use of ballot drop boxes
193	Trump faux distinction between mail and absentee
194	Criticism of White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows
195	Criticism of Trump not understanding absentee and vote by mail are the same
196	There is no evidence of supporting Trump's mail ballot warnings
197	Becker on CNN
198	Becker claims Trump is supporting the voting process in GA, PA, VA, OH, MI, WI and most other states
199	Trump hates mail in voting
200	Trump's stunning admission
201	Trump's claims about mail in voting are completely wrong
202	Becker applies what Trump said to 5 other states
203	Becker on CNN
204	The things President Trump says are flatly wrong
205	Criticism of President Trump's opinion of election result

Exhibit	Becker's Anti-Trump Social Media Posts
206	President Trump defies the law and Constitution
207	AG Barr's baffling and false claims
208	A chilling ignorant statement from our nation's chief law enforcement officer
209	President Trump is again spreading misinformation
210	President is fine with mail in votes when he wins
211	The impact of the President's false claims
212	Donald J. Trump for President Inc.
213	President Trump should complain to Utah Republican Lt. Gov.
214	POTUS and his allies spreading a false distinction
215	AG Barr debunked
216	Trump spreads new lies about foreign-backed vote fraud
217	Trump wrong about mail in voting
218	Trump should stop complaining about mail in voting because he won 15 states that voted 10% by mail in 2016.
219	Newt Gingrich spread unsubstantiated voter fraud conspiracy
220	AG Barr's absentee ballot fraud concerns are impossible
221	President's fear mongering
222	President's comment is disturbing and predictable
223	Becker on MSNBC
224	President should leave the vote by mail debate
225	President ramps up his mail in voting attacks
226	President Trump's voters are far more likely to believe his false statements
227	Trump rants about fraud
228	Twitter gives Trump a new enemy in the mail voting fight
229	Didn't expect the Kentucky Republican Party to pursue absentee voting
230	Twitter fact checked Trump's mail in ballot tweets
231	Cannot let misinformation come from the White House

Exhibit	Becker's Anti-Trump Social Media Posts
232	Trump is 100% wrong
233	President threatens Nevada Republican Sec. of State
234	Trump's unprecedented federal election interference
235	President Trump in the vast minority of his own party
236	Becker on MSNBC
237	Trump's tweet is absolutely ridiculous
238	Becker on MSNBC Morning Joe

CEIR Sample-Project-Budget is about getting voters to cast ballots via automated calls, postcards, radio, and TV buys (Exhibit 243). The <u>Help America Vote Act</u> (HAVA), granted \$425 million for safe voting during the COVID-19 pandemic. Allowable HAVA costs include cleaning supplies, protective masks for staff and poll workers, resources to meet an unanticipated increased demand for mail ballots due to self-isolation and quarantine in response to COVID-19, and temporary staff to process the increased absentee ballot demand.

None of costs in CEIR's sample grant budget included costs for cleaning supplies, protective masks, or resources to meet the increased demand of mail-in ballots. Rather CEIR is concentrating its \$50 million on increasing voter turnout in Democratic states. CEIR's grants does nothing to protect voters and election workers from COVID-19. Since CEIR first publicized its grants with, "Promote Safe and Reliable Voting During the COVID-19 Pandemic," one would expect CEIR to first distribute grant money for cleaning supplies and PPEs. Because CEIR wants election commissions to use its grant money to increase voter participation in select Democratic leaning states, CEIR's \$50 million in grants is a campaign contribution to presidential candidate Joe Biden.

CEIR has yet to announce the recipients of CEIR's grants. We already know from CTCL's grants is that who receives the COVID-19 grants may determine the outcome several important battleground states. Mr. Becker should not have made derogatory

comments about Attorney General Barr and President Trump at the same time he was determining grants that may influence the outcome President Trump's election. Given that CEIR has no prior grant experience, no medical expertise, and CEIR Executive Director Becker wants President Trump out of office, CEIR is in the process of spending \$50 million in partisan grants to advertise for Democrat Joe Biden.

FEC Complaint Against Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan

Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan announced that they were donating \$300 million to "Promote Safe and Reliable Voting During the COVID-19 Pandemic" (Exhibit 239). The Zuckerberg-Chan donation apportioned \$250 million to CTCL and \$50 million to CEIR. Zuckerberg-Chan's \$300 million COIVID-19 safe voting donation is a \$300 million Joe Biden campaign contribution since CTCL and CEIR are redistributing the money to directly aid presidential candidate Joe Biden. FEC limits campaign contributions to \$2,800 per person. Zuckerberg-Chan's \$300 million partisan donation to CTCL and CEIR for candidate Joe Biden's benefit is 5,400 times more than FEC's contribution limit.

In 16 years Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg created his \$572 billion social media empire that currently employees 52,000 workers. Zuckerberg built an infrastructure that has attracted 3 billion Facebook users who send more than 1 billion messages a day. In 2018 CEO Mark Zuckerberg, COO Sheryl Sandberg and CFO David Wehner received compensation of \$105.4 million. Financial experts estimate Zuckerberg's net worth between \$80 billion and \$100 billion. Based on all standards, Mark Zuckerberg is a social media genius and a brilliant, accomplished businessman.

As brilliant as Mr. Zuckerberg has been expanding his Facebook business, he has been equally bad with his \$300 million COVID-19 grants. Zuckerberg-Chan donated \$50 million to CEIR who will redistribute Zuckerberg-Chan's donation to secretary of states who apply for grants. At the time CEIR received Zuckerberg-Chan's donation, CEIR had no prior grant distribution experience. Mr. Zuckerberg would not hire top Facebook executives and pay them handsomely if they had no experience. Zuckerberg-Chan purposely donated \$50 million to CEIR because of CEIR's known left political leanings. When Zuckerberg-Chan donated to CEIR, Zuckerberg-Chan knew their \$50 million CEIR grant would help Democrat Joe Biden win the 2020 presidential race.

CTCL had two months of grant distribution experience when Zuckerberg-Chan donated \$250 million to CTCL. Mr. Zuckerberg would not hire a Facebook executive who had only two months experience to manage a division that has substantial influence on the lives of 330 million people. Zuckerberg-Chan deliberately donated \$250 million to CTCL because of CTCL's known left political leanings. When Zuckerberg-Chan donated to CTCL, Zuckerberg-Chan knew their \$250 million grant would help Democrat Joe Biden win his 2020 presidential election.

Zuckerberg-Chan should have had other concerns besides CTCL and CEIR's lack of grant distribution experience. A lack of time to properly redistribute \$300 million should have been a bigger concern for Zuckerberg-Chan. CTCL and CEIR announced that they were receiving Zuckerberg-Chan's \$300 million grant on September 1, 2020. The deadline to apply for CEIR grants was September 18, 2020 (Exhibit 242). Since CEIR had never awarded a grant before, CEIR had to develop grant criteria, grant applications, grant award process, and hire employees to oversee CEIR grants in 18 days. By the time CEIR grants reached election workers and voters, voting had already started.

CTCL opened its grant application process on September 8, 2020 (Exhibit 172). CTCL had one week from September 1, 2020 to September 8, 2020 to develop its grant criteria, grant application, grant award process and hire employees to oversee CTCL's \$250 million grant distribution. Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg would never allow Facebook to hastily proceed to market with unproven employees and unproven service in two months time. Because of Zuckerberg-Chan's last minute donation, CTCL's \$250 million COVID-19 grants won't reach election workers and voters until after voting has begun.

If Zuckerberg-Chan minimally vetted CTCL and CEIR before their \$300 million donation, Zuckerberg-Chan would have discovered that there were serious questions and complaints about CTCL's previous grants. Zuckerberg-Chan would have also learned about CTCL and CEIR's having no advisory committee members, board

members, or employees with medical experience to insure voters and election workers are protected from COVID-19. CTCL and CEIR's lack of medical expertise and medical experience should have concerned Zuckerberg-Chan since they were claiming their \$300 million donation would protect election workers and voters from COVID 19.

CTCL lists Zuckerberg's Facebook company as a CTCL supporter and partner. CEIR Executive Director David Becker said he developed a partnership with Facebook when he was at Pew Charitable Trusts (Exhibit 240).

Before Facebook hires an executive, the company does a thorough background check. One would have expected that a businessman of Zuckerberg's stature would have performed background checks on CTCL and CEiR and their executives before handing them \$300 million to inject into a close and bitter presidential election. Because Zuckerberg-Chan already knew about CTCL and CEIR's left leaning political activism, they omitted background checks and donated \$300 million to CTCL and CEIR with the intention of helping Democrat Joe Biden win his election.

Timeline of CTCL's Grants to Democratic Strongholds in Battleground and Swing States

City or County	CTCL Grant	Date of CTCL Grant
Milwaukee, WI	\$2,154,500	July 6, 2020
Madison, WI	\$1,271,788	July 6, 2020
Green Bay, WI	\$1,093,400	July 6, 2020
Racine, WI	\$942,100	July 6, 2020
Kenosha, WI	\$862,779	July 6, 2020
Delaware County, PA	\$2.2 million	August 21, 2020
Detroit, MI	\$3.5 million	August 25, 2020
Philadelphia, PA	\$10 million	August 26, 2020

Jay Stone's Sworn Complaint

City or County	CTCL Grant	Date of CTCL Grant
FEC Complainant Jay Stone	Files a Wisconsin Election Complaint	August 28, 2020
Mark Zuckerberg and	Priscilla Chan Donate \$250 million to CTCL	September 1, 2020
Lansing Michigan	\$440,000	September 4, 2020
Fulton County, GA	\$6 million	September 8, 2020
A Second Wisconsin resident	Files a Wisconsin Election Complaint	September 10, 2020
Charleston County, SC	\$695,000	September 10, 2020
Richland County, SC	\$730,000	September 11, 2020
East Lansing, MI	\$8,500	September 11, 2020
Black Hawk County, IA	\$267,000	September 16, 2020
Flint, MI	\$475,625	September 17, 2020

CTCL's four largest grants are \$10 million to Detroit, Michigan: \$6 million to Fulton County, Georgia; \$3.5 million to Detroit, Michigan; and \$2.2 million to Delaware County, Pennsylvania. CTCL's four largest grants occurred shortly before or after Zuckerberg-Chan donated \$250 million to CTCL.

CTCL's largest grant of \$10 million went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania five days before Zuckerberg-Chan publicly announced their \$250 million donation to CTCL. CTCL's fourth largest grant of \$2.2 million went to Delaware County, Pennsylvania 10 days before Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation. CTCL knew the Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation was coming as early as August 7, 2020 when CTCL announced

its COVID 19 Rural Response grant (Exhibit 2). Thus, it was \$12.2 million of Zuckerberg-Chan's money that CTCL poured into heavily Democratic Philadelphia and Delaware County, Pennsylvania to increase the Pennsylvania Democratic voter turnout. \$12.2 million from Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation significantly increased the odds of Joe Biden winning Pennsylvania's 20 electoral votes.

Six days before the Zuckerberg-Chan \$250 million donation, CTCL granted Detroit, Michigan \$3.5 million. CTCL granted Lansing, Michigan \$440,000 three days after the Zuckerberg-Chan \$250 million donation. \$4 million of Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation went to increase Democratic voter turnout in the Democratic strongholds of Detroit and Lansing, Michigan. \$4 million of Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation significantly enhances Joe Biden's chances of winning the state of Michigan's 16 electoral votes.

CTCL's second largest grant of \$6 million went to Fulton County, Georgia one week after Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation to CTCL. More Democratic votes will come from Fulton County than any other Georgia county. Currently Real Clear Politics average of polls has President Trump at plus 1.5% and within the polls margin of error. it was \$6 million of Zuckerberg-Chan's money that CTCL poured into heavily Democratic Fulton County, Georgia to reap more Fulton County Democratic votes for Joe Biden. \$6 million of Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation improves Joe Biden's chances of winning Georgia's 16 electoral votes.

Before CTCL announced Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation, CTCL was 8 for 8 in granting money to Democratic strongholds in the battleground states of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. When Zuckerberg-Chan donated to CTCL, it was Zuckerberg-Chan's intent to have CTCL use their \$250 million to continue CTCL's trend of granting money to only Democratic strongholds to help Joe Biden win key political states. *After* CTCL received Zuckerberg-Chan's \$250 million donation, CTCL granted 7 out of 7 grants to Democratic strongholds in swing states.

CTCL only sought to grant money to Democratic strongholds in states whose presidential outcome was in doubt. So far CTCL's \$30.66 million in grants have been arbitrary and in partisan favor for Democrats. Suppose CTCL did not make another COVID-19 voting grant. CTCL's grants to 15 Democratic strongholds were so strategically placed to help candidate Joe Biden, the effects of CTCL's 15 grants on the presidential race are most likely irreversible.

Mark Zuckerberg was previously criticized for Facebook allowing Russian political ads during the 2016 election. More recently Facebook has been accused of having employees and policies that favor Democrats. "A Facebook employee told Project Veritas that 75% of the posts he sees selected by Facebook's algorithm for review are in support of President Trump and other conservative pages (Exhibit 244). One Facebook content moderator said, "If someone is wearing a MAGA Hat, I am going to delete them" (Exhibit 244).

Zuckerberg-Chan deliberately granted \$300 million to CTCL and CEIR because CTCL and CEIR are doing Zuckerberg-Chan's political bidding—increase Democratic votes for Joe Biden through CTCL and CEIR's ruse of COVID-19 voting grants. CTCL and CEIR offered the perfect cover for Zuckerberg-Chan to help Democratic Joe Biden become president. CTCL has no transparency, no oversight, and no accountability.

If Zuckerberg-Chan wanted to truly donate money to keep American voters and election workers safe during the COVID-19 pandemic, then Zuckerberg-Chan would have followed the Help American Vote Act model. The federal government gave each secretary of state a propionate grant. After receiving the federal grant, each secretary of state gave a proportionate sub-grant to election commissions within its state. Unlike Zuckerberg-Chan's \$300 million donation for COVID-19 grants, every election commission received a fair share from the HAVA grant. Zuckerberg-Chan intentionally chose CTCL and CEIR to distribute their \$300 million donation because Zuckerberg-Chan knew CTCL and CEIR will continue to distribute their \$300 million disproportionately to Democratic strongholds.

Sworn and Notarized Statement

I, Jay Stone, who resides at	Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158 submit my
Sworn Federal Election Commission Comp	laint under the Penalty of Perjury.
5 · · · ·	
I, Jay Stone, being first duly sworn, on oath	, state that I personally read the above
complaint, and that the above allegations a	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
and, as to those stated on information and	belief, I believe them to be true.
My & tone	
Complainant's Jay Stone's Signature	
Complainant a day otonic a dignature	•
OTATE OF MUCCONION	#1
STATE OF WISCONSIN	
County of KENISHA	t
(county of notarization)	
Sworn to before me this day of Str	Henpler, 20 20.
PAMPA	
Signature of person authorized to a	dminister oaths)
My commission expires	- 2023, or is permanent.
Notary Public or	
(official title if not notar	v)
<u> </u>	

KEVIN KADOW JR. NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF WISCONSIN









MUR 7854 Exhibits

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE	CONTACT:
July 6, 2020	Shannon Powell (Racine)
	262-636-9266

Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan

Mayors of Wisconsin's 5 Largest Cities Team Up with Nonpartisan Nonprofit to Invest in Safe Elections During COVID

Wisconsin - The mayors of Wisconsin's five largest cities announced today they have successfully secured a combined \$6.3 million in nonprofit grants to fund the "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan." The grants, awarded by the nonpartisan Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL), will help each municipality administer elections this year in the midst of the deadly coronavirus pandemic.

The Wisconsin spring election -- in which voters were subjected to exposure to a dangerous virus, and municipalities scrambled to conduct safe elections -- presented a cautionary tale of precisely how <u>not</u> to run an election during an outbreak of a lethal disease.¹

The national recession that accompanied the pandemic has now caused devastating budget gaps for municipalities across the country. State and local governments around the nation are now grappling with yawning and unexpected deficits, raising the serious prospect of deep and difficult cuts to core services.²

As a result, municipalities are struggling with how to conduct safe and accessible elections -- especially if as predicted a second wave of coronavirus erupts this fall. Already, several states are experiencing spikes in coronavirus cases as the first wave of COVID-19 continues to rage across the country. And according to the *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel* on 7/2/20 -- "the coronavirus is accelerating again in Wisconsin with 20% of the state's total cases having been reported in the last two weeks, state public health officials announced Thursday." 3

To meet this extraordinary challenge, the cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine and Kenosha have applied for grant funds from CTCL to create the "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan" and support elections operations. This grant program will enable municipalities to prepare for and operate safe elections by investing in priorities that would otherwise be very challenging to accomplish -- such as securely opening an adequate number of voting sites; setting up drive-thru and drop box locations; providing PPE for poll workers; and recruiting and training a sufficient number of poll workers.

¹ https://twitter.com/wisconsinwatch/status/1275933511753641985?s=11

² https://twitter.com/compujeramey/status/1278331759822856192?s=12

³ https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/local/wisconsin/2020/07/02/twenty-percent-all-virus-cases-wisconsin-reported-last-two-weeks/5357805002/

The "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan" grant applications have been approved in full by CTCL and will soon be awarded to each municipality. Some of the jurisdictions may require approval from their respective city councils to accept the grants.

"The deadly COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a global public health crisis, and seriously impaired the ability of local governments to administer safe and smooth elections," said **Racine Mayor Cory Mason.** "These grants will help each municipality make investments that will ensure smooth, safe and healthy elections in a time of a national health pandemic -- which each municipality otherwise would struggle to do while facing an intense budget shortfall."

"We have seen what can happen to elections in the midst of a dangerous pandemic -- long lines, limited locations, threatened exposure to a deadly disease, and voters concerned about going to the polls due to serious health fears," said **Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett**. "These resources will help us address these problems, and I thank the Center for Tech and Civic Life for making these important and wise investments."

"Through an extraordinary effort, Madison was able to pull off a safe election in April, but we spent hundreds of thousands of dollars we hadn't budgeted doing so," said **Madison Mayor Satya Rhodes-Conway.** "As we have seen in Wisconsin and across the nation, COVID-19 is not gone; in fact, it's getting worse in some places. If we are going to meet our obligations as elected leaders to ensure the safe administration of elections during this pandemic, we have to think differently and bring in help where we can. These valuable resources will go a long way to running successful elections this year."

"The coronavirus pandemic has provided a stress test for our democratic institutions, including our elections, and we know we must do better," said **Green Bay Mayor Eric Genrich.** "The support of the Center for Tech and Civic Life will enable us to ensure that all Green Bay citizens can exercise their right to vote safely and securely in August and November."

"These smart investments will allow us to increase safety without burdening taxpayers," said **Kenosha Mayor John Antaramian**. "This is exactly the kind of project that city governments need to pursue in the midst of a pandemic that is still threatening lives."

"As a representative of over 100 central city churches, I am proud to be a part of this citywide effort to create a safe and accessible voting process for November 2020," said **Reverend Greg Lewis, Executive Director of Souls to the Polls**. "The Black community has been hard hit by the COVID 19, I myself was hospitalized and we have lost hundreds of Black lives to this virus. It is literally a matter of life and death that our people can vote without risking our health."

The **Center for Tech and Civic Life** is a nationally-recognized, nonpartisan 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization of civic technologists, trainers, researchers, election administration and data experts working to help modernize U.S. elections. CTCL connects election officials with guidance, expertise, tools, and trainings so they can best serve their communities, and ensure that elections are more professional, safe, and secure. CTCL works with the federal government, as well as local and state governments of all sizes across the nation and regardless of partisanship to highlight best practices, create easy-to-use resources for administrators, and develop infrastructure to better operate elections.⁴

"This year, election departments are facing an unprecedented challenge of administering safe and secure elections that provide healthy voting options to the public," said **Center for Tech and Civic Life Executive Director Tiana Epps-Johnson**. "To meet this challenge, CTCL is providing support to Wisconsin election officials so no voter is required to

4 https://www.techandciviclife.org/

make a choice between their health and their ability to vote. From ensuring that polling places are open and following the latest public health guidelines, to providing options for voters to easily and securely return absentee ballots, to making certain that the incredible people who step up to serve as poll workers are protected and well compensated for their service, we're proud to partner with the five largest cities in Wisconsin to deliver a smooth voting process that inspires confidence."

SUMMARY OF GRANTS

Total by Municipality

City of Milwaukee: \$2,154,500
City of Madison: \$1,271,788
City of Green Bay: \$1,093,400
City of Kenosha: \$862,779
City of Racine: \$942,100

Total by Use

- Support Early In-Person Voting and Vote by Mail: \$2,572,839
 - Expand the number of in-person Early Voting sites (Including Curbside Voting).
 - o Provide assistance to help voters comply with absentee ballot requests and certification requirements.
 - Utilize secure drop-boxes to facilitate return of absentee ballots.
 - Deploy additional staff and/or technology improvements to expedite and improve accuracy of absentee ballot processing.
- Launch Poll Worker Recruitment, Training & Safety Efforts: \$1,810,028
 - o Recruit and hire a sufficient number of poll workers and inspectors to ensure poll sites properly staffed during virus outbreak, utilizing hazard pay where required.
 - Provide voting facilities with funds to compensate for increased site cleaning and sanitization costs.
 Provide updated training for current and new poll workers administering elections in midst of pandemic.
- Ensure Safe, Efficient Election Day Administration: \$876,700
 - Procure Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and personal disinfectant to protect election officials and voters from coronavirus.
 - Support and expand drive-thru voting on election day, including covering additional unbudgeted expenses for signage, tents, traffic control, and safety measures.
- Expand Voter Education & Outreach Efforts: \$1,065,000
 - Outreach to remind voters to verify and update their address, or other voter registration information, prior to the election.

###

Election Officials / August 7, 2020

CTCL Announces COVID-19 Response Rural Grants Program

To date, Congress has distributed \$400 million dollars to states in an effort to support state and local election officials this year. Unfortunately, experts believe that it would take about \$4 billion to successfully administer safe elections in 2020.

With this in mind, the Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) recently provided five Wisconsin cities a total of \$6.3 million for implementing a safe, inclusive, and secure election in November. Recognizing the need for safe voting options in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country, CTCL is now announcing the development of a COVID-19 Response Rural Grants Program.

While rural is not easy to define, CTCL will generally be following the "Metro vs Nonmetro" classification system. As outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture, nonmetro counties include some combination of open countryside, rural towns (fewer than 2,500 people), and urban areas ranging from 2,500 to 49,000 that are not part of larger metro areas. Grants will be open to local election offices in qualifying jurisdictions, whether at the county or municipal level.

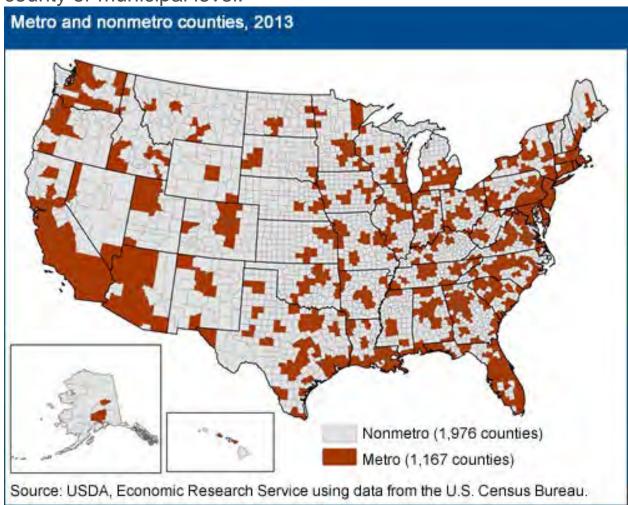


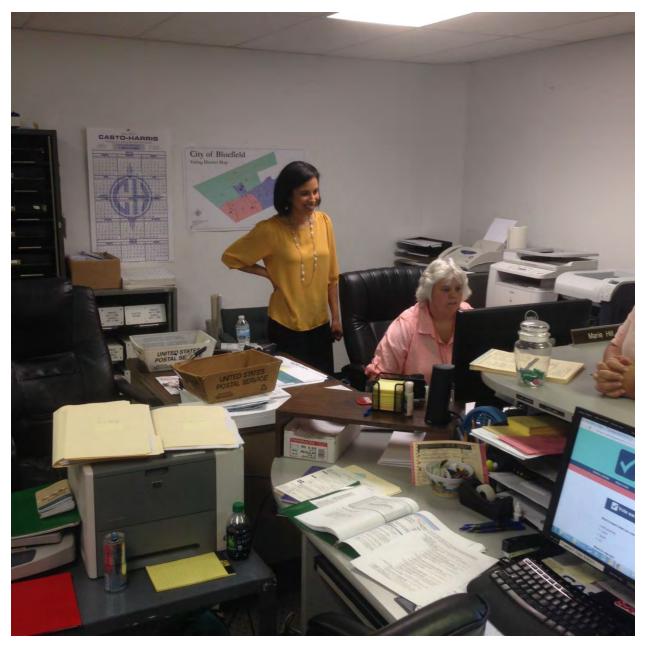
Image source: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-classifications/

COVID-19 has added another challenge to the already full plate of local election officials this year. In addition to this new facet, many jurisdictions face the added need of communicating rapidly

changing policy information or providing information in multiple languages.

These new grants will prioritize rural jurisdictions that also fall into one of two categories. One priority will be jurisdictions that are required to provide language assistance under section 203 of the Voting Rights Act and have a higher percentage of historically disenfranchised residents. The other priority will be jurisdictions in states that have recently changed absentee voting laws or rules in response to COVID-19.

"The COVID-19 Response Rural Grants Program is an extension of CTCL's history of work with rural jurisdictions across the country. Smaller, rural jurisdictions are often overlooked in the national election landscape and in the media, but remain crucial to our democracy," said Tiana Epps-Johnson, Executive Director of the Center for Tech and Civic Life. "Like their metropolitan counterparts, rural jurisdictions are facing the unprecedented challenge of administering safe and secure elections and must provide healthy voting options to their communities this year," she continued.



Tiana Epps-Johnson coaching Marie Hill on election website best practices. Mercer County, WV. 2014.

Similar to the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plans grants announced in July, the COVID-19 Response Rural Grants Program will provide funds for four mains purposes. They include, but are not limited to:

Ensure Safe, Efficient Election Day Administration

- Procure Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and personal disinfectant to protect election officials and voters from COVID-19
- Support and expand drive-thru voting, including purchase of additional unbudgeted signage, tents, traffic control, walkietalkies, and safety measures

Expand Voter Education & Outreach Efforts

- Publish reminders for voters to verify and update their address, or other voter registration information, prior to the election
- Educate voters on new voting policies and procedures

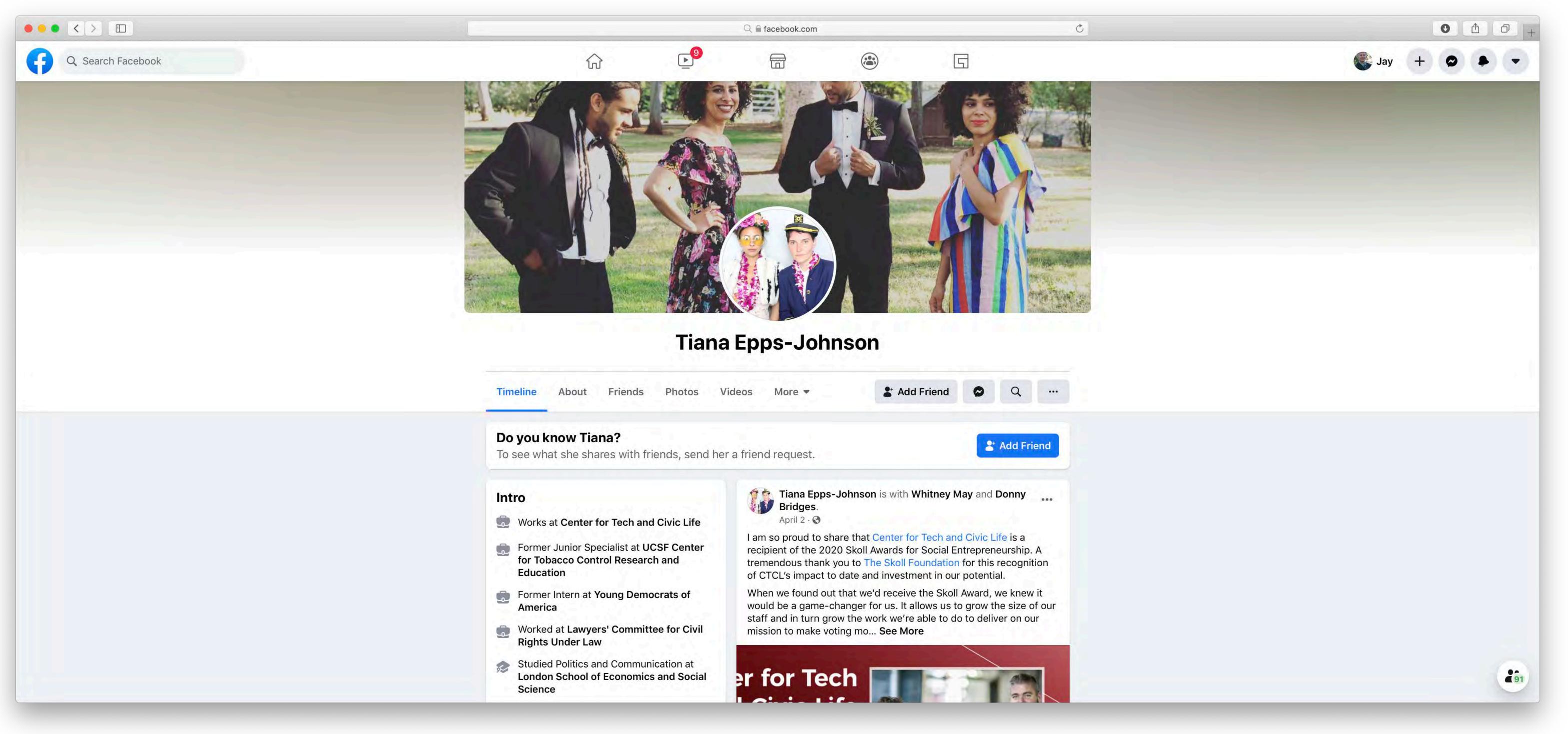
Launch Poll Worker Recruitment, Training & Safety Efforts

- Recruit and hire a sufficient number of poll workers and inspectors to ensure polling places are properly staffed, utilizing hazard pay where required
- Provide voting facilities with funds to compensate for increased site cleaning and sanitization costs
- Deliver updated training for current and new poll workers administering elections in the midst of pandemic

Support Early In-Person Voting and Vote by Mail

- Expand or maintain the number of in-person early voting sites
- Deploy additional staff and/or technology improvements to expedite and improve absentee ballot processing

Stay tuned to learn more about the grants, recipients, and how the funds have been utilized by local election officials.



CHICAGOLAND

2 Chicagoans named Obama Fellows





Internships, school calendar decrease summer worker ranks



Chicago Maribune



THURSDAY, MAY 17, 2018



Obama Foundation makes a final push for support

Plan Commission to hear pitch on proposed Jackson Park redevelopment

BY LOLLY BOWEAN

They have collected thousands of digital postcards from residents expressing their excitement about placing the Obana Presidential Center in Jackson Park. They have hosted nine public meetings and hundreds of smaller sessions with residents and activists. They have distributed campaign-style placards and released an eight-page document outlining how they say the center would benefit the South Side.

Side. As the Obama Foundation prepares to go before the city's Plan Commission on Thursday morning seeking approval for its proposal to redevelop Jackson Park, its top officials have been in full campaign mode to garner public support for the \$500 million project. The meeting is the first of

"Our vision is to give to the South Side communities the same type of amenities that folks are enjoying in Lincoln Park,

in Millennium Park." David Simas, chief of the Obama Foundation

many hurdles to be cleared before con-

many hurdies to be cleared seasons saruction begins.

They are leaving nothing to chance, having watched an increasingly embold-acted opposition criticize the project as being too big and for not having a signed

agreement that steers benefits to area residents.

agreement that steers benefits to area residents.

"Our vision is to give to the South Side-communities the same type of amenticies that folks are enjoying in Lincoln Park, in Millennium Park," said David Sinas, the chief of the foundation who spent more than two hours last weekend knocking on doors in South Shore telling residents how they can make their voices heard.

"For me it was important to put on my old enavessing shoes, get the eliphoand out and knock on doors. If people weren't home, leave a little information," he added. "Basic organizing, which is who we are:

"On Mondate Shee Shee Shee of the Community of the Commu

Tum to Obama, Page 6

Restrooms serve as covert epicenter of opioid crisis

Incidents spur security, calls for 'safe consumption sites'

By JOHN KEILMAN

It was just before 2 am. when Catherine Altop, a \$2-year-old woman with a history of drug problems, entered the buttworn at a south suburban White Castle restaurant, locked the door and injected herself with fentanyl-tainted heroin.

Hours passed. Employees knocked but received no response. They tried to unlock the door, but the key didn't work. Finally, about 9-20 am., a maintenance man got inside and discovered Altop slumped on the floor, dead from an overdose.

slumped on the floor, dead from an overdose. Publicly accessible bathrooms like the one where Altop died last year have become a clandestine epicenter of the opinid crisis, serving as the setting for numerous fatal overdoses and close calls. Just this month, Cook County sheriff's officers revived a man who allegedly overdosed in the bathroom of the Skolde courthouse, while another man died of a suspected overdose in the restroom of a Downers Grove Starbucks. Experts say the seclusion afforded by these spaces makes them dangerous, expecially as fearning has increased the potency of heroin to unpredictably strong levels.

"Using in the control of the second of the potency of heroin to unpredictably strong levels."

common occurrence because people rant some kind of privacy to inject," said

Turn to Opioid crisis, Page 8



School cop hailed as hero for halting campus gunman

2 traded fire at Dixon High: suspect is only one wounded

By MATTHEW WALBERG

DIXON, III.— A school resource police officer is being lauded as a hero for a continue of the continue of the

The suspect, identified as 19-year-old Turn to Shooting, Page 7



Trump Jr. mum on much about '16 meeting

He deflected queries regarding session with Russian, transcripts show

BY ERIC TUCKER, MARY CLARE JALONICK AND CHAD DAY Associated Press

AND CHAD DAY
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Questioned intensity by a Senate committee, President
Donald Trump's clidest son struck a
firmly unapological to one, deflected
many queries and said he didn't think
there was anything wrong with meeting
a Russian lawyer at Trump Tower in
hopes of election-season dirt on Hillary
Clinton, according to transcripts releaded if the super routhled by the idea
that the necting in June 2016 was part
of a Russian government effort to help
his father in the presidential race,
Donald Trump Jr. said he didn't give it
much thought.

"I don't know that it alarmed me, but I
like I said, I don't know and I don't
know that I was all that focused on it at
the time," Trump Jr. tod the Senate
Judiciary Committee in the closed-door
interview last year.

The committee released more than
1,800 pages of transcripts of interviews
with Trump Jr. and others who attended the New York meeting at which
they expected to receive compromising
information about Trump's Democratic
opponent. The panel also released more
than 700 pages of exhibits including
numerous emails, heavily reducted
phone logs and court depositions.

Turn to Trump Jr. Page 10

Michigan State to pay \$500M in abuse case

Deal covers claims from 332 assaulted by sports doctor

BY DAVID EGGERT AND ED WHITE

Associated Promo

LANSING, Mich. — Michigan State
University agreed to pay \$500 million to
settle claims from \$52 women and give
deductro Larry Nassar in the worst scoabuse case in sports history, officials
amisounced Wednesday.

The deal surpasses the
\$100 million-plus paid
by Penn State University
to settle claims by at least
35 people who accused
nessistant football coach
Jerry Sandusky of sexual
abuse.

Nassar



where.

Nassar
Michigam State was
accused of ignoring or dismissing compaints show thoseur some after hade as
the 1996. The school had insisted that no one covered up assults although
Nassar's boss, former medical school
dean William Strampel, was fater
charged with failing to properly supervise him and committing his own sexual
misconduct.

"We are truly sorry to all the survivors
"We are truly sorry to all the survivors."

misconduct.
"We are truly sorry to all the survivors
and their families for what they have
been through, and we admire the
courage it has taken to tell their stories,"
said Brian Breslin, chairman of Michi-

Turn to Nassar, Page 12

State takes authority to supervise CPS special ed

Rhino's surgery a massive operation at Brookfield



Obama gathers his first group of fellows



Foundation says it listened to residents





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DLN: 93493241012079

Form **990**

Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax

Under section 501(c), 527, or 4947(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (except private foundations)

OMB No 1545-0047

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Ravenua	1		service revenue (Part VIII, line 2			304,459	+	854,088
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	1			nust equal Part VIII, column (A), line 12	,	1,044,134		1,414,981
	13	Grants a	nd similar amounts paid (Part IX,	column (A), lines 1–3)		(,	0
	14	Benefits	paid to or for members (Part IX,	column (A), line 4)		(,	0
ς.	15	Salaries,	other compensation, employee I	benefits (Part IX, column (A), lines 5-10	0)	671,076	;	863,673
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e d	Ь	Total fund	raising expenses (Part IX, column (D)), line 25) ▶21,097				
ā	17	Other ex	penses (Part IX, column (A), line	s 11a–11d, 11f–24e)		170,501		255,957
	18	Total exp	penses Add lines 13–17 (must ed	qual Part IX, column (A), line 25)		841,577	<u>/ </u>	1,119,630
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Form Pa THE 0 THEY LOCA	Form 990 (2018) Part III Statems Check if S 1 Briefly describe t THE CENTER'S MISSION THEY SERVE WE DO THEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT A	PartIII Statement of Program Service Accomplishments Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part III	complish or note to all complish or note to all comparion BILIC ABOUT TRATEGIES	ments ny line in this Part III . Y MODERNIZING ENGA GOVERNMENT AND DE TO BETTER ENGAGE TI	GEMENT BETWEE	EN LOCAL GOVERN E UNITED STATES
2	Did the organization undertake	Did the organization undertake any significant program services during the year which were not listed on the prior Form 990 or 990-EZ?	ogram serv	ices during the year whic	ich were not listed on	
ω	If "Yes," describe Did the organizat	If "Yes," describe these new services on Schedule O Did the organization cease conducting, or make significant changes in how it conducts, any program services?	e O significant c	hanges in how it condu	ow it conducts, any program	
4	If "Yes," describe Describe the orga Section 501(c)(3	If "Yes," describe these changes on Schedule O Describe the organization's program service accomplishments for each of its three largest program services, as measured by expenses Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations are required to report the amount of grants and allocations to others, the total expenses, and revenue, if any, for each program service reported	mplishment re required t	s for each of its three lito report the amount of orted	argest program services, as m grants and allocations to othe	easu ers, tl
4a	(Code See Additional Data) (Expenses \$	628,474	including grants of \$) (Revenue \$	
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4d	Other program so	Other program services (Describe in Schedule O) (Expenses \$ including	nedule O) Including grants of \$)(Revenue \$	
4 e	Total program	Total program service expenses ►	926,342	.2		

Form **990** (2018)

Form 990 (2018)

Part IV Checklist of Required Schedules

Par	Checklist of Required Schedules			
1	Is the organization described in section 501(c)(3) or 4947(a)(1) (other than a private foundation)? If "Yes," complete	1	Yes Yes	No
2	Schedule A 2	2	Yes	
3	Did the organization engage in direct or indirect political campaign activities on behalf of or in opposition to candidates for public office? If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part I	3	100	No
4	Section 501(c)(3) organizations. Did the organization engage in lobbying activities, or have a section 501(h) election in effect during the tax year? If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part II	4		No
5	Is the organization a section 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), or 501(c)(6) organization that receives membership dues, assessments, or similar amounts as defined in Revenue Procedure 98-19? If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part III	5		No
6	Did the organization maintain any donor advised funds or any similar funds or accounts for which donors have the right to provide advice on the distribution or investment of amounts in such funds or accounts? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part I "	6		No
7	Did the organization receive or hold a conservation easement, including easements to preserve open space, the environment, historic land areas, or historic structures? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part II	7		No
8	Did the organization maintain collections of works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part III	8		No
9	Did the organization report an amount in Part X, line 21 for escrow or custodial account liability, serve as a custodian for amounts not listed in Part X, or provide credit counseling, debt management, credit repair, or debt negotiation services? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part IV	9		No
10	Did the organization, directly or through a related organization, hold assets in temporarily restricted endowments, permanent endowments, or quasi-endowments? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part V</i>	10		No
11	or X as applicable			
	Did the organization report an amount for land, buildings, and equipment in Part X, line 10? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VI	11a	Yes	
	Did the organization report an amount for investments—other securities in Part X, line 12 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VII $\ref{Mathematical Schedule}$	11b		No
	Did the organization report an amount for investments—program related in Part X, line 13 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VIII 🕏	11c		No
	Did the organization report an amount for other assets in Part X, line 15 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part IX 🕏	11d		No
е	Did the organization report an amount for other liabilities in Part X, line 25? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part X 🕏	11e		No
f	Did the organization's separate or consolidated financial statements for the tax year include a footnote that addresses the organization's liability for uncertain tax positions under FIN 48 (ASC 740)? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part X " 2000 Part X 2000	11f	Yes	
12a	Did the organization obtain separate, independent audited financial statements for the tax year? If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Parts XI and XII	12a	Yes	
	Was the organization included in consolidated, independent audited financial statements for the tax year? If "Yes," and if the organization answered "No" to line 12a, then completing Schedule D, Parts XI and XII is optional	12b		No
13	Is the organization a school described in section $170(b)(1)(A)(u)^2$ If "Yes," complete Schedule E	13		No
	Did the organization maintain an office, employees, or agents outside of the United States?	14a		No
b	Did the organization have aggregate revenues or expenses of more than \$10,000 from grantmaking, fundraising, business, investment, and program service activities outside the United States, or aggregate foreign investments valued at \$100,000 or more? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts I and IV</i> .	14b		No
15	Did the organization report on Part IX, column (A), line 3, more than $$5,000$ of grants or other assistance to or for any foreign organization? If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts II and IV	15		No
16	Did the organization report on Part IX, column (A), line 3, more than \$5,000 of aggregate grants or other assistance to or for foreign individuals? If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts III and IV	16		No
17	Did the organization report a total of more than \$15,000 of expenses for professional fundraising services on Part IX, column (A), lines 6 and 11e? If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part I(see instructions)	17		No
18	Did the organization report more than \$15,000 total of fundraising event gross income and contributions on Part VIII, lines 1c and 8a? If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part II	18		No
19	Did the organization report more than \$15,000 of gross income from gaming activities on Part VIII, line 9a? If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part III	19		No
	Did the organization operate one or more hospital facilities? If "Yes," complete Schedule H	20a		No
b	If "Yes" to line 20a, did the organization attach a copy of its audited financial statements to this return?	20b		
21	Did the organization report more than \$5,000 of grants or other assistance to any domestic organization or domestic government on Part IX, column (A), line 1? If "Yes," complete Schedule I, Parts I and II	21		No
22	Did the organization report more than \$5,000 of grants or other assistance to or for domestic individuals on Part IX, column (A), line 2? If "Yes," complete Schedule I, Parts I and III	22	-	No

Form 990 (2018)

Par	Checklist of Required Schedules (continued)			
			Yes	No
23	Did the organization answer "Yes" to Part VII, Section A, line 3, 4, or 5 about compensation of the organization's current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, and highest compensated employees? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule J</i>	23		No
24a	Did the organization have a tax-exempt bond issue with an outstanding principal amount of more than \$100,000 as of the last day of the year, that was issued after December 31, 2002? If "Yes," answer lines 24b through 24d and complete Schedule K If "No," go to line 25a	24a		No
b	Did the organization invest any proceeds of tax-exempt bonds beyond a temporary period exception?	24b		
С	Did the organization maintain an escrow account other than a refunding escrow at any time during the year to defease any tax-exempt bonds?	24c		
d	Did the organization act as an "on behalf of" issuer for bonds outstanding at any time during the year?	24d		
25a	Section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), and 501(c)(29) organizations. Did the organization engage in an excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person during the year? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part I	25a		No
b	Is the organization aware that it engaged in an excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person in a prior year, and that the transaction has not been reported on any of the organization's prior Forms 990 or 990-EZ? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part I	25b		No
26	Did the organization report any amount on Part X, line 5, 6, or 22 for receivables from or payables to any current or former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, highest compensated employees, or disqualified persons? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part II	26		No
27	Did the organization provide a grant or other assistance to an officer, director, trustee, key employee, substantial contributor or employee thereof, a grant selection committee member, or to a 35% controlled entity or family member of any of these persons? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part III	27		No
28	Was the organization a party to a business transaction with one of the following parties (see Schedule L, Part IV instructions for applicable filing thresholds, conditions, and exceptions)			
а	A current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV</i>	28a		No
b	A family member of a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV	28b		No
С	An entity of which a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee (or a family member thereof) was an officer, director, trustee, or direct or indirect owner? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV	28c		No
29	Did the organization receive more than \$25,000 in non-cash contributions? If "Yes," complete Schedule M	29		No
30	Did the organization receive contributions of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets, or qualified conservation contributions? If "Yes," complete Schedule M	30		No
31	Did the organization liquidate, terminate, or dissolve and cease operations? If "Yes," complete Schedule N, Part I	31		No
32	Did the organization sell, exchange, dispose of, or transfer more than 25% of its net assets? If "Yes," complete Schedule N, Part II	32		No
33	Did the organization own 100% of an entity disregarded as separate from the organization under Regulations sections 301 7701-2 and 301 7701-3? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part I	33		No
34	Was the organization related to any tax-exempt or taxable entity? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part II, III, or IV, and Part V, line 1	34		No
35a	Did the organization have a controlled entity within the meaning of section 512(b)(13)?	35a		No
b	If 'Yes' to line 35a, did the organization receive any payment from or engage in any transaction with a controlled entity within the meaning of section 512(b)(13)? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part V, line 2	35b		
36	Section 501(c)(3) organizations. Did the organization make any transfers to an exempt non-charitable related organization? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part V, line 2	36		No
37	Did the organization conduct more than 5% of its activities through an entity that is not a related organization and that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part VI	37		No
38	Did the organization complete Schedule O and provide explanations in Schedule O for Part VI, lines 11b and 197 Note. All Form 990 filers are required to complete Schedule O	38	Yes	
Pa	statements Regarding Other IRS Filings and Tax Compliance			_
	Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part V			Ш
			Yes	No
	Enter the number reported in Box 3 of Form 1096 Enter -0- if not applicable			
	Enter the number of Forms W-2G included in line 1a Enter -0- if not applicable 1b 0]		
С	Did the organization comply with backup withholding rules for reportable payments to vendors and reportable gaming (gambling) winnings to prize winners?	1c		

Form	990 (2018)			Page 5
2a	Enter the number of employees reported on Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements, filed for the calendar year ending with or within the year covered by this return			
b	If at least one is reported on line 2a, did the organization file all required federal employment tax returns? Note.If the sum of lines 1a and 2a is greater than 250, you may be required to e-file (see instructions)	2b	Yes	
3a	Did the organization have unrelated business gross income of \$1,000 or more during the year?	3a		No
	If "Yes," has it filed a Form 990-T for this year If "No" to line 3b, provide an explanation in Schedule O	3b		
	At any time during the calendar year, did the organization have an interest in, or a signature or other authority over, a financial account in a foreign country (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account)? If "Yes," enter the name of the foreign country	4a		No
	See instructions for filing requirements for FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR)			
5a	Was the organization a party to a prohibited tax shelter transaction at any time during the tax year?	5a		No
b	Did any taxable party notify the organization that it was or is a party to a prohibited tax shelter transaction?	5b		No
c	If "Yes," to line 5a or 5b, did the organization file Form 8886-T?	5c		
6a	Does the organization have annual gross receipts that are normally greater than \$100,000, and did the organization solicit any contributions that were not tax deductible as charitable contributions?	6a		No
b	If "Yes," did the organization include with every solicitation an express statement that such contributions or gifts were not tax deductible?	6b		
7	Organizations that may receive deductible contributions under section 170(c).			
а	Did the organization receive a payment in excess of \$75 made partly as a contribution and partly for goods and services provided to the payor?	7a		No
b	If "Yes," did the organization notify the donor of the value of the goods or services provided?	7b		
С	Did the organization sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of tangible personal property for which it was required to file Form 8282?	7c		No
d	If "Yes," indicate the number of Forms 8282 filed during the year			
e	Did the organization receive any funds, directly or indirectly, to pay premiums on a personal benefit contract?	7e		No
f	Did the organization, during the year, pay premiums, directly or indirectly, on a personal benefit contract?	7£		No
	If the organization received a contribution of qualified intellectual property, did the organization file Form 8899 as required?	7g		
h	If the organization received a contribution of cars, boats, airplanes, or other vehicles, did the organization file a Form 1098-C?	7h		
8	Sponsoring organizations maintaining donor advised funds. Did a donor advised fund maintained by the sponsoring organization have excess business holdings at any time during the year?	8		
9a	Did the sponsoring organization make any taxable distributions under section 4966?	9a		
ь	Did the sponsoring organization make a distribution to a donor, donor advisor, or related person?	9b		
10	Section 501(c)(7) organizations. Enter			
а	Initiation fees and capital contributions included on Part VIII, line 12 10a			
b	Gross receipts, included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 12, for public use of club facilities 10b			
11	Section 501(c)(12) organizations. Enter			
а	Gross income from members or shareholders			
b	Gross income from other sources (Do not net amounts due or paid to other sources against amounts due or received from them)			
12a	Section 4947(a)(1) non-exempt charitable trusts. Is the organization filing Form 990 in lieu of Form 1041?	12a		
b	If "Yes," enter the amount of tax-exempt interest received or accrued during the year 12b			
13	Section 501(c)(29) qualified nonprofit health insurance issuers.			
а	Is the organization licensed to issue qualified health plans in more than one state? Note. See the instructions for additional information the organization must report on Schedule O	13a		
b	Enter the amount of reserves the organization is required to maintain by the states in which the organization is licensed to issue qualified health plans			
С	Enter the amount of reserves on hand			
14a	Did the organization receive any payments for indoor tanning services during the tax year?	14a		No
b	If "Yes," has it filed a Form 720 to report these payments? If "No," provide an explanation in Schedule O	14b		
15	Is the organization subject to the section 4960 tax on payment(s) of more than \$1,000,000 in remuneration or excess parachute payment(s) during the year? If "Yes," see instructions and file Form 4720, Schedule N.	15		No
16	Is the organization an educational institution subject to the section 4968 excise tax on net investment income? If "Yes," complete Form 4720, Schedule O	16		No

Form 990 (2018) Page 6 Part VI Governance, Management, and Disclosure For each "Yes" response to lines 2 through 7b below, and for a "No" response to lines 8a, 8b, or 10b below, describe the circumstances, processes, or changes in Schedule O $\,$ See instructions $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part VI Section A. Governing Body and Management Yes No 1a Enter the number of voting members of the governing body at the end of the tax year 1a If there are material differences in voting rights among members of the governing body, or if the governing body delegated broad authority to an executive committee or similar committee, explain in Schedule O **b** Enter the number of voting members included in line 1a, above, who are independent 1b 2 Did any officer, director, trustee, or key employee have a family relationship or a business relationship with any other officer, director, trustee, or key employee? Nο Did the organization delegate control over management duties customarily performed by or under the direct supervision 3 Nο of officers, directors or trustees, or key employees to a management company or other person? 4 Did the organization make any significant changes to its governing documents since the prior Form 990 was filed? . 4 Nο 5 Did the organization become aware during the year of a significant diversion of the organization's assets? . 5 Nο Nο 6 7a Did the organization have members, stockholders, or other persons who had the power to elect or appoint one or more 7a Νo **b** Are any governance decisions of the organization reserved to (or subject to approval by) members, stockholders, or 7b Nο Did the organization contemporaneously document the meetings held or written actions undertaken during the year by the following 8a Yes 8b Nο Is there any officer, director, trustee, or key employee listed in Part VII, Section A, who cannot be reached at the organization's mailing address? If "Yes," provide the names and addresses in Schedule O Nο Section B. Policies (This Section B requests information about policies not required by the Internal Revenue Code.) Νo **10a** Did the organization have local chapters, branches, or affiliates? Nο b If "Yes," did the organization have written policies and procedures governing the activities of such chapters, affiliates, 10b and branches to ensure their operations are consistent with the organization's exempt purposes? 11a Has the organization provided a complete copy of this Form 990 to all members of its governing body before filing the 11a Yes **b** Describe in Schedule O the process, if any, used by the organization to review this Form 990 12a Yes b Were officers, directors, or trustees, and key employees required to disclose annually interests that could give rise to 12h Yes c Did the organization regularly and consistently monitor and enforce compliance with the policy? If "Yes," describe in **12**c Yes 13 Yes 14 Did the organization have a written document retention and destruction policy? 14 Nο 15 Did the process for determining compensation of the following persons include a review and approval by independent persons, comparability data, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision? a The organization's CEO, Executive Director, or top management official 15a Yes 15b Nο If "Yes" to line 15a or 15b, describe the process in Schedule O (see instructions) 16a Did the organization invest in, contribute assets to, or participate in a joint venture or similar arrangement with a 16a Νo b If "Yes," did the organization follow a written policy or procedure requiring the organization to evaluate its participation in joint venture arrangements under applicable federal tax law, and take steps to safeguard the organization's exempt Section C. Disclosure 17 List the States with which a copy of this Form 990 is required to be filed

18 Section 6104 requires an organization to make its Form 1023 (or 1024-A if applicable), 990, and 990-T (501(c)(3)s only) available for public inspection. Indicate how you made these available. Check all that apply

Own website Another's website Upon request Other (explain in Schedule O)

19 Describe in Schedule O whether (and if so, how) the organization made its governing documents, conflict of interest policy, and financial statements available to the public during the tax year

20 State the name, address, and telephone number of the person who possesses the organization's books and records ►TIANA EPPS-JOHNSON 233 N MICHIGAN AVE NO 1800 CHICAGO, IL 60601 (650) 796-4695

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Section A. Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, and Highest Compensated Employees

1a Complete this table for all persons required to be listed Report compensation for the calendar year ending with or within the organization's tax year

- List all of the organization's current officers, directors, trustees (whether individuals or organizations), regardless of amount of compensation. Enter -0- in columns (D), (E), and (F) if no compensation was paid
- List all of the organization's current key employees, if any See instructions for definition of "key employee"
- List the organization's five **current** highest compensated employees (other than an officer, director, trustee or key employee) who received reportable compensation (Box 5 of Form W-2 and/or Box 7 of Form 1099-MISC) of more than \$100,000 from the organization and any related organizations
- List all of the organization's **former** officers, key employees, or highest compensated employees who received more than \$100,000 of reportable compensation from the organization and any related organizations
- List all of the organization's **former directors or trustees** that received, in the capacity as a former director or trustee of the organization, more than \$10,000 of reportable compensation from the organization and any related organizations

List persons in the following order individual trustees or directors, institutional trustees, officers, key employees, highest compensated employees, and former such persons

L Check this box if neither the organization no		rganızat I	ion c			ated a	ny c			Ī			
(A) Name and Title	(B) Average hours per week (list any hours	Position than o	ne b	ox, i n of or/t	t ch unle: ficei rust	ss pers	son	(D) Reportable compensation from the organization	(E) Reportable compensation from related organizations	Reportable compensation from related organizations	Reportable compensation from related organizations	Reportable compensation from related organizations	(F) Estimated amount of other compensation from the
	for related organizations below dotted line)	Individual trustee or director	Institutional Trust⊭ë	Officer	key employee	Highest compensated employee	Former	(W- 2/1099- MISC)	(W- 2/1099- MISC)	organization and related organizations			
(1) TIANA EPPS-JOHNSON PRESIDENT, EXEC DIRECTOR	40 00	х		×				96,912	0	5,169			
(2) CRISTINA SINCLAIRE SECRETARY, DIRECTOR	2 00	х		х				0	0	0			
(3) SUREEL SHETH TREASURER, DIRECTOR	2 00	Х		×				0	0	0			
(4) PAM ANDERSON DIRECTOR	1 00	х						0	0	0			
(5) TAMMY PATRICK DIRECTOR	1 00	х						0	0	0			

Form 990 (2018) Page 8 Part VII Section A. Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, and Highest Compensated Employees (continued) (A) Name and Title (B) (D) Reportable (E) Reportable (F) Estimated (C) Average Position (do not check more hours per than one box, unless person compensation compensation amount of other week (list is both an officer and a from the from related compensation organization (Worganizations (Wany hours director/trustee) from the 2/1099-MISC) 2/1099-MISC) for related organization and Officer Former Individual trustee or director Highest compensated employee organizations related Institutional Trustee below dotted organizations employee line) c Total from continuation sheets to Part VII, Section A . . . • 96,912 0 5,169 d Total (add lines 1b and 1c) . Total number of individuals (including but not limited to those listed above) who received more than \$100,000 of reportable compensation from the organization \blacktriangleright 0 Yes No Did the organization list any former officer, director or trustee, key employee, or highest compensated employee on 3 Νo For any individual listed on line 1a, is the sum of reportable compensation and other compensation from the organization and related organizations greater than \$150,000? If "Yes," complete Schedule J for such Νo Did any person listed on line 1a receive or accrue compensation from any unrelated organization or individual for Nο Section B. Independent Contractors Complete this table for your five highest compensated independent contractors that received more than \$100,000 of compensation from the organization Report compensation for the calendar year ending with or within the organization's tax year (A) (B) (C) Compensation

2 Total number of independent contractors (including but not limited to those listed above) who received more than \$100,000 of

compensation from the organization \blacktriangleright 0

Part	VIII Statement of	Revenue					_
	Check If Schedul	e O contains a respor	nse or note to any	(A) Total revenue	(B) Related exemp function revenue	or Unre ot bus n rev	C) (D) elated iness enue excluded from tax under section: 512 - 514
Contributions, Gifts, Grants and Other Similar Amounts	Federated campaig Membership dues Fundraising events Related organizatio Government grants (c All other contributions and similar amounts n above Noncash contribution in lines 1a - 1f \$ h Total. Add lines 1a		560,319	560,319		<u> </u>	
<u>1</u>			Business				
Program Service Revenue	cde			900099	854,088	854,088	
Y ogi	f All other program se 9 Total. Add lines 2a-2			354,088	•	'	
Other Revenue	6a Gross rents b Less rental expenses c Rental income or (loss) d Net rental income of 7a Gross amount from sales of assets other than inventory b Less cost or other basis and sales expenses c Gain or (loss) d Net gain or (loss) d Net gain or (loss) saggment of the contributions reported See Part IV, line 18	cent of tax-exempt bo (i) Real r (loss) (i) Securities (ii) Securities undraising events of of do n line 1c) a	nd proceeds		19		
æ	b Less direct expense	L	-1-				
	c Net income or (loss) 9a Gross income from g See Part IV, line 19 b Less direct expense c Net income or (loss) 10aGross sales of inventions	aming activities a b from gaming activities	•				
	returns and allowand b Less cost of goods s c Net income or (loss)	a b b from sales of inventor					
	Miscellaneous 11aOTHER INCOME	Revenue	Business Code 90009	9 5	55		55
	ь						
	c ·						
	d All other revenue . e Total. Add lines 11a	L	•				+

1,414,981

854,088

12 Total revenue. See Instructions

Form 990 (2018) Page **10** Part IX Statement of Functional Expenses Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations must complete all columns All other organizations must complete column (A) Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part IX (B) Program service (C) Do not include amounts reported on lines 6b, (D) (A) Total expenses Management and 7b, 8b, 9b, and 10b of Part VIII Fundraisingexpenses general expenses expenses 1 Grants and other assistance to domestic organizations and domestic governments See Part IV, line 21 2 Grants and other assistance to domestic individuals See Part IV, line 22 **3** Grants and other assistance to foreign organizations, foreign governments, and foreign individuals. See Part IV, line 15 and 16 4 Benefits paid to or for members 5 Compensation of current officers, directors, trustees, and 102,513 65,235 27,492 9.786 key employees . . . 6 Compensation not included above, to disqualified persons (as defined under section 4958(f)(1)) and persons described in section 4958(c)(3)(B) . . . 638,569 589,866 41,008 7,695 7 Other salaries and wages 8 Pension plan accruals and contributions (include section 401 (k) and 403(b) employer contributions) **9** Other employee benefits 61.525 55.782 4.696 1.047 **10** Payroll taxes 61,066 54.130 5.558 1,378 11 Fees for services (non-employees) a Management \boldsymbol{b} Legal 9,174 11,360 11,360 \mathbf{c} Accounting d Lobbying e Professional fundraising services See Part IV, line 17 f Investment management fees g Other (If line 11g amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column 20,042 4,851 15,191 (A) amount, list line 11g expenses on Schedule O) 817 540 12 Advertising and promotion 277 3,212 238 2,974 **13** Office expenses 2.847 1,427 1,420 14 Information technology 15 Royalties . . 50.237 55.032 3.619 1,176 **17** Travel 58 657 38 595 20.062 18 Payments of travel or entertainment expenses for any federal, state, or local public officials . 19 Conferences, conventions, and meetings 7,417 2,995 4,422 21 Payments to affiliates 22 Depreciation, depletion, and amortization . . 7.407 7,347 45 15 6,540 1,818 4,722 23 Insurance . . . 24 Other expenses Itemize expenses not covered above (List miscellaneous expenses in line 24e If line 24e amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A) amount, list line 24e expenses on Schedule O) a DATA SUBSCRIPTIONS 52,332 52,332 b TRAINING AND STAFF DEVE 16,949 949 16,000 c BAD DEBT 3,900 3,900 d MISCELLANEOUS 271 271 e All other expenses 1,119,630 926,342 172,191 21,097 25 Total functional expenses. Add lines 1 through 24e

26 Joint costs. Complete this line only if the organization reported in column (B) joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation Check here ▶ ☐ If following SOP 98-2 (ASC 958-720) Form 990 (2018) Page **11**

Part X Balance Sheet Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part IX . Beginning of year End of year 359,049 1 767,112 2 Savings and temporary cash investments 63,053 2 63,072 3 Pledges and grants receivable, net 252,400 150,000 3 86,006 151,051 4 Loans and other receivables from current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, and highest compensated employees Complete 5 Part II of Schedule L Loans and other receivables from other disqualified persons (as defined under section 4958(f)(1)), persons described in section 4958(c)(3)(B), and contributing employers and sponsoring organizations of section 501(c)(9) 6 voluntary employees' beneficiary organizations (see instructions) Complete 7 8 Inventories for sale or use 8 **9** Prepaid expenses and deferred charges 3,925 9 4.016 **10a** Land, buildings, and equipment cost or other basis Complete Part VI of Schedule D 10a 4 448 1,284 2,751 b Less accumulated depreciation 10b **10**c 11 11 Investments—publicly traded securities . 12 Investments—other securities See Part IV, line 11 12 13 Investments—program-related See Part IV, line 11 . . . 13 22,957 16,238 14 14 5.138 9.188 Other assets See Part IV, line 11 15 795 279 1.163.841 16 Total assets. Add lines 1 through 15 (must equal line 34) . 16 58 623 79 392 17 Accounts payable and accrued expenses 17 18 Grants payable . . . 18 19 3.137 19 55 579 20 Tax-exempt bond liabilities 20 Escrow or custodial account liability Complete Part IV of Schedule D 21 Loans and other payables to current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, highest compensated employees, and disqualified persons Complete Part II of Schedule L . . 22 Secured mortgages and notes payable to unrelated third parties . . 23 Unsecured notes and loans payable to unrelated third parties . . . Other liabilities (including federal income tax, payables to related third parties, and other liabilities not included on lines 17 - 24) 25 Complete Part X of Schedule D 61,760 134,971 Total liabilities. Add lines 17 through 25 . . 26 Organizations that follow SFAS 117 (ASC 958), check here > $\boxed{\checkmark}$ and Balances complete lines 27 through 29, and lines 33 and 34. Unrestricted net assets 709.869 27 1 025 627 23,650 3,243 Fund Permanently restricted net assets 29 Organizations that do not follow SFAS 117 (ASC 958), ٥ check here ▶ □ and complete lines 30 through 34. Capital stock or trust principal, or current funds . . . 30 Assets Paid-in or capital surplus, or land, building or equipment fund . . . 31 32 Retained earnings, endowment, accumulated income, or other funds 32 733,519 33 1,028,870 Net 33 Total liabilities and net assets/fund balances 795,279 1,163,841 34 34

	3		١	raye 1.6
Par	PartXI Reconcilliation of Net Assets			
	Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part XI			
-	lotal revenue (must equal Part VIII, column (A), line 12) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,4	1,414,981
7	Total expenses (must equal Part IX, column (A), line 25)		1,1	1,119,630
m	Revenue less expenses Subtract line 2 from line 1		2	295,351
4	Net assets or fund balances at beginning of year (must equal Part X, line 33, column (A))			733,519
Ŋ	Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments			
9	Donated services and use of facilities			
7	Investment expenses			
œ	Prior period adjustments			
6	Other changes in net assets or fund balances (explain in Schedule O)			0
10	Net assets or fund balances at end of year Combine lines 3 through 9 (must equal Part X, line 33, column (B)) 10		1,0	1,028,870
Par	Part XII Financial Statements and Reporting			
	Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part XII			>
			Yes	No
н	Accounting method used to prepare the Form 990 Cash Scrual Other If the organization changed its method of accounting from a prior year or checked "Other," explain in			
	Schedule O			
2a	Were the organization's financial statements compiled or reviewed by an independent accountant?	2a		No
	If 'Yes,' check a box below to indicate whether the financial statements for the year were compiled or reviewed on a separate basis, consolidated basis, or both			
	Separate basis Consolidated basis Both consolidated and separate basis			
q	Were the organization's financial statements audited by an independent accountant?	2b	Yes	
	If 'Yes,' check a box below to indicate whether the financial statements for the year were audited on a separate basis, consolidated basis, or both			į
	☑ Separate basis ☐ Consolidated basis ☐ Both consolidated and separate basis			
U	If "Yes," to line 2a or 2b, does the organization have a committee that assumes responsibility for oversight of the audit, review, or compilation of its financial statements and selection of an independent accountant?	2c	Yes	
	If the organization changed either its oversight process or selection process during the tax year, explain in Schedule O			
3a	As a result of a federal award, was the organization required to undergo an audit or audits as set forth in the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A-133?	aa	_	S S
q	If "Yes," did the organization undergo the required audit or audits? If the organization did not undergo the required audit or audits, explain why in Schedule O and describe any steps taken to undergo such audits	3b		

Additional Data

Software ID: Software Version:

EIN: 47-2158694

Name: THE CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY AND CIVIC LIFE

Form 990 (2018)

Form 990, Part III, Line 4a:

THE CENTER EDUCATES THE PUBLIC ABOUT GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES, FOCUSING PARTICULARLY ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT THE CENTER DOES THIS BY AGGREGATING AND DISSEMINATING DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT GOVERNMENT, CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE, ELECTED OFFICIALS, AND VOTING IN THE UNITED STATES IN EASILY ACCESSIBLE "DATASETS" THESE DATASETS INCLUDE INFORMATION THAT HELP THE GENERAL PUBLIC FIND BASIC INFORMATION, INCLUDING WHAT IS ON THEIR BALLOT AND WHO REPRESENTS THEM THESE DATASETS ARE FREELY AND UNIVERSALLY AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

MUR785400066

Form 990, Part III, Line 4b:

THE CENTER'S GOVERNMENT SERVICES PROGRAM EDUCATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ABOUT THE SKILLS, STRATEGIES, AND TOOLS TO ENGAGE THEIR CITIZENS THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH (1) WRITTEN AND MULTIMEDIA MATERIALS AND (2) IN-PERSON TRAINING SEMINARS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SCHEDULE A (Form 990 or 990EZ)

Public Charity Status and Public Support

Complete if the organization is a section 501(c)(3) organization or a section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust.

▶ Attach to Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.

▶ Go to www.irs.aov/Form990 for the latest information.

		f the Treasury	► Go to	www.irs.gov/Form	990 for the late	st information	•	Inspection
lam	e of th	he organization	on 7.0 1.755				Employer identific	ation number
HE C	ENTER	FOR TECHNOLOGY AND	CIVIC LIFE				47-2158694	
	rt I			us (All organization			See instructions.	
he o	organiz	zation is not a private	foundation because	e it is (For lines 1 thro	ough 12, check or	nly one box)		
1		A church, convention	on of churches, or as	ssociation of churches	described in sect	tion 170(b)(1)	(A)(i).	
2		A school described	ın section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii). (Attach Sch	nedule E (Form 9	90 or 990-EZ))		
3		A hospital or a coop	perative hospital ser	vice organization desc	rıbed ın section	170(b)(1)(A)(iii).	
4		A medical research name, city, and sta		ed in conjunction with	a hospital descri	bed in section :	170(b)(1)(A)(iii). E	nter the hospital's
5		An organization ope (b)(1)(A)(iv). (Co		t of a college or unive	rsity owned or op	perated by a gov	ernmental unit descril	ped in section 170
6		A federal, state, or	local government or	governmental unit de	scribed in sectio	on 170(b)(1)(<i>A</i>	l)(v).	
7	✓		it normally receives)(A)(vi). (Complete	a substantial part of it Part II)	s support from a	governmental L	ınıt or from the genera	al public described in
8		A community trust	described in sectio	n 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)	(Complete Part I	I)		
9				escribed in 170(b)(1) ee instructions Enter				ege or university or a
10		from activities relat investment income	ed to its exempt fur	(1) more than 331/39 actions—subject to cer- ness taxable income (le complete Part III)	taın exceptions, a	and (2) no more	than 331/3% of its su	pport from gross
11		An organization org	janized and operated	d exclusively to test fo	r public safety S	ee section 509	(a)(4).	
12		more publicly suppo	orted organizations (d exclusively for the be described in section 5 the type of supporting	09(a)(1) or sec	ction 509(a)(2). See section 509(a	
а		organization(s) the		rated, supervised, or coappoint or elect a majo •				
b		management of the		pervised or controlled in ation vested in the sar and C.				
С				supporting organizatio ions) You must com				ted with, its
d		functionally integrat	ted The organizatio	 d. A supporting organing generally must satisticated and the satisticated are satisticated as a support of the satisticated are satisfied as a support of the satisfied are satisfied as a su	fy a distribution i	requirement and		
е				ved a written determir integrated supporting		RS that it is a Ty	pe I, Type II, Type III	I functionally
f	Enter	r the number of supp	•	micegrated supporting	organizacion			
g	Provi	ide the following infor	rmation about the si	upported organization(s)		_	
		Name of supported organization	(ii) EIN	(iii) Type of organization (described on lines 1- 10 above (see instructions))		anization listed ing document?	(v) Amount of monetary support (see instructions)	(vi) Amount of other support (see instructions)
					Yes	No		
F								
Γota			1	1	1	1	ı	1

DLN: 93493241012079 OMB No 1545-0047

instructions

	ledule A (FOITH 990 01 990-EZ) 2018						Page Z
P	Support Schedule for (b)(1)(A)(ix)	Organizations	Described in Se	ections 170(b)	(1)(A)(iv), 17	0(b)(1)(A)(vi)	, and 170
	(Complete only if you cho	ecked the box o	on line 5, 7, 8, or	9 of Part I or If	the organization	n failed to qualif	y under Part
	III. If the organization fa	ıls to qualıfy un	ider the tests list	ed below, pleas	e complete Part	III.)	
	Section A. Public Support						
	Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a) 2014	(b) 2015	(c) 2016	(d) 2017	(e) 2018	(f) Total
1	Gifts, grants, contributions, and		666 004	272.161	720.000	FC0 310	2 227 444
	membership fees received (Do not include any "unusual grant")		666,904	272,161	738,060	560,319	2,237,444
2	Tax revenues levied for the						
	organization's benefit and either paid to or expended on its behalf						
3	The value of services or facilities						
	furnished by a governmental unit to						
4	the organization without charge Total. Add lines 1 through 3		666,904	272,161	738,060	560,319	2,237,444
- 5	The portion of total contributions by		000,504	272,101	730,000	300,319	2,237,444
_	each person (other than a						
	governmental unit or publicly						1,947,767
	supported organization) included on line 1 that exceeds 2% of the amount						
	shown on line 11, column (f)						
6	Public support. Subtract line 5 from line 4						289,677
_	Section B. Total Support		L		L		
	Calendar year	(-)2014	(h)2015	(-)2016	(4)2017	(-)2010	(f)T-t-1
	(or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a)2014	(b) 2015	(c)2016	(d)2017	(e)2018	(f)Total
7			666,904	272,161	738,060	560,319	2,237,444
8	Gross income from interest, dividends, payments received on						
	securities loans, rents, royalties and		7	19	19	19	64
	income from similar sources						
9	Net income from unrelated business activities, whether or not the						
	business is regularly carried on						
10					4 506		2.454
	loss from the sale of capital assets (Explain in Part VI)				1,596	555	2,151
11							2,239,659
	10 Gross receipts from related activities, 6	to (see instruction	 			149	
						12	2,204,246
13	First five years. If the Form 990 is fo	-					
	check this box and stop here					▶ ⊻	
	Section C. Computation of Public			1 (6)		T T	
	Public support percentage for 2018 (lin		•	olumn (r))		14	
	Public support percentage for 2017 Sch				. 11 22	15	
16a	33 1/3% support test—2018. If the	-		•	14 IS 33 1/3% OF	more, check this i	>ox ▶ □
ь	and stop here. The organization quality 33 1/3% support test—2017. If the				nd line 15 is 33 1/	3% or more, check	- —
	box and stop here. The organization						▶ □
17 a	10%-facts-and-circumstances test						
	is 10% or more, and if the organization in Part VI how the organization meets						
	organization			944		,	▶□
h	10%-facts-and-circumstances tes	t—2017. If the o	rganization did not	check a box on lir	ne 13, 16a, 16b, o	r 17a, and line	
_	15 is 10% or more, and if the organiz	ation meets the "f	facts-and-circumsta	nces" test, check	this box and stop	here.	
	Explain in Part VI how the organizatio	n meets the "facts	s-and-circumstance	s" test. The organ	nization qualifies a	s a publicly	

supported organization

18 Private foundation. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, 16b, 17a, or 17b, check this box and see

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Sche	dule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2018						Page 3
P	Support Schedule for	Organization	s Described in	Section 509(a)(2)		
	(Complete only if you c						er Part II. If
_	the organization fails to	qualify under t	the tests listed l	below, please co	omplete Part II.)	
	ction A. Public Support			ı	ı	ı	
	Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a) 2014	(b) 2015	(c) 2016	(d) 2017	(e) 2018	(f) Total
1	Gifts, grants, contributions, and						
_	membership fees received (Do not						
	include any "unusual grants ")						
2	Gross receipts from admissions,						
	merchandise sold or services performed, or facilities furnished in						
	any activity that is related to the						
	organization's tax-exempt purpose						
3	Gross receipts from activities that are						
	not an unrelated trade or business						
	under section 513						
4	Tax revenues levied for the						
	organization's benefit and either paid to or expended on its behalf						
5	The value of services or facilities						
3	furnished by a governmental unit to						
	the organization without charge						
6	Total. Add lines 1 through 5						
7a	Amounts included on lines 1, 2, and						
_	3 received from disqualified persons						
b	Amounts included on lines 2 and 3						
	received from other than disqualified persons that exceed the greater of						
	\$5,000 or 1% of the amount on line						
	13 for the year						
С	Add lines 7a and 7b						
8	Public support. (Subtract line 7c						
	from line 6)						
Se	ction B. Total Support						
	Calendar year	(a) 2014	(b) 2015	(c) 2016	(d) 2017	(e) 2018	(f) Total
_	(or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(-)	(2) 2020	(0, 2020	(4, 201)	(0) 1010	(.,,
9	Amounts from line 6						
10a	Gross income from interest,						
	dividends, payments received on securities loans, rents, royalties and						
	income from similar sources						
b	Unrelated business taxable income						
	(less section 511 taxes) from						
	businesses acquired after June 30,						
	1975						
C							
11	Net income from unrelated business activities not included in line 10b,						
	whether or not the business is						
	regularly carried on						
12							
	loss from the sale of capital assets						
	(Explain in Part VI)						
13	Total support. (Add lines 9, 10c, 11, and 12)						
14	First five years. If the Form 990 is fo	r the organization	ı's fırst. second. tl	urd, fourth, or fift	h tax vear as a se	ection 501(c)(3) o	rganization.
++	check this box and stop here	5. 54. 1124.101		2, 2	,		▶ □
		Commant Davis					
	Bubble support persontage for 2018 (lin			column (f\)		1	
15	Public support percentage for 2018 (lin			column (1))		15	
16	Public support percentage from 2017 S	chedule A, Part I	II, line 15			16	
Se	ction D. Computation of Invest	ment Income	Percentage				
17	Investment income percentage for 20:	L8 (line 10c, colui	mn (f) divided by	lıne 13, column (f	·))	17	
18	Investment income percentage from 2	017 Schedule A,	Part III, line 17			18	
	331/3% support tests-2018. If the			on line 14, and lir	ne 15 is more than		ne 17 is not
	more than 33 1/3%, check this box and						▶ □
	33 1/3% support tests—2017. If the						
		-					

not more than 33 1/3%, check this box and **stop here.** The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization

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Part IV Supporting Organizations

(Complete only if you checked a box on line 12 of Part I If you checked 12a of Part I, complete Sections A and B If you checked 12b of Part I, complete Sections A and C If you checked 12c of Part I, complete Sections A, D, and E If you checked 12d of Part I, complete Sections A and D, and complete Part V)

Section A. All Supporting Organizations

	ction At An Supporting Organizations		Yes	No
1	Are all of the organization's supported organizations listed by name in the organization's governing documents? If "No," describe in Part VI how the supported organizations are designated. If designated by class or purpose, describe the designation. If historic and continuing relationship, explain.		res	NO
2	Did the organization have any supported organization that does not have an IRS determination of status under section 509 (a)(1) or (2)? If "Yes," explain in Part VI how the organization determined that the supported organization was described	1		
	in section 509(a)(1) or (2)	2		
За	Did the organization have a supported organization described in section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6)? If "Yes," answer (b) and (c) below	3a		
b	Did the organization confirm that each supported organization qualified under section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6) and satisfied the public support tests under section 509(a)(2)? If "Yes," describe in Part VI when and how the organization made the determination			
		3b		
С	Did the organization ensure that all support to such organizations was used exclusively for section 170(c)(2)(B) purposes? If "Yes," explain in Part VI what controls the organization put in place to ensure such use	3 c		
4a	Was any supported organization not organized in the United States ("foreign supported organization")? If "Yes" and if you checked 12a or 12b in Part I, answer (b) and (c) below	4a		
b	Did the organization have ultimate control and discretion in deciding whether to make grants to the foreign supported			
	organization? If "Yes," describe in Part VI how the organization had such control and discretion despite being controlled or supervised by or in connection with its supported organizations	4b		
c	Did the organization support any foreign supported organization that does not have an IRS determination under sections 501(c)(3) and 509(a)(1) or (2)? If "Yes," explain in Part VI what controls the organization used to ensure that all support			
	to the foreign supported organization was used exclusively for section 170(c)(2)(B) purposes	4c		
5a	(c) below (if applicable) Also, provide detail in Part VI, including (i) the names and EIN numbers of the supported organizations added, substituted, or removed, (ii) the reasons for each such action, (iii) the authority under the			
	organization's organizing document authorizing such action, and (iv) how the action was accomplished (such as by amendment to the organizing document)	5a		
b	Type I or Type II only. Was any added or substituted supported organization part of a class already designated in the			
	organization's organizing document?	5b 5c		
с 6	Substitutions only. Was the substitution the result of an event beyond the organization's control?	5C		
6	Did the organization provide support (whether in the form of grants or the provision of services or facilities) to anyone other than (i) its supported organizations, (ii) individuals that are part of the charitable class benefited by one or more of its supported organizations, or (iii) other supporting organizations that also support or benefit one or more of the filing organization's supported organizations? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI.	6		
7	Did the organization provide a grant, loan, compensation, or other similar payment to a substantial contributor (defined in	-		
-	section 4958(c)(3)(C)), a family member of a substantial contributor, or a 35% controlled entity with regard to a substantial contributor? If "Yes," complete Part I of Schedule L (Form 990 or 990-EZ)	7		
8	Did the organization make a loan to a disqualified person (as defined in section 4958) not described in line 7? If "Yes,"			
	complete Part I of Schedule L (Form 990 or 990-EZ)	8		
9 a	Was the organization controlled directly or indirectly at any time during the tax year by one or more disqualified persons as defined in section 4946 (other than foundation managers and organizations described in section 509(a)(1) or (2))? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI .			
	·	9a		
b	Did one or more disqualified persons (as defined in line 9a) hold a controlling interest in any entity in which the supporting organization had an interest? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI.	9b		
c	Did a disqualified person (as defined in line 9a) have an ownership interest in, or derive any personal benefit from, assets in			
	which the supporting organization also had an interest? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI.	9c		
10a	Was the organization subject to the excess business holdings rules of section 4943 because of section 4943(f) (regarding certain Type II supporting organizations, and all Type III non-functionally integrated supporting organizations)? If "Yes," answer line 10b below	10		
h	Did the organization have any excess business holdings in the tax year? (Use Schedule C, Form 4720, to determine whether	10a		
U	the organization had excess business holdings)	10b		

12	Supporting Organizations (continued)			
			Yes	No
11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>		
a	A person who directly or indirectly controls, either alone or together with persons described in (b) and (c) below, the governing body of a supported organization?	11a		
ь	A family member of a person described in (a) above?	11b		
•	A 35% controlled entity of a person described in (a) or (b) above? If "Yes" to a, b, or c, provide detail in Part VI	11c		
- 5	Section B. Type I Supporting Organizations			
			Yes	No
1	Did the directors, trustees, or membership of one or more supported organizations have the power to regularly appoint or elect at least a majority of the organization's directors or trustees at all times during the tax year? If "No," describe in Part VI how the supported organization(s) effectively operated, supervised, or controlled the organization's activities. If the organization had more than one supported organization, describe how the powers to appoint and/or remove directors or trustees were allocated among the supported organizations and what conditions or restrictions, if any, applied to such powers during the tax year.			
2	Did the organization operate for the benefit of any supported organization other than the supported organization(s) that	1		
_	operated, supervised, or controlled the supported organization of If "Yes," explain in Part VI how providing such benefit carried out the purposes of the supported organization(s) that operated, supervised or controlled the supporting organization	2		
_	Section C. Type II Supporting Organizations			<u> </u>
_			Yes	No
1	Were a majority of the organization's directors or trustees during the tax year also a majority of the directors or trustees of each of the organization's supported organization(s)? If "No," describe in Part VI how control or management of the			
	supporting organization was vested in the same persons that controlled or managed the supported organization(s)	1		
_ 9	Section D. All Type III Supporting Organizations			
			Yes	No
1	Did the organization provide to each of its supported organizations, by the last day of the fifth month of the organization's tax year, (i) a written notice describing the type and amount of support provided during the prior tax year, (ii) a copy of the Form 990 that was most recently filed as of the date of notification, and (iii) copies of the organization's governing documents in effect on the date of notification, to the extent not previously provided?			
		1		
2	Were any of the organization's officers, directors, or trustees either (i) appointed or elected by the supported organization (s) or (ii) serving on the governing body of a supported organization? If "No," explain in Part VI how the organization maintained a close and continuous working relationship with the supported organization(s)			
_		2		
3	By reason of the relationship described in (2), did the organization's supported organizations have a significant voice in the organization's investment policies and in directing the use of the organization's income or assets at all times during the tax year? If "Yes," describe in Part VI the role the organization's supported organizations played in this regard			
	,	3		
9	Section E. Type III Functionally-Integrated Supporting Organizations			
1	Check the box next to the method that the organization used to satisfy the Integral Part Test during the year (see instruction)	ons)		
	The organization satisfied the Activities Test. Complete line 2 below			
	b The organization is the parent of each of its supported organizations. Complete line 3 below			
	c The organization supported a governmental entity Describe in Part VI how you supported a government entity (see	ınstru	ctions)	
2	Activities Test Answer (a) and (b) below.		Yes	No
	a Did substantially all of the organization's activities during the tax year directly further the exempt purposes of the supported organization(s) to which the organization was responsive? If "Yes," then in Part VI identify those supported organizations and explain how these activities directly furthered their exempt purposes, how the organization was responsive to those supported organizations, and how the organization determined that these activities constituted			
	substantially all of its activities	2a		
	b Did the activities described in (a) constitute activities that, but for the organization's involvement, one or more of the organization's supported organization(s) would have been engaged in? If "Yes," explain in Part VI the reasons for the organization's position that its supported organization(s) would have engaged in these activities but for the organization's involvement	2.		
3	Parent of Supported Organizations Answer (a) and (b) below.	2b	-	
3	a Did the organization have the power to regularly appoint or elect a majority of the officers, directors, or trustees of each of	3a		
	the supported organizations? <i>Provide details in Part VI</i> .			
_	b Did the organization exercise a substantial degree of direction over the policies, programs and activities of each of its supported organizations? If "Yes," describe in Part VI. the role played by the organization in this regard	3b		
	C-I			2040

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2018

Part V Type III Non-Functionally Integrated 509(a)(3) Supporting Organizations

Check here if the organization satisfied the Integral Part Test as a qualifying trust on Nov 20, 1970 (explain in Part VI) See

Sec	Section A - Adjusted Net Income		(A) Prior Year	(B) Current Year (optional)
1 Net	Net short-term capital gain	1		
2 Reco	Recoveries of prior-year distributions	7		
3 Othe	Other gross income (see instructions)	m		
4 Add	Add lines 1 through 3	4		
5 Depr	Depreciation and depletion	2		
6 Porti Incor prod	Portion of operating expenses paid or incurred for production or collection of gross income or for management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for production of income (see instructions)	9		
7 Othe	Other expenses (see instructions)	^		
8 Adju	Adjusted Net Income (subtract lines 5, 6 and 7 from line 4)	8		
Sec	Section B - Minimum Asset Amount		(A) Prior Year	(B) Current Year (optional)
1 Aggr tax)	Aggregate fair market value of all non-exempt-use assets (see instructions for short tax year or assets held for part of year)	-		
a Aver	Average monthly value of securities	1a		
b Aver	Average monthly cash balances	4		
c Fair	c Fair market value of other non-exempt-use assets	10		
d Tota	d Total (add lines 1a, 1b, and 1c)	19		
e Disc (exp	Discount claimed for blockage or other factors (explain in detail in Part VI)			
2 Acqu	Acquisition indebtedness applicable to non-exempt use assets	7		
3 Subt	Subtract line 2 from line 1d	3		
4 Cash instr	Cash deemed held for exempt use Enter 1-1/2% of line 3 (for greater amount, see instructions)	4		
5 Net	Net value of non-exempt-use assets (subtract line 4 from line 3)	2		
6 Multi	Multiply line 5 by 035	9		
7 Reco	Recoveries of prior-year distributions	7		
8 Mini	Minimum Asset Amount (add line 7 to line 6)	8		
Sec	Section C - Distributable Amount			Current Year
1 Adju	Adjusted net income for prior year (from Section A, line 8, Column A)	1		
2 Ente	Enter 85% of line 1	7		
3 Minit	Minimum asset amount for prior year (from Section B, line 8, Column A)	ю		
4 Ente	Enter greater of line 2 or line 3	4		
5 Inco	Income tax imposed in prior year	2		
6 Dist temp	Distributable Amount. Subtract line 5 from line 4, unless subject to emergency temporary reduction (see instructions)	9		
7	Check here if the current year is the organization's first as a non-functionally-integrated Type III supporting organization (see	tearat	The Court of TT Court be	,

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2018

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2018 Part V Type III Non-Functionally Integrated	d 509(a)(3) Sunnorting	Organizations (continu	Page 7
Section D - Distributions	a sos(a)(s) supporting	Organizations (continu	Current Year
Amounts paid to supported organizations to accomplish	exempt nurnoses		
Amounts paid to perform activity that directly furthers excess of income from activity		d organizations, in	
3 Administrative expenses paid to accomplish exempt pu	rposes of supported organizat	ions	
4 Amounts paid to acquire exempt-use assets	.ppp g		
	. 4\		
5 Qualified set-aside amounts (prior IRS approval require	•		
6 Other distributions (describe in Part VI) See instruction	ons		
7 Total annual distributions. Add lines 1 through 6			
Distributions to attentive supported organizations to whe details in Part VI) See instructions	nich the organization is respon	sive (provide	
9 Distributable amount for 2018 from Section C, line 6			
10 Line 8 amount divided by Line 9 amount			
Section E - Distribution Allocations (see instructions)	(i) Excess Distributions	(ii) Underdistributions Pre-2018	(iii) Distributable Amount for 2018
Distributable amount for 2018 from Section C, line			
2 Underdistributions, if any, for years prior to 2018 (reasonable cause required explain in Part VI) See instructions			
3 Excess distributions carryover, if any, to 2018			
a From 2013			
b From 2014			
c From 2015			
d From 2016			
f Total of lines 3a through e			
g Applied to underdistributions of prior years			
h Applied to 2018 distributable amount			
i Carryover from 2013 not applied (see instructions)			
j Remainder Subtract lines 3g, 3h, and 3i from 3f			
4 Distributions for 2018 from Section D, line 7 \$			
a Applied to underdistributions of prior years			
b Applied to 2018 distributable amount			
c Remainder Subtract lines 4a and 4b from 4			
5 Remaining underdistributions for years prior to 2018, if any Subtract lines 3g and 4a from line 2 If the amount is greater than zero, explain in Part VI See instructions			
6 Remaining underdistributions for 2018 Subtract lines 3h and 4b from line 1 If the amount is greater than zero, explain in Part VI See instructions			
7 Excess distributions carryover to 2019. Add lines 3j and 4c			
8 Breakdown of line 7			
a Excess from 2014			
b Excess from 2015			
c Excess from 2016			
d Excess from 2017			

Additional Data

Software ID:

Software Version:

EIN: 47-2158694

Name: THE CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY AND CIVIC LIFE

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2018

Page 8

Supplemental Information. Provide the explanations required by Part II, line 10, Part II, line 17a or 17b, Part III, line 12, Part IV, Section A, lines 1, 2, 3b, 3c, 4b, 4c, 5a, 6, 9a, 9b, 9c, 11a, 11b, and 11c, Part IV, Section B, lines 1 and 2, Part IV, Section C, line 1, Part IV, Section D, lines 2 and 3, Part IV, Section E, lines 1c, 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b, Part V, line 1, Part V, Section B, line 1e, Part V Section D, lines 5, 6, and 8, and Part V, Section E, lines 2, 5, and 6 Also complete this part for any additional information (See instructions)

Facts And Circumstances Test	

DLN: 93493241012079

SCHEDULE D (Form 990)

Supplemental Financial Statements

► Complete if the organization answered "Yes," on Form 990,

OMB No 1545-0047 2018

		Part IV, line 6, 7, 8, 9,	10 112 11b 11c 11d	110 11f 122 o	- 12h		O I O
Department	t of the Treasury		Attach to Form 990.				n to Public
	venue Service		gov/Form990 for the la	atest information			spection
THE CEN	of the organi: TER FOR TECHN	Zation OLOGY AND CIVIC LIFE			Employer	identificatio	n number
					47-215869		
Part I		ations Maintaining Donor Advi			or Accounts	S.	
		g <u>_</u>	(a) Donor adv		(b) Fu	inds and other	accounts
1 Tota	al number at e	nd of year					
2 Agg	regate value o	of contributions to (during year)					
	-	of grants from (during year)					
	regate value a	•					
		cion inform all donors and donor advisc operty, subject to the organization's ex		sets held in donor a	dvised funds a		Yes 🗆 No
cha		tion inform all grantees, donors, and di ses and not for the benefit of the donor				permissible _] Yes □ No
Part II	Conserv	vation Easements. Complete if the	he organization answe	ered "Yes" on For	m 990, Part	IV, line 7.	
1 Pur	rpose(s) of cor	nservation easements held by the orga	nızatıon (check all that a	pply)			
] Preservation	n of land for public use (e g , recreatio	n or education)	Preservation of a	n historically ii	mportant land	area
	Protection of	of natural habitat		Preservation of a	certified histo	rıc structure	
] Preservation	n of open space					
		a through 2d if the organization held a	qualified conservation co	ontribution in the fo			
		last day of the tax year conservation easements			1	d at the End	of the Year
		tricted by conservation easements			2a 2b		
_	-	rvation easements on a certified histor	ic structure included in (a	a)	2c		
d Nur	mber of conse	rvation easements included in (c) acqu		•	2d		
		the National Register					
	mber of conse ∢year ▶	rvation easements modified, transferre	ed, released, extinguishe	d, or terminated by	the organizat	tion during the	!
4 Nu	mber of states	where property subject to conservation	on easement is located >				
5 Do	es the organiz	ation have a written policy regarding t	he periodic monitoring, ii	-	of violations,	П.,	П.,
						∐ Yes	∐ No
6 Sta	aff and volunte	er hours devoted to monitoring, insper	cting, handling of violatio	ons, and enforcing o	conservation e	asements duri	ng the year
7 Am		ses incurred in monitoring, inspecting,	handling of violations, a	nd enforcing conse	rvation easem	ents during th	e year
		rvation easement reported on line 2(d)) above satisfy the requir	ements of section 1	L70(h)(4)(B)(ı)	
	d section 170(, ,		. , , , , ,	Yes	□ No
bal	lance sheet, ar	cribe how the organization reports cons nd include, if applicable, the text of the s accounting for conservation easemer	footnote to the organiza				
Part II	I Organiz	rations Maintaining Collections or if the organization answered "Ye	of Art, Historical T		ner Similar	Assets.	
art	the organization, historical tre	on elected, as permitted under SFAS 1: asures, or other similar assets held for (III, the text of the footnote to its final	16 (ASC 958), not to represent the public exhibition, educated	ort in its revenue st tion, or research in			
hıs	torical treasur	on elected, as permitted under SFAS 1: es, or other similar assets held for pub is relating to these items					
(i) Re	evenue include	ed on Form 990, Part VIII, line 1			▶ \$		
(ii)As	sets included i	n Form 990, Part X			▶ \$		
		on received or held works of art, histori s required to be reported under SFAS			ancıal gaın, pr	ovide the	
a Re	venue included	d on Form 990, Part VIII, line 1			▶ \$		
b Ass	sets included i	n Form 990, Part X				5	

Schedule D (Form 990) 2018

Sche	dule D	(Form 990) 2018													Page 2
Par	t III	Organizations Ma	aintaining Col	lections o	f Art, I	listori	cal Tr	easu	ıres, oı	r Other	Similar A	Assets (contin	ued)	
3		the organization's acq (check all that apply)	uisition, accessioi	n, and other	records,	check	any of	the fo	llowing t	hat are a	significani	t use of it	s colle	ction	
а		Public exhibition				d		Loan	or excha	ange prog	grams				
b		Scholarly research				e		Othe	r						
c		Preservation for future	e generations												
4	Provi Part)	de a description of the KIII	organization's col	lections and	explain	how the	y furth	er the	e organiz	zation's e	xempt pur	pose in			
5		ig the year, did the org s to be sold to raise fur									nılar	□ Y		□ N	n
Pa	rt IV	Escrow and Cust Complete if the ord X, line 21.			' on For	m 990	, Part	IV, lı	ne 9, o	r reporte	ed an amo			990,	Part
1a		e organization an agent ded on Form 990, Part I		an or other I	ntermed	lary for	contrib	oution	s or othe	er assets	not	□ Y	es	□ N	0
ь	If "Y∈	es," explain the arrange	ement in Part XIII	and comple	te the fo	llowina	table					Amount			-
c		nning balance		·		_				1c					_
d	Addıt	ions during the year								1d					_
е	Dıstrı	butions during the year	r							1e					
f	Endın	ng balance								1f					_
2a	Did th	ne organization include	an amount on Fo	rm 990, Par	t X, line	21, for	escrow	or cu	stodial a	ccount li	ability?	. 🗆 Y	es	□ N	0
ь	If "Ye	es," explain the arrange	ement in Part XIII	Check here	e if the e	xplanatı	on has	been	provide	d ın Part	XIII	. 🗆			
Pa	ırt V	Endowment Fun	ds. Complete ıf	the organ	zation a	answer	ed "Ye	es" or	n Form	990, Pa	rt IV, line	10.			
				(a)Curren	t year	(b) P	rior year		(c)Two y	ears back	(d)Three y	ears back	(e) Fo	ur year	s back
	_	ing of year balance .													
		outions													
		estment earnings, gair	ns, and losses												
		or scholarships	•												
	and pr	expenditures for facilitions ograms	es												
		strative expenses .													
		year balance													
2		de the estimated perce	-	ent year end	balance	(line 1	g, colur	nn (a)) held a	s					
а		d designated or quasi-e	indowment P												
ь		anent endowment ▶													
С		orarily restricted endov percentages on lines 2a		ld ogual 100	10/_										
3a		here endowment funds				on that	are he	eld an	d admini	stered fo	r the				
		nization by	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,											Yes	No
	(i) ur	nrelated organizations											a(i)		
_		elated organizations .					ا المانام D1					_	a(ii)		
4		es" on 3a(II), are the rel ribe in Part XIII the inte						•				. L	3Б		
	rt VI	Land, Buildings,			- S CHOO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	41145								
		Complete if the or	ganization ansv	vered "Yes'								Part X, III	ne 10		
	Descri	ption of property	(a) Cost or oth (investme		(b) Cost	or other	basıs (c	ther)	(c) Acc	umulated o	depreciation		(d) Boo	ok value	9
1a	Land														
b	Buildin	gs													
С	Leaseh	old improvements													
d	Equipn	nent						4,448			1,284	4			3,164
е	Other														
Tota	ıl. Add	lines 1a through 1e (Co	olumn (d) must e	qual Form 9	90, Part	X, colur	nn (B),	line 1	10(c))		>				3,164
											Sc	chedule I) (For	m 99	0) 2018

See Form 990, Part X, line 12.	IUR7854000	77		
(a) Description of security or category (including name of security)		(b) Book		l of valuation year market value
(value		
1) Financial derivatives				
3)Other				
A)				
В)				
· ©)				
D)				
E)				
F)				
G)				
н)				
Total. (Column (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col (B) line 12)	•			
Part VIII Investments—Program Related. Complete if the organization answered 'Yes' on	Form 990. F	art IV. lı	ne 11c. See Form 990. F	Part X. line 13.
(a) Description of investment		ook value	(c) Method	of valuation
1)			Cost or end-of-	year market value
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
6)				
7)				
8)				
(9)				
otal. (Column (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col (B) line 13)	•			
Part IX Other Assets. Complete if the organization answers		m 990, Pa	rt IV, line 11d See Form 99	
(a) Description	on			(b) Book value
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
6)				
(7)				
(8)				
9)				
Total. (Column (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col (B) line 15)				>
Part X Other Liabilities. Complete if the organization			rm 990, Part IV, line 11	
See Form 990, Part X, line 25.			ook value	
(a) Description of liability (1) Federal income taxes		(5) 5	July Fallac	
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
6)				
7)				
8)				
(8) (9)				

2 Liability for uncertain tay positions. In Part VIII, provide the text of the fo

Schedule D (Form 990) 2018

Pa	PateXII Reconciliation of Revenue per Audited Financial Statements With Revenue per Return	Return		
	Complete if the organization answered 'Yes' on Form 990, Part IV, line 12a.			
-	Total revenue, gains, and other support per audited financial statements	-	1,420,386	9
7	Amounts included on line 1 but not on Form 990, Part VIII, line 12			I
a	Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments			
Р	Donated services and use of facilities 5	5,405		
O	Recoveries of prior year grants			
P	Other (Describe in Part XIII) 2d			
Ð	Add lines 2a through 2d	3e	5,405	5
ю	Subtract line 2e from line 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	м	1,414,981	ΙĦ
4	Amounts included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 12, but not on line $oldsymbol{1}$			ı
a	Investment expenses not included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 7b . 4a			
þ	Other (Describe in Part XIII)			
O	Add lines 4a and 4b	4		0
Ŋ	Total revenue Add lines 3 and 4c. (This must equal Form 990, Part I, line 12)	ιΩ	1,414,981	ΙĦ
Part	: XXII Reconciliation of Expenses per Audited Financial Statements With Expenses per Return. Complete if the organization answered 'Yes' on Form 990, Part IV, line 12a.	er Retur	Ė	l
-	Total expenses and losses per audited financial statements	1	1,125,035	l τ̈́
7	Amounts included on line 1 but not on Form 990, Part IX, line 25			ı
a	Donated services and use of facilities	5,405		
þ	Prior year adjustments			
O	Other losses			
P	Other (Describe in Part XIII) 2d			
Ð	Add lines 2a through 2d	3e	5,405	Ω
т	Subtract line 2e from line 1	m	1,119,630	10
4	Amounts included on Form 990, Part IX, line 25, but not on line 1:			ı
a	Investment expenses not included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 7b 4a			
þ	Other (Describe in Part XIII) 4b			

Provide the descriptions required for Part II, lines 3, 5, and 9, Part III, lines 1a and 4, Part IV, lines 1b and 2b, Part V, line 4, Part X, line 2, Part XI, lines 2d and 4b, and Part XII, lines 2d and 4b, and Part XII, lines 2d and 4b.

1,119,630

5 c

5 Total expenses Add lines 3 and 4c. (This mu Part XIII Supplemental Information

At, lines and the fair that Att, lines Return Reference See Additional Data Table	Return Reference Return Reference Explanation Explanation

Schedule D (Form 990) 2018

Schedule D (Form 990) 2018

Schedule D (Form 990) 2018 Part XIII Supplemental Information (continued) Return Reference
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Schedule D (Form 990) 2018

Additional Data

Software ID:

Software Version:

EIN: 47-2158694

Name: THE CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY AND CIVIC LIFE

Supplemental Information

Return Reference	Explanation
PART X, LINE 2	THE CENTER FOLLOWS THE GUIDANCE IN THE FASB CODIFICATION TOPIC RELATED TO UNCERTAINTY IN I NCOME TAXES WHICH PRESCRIBES A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL FOR RECOGNIZING, MEASURING, PRESENTING AND DISCLOSING IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNCERTAIN TAX POSITIONS THAT THE CENTER HAS TAK EN OR EXPECTS TO TAKE IN ITS TAX RETURNS UNDER THE GUIDANCE, THE CENTER MAY RECOGNIZE THE TAX BENEFIT FROM AN UNCERTAIN TAX POSITION ONLY IF IT IS "MORE LIKELY THAN NOT" THAT IT I S SUSTAINABLE, BASED ON ITS TECHNICAL MERITS THE TAX BENEFITS RECOGNIZED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FROM SUCH A POSITION SHOULD BE MEASURED BASED ON THE LARGEST BENEFIT THAT HAS A GREATER THAN 50% LIKELIHOOD OF BEING REALIZED UPON ULTIMATE SETTLEMENT WITH A TAXING AUT HORITY HAVING FULL KNOWLEDGE OF ALL RELEVANT INFORMATION THE CENTER BELIEVES THAT IT HAS APPROPRIATE SUPPORT FOR THE POSITIONS TAKEN ON ITS RETURNS

efile GRAPHIC print	efile GRAPHIC print - DO NOT PROCESS As Filed Data -	DLN: 93493241012079
		OMB No 1545-0047
SCHEDULE O	Supplemental Information to Form 990 or 990-EZ	
(Form 990 or 990-	Complete to provide information for responses to specific questions on	X =
EZ)	Form 990 or 990-EZ or to provide any additional information.	
	► Attach to Form 990 or 990-EZ.	Onen to Public
Department of the Treasur	▶ Go to www.irs.gov/Form990 for the latest information.	Inspection
Marmel Setherorganization	Empl	Employer identification number
THE CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY AND CIVIC LIFE	Y AND CIVIC LIFE	
	47-21	47-2158694
990 Schedule O, Sup	990 Schedule O, Supplemental Information	

THERE ARE NO COMMITTEES WITH THE AUTHORITY TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Reference FORM 990. PART VI, SECTION A, LINE 8B

Explanation

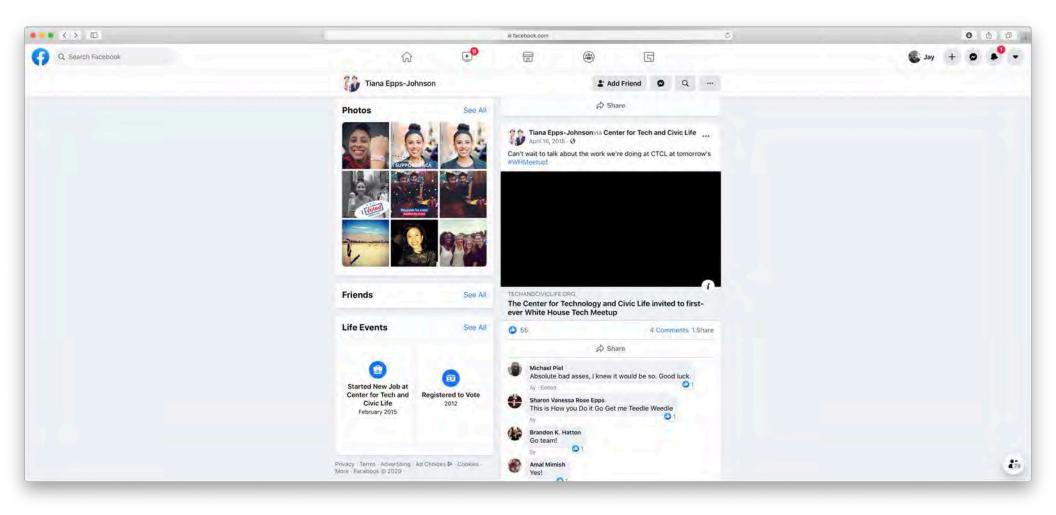
Return Reference	Explanation
FORM 990, PART VI, SECTION B, LINE 11B	THE 990 IS PROVIDED TO THE ENTIRE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND IS REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Return Reference	Explanation
FORM 990, PART VI, SECTION B, LINE 12C	THE CENTER'S BOARD REVIEWS THE POLICY ANNUALLY, REQUIRES ANNUAL DISCLOSURES OF CONFLICTS O F INTEREST, AND REQUIRES EACH MEMBER TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT THAT INCLUDES A REQUIREMENT FOR BOARD MEMBERS TO UPDATE THE BOARD IF THERE ARE ANY CHANGES TO THE ANNUAL DISCLOSURE AS THO SE CHANGES ARISE THE CENTER'S STAFF HANDBOOK CONTAINS A POLICY WHEREBY EMPLOYEES ARE TO D ISCLOSE ANY POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST TO THEIR MANAGERS AS THEY ARISE

Return Reference	Explanation
FORM 990, PART VI, SECTION B, LINE 15A	IRS FORMS 990 OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH SIMILAR STAFF SIZE, MISSION, AND BUDGET WERE COMPILED AS COMPARABILITY DATA BY THE BOARD. THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WHO ALSO SERVES ON THE BOARD, ABSTAINED FROM VOTES AND DISCUSSION ON SALARY DETERMINATION. THE PROCESS WAS DOCUMENTED IN THE BOARD MEETING MINUTES. THERE ARE NO OTHER COMPENSATED OFFICERS OR KEY EMPLOYEES.

Return Reference	Explanation
FORM 990, PART VI, SECTION C, LINE 19	THE GOVERNING DOCUMENTS, CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CENTER ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC UPON REQUEST

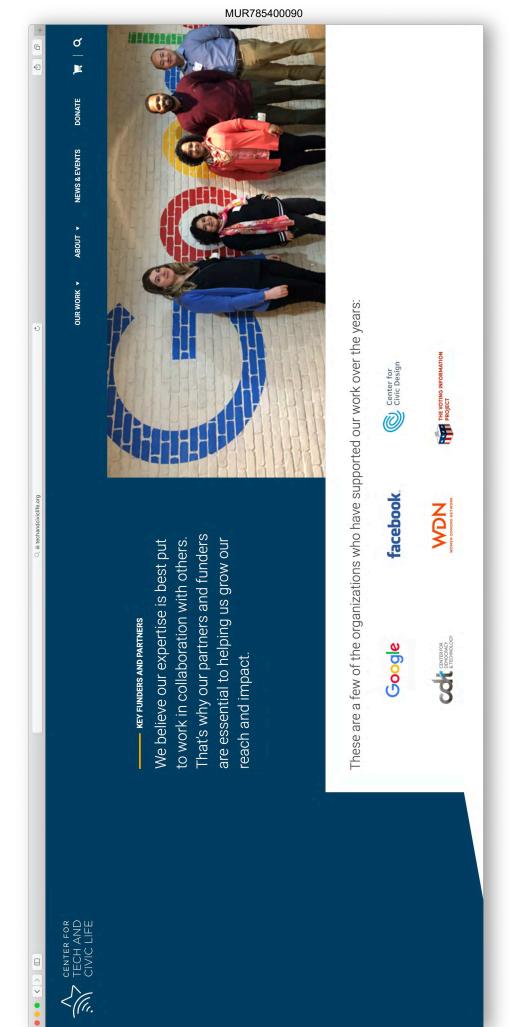
Return Reference	Explanation
FORM 990, PART XII, LINE 1	THE PROFESS HAS NOT CHANGED FROM THE PRIOR YEAR



election cycle the Obama Campaign raised at least \$690 million online averaging \$156 per contributor (see Exhibit D). For the election cycle as a whole, the Obama Campaign raised approximately \$234 million in contributions that were under the \$200 threshold, which amounted to approximately forty two percent of total individual contributions received. Meanwhile the Obama Victory Fund raised approximately \$95 million in contributions, which fell under the \$200 threshold, which amounted to twenty-one percent of total contributions. (See Exhibit D)

- 10. The Obama Campaign created the most complex and innovative system for voter and donor identification ever devised in the history of presidential campaigns. (See Exhibit E) According to the MIT Technology Review, by the spring of 2012 the Obama Campaign was confident of a positive identification of all 69 million Americans who had voted for the President in the 2008 election. (See Exhibit E) This system was used to identify and solicit previous and potential new donors using highly targeted messages. A similarly thorough capability was devised to identify potential or likely donors using pervasive social media outreach and pioneering data mining techniques. (See Exhibits E and F) Despite this advanced technology, and an unprecedented amount of identifying information on potential donors, the Obama Campaign made multiple solicitations of foreign nationals.
- 11. Moreover, the Obama Campaign assembled the most talented team of data and technology specialists ever employed by a presidential campaign. The Obama Campaign staff was populated with the best and the brightest from industry leaders (Google, Facebook, etc.). (See Exhibit G) This team of specialists produced and used extensive data gathering software and multiple databases and cross-referencing systems to ensure

the Obama Campaign knew as much about every potential voter or donor as possible including substantial information about the potential voter's network of friends, relatives, and co-workers. (See Exhibits E and F) Using tools developed by the specialists, the campaign gathered enough data on most potential voters to be able to predict which of their next-door neighbors would vote, and for whom. (See Exhibits E and F) When a person signed up for the mailing list at the Obama Campaign's website, the data collection technology would cross reference all of the directly collected data from the website with indirectly collected data through other sources such as Facebook and Google to determine more precisely the identity of each visitor, the nature of any political bias, the city and county in which they lived, and what issues were likely to be considered to be of the greatest importance to that specific individual. (See Exhibits E and F) In spite of the great lengths taken to know the precise location and temperament of each potential voter or donor, solicitations were still made directly to probable foreign nationals who had signed up for the mailing list from foreign soil, using a foreign IP address and whose related data from other sources would have confirmed the individual as a likely foreign national. (See Exhibits E and F) Furthermore, there is no indication that any effort was made to determine whether the individuals solicited were qualified to make legal contributions to the Obama Campaign. At the very least there might have been a "check-off box" where the individual being solicited could make some averment to their status as an American citizen or Permanent Resident.



Delco accepts \$ 2.2M grant to assure safe voting options

 Pete Bannan Pbannan@21st-Centurymedia.com 16 hrs ago Comments



A sign urges motorists on Goshen Road in Newtown to vote by mail. PETE BANNAN - MEDIANEWS GROUP

Faced with what one council member called running two elections at once (a mail in and an in-person), Delaware County Council took a big step this week to assure that residents are able to safely and securely vote in the fall presidential elections. Delaware County Council accepted a \$2.2 million dollar grant, awarded by the nonpartisan Center for Tech and Civic Life through its COVID-19 Response Grants Program, for training of poll workers; setting up drop-box locations for voters to return ballots; supporting opportunities to vote early through over-the-counter mail-in voting; and voter education and outreach. In recent weeks, mail-in voting has become a topic of concern as President Trump has questioned its reliability and changes at the United States Postal Service have slowed the mail.

- Advertisement -



"The deadly COVID-19 pandemic has seriously impaired the ability of local governments to administer safe and secure elections," said Delaware County Councilwoman Christine Reuther. "We are grateful for the Center for Tech and Civic Life for granting our county these funds to help us ensure safe elections during this public health emergency, which we would otherwise have a difficult time doing given the budget shortfalls." Reuther estimated the grant would cover 45% of the county

budget for elections.

There are a number of ways one can vote this year. But first voters must be registered by Oct. 19 to be on the voter rolls.

They can vote in person on Election Day, Nov. 3r, at a local polling place. They can request a mail-in ballot in advance either by absentee (which requires a valid reason) or with the noquestion mail-in ballot, which any qualified voter may simply request without a reason.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the county has seen record numbers of requests for mail-in ballots. Reuther estimates 80,000 requests already been approved. The Board of Elections will begin mailing those out in mid-September.

As new applications arrive, the board will continue mailing them out, but officials warn the deadline for applying is Oct. 27 and members doubt a voter who waits until the last minute will get it returned in time.

"The challenge is going to be, we have to mail it to you and it's not clear you will even get it by Election Day. And it is absolutely certain you will not be able to mail it back. But we are trying to address that," Reuther said.

The CTCL grant money was helpful for the county to find a solution. County council purchased 50 heavy-duty drop boxes at a cost of \$152,000 that members hope to install in each of the 49 county municipalities and one at the county Government Center Building in Media. The boxes will be securely attached and will

include video surveillance. The boxes are expected to be installed the first week of October.

Questioning the legality of these boxes, the Trump campaign has filed a lawsuit stating boxes such as these could enable voting fraud because they are not monitored.

"Every state that has no-excuse mail-in voting allows for drop boxes," said Reuther. "The Pennsylvania Department of State issued guidance on the use of drop boxes well before the primary. It seems kind of silly to say that just because the statute does not have a detailed provision on drop boxes that they are not permitted."

Reuther said in planning for the drop boxes, the county had options concerning the lawsuit. It could assume that they would not be allowed and do nothing, or it could wait to see what happened with the lawsuit. These options would deprive the voters of having the boxes to vote with, even if the lawsuit was thrown out, as it takes time to order and have the boxes installed. Officials picked a third choice and are moving ahead with the boxes; if the Trump campaign suit prevails, they will lock them. "I am grateful we received funding to move ahead with a plan to deploy 50 drop boxes without putting taxpayer dollars at risk," Reuther said. "The lawsuit may discourage other counties from making it easier to return ballots, which may have been the point of it."

A third option residents have to vote in the fall is by visiting the Bureau of Elections starting Sept. 21 and applying for, marking, and returning a vote-by-mail ballot all in one stop at the Bureau of Elections office in the Government Center behind the county courthouse.

A second voter services office is located in Upper Darby and a third temporary center is being considered for Chester.

"People can vote by mail, over the counter, up through Oct. 27. You can go into one of these offices, apply for a ballot, they will approve the voter, if the voter has the necessary ID, and then they will issue the ballot right there," said Reuther. "The person will fill out the ballot, put it in the privacy envelope and the return it to the same person who logged it in and that person will have voted have voted by mail - voted by mail over the counter!" The CTCL grant funding will also enable what Reuther is calling additional "pop up" election offices which are planned to be stationed around the county on a reservation basis. Reuther said country council approves the money for elections while the Election Board enacts the plan. On Thursday, after listening to hours of public comment, the election board approved moving ahead with the drop boxes in their the deployment plan. Final approval is still needed as to locations, installations and

Reuther said one issue from the spring primary they hope to avoid is provisional ballots. During the primary, 7,750 provisional ballots were cast, nearly 20 times the average. Provisional ballots require extensive handling and slow the count. If a voter has a mail-in ballot on Election Day, they should bring it and all the envelopes that came with it to their polling place and present it to the Judge of Elections, who will take it and allow the voter to cast their vote in person.

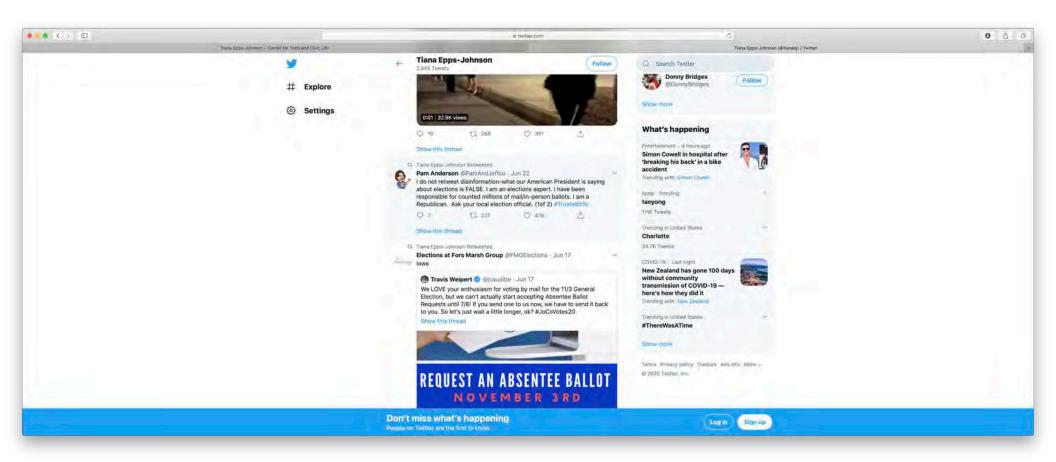
security. The vote was 2-1 with both Democrats voting in favor of

the drop boxes and the lone Republican member of the board

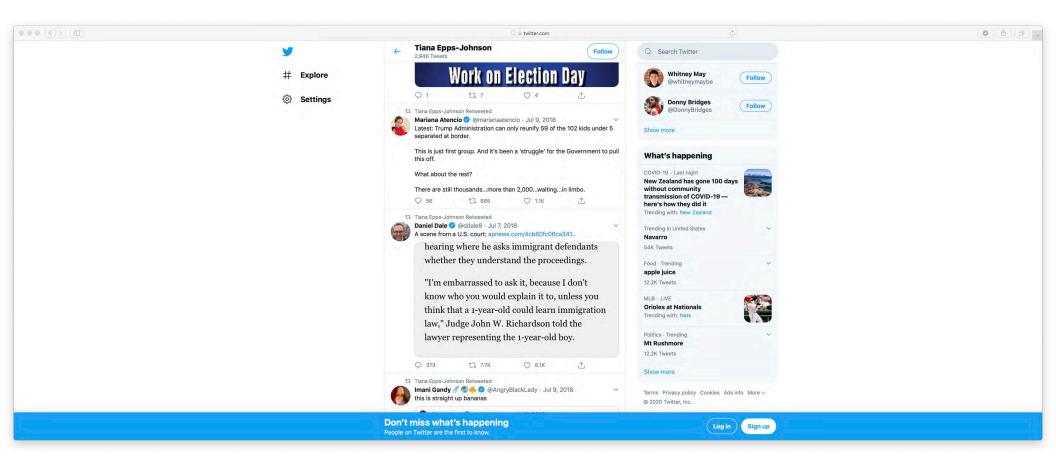
voting against it.

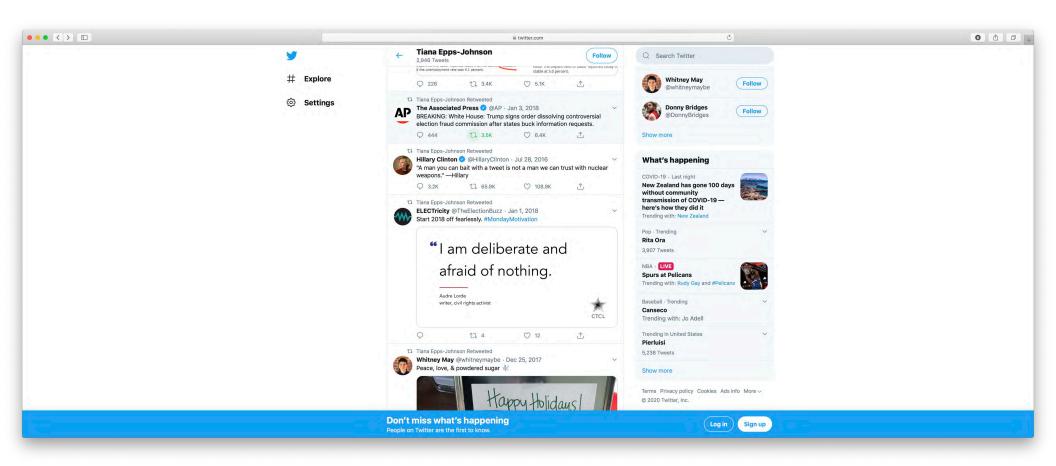
The CTCL grant will also provide hazard pay for poll workers and sufficient staffing of election sites, purchase equipment and to hire temporary staff to support processing of the mail-in ballot applications.

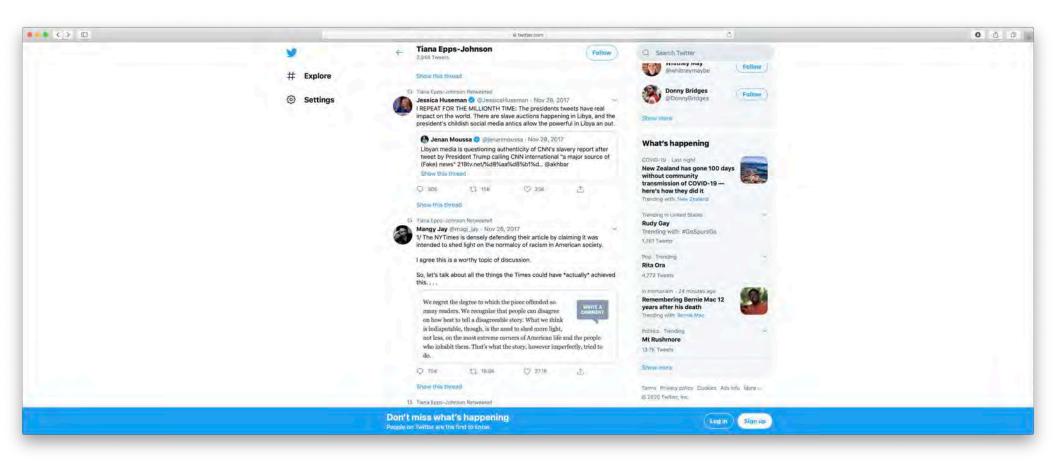
Reuther said the county is still hiring 60-70 seasonal employees. Computer skills are helpful, and second or third shift is desired. The rate is \$13.50 an hour. Go to https://www.delcopa.gov/employment/index.html to apply.

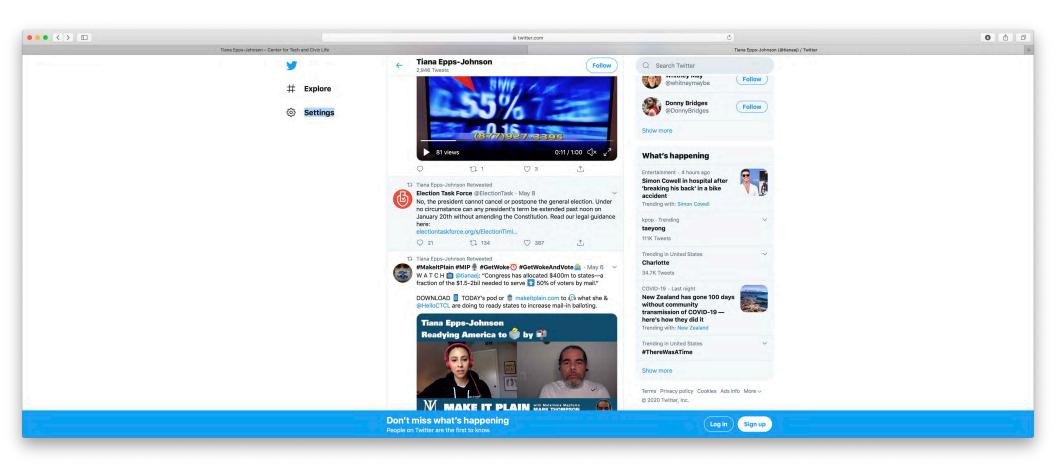


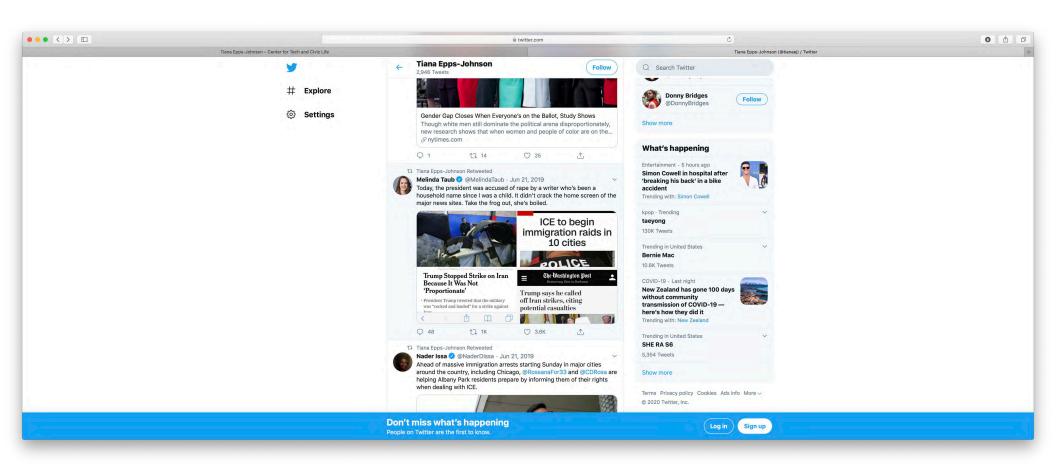


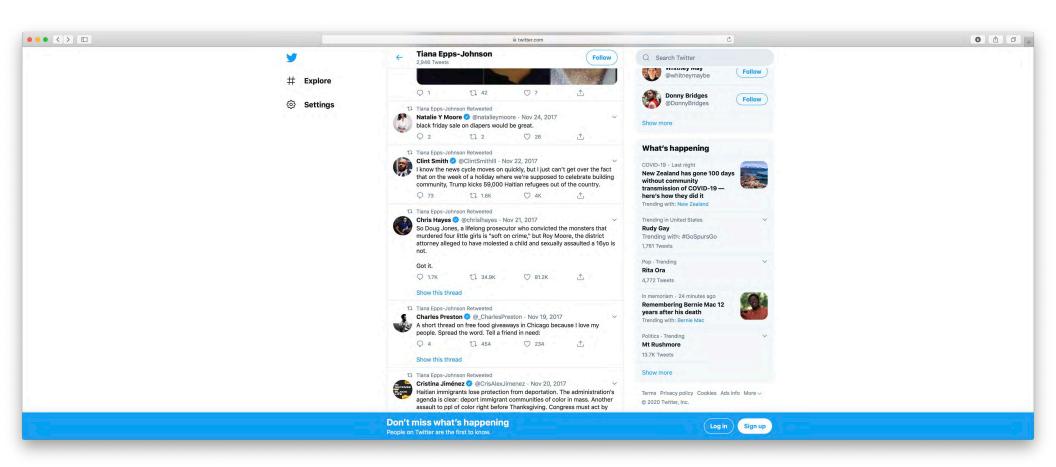


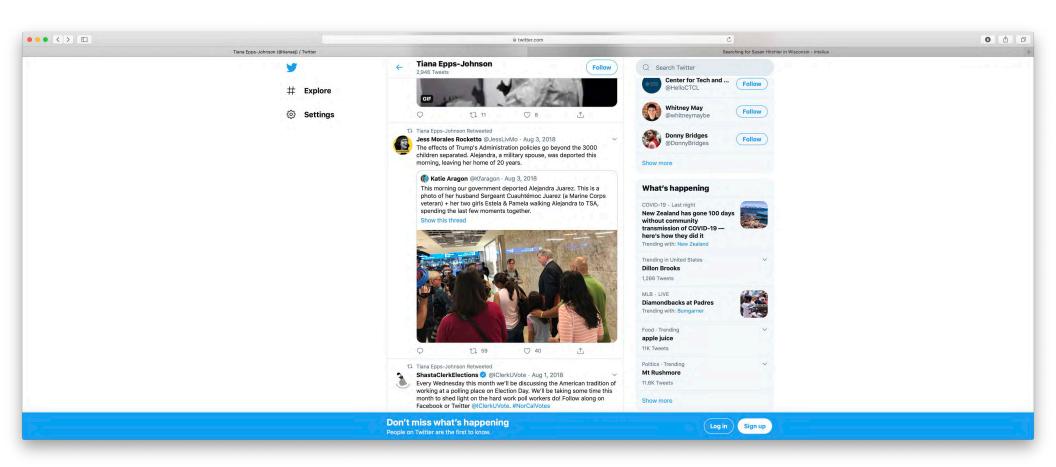


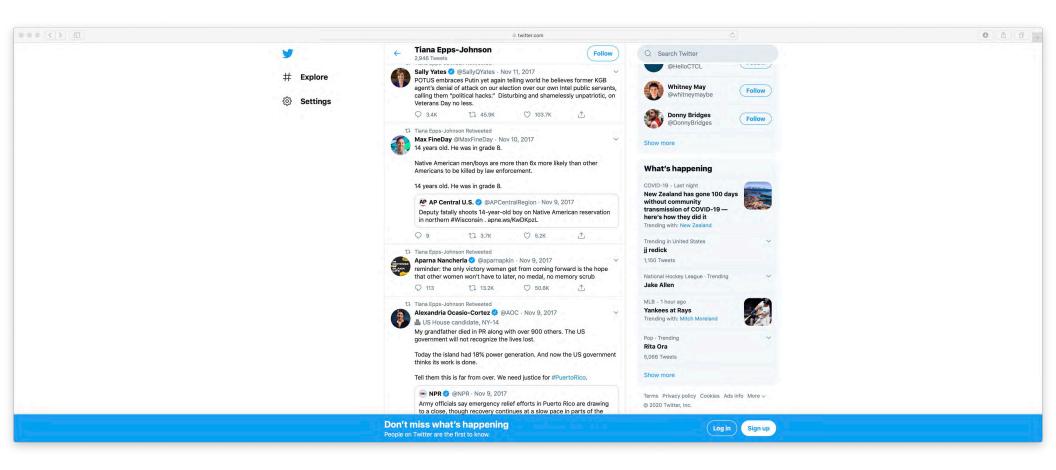


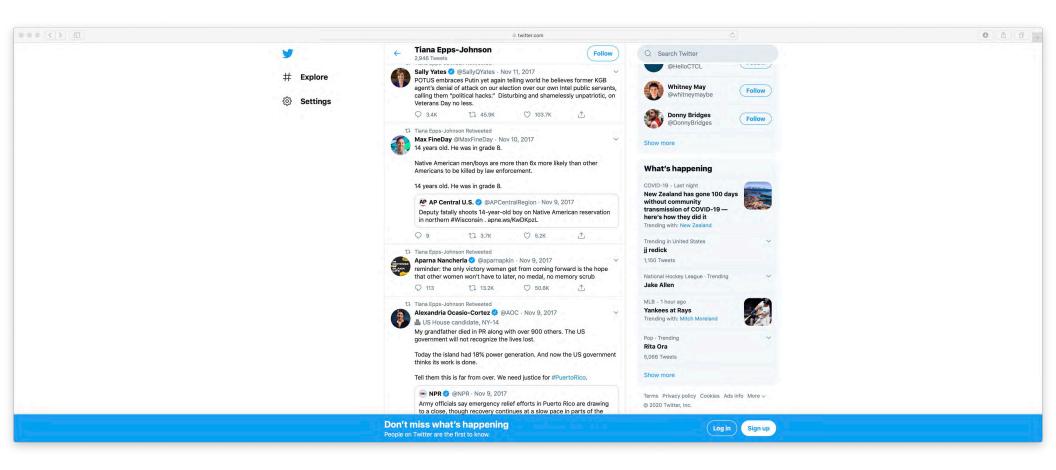


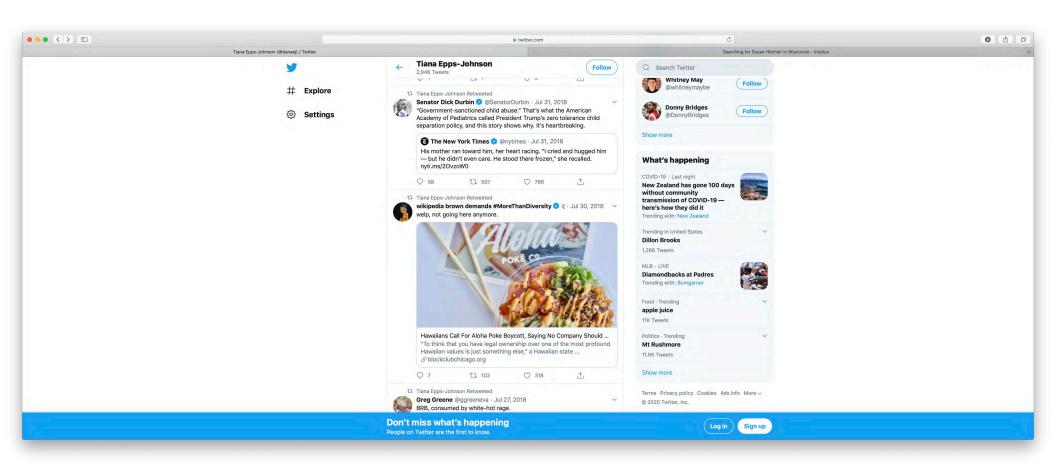


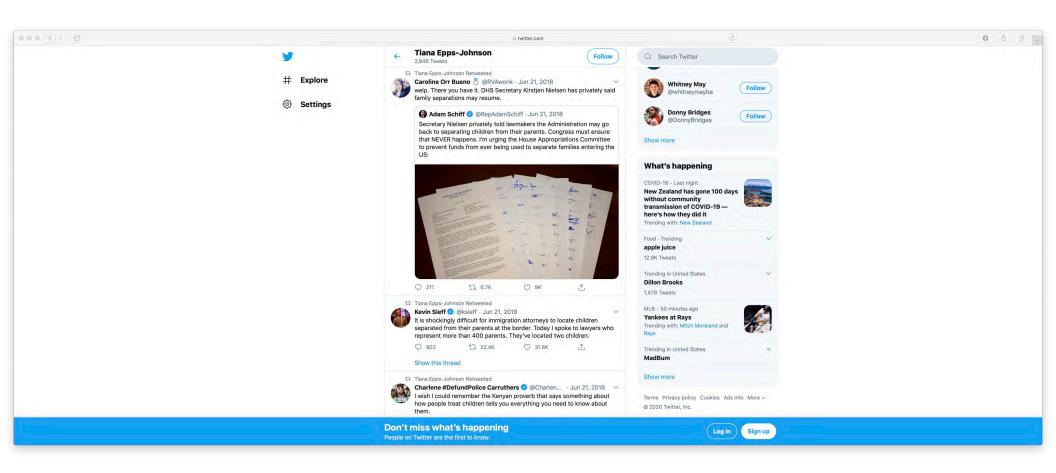


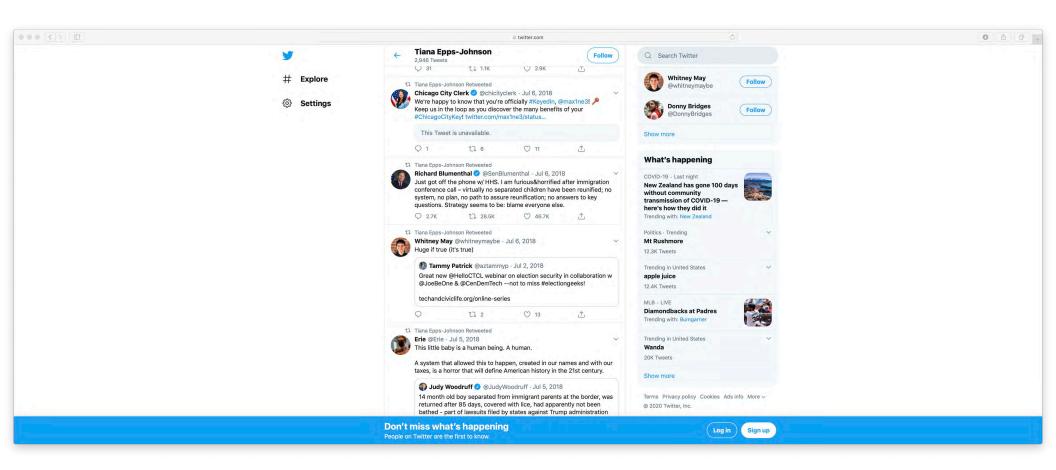


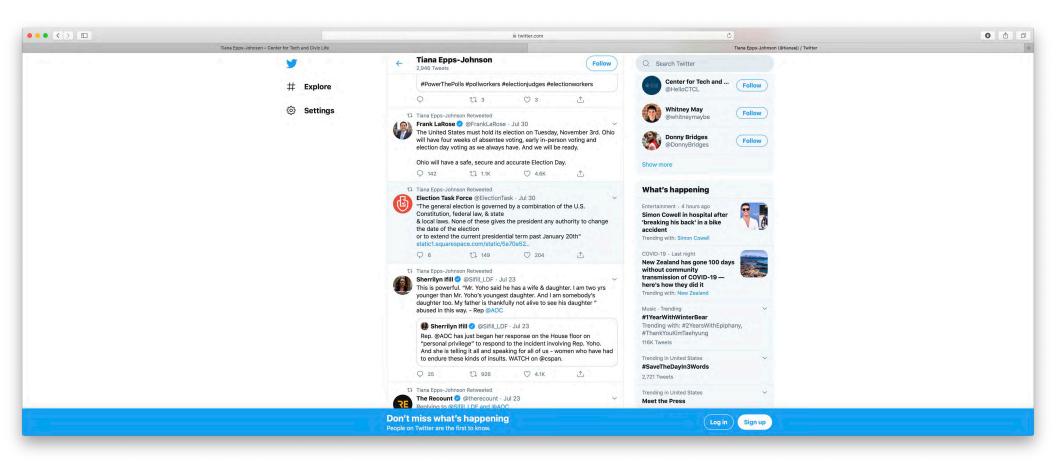


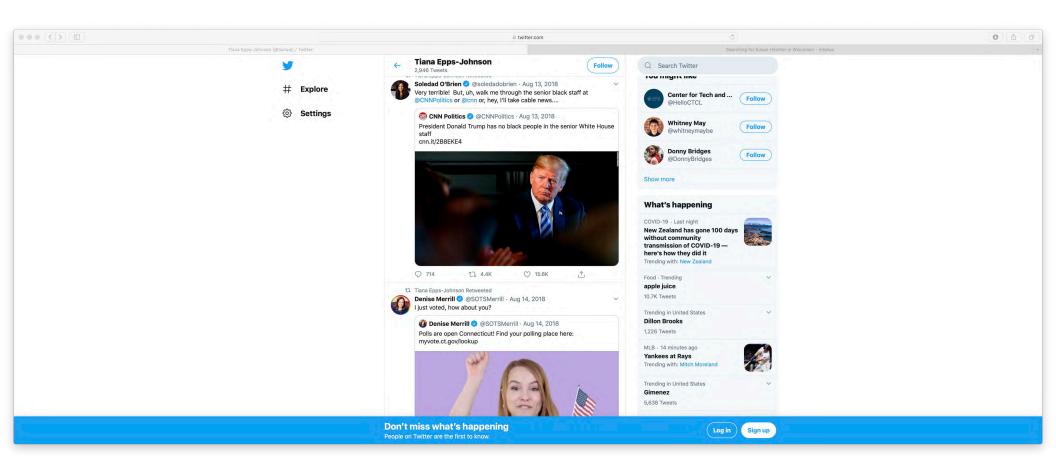


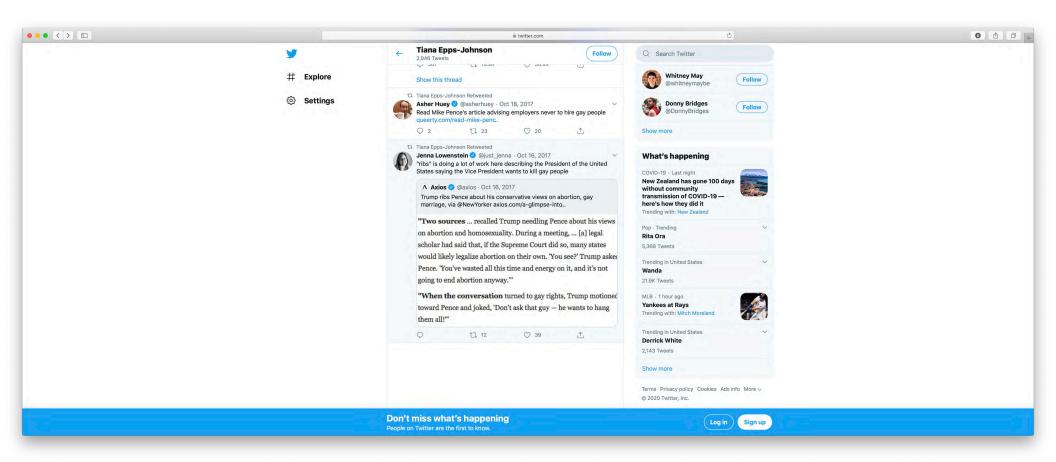


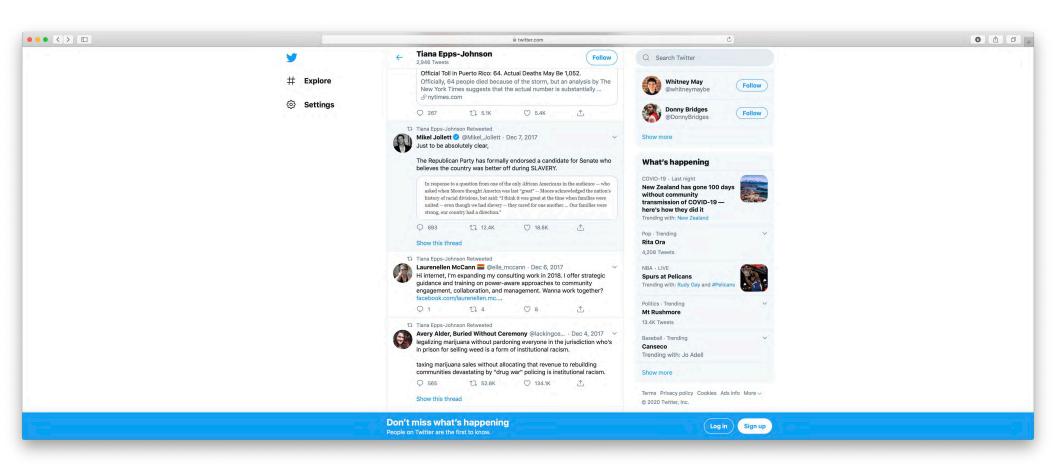


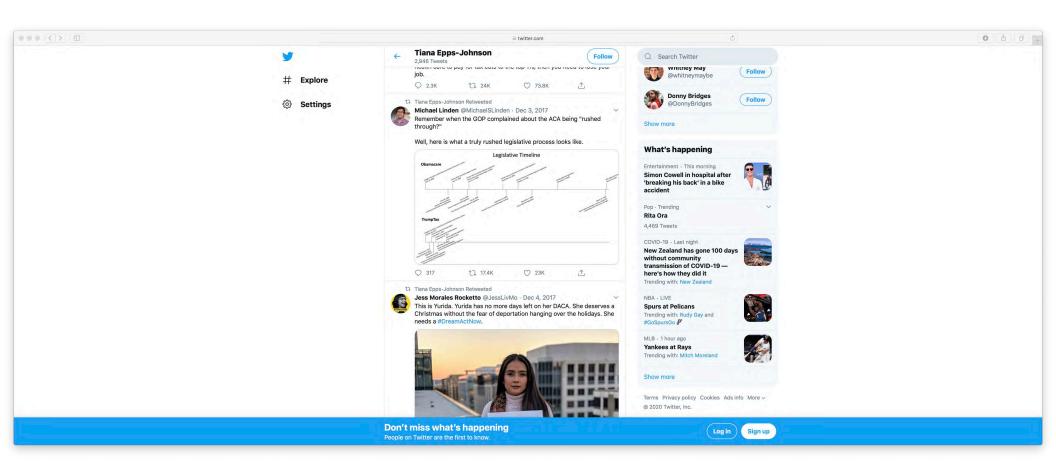


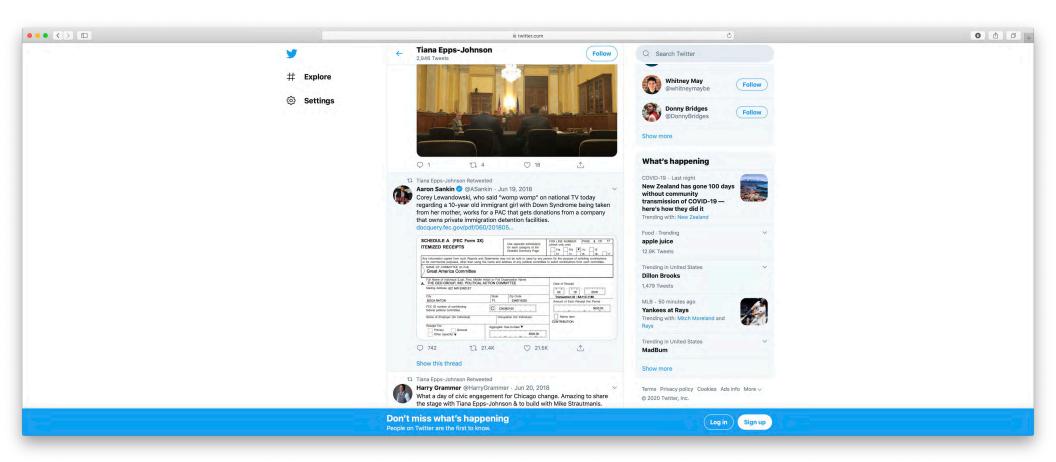


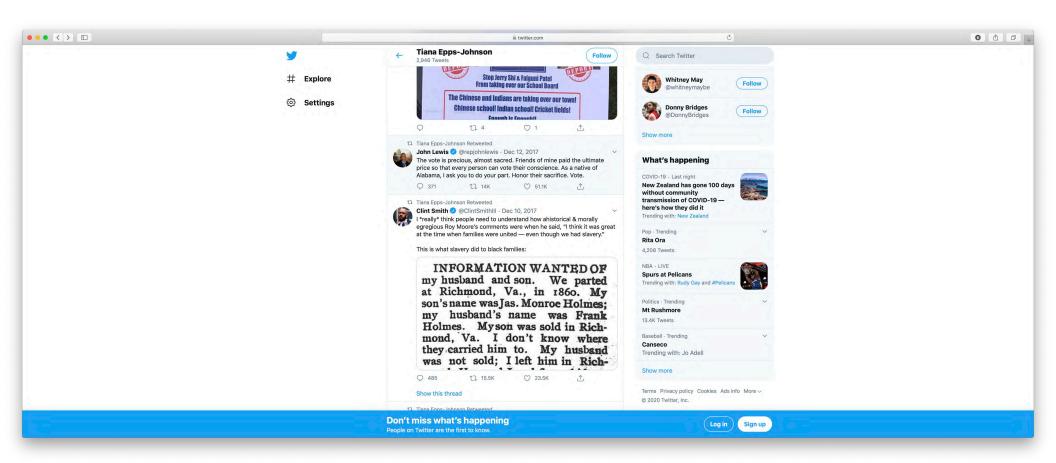


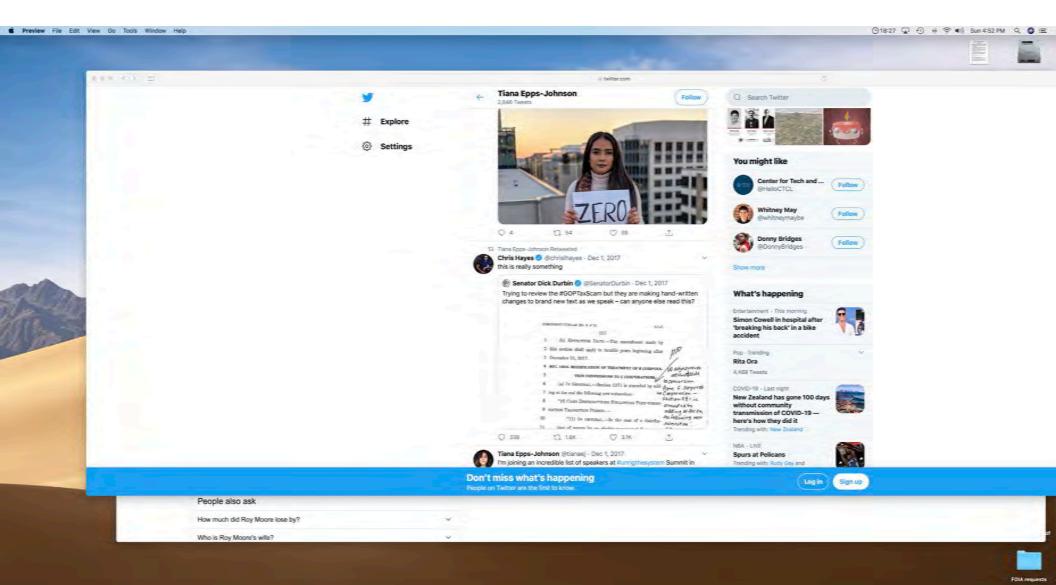


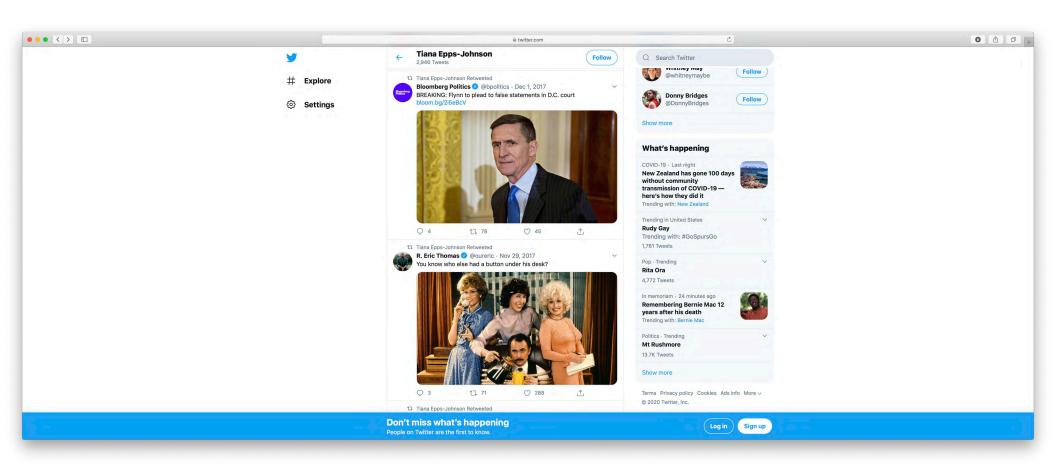


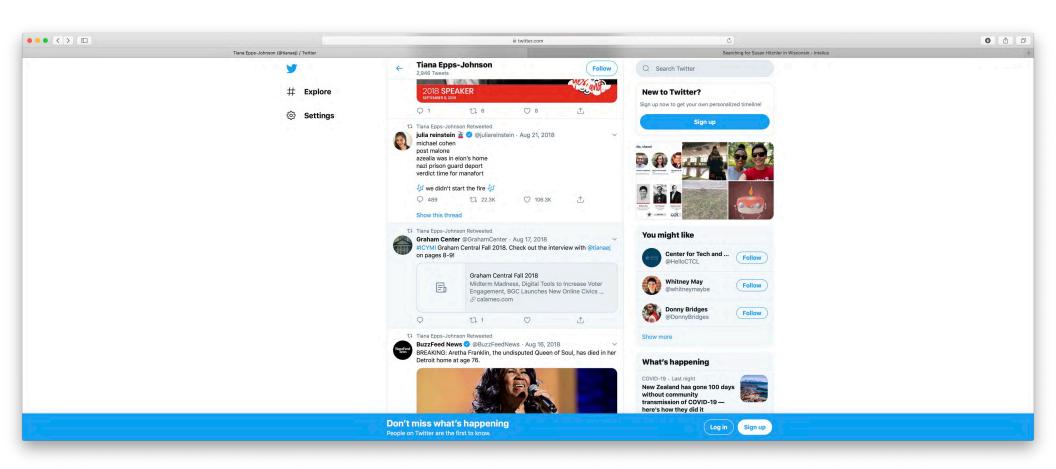


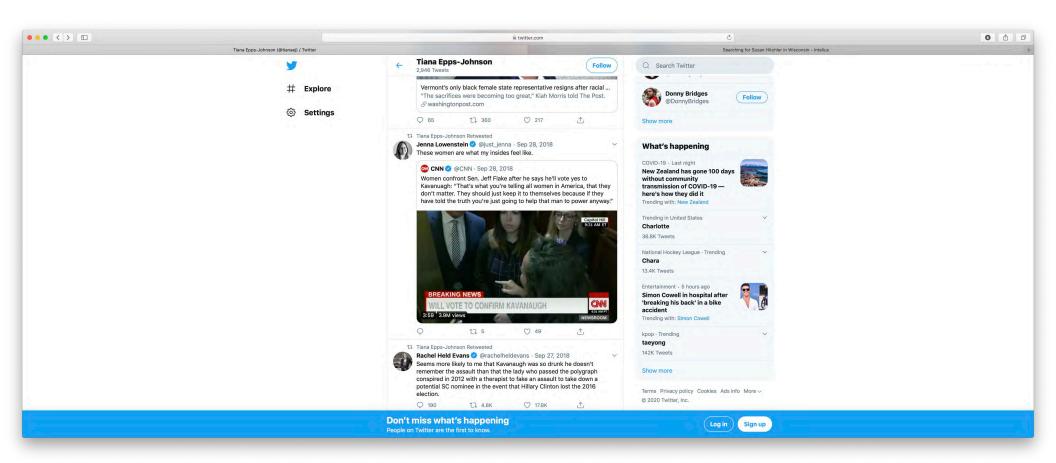


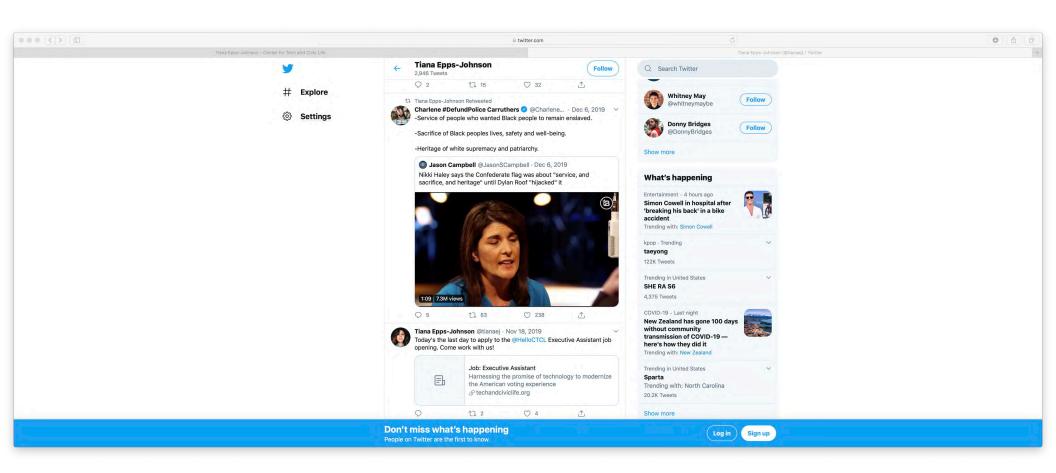




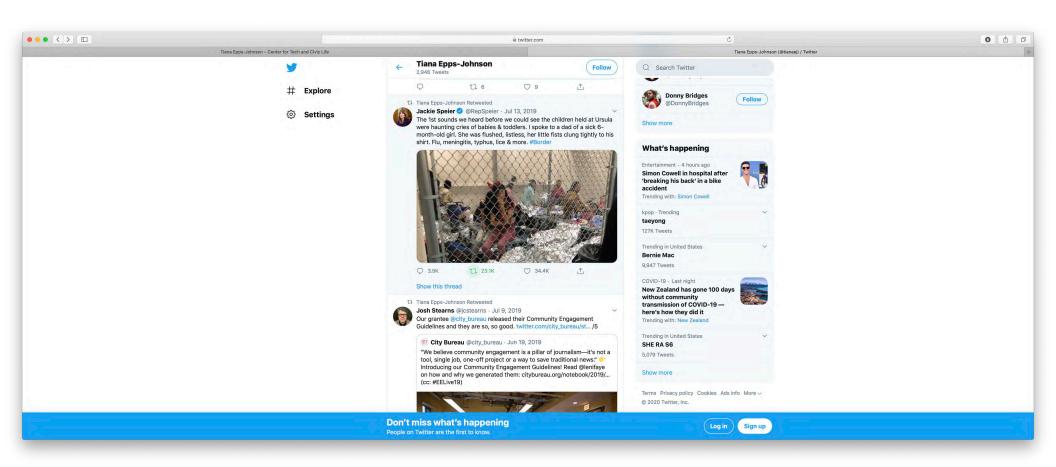


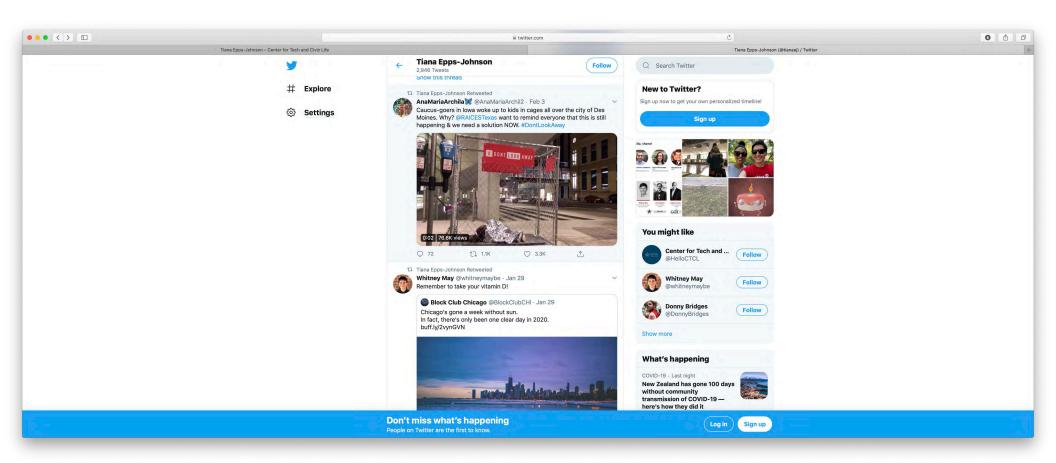




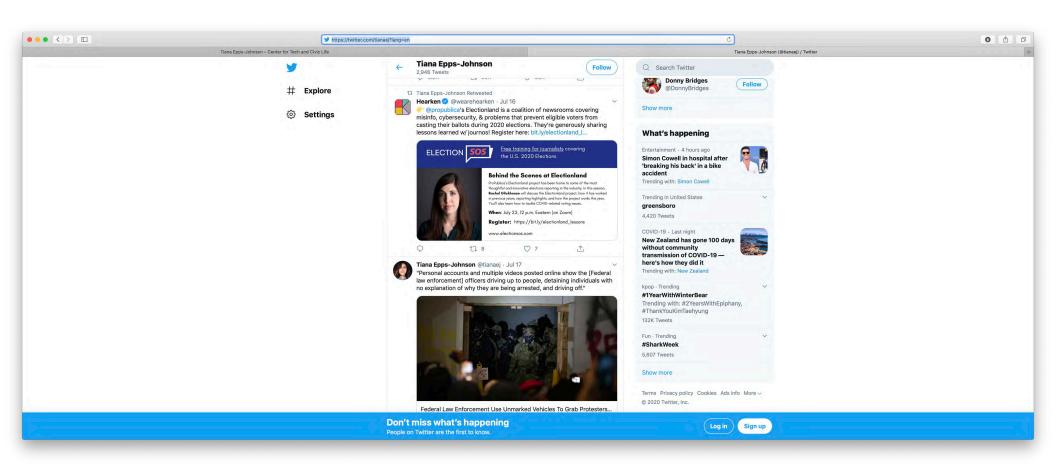


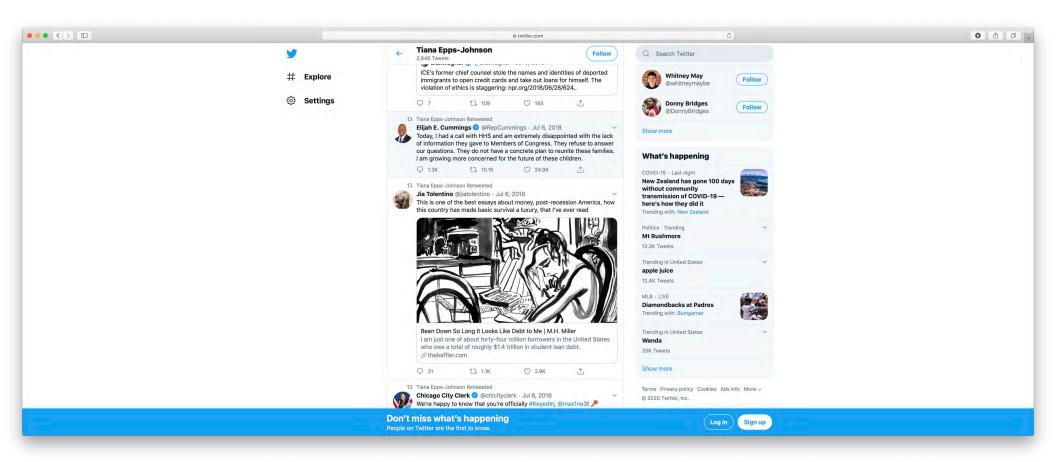




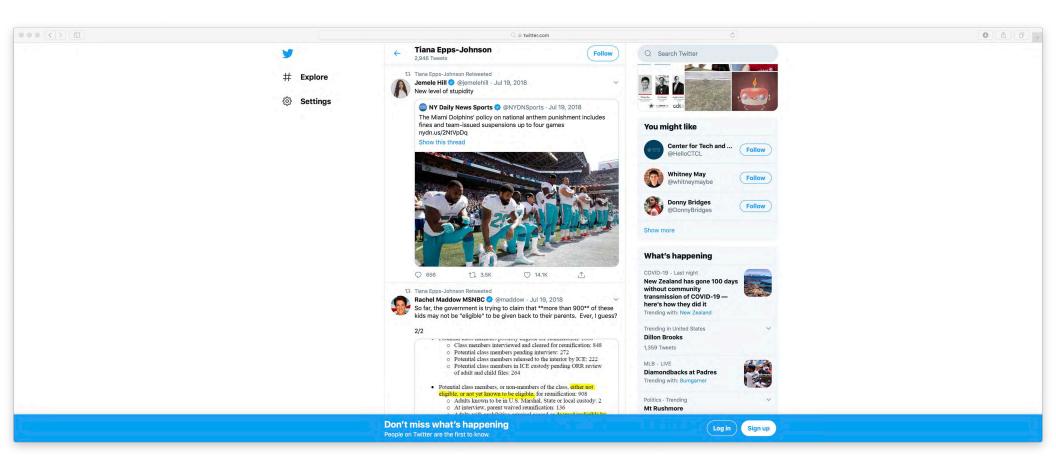




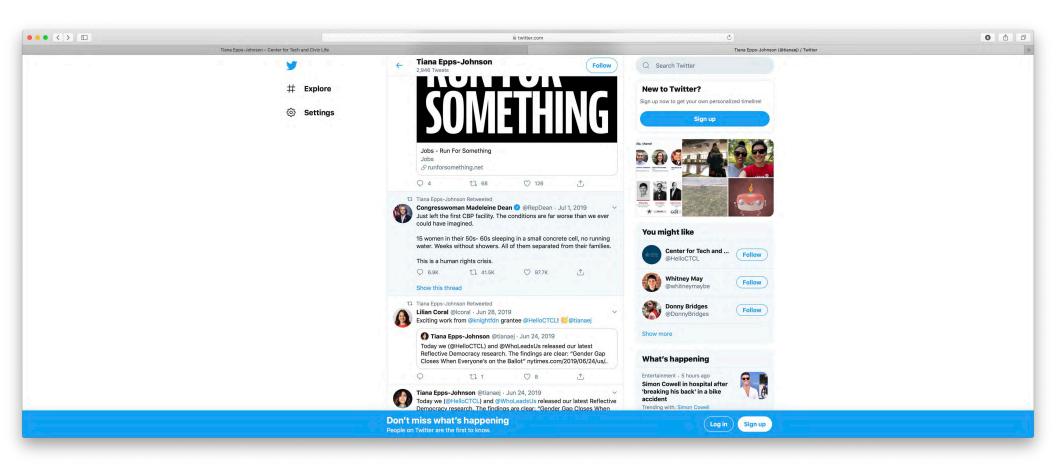




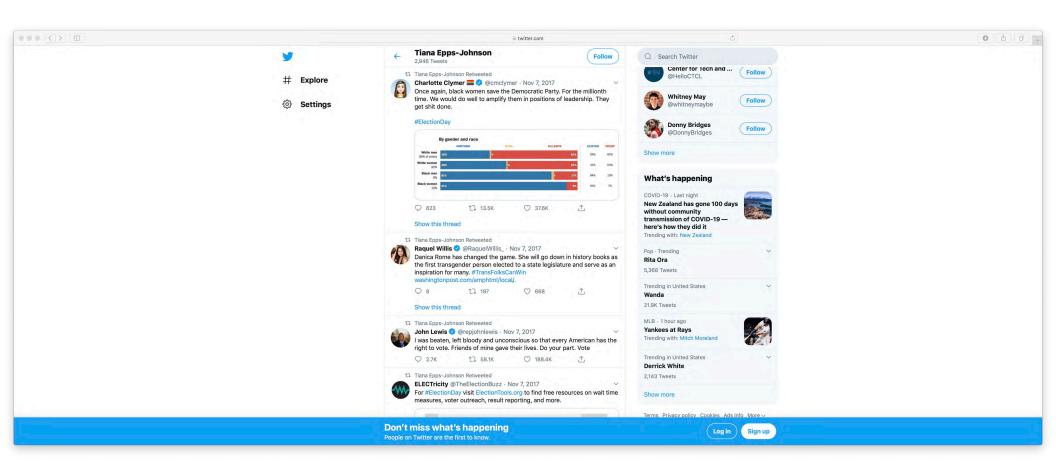


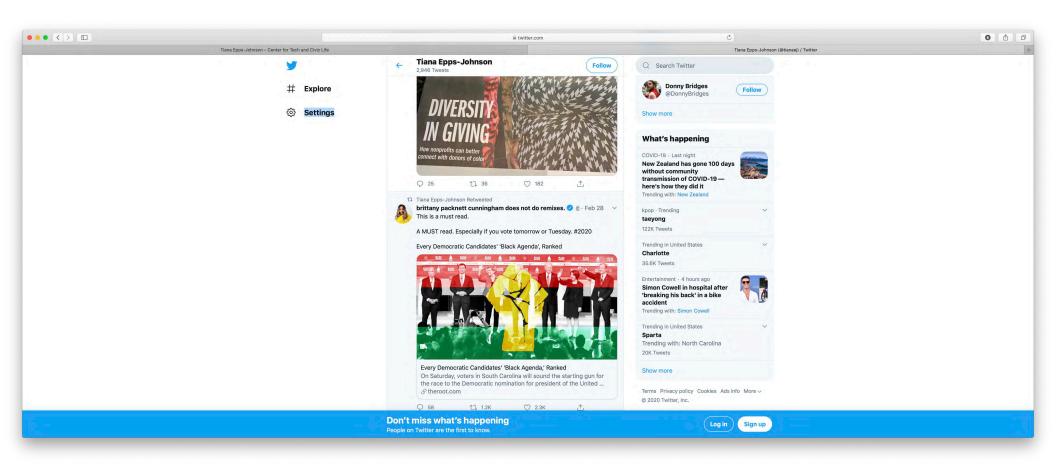


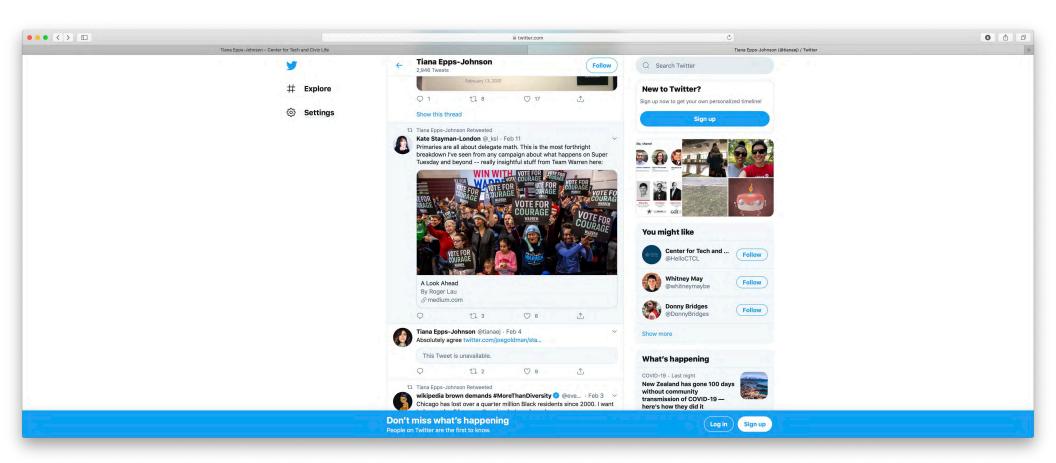


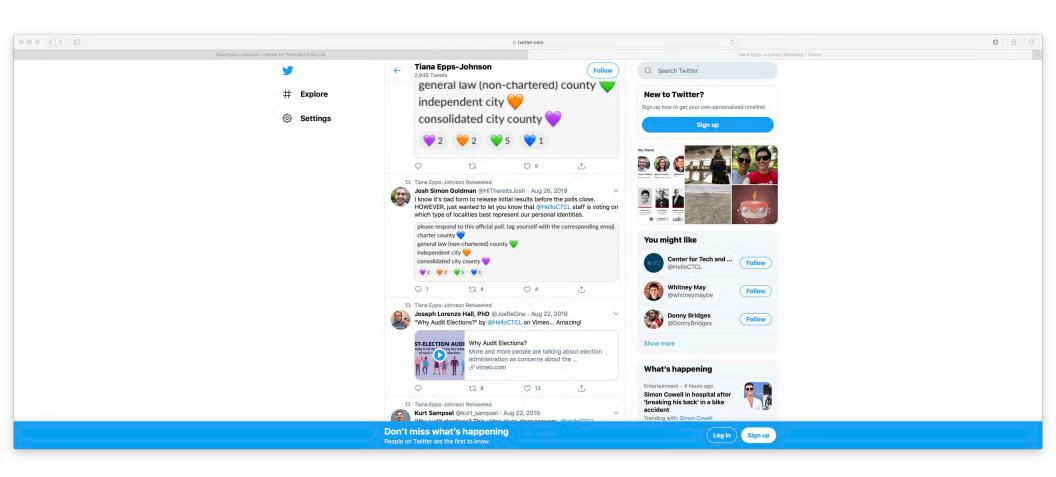


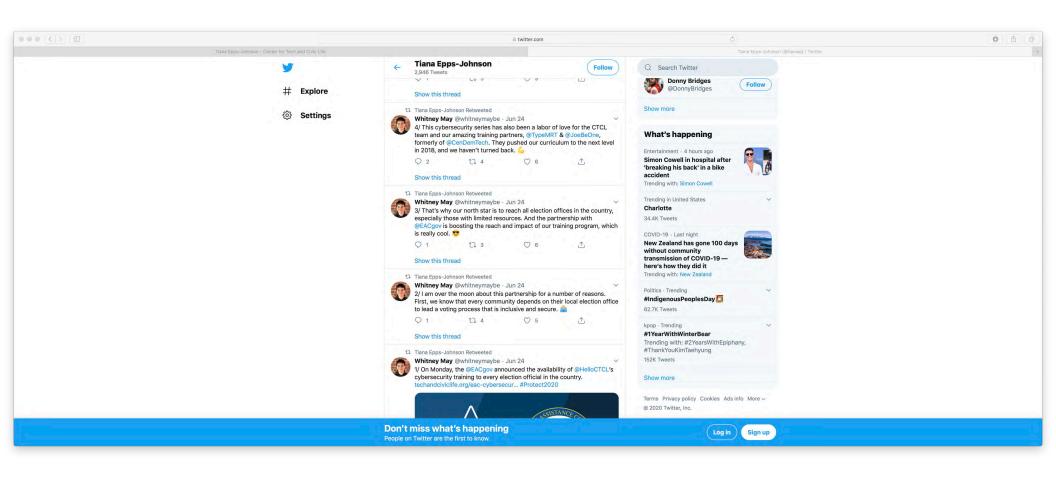


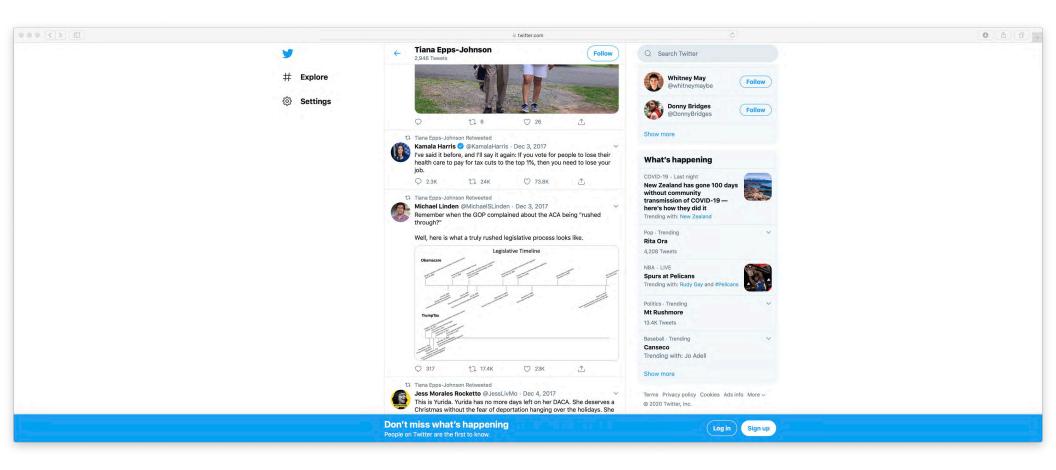


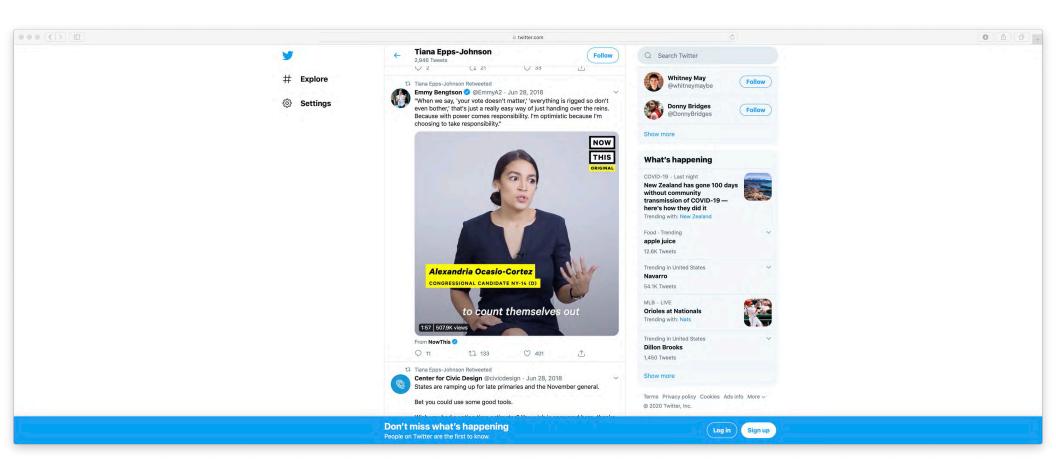


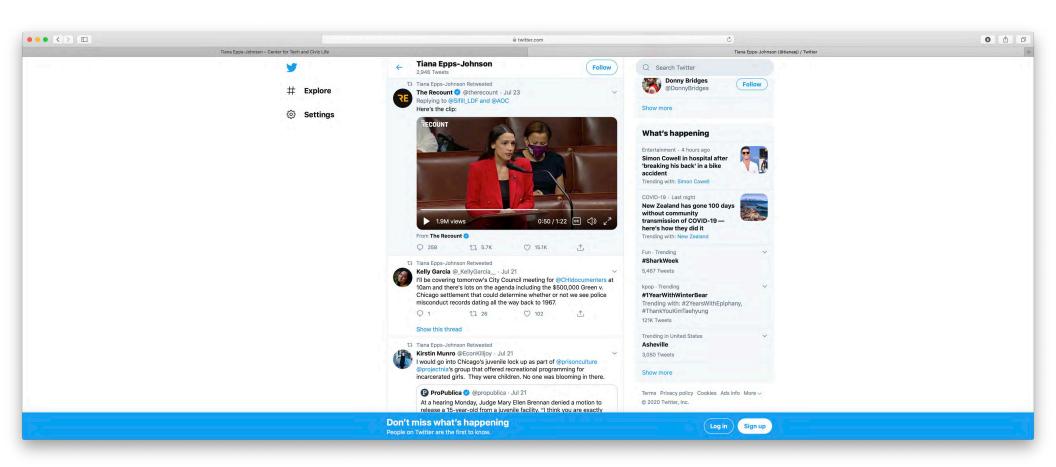


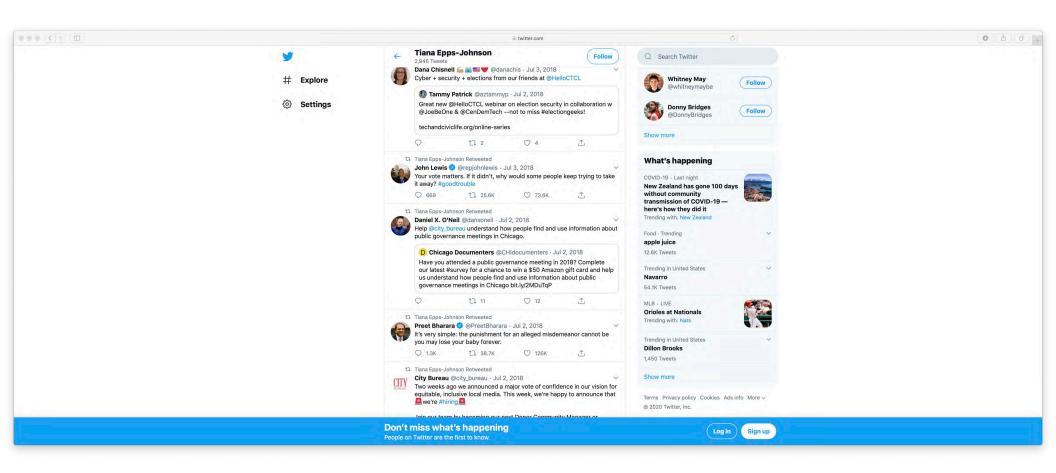


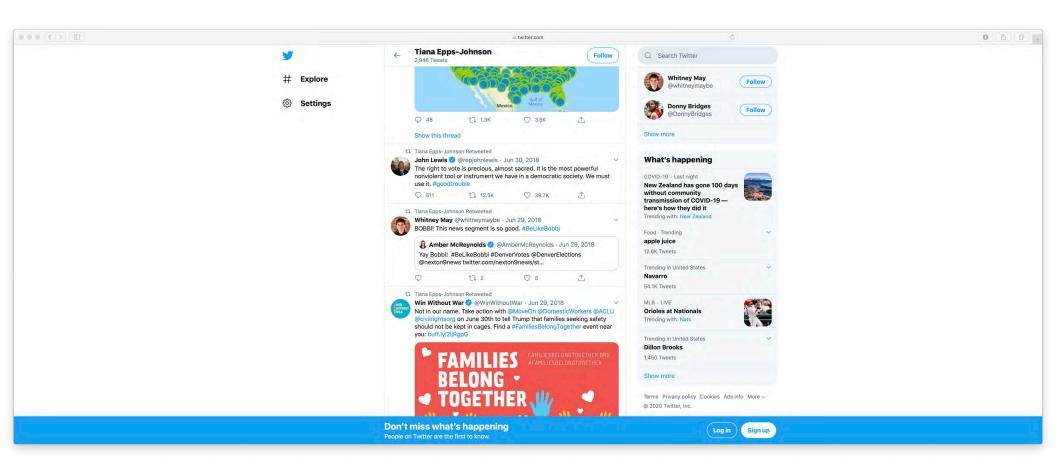


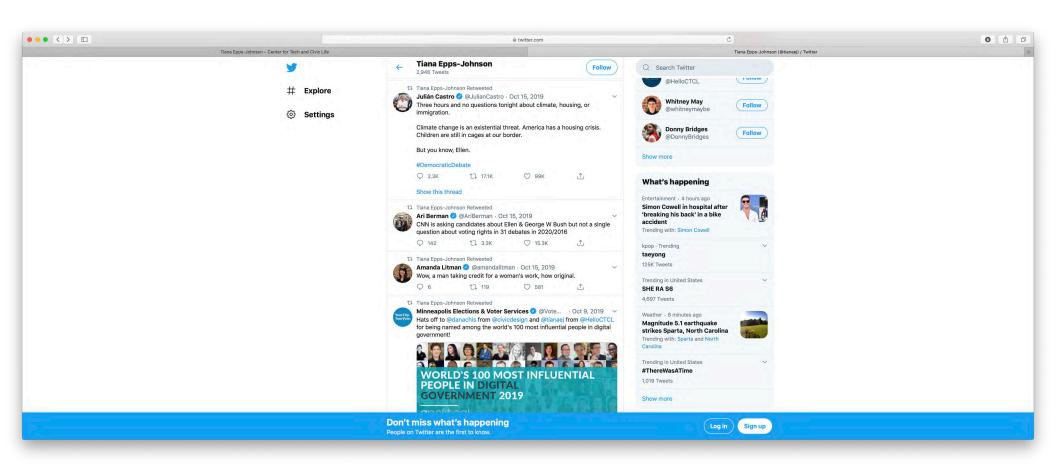


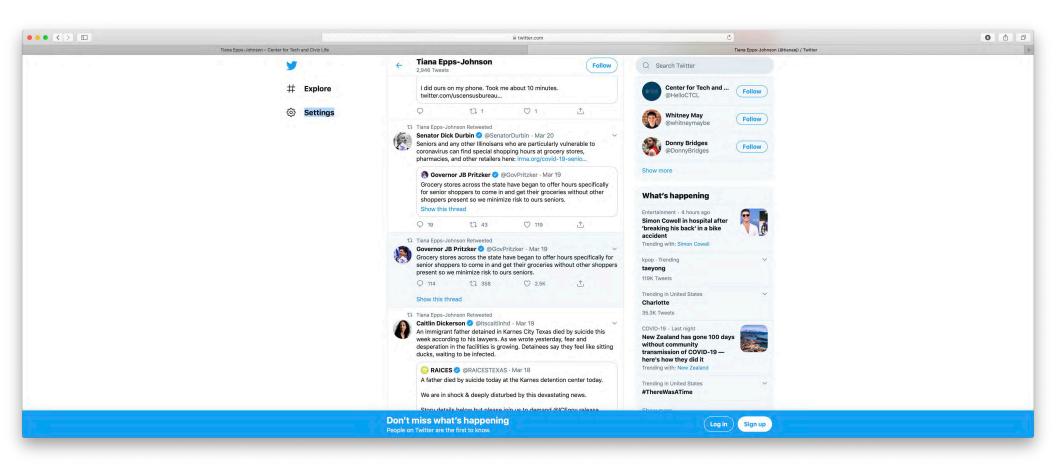


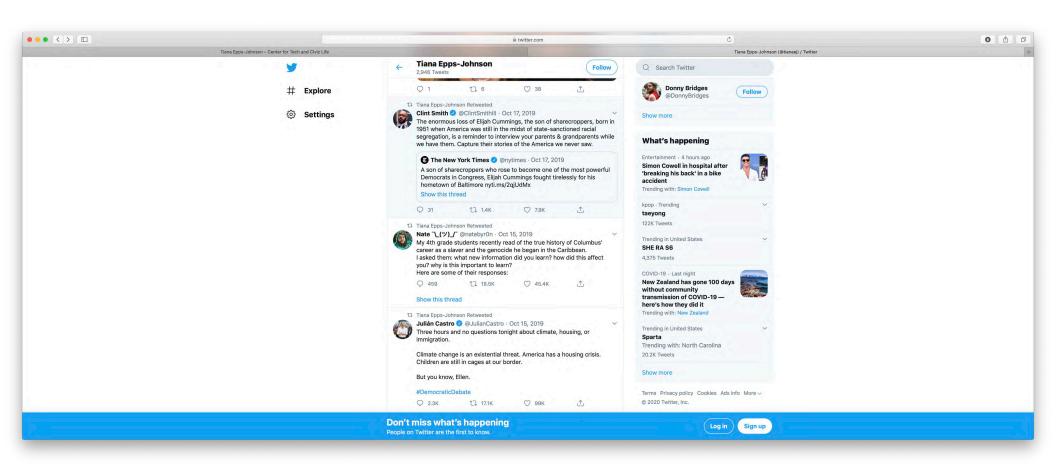


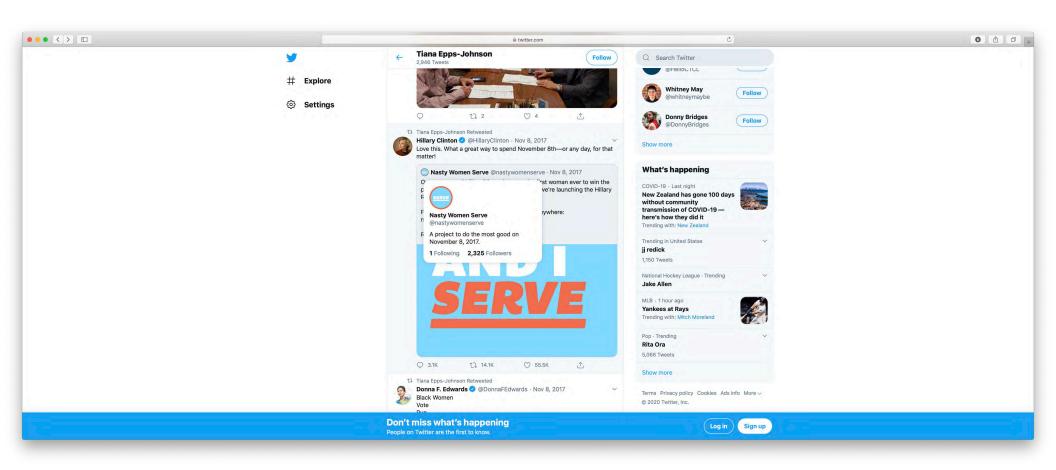


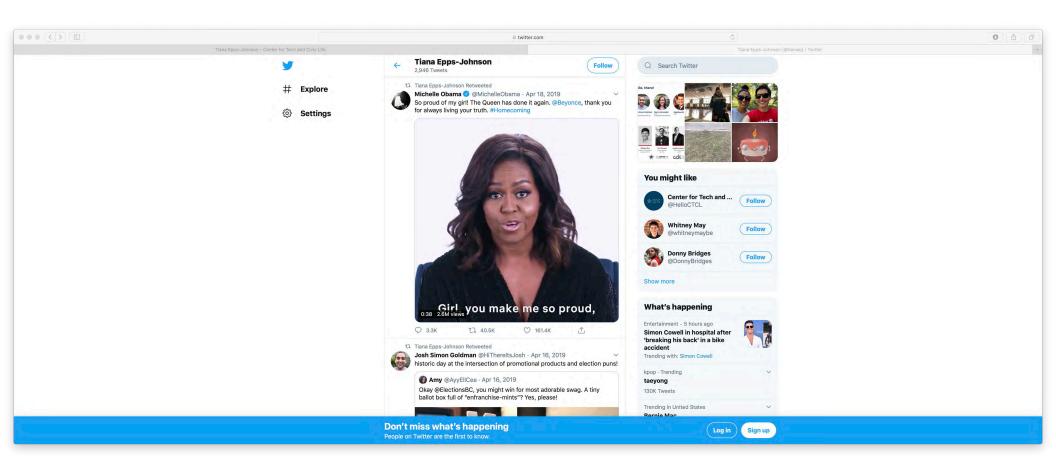


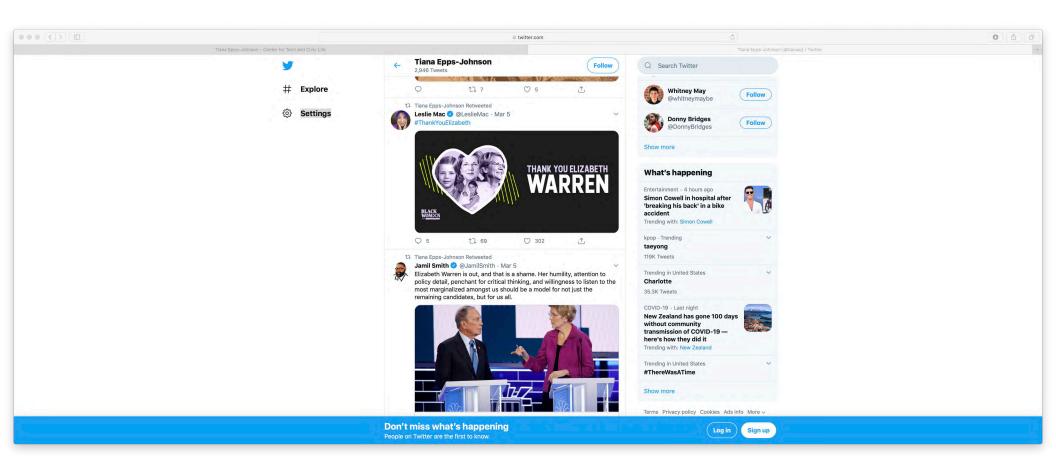


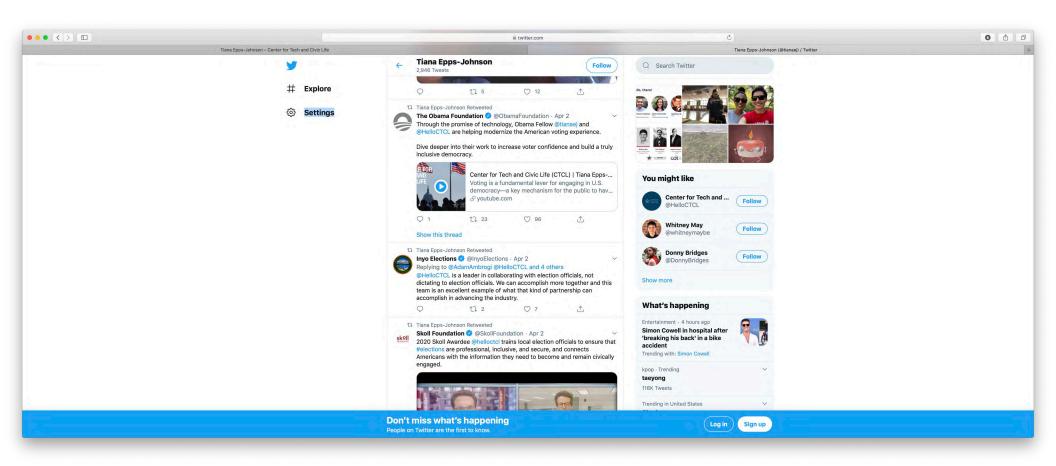


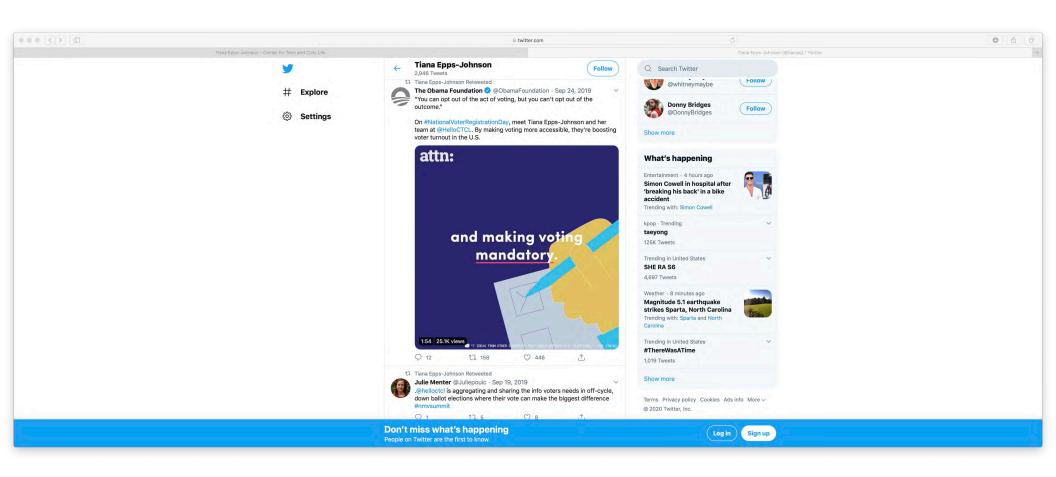


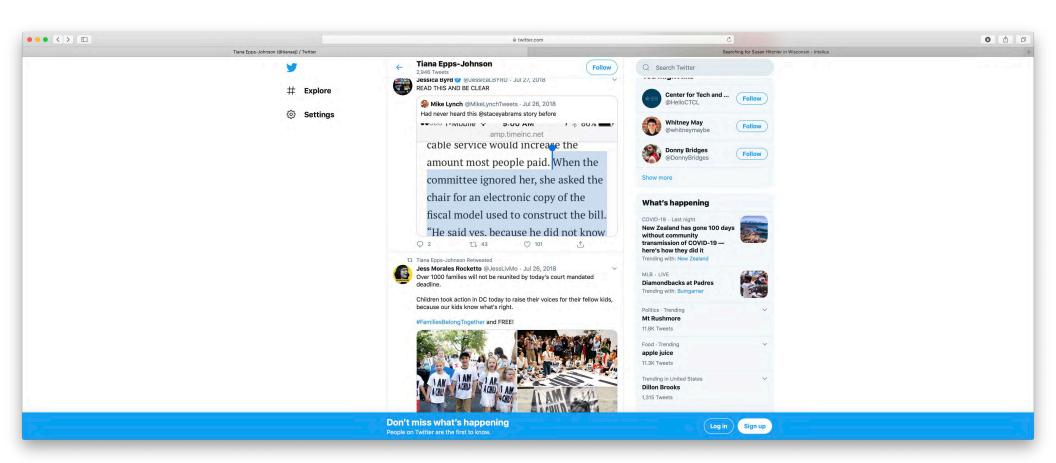


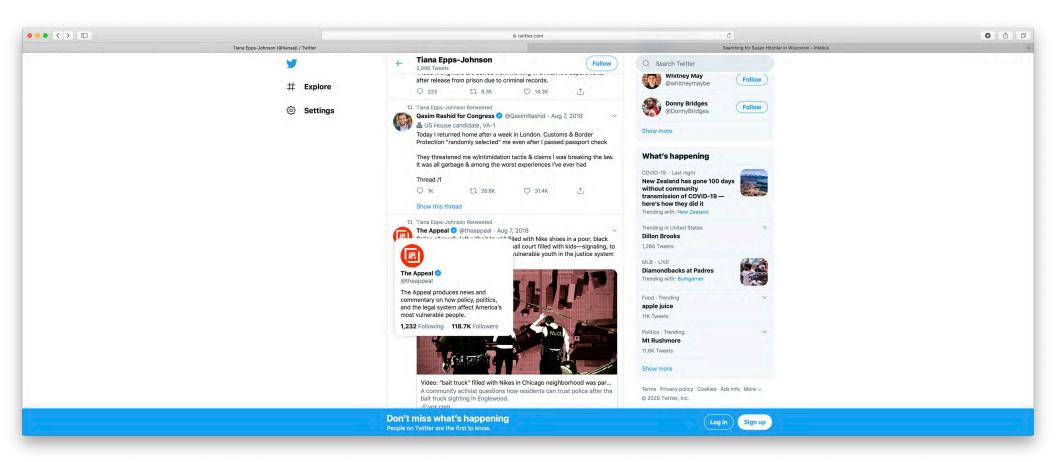


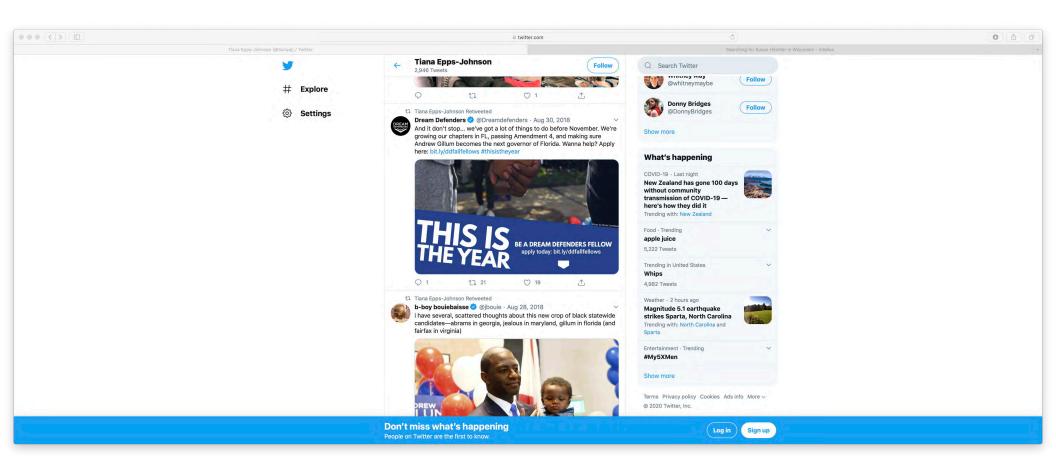


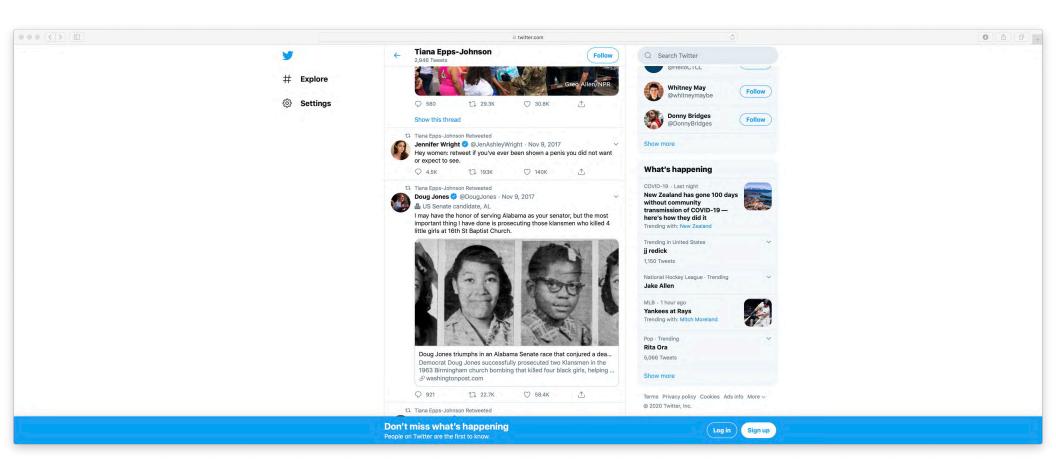


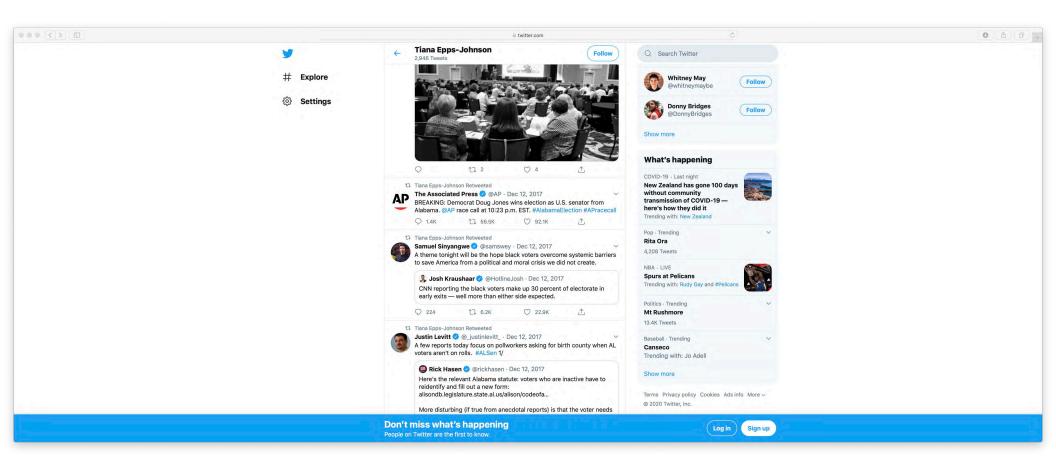


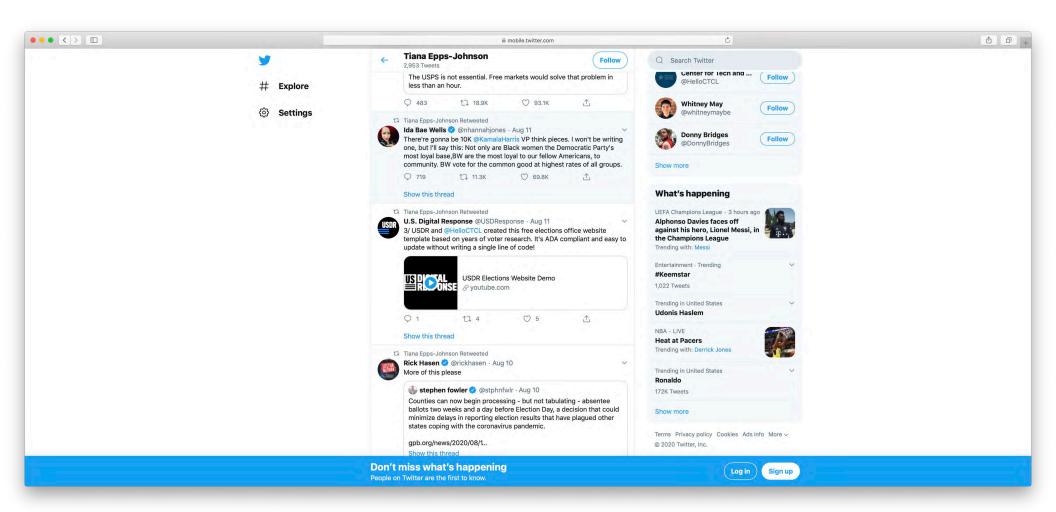


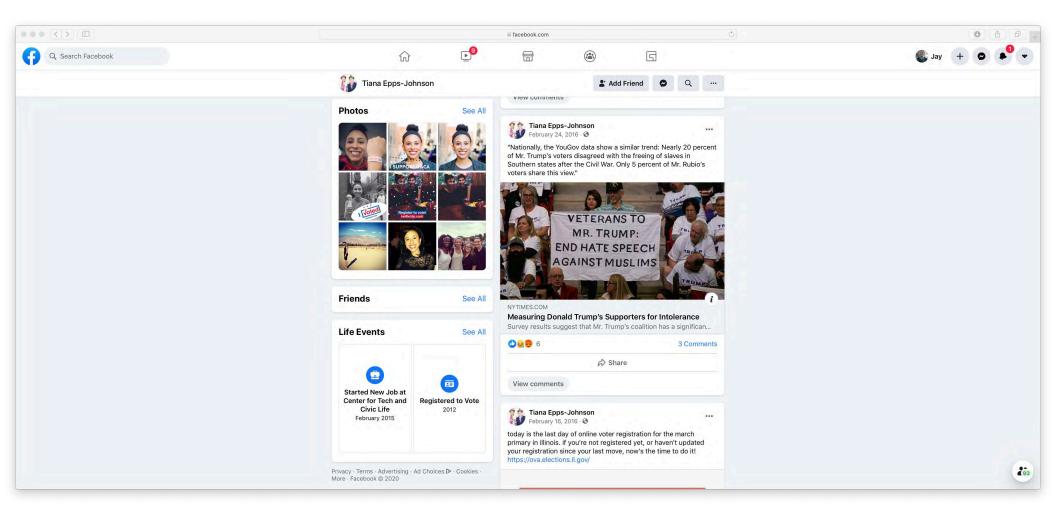


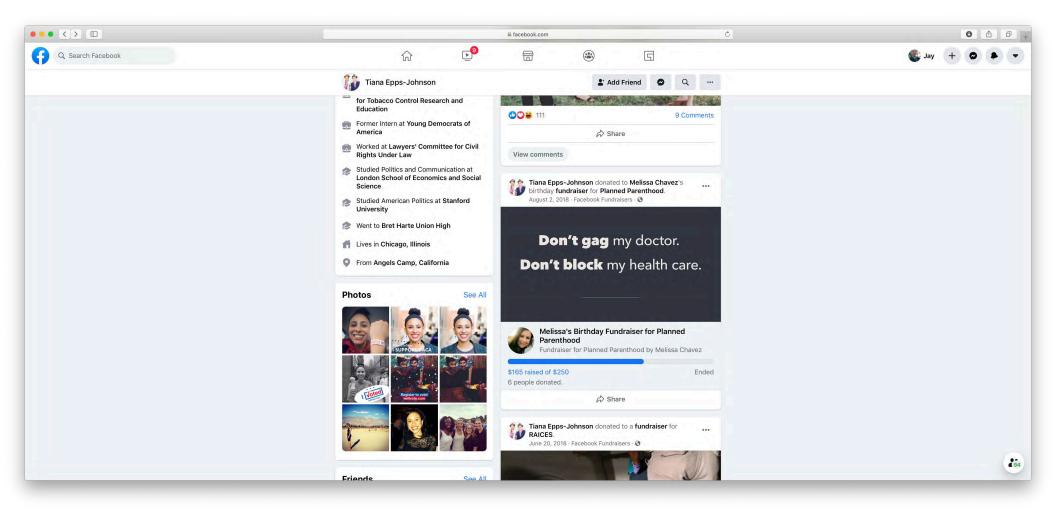


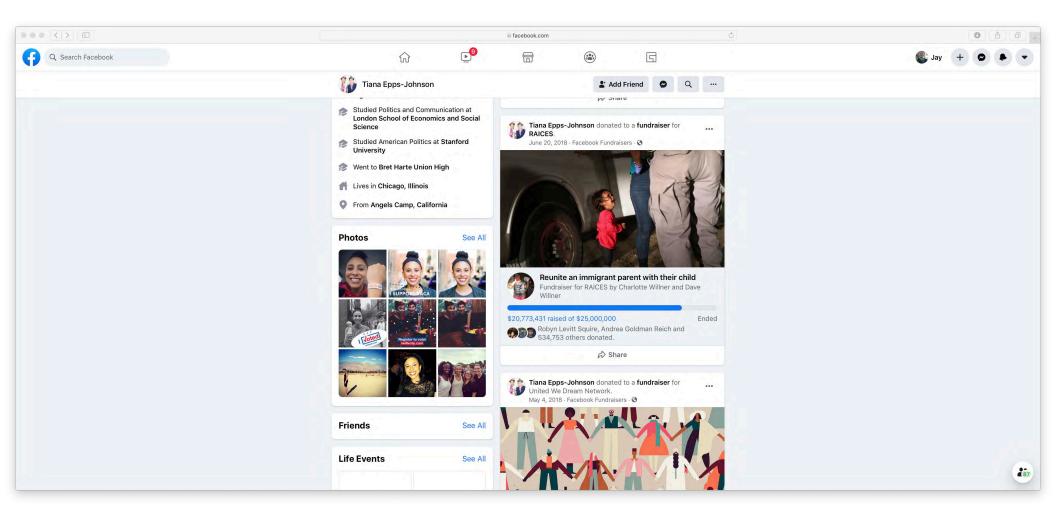


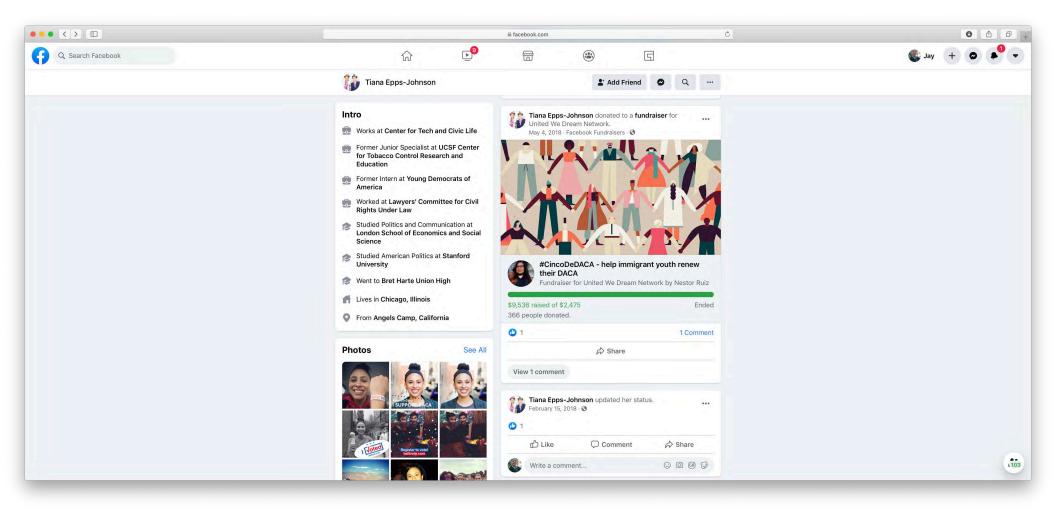




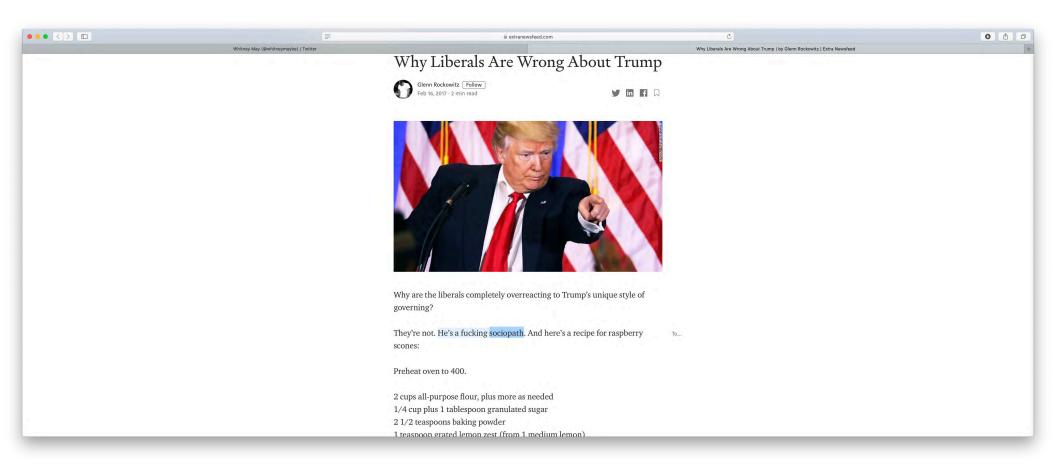


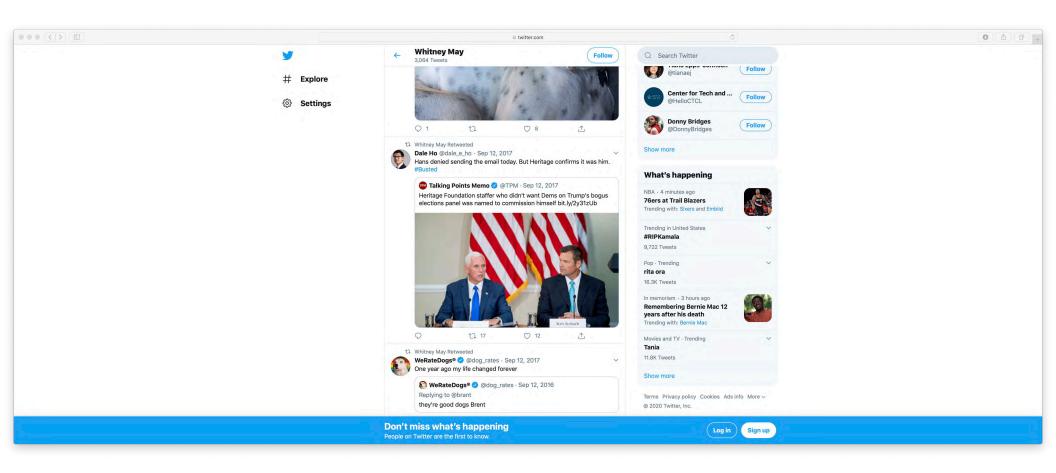


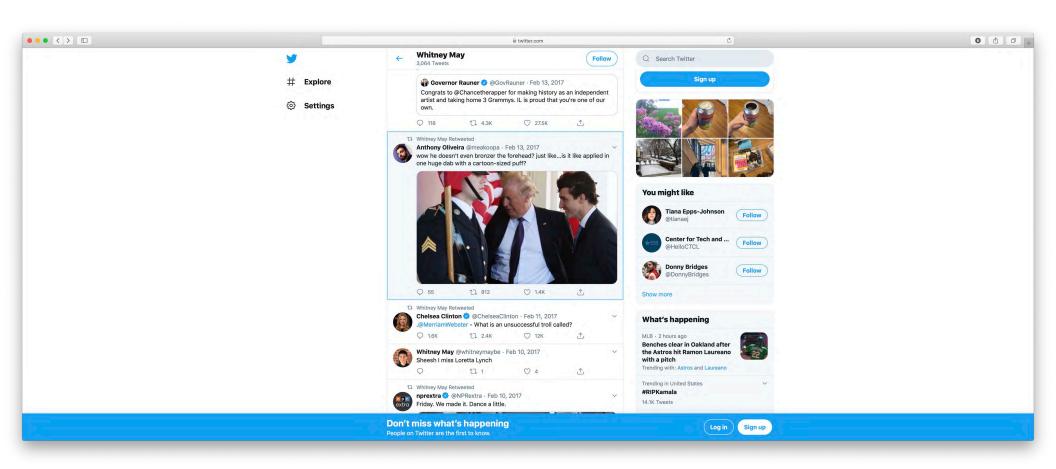


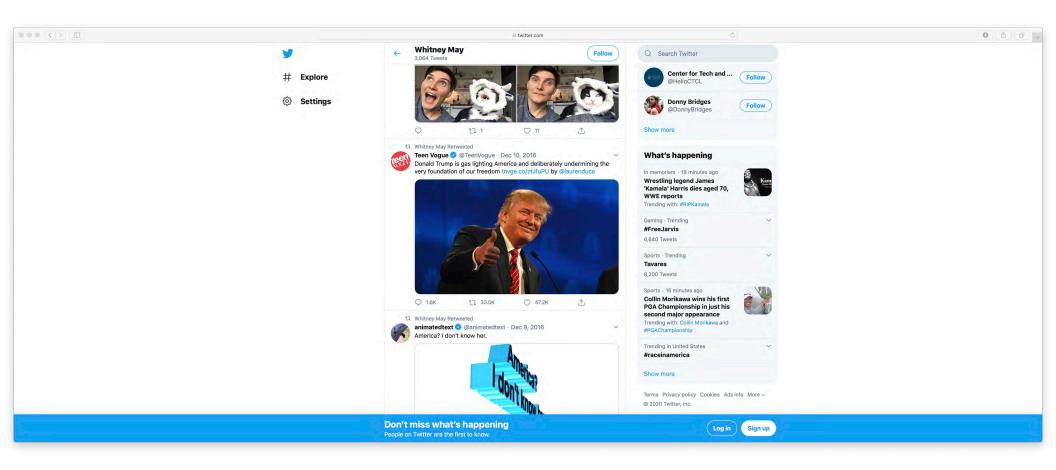


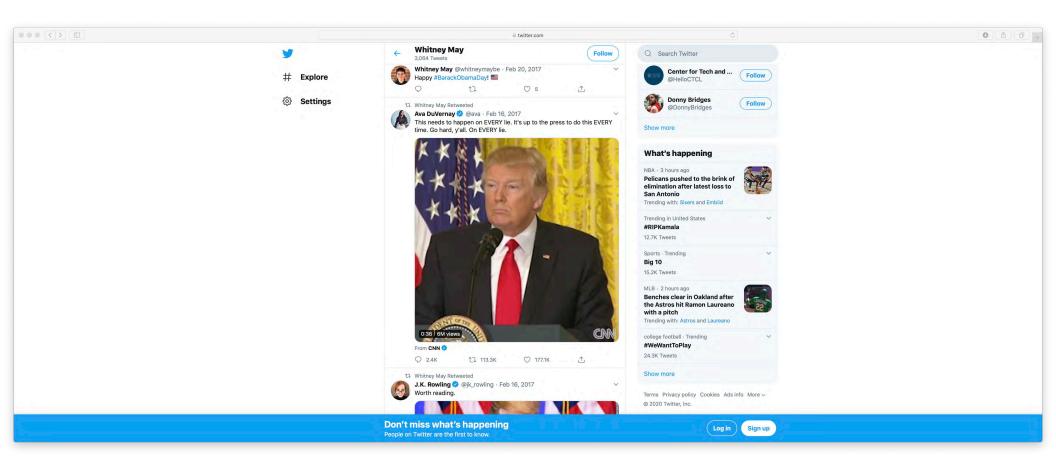


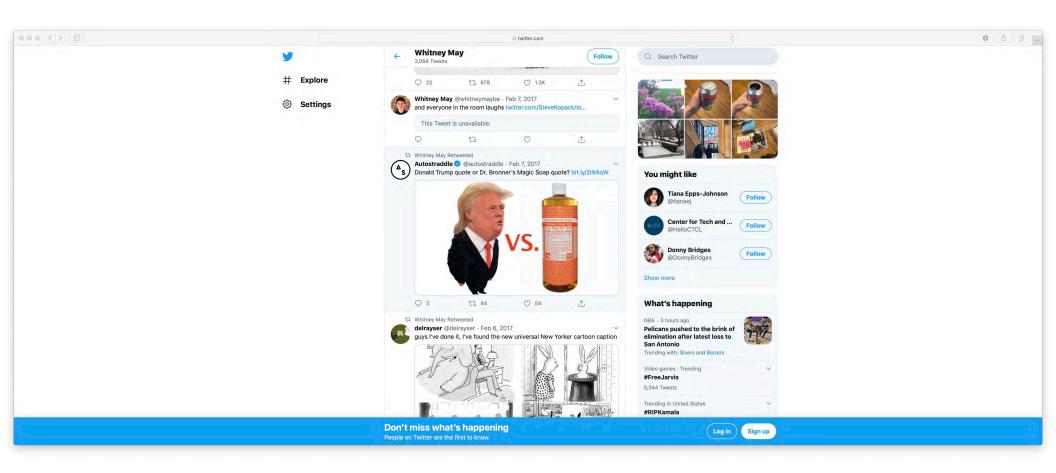


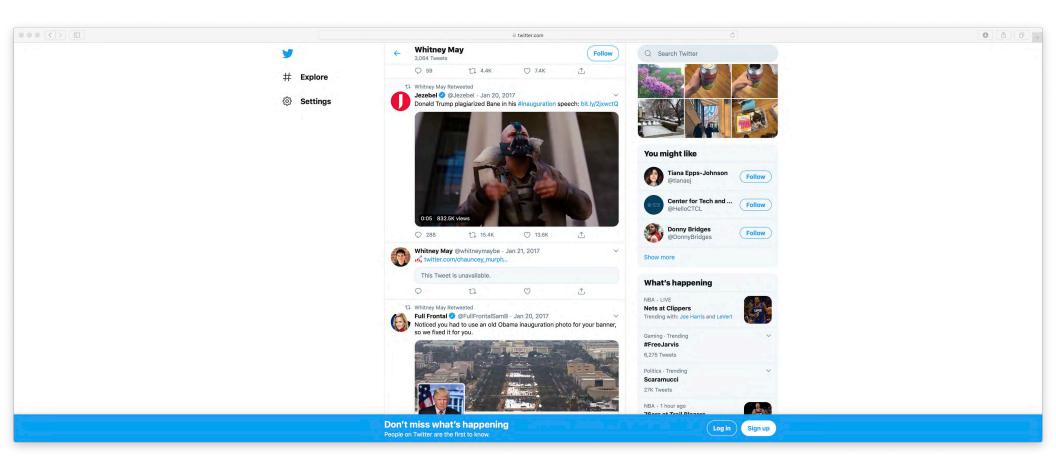


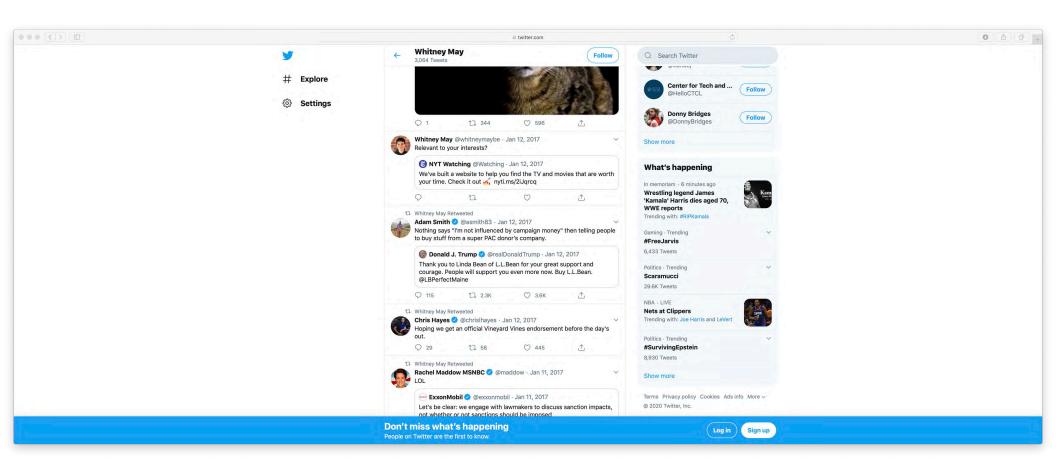


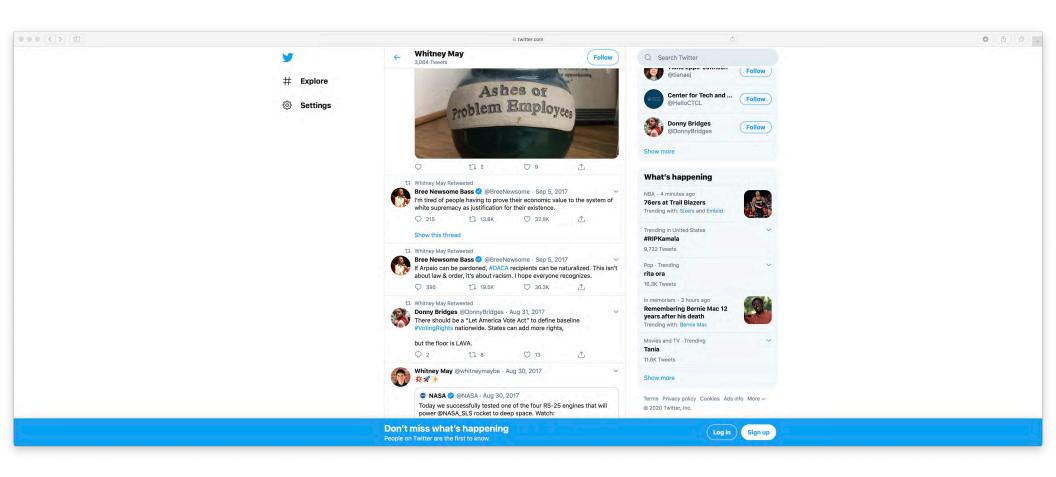


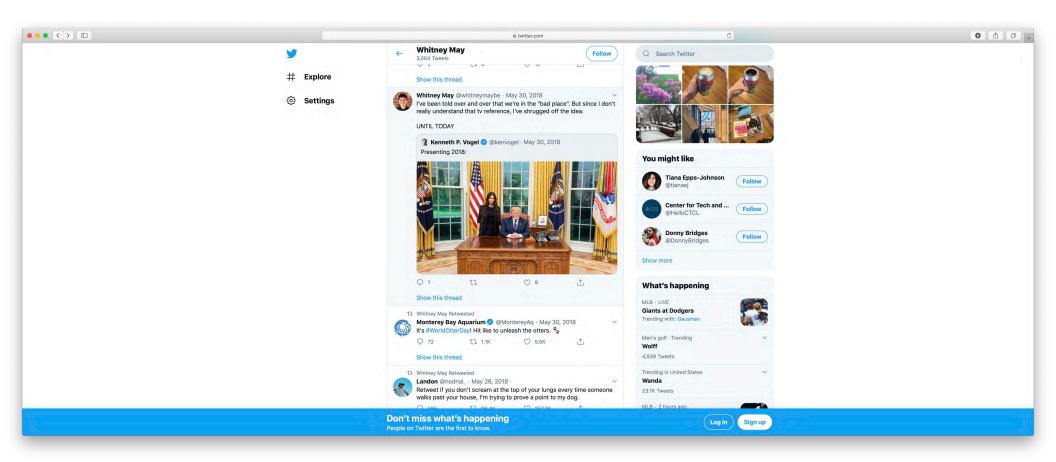


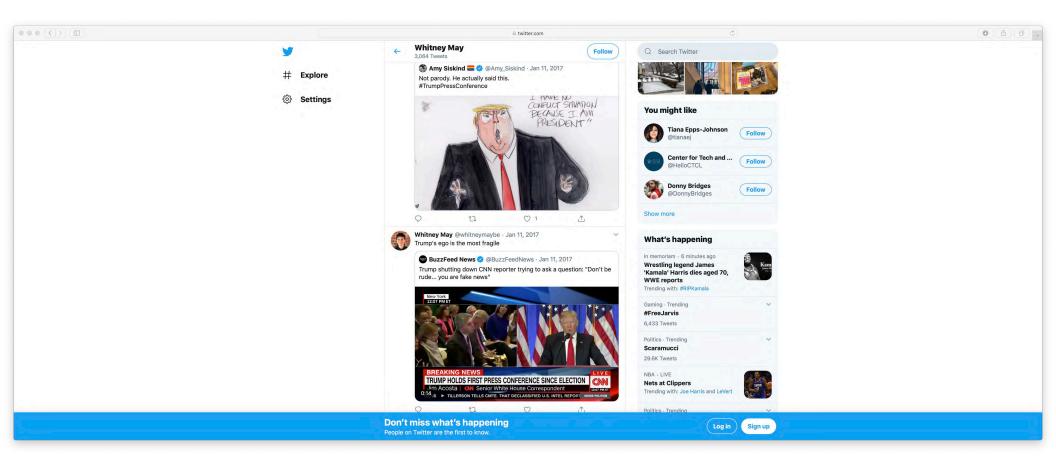


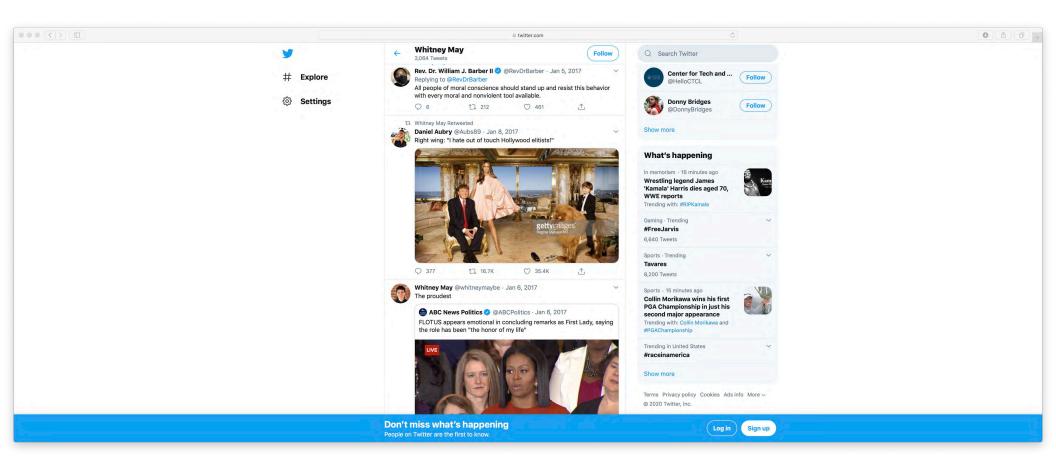


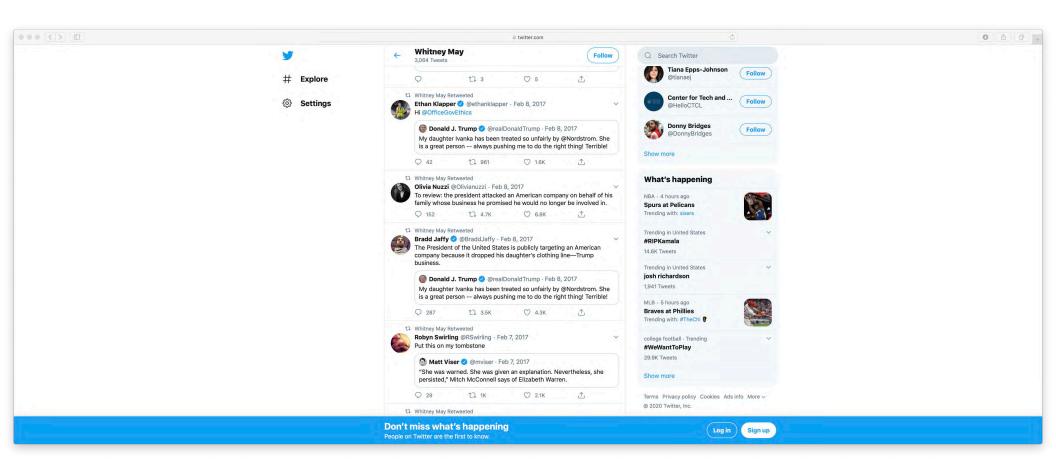


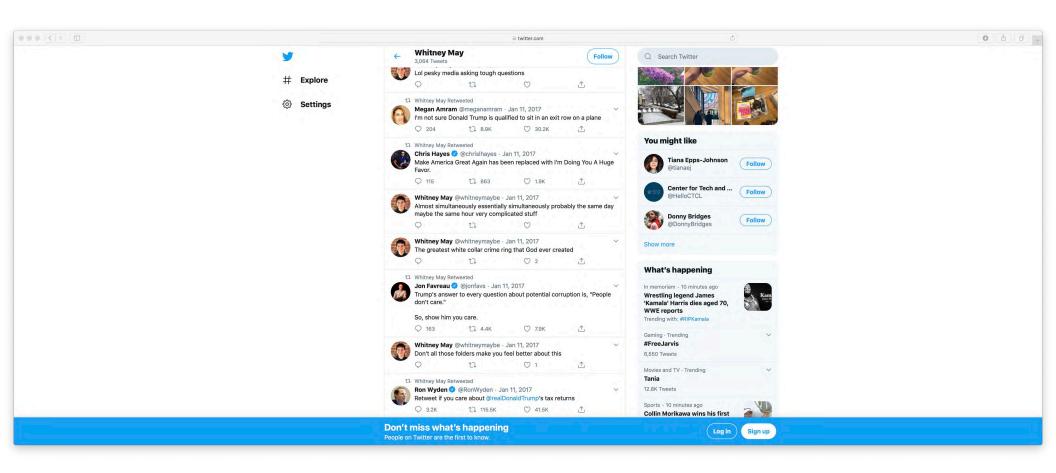


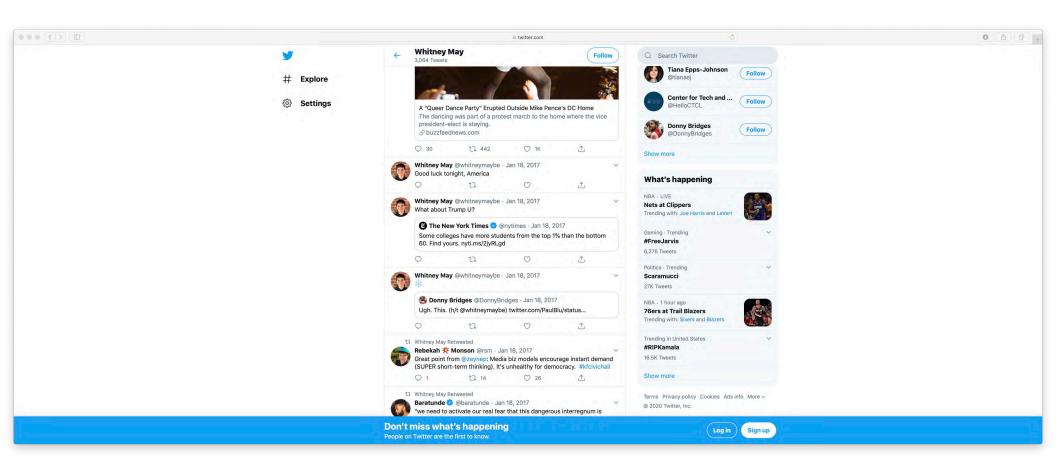


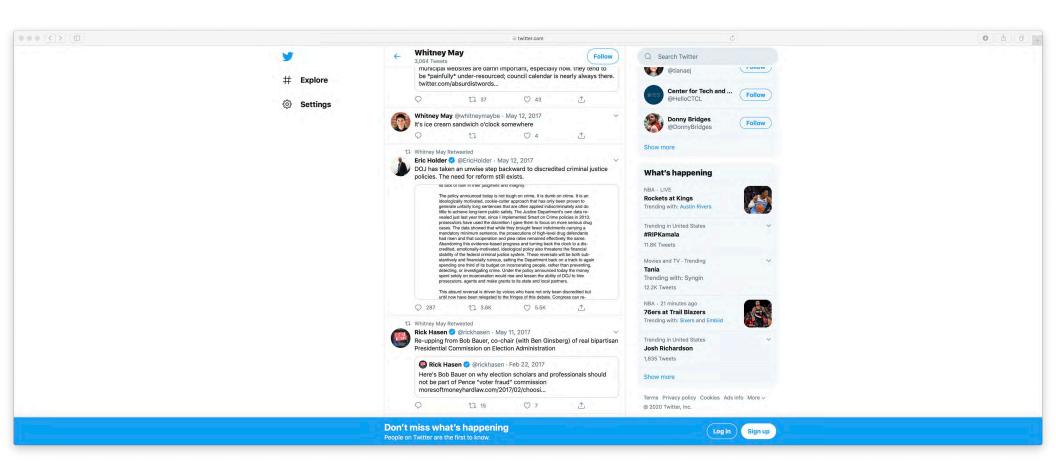


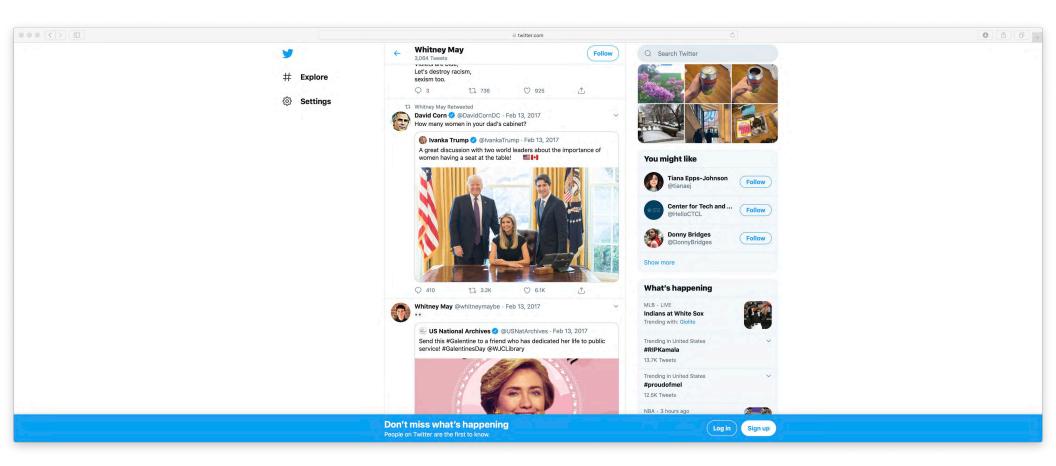


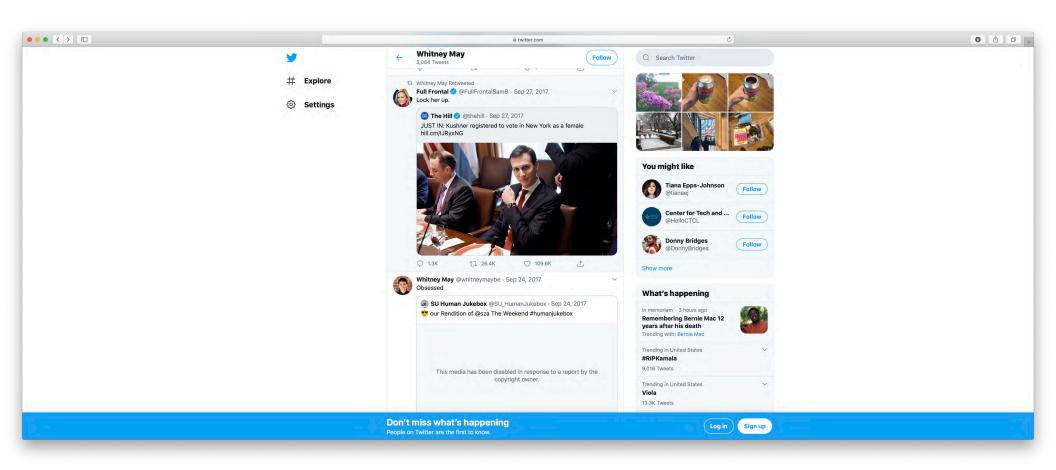


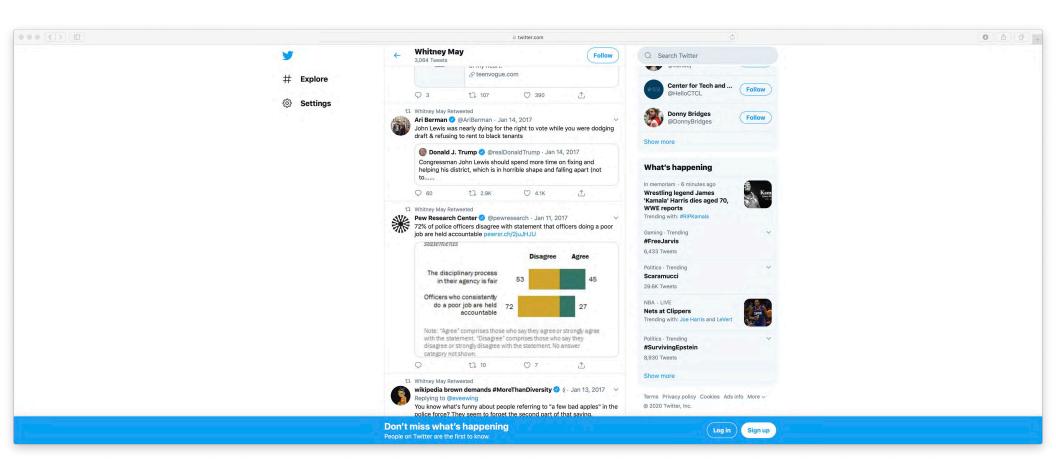


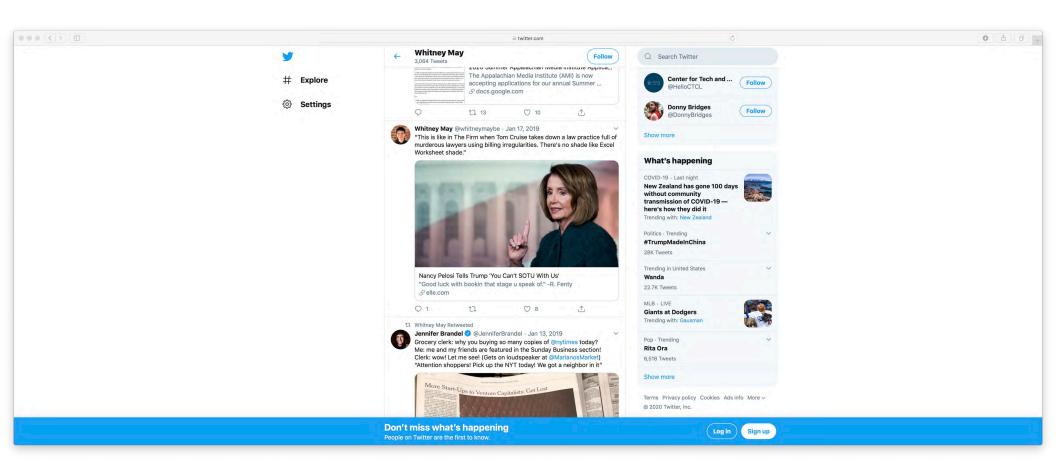


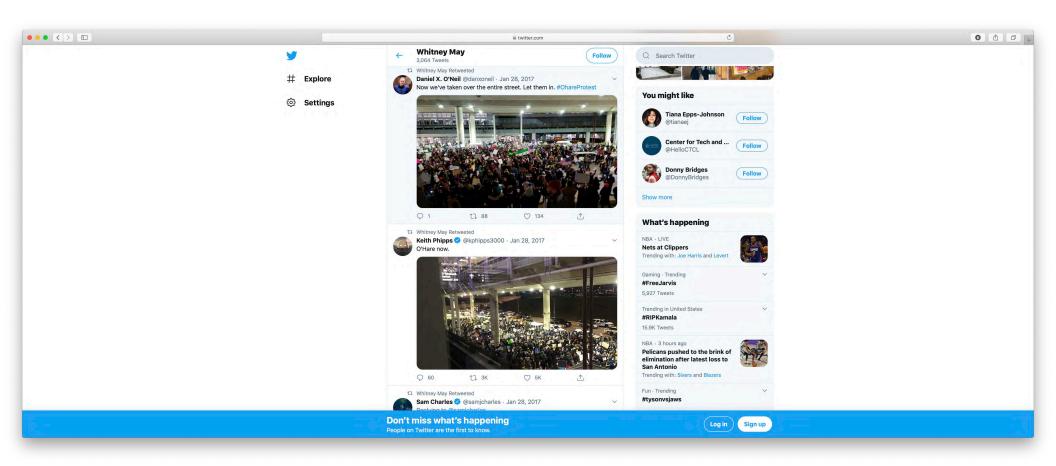


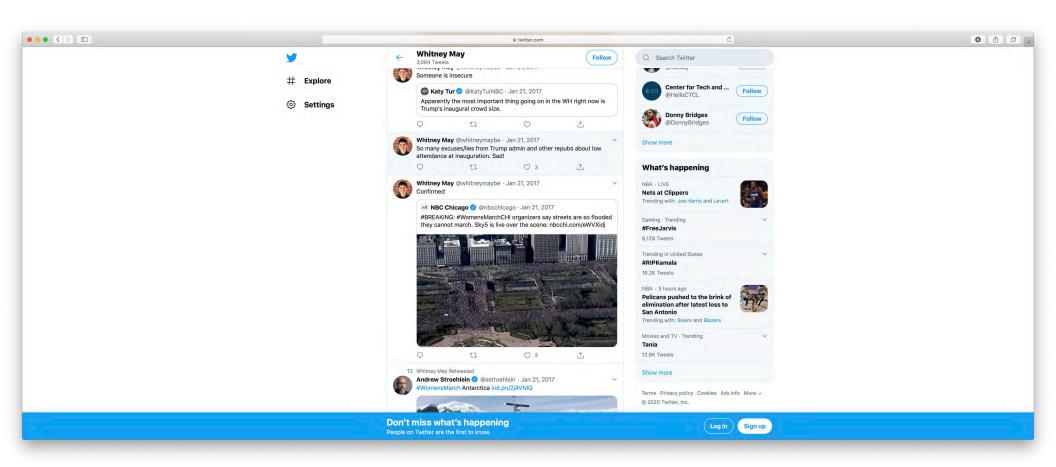


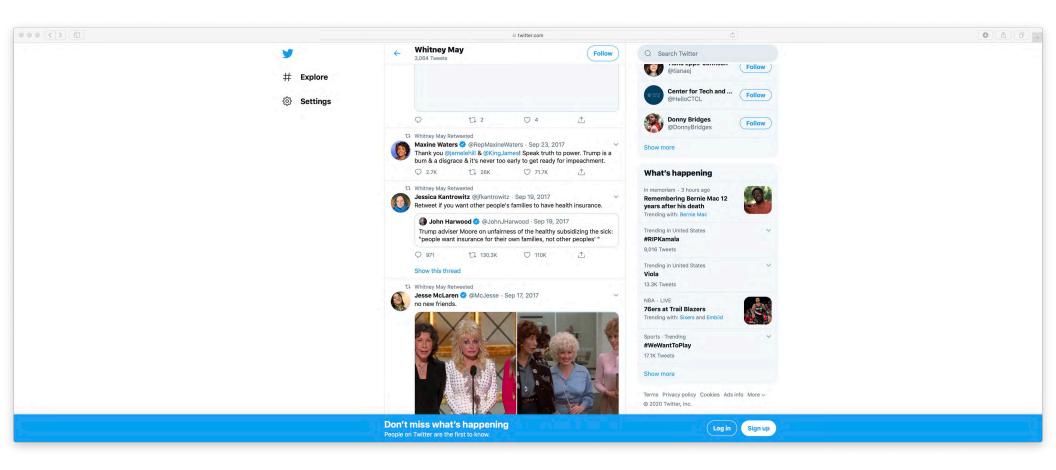


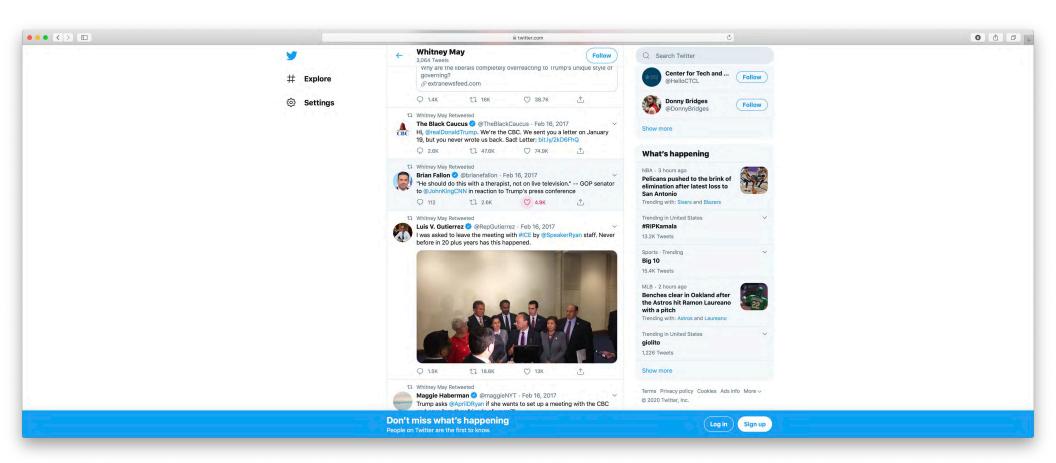


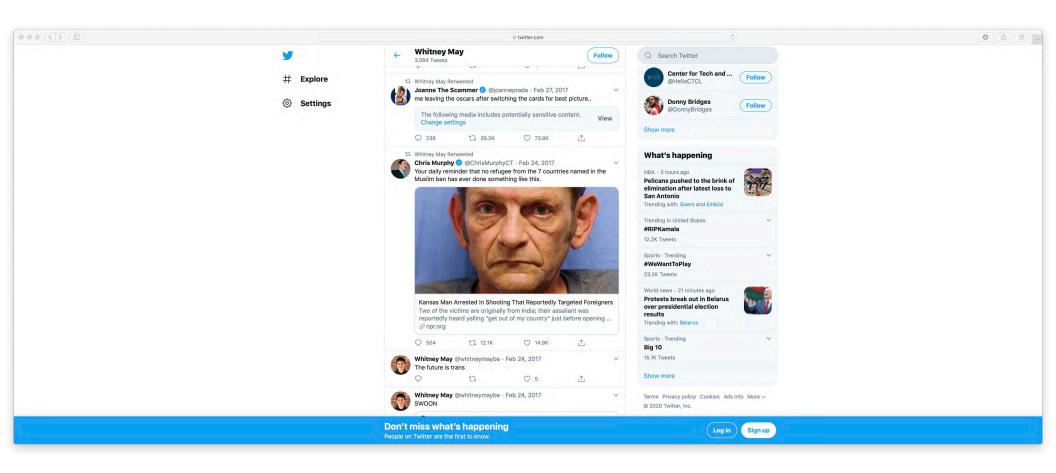


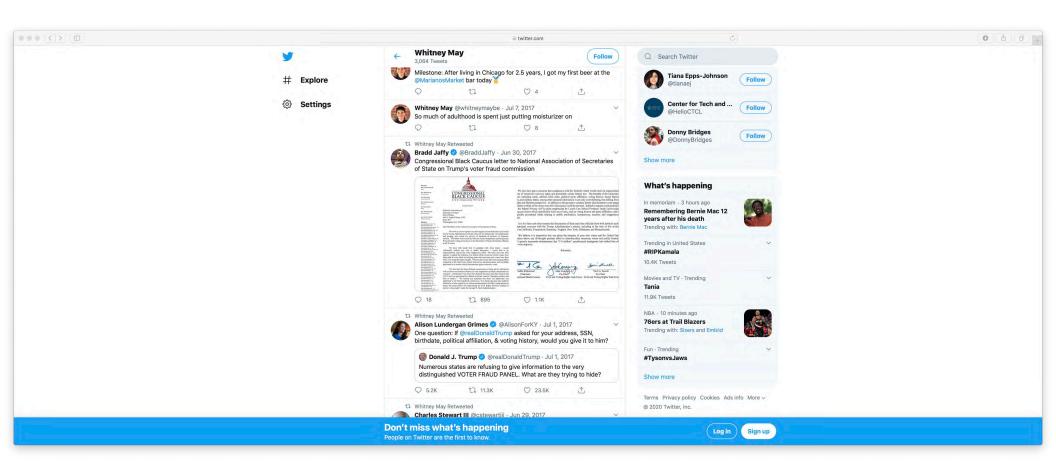


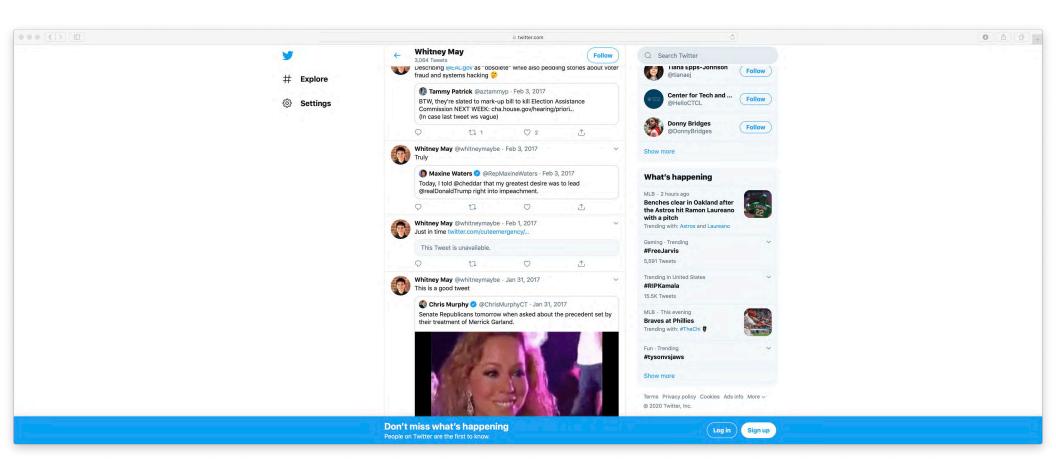


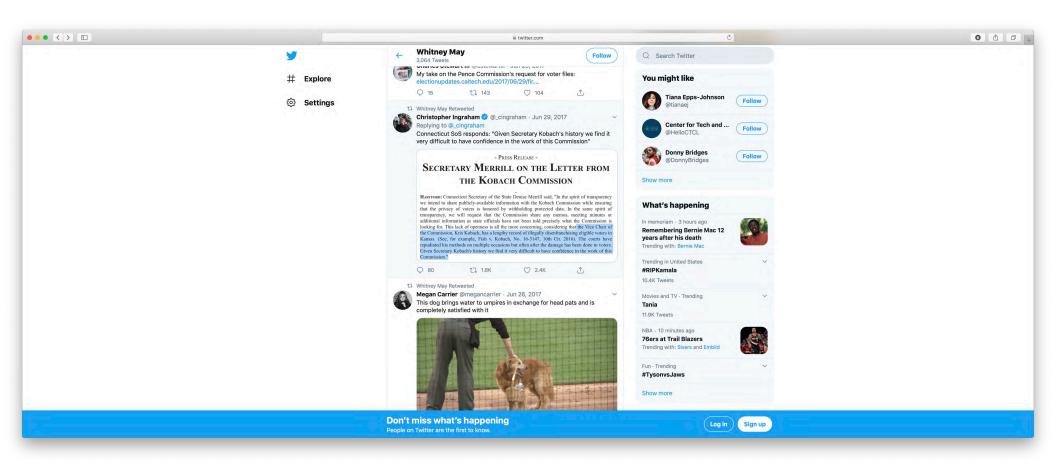


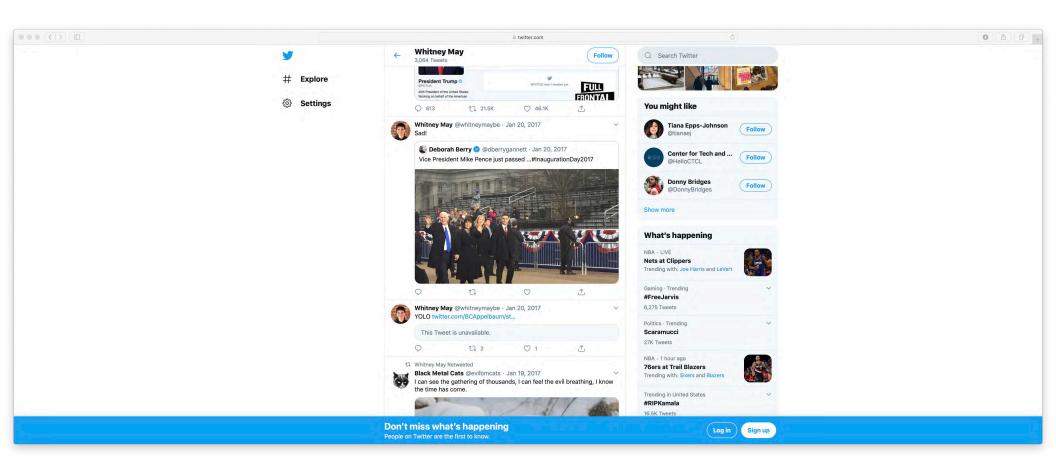




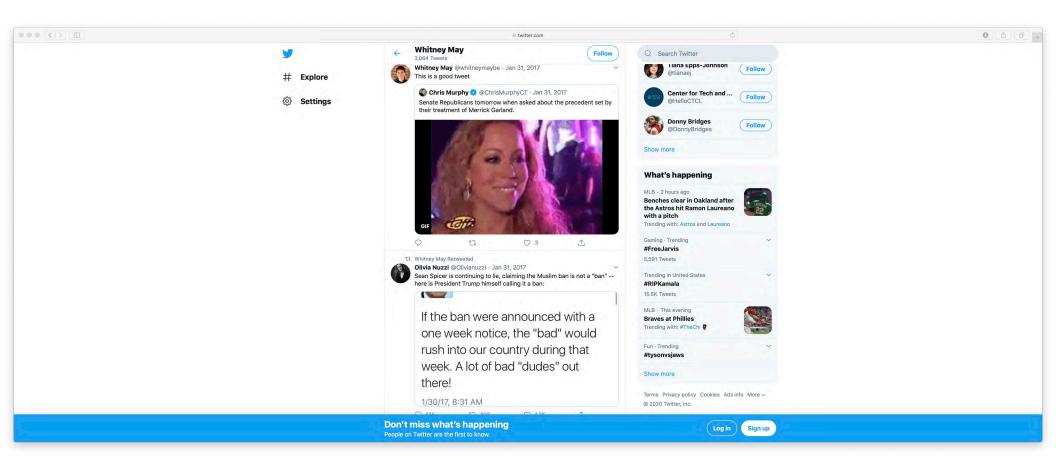


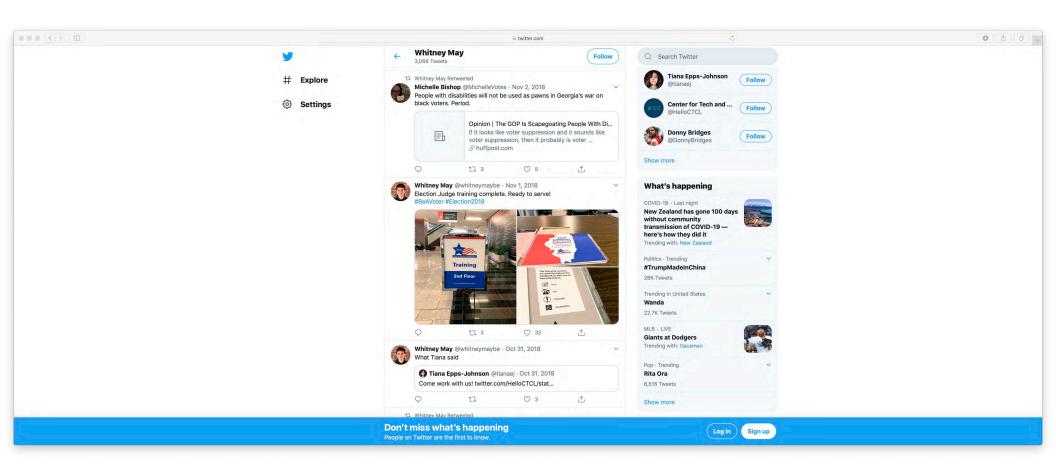




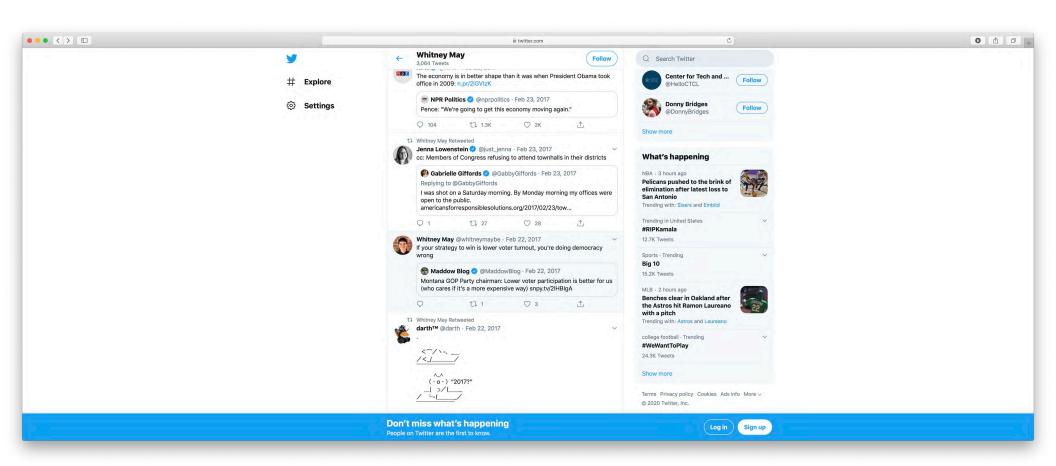


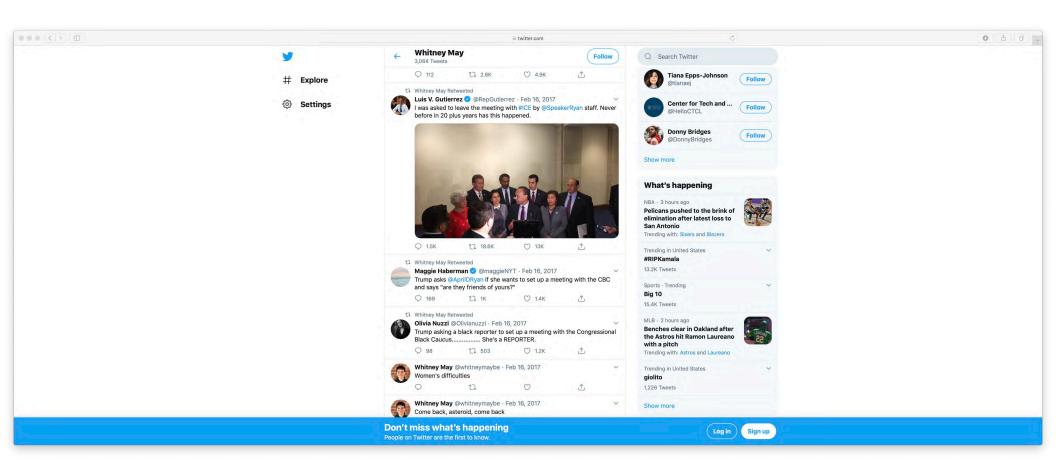


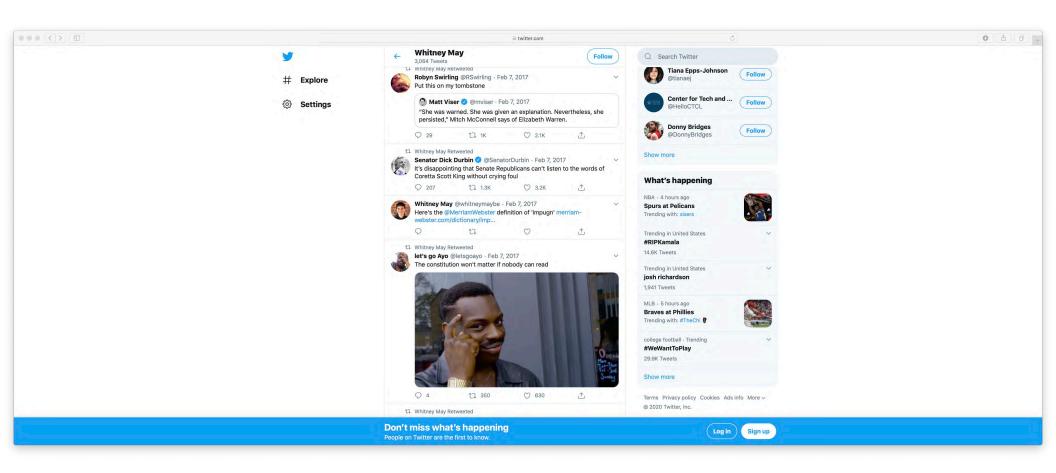


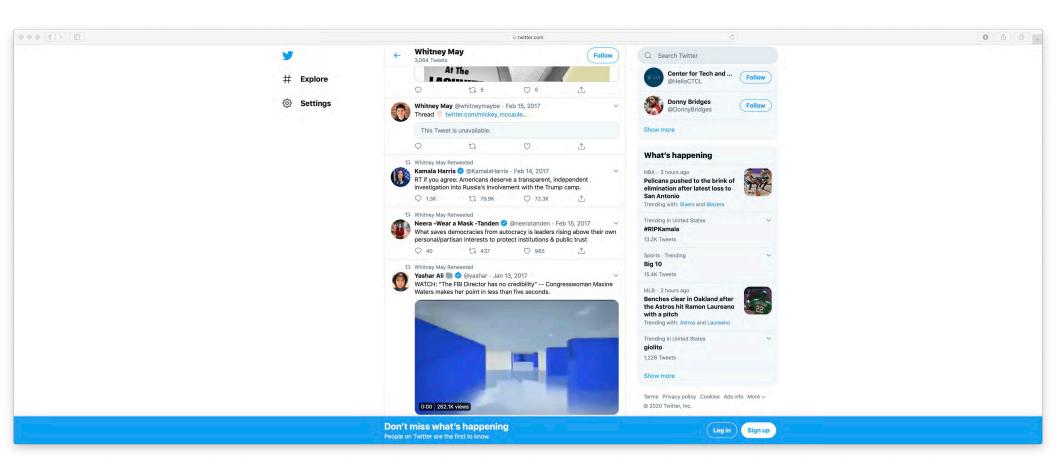


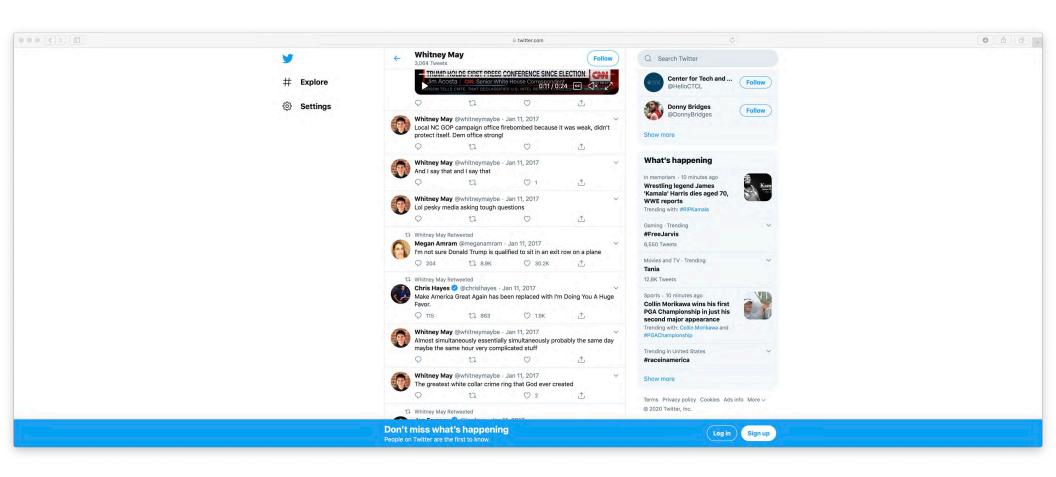


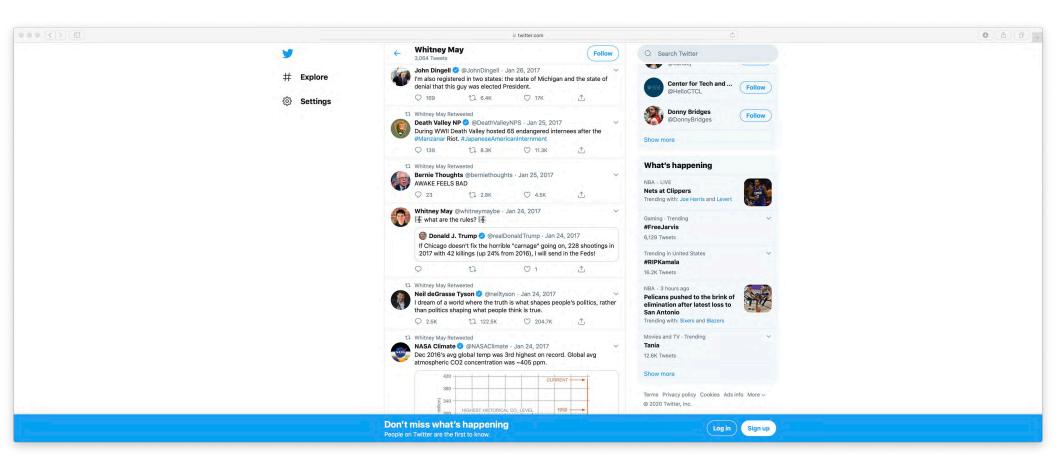


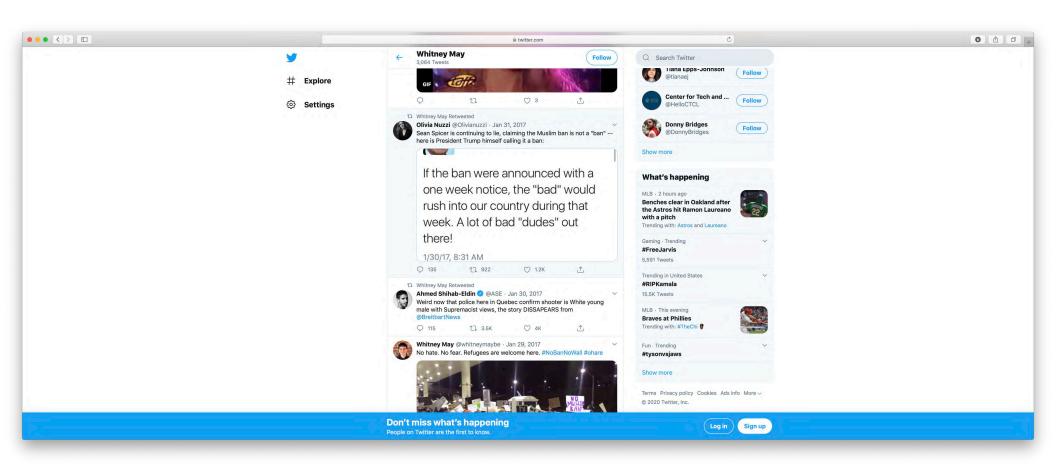




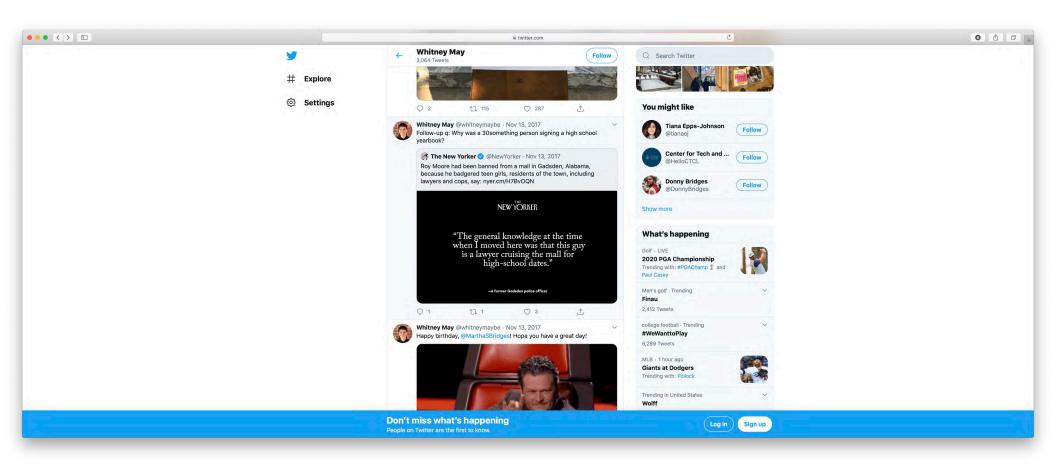




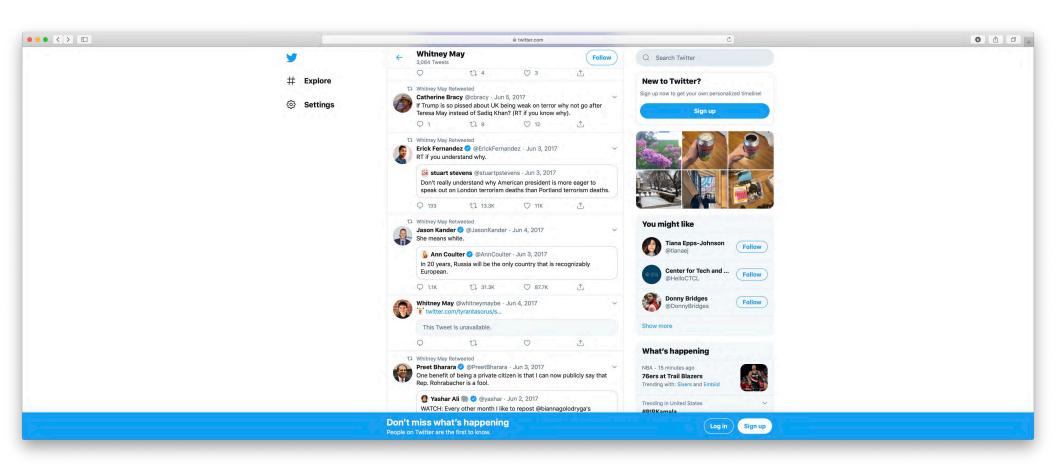


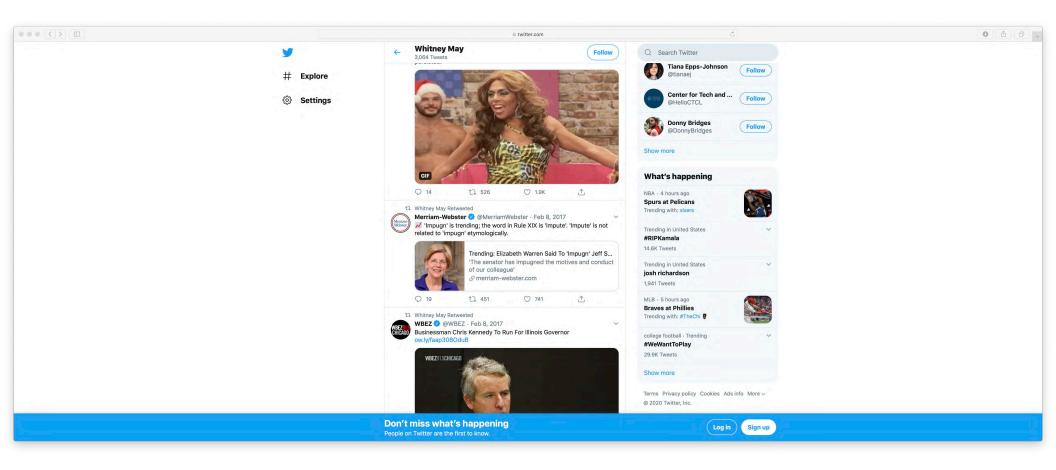


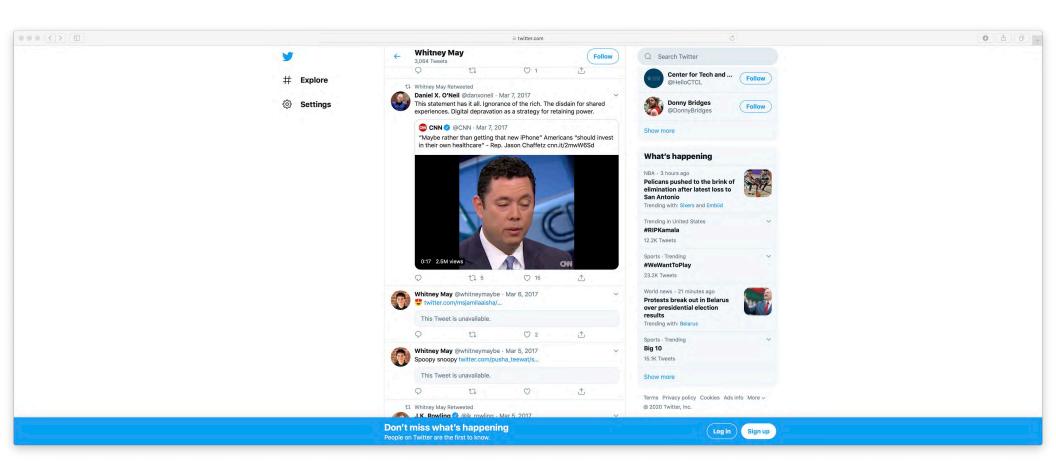


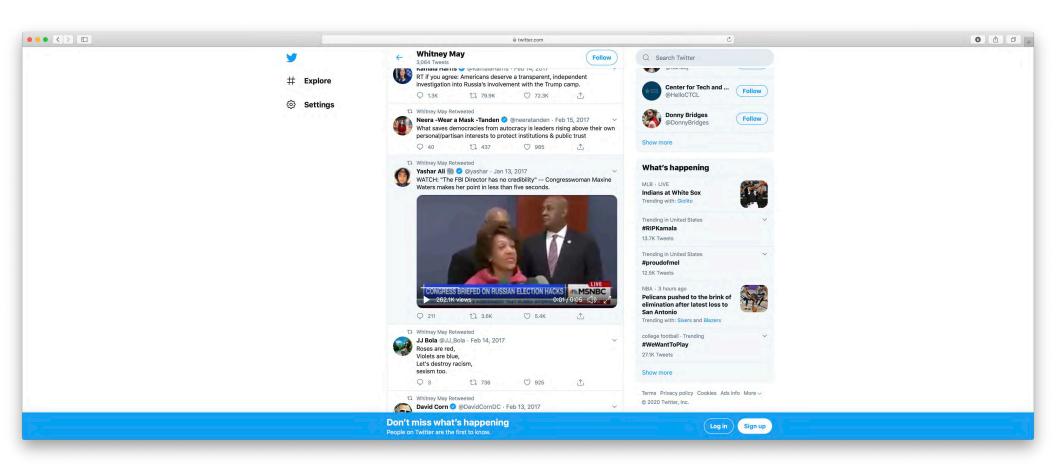


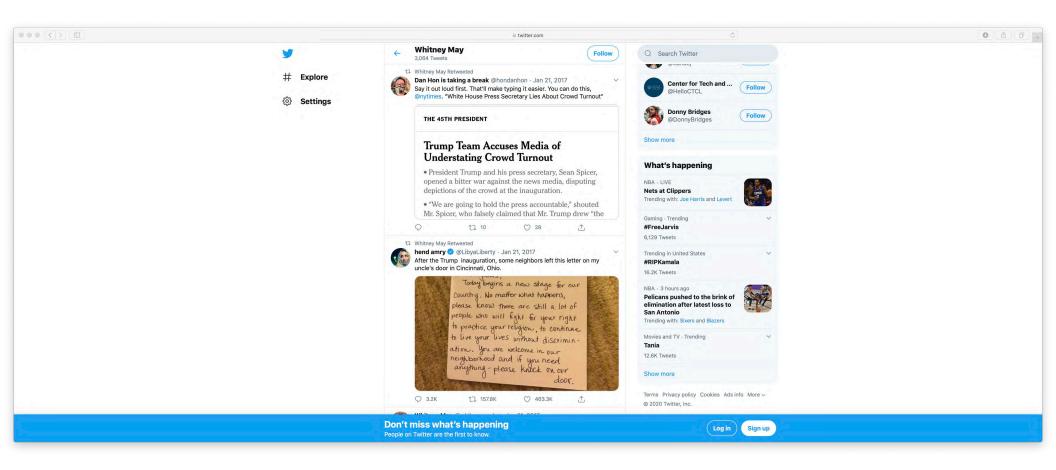


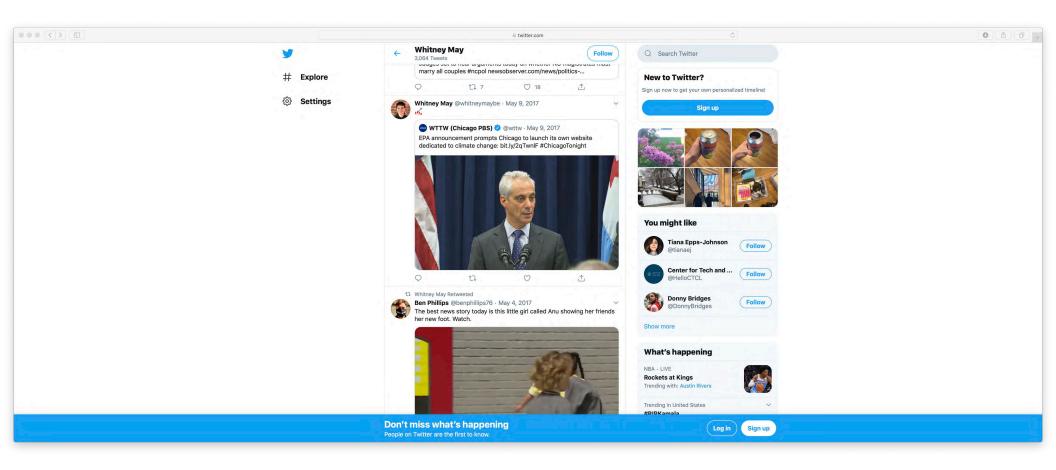


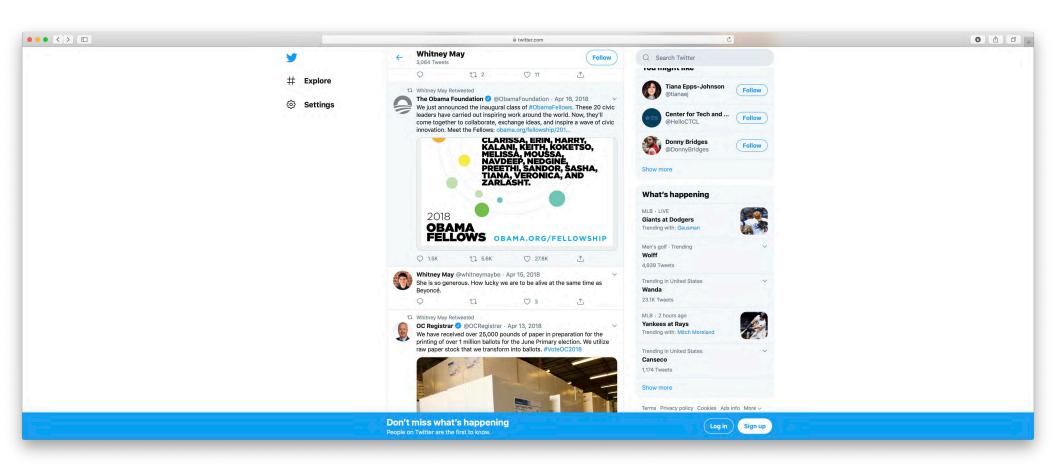


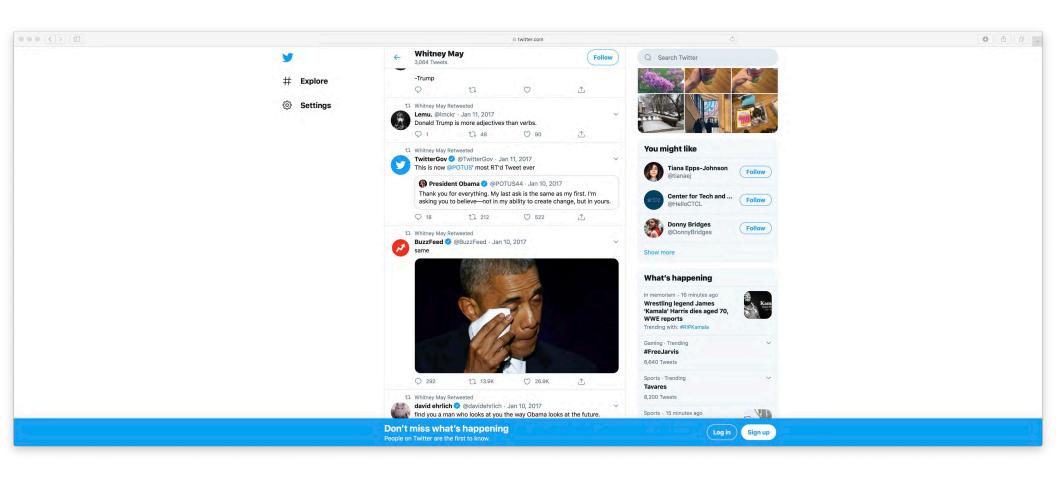


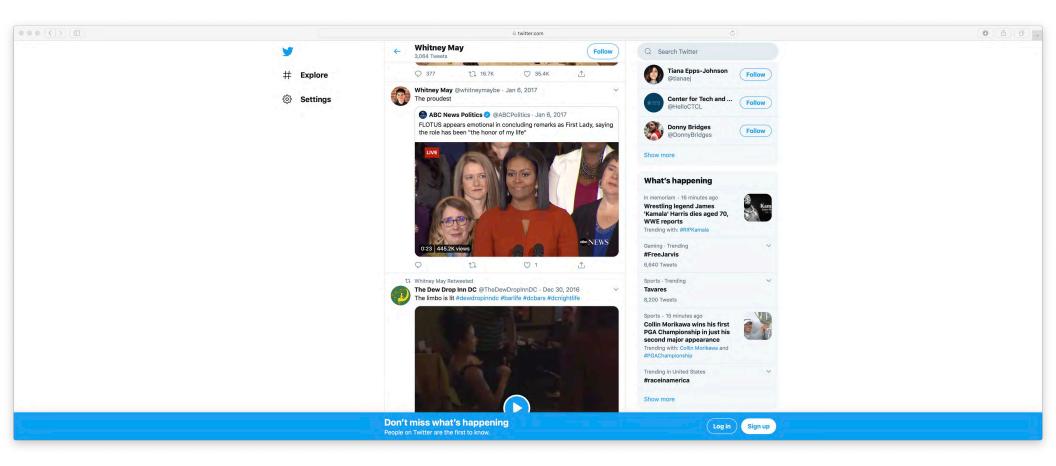


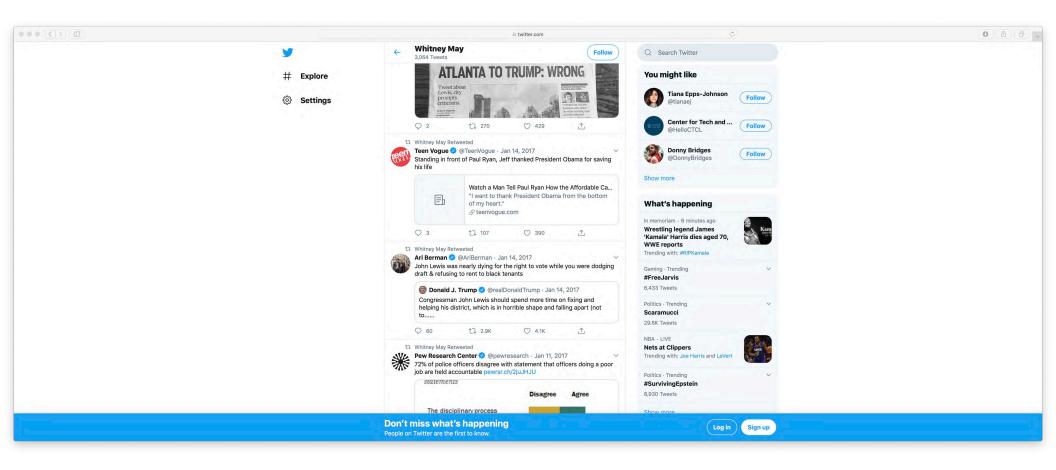


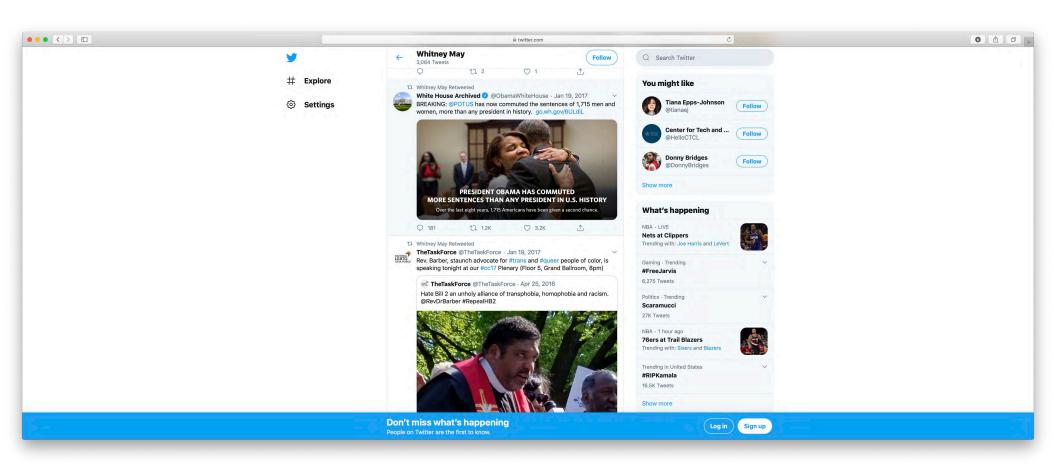


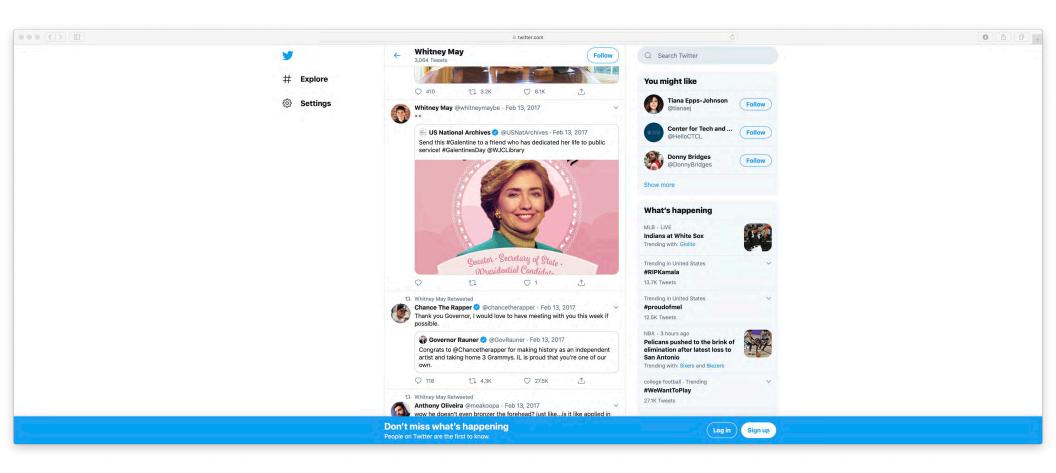


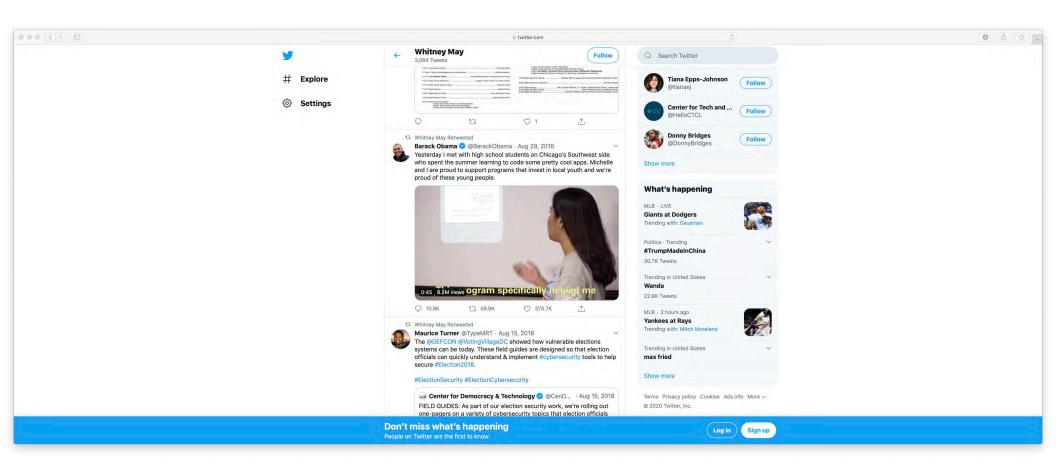


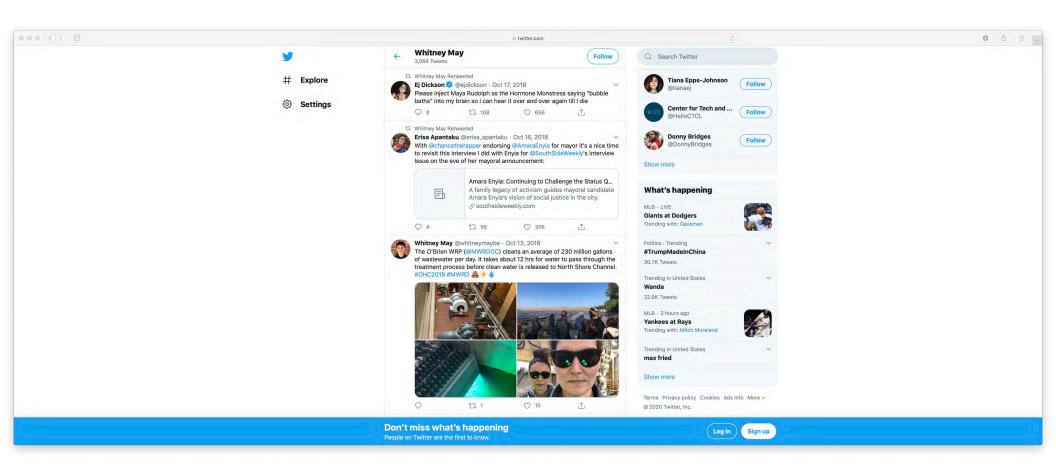


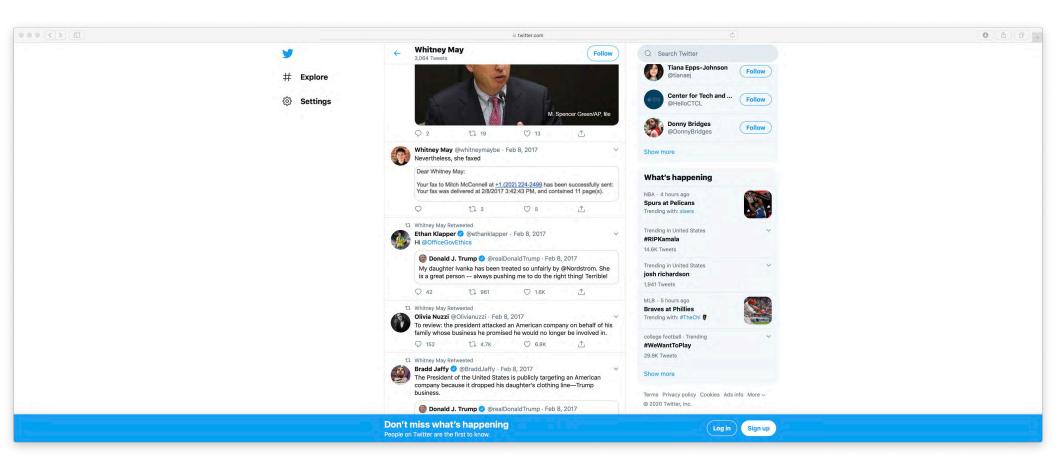


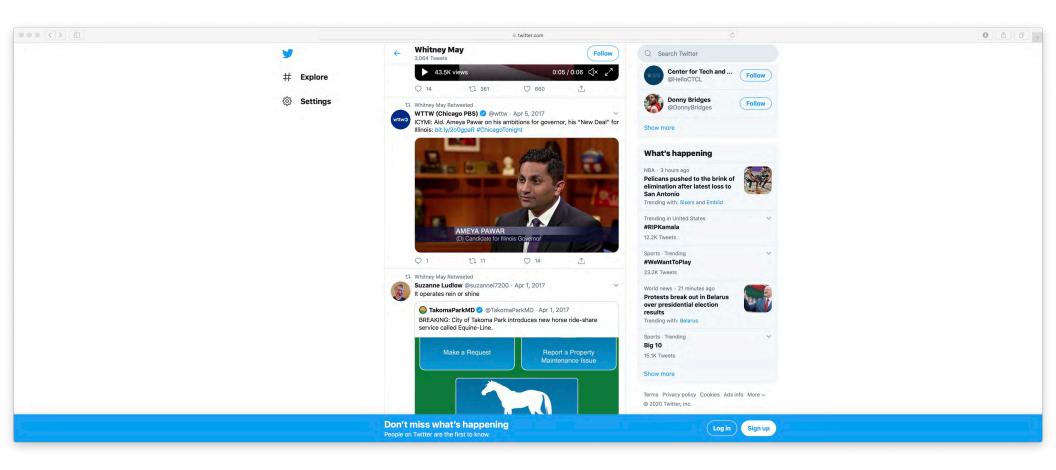


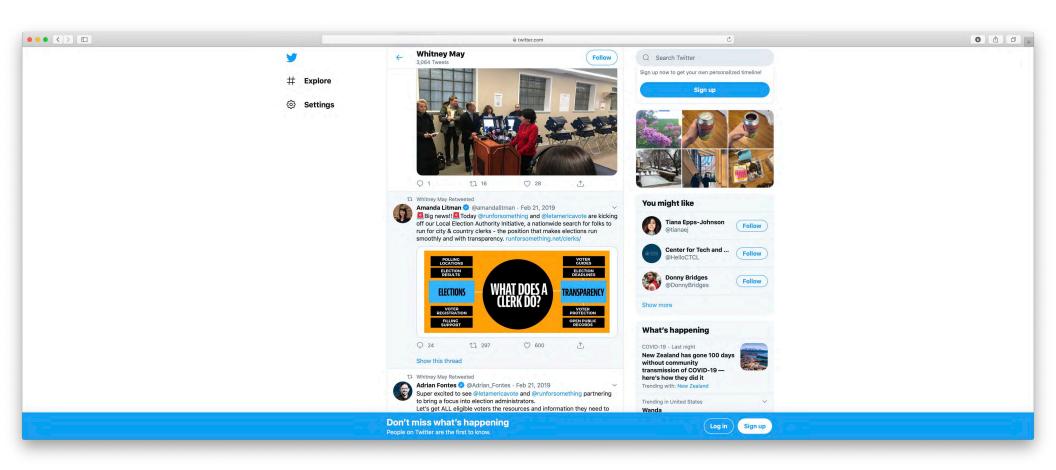


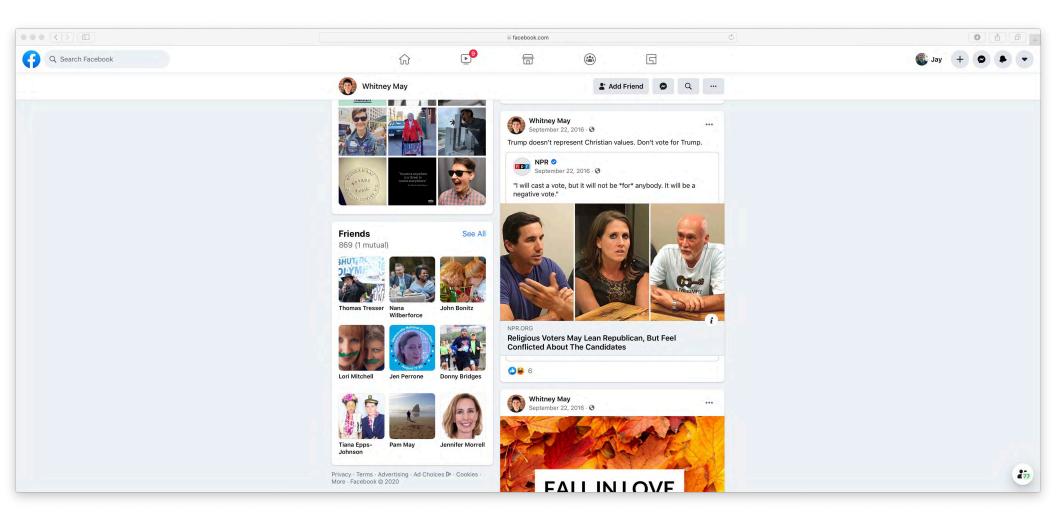


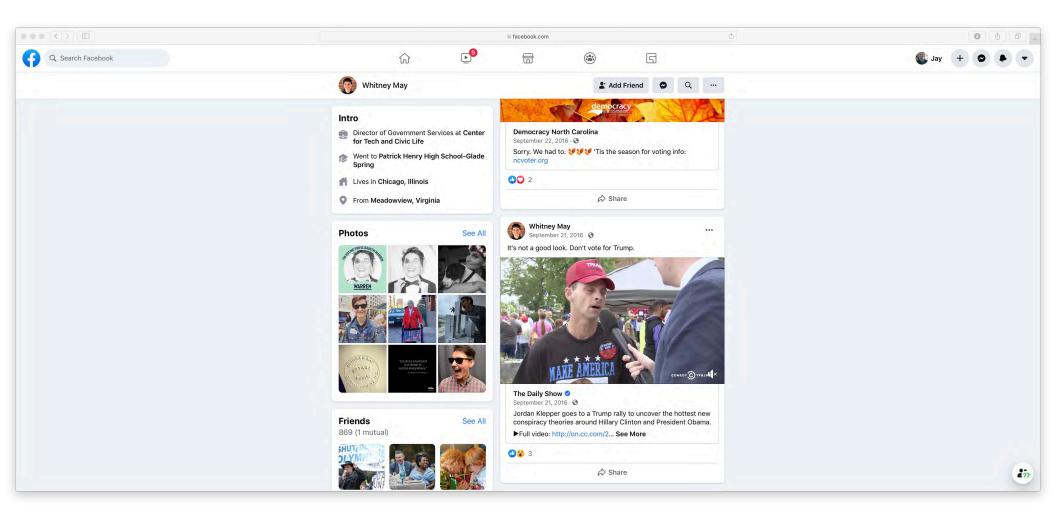


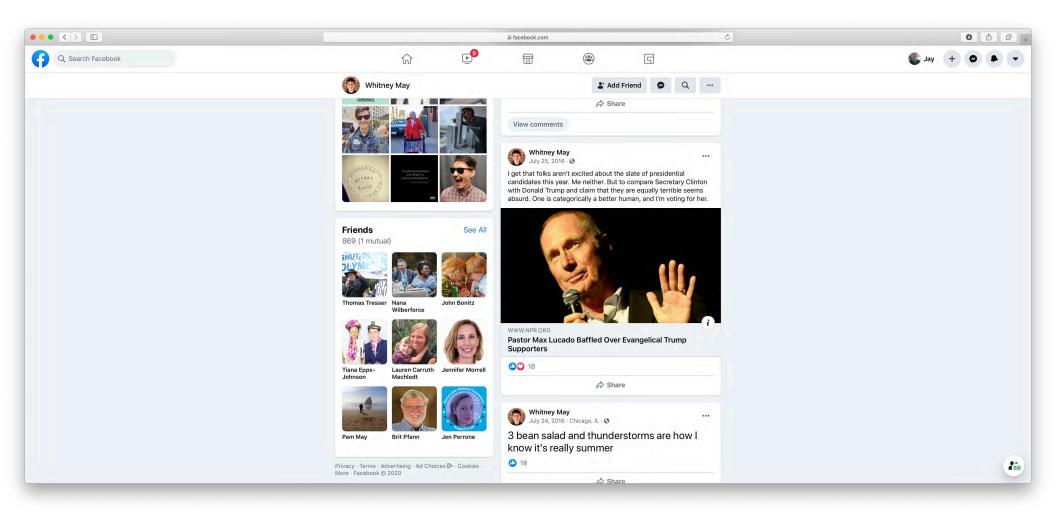


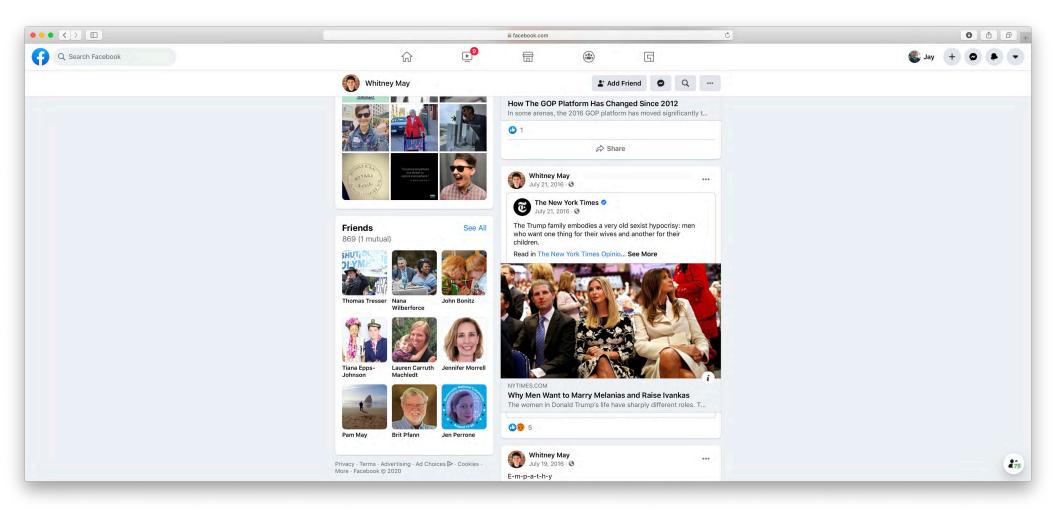


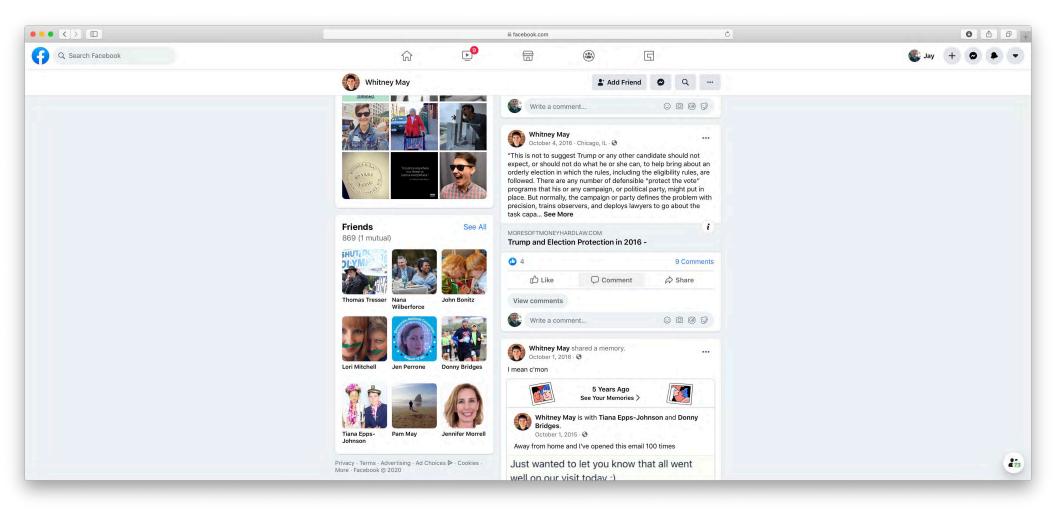


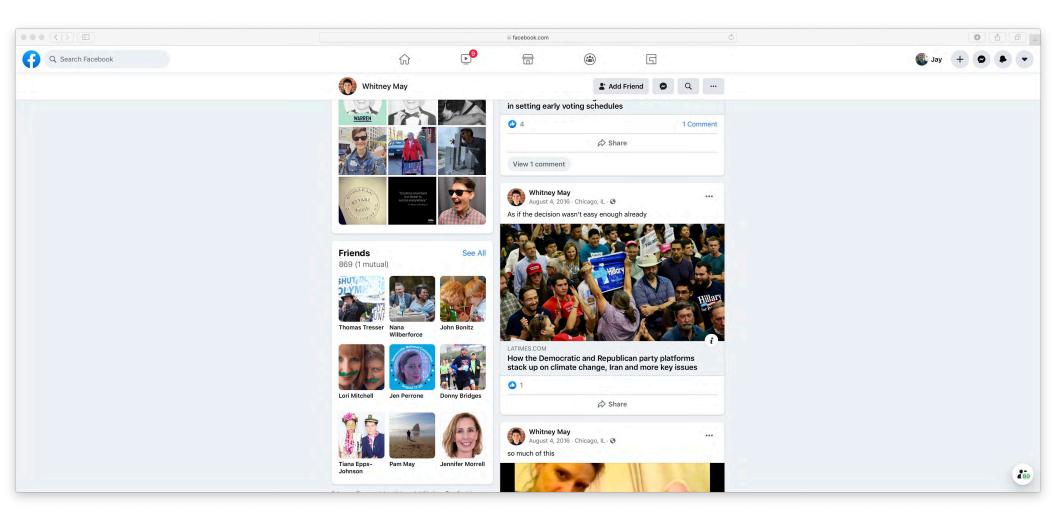


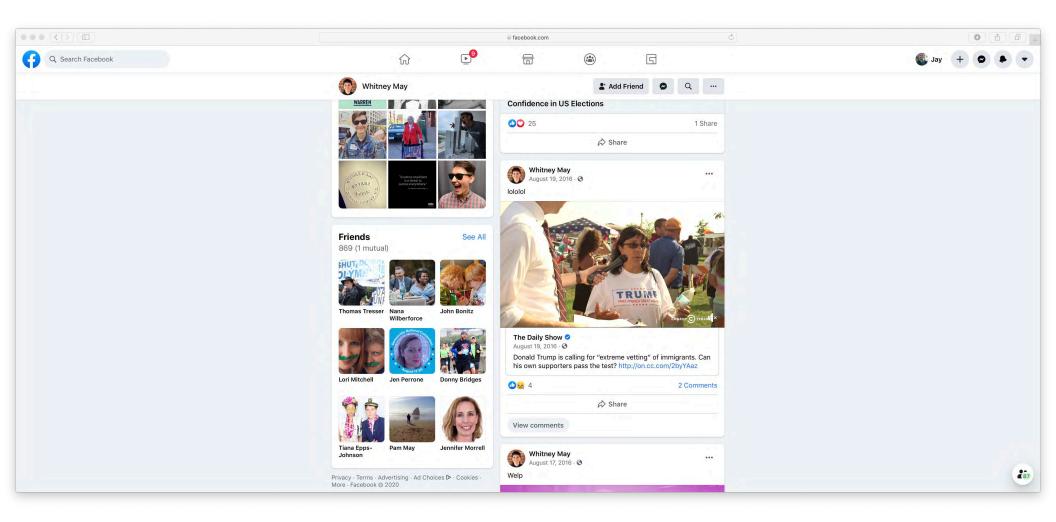


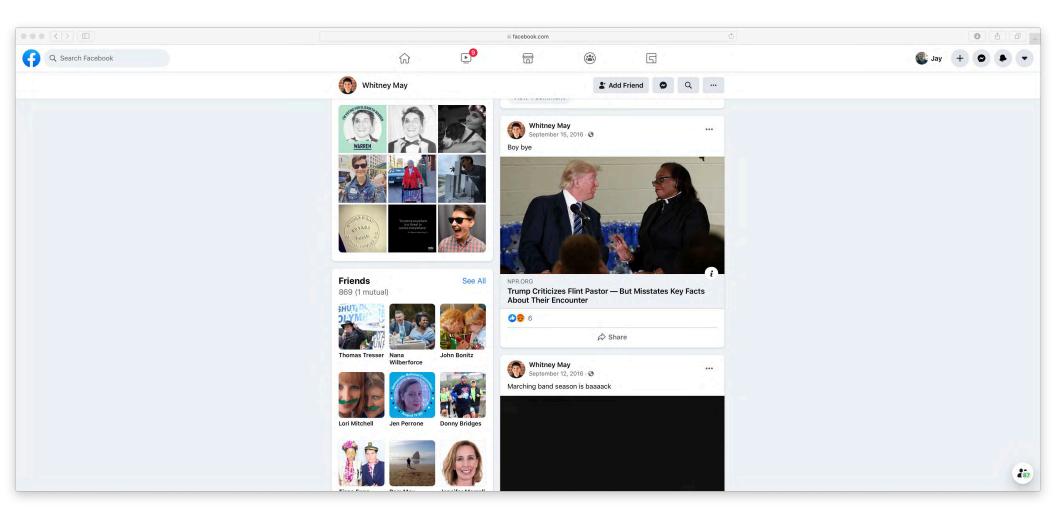


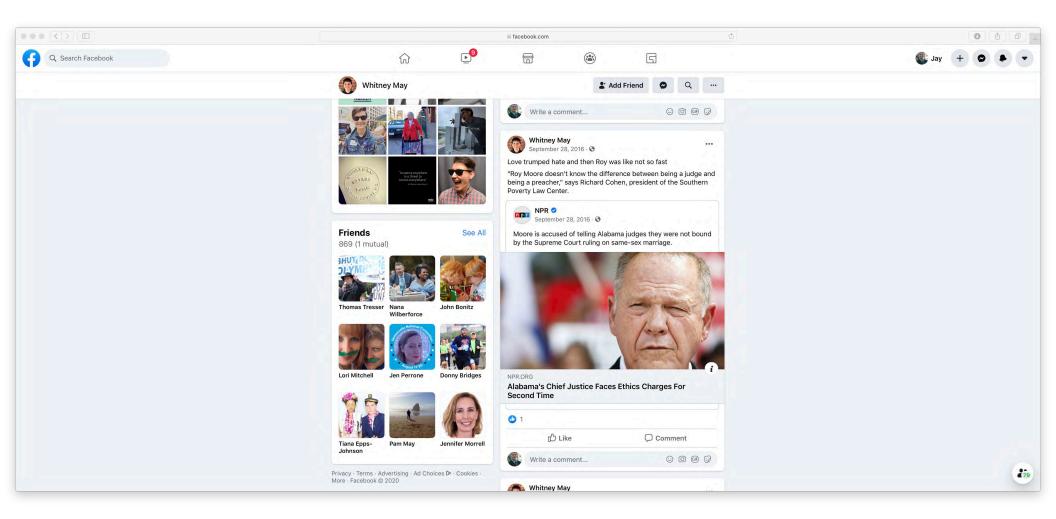


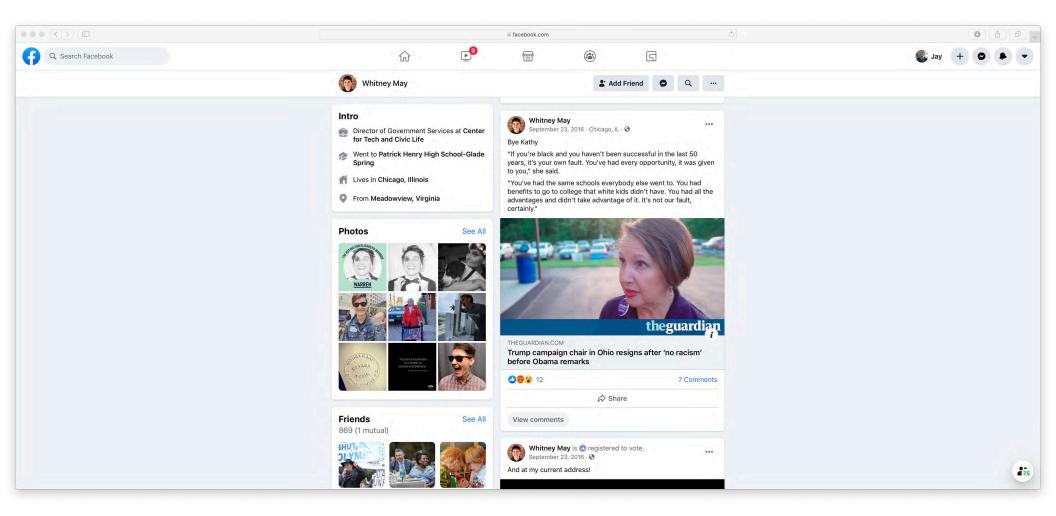


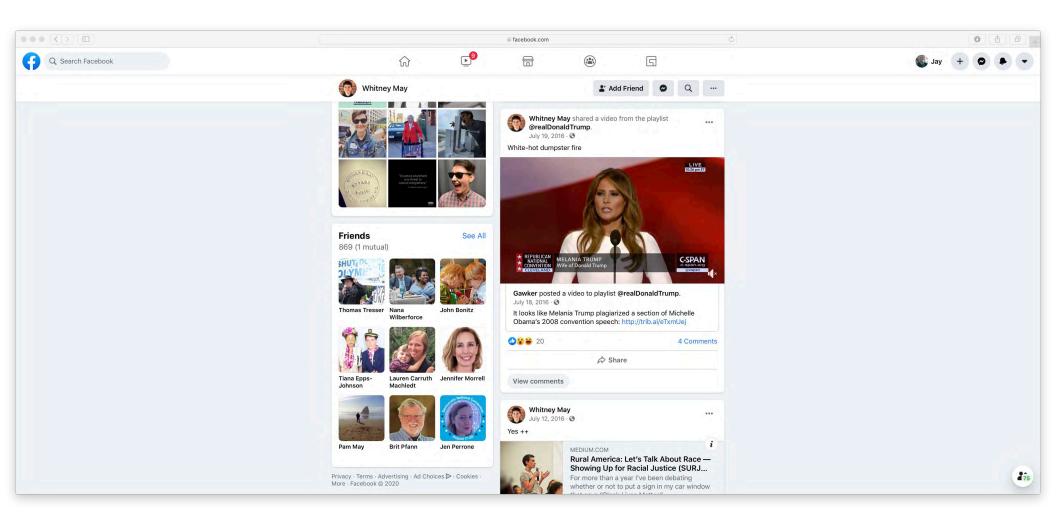


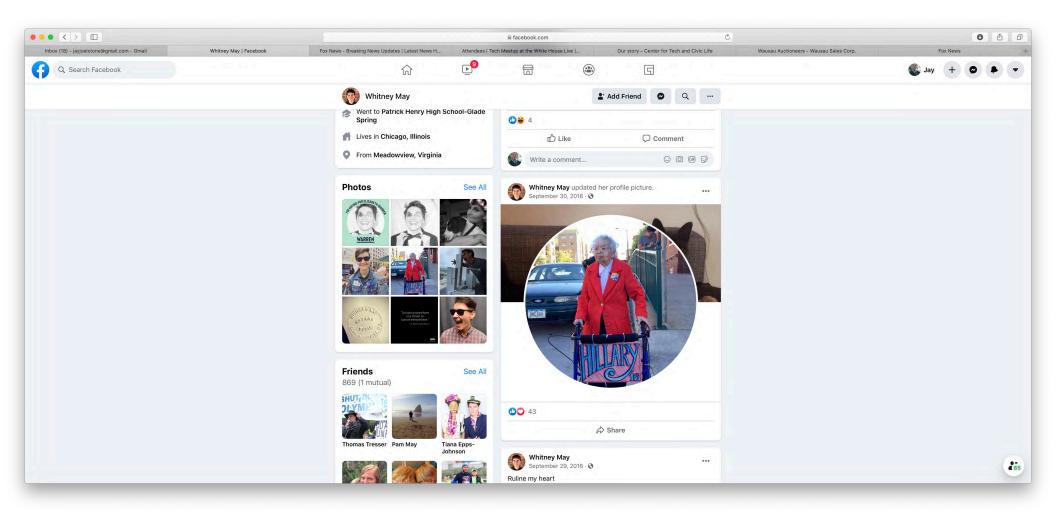


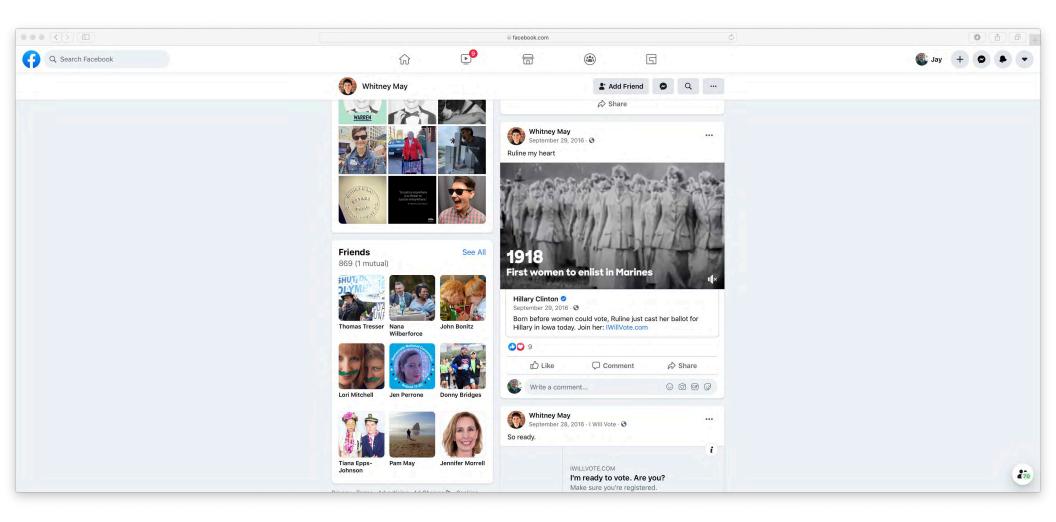


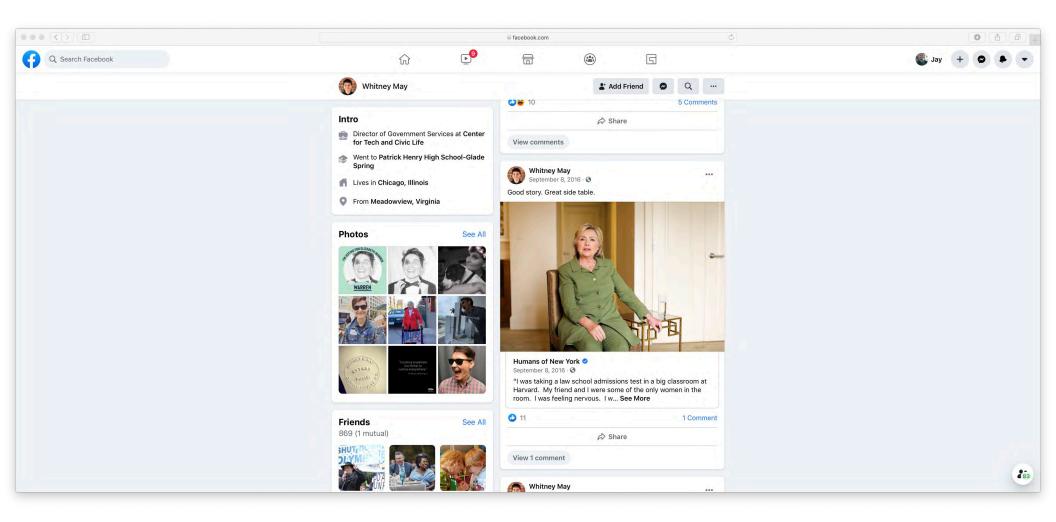


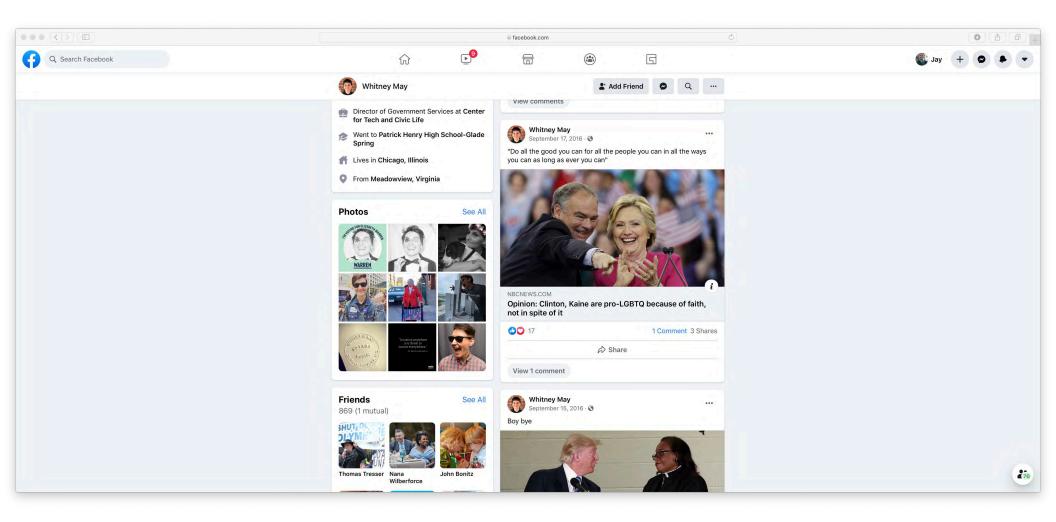


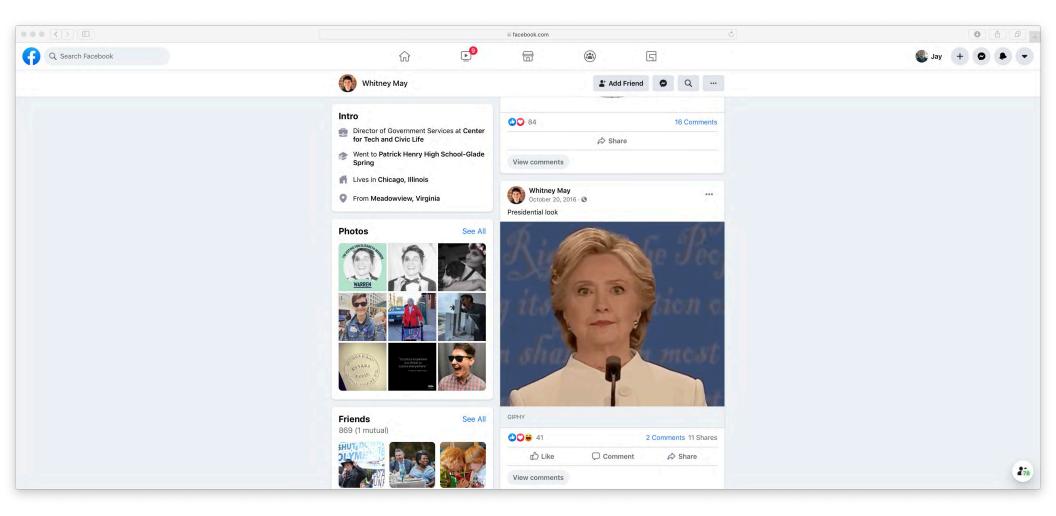


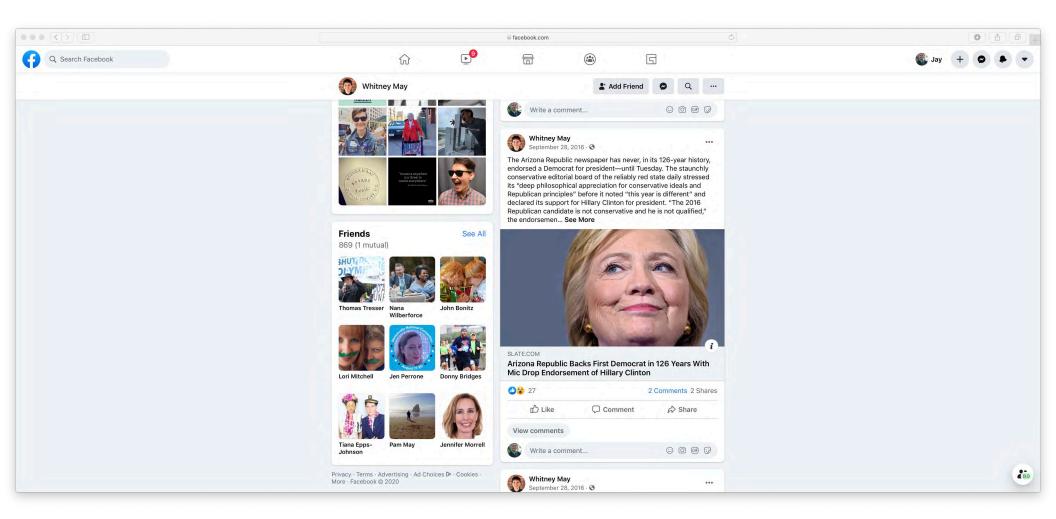


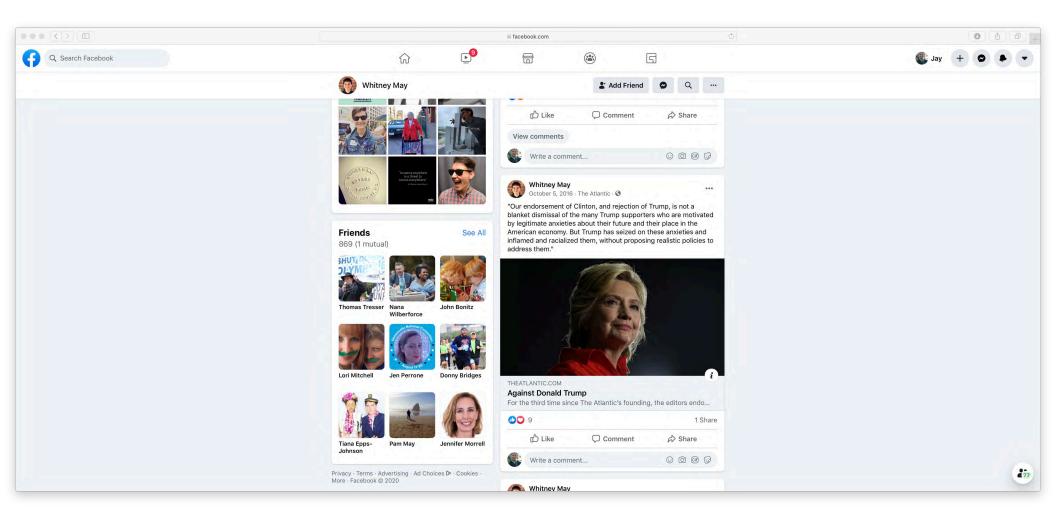


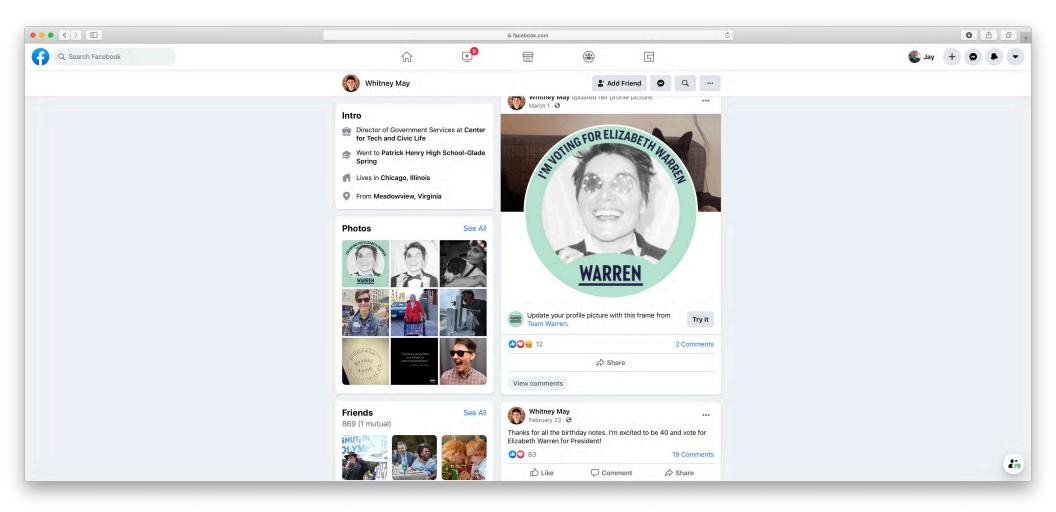


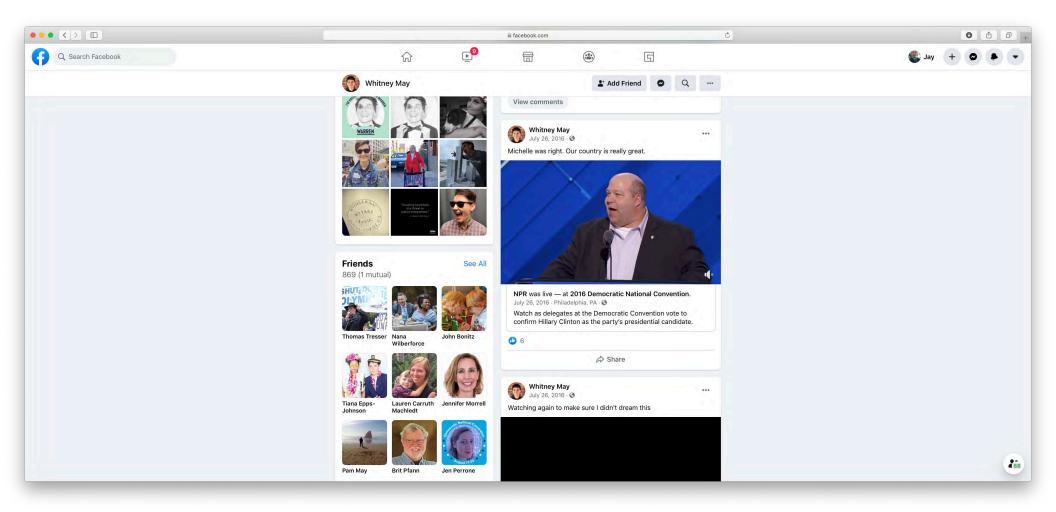


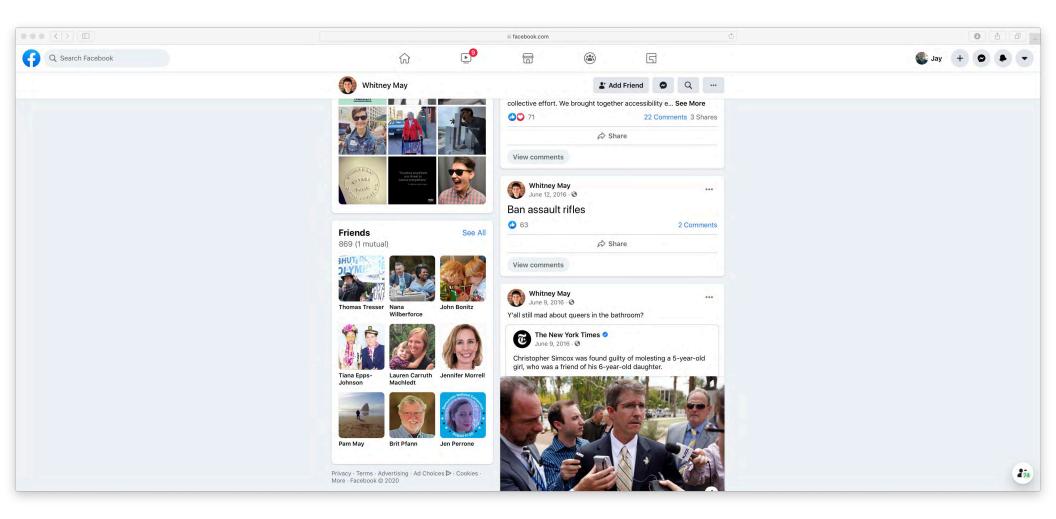


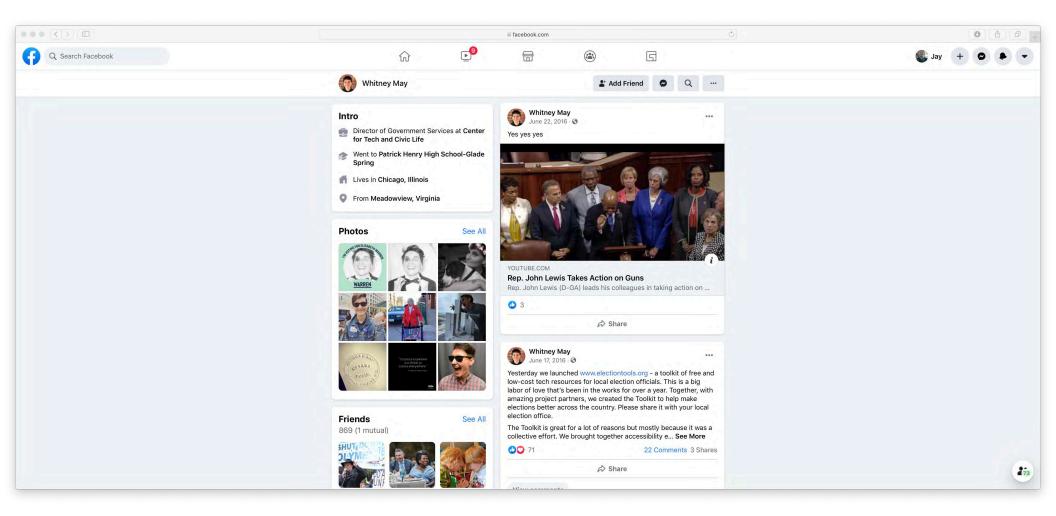












No COVID-19 surge in Milwaukee from Wisconsin's April 7 election, CDC says

<u>David Wahlberg | Wisconsin State Journal Aug</u> 3, 2020

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Town of Dunn resident Robert Wilson prepares to vote at the town's highway garage in the April 7 election. Voters and poll workers were encouraged to wear masks and take other precautions after efforts to delay the vote amid the COVID-19 pandemic failed.

JOHN HART, STATE JOURNAL ARCHIVES

Wisconsin's April 7 election caused "no clear increase" of COVID-19 in Milwaukee, likely because steps were taken to reduce spread of the coronavirus,

according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

A paper published Friday in the CDC's weekly report, by researchers at the CDC and the City of Milwaukee Health Department, reinforced conclusions of two previous studies that found no surge in coronavirus infections statewide from the spring election. Another study found higher rates of COVID-19 transmission in counties with more inperson voting, however, and the state Department of Health Services said 71 people got COVID-19 after voting in person or working at the polls.

According to the new CDC report, 572 cases of COVID-19 were reported in Milwaukee April 9-21, the expected incubation period after the election. In the previous 13 days, 693 cases were reported.



LOCAL NEWS

71 people who went to the polls on April 7 got COVID-19; tie to election uncertain

• <u>David Wahlberg | Wisconsin State Journal</u>

Among the 572 cases reported April 9–21, 316 patients did not report their voting status, 219 did not vote and 37 reported voting. Among the 37 who voted, 17 used a mail-in ballot, 14 voted in person and six voted curbside.

During April 17–26, 24 COVID-19 deaths were reported, 33% fewer than the 36 COVID-19 deaths reported during the preceding 10 days, the paper said.

"No clear increase in cases, hospitalizations, or deaths was observed after the election, suggesting possible benefit of the mitigation strategies, which limited in-person voting and aimed to ensure safety of the polling sites open on election day," the researchers wrote.



LOCAL NEWS

67 got COVID-19 after visiting polls in state's April 7 election but tie to voting unclear

• David Wahlberg | Wisconsin State Journal

"These data provide preliminary evidence that CDC's interim guidance for ensuring various voting options, encouraging physical distancing, personal prevention practices, and employing environmental cleaning and disinfection lower COVID-19 transmission risk during elections," they wrote. "Further risk reduction can be achieved by fully implementing CDC interim guidance, which recommends longer voting periods, and other options such as increasing the number of polling locations to reduce the number of voters who congregate indoors in polling locations."

Some 400,000 state residents voted in person April 7, with 1.3 million casting absentee ballots. Many have wondered whether in-person voting increased

the spread of the coronavirus, especially in Green Bay and Milwaukee, which had few polling stations that drew long lines of people.

A study in late April, led by a Milwaukee doctor, found rates of new confirmed COVID-19 cases didn't increase in Wisconsin compared with the rest of the country after the April 7 election, though some individual cases could be tied to voting.

Another study, by <u>researchers at the University</u> of Hong Kong and Stanford University, found "no detectable surge" in COVID-19 from the election.



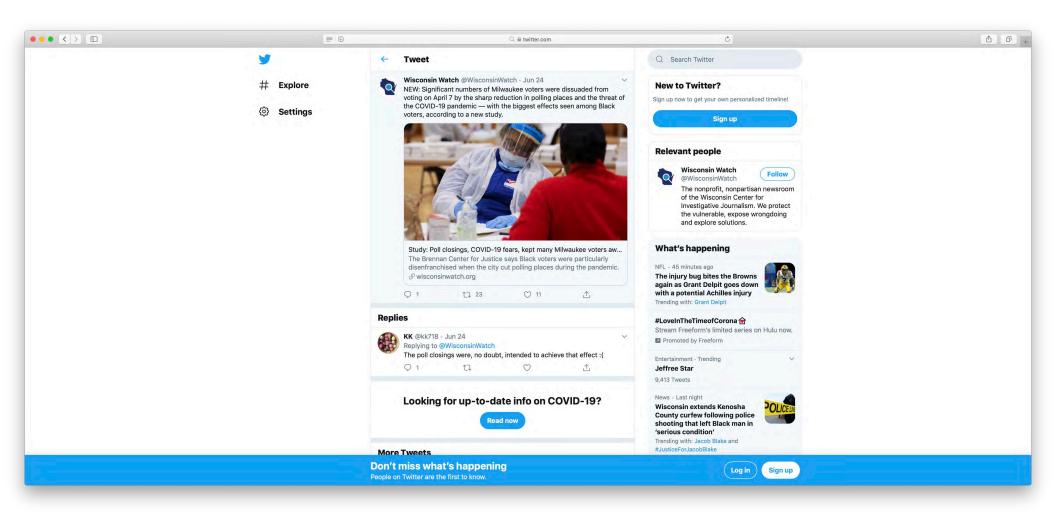
LOCAL NEWS

No bump in COVID-19 rates after Wisconsin's April 7 election, study says

David Wahlberg | Wisconsin State Journal

But a study in May by researchers at UW-Oshkosh and Ball State University, using mobile device location data from San Franciscobased SafeGraph, found that counties with more inperson voters per voting location had significantly higher rates of COVID-19 transmission after the election than counties with lower voter density.

A total of 71 people got COVID-19 after voting in person or working at the polls during the April 7 election, but it's not clear how many of the infections may have been caused by the spring election because many of the people had other exposures, according to the state health department.



(https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/2020/06/study-poll-closings-covid-19-fears-kept-many-milwaukee-voters-away/)

NARROW MARGIN

Study: Poll closings, COVID-19 fears, kept many Milwaukee voters away

The Brennan Center for Justice says Black voters were particularly disenfranchised when the city cut polling places during the pandemic

By Dee J. Hall (Wisconsin Watch) June 24, 2020



Coburn Dukehart/Wisconsin Watch

A poll worker wearing protective gear assists a voter at Marshall High School in Milwaukee on April 7, 2020. A new study from the Brennan Center for Justice estimates that consolidating the city's polling sites down to five from 182, and voter fears of contracting the coronavirus, depressed voting by 9.9 percentage points among non-Black voters and 15.9 percentage points among Black voters.

Wisconsin Watch is a nonprofit newsroom that focuses on government integrity and quality of life issues. Sign up for <u>our newsletter</u>
(<u>https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/subscribe/</u>) for more stories and updates straight to your inbox.

Significant numbers of Milwaukee voters were dissuaded from voting on April 7 by the sharp reduction in polling places and the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic — with the biggest effects seen among Black voters, according to a new study.

Researchers from the Brennan Center for Justice say their study (https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/6955151/Mke-Turnout-1.pdf) is the first to measure the impact of the pandemic on voting behavior. The study found that Milwaukee's decision to close all but five of its 182 polling places reduced voting among non-Black voters in Milwaukee by 8.5 percentage points, and that COVID-19 may have further reduced turnout by 1.4 percentage points. That would mean the overall reduction in turnout among non-Black voters was 9.9 percentage points.

Black voters experienced more severe effects: Poll closures reduced their turnout by an estimated 10.2 percentage points, while other mechanisms — including fear of contracting COVID-19 — lowered turnout by an additional 5.7 percentage points. Those factors combined to depress Black voter turnout by 15.9 percentage points, the researchers estimated.

Overall, turnout in the city for the election — which determined a hotly contested Wisconsin Supreme Court race and the state's Democratic nominee for president — was 32%, according to the <u>Milwaukee Election Commission</u> (https://city.milwaukee.gov/ElectionResults1717.htm#.XvJocGpKgYo).

The Brennan Center study raises concerns about disenfranchisement in November, especially among Black residents, as voters choose the president and members of Congress and the Wisconsin Legislature. And it raises fresh doubt about how well states like Wisconsin, which does not have a tradition of widespread absentee balloting, will ensure that all residents can vote in November without exposing themselves to a deadly disease.



Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsir

s waited for hours in long lines to vote in Milwaukee on April 7, 2020. Here, the voting line wraps around the outside Washington High School. Researchers say that consolidating polling sites and health concerns of verson during the pandemic kept many Milwaukee voters away, especially Black residents.

The study examined the impact of the city of Milwaukee's decision to close all but five of its usual polling sites on April 7 due to lack of available poll workers and the effect of conducting a statewide election during a pandemic.

"It is a big effect, and it should make administrators perk up and realize we need to make access to the ballot easier, not harder, this fall," said researcher Kevin Morris, who conducted the study with fellow researcher Peter Miller for the Brennan Center, a New York University Law School-based center that advocates for changes to improve democracy.

Among those who stayed away from the polls on April 7 was Paula Durrell, a 64-year-old retired breast cancer survivor. The Milwaukee resident <u>told the Milwaukee Neighborhood News Service (https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/2020/04/milwaukee-black-and-brown-</u>

<u>residents-pandemic-election/)</u> that the election forced her to choose between her right to vote and protecting her health. She chose the latter.

As an African American resident, "Voting is very important to me," Durell said. "But it's not number one right now under the conditions that we're living in."

The study compared voters in Milwaukee with those in the rest of Milwaukee County, in Racine County and in the conservative-leaning "WOW" counties of Washington, Ozaukee and Waukesha. The study "genetically" matched each city voter with two similar voters in adjacent areas by party affiliation, gender, household income, education and race/ethnicity.



(https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/subscribe/)

At the time of the election, those other counties were experiencing COVID-19 infection rates far below the rate of 14 per 10,000 residents in Milwaukee County — the hotspot of infection in Wisconsin. And none of them consolidated polling places as aggressively as did the city of Milwaukee.

Previous studies have shown that closing or moving polling places farther away can depress voter turnout. The report credits fears over the pandemic with even further suppressing the vote on April 7.

"Turnout in Milwaukee was apparently depressed by mechanisms above-and-beyond those explained by polling place consolidation and the voter demographics," the researchers concluded. "Milwaukee was hard-hit by the COVID-19 crisis; this analysis demonstrates that COVID-19 directly depressed turnout in Milwaukee City."

Milwaukee Election Commission Executive Director Neil Albrecht said the city drastically consolidated polling places after the usual election staff of 2,200 was cut to 300 because of the "unparalleled" level of fear of the pandemic. Albrecht blamed the Legislature for pushing ahead with the election, which he said "put the lives of Milwaukee residents at risk."



Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsii

oting line wraps around the block outside Riverside High School in Milwaukee during the primary election of 7, 2020. A new report says the city's voter turnout was strongly depressed by Milwaukee's decision to reduc al 182 polling sites to five and voter fears of contracting COVID-19.

Officials in Milwaukee and around Wisconsin took numerous measures (https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/2020/04/masks-and-lines-wisconsin-pandemic-election/) to improve safety at the polls, including using plexiglass barriers, face masks and shields, allowing voters to stay in their vehicles to vote, enforcing social distancing and offering plenty of hand sanitizer.

How the election affected public health is unclear.

The state Department of Health Services found 71 Wisconsites got COVID-19 after voting or working at the polls, the Wisconsin State Journal reported last month. (https://madison.com/wsj/news/local/health-med-fit/71-people-who-went-to-the-polls-on-april-7-got-covid-19-tie-to/article_ef5ab183-8e29-579a-a52b-1de069c32oc7.html) But those people could have been exposed in other ways, health officials said.

The results of outside studies on the issue are mixed. A <u>study</u> (<u>https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3597233</u>) by researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and Ball State University found "a statistically and

economically significant association between in-person voting and the spread of COVID-19 two to three weeks after the election." But a University of Hong Kong and Stanford University study (https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.24.20078345v1) of confirmed COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations found "no detectable surge" in transmission from the election.

Both studies were released before being peer-reviewed.

The Brennan Center researchers said their study raises concerns about racial representation in the November election as voting shifts more to absentee balloting, which is less often used by racial minorities — who studies show are more likely to have their absentee ballots rejected

(https://electionscience.clas.ufl.edu/files/2020/04/Baringer_Herron_Smith_VBM_FL.pdf).

A record-smashing 1.1 million-plus absentee ballots were cast (https://elections.wi.gov/node/6862) statewide on April 7 — four times the amount requested in the previous spring presidential primary in 2016. But that shift did not offset the drop in in-person voting, the researchers found.

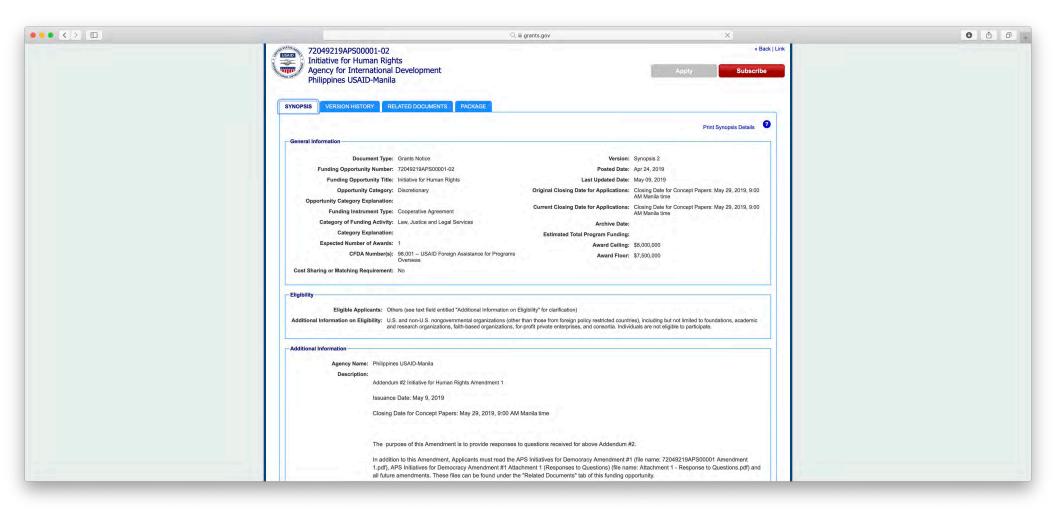
Wisconsin Watch found that some voters <u>warily went to the polls</u> (https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/2020/04/ballots-never-arrived-pandemic-or-stay-home/) after requesting absentee ballots that never came — or decided reluctantly to stay home.

Albrecht said he expects Milwaukee will open most if not all regular voting sites for the Aug. 11 partisan primary and the Nov. 3 general election. Anticipating a large demand for vote by mail, the Wisconsin Elections Commission also plans to send absentee ballot applications to 2.7 million registered voters (https://madison.com/wsj/news/local/govt-and-politics/elections-commission-gives-final-approval-to-sending-absentee-ballot-applications-to-2-7-million-wisconsinites/article_ef2ob423-1ebf-5f64-aecd-oc38cd758558.html) ahead of the November election.

"Voters will not seamlessly transition to vote by mail," the Brennan Center researchers cautioned, "and polling place closures this fall will come at the expense of turnout — particularly the turnout of Black Americans."

The nonprofit Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism (<u>wisconsinwatch.org</u>) collaborates with Wisconsin Public Radio, PBS Wisconsin, other news media and the UW-Madison School of Journalism and Mass Communication. All works created, published, posted or disseminated by the Center do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of UW-Madison or any of its affiliates.

Cancel



Center for Tech and Civic Life: Democratic election operatives masquerading as concerned voters' group, critic says

By W.J. Kennedy | Aug 24, 2020

WASHINGTON (Legal Newsline) - The Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) promotes itself as a non-profit, non-partisan bunch of concerned citizens with the pleasant-sounding mission of helping local and state election officials "implement safe, inclusive and secure elections in November."

What they really are, according to the Washington-based Capital Research Center (CRC), are a bunch of Democratic operatives using donations from left-of-center groups to maximize the use of mail-in ballots - subject to rampant fraud - to steer the election Joe Biden's way.

Already this year, CTCL has spent over \$6 million in the battleground state of Wisconsin, and Scott Walter, president of CRC, says the group's focus is on those urban areas where Trump defeated Clinton in 2016 by narrow margins.

Yet, Walter says, voters in Wisconsin are largely ignorant of the CTCL's true mission since the local news reports of the group's activities in Wisconsin make no mention of its backing or leadership. An August 18 story in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, for instance, reports a \$2.1 million grant from CTCL for 15 lockboxes for deposit of early ballots to be stationed around the city, and "hazard pay" for poll workers, and little else.

"Can you imagine if the Charles Koch Foundation [promotes conservative causes] were to become involved with election officials," Walter said. "It would be front page news in the New York Times."

Walter said the CRC is also investigating CTCL's involvement with election officials in other battleground states, including the legality of it in certain jurisdictions. CTCL's founder, Tiana Epps-Johnson, was from 2012 to 2015 the election administration director of the New Organizing Institute, a Democratic grassroots election training group.

On CTCL's board is Tammy Patrick, a senior advisor to the elections program at Pierre Omidyar's Democracy Fund. In 2016 Omidyar, founder of e-Bay, donated \$100,000 to an anti-Trump PAC.

CTCL backers include the Skoll Foundation, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, and the Democracy Fund.

Liberal Organizing Group Implodes In One Tumultuous Afternoon

Eight senior staffers at the New Organizing Institute resigned after calling for the firing of President Obama's 2012 data director. They took much of the rest of the staff with them.



Evan McMorris-Santoro

BuzzFeed News Reporter

Posted on February 10, 2015, at 11:02 p.m. ET



NGP VAN / Via youtube.com

New Organizing Institute (NOI) Executive Director Ethan Roeder (left)

WASHINGTON — The New Organizing Institute, a progressive grassroots outfit responsible for training many of the Democratic Party's digital organizers, has to be rebuilt from the ground up after a mass exodus of senior staff and employees Tuesday. Frustrations over fundraising and the management style of Executive Director Ethan Roeder, the former top data guru for President Obama's presidential campaigns, led senior staffers to quit and several employees to follow them out the door after the nonprofit's board of directors refused to fire Roeder at the staff's request. Staff who left said that layoffs

followed the mass resignation, but the board denies that.

Late Tuesday night it was unclear how many paid employees remain of the 20 or so staff at NOI, and most of the senior team left for good. It's a potentially crushing blow for the lefty group best known for its well-attended annual RootsCamp "unconference" that has become a focal point for progressive politics. Rootscamp often features speeches by top progressives, including a 2013 speech by Elizabeth Warren.

In an interview, NOI co-founder and Board Chair Judith Freeman said NOI will go on and promised new fundraising streams to dwindling coffers. The events that would eventually lead to the mass exodus began Monday, when senior members of the leadership team gave the board an ultimatum in the form of a memo, according to multiple sources: Either Roeder went, or they would. Staff expressed frustration about money woes that have mounted since August, when fundraising streams began to dry up.

That memo led to a chaotic Tuesday. Stories differ as to what exactly happened. Freeman said eight staffers signed the memo, and they were dismissed by the board. A staff source said seven signed the memo, seven more were "let go" and three resigned in protest. Multiple staff said resigning and dismissed staffers were told to turn in their equipment and leave the building immediately, leading to a sense of "shock" within the small progressive outfit.

One source said the tumult left NOI with four full time staffers, including Roeder. Freeman declined to name the number of employees left at NOI. The board chair expressed confidence in Roeder and frustration in the staff that turned on him. "They sent us a memo on Monday at six o'clock. And they had not reached out to us before. It's always a board's responsibility to oversee hire and fire and the executive director," Freeman said. "We took [the memo] seriously, but ultimately we feel confident in Ethan's leadership and it's very unfortunate that they proposed this as the only path forward." Most former employees contacted by BuzzFeed News declined to comment on the record. Roeder and other board members directed requests for comment to Freeman. But in the tight-knit and relatively small world of progressive digital organizing, recriminations and accusations flowed quickly.

In an email to friends shared with BuzzFeed News by a recipient, NOI digital director Eric Ming accused the NOI leadership of endangering organization by sticking with Roeder.

"Decisions have been made that I and others believe to be harmful to this organization in both the present situation and the future. This is both in mission and fiscal future. NOI risks failing in our mission — and failing the movement and community we serve," he wrote. "As a result of those decisions and leadership's unwillingness to change course, I — along with a group of my colleagues — have made the difficult choice to leave NOI."

Ming wrote that he was "heartbroken" by the day's events. Asked for further comment, Ming told BuzzFeed News in an email, "I think my email is

Shannon Turner, a software developer at NOI, wrote on her <u>blog</u> that she resigned after the senior staff left. She also called the decision "heartbreaking." "I resigned because I no longer believe that NOI remains true to its values or mission," she wrote. One person with knowledge of the fight that led staff to call for Roeder's ouster said staffers were afraid he was running the group into the ground. "A vast majority of people on staff had concerns about legal, financial, and staff mismanagement on the part of our executive director," the source said.

where I'm at right now."

Staffers "were fired, one after another, over the course of the rest of the afternoon," after the senior team was dismissed, the source said. Freeman disputed the story that staff had been fired after the resignations.

In an age where money seems to no longer be an object in Democratic politics, NOI has struggled to keep its head above water. Former employees, partners, and progressive observers of NOI said it was well known that the institute was running out of money, in part due to a drying up of institutional donors and in part due to what one person said was a shift away from digital grassroots organizing as the "hot, new thing" in Democratic politics.

Freeman acknowledged the financial crunch but said new funding streams are coming online that will keep NOI afloat. She said new hires are already in the works, and that a plan to move forward will come as soon as next week.

Progressive groups and Democratic political campaigns have relied on NOI to provide basic training for dozens of operatives spread across the political landscape. On Tuesday night, they hoped Freeman's prediction that NOI could survive the week's turmoil would turn out to be the truth.

"NOI is an essential part of the progressive infrastructure and regardless of who is at the helm of this organization — if there wasn't an NOI we'd have to invent one," said Neil Sroka, top aide at Democracy for America, the progressive group formed from Howard Dean's 2004 presidential campaign. "NOI is a relative new young progressive startup. Every organization goes through growing pains."

Ruby Cramer contributed reporting.



• Evan McMorris-Santoro is the White House correspondent for BuzzFeed News.

Contact <u>Evan McMorris-Santoro</u> at <u>evan@buzzfeed.com</u>. Got a confidential tip? <u>Submit it here</u>.



GRANT TRACKING FORM

PART #1: Notification of Grant Funds (emailto:PamelaMa@greenbaywi.gov)					
APPLICANT DEPARTMENT: Clerk's office and Mayor's office	DATE: 06/15/2020				
APPLICANT DEPARTMENT GRANT CONTACT NAME/TITLE: Kris Tes	ke, Clerk/Celestine Jeffreys, Chief of Staff				
APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE: Finance Committee, Common Council, Ac	d Hoc Committee on Elections				
NAME OF GRANT/FUNDING SOURCE: Center for Tech and Civic Life (through City of Racine's efforts)				
AMOUNT OF GRANT REQUEST: \$1,103,400	LOCAL MATCH REQUIREMENT: \$0				
SOURCE OF MATCH: General Fund Non-General Fund	Not Applicable				
TIMEFRAME OF GRANT: 06/30/2020 through 12/31/2020					
TYPE OF GRANT REQUEST: ⊠ Monetary ☐ Other (explain under `pr	urpose of grant')				
PURPOSE OF GRANT (summary): From the "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan," As mayors in Wisconsin's five biggest cities - Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, and Racine - we seek to work collaboratively on the two remaining 2020 elections (August 11th and November 3rd) to: safely administer elections to reduce the risk of exposure to coronavirus for our residents as well as our election officials and poll workers; identify best practices; innovate to efficiently and effectively educate our residents as about how to exercise their right to vote; be intentional and strategic in reaching our historically disenfranchised residents and communities; and, above all, ensure the right to vote in our dense and diverse communities. How does the grant meet City/Department needs? The grant will provide funds to purchase equipment that will improve efficiencies in the clerk's office; allocate funds for voter outreach, which often gets left by-the-wayside due to staffing constraints; augment staffing in the clerk's office, especially around the presidential election; and meet the equipment and staffing needs of running elections during a pandemic. What are the personnel requirements (include both existing and new staff) of the grant? The personnel requirements will be: clerk's office staff; mayor's office staff; Ad Hoc Committee on Elections; several LTE positions, and most likely an internal team to work with the Center for Tech and Civic Life. This team will develop the programs outlined in the grant, identify best practices and successfully execute the Safe Voting Plan.					
DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:					
PART #2: Request to Accept Grant Funds (complete after notification of grant award; emailto:PamelaMa@greenbaywi.gov)					
AMOUNT OF GRANT AWARD: \$1,103,400	CFDA/STATE ID #:				
LOCAL MATCH REQUIREMENT: \$0					

PART	TO: DATE:		TO: DATE:		
#1: Request to Apply	Finance Dept		FC – Info/Action		
#2: Request to Accept	Finance Dept		FC – Action		



GRANT TRACKING FORM

Please describe the source of match, if applicable: n/a

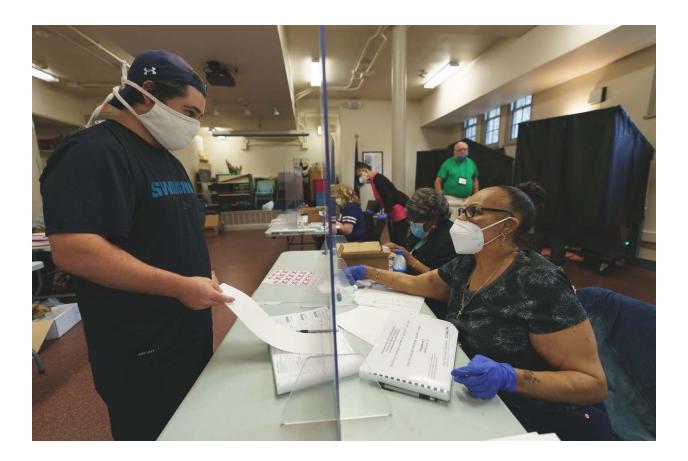
Please describe any major changes in proposed grant-funded activities: none proposed

Please describe what the grant money will be spent on: The grant funds will be spent on equipment, program development, program execution, advertising/social media, increased salaries for current staff and LTE positions.

PART	то:	DATE: TO:		DATE:
#1: Request to Apply	Finance Dept		FC – Info/Action	
#2: Request to Accept	Finance Dept		FC – Action	

Philly is about to get \$10 million for mail ballot drop boxes, early voting, and raises for poll workers

by Jonathan Lai, Updated: 4 minutes ago



JESSICA GRIFFIN / STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Philadelphia elections officials are set to receive a huge influx of money to run the November election.

As part of a \$10 million grant, they plan to open at least 800 polling places across the city, set up 15 neighborhood elections offices for in-person early voting using mail ballots, install at least 15 mail ballot drop boxes across the city, give poll workers

coronavirus hazard pay of an additional \$100, and buy equipment to dramatically increase the processing of mail ballots.

That's according to a grant agreement that the Philadelphia city commissioners, the three officials who run elections, will vote on Thursday. They will almost certainly accept the \$10 million, which would be a massive jolt for an office operating on a \$12.3 million budget.

The money would come from the nonprofit Center for Tech and Civic Life, which is also giving \$2.2 million in election funding to Delaware County and millions more to other jurisdictions. It would be spread among various needs, according to the agreement posted online Wednesday, including \$5.5 million for mail ballot processing equipment and \$2.3 million to set up and staff 15 satellite offices.

"The City of Philadelphia faces significant challenges in executing the November 3, 2020 general election," deputy commissioner Nick Custodio, who works under commissioners chair Lisa Deeley, wrote in the city's funding request to the nonprofit group earlier this month. "As the June 2 primary revealed, in November the city will essentially have to run two elections, at the same time, on an unprecedented scale: one via absentee and mail-in ballots; and a second at in-person polling places."

PENNSYLVANIA 2020 NEWSLETTER

For voters, the most visible changes will be the satellite elections offices and drop boxes. They are extensions of the commissioners' two main offices (one is in City Hall) and would allow voters to cast ballots in person in the weeks ahead of Election Day by requesting, receiving, filling out, and submitting a mail ballot in one visit. People would also be able to register to vote in the offices, or to update their registration information.

The drop boxes would allow voters to hand-deliver their mail ballots, bypassing the U.S. Postal Service and any mail delivery concerns. The drop boxes would be available 24 hours a day, monitored by video surveillance, and emptied regularly.

David Whitaker, Esq.
Director
Irvin Corley, Jr.
Executive Policy Manager
Marcell R. Todd, Jr.
Deputy Director and
Senior City Planner
Janese Chapman

City of Detroit
CITY COUNCIL

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Deputy Director

LaKisha Barclift, Esq.
M. Rory Bolger, Ph.D., AICP
Elizabeth Cabot, Esq.
Tasha Cowen
Richard Drumb
George Etheridge

TO: The Honorable City Council

FROM: David Whitaker, Director

Legislative Policy Division Staff

DATE: August 25, 2020

RE: REVIEW OF CONTRACTS, PURCHASE ORDERS AND GRANTS SUBMITTED

THE WEEK OF AUGUST 24, 2020 UNDER THE RECESS PROCEDURES

Attached are the contracts that were submitted by the Office of Contracting and Procurement, under the recess procedures, for the week of August 24, 2020. This list includes the comments and review of the Legislative Policy Division. This list also includes grant applications and grant and donations awarded to the City, submitted by the Office of Grants Management, for your consideration.

Recess procedures provide that contracts and grants submitted for the week are considered approved on Thursday, unless held by a Council Member. Council Members are requested to provide requests to hold contract(s) or grant(s), with your questions or concerns, to Louise Jones and Deonte Agee, City Clerk's Office, by 4 pm, Wednesday, August 26, 2020. Contracts and grants that are not held, will be considered **approved and processed** on Thursday, August 27, 2020.

The comments and review of the Legislative Policy Division staff are printed in bold following each contract and grant.

Attachments

cc:

Janice Winfrey City Clerk Mark Lockridge Auditor General

Boysie Jackson Office of Contracting and Procurement

Irvin CorleyLegislative Policy DivisionMarcell ToddLegislative Policy Division

Avery Peeples Mayor's Office

Christopher Gulock, AICP
Derrick Headd
Marcel Hurt, Esq.
Kimani Jeffrey
Anne Marie Langan
Jamie Murphy
Kim Newby
Analine Powers, Ph.D.
Jennifer Reinhardt
Rebecca Savage
Sabrina Shockley
Thomas Stephens, Esq.
David Teeter
Theresa Thomas
Kathryn Lynch Underwood

Ashley Wilson

Deborah Goldstein

Contracts Submitted to City Council Under Recess Procedures for the Week of August 24, 2020

Statistics compiled for the Contracts submitted through City Council recess procedures for the Week of August 10, 2020.

Department	No. of Contracts or Purchase Orders	Detroit-Based Business Bids	Change, Extension Increases, Renewals	Located in Detroit
Demolition 2 Emergency of	2 contracts	0	0	2
Fire 1 Emergency (2 COVID-19 contract	0	0	2
General Services 1 Contract for	1 renovation of Police fac	0 ility	0	0
Health 1 Staffing con	1 tract to address COVID-	0 19 requirements	0	0
Housing & Revit 1 Shelter/quar	cal. 2 antine contract for home	0 less	1 Amendment	2
Law	1	0	1 Amendment	0
Public Works	4	0	1 Amendment	3
Totals	13	0 Detroit-Based Bids	3 Amendments	9

This list also includes requests to authorize Applications for 3 Grants, and to Accept 10 Grants and Donations awarded to the City.

Contracts Submitted to City Council Through Recess Procedures for the Week of August 17, 2020

Page 2

Statistics compiled for the Contracts submitted through recess procedures for the Week of August 24 2020.

This list represents costs totaling \$7,353,478.41¹
Including 2 Demolition contracts for total of \$65,670

Included in the total costs are the following:

General Fund	\$ 250,000.00
Blight-COVID-19 Response Fund	\$ 1,087,469.29
Blight-Demolition Fund	\$ 65,670.00
Bond Fund	\$ 300,000.00
Grants Fund	\$ 493,500.00
Street Improvement Bond	\$ 1,813,774.12
Street Funds	\$ 3,343,065.00

3 Grant Applications for \$9,712,000.00

10 Grants, Donations or In-Kind Services for a total of \$1,793,232.00

¹ The contract list includes: 3 Amendments to add funds & / or extend the contract term; 8 Contracts for 1 time payments and terms of 9 months to 5 years; and 2 Emergency Demolition contracts.

TO: THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: David Whitaker, Director

Legislative Policy Division Staff

DATE: August 24, 2020

RE: CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS SCHEDULED TO BE

CONSIDERED THE WEEK OF AUGUST 24, 2020

FIRE

3044677 100% City Funding – To Provide Covid-19 Weekly Decontamination Services for the Fire

Houses. – Contractor: Rickman Enterprise Group, LLC – Location: 15533 Woodrow Wilson, Detroit, MI 48238 – Contract Period: July 1, 2020 through September 8, 2020 –

Total Contract Amount: \$69,003.88.

Will Apply for Reimbursement from Federal COVID-19 Funding Source

Costs budgeted to Blight Reinvestment Fund, Acct. 1003-20785-350011-628500-350999-0-0, Appropriation for COVID-19 Response includes available funding of \$79,443,439 as of Aug. 21, 2020.

This purchase order was authorized, as an emergency, without soliciting bids by Office of Contracting and Procurement on July 24, 2020; to continue the services of the vendor to provide equipment and labor for cleaning services to the Fire Department.

This purchase order, for a cost of \$69,003.88 is indicated to be for the period from July 6, 2020 through September 8, 2020 [9 weeks at approximately \$7,667.10 per week].

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 8-5-20;

TAXES: Good Through 1-31-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 8-5-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 8-5-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 8-5-20, indicating 5 contributions in 2017 – 2018, including 2 to the Mayor, 2 to Council Member, & 1 to City Clerk candidate.

Rickman Enterprises was also awarded 2 emergency purchase orders, through the authorization for emergency purchases to address the COVID-19 pandemic; PO's 3043359 and 3043592 were issued on May 1, 2020 for cost of \$87,935.30 to provide weekly decontamination and cleaning services of Firehouses and equipment.

Page 2

Fire Dept. - continued

3044691

100% City Funding – To Pay Outstanding Invoices for Emergency Covid-19 Weekly Decontamination Services for the Fire Houses from May through June 2020. – Contractor: Rickman Enterprise Group, LLC – Location: 15533 Woodrow Wilson, Detroit, MI 48238 – Contract Period: May 1, 2020 through June 30, 2020 – Total Contract Amount: \$51,577.41.

Will Apply for Reimbursement from Federal COVID-19 Funding Source

Costs budgeted to Blight Reinvestment Fund, Acct. 1003-20785-350011-628500-350999-0-0, Appropriation for COVID-19 Response includes available funding of \$79,443,439 as of Aug. 21, 2020.

This purchase order was authorized, as an emergency, without soliciting bids by Office of Contracting and Procurement on Aug. 7, 2020; to continue the services of the vendor to provide equipment and labor for Decontamination cleaning services to the Fire Department.

This purchase order, for a cost of \$51,577.41 is indicated to be for the 3-week period from June 1, 2020 through June 21, 2020 [3 weeks at approximately \$17,192.47 per week].

The higher weekly costs may be due to these services are indicated to be for Decontamination cleaning; the preceding purchase order, 3044677 for the period from July 6 through Sept. 8, 2020 is for cleaning services, only.

City Council may note, that 2 weeks of cleaning, from June 22 through July 5, 2020 are not covered by the 2 Purchase Orders in this list.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 8-5-20;

TAXES: Good Through 1-31-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 8-5-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 8-5-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 8-5-20, indicating 5 contributions in 2017 – 2018, including 2 to the Mayor, 2 to Council Member, & 1 to City Clerk candidate.

Rickman Enterprises was also awarded 2 emergency purchase orders, through the authorization for emergency purchases to address the COVID-19 pandemic; PO's 3043359 and 3043592 were issued on May 1, 2020 for cost of \$87,935.30 to provide weekly decontamination and cleaning services of Firehouses and equipment.

Page 3

GENERAL SERVICES

6002959

100% 2018 UTGO Bond Funding – To Provide 9th Precinct Locker Room Renovations. – Contractor: DeAngelis Diamond Construction, LLC – Location: 3955 Orchard Hill Place Suite 235, Novi, MI 48375 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through August 31, 2021 – Total Contract Amount: \$300,000.00.

Costs budgeted to Bond Fund, Acct. 4503-21001-470010-631100-474005-02009-0, Appropriation for 2018 UTGO Bond includes available funding of \$28,323,310 as of August 21, 2020.

Proposals were solicited and evaluated on: Capability & Qualifications, Method of Approach, Vendor Experience and Price; 7 Proposals were received and evaluated.

This recommendation is for the Highest ranked and the Lowest cost proposal from DeAngelis Diamond bidding \$292,373.01.

DeAngelis Diamond is based in Naples, Florida; Regional office in Novi, MI; and a Detroit office at 607 Shelby Street.

Services to include the complete renovation of the 9th Precinct men's and women's locker rooms, to include: disposal of old lockers, Install new lockers; Remove and replace benches & pedestals; Remove and replace partitions and countertops; Install new LED lighting and

Repainting locker rooms; an additional service will be an asbestos survey of the facility.

Costs include: Lockers for \$169,309.18; Benches for \$5,834.83; new Lighting for \$17,234.83; Partitions for \$8,809.83; Toilet fixtures for \$1,896.50; Bathroom dispensers for \$2,764.83; Sinks/Millwork for \$22,030.83; Showers for \$7,634.83; Paint for \$14,084.83; Floor for \$2,558.16; Asbestos Survey for \$1,269; General Conditions for \$13,635; Additional Services for \$32,937.35.

Identified subcontractors include: Detroit businesses - DES Electric and Ben Washington & Sons; Other subcontractors - Division 10, Pro Touch, Detroit Spectrum, GD Top Notch Cleaning, and Welker Millwork.

Other Proposals received, in order of rank, include: LLP Construction for \$294,909; KEO & Associates for \$300,139.84; Gandol for \$333,416.16; Cross Construction for \$399,850; W-3 Construction for \$353,604.50; and The Diamond Firm for \$370,000.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 7-16-20;

TAXES: Good Through 7-24-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 7-15-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Records disclosure Affidavit signed 5-18-20, indicating NO records to disclose; Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 5-18-20, No contributions identified.

Previous contract awarded to DeAngelis Diamond, No. 6002509, approved Nov. 26, 2019, for restoration of the seawall and renovation to the Fireboat station for \$540,000.

Page 4

HEALTH

6002914

100% City Funding – To Provide Covid-19 Staffing for the Health Department on an As Needed Basis Under Direction of the Director of Operations or Designee. – Contractor: Maxim Healthcare Staffing – Location: 5300 Patterson Avenue SE Suite 125, Grand Rapids, MI 49512 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through June 30, 2021 – Total Contract Amount: \$966,888.00. Will Apply for Reimbursement from Federal COVID-19 Funding Source

Costs budgeted to Blight Reinvestment Funds, Acct. 1003-20785-350011-617900-350999-30036, Appropriation for COVID-19 Response includes available funding of \$79,443,439 as of Aug. 21, 2020.

Request for Proposals [RFP] was advertised for firms to provide staffing services for Medical professionals [RNs, LPNs & Medical Assistants], Call Center phone Representatives, and cleaning staff for the Animal Shelter. These services previously provided through emergency procurements authorized to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

RFP was advertised from June 1, 2020 through June 4, 2020; 7 responses were received and evaluated on June 5, 2020. 2 Responses were determined to not meet minimum qualifications and rejected; Remaining 5 Proposals evaluated on Experience & Qualifications, Engagement Approach, and Pricing.

This recommendation is for the approval of the 3 Highest-ranked proposals, received from: Arrow Strategies, Premier Staff Services, and Maxim [contract currently in process].

This proposed contract with Maxim Healthcare is for a period through June 2021, and costs not to exceed \$966,888.

Previous contracts with Arrow Strategies [6002909] for \$3,363,360 and Premier Staff Services [6002910] for \$1,227,096 both for period through June 30, 2021, were Approved July 28, 2020.

Other evaluated proposals received from: 22nd Century, and Aerotek.

Dept. to submit request [job order] for temporary staff to the vendor, including position, job description, minimum requirements, length of assignment, start date, City Manager.

Vendor will provide candidate name, resume, hourly bill rate.

City reserves right to interview candidates and select best candidate for position. Positions are expected to be filled within 7 to 10 business days; Sometimes in 3 to 5 days or fewer.

Hourly rates include: RNs for \$46.25 to \$75.40 for overtime; LPNs for \$36.50 to \$58.18 for overtime; Medical Assistants for \$28.15 to \$38.68 for overtime; Phone Representative for \$26.50 or \$34.45 overtime; and a Mark-up rate of 66%.

All contracted staff assigned to perform work on City premises will be subject to review of their criminal history record information through MI State Police, specifically to identify any disqualifying offenses as defined in Health Care Worker Background Check Code.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 6-16-20;

TAXES: Good Through ;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 6-16-20, Required to comply with Health Care Worker Check; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 6-16-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from Slavery or Prison Industry, *However do have records of income from Immigrant Detention facilities that are available upon request*;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 6-16-20, indicating "None".

Page 5

HOUSING AND REVITALIZATION

6003042

100% Federal Funding – To Provide a Homeless Shelter and Quarantine Site in Response to Public Health and Safety Issues for the Covid-19 Pandemic. – Contractor: Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries – Location: 150 Stimson Street, Detroit, MI 48201 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through June 30, 2021 – Total Contract Amount: \$493,500.00.

Will Apply for Reimbursement from Federal COVID-19 Funding Source

Costs budgeted to Federal HUD Grants Fund, Acct. 2002-20814-360089-651147-350999-0, Appropriation for ESG-CV Cares Act includes available funds of \$8,143,730 as of August 21, 2020.

This contract was authorized as an Emergency contract, by the Office of Contracting and Procurement, to provide a COVID-19 quarantine for individuals that may be homeless or without shelter. The Detroit Rescue Mission was identified as the only organization with the required space and experience to operate a quarantine facility.

The quarantine facility is to provide a place for homeless residents to shelter in place whether they carry the COVID virus or not.

Fund for this contract is from the Emergency Solutions Grant –CV CARES, authorized through the CARES Act for fiscal year 2020 – 2021.

Grant funding to enable the Agency to provide all routine building maintenance, grass cutting, snow removal, elevator maintenance, HVAC, plumbing and electrical maintenance, to pay for all utilities at the site including gas, electric, water, sewerage, drainage, phone, fax and internet.

The Agency to provide to residents at least 3 meals and 2 snacks daily.

Budgeted costs include: \$300,000 for the City's use of the site, through June 30, 2021 as a quarantine and homeless care facility, for all insurance and building maintenance services, and outside services of snow removal or grass cutting; \$100,000 for all actual utility costs, including phone, fax and internet; \$75,000 for meals & snacks - meals and drinks to be charged at \$10 per day per client; \$10,000 for clean linen sets per week - sheets, blankets, pillowcases & towels – for each person seeking shelter; Administrative fee of \$8,500.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed - Not Dated;

TAXES: Good Through 7-16-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 7-6-20, Employment application submitted complies;

Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 7-6-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 7-6-20, indicating "N/A".

Previous contract 6002817 with Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries, submitted and approved the Week of April 20, 2020, for a cost of \$510,000 and a term of 6 months, through Sept. 30, 2020, [\$85,000 per month] to provide space and manage a Quarantine site, for up to 124 individuals.

A 2^{nd} contract, 6002818 was also approved with The Salvation Army for \$600,000, thru Sept. 30, 2020 to manage & staff a quarantine facility for homeless individuals.

Page 6

Housing and Revitalization Dept. - continued

6002089

100% Federal Funding – AMEND 2 – To Provide an Extension of Time Only for Recreation and Wellness Services. – Contractor: People's Community Services of Metropolitan Detroit – Location: 420 South Leigh Street, Detroit, MI, 48209 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through December 31, 2020 – Total Contract Amount: \$76,831.00.

Time Extension Only. Previous Amended Contract Period: January 1, 2019 through August 31, 2020

Costs budgeted to Block Grant Fund, Acct. 2001-05428-360522-651147-0-0, Appropriation for People's Community Services includes available funding of \$76,881 as of August 21, 2020.

This request is for an extension of time, only, for 4 months from September 1, through Dec. 31, 2020; Delays and changes in programs have been due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

There is no request to increase the funding previously authorized for \$76,831.

The funding for this contract was approved as part of the 2018-19 CDBG grant awards by City Council, for youth programming services provided by People's Community Services, for the period through March 31, 2020.

Amendment 1 to the contract, to extend the contract 5 months, through August 31, 2020, was submitted and approved the Week of April 20, 2020.

Contract services include: Wellness and Recreation programs in the Delray Neighborhood House, including the Agency's Boundless Playground; programs include: Art, Cooking, Tutoring, Open Gym, Team sports and computer skills training.

Services estimated to be provided for 300 youth.

Budgeted contract costs include: Administrative expense for \$5,067; Program expenses - for supplies, communications, bus fuel - for \$9,140; Operating costs - for Manager, Youth worker, Bus driver, utilities and insurance costs - for \$62,624.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 5-30-19;

TAXES: Good Through 3-31-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 8-17-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 8-17-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 2-20-20, indicating "None".

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LAW

6001522

100% City Funding – AMEND 3 – To Provide an Extension of Time and an Increase of Funds to Provide Legal Services in Connection with the Case of Davonte Sanford V. City of Detroit, Michael Russell & James Tolbert, U.S. District Court, E.D. Mich, No 17-cv-13062; Lamarr Monson V. City of Detroit et al, U.S. District Court, E.D. Mich, No 18-cv-10638; and D'Marco Craft et al. V. City of Detroit et al, U.S. District Court, E.D. Mich, No 17-cv-12752 and Such Additional Litigation Matters as Determined by Corporation Counsel. – Contractor: Seward, Peck & Henderson, PLLC – Location: 210 E 3rd Street Suite 212, Royal Oak, MI, 48067 – Contract Period: January 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 – Contract Increase Amount: \$250,0000.00 – Total Contract Amount: \$1,300,000.00.

Previous Contract Period: January 17, 2018 through December 31, 2020

Costs budgeted to General Fund, Acct. 1000-00527-320010-613100-0-0, Appropriation for Law Administration & Operations includes available funding of \$12,175,325 as of August 21, 2020.

This request for approval of Amendment 3, is for an increase in the costs, by \$250,000; and extend the contract period by $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, through June 30, 2022.

Contract 6001522 with Seward, Peck & Henderson, was approved June 26, 2018, for a cost of \$200,000 and a the term through December 31, 2020, to represent the City in the matter of Davonte Sanford vs. City of Detroit, Michael Russell & James Tolbert.

Amendment 1, submitted and approved the Week of Dec. 17, 2018, increased the costs by \$525,000 to a total of \$725,000, and increased the services to include the matter of Lamarr Monson v. City of Detroit et al.

Amendment 2, approved Sept. 24, 2019, increased the services to add the matter of D'Marco Craft v. City of Detroit et al, and increased costs by \$325,000 to a contract total of \$1,050,000, with no change to the contract term to expired December 31, 2020.

This amendment includes a REDUCTION in the hourly rate from the previous \$185 per hour to the blended rate for attorney services of \$175 per hour; This reduction is indicated to be in recognition of the fiscal challenges to the City due to the COVID pandemic. The rate of \$175 per hour will be in effect through Dec. 31, 2020, when the City and the law firm will reconsider the rate.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 6-8-20;

TAXES: Good Through 7-31-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 6-8-20, request cover letter & resume, appears to comply; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 6-8-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 6-8-20, indicating "None".

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PUBLIC WORKS

6001906

100% Major Street Funding – AMEND 1 – To Provide an Increase of Funds Only to Furnish Construction Services for the Livernois Streetscape Project between Clarita and West 8 Mile Road. – Contractor: Angelo Iafrate Construction – Location: 26300 Sherwood Avenue, Warren, MI, 48091 – Contract Period: April 2, 2019 through April 1, 2021 – Contract Increase Amount: \$935,000.12 – Total Contract Amount: \$16,617,921.54.

Costs budgeted to Street Fund, Acct. 3301-20453-193337-632100-000048-30110, Appropriation for 2017 Street Improvement Bond, includes available funds of \$54,969,736 as of August 21, 2020.

This request is for approval of Amendment 1 to increase the costs for this project by \$935,000.12 for a total cost of \$16,617,921.54. There is no change to the contract term through April 1, 2021.

Significant changes made after the contract work had begun included: Increasing the aggregate base under the concrete from 4 inches to 8 inches; Revising the entire length of the project to improve drainage; Revising sidewalk grading, which included changes to ramps, warning surfaces, drainage structures; Landscape revisions for additional trees, tree grates, plants and plant rails.

Other changes included: temporary street lighting required for additional construction to ensure work on west side of Livernois was completed in 2019 for less impact on businesses; Cold weather protection required for a temporary seasonal shutdown, and completing as much work as possible before the shut down; Sidewalk treatments were modified to more closely define the different streetscape elements, that resulted in additional concrete.

Contract 6001906 was approved April 30, 2019 with Angelo Iafrate Construction for a cost of \$15,682,921.42 for Construction services, concrete paving, streetscape for 1.25 miles of Livernois, that included removal of the medians, Reconstruction from 7 Mile to 8 Mile, Replacing and widening sidewalks, raised asphalt bike lanes, green stormwater infrastructure, Planting beds including a Rain garden.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 8-10-20;

TAXES: Good Through 7-20-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 8-10-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 8-10-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 8-10-20, indicating "No contributions".

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Public Works - continued

6002858

100% City Funding – To Provide Electrical Design, Geometric Design and Intelligent Transportation System Services. – Contractor: WSP Michigan, Inc. – Location: 500 Griswold Street Suite 2600, Detroit, MI 48226 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through August 31, 2025 – Total Contract Amount: \$1,000,000.00.

Costs budgeted to Street Fund, Acct. 3301-04139-193850-617900-193003-0-0, Appropriation for Major Street Capital, includes available funds of \$35,247,690 as of August 21, 2020.

Proposals were requested; 3 proposals received from WSP Michigan, AECOM and Atkins. The proposals were evaluated and scored in 4 general areas: Understanding the Scope of Services and Technical Approach, Experience and References for similar projects, Overall qualifications & assigned Key Personnel & Project staffing, Financial resources.

The scores of the 3 proposals were very close; It was determined to be in the City's best interest to award contracts to all 3 vendors submitting proposals.

This recommendation is with WSP Michigan, which received the highest score, based on additional points as a Detroit based business; ranked 1st in 1 area and 2nd in 2 areas.

Contracts also recommended and will be submitted to City Council for approval with AECOM Great Lakes, and Atkins Michigan.

The 3 contractors will be requested to provide cost proposal for identified projects and awards for the projects will be made for the best proposal at the lowest cost.

Contract services to include Preliminary surveys & detailed construction drawings for: Modernization/relocation of traffic signals; All street lighting projects; Projects for intersections, widening/modifying street corridors; Develop traffic circulation and safe routes for schools; Design all non-motorized projects – bike paths, pedestrian walkways, streetscapes; Infrastructure work; Various projects for Intelligent Transportation System including Connected Vehicle technology, Smart City innovations, Wireless/fiber communications systems, Traffic surveillance system; Conduct Road Safety Audits to identify projects eligible for Federal/State funding.

Payments based on the receipt of invoices for services of various professionals at hourly rates [including overhead and benefits] ranging from \$81.21 to \$357.29. Hourly Pay rates include an increase for each year.

Identified Sub-consultants include: Somat Engineering of Detroit, SSI Tecnology of Sterling Heights, & Traffic Data Collection based in Washington, MI.

Contract discussion continues on the following page.

Page 10

Public Works - continued

6002858

100% City Funding – To Provide Electrical Design, Geometric Design and Intelligent Transportation System Services. – Contractor: WSP Michigan, Inc. – Location: 500 Griswold Street Suite 2600, Detroit, MI 48226 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through August 31, 2025 – Total Contract Amount: \$1,000,000.00.

Contract Discussion continued below:

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 2-27-20;

TAXES: Good Through 1-21-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 2-27-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 8-5-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems; Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 2-27-20, indicating "NO contributions."

Total Employment of 121; 80 Employees in Detroit Office; 12 are Detroit residents

Previous contracts for Electrical Design, Geometric Design, and Intelligent Transportation design services, included 5 contracts that were recommended and approved May 6 2014 for a 5 year term through March 30, 2019 for \$1,000,000 each; Contracts approved included: 2889888 Parsons Brinckerhoff Michigan [which became WSP Michigan]; 2889886 with Giffels-Webster; 2889894 with Tucker Young Jackson Tull [which became Alfred Benesch & Co.]; 2889898 with Somat Engineering; and 2889899 with URS Corp. [which became AECOM Great Lakes].

All 5 contracts were submitted for approval of an Amendment 1 to extend the contracts 1 year, through March 30 2020, with no change to the contract costs;

1 contract, No. 2889894 with Alfred Benesch & Co. was Not Approved on June 18, 2019; the other 4 contracts, Amendment 1 was approved:

No. 2889886 with Giffels-Webster on June 11, 2019;

No. 2889888 with WSP Michigan on June 18, 2019;

No. 2889898 with Somat Engineering on June 18, 2019; and

No. 2889899 with AECOM Great Lakes on June 18, 2019.

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Public Works - continued

6002939

100% Major Street Funding – To Provide Construction Services for Residential Tree Guarantee Sidewalk Replacement in Districts 1, 2 and 6. – Contractor: Giorgi Concrete, LLC / Major Cement Co. Joint Venture – Location: 20450 Sherwood, Detroit, MI 48234 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through December 31, 2022 – Total Contract Amount: \$2,343,065.00.

Costs budgeted to Street Fund, Acct. 3305-11317-194000-632100-0-0, Appropriation for Public Act 48 of 2017 funds includes available funding of \$6,472,077 as of August 21, 2020.

Proposals solicited for repair of Tree root damaged sidewalks and driveways in 6 Districts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 - The total project estimated the replacement of 425,410 square feet of sidewalks in the 6 Districts within a 120 day period; 4 Proposals were received and evaluated.

The Lowest bid was submitted by Lakeshore Global for \$3,514,525 - however it was determined that Lakeshore Global did not have the history, experience or resources for the scope of the contract; It was determined by the City's Engineering Division that Lakeshore Global did have capacity for part of the project.

Contract 6002940 with Lakeshore Global for Residential Sidewalk replacement in Districts 4 and 5, for a cost of \$1,134,355.50, and a term through Dec. 31, 2022 was approved July 28, 2020.

This contract with the 2nd Low bid, from the joint venture of Giorgi Concrete and Major Cement is recommended for the balance of the work, the replacement of an estimated 284,140 square feet of residential sidewalk in Districts 1, 2, 6 and 7 [the description above left out District 7 and may require correction from the Office of Contracting and Procurement] for an estimated cost of \$2,343,065 and a term through December 31, 2022.

In addition to the sidewalk replacement, services to also require: Hanging door notifications; removing and grinding tree stumps, adjusting monument boxes and water shutoff valve boxes, replacing any damaged ADA ramps, adding topsoil and reseeding as needed.

Other proposals received [for all 6 districts] include: Century Cement for \$4,640,980; and Audia Construction for \$7,066,186.

Contract Discussion continues on following page.

Page 12

Public Works - continued

6002939

100% Major Street Funding – To Provide Construction Services for Residential Tree Guarantee Sidewalk Replacement in Districts 1, 2 and 6. – Contractor: Giorgi Concrete, LLC / Major Cement Co. Joint Venture – Location: 20450 Sherwood, Detroit, MI 48234 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through December 31, 2022 – Total Contract Amount: \$2,343,065.00.

Contract Discussion continued below:

The joint venture provides that Giorgi Concrete is responsible for 51% of the work; Major Cement is responsible for 49% of the work.

Giorgi Concrete Affidavits and Clearances:

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 6-16-20;

Certification as Detroit Headquartered and Detroit Resident business expired June 10, 2020; TAXES: Good Through 1-31-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 6-16-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 6-16-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems; Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 6-16-20, indicating "None".

Total Employees of 30; 20 Employees are Detroit residents

Major Cement Affidavits and Clearances:

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 6-15-20;

Certification as Detroit Headquartered business good through April 15, 2021;

TAXES: Good Through 1-31-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 6-15-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 6-15-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems; Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 6-15-20, indicating "None".

Total Employment of 195; 100 are Detroit residents.

Page 13

Public Works - continued

6002941

100% Major Street Funding – To Provide Construction Services for Grand Parklet Streetscape at the Intersection of Puritan Avenue and Grand River Avenue. – Contractor: Major Cement Co. / Gayanga Co. Joint Venture – Location: 15347 Dale, Detroit, MI 48223 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through December 31, 2022 – Total Contract Amount: \$878,774.00.

Costs budgeted to Street Fund, Acct. 3301-20453-193337-632100-000048-30, Appropriation for 2017 Street Improvement Bond, includes available funds of \$54,969,736 as of August 21, 2020.

Bids solicited for the Grand Parklet Streetscape construction; 2 bids received.

This recommendation is for the Lowest Bid received from the joint venture of Major Cement and Gayanga for \$878,774.30.

2nd Bid received from Audia Construction for \$1,322,321.50

The Grand Parklet Streetscape project is located at the intersection of Puritan Avenue and Grand River Avenue. The project to include an enlarged concrete park area, Hardscape design, signage, pavement markings, site furnishings, ADA accessibility, improved lighting and landscaping. The project to also include: variety of plantings, bike racks, trash receptacles, drinking fountain, seating and electrical services.

Major Cement Affidavits and Clearances:

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 6-12-20;

Certification as Detroit Headquartered business good through April 15, 2021;

TAXES: Good Through 1-31-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 6-12-20, Employment application submitted complies;

Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 6-12-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 6-12-20, indicating "None".

Total Employment of 195; 100 are Detroit residents.

Gayanga Affidavits and Clearances:

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 6-12-20;

Certification as Detroit Headquartered, Resident & Small business good through Feb. 27, 2021;

TAXES: Good Through 1-30-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 6-12-20, Employment application submitted complies;

Slavery Era, Prison Industry and Immigrant Detention System records disclosure Affidavit signed 6-12-20, indicating NO records of income, investment or use of labor from these systems;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 6-12-20, indicating 1 contribution in 2017 to City Clerk candidate.

Total Employees of 37; 26 Employees are Detroit residents.

Page 14 CONTRACTS FOR CITY COUNCIL REVIEW CITY DEMOLITION EMERGENCIES

3044482 100% City Funding – To Provide an Emergency Demolition for the Following Residential

Properties, 8091 Nuernberg, 8099 Nuernberg, 12741 Flanders and 11560 Kenmoor. – Contractor: Moss Company, LLC – Location: 6400 Mt Elliot, Detroit, MI 48211 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through August 10, 2021 – Total Contract

Amount: \$35,920.00.

Costs budgeted to Blight Reinvestment Project Fund, Acct. 1003-21200-160020-622975-0-0, Appropriation for Detroit Demolition includes available funds of \$8,921,050 as of Aug. 21, 2020.

Notices of Emergency Ordered Demolition signed by director of Buildings Safety Engineering and Environmental Dept., issued for residential structures at 8091 Nuernberg on April 14, 8099 Nuernberg on April 15, 12741 Flanders on March 2, and 11560 Kenmoor on June 9, 2020.

Bids solicited, and closed on June 5, 2020, for demolition at 8091 Nuernberg, 8099 Nuernberg, 12741 Flanders and 11560 Kenmoor; 5 bids received.

This recommendation is for the Lowest Bid received from Moss Company for \$35,920. Contract award to Moss Company dated June 29, 2020; Purchase order dated July 30, 2020.

Costs include the following at each address:

8091 Nuernberg for \$7,560 - Demolition costs for \$6,000; Backfill costs of \$1,000; Grading costs of \$400 and Seeding costs of \$100.

8099 Nuernberg for \$7,560 - Demolition costs for \$6,000; Backfill costs of \$1,000; Grading costs of \$400 and Seeding costs of \$100.

12741 Flanders for \$10,400 - Demolition costs for \$7,600; Backfill and Grading costs of \$2,600; and Site Finalization costs of \$200.

11560 Kenmoor for \$10,400 - Demolition costs for \$7,600; Backfill and Grading costs of \$2,600; and Site Finalization costs of \$200.

Other Bids received include: Inner City for \$39,050; Detroit Next for \$42,380; SC Environmental for \$48,468; and DMC Consultants for \$74,160.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 6-8-20;

Certification as a Detroit Headquartered Business good through 10-9-20;

TAXES: Good Through 1-6-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 6-8-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era, Prison Industry & Immigrant Detention Center Records Disclosure Affidavit signed 6-8-20,

indicating NO records of profit, employment or investment to disclose;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 6-8-20, indicating "N/A."

Vendor indicates a total of 12 employees, 10 employees are Detroit residents.

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Demolition - continued

3044694

100% City Funding – To Provide an Emergency Demolition for the Following Residential Properties, 1134 Livernois and 1550 Waterman. – Contractor: Inner City Contracting, LLC – Location: 18701 Grand River, Detroit, MI 48223 – Contract Period: Upon City Council Approval through August 24, 2021 – Total Contract Amount: \$29,750.00.

Costs budgeted to Blight Reinvestment Project Fund, Acct. 1003-21200-160020-622975-0-0, Appropriation for Detroit Demolition includes available funds of \$8,921,050 as of Aug. 21, 2020.

A Notice of Emergency Ordered Demolition signed by director of Buildings Safety Engineering and Environmental Dept., issued for residential structures at 1134 Livernois on June 10, and 1550 Waterman on July 10, 2020.

Bids solicited and closed on July 30, 2020 for demolition at 1134 Livernois and 1550 Waterman; 3 bids received.

This recommendation is for the Second Low Bid received from Inner City Contracting for \$29,50. Contract award to Inner City dated July 31, 2020; Purchase Order dated August 11, 2020.

Costs include the following at each address:

1134 Livernois for \$15,400 - Demolition costs for \$11,500; Backfill and Grading costs of \$1,650; and Site Finalization costs of \$2,250.

1550 Waterman for \$14,350 - Demolition costs for \$10,500; Backfill and Grading costs of \$1,600; and Site Finalization costs of \$2,250.

Lowest Bid received from Moss Co. for \$29,006 rejected, not in compliance with timelines for previous work issued as of July 27 through July 30, 2020.

Other Bid received from SC Environmental for \$33,980.

Covenant of Equal Opportunity Affidavit signed 3-11-20;

Certification as a Detroit Headquartered and Small Business good through 4-2-21;

TAXES: Good Through 2-13-21;

Hiring Policy Compliance Affidavit signed 3-11-20, Employment application submitted complies; Slavery Era Records Disclosure Affidavit signed 3-12-20, indicating business established 2009, NO records to disclose;

Political Contributions and Expenditures Statement signed 3-12-20, indicating "None."

Vendor indicates a total of 12 employees, 7 employees are Detroit residents.

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GRANTS SCHEDULED TO BE CONSIDERED ON THE WEEK OF AUGUST 24, 2020 DURING THE RECESS PERIOD.

Request to Apply: for grants totaling \$9,712,000.00

• Authorization to submit a grant application to the Center for Tech and Civic Life for the Safe Voting Plan Grant. The Clerk's Office is hereby requesting authorization from Detroit City Council to submit a grant application to the Center for Tech and Civic Life for the Safe Voting Plan Grant. The amount being sought is \$3,512,000.00.

The grant funding for the Safe Voting Plan will enable the Clerk's Office to:
Expand Strategic Voter Education and Outreach; provide safe election day voting;
Expand in-person early mail voting opportunities; Provide assistance with mail-in ballot requests;
Utilize more secure drop-boxes for return of absentee ballots;
Additional technology to expedite and improve accuracy of mail-in ballot process.

This list also includes a request to Accept a grant of \$200,000 received from The Center for Tech and Civic Life to cover costs of Hazard Pay for Poll Workers.

Authorization to submit a grant application to the Michigan Department of Transportation for the Transportation Economic Development Fund – Category A Grant. The Department of Public Works is hereby requesting authorization from Detroit City Council to submit a grant application to the Michigan Department of Transportation for the Transportation Economic Development Fund – Category A Grant. The amount being sought is \$6,000,000.00. The State share is \$6,000,000.00 of the approved amount, and there is a required City cash match of \$3,464,480.80. In addition, \$4,000,000.00 will be provided by an Economic Development Administration Grant to support this project. The total project cost is \$13,464,480.80.

This grant, matching funds, and a 2nd Grant for the total budget of \$13,464,480.80 to be used to support increased truck traffic, expected to result, due to planned upgrades to the Detroit-Hamtramck General Motors plant; Funding is for reconstruction of segments of Mt. Elliot, Hamtramck Drive, East Grand Blvd. and Conant that loop around the Plant, and replacement of sidewalks and stormwater drainage facilities.

Authorization to submit a grant application to the U.S. Department of Transportation for the Work Zone Data Exchanges Demonstration Grant. The Office of Mobility Innovation is hereby requesting authorization from Detroit City Council to submit a grant application to the U.S. Department of Transportation for the Work Zone Data Exchanges Demonstration Grant. The amount being sought is \$200,000.00. The Federal share is \$200,000.00 of the approved amount, there is a required in-kind match of staff hours valued at \$50,000.00. The total project cost is \$250,000.00.

Grant will provide funding for development of a system to provide digital information on street closures through electronic mapping software.

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Request to Accept and Appropriate: Grants, Donations and In-Kind services totaling \$1,793,232.00

• Request to Accept and Appropriate a cash donation from the Detroit Public Safety Foundation in the amount of \$1,425.00. The Detroit Public Safety Foundation has awarded a cash donation to the City of Detroit Department of Neighborhoods, in the amount of \$1,425.00. There is no match requirement for this donation.

This donation is indicated to be used for the purchase of table skirts that can be used by Dept. of Neighborhoods at community events for display tables.

• Request to Accept and Appropriate the Election Administration Support Grant. The Center for Tech and Civic Life has awarded the City of Detroit Clerk's Office with the Election Administration Support Grant for a total of \$200,000.00. There is no match requirement. The total project cost is \$200,000.00.

This grant to be used to cover the costs of Hazard Pay for Poll Workers and other miscellaneous costs for Election administration and planning.

This list also includes the request for authorization to submit a grant application to The Center for Tech and Civic Life for a Safe Voting Plan grant in the amount of \$3,512,000.

• Request to Accept and Appropriate the Recycling Coordinator Grant. The Recycling Partnership has awarded the City of Detroit Department of Public Works with the Recycling Coordinator Grant for a total of \$170,000.00. There is no match requirement. The total project cost is \$170,000.00.

This grant to be used to expand the City's recycling program by hiring a recycling coordinator to create new recycling initiatives, coordinate internal operations and external marketing; and provide increase in marketing materials. Costs to be reimbursed from the grant.

• Request to Accept and Appropriate the Streets for Pandemic Response and Recovery Grant. The National Association of City Transportation Officials has awarded the City of Detroit Department of Public Works with the Streets for Pandemic Response and Recovery Grant for a total of \$25,000.00. There is no match requirement. The total project cost is \$25,000.00.

The grant to the Dept. of Public Works is to support the department costs of partnering with community organizations to close off residential streets near schools and parks, to provide spaces for outdoor classrooms, physical education, art classes, lunch areas and other activities for children in safe and areas that provide enough social distancing.

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Request to Accept and Appropriate:

• Request to Accept and Appropriate the FY 2020 CARES Act Operational Grant. The Michigan Department of Transportation has awarded the City of Detroit Coleman A. Young Municipal Airport with the FY 2020 CARES Act Operational Grant for a total of \$69,000.00. There is no match requirement. The total project cost is \$69,000.00.

Grant is for the reimbursement to the Airport Dept., for the reimbursement of utility costs of Water and Drainage, incurred during the COVID-19 shut down.

• Request to Accept and Appropriate the FY 2020 COVID-19 Epi Lab Capacity Contact Tracing Testing Coordination Violation Monitoring. The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services has awarded the City of Detroit Health Department with the FY 2020 COVID-19 Epi Lab Capacity Contact Tracing Testing Coordination Violation Monitoring Grant for a total of \$710,518.00. There is no required match. The total project cost is \$710,518.00. The grant period is June 1, 2020 through September 30, 2020.

Grant funding to be used to support and reimburse the costs of staff time and supplies associated with COVID-19 response testing, tracing, case investigations and enforcement.

• Request to accept an increase in appropriation for the FY 2020 Local Comprehensive HIV Data to Care Grant. The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services has awarded an increase in appropriation to the City of Detroit Health Department for the FY 2020 Local Comprehensive HIV Data to Care Grant, in the amount of \$166,089.00. This funding will increase appropriation 20584, previously approved in the amount of \$422,000.00, by council on April 8, 2019 as part of the City of Detroit FY 2020 adopted budget, to a total of \$587,467.00.

This increase of \$166,089 to the initial grant award approved in April 2019 for total grant funding of \$588,089. Grant is used to provide emergency financial assistance and food bank services to HIV+ individuals, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for program staffing and administrative costs.

• Request to Accept and Appropriate the FY 2019 Michigan Department of Natural Resources Trust Fund Grant for Perrien Park. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources has awarded the City of Detroit General Services Department with the FY 2019 Michigan Department of Natural Resources Trust Fund Grant for a total of \$300,000.00. The State share is 60 percent or \$300,000.00 of the approved amount, and there is a required cash match of 40 percent or \$200,000.00. The total project cost is \$500,000.00.

Grant is indicted to be for improvements to Perrien Park, including a shelter area, walking path and playground.

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Request to Accept and Appropriate:

Request to accept a donation of Park Equipment and Amenities from the Friends of Northwest Activities Center (NWAC). The Friends of Northwest Activities Center (NWAC) has awarded a donation of park equipment and amenities to the City of Detroit General Services Department for Palmer Park, valued at \$150,000.00. There is no match requirement for this donation.

The grant is for improvements to Palmer Park, near Lake Frances, for the installation of plaza pavers, concrete walkway, BBQ grill, 7 picnic tables, coal bin and other amenities. The \$150,000 was a gift to the Friends of Northwest Activities Center from Rocket Mortgage.

• Request to accept a donation of in-kind services from a Detroit Summer Impact Fellow. Teach for America has awarded the City of Detroit General Services Department with a donation of in-kind services from a Detroit Summer Impact Fellow, valued at \$1,200.00. There is no match requirement for this donation.

The donation, to General Services Dept., is in the form of a stipend, paid by the Teach for America, for 4 to 6 weeks of service on a selected project; Stipend is to provide current & former teachers with leadership experience in education policy and/or nonprofit management.

Election Summary Report

Closed Primary
Wayne County, Michigan
March 10, 2020
City of Detroit
Unofficial Results

Precincts Reported: 637 of 637 (100.00%)

Registered Voters: 115,681 of 482,621 (23.97%)

Ballots Cast: 115,681

President of the United States (Vote for 1) REP

Precincts Reported: 637 of 637 (100.00%)

		Election Day	AV Counting	Total	
Times Cast		1,054	1,186	2,240 / 0	N/A
Candidate	Party	Election Day	AV Counting Board	Total	
Mark Sanford	REP	24	21	45	
Donald J. Trump	REP	867	1,026	1,893	
Joe Walsh	REP	55	22	77	
Bill Weld	REP	45	23	68	
Uncommitted	REP	42	77	119	
Write-in	REP	0	0	0	
Total Votes		1,049	1,175	2,224	
		Election Day	AV Counting Board	Total	

Hy Gy

President of the United States (Vote for 1) DEM

Precincts Reported: 637 of 637 (100.00%)

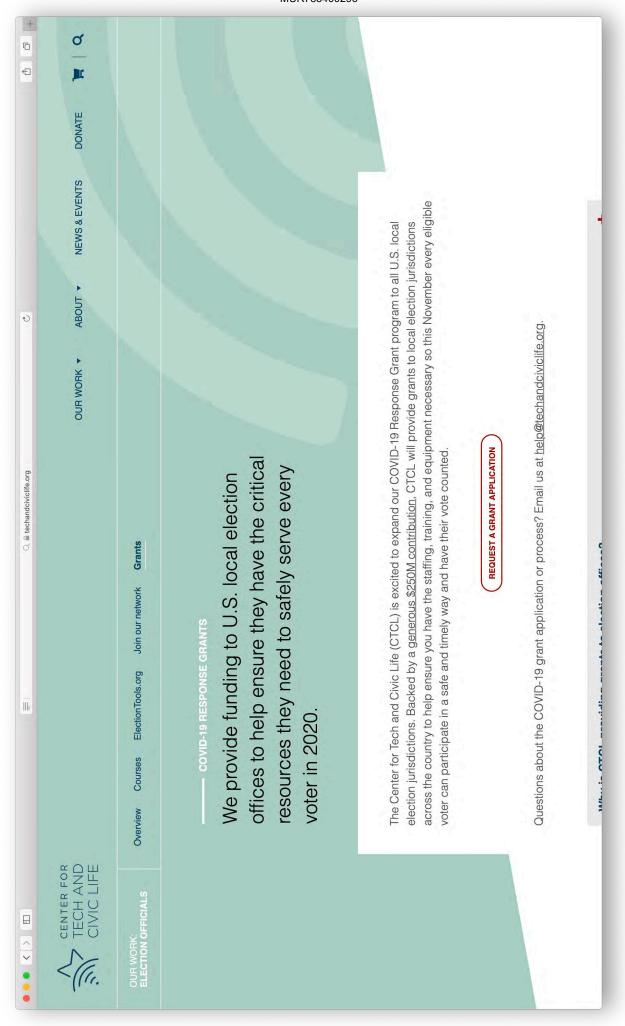
		Election Day	AV Counting	Total	
Times Cast		79,045	33,749	112,794 / 0 N	I/A
Candidate	Party	Election Day	AV Counting Board	Total	
Michael Bennet	DEM	148	74	222	
Joe Biden	DEM	50,955	19,561	70,516	
Michael R. Bloomberg	DEM	575	5,381	5,956	
Cory Booker	DEM	62	139	201	
Pete Buttigieg	DEM	29	393	422	
Julián Castro	DEM	16	8	24	
John Delaney	DEM	40	20	60	
Tulsi Gabbard	DEM	93	25	118	
Amy Klobuchar	DEM	28	155	183	
Bernie Sanders	DEM	26,188	5,528	31,716	
Joe Sestak	DEM	79	33	112	
Tom Steyer	DEM	14	67	81	
Elizabeth Warren	DEM	314	1,227	1,541	
Marianne Williamson	DEM	29	61	90	
Andrew Yang	DEM	68	71	139	
Uncommitted	DEM	185	723	908	
Write-in	DEM	0	0	0	
Total Votes		78,865	33,489	112,354	
		Election Day	AV Counting Board	Total	

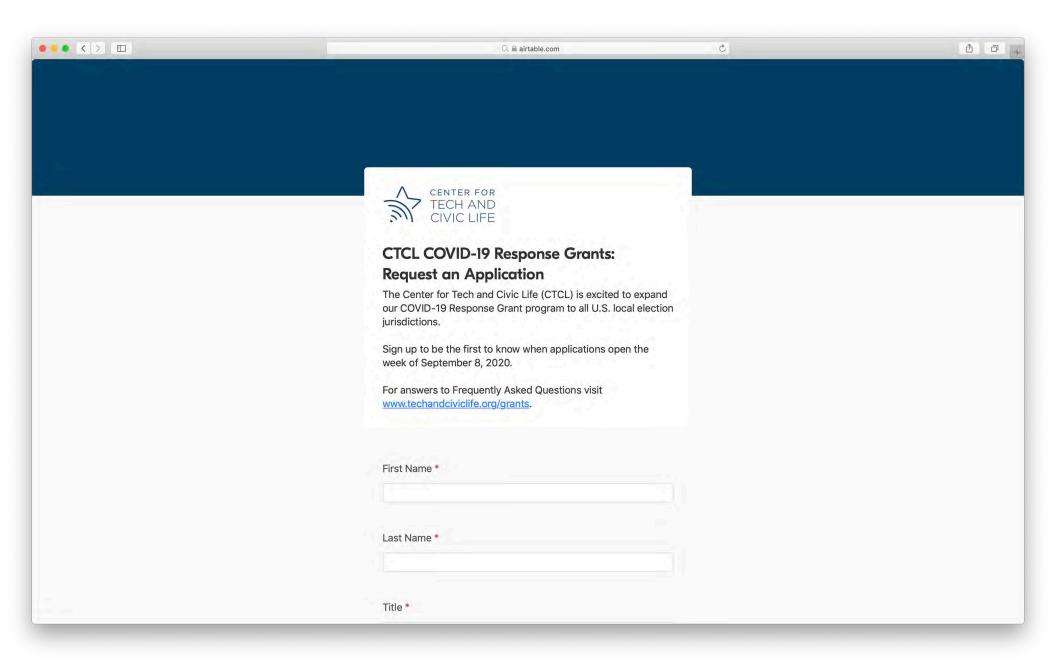
Wayne County Art Institute Authority Millage (Vote for 1)

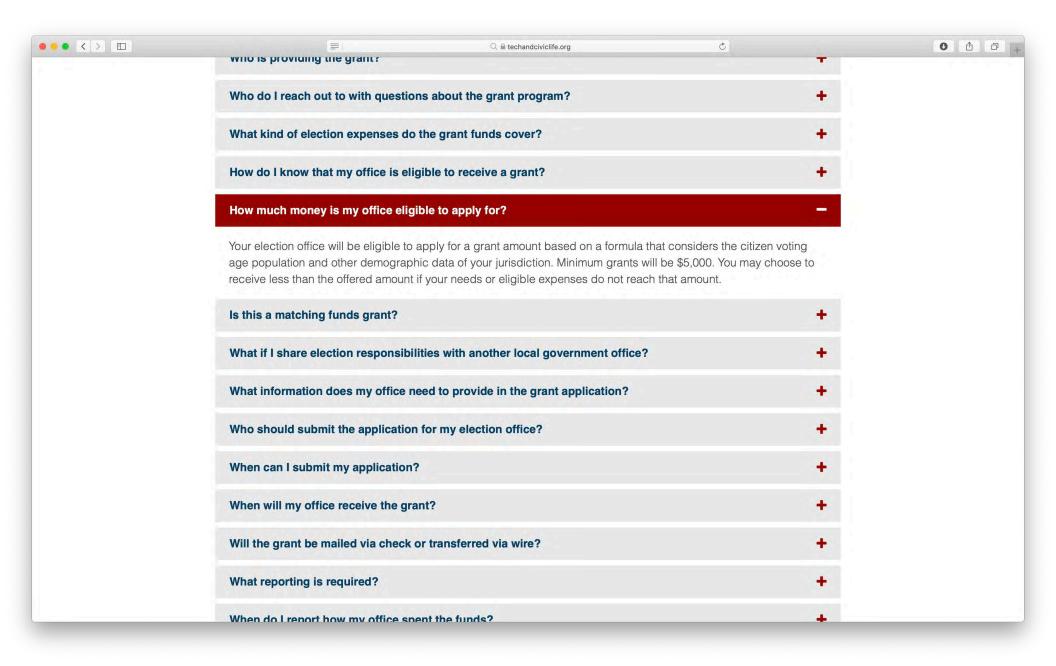
Precincts Reported: 637 of 637 (100.00%)

		Election Day	AV Counting Board	Total	
Total Votes		76,644	33,280	109,924	
No		12,175	6,535	18,710	
Yes		64,469	26,745	91,214	
Candidate	Party	Election Day	AV Counting Board	Total	Ž
Times Cast		80,434	35,247	115,681 / 482,621	23.97%
		Election Day	AV Counting	Total	

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The November election can be safe and secure — but we need to take action, now.

PROTECT THE ELECTION



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REPORT

Estimated Costs of Covid-19 Election Resiliency Measures

the pandemic does not prevent a free and fair election. To be effective, funding is urgently needed.



Lawrence Norden



Edgardo Cortés



Elizabeth Howard



Derek Tisler



Gowri Ramachandran

LAST UPDATED: April 18, 2020 PUBLISHED: March 19, 2020



UPDATE 4/18/2020: On March 19, the Brennan Center published a preliminary estimate of the cost of adapting the country's voting systems and practices to ensure that the coronavirus pandemic wouldn't interfere with safe and secure election in November. Our estimate: approximately \$2 billion. Importantly, this estimate did not include the cost of ensuring the safety and security of the many other statewide and local elections that will occur throughout 2020.

Since our March estimate, new guidance from health professionals has led election officials to take extra actions to ensure the health of their workers and voters, including providing protective gear — such as gloves and masks — to all poll workers and offering curbside voting. Most election offices also have had additional IT costs associated with ensuring that staff can perform critical functions remotely and securely.

Given the costs associated with protecting state and local elections with the new recommended health protections and technology costs, as well as for safely running dozens of additional elections this year, states and localities will need many more resources in 2020 than our preliminary estimate for the November election.

Accordingly, the Brennan Center recommends that Congress make available at least \$4 billion to ensure all elections between now and November are free, fair, safe, and secure.

There is no question that the Covid-19 pandemic presents a difficult and, in many ways, unprecedented challenge to America's elections. The Brennan Center has offered a **detailed plan** to ensure that the pandemic does not prevent a free and fair election. Implementing that plan must begin now. Below, we provide a preliminary cost estimate to implement all aspects of our plan, which could cost up to \$2 billion nationwide.

1 Of course, the Brennan Center plan is not an exhaustive list, and states will have additional needs to ensure all of their citizens can vote with confidence during this pandemic.

Ensuring vote-by-mail option is available to all voters

Total estimated cost: \$982 million-\$1.4 billion

The following costs should be considered when increasing the option of mail voting to all voters across the country:

Ballot printing. Increasing the number of voters using vote by mail will require printing a larger number of ballots, absentee envelopes, and other materials. Jurisdictions should print enough ballots and ballot envelopes for 120 percent of registered voters to ensure sufficient ballots for all voters even if there are surges in voter registration close to the election and voters who change their minds and decide to vote in person instead of casting their ballot by mail. **Estimated cost: \$54 million—\$89 million**

Based on cost estimates provided by three ballot printing vendors, we estimate that the cost to print
a ballot ranges from 21.4 cents per ballot to 35 cents per ballot. We multiplied these costs by 254
million registered voters, 120 percent of the registered voters in the United States, to obtain our
estimate.

Postage costs. The costs of both sending and receiving ballots should be covered by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). *Estimated cost:* \$413 million-\$593 million

• We estimate the cost of mailing voters their ballots (including additional materials, such as return envelopes, instructions, and other informational materials) will cost \$1.15-\$2.00 per registered voter, or \$243,455,000-\$423,400,000 in total. This estimate is derived from interviews with election officials and ballot printing vendors (estimates varied widely, from \$0.65 in Virginia to over \$2.00 in California). In addition, voters will need to return their ballots. The cost per ballot will be less because additional materials will not be included in the return. Using an average of 80 cents per ballot for voters to return ballots, we estimate an additional \$170 million to provide voters with prepaid postage for voters to return their ballots.

Drop boxes for absentee ballots and appropriate security. Jurisdictions should offer secure drop boxes in accessible locations for voters to drop off ballots directly. Drop boxes must be equipped with adequate security measures, such as cameras. Estimated cost: \$82 million—\$117 million for purchase and installation (excluding current infrastructure in vote-by-mail states) and \$35 million—\$47 million for operation and maintenance (excluding current infrastructure)

o We know that at least four states — California, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington — already have drop boxes in place statewide. **Washington State** requires at least one ballot box per 15,000 registered voters. In Pierce County, Washington, ballot boxes provided by the company Laserfab **cost** between \$7,000 and \$10,000 to purchase and install. Snohomish County, Washington, which uses the same ballot boxes, estimates an annual ongoing operating and maintenance **cost** of approximately \$3,000 per ballot box in a typical nonpresidential election year and \$4,000 per ballot box in a presidential election year. Accounting for the four states that already have ballot boxes in place statewide, we estimate that 11,666 ballot boxes would be needed nationwide (~175 million registered voters/15,000 registered voters). To arrive at our cost estimate, we multiplied these various ballot box costs by 11,666 ballot boxes.

Secure electronic absentee ballot request technology. Voters must be allowed to request absentee ballots in person or through the mail, and states should offer additional methods to request ballots online or by phone. These costs must also include an increased use of online ballot delivery for uniformed and overseas citizens absentee (UOCAVA) voters. Estimated cost: \$16.7 million (excluding current infrastructure)

- o Costs of obtaining or developing a secure electronic absentee ballot application tool vary widely, but we estimate an average of \$325,000 per state, if the state currently has online voter registration (39 states and DC have **OVR**). For the purpose of estimating an online absentee ballot application tool cost, we assume that all states have OVR, since we account for the cost of implementing OVR in a different section of this document. We know that at least two states, Virginia and Pennsylvania, already have this tool and that in three states, Colorado, Oregon and Washington, voters do not need to apply to receive an absentee ballot. Therefore, we multiplied \$325,000 by 46 (45 states and DC) to obtain a total cost estimate of \$7 million to implement secure online absentee ballot tools nationwide.
- We estimate a cost of \$100,000 per state per year to provide a secure, online blank ballot delivery service, which allows voters to mark their absentee ballot on a computer before printing it. This assures accessibility for voters with disabilities. We estimate that at least 25 percent of states already offer a service like this. We multiplied \$100,000 by 37 states to obtain a cost estimate of \$3,700,000 for this service.
- o We estimate the total cost for secure electronic absentee ballot request technology/tool + annual

cost for electronic vote-by-mail technology to be \$2,300,000 + \$3,700,000, or \$6 million total.

Ballot tracking. Ballot tracking software should be used to provide confidence that ballots are reaching the appropriate destination in a timely manner. Jurisdictions should also set up a texting service for ballot tracking information, which will provide voters with reminders, confirmations of receipt, and confirmations of acceptance. **Estimated cost: \$4.2 million (excluding current infrastructure)**

o We estimate that at least 25 percent of states already have basic ballot tracking software. We estimate that this software will cost \$50,000 per state. (38 states x \$50,000 = \$1,900,000). We are providing a separate estimate for the text delivery service, which only a handful of states currently utilize: \$50,000 per state. This estimate includes setting up the platform plus costs of messages. (45 states x \$50,000 = \$2,250,000)

Improvements to absentee ballot processing. To manage the increase in absentee ballots, some jurisdictions will need to purchase resources that include signature verification technology, high-volume mail processing and sorting equipment, and high-speed ballot scanners. **Estimated cost: \$120 million**-\$240 million

o Approximately 15 percent of local jurisdictions in the country have more than 25,000 voters (15 percent of 8,000 jurisdictions is 1,200 jurisdictions). High-speed scanners for tabulating absentee ballots cost in the range of \$50,000 to \$100,000 per unit. This gives a range of \$60,000,000 to \$120,000,000 for high-speed tabulators nationwide. The cost for high-speed automated mail sorting equipment is assumed to be in a similar range and also would only be needed in jurisdictions with more than 25,000 voters. This gives a range of \$60,000,000 to \$120,000,000 for high speed mail processing equipment nationwide.

Additional facilities. Jurisdictions will require substantially more space for ballot processing and storage. *Estimated cost:* \$92 million

• A surge in absentee ballots will require jurisdictions to set up an additional location for ballot processing. Most local election offices are not large enough to handle these needs and will likely need to obtain commercial space. For this estimate, we assume lease of a commercial space for 60 days to cover pre- and postelection processing work. For 85 percent of locals that have fewer than 25,000 voters (6,800 locals), we estimate rental costs of \$5,000 per month for a total of \$10,000. For the 15 percent of jurisdictions that are larger (1,200 locals), we estimate \$10,000 per month for a total of \$20,000. This gives us an estimated cost of \$92,000,000.

Additional staffing to support absentee ballot processing. Staff will be needed for processing ballots and duplicating ballots onto the stock required for tabulation. **Estimated cost: \$164.6 million**

o Assumptions include that additional seasonal staff will be needed to process absentee ballots before, during, and after Election Day for a total of 14 days. Hourly rate is assumed to be at least \$15 per hour for eight hours of work per day. This would be \$1,680 per additional worker. For jurisdictions under 25,000 voters, we assume 10 additional staff for a total of 68,000 seasonal workers. For jurisdictions larger than 25,000 voters, we assume 25 additional staff for a total of 30,000 seasonal workers. This would require \$164,640,000 in additional staffing support nationwide.

Maintaining in-person voting

Total estimated cost: \$271.4 million

Providing everyone with the option to vote by mail will not replace all in person voting by November. The handful of states that have all-mail elections took many years to get there. As we saw in the lowa caucus, putting too much strain on an entirely new system is sure to result in breakdowns and failures. Furthermore, there are millions of Americans who will not be able to cast a private and independent vote by mail: people without Internet and mail access, those who need language assistance to vote, and people with disabilities who rely on voting machines to cast their ballots among them. There is **evidence** that the absence of inperson voting options could **disproportionately** and negatively impact Black, Latino, and young voters. We must maintain the safety-valve of in person voting, but in a way that reduces density and ensures health. To do so, the following costs must be incurred:

Polling facilities that meet public health standards. Poll workers will need additional resources to clean and sanitize all facilities, machines, and resources. Polling places that use hand-marked paper ballots may wish to give voters single-use pens. Jurisdictions may also incur costs due to the need to change polling locations close to Election Day if public health requires, or to acquire access to backup polling locations. **Estimated cost: \$29.2 million (funding for all states, even though some states may already be paying for some of this cost)**

• Cleaning supplies would cost an estimated \$20 per precinct. A sample of three states with no-excuse absentee voting (Illinois, North Carolina, and Ohio) had an average of one precinct for every 1,454 registered voters. Cleaning supplies would therefore cost \$0.013 per registered voter. Providing a single-use ballot-marking pen to every voter would cost about \$0.50 per registered voter, if every registered voter voted in person. This will be a much lower cost if vote by mail increases. Estimate is based off of pens for 25 percent of registered voters. While this still may be high considering the number of voters using absentee ballots and voting machines, the estimate will help to cover additional facility costs.

Increased poll worker support. Jurisdictions must hire poll workers beyond the normal amount to overcome day-of absences. Poll worker pay may need to increase to provide an incentive for serving inperson voting. **Estimated cost: \$140 million (funding for pay raises for current level of poll workers in each state, and full payment for additional poll workers in each state)**

A sample of three states with no excuse absentee voting (Illinois, North Carolina, and Ohio) had an average of one poll worker for every 208 registered voters, or about 1 million poll workers nationally.
 Increasing poll worker hiring by 20 percent as well as providing a raise, bringing pay from about \$100 to \$200 a day, would cost \$100 million in raises for current levels of staffing and \$40 million for the additional 20 million workers.

Professional interpreters. Jurisdictions will need to offer language assistance by phone in case bilingual poll workers are absent or unavailable. **Estimated cost: \$43 million (funding for interpretive services for all counties covered under Section 203)**

 This estimate would cover interpreter services at a cost of \$700 per day for each precinct located in a county covered under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act. Notably, this estimate only covers interpreter services on Election Day, not during early voting periods. **Increased provisional materials.** Jurisdictions should prepare for a surge in provisional voting due to delays in the processing of voter registration applications. **Estimated cost: \$21 million (funding for all provisional envelope printing, even though states and locals are already covering some of this cost)**

 Supplying enough provisional envelopes for 25 percent of registered voters at a cost of \$0.40 per envelope would cost \$21 million nationally.

Voter wait time tools. States and counties that use vote centers for in-person voting should develop online voter wait time tools to reduce lines and crowding. **Estimated cost: \$1.2 million (funding for all states that allow vote centers)**

A mobile app that tracks wait times for one Texas county took 50 hours to develop in 2014. Our total
estimate assumes average rates of mobile app development at \$16 per hour and assumes that the
time of development increases with the size of the jurisdiction.

Expanded early voting. Jurisdictions should expand early voting options to reduce lines and administrative stress on Election Day. This will increase all of the costs of in-person voting considered above. *Estimated cost: \$37 million (funding for states that don't already have early in-person voting)*

o In 2010, Maryland counties spent \$2.6 million to conduct early voting for a one-week period prior to the election, according to a legislative fiscal analysis. This represented \$0.74 per registered voter. Adjusted for inflation, this would be \$3.1 million in 2020, or \$0.89 per registered voter. For a two-week period of early voting, this would then be \$1.77 per registered voter. Excluding the all-mail states, there are 20.7 million voters in states that do not have early in-person voting. Expanding early voting to these voters would therefore cost an estimated \$36.6 million. More money may be needed to expand early voting periods in states that offer in-person early voting for less than two weeks.

Developing and bolstering online registration

Total estimated cost: \$85.9 million

In the months and weeks before every presidential election, millions of Americans update their voter registration information or register to vote for the first time. Covid-19 could severely disrupt this process, making it difficult for Americans to submit timely registration applications elections officials to process those applications. The outbreak will certainly reduce access to government offices that provide voter registration services.

States should adopt and bolster online voter registration systems (and they should consider implementing same-day registration, the costs of which will likely not be significant). Bolstering online registration will include the following costs:

Implementation of online registration for states where not used already. Thirty-nine states and DC have either fully implemented online voter registration or are in the process of doing so. The other states should do so before November. **Estimated cost: \$3.7 million**

 A 2014 survey of states by the Pew Charitable Trusts found that 11 of 13 states that had implemented online voter registration spent an average of \$240,000 in initial startup costs. Two outliers reported \$0 (Kansas) and \$1.8 million (California). Since one of the remaining jurisdictions to implement online voter registration is a very high population state (Texas), an increased estimate for costs in Texas of \$1 million is appropriate. \$3.4 million was then adjusted for inflation to \$3.7 million.

Note: some states may not be able or willing to move to online registration systems in time for the November election. These states will need to invest in public campaigns, voter outreach, education, and mailings to ensure voter registration is fully up to date. We do not believe the cost of these measures will be significantly less than our estimates for adoption of online registration.

Capacity and vulnerability testing. Online voter registration systems should be tested and their capacity bolstered to ensure that they can handle surges in web traffic. *Estimated cost:* \$82.2 million

o A 2017 U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) survey found that 15 states have either "bottom-up" or "hybrid" voter registration databases. For these states, added testing will be required, as individual counties that maintain their own online voter registration systems will need to conduct capacity and vulnerability testing of those systems. We estimate that capacity testing will cost approximately \$25,000–\$60,000 per jurisdiction and vulnerability testing will cost approximately \$80,000–\$100,000 per jurisdiction. Six states with bottom-up systems have 421 counties total for a total of 421 county and 6 state systems. County level systems are on the high end (\$100,000) for vulnerability testing but midrange (\$40,000) for load testing. Nine states have hybrid systems. In Texas, 39 counties operate their own system. Using this as a predictor of the average number of individual systems, we estimate 109 county and 9 state systems across those nine states, which also are on the high end (\$100,000) for vulnerability testing but midrange (\$40,000) for load testing. Thirty-four states operate top-down systems (North Dakota does not have registration) and DC is added for 35, each of which is on the high end for load testing (\$60,000) and vulnerability testing (\$100,000), adding up to \$82.2 million

Public education

Total estimated cost: \$252.1 million

Fear and confusion around a pandemic create a fertile environment for fear, disinformation, and efforts to manipulate the electoral process for improper purposes and partisan gain. State officials, advocates, and citizens should take steps to reassure citizens that voting will be safe and to guard against the use of Covid-19 to suppress voters or otherwise manipulate the election. The following costs should be considered:

Public education campaigns. Jurisdictions must inform voters of all changes to voting rules and all options available to register and vote. This must include advertising in non-English languages. **Estimated cost:** \$250 million

Only five states have essentially moved to an all or primarily vote-by-mail system. The rest, plus DC, will need to launch public education campaigns that include mailers, television, radio, social, and other media, all in multiple languages. The 2020 Census similarly involves significant changes that the public must learn about, such as an online option and multilanguage advertising needs. For the 2020 Census, California is spending about \$2.52 per person who was counted in the 2010 Census, while New York City is spending about \$0.50 per person. Houston and Harris County in Texas are

jointly spending \$4 million dollars, or about \$0.88 per person. Similar levels of spending per voting-age member of the population — about 77 percent of the total population — would result in costs of between \$129 million and \$643 million. Our estimate for voter education about options during the Covid-19 pandemic is on the lower end of this range, even though these levels are over and above spending undertaken by the Census Bureau and independent organizations to ensure an accurate count.

Strengthened voter resources. Jurisdictions must provide accessible and easily used tools for voters to look up polling locations and registration status in order to proactively counter misinformation or malicious attacks to government systems. *Estimated cost: \$2.1 million*

 Capacity testing on these websites should cost approximately \$40,000 per state plus DC and Puerto Rico.

Endnotes

1. Our estimates are conservative because they do not include cost estimates for Puerto Rico. We did not include Puerto Rico in our estimates because we relied on data from the most recent Election Administration and Voting Survey, which Puerto Rico did not participate in, as it did not conduct a federal election in 2018. Congress should of course provide funding for Puerto Rico to implement Covid-19 plans.

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NON-PROFIT

William J. Brennan Center for Justice

The Brennan Center for Justice (the Brennan Center) was formed as a way to memorialize and put into action the values of left-of-center former Supreme Court Justice William Brennan, the "father of modern judicial activism," by Brennan's former clerks. [1] The organization is hybrid think-tank and activist center housed by New York University Law School. [2]

The Center has devised a "robust toolkit' of scholarship, legislative drafting, lobbying and legal action" [3] that is merged into "an almost seamless effort aimed at action." [4] While the group purports to be "nonpartisan," it has received substantial funding from George Soros (https://www.influencewatch.org/person/george-soros/)-associated organizations, lost is mainly funded by left-leaning organizations, having received substantial funding from other liberal groups including the Kohlberg Foundation, Tides Foundation (https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/tides-foundation/), Proteus Fund (https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/proteus-fund/), Joyce Foundation (https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/joyce-foundation/), Schumann Media Center (https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/schumann-center-for-media-and-democracy-inc/), Public Welfare Foundation (https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/public-welfare-foundation-inc/), and JPB Foundation (https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/jpb-foundation/). [6]

This liberal financing has turned the Center into a cog in the liberal legal movement. The Center pursues a left-wing issue agenda, supporting liberal activist policies on ethnic preferences, restrictions on political campaign speech, and protections for foreign terrorism suspects.

Founding

In 1995, a group of former law clerks of U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan (https://ballotpedia.org/William_Brennan_(U.S._Supreme_Court)) created a hybrid think-tank and activist center in his honor. Brennan is often credited as the architect of "living Constitution" jurisprudence favored by liberals. [7] The new group "would actively promote Brennan's legal agenda." [8] According to the Brennan Center's founding executive director, Joshua Rosenkranz, the Center was designed "to create a new breed of public interest Center that had one foot in the world of ideas and one foot in ... policy advocacy." [9]

The Center was to be located at NYU Law School under dean John Sexton, who had a passion for the idea and envisioned it as an "integrated as part of the law school." The idea, as the founders saw it, was to combine a potentially powerful interest group with the law school in "a deeply symbiotic way" that took advantage of "a tremendous fluidity between law school faculty and students...and a cadre of powerful public interest lawyers." [10]

Operational Overview

According to the Brennan Center's leader, Michael Waldman, the Center creates research, drafting policy proposals, publicizing its work through a communications arm, and joining advocacy coalitions. [11] The center is deeply involved in local and state campaign regulation efforts. [12] The Center treats local left-of-center advocacy organizations as "clients" acting as a law firm that doesn't bill those clients, leaving it "up to the local players who have on-the-ground expertise to make the policy calls." [13]

Agenda

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OUR TEAM

We're on a mission to modernize the American voting experience.

Founders

Tiana Epps-Johnson →

Executive Director

Whitney May → Donny Bridges

Director of Government Services

Director of Civic Data

Government Services Team

Josh Simon Goldman →

Program Manager

Keegan
Hughes →
Impact &
Learning
Manager

Rocío Hernandez

 \rightarrow

Training Associate

Dylan Lynch→
Training

Associate

Kurt Sampsel → Senior

Project Manager

Civic Data Team

Alicia Barry



Research Associate Ryan Boyd



Research Associate

Henry Chan →

Research Manager Alicja Duda



Research Manager Jacynta
Ealy →
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Associate

David
Nutting →
Research
Associate

Richard
Simões →
Software
Engineer

Holls Sit →
Research
Associate

Jake
Shuford →
Research
Associate

Rhianna
Vaughn
Research
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Natalie
Wingard →
Research
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Operations Team

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The work of CTCL benefits from the expertise and support provided by a distinguished and diverse board of directors.

With experience in the fields of technology, finance, political organizing, advocacy, civic data, and election administration, the members of the CTCL board play a fundamental role in guiding our efforts to enhance civic engagement and strengthen the connections between public leaders and citizens.

Pam Anderson Director

Pam Anderson is a Director for the Center for Tech and Civic Life. Pam is the owner of Consilium Colorado, LLC, a firm specializing in nonprofit management consultation, and serves as the Executive Director of the Colorado County Clerks Association (CCCA). Prior to this work, Pam was the Republican Clerk and Recorder for Jefferson County, Colorado and has held positions with the Advisory Board for Pew's Election Performance Index, the Colorado Secretary of State's Best Practices and Vision Commission, and other prominent civic organizations. Rounding out her experience with a Master's in Public Administration and accreditation as a Certified Election Voter Registration Administrator, Pam adds management acumen and an appreciation for political diversity to the CTCL board.

Tiana Epps-Johnson Executive Director, President

Tiana Epps-Johnson is Founder and Executive Director with the Center for Tech and Civic Life. She is leading a team that is doing groundbreaking work to make US elections more inclusive and secure. Prior to CTCL, she was the New Organizing Institute's Election Administration Director from 2012 to 2015. She previously worked on the Voting Rights Project for the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights.

Tiana is a recipient of the 2020 Skoll Award for Social Entrepreneurship, and was selected to join the inaugural cohorts of Obama Foundation Fellows (2018) and Harvard Ash Center Technology and Democracy Fellows (2015). Tiana earned a MSc in Politics and Communication from the London School of Economics and a BA in Political Science from Stanford University.

Tammy Patrick Director

Tammy Patrick is a Director for the Center for Tech and Civic Life. Presently Tammy holds the position of Senior Advisor to the Elections program at the Democracy Fund, a bipartisan foundation working to ensure that our political system is able to withstand new challenges and deliver on its promise to the American people. Focusing on modern elections, Tammy helps lead the Democracy Fund's efforts to foster a voter-centric elections system and work to provide election officials across the country with the tools and knowledge they need to best serve their voters.

In 2013 Tammy served as a Commissioner on the Presidential Commission on Election Administration which led to a position at the Bipartisan Policy Center to further the work of the PCEA. Prior to that she was the Federal Compliance Officer for Maricopa County Elections Department for eleven years.

Tammy earned a B.A. in American Studies from Purdue University as well as a certification as an Election/Registration Administrator from Auburn University. As a CTCL board member, she provides oversight informed by years of experience at the forefront of American election administration.

Sureel Sheth Director, Treasurer

Sureel Sheth is a Director as well as Treasurer for the Center for Tech and Civic Life. Sureel is currently Vice President at JMI Equity in San Diego, where he focuses on assessing investment opportunities in the software and health care technology fields. Prior to working with JMI, Sureel held positions with DoubleDutch, McKinsey & Company, and Reputation.com. He holds a B.A. in Economics and Human Biology from Stanford University and a M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. On the CTCL board, Sureel contributes his outstanding experience with business, finance, and investment analysis.

Cristina Sinclaire Director, Secretary

Cristina Sinclaire is a Director as well as Secretary for the Center for Tech and Civic Life. Cristina is currently Senior Vice President at Clarity Campaign Labs in Washington, DC. Before joining Clarity, she served as Director of Client Services at Catalist, providing data and data services to over 200 progressive organizations. Prior to that she researched voting laws and built civic data tools at the New Organizing Institute.

Cristina has managed electoral campaigns and organized communities from California to South Africa. In addition to her role at CTCL, she sits on the Boards of National Public Radio, the Alliance for CHANGE, and the Earthward Bound Foundation.

Cristina is a graduate of the University of San Francisco, where she

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studied Sociology and Criminology. She brings a diverse and extensive background in political organizing, advocacy, and nonprofit management to the CTCL board.



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ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CTCL's Advisory
Committee is made up
of some of the most
experienced, thoughtful
election professionals in
the United States.

Our advisors generously provide feedback on our professional development programs, helping CTCL ensure that our courses meet the needs of today's election administrators.

Indra Arriaga
Language Assistance Compliance Manager | Alaska Division of Elections

Indra Arriaga serves as the State of Alaska Division of Elections Language Assistance Compliance Manager. The position was created as a result of the Toyukak v Mallot Settlement Agreement.

Arriaga's task is to ensure that the settlement requirements are met by working with Alaska Native language speakers, elders, and linguists to create election materials and develop terminology in the respective languages. Under Arriaga's direction the program has expanded and is more robust than ever; it provides varying degrees of support to 14 languages and dialects.

Arriaga holds a BA and MA in Political Science from St. Mary's University in Texas. Arriaga has worked in finance, management consulting, and research and analysis. As an immigrant, a woman, person of color, and LGBTQ person, ensuring that all voices are heard equally is a priority for Arriaga in her personal and professional life.

Kim A. Barton Supervisor of Elections | Alachua County (FL)

Kim A. Barton was elected Alachua County Supervisor of Elections in August 2016. In so doing, she became the first African-American elected Alachua County Supervisor of Elections. She is chiefly responsible for administering elections and voter registration in the county which has over 176,000 registered voters.

A graduate of the University of Florida, she came to the Alachua County Supervisor of Elections office in 1993 as its first outreach coordinator. In 2006, she was promoted to director of outreach, a position she served in until her election. Barton is an active member of the Florida State Association of Supervisors and the Election Center, as well as a graduate of The Gainesville Sun's Focus on Leadership Program.

Barton credits her passion for voting and civic engagement to her parents, who were very involved in civil rights era community organizing and participated in get-out-the-vote and voter registration efforts. She takes great pride in the fact that it is her responsibility to serve all Alachua County residents.

Norelys R. Consuegra Deputy Director of Elections | Rhode Island Secretary of State

Norelys R. Consuegra, a native Rhode Islander, is Deputy Director of Elections for Rhode Island Secretary of State Nellie M. Gorbea. She received her undergraduate degree from the University of Rhode Island in 1996 and completed her master's degree in International Relations from Salve Regina University in 2012. Prior to her work in elections, she worked for U.S. Senator Jack Reed as a Senate Aide for 20 years.

Norelys is the recipient of the Ralph Gabellieri Service Award by Goodwill Industries of Rhode Island, has been recognized as a Diversity Ambassador by the State of Rhode Island, and was awarded the Extraordinary Women Award for community work. She's also received recognition from RI Latino Public Radio, the National Archives and Records Administration, and Telemundo Providence for

her collaborative work in the community.

In addition to her full-time employment, she is an Adjunct Professor in the School of Continuing Studies at Roger Williams University. She has been involved in community service as a member of the Rhode Island Latino Civic Fund, Program Coordinator for the RI Latina Leadership Institute (LLI), and Secretary for the Pawtucket Youth Soccer Association. She is a strong advocate for communities of color, the immigrant community, the LGBTQ community and enjoys teaching others about the importance of civic engagement. She makes her home in Johnston with her husband, Salvador, and three sons, Gabriel (18), Ashten (9) and Tristen (2).

Joanna Francescut Assistant County Clerk/Registrar of Voters | Shasta County (CA)

Joanna Francescut is currently the Assistant County Clerk/Registrar of Voters for Shasta County where she guides staff to accomplish the goals and missions of the Shasta County Clerk. She quickly fell in love with election administration during the 2008 Presidential Elections. Since then, her innovations, critiques, and ideas have become a strong foothold in the practices and procedures of the Shasta County Clerk/Registrar of Voters Department. When she isn't working, you may find her playing volleyball, eating cookies, or telling stories of the good old days to her three children.

Ricky Hatch Clerk/Auditor | Weber County (UT)

Ricky is the County Clerk/Auditor for Weber County, Utah. After graduating with honors from Brigham Young University with a Master's degree in Accounting, he worked for seven years as an information systems auditor and consultant for in Los Angeles and Warsaw, Poland. He worked as a business analyst and project manager in Munich, Germany and Boston. In 2002, he established, ran, and taught at a private K-12 school in Ogden, Utah, later becoming CFO and COO of a chain of private schools throughout the western U.S.

In 2003, Ricky decided to be more involved in government than just as an informed voter, and has served in various capacities ever since, eventually being elected in 2010. He was Utah's County Clerk of the Year in 2015 and County Auditor of the Year in 2013 and 2017.

He is a member of the Department of Homeland Security's Election Infrastructure Government Coordinating Council (GCC) and chairs its Communications working group. He serves on the Board of Advisors for the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. He testified before Congress regarding election cybersecurity. He serves as First Vice President of the Utah Association of Counties and Chairs the Utah Clerk's Legislative Committee. He served as the Election Officials Division Director for the International Association of Government Officials (iGO).

Ricky has a wonderful wife, five fantastic children, and three cute-as-a-button grandchildren.

Toni Pippins-Poole

Elections Administrator | Dallas County (TX)

Toni Pippins-Poole is the Elections Administrator for Dallas County, which administers elections for 1.2 million registered voters and 44 political subdivisions.

During her more than 20 years in election administration, Toni has participated in Secretary of State of Texas Election Law seminars and has worked with voter awareness programs, FVAP, the FEC, the DOJ, and the EAC. In addition, she's served on the Election Center HAVA National Advisory Committee, the Texas HAVA Advisory Committee, and the Bipartisan Presidential Commission on Election Administration Advisory Committee.

A graduate of East Texas State University (now known as Texas A&M @ Commerce), Toni holds a number of professional certifications and has been frequently recognized for her years of public service to Dallas County. Outside of work, Toni spends time with her husband, Charles, as well as her children and grandchildren.

Whitney Quesenbery Director | Center for Civic Design

Whitney Quesenbery is co-director for the Center for Civic Design, working to make every interaction with government an easy, effective experience. The Center is the home of the Field Guides to Ensuring Voter Intent and the Anywhere Ballot. Other projects include ElectionTools.org and work on more useful, usable, and accessible voter guides and other election materials with election departments across the country. Whitney and Dana Chisnell teach the first course

on Election Design in the Certificate in Election Administration at the University of Minnesota. She has written three books: A Web for Everyone, Global UX, and Storytelling for User Experience.

Tim Tsujii Director of Elections | Forsyth County Board of Elections (NC)

Tim Tsujii is the Director of Elections for the Forsyth County Board of Elections in North Carolina. He has served as an election official for the past 12 years, previously as the Deputy Director and Early Voting Director for the Guilford County Board of Elections. Tim holds a degree in political science from the George Washington University and Master of Public Affairs from the University of NC at Greensboro. His office was recently presented the Herb Stout award by the NC Center for Geographic Information Analysis (CGIA) for the implementation of a polling place wait time tracking application in the 2016 general election.

Maurice Turner Senior Advisor | U.S. Election Assistance Commission

Maurice Turner is Senior Advisor to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's Executive Director, supporting the EAC's internal operations and programming. He most recently served as Deputy Director of the Internet Architecture Project at the Center for Democracy & Technology where he focuses on the Election Security and Privacy Project, identifying and updating election cybersecurity practices and infrastructure, and working through potential remedies.

Prior to CDT, Maurice was a TechCongress Congressional Innovation Fellow assigned to the U.S. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, where he shaped policy and oversaw the preparation of memos, briefings, and hearings on federal IT systems and cybersecurity. He has also played an active role in local elections in CA and VA, holding progressively responsible positions from clerk to lead inspector overseeing multiple precincts. Turner holds an MA in Public Administration from USC, and a Certificate in Cybersecurity Strategy from Georgetown University.

Grace Wachlarowicz Assistant City Clerk | Director of Elections and Voter Services, City of Minneapolis (MN)

Grace Wachlarowicz ("walk-la-rō-its") is the Assistant City Clerk, Director of Elections and Voter Services for the City of Minneapolis. She received her B. A. in Business Administration and CERA through the Election Center. Grace began her career in elections in 1993 administering all facets of the municipal, school district, state, and federal elections. Since 2012, Grace has overseen all facets of election administration for the City of Minneapolis, including the Minneapolis School District, the third largest electoral jurisdiction in Minnesota, with 240,000 registered voters.

Grace's true passion is public service in election administration. She is active in the Election Center with program development, while she's also a member of the Joint Election Officials Liaison Committee and the League of Minnesota Cities. In addition, she's served on the

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Lansing Gets Elections Upgrade Grant

By SCOTT POHL • SEP 4, 2020

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Lansing City Clerk Chris Swope FILE PHOTO

The city of Lansing has received a grant of more than \$440,000 for election-related upgrades

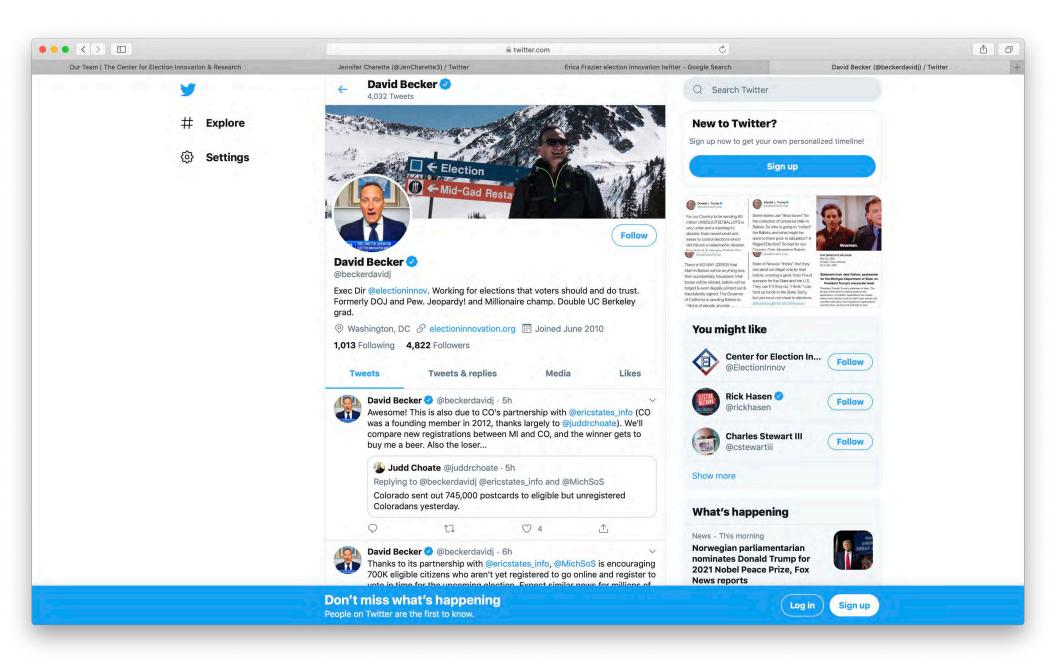
The grant comes from the Center for Tech and Civic Life, a national group that touts a mission to ensure that elections are secure.

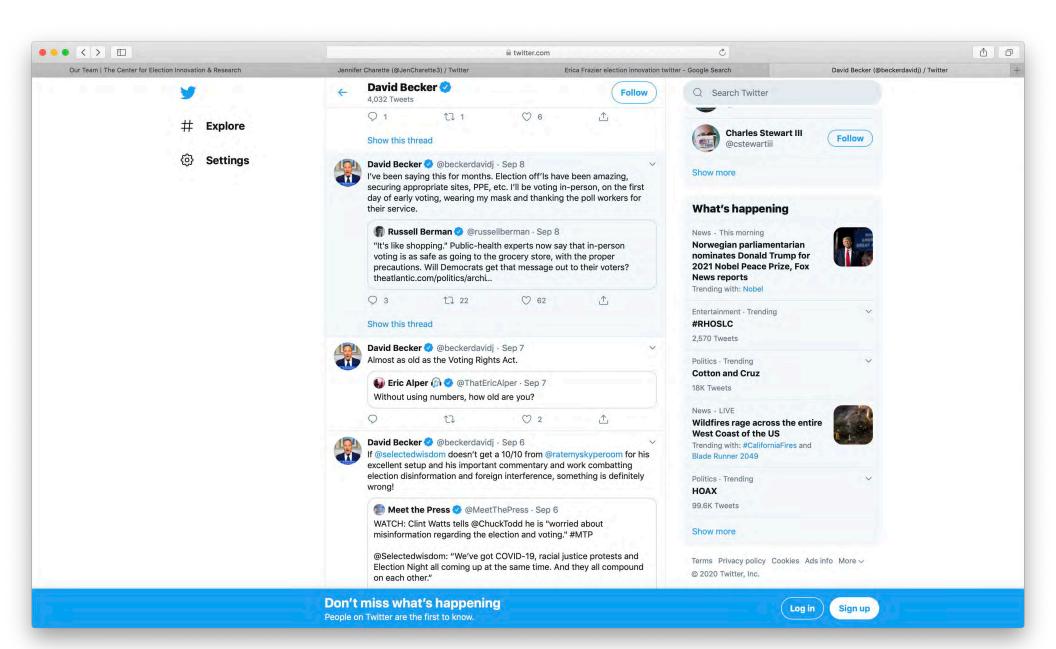
Lansing City Clerk Chris Swope says the money will be spent on pandemic-related hazard pay for workers and office staff, along with equipment like new ballot drop boxes.

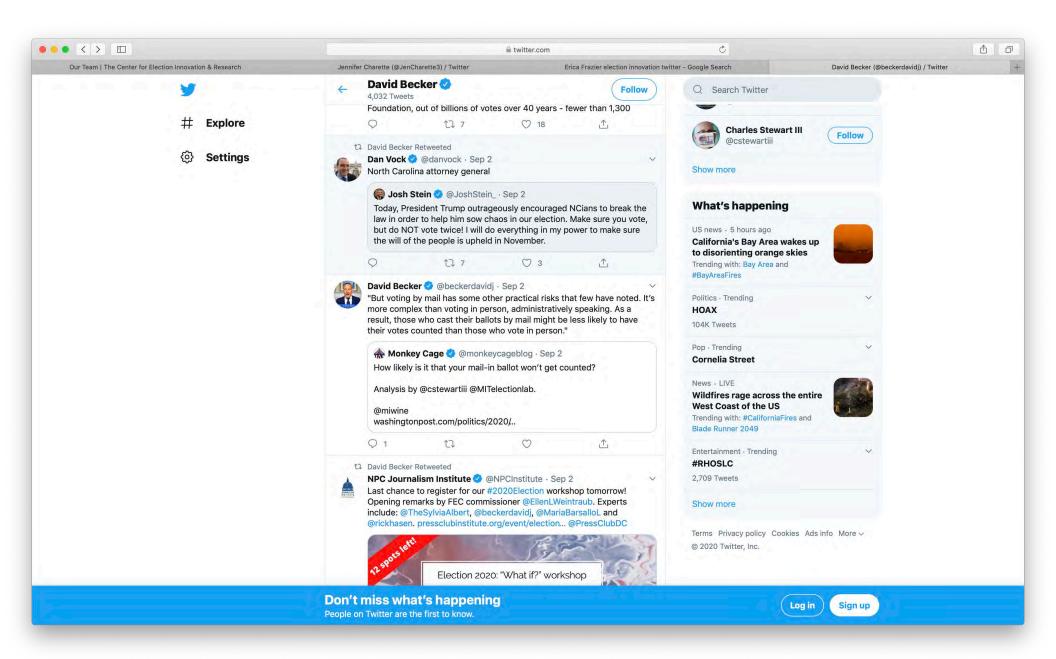
Swope adds that those drop boxes will be useful far beyond this year's election. "Somewhere in excess of 90% of our voters will be within a mile and a half of a drop box," Swope explains, "so that's something that can be used a long into the future."

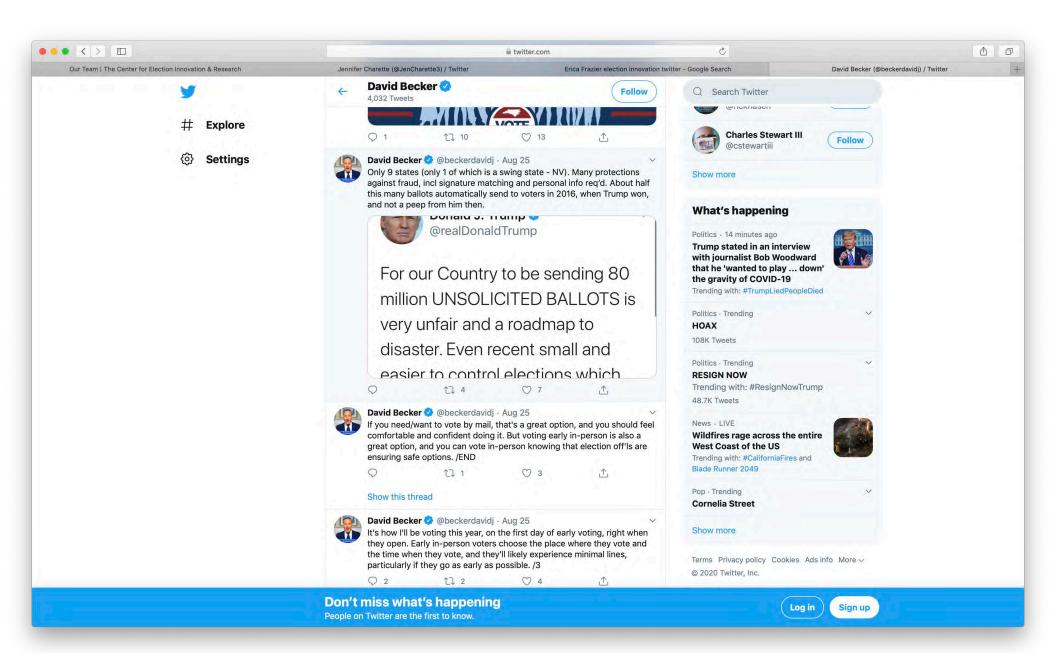
A few days ago, the group issuing the grant announced it received a \$250-million-dollar grant from Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg and his wife, Priscilla Chan. The announcement says the money would be redirected to local jurisdictions around the country.

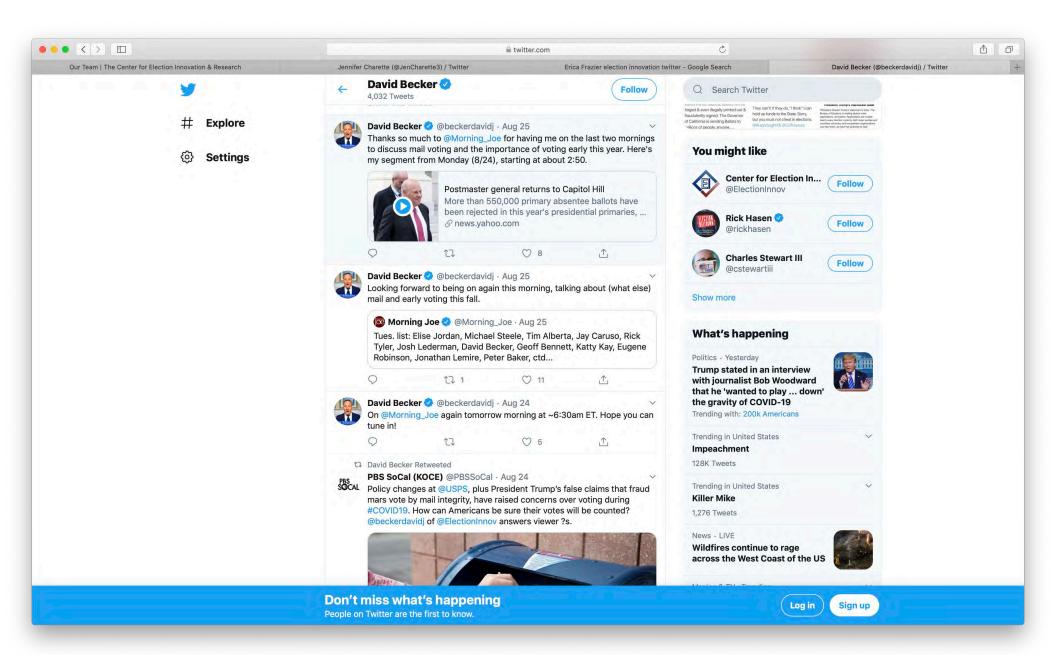
Swope says the group approached Lansing about the grant, and that the size of the grant surprised him.

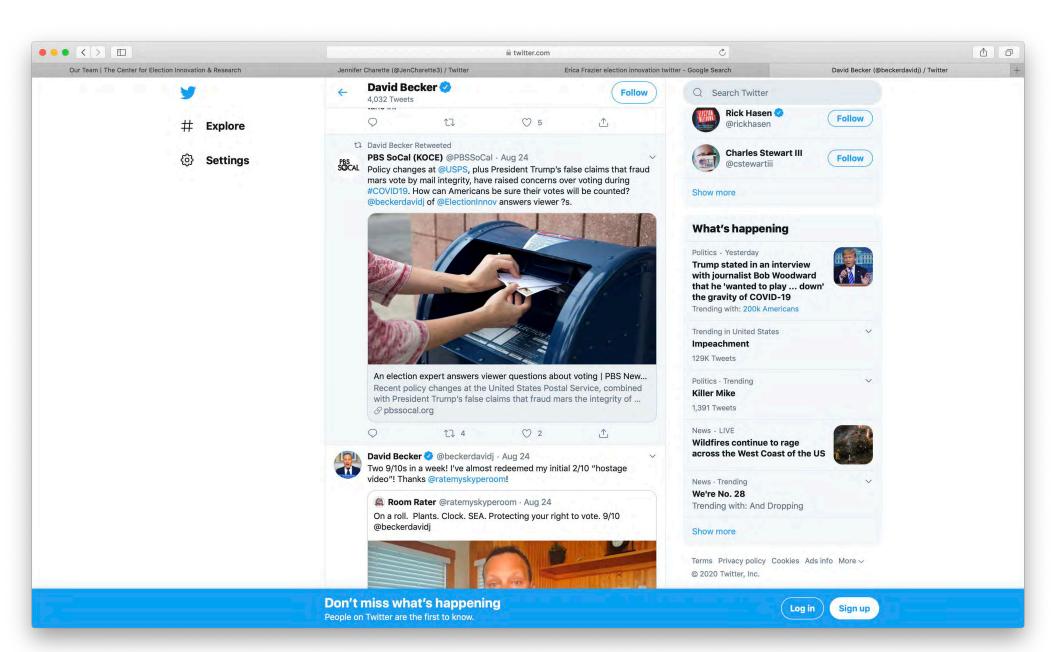


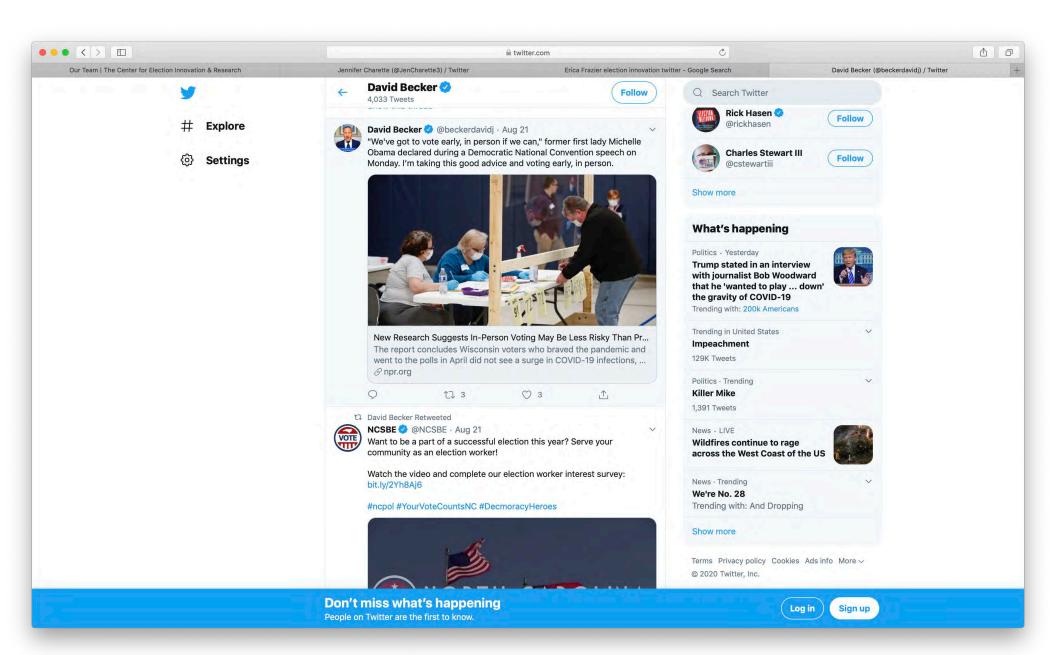


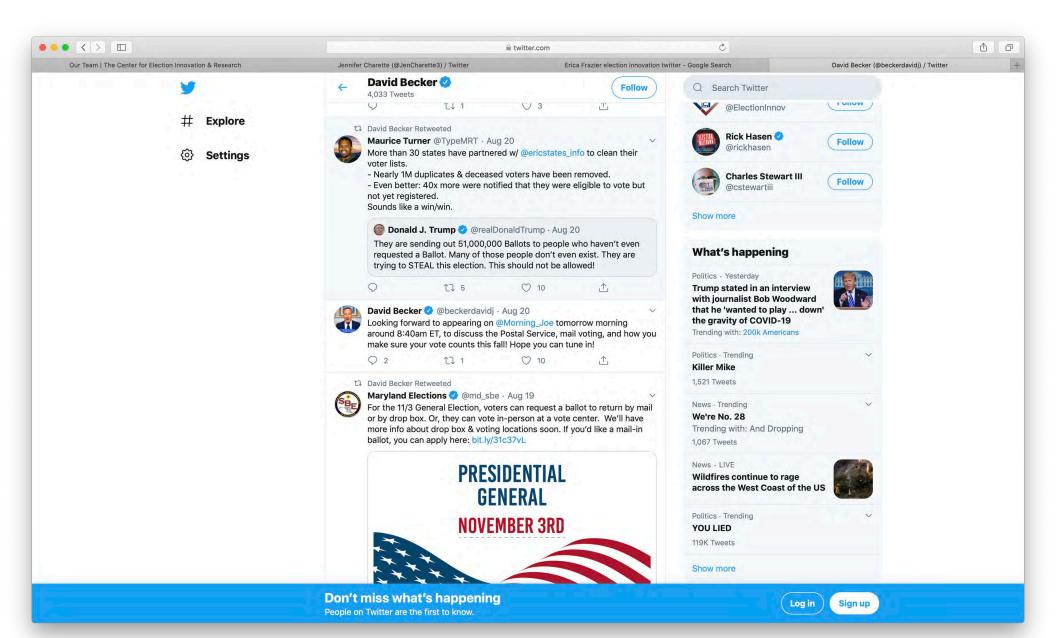


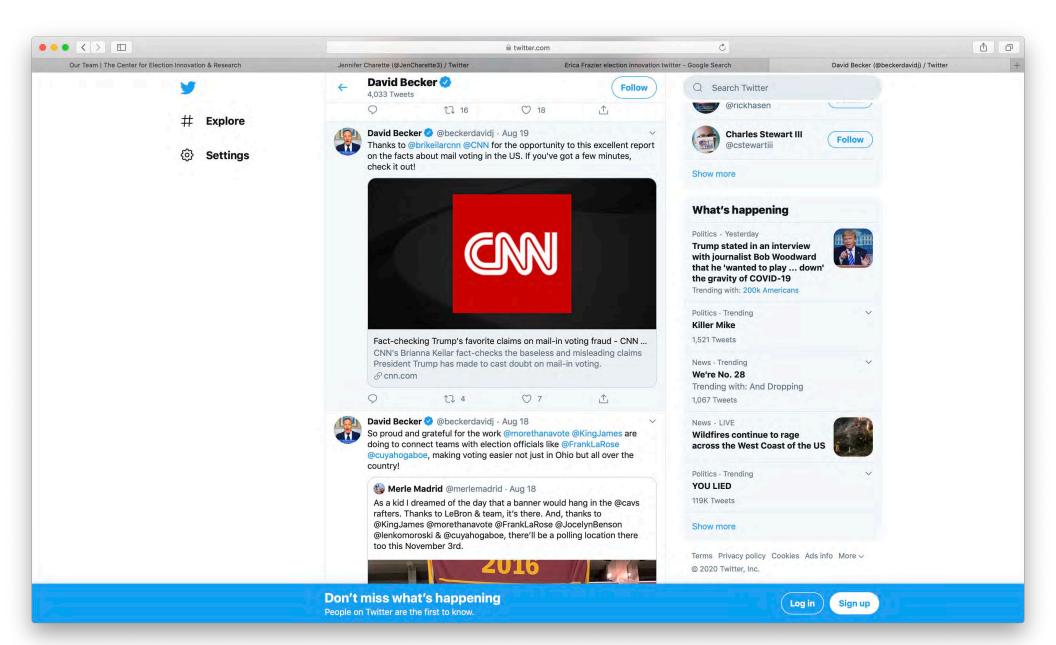


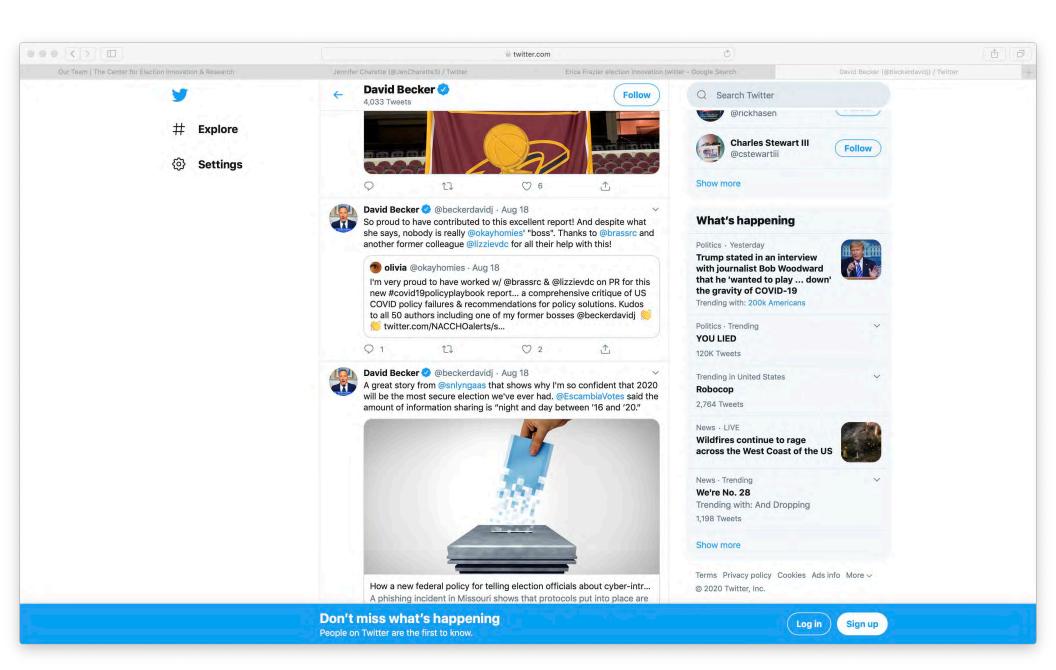


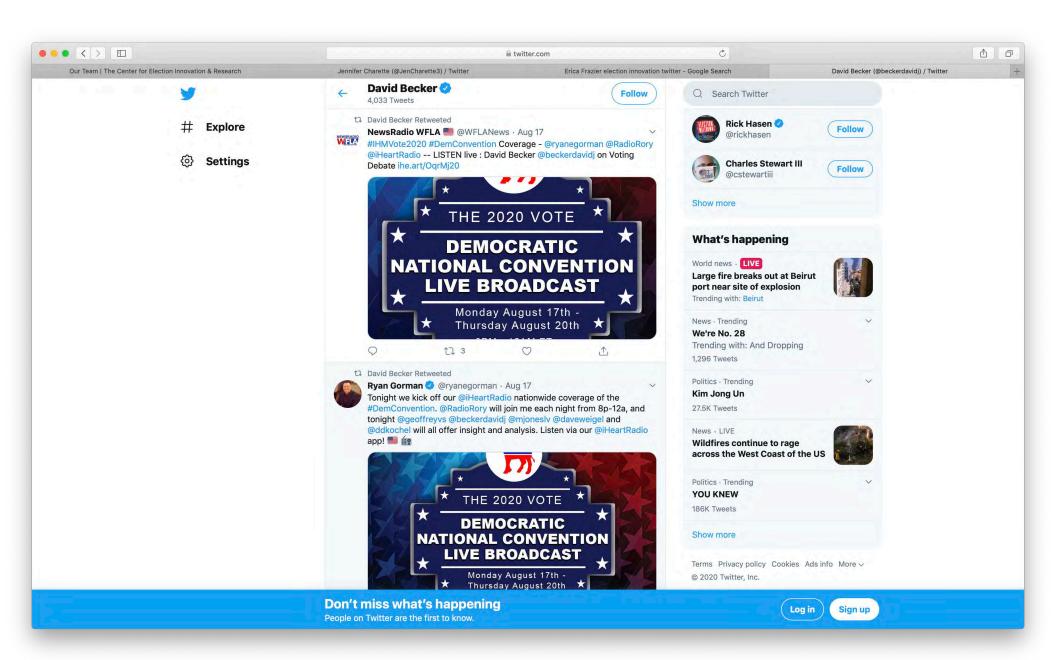


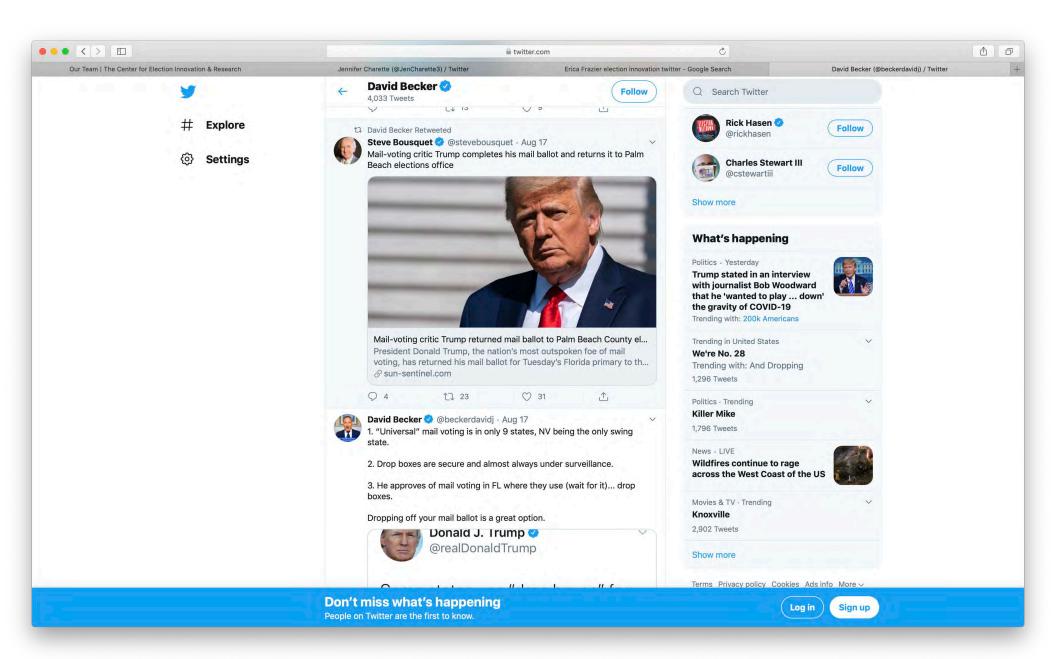


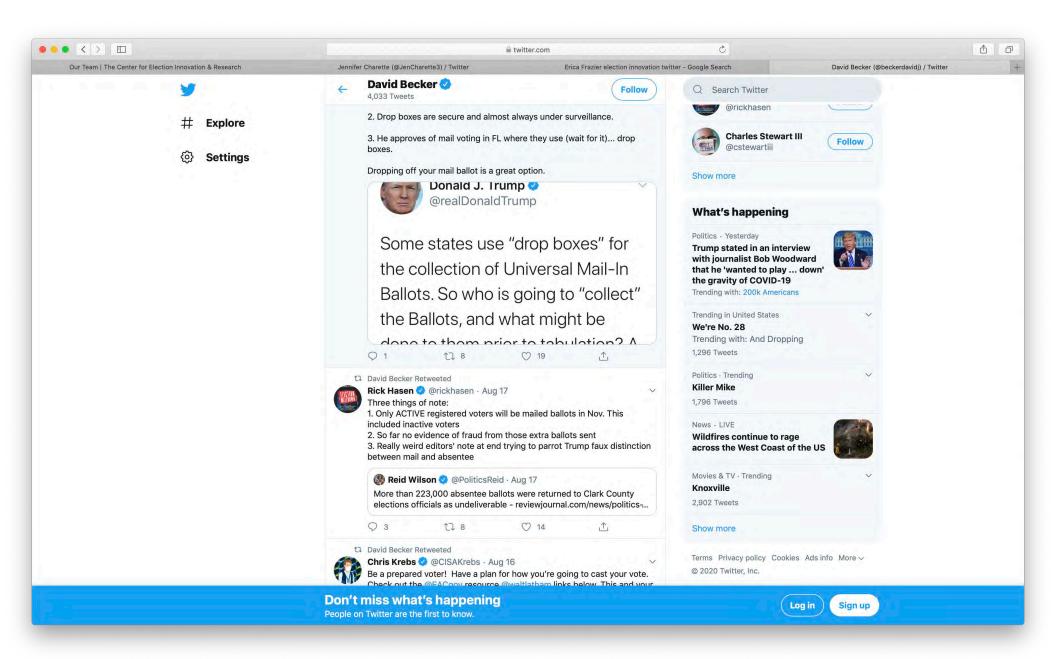


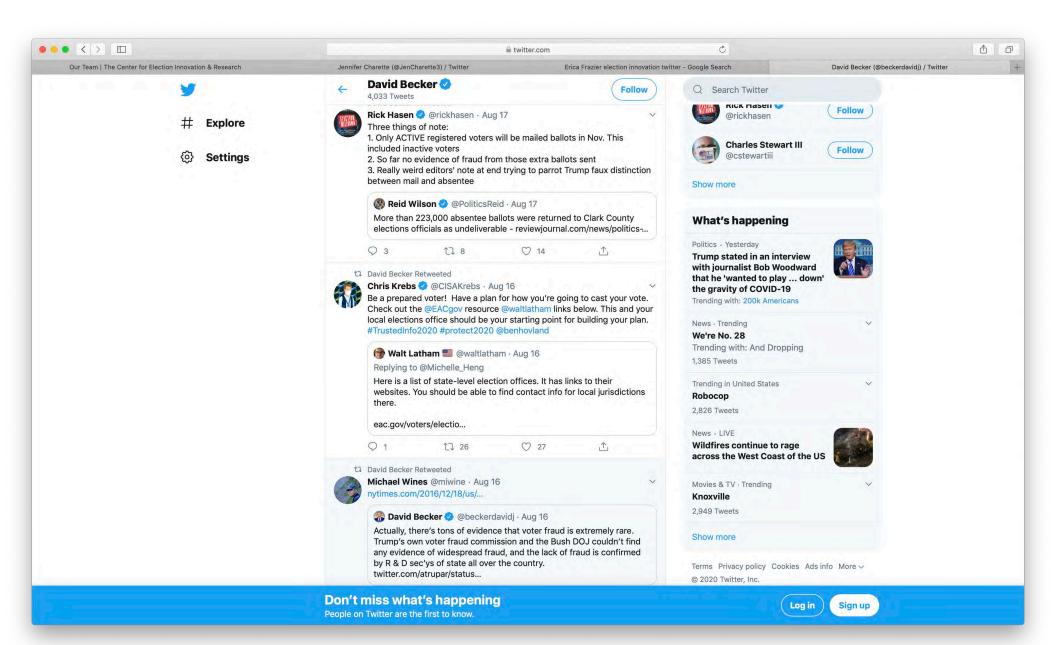


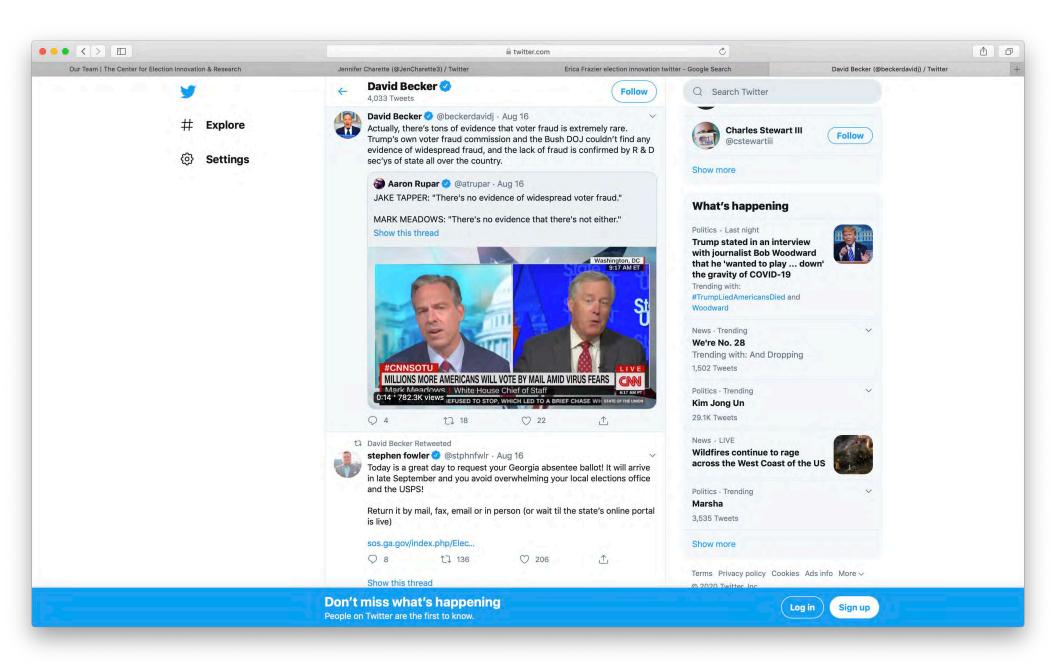


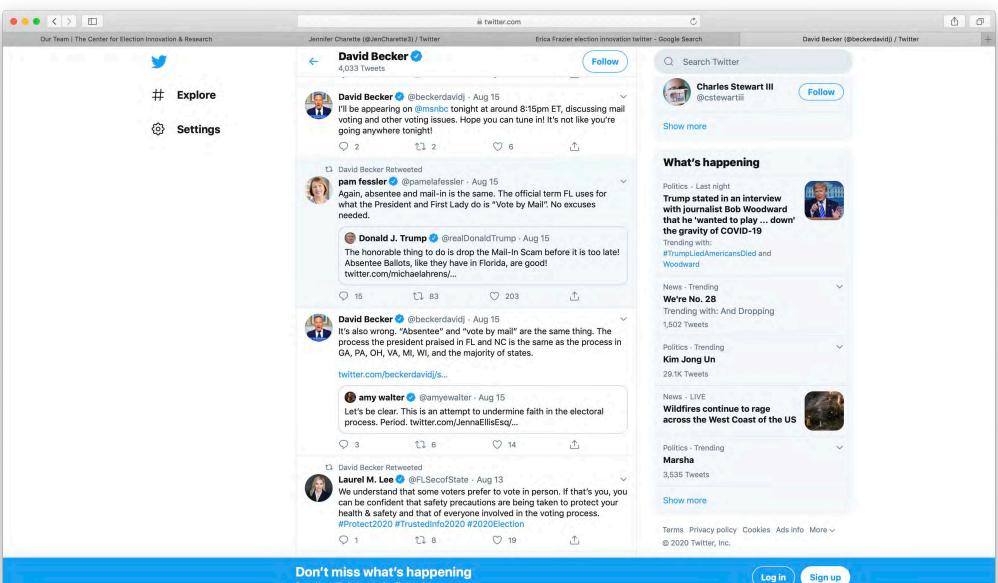




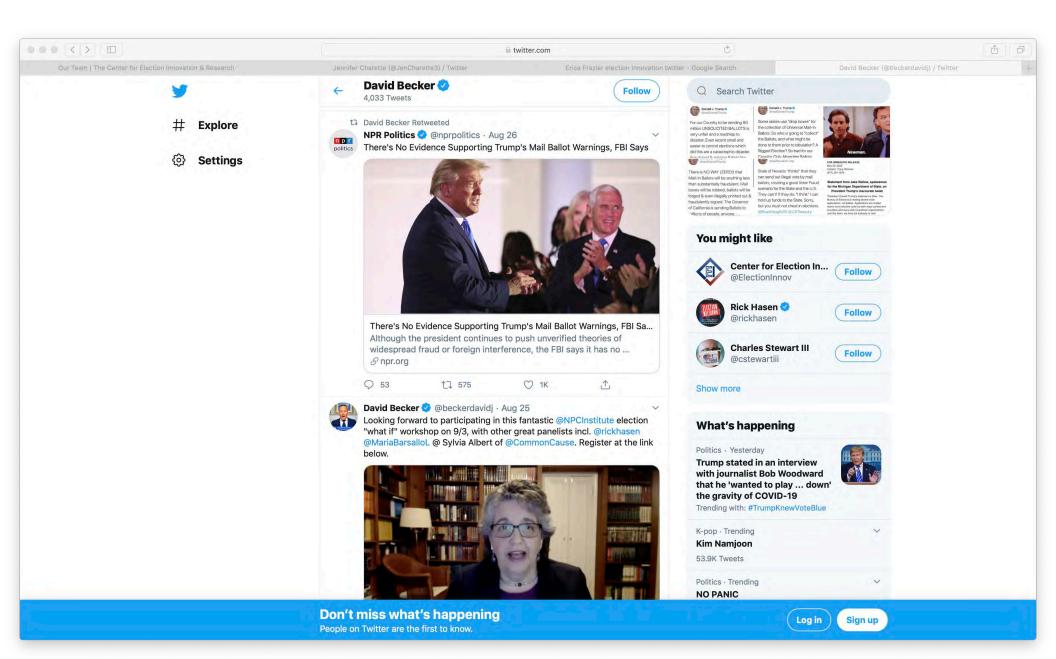


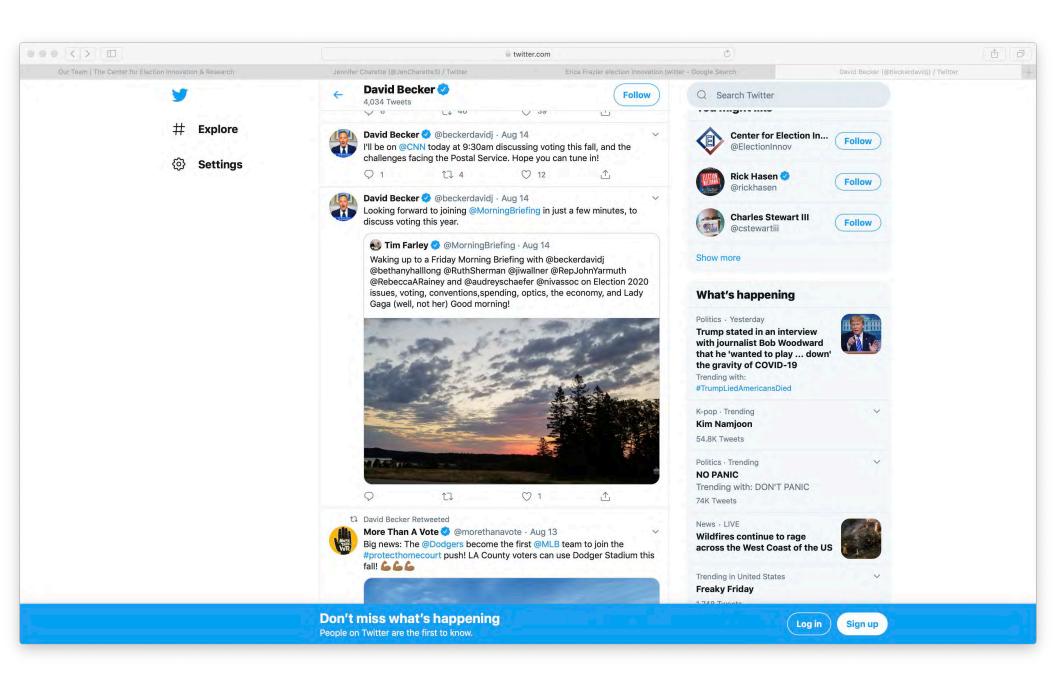


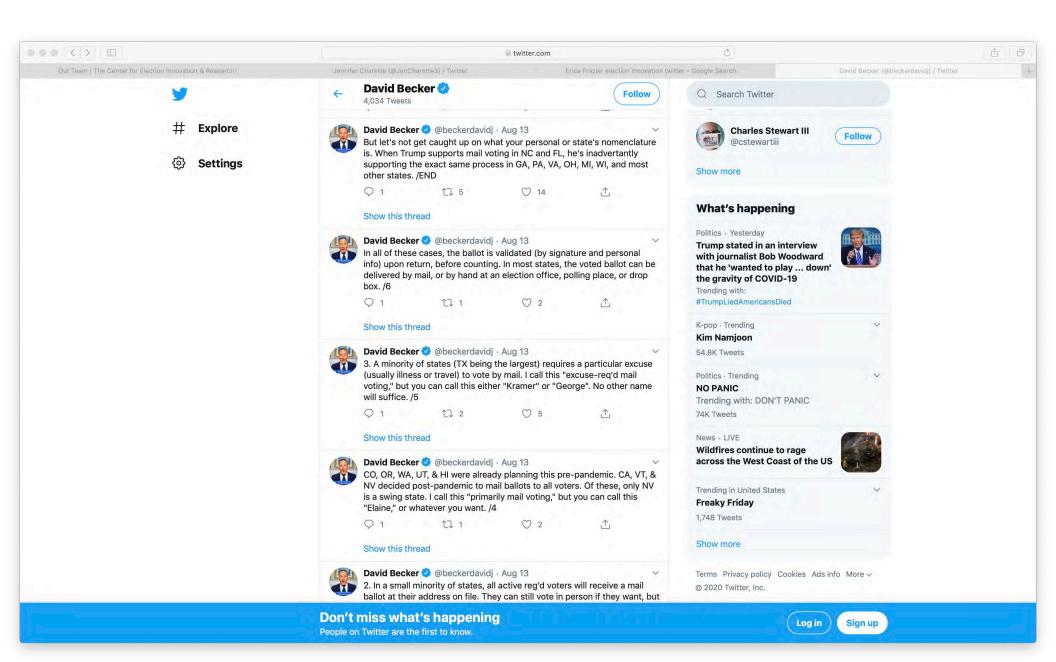


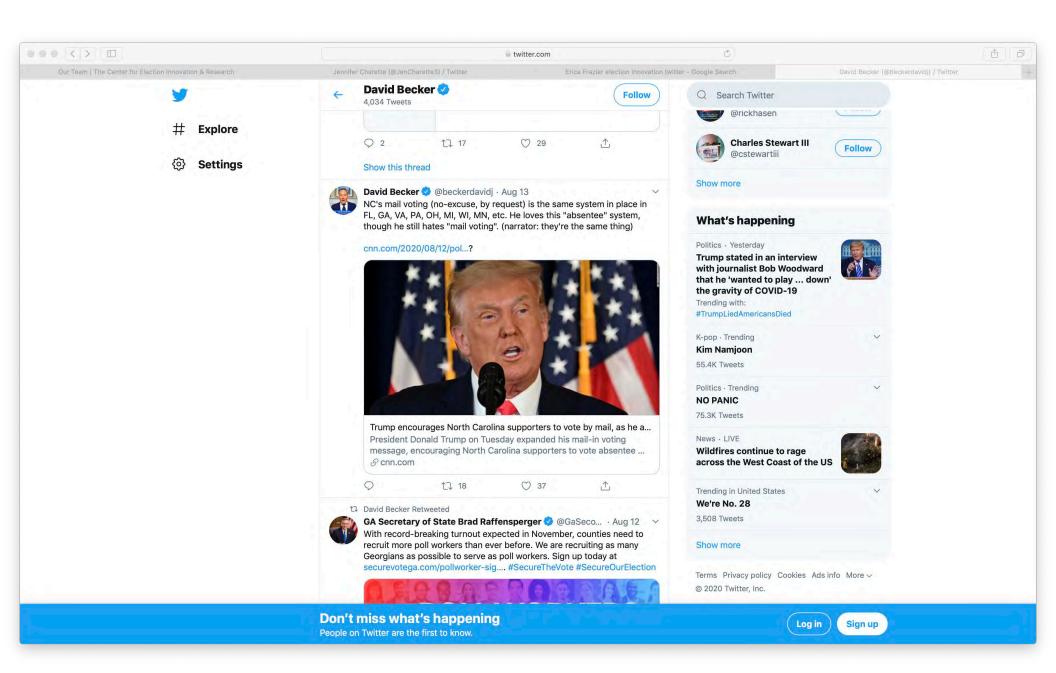


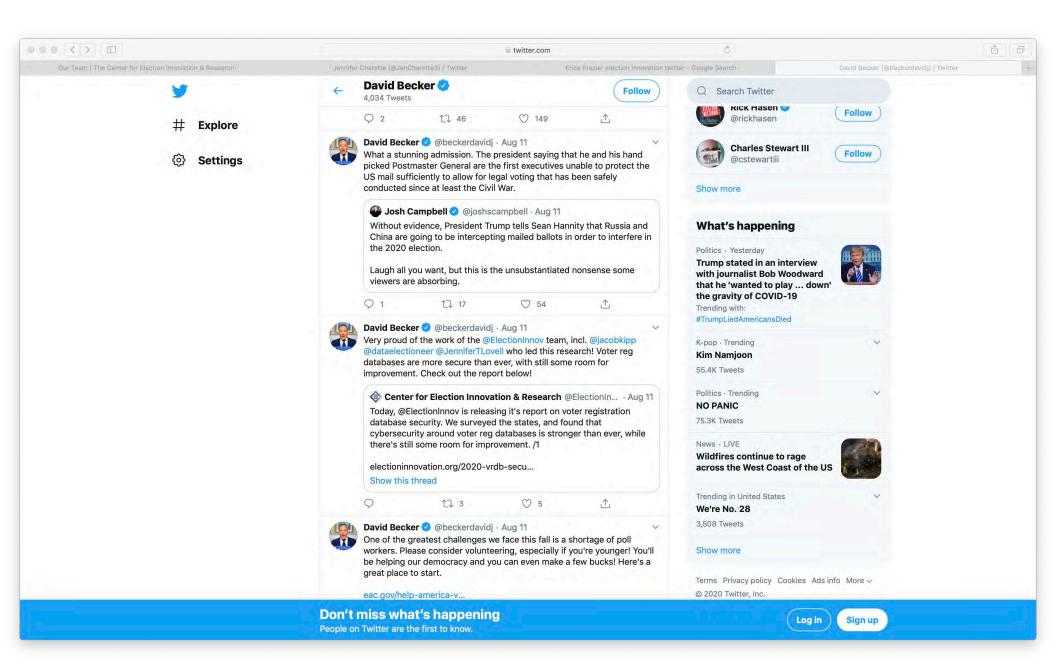
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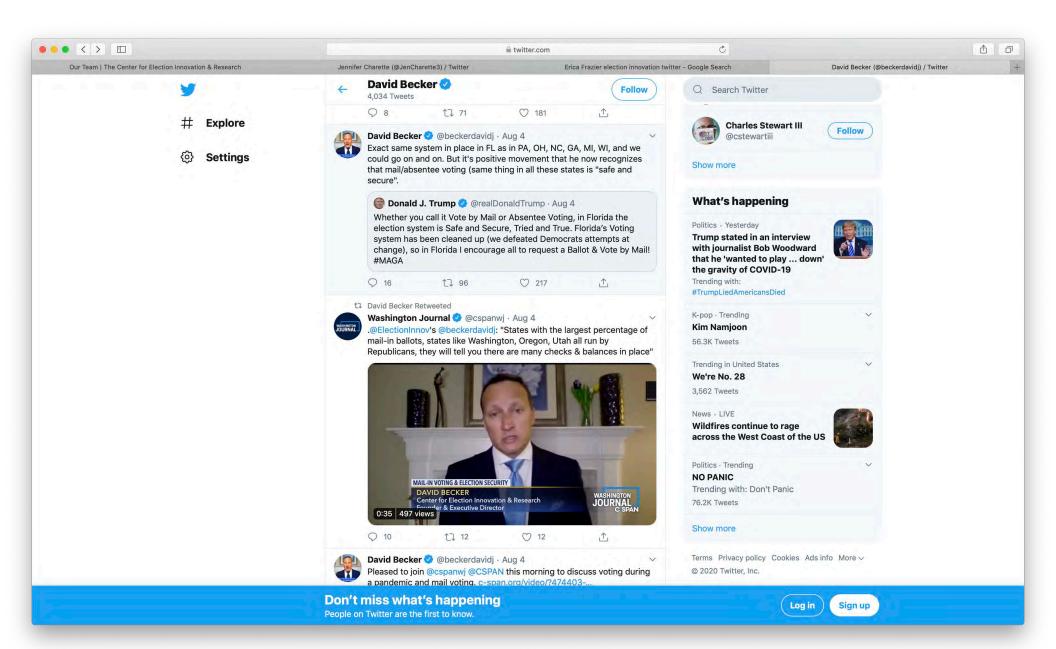


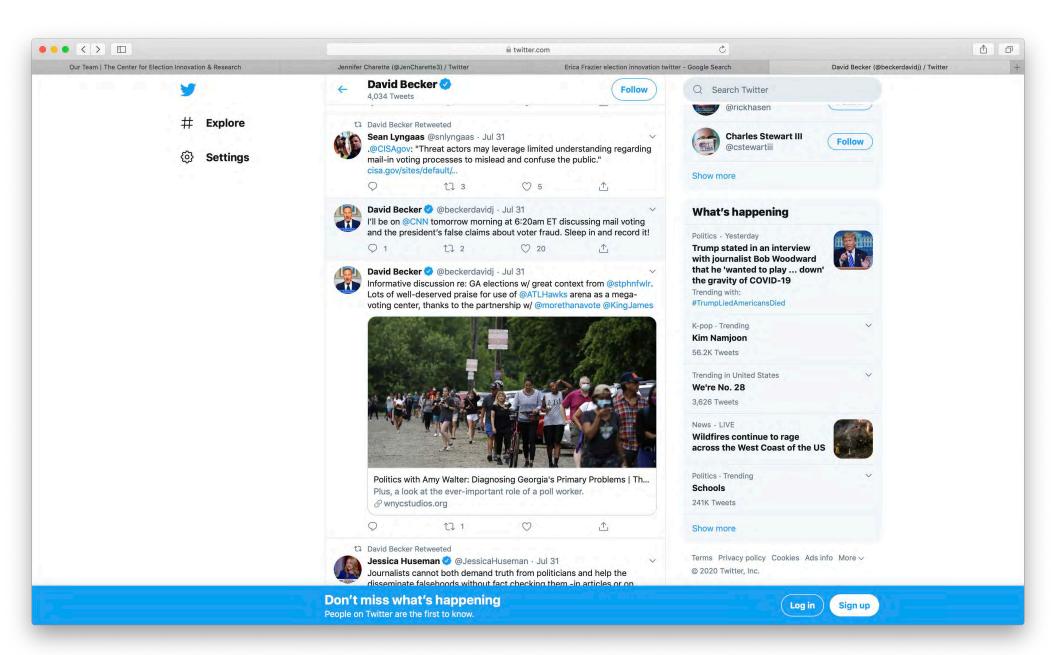


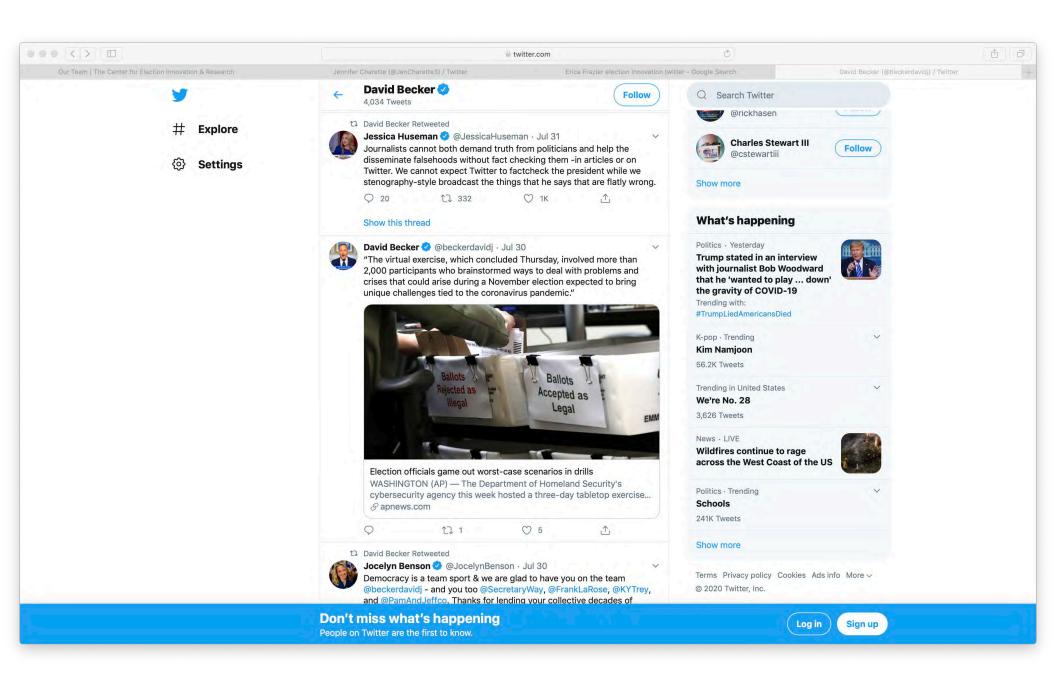


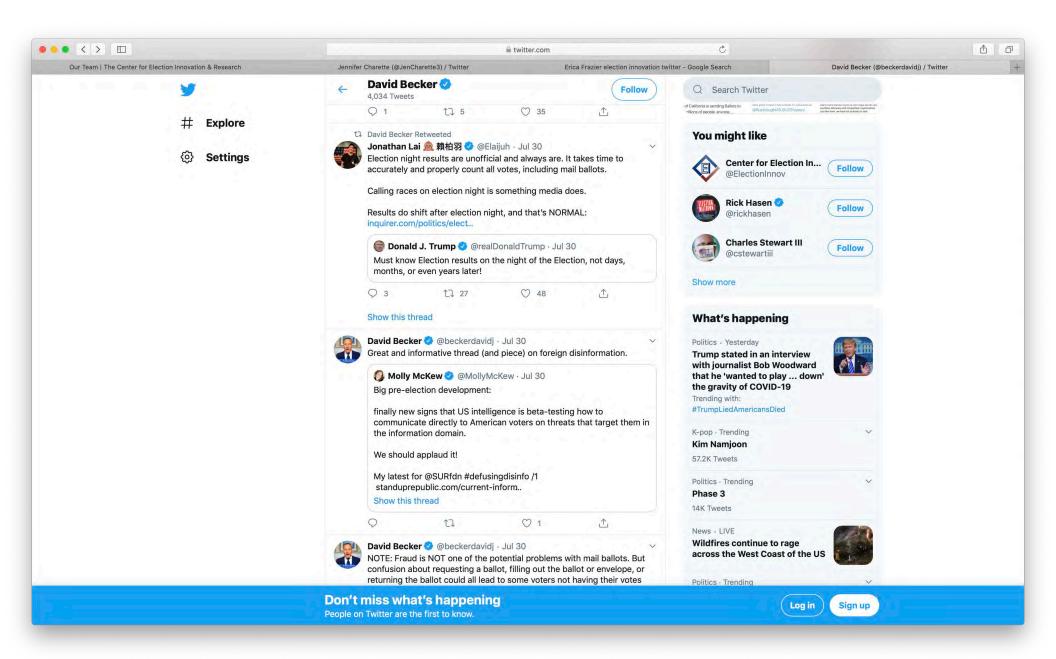


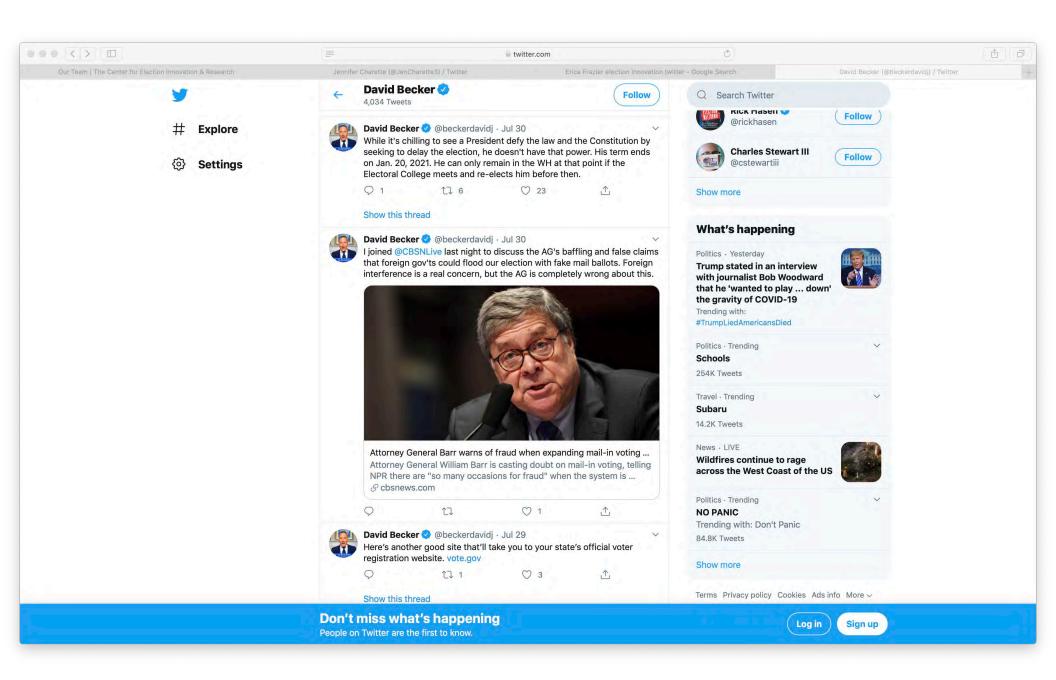


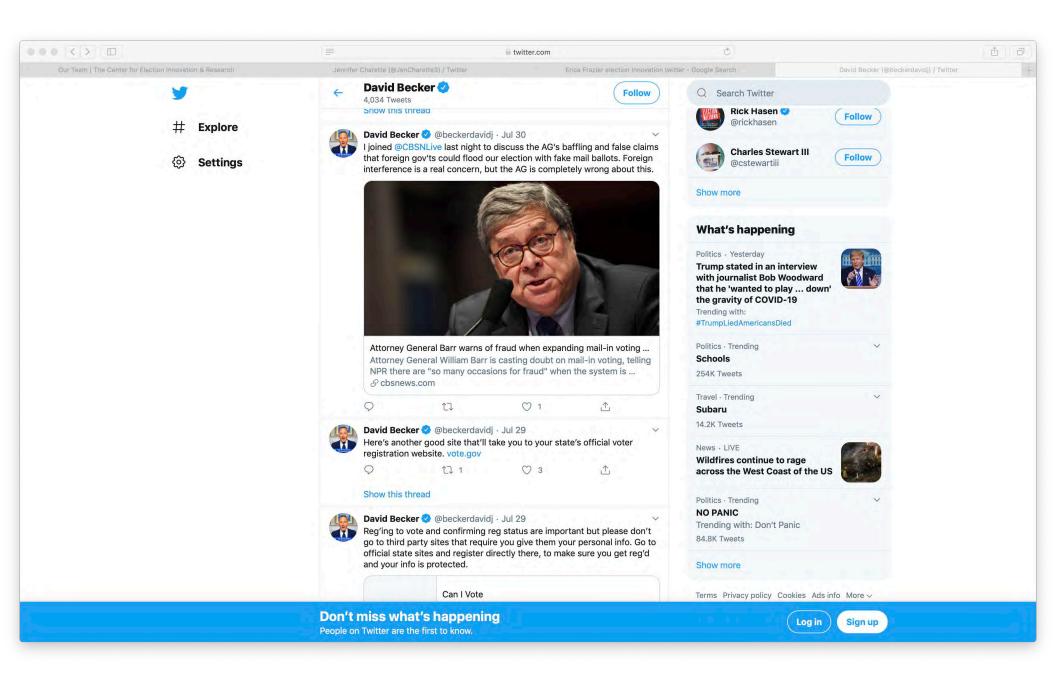


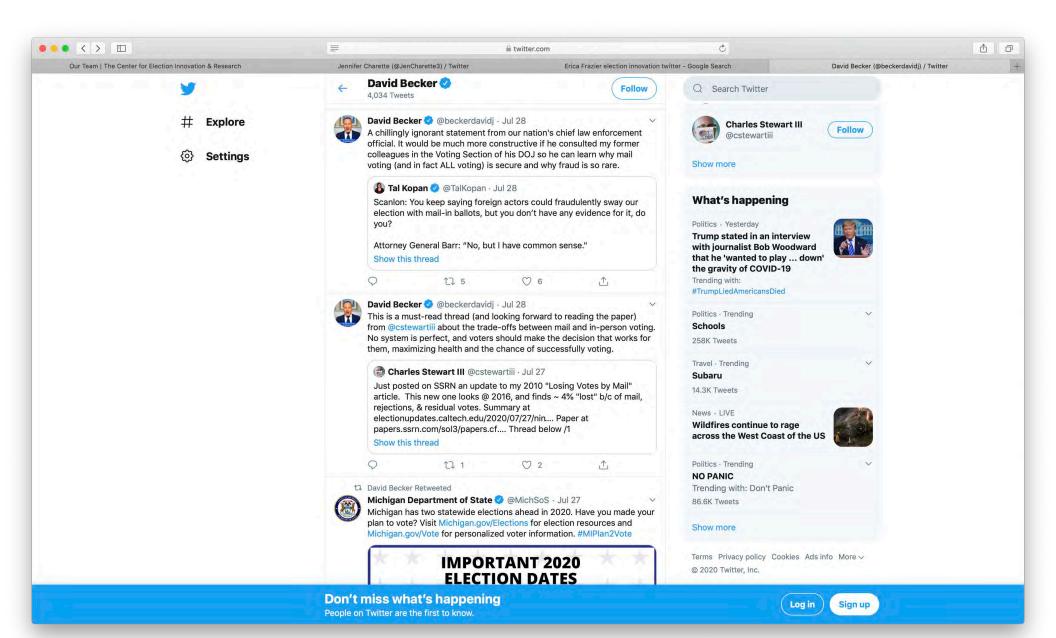


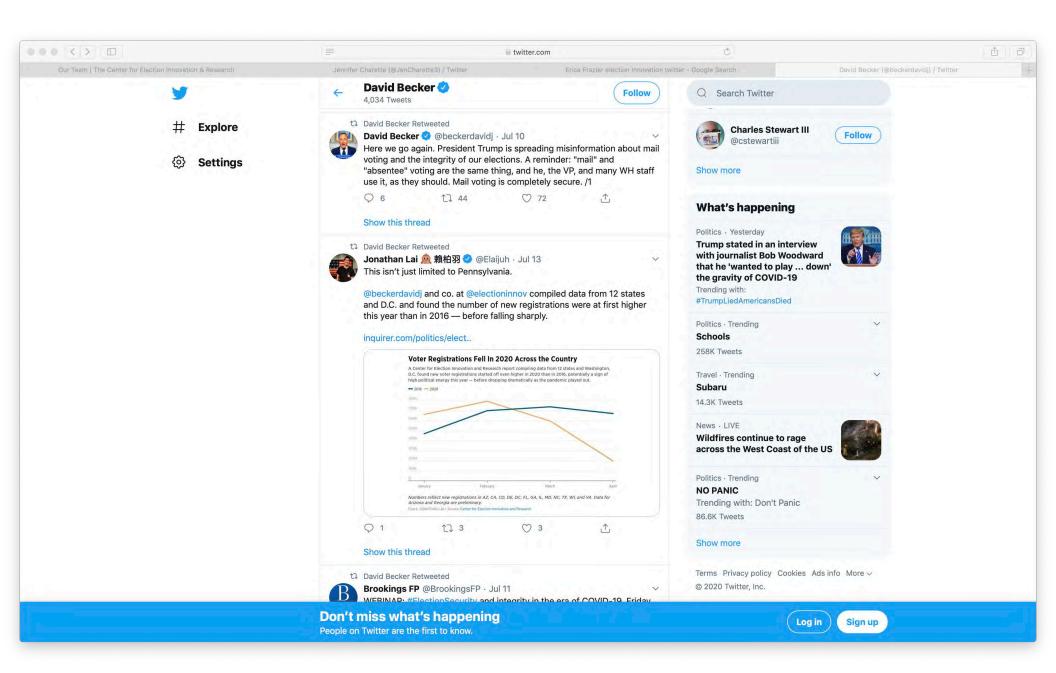


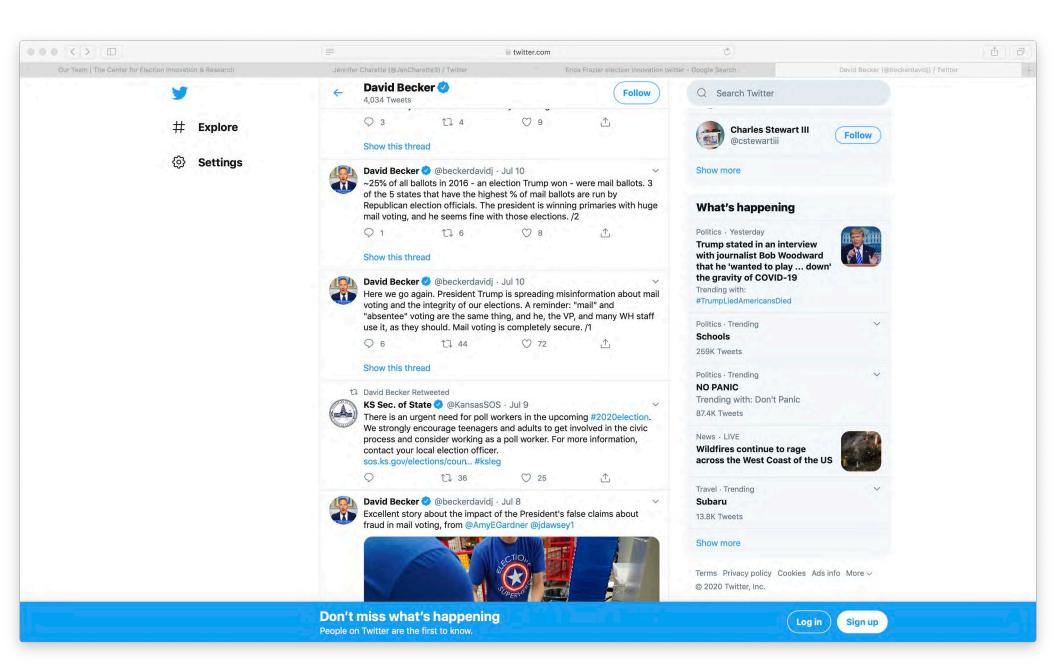


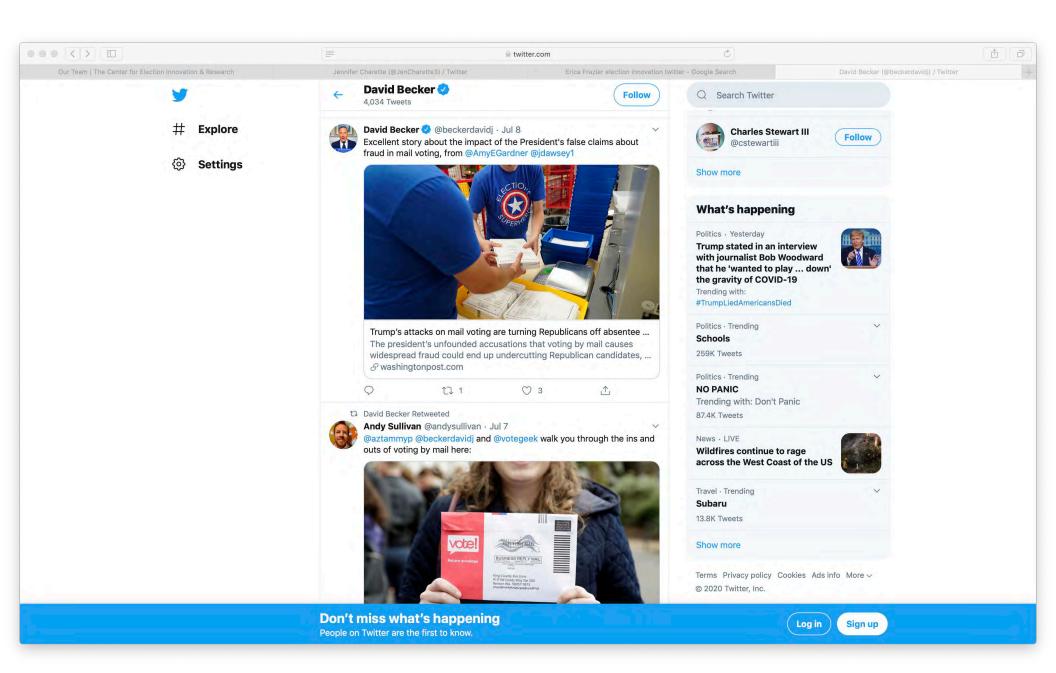


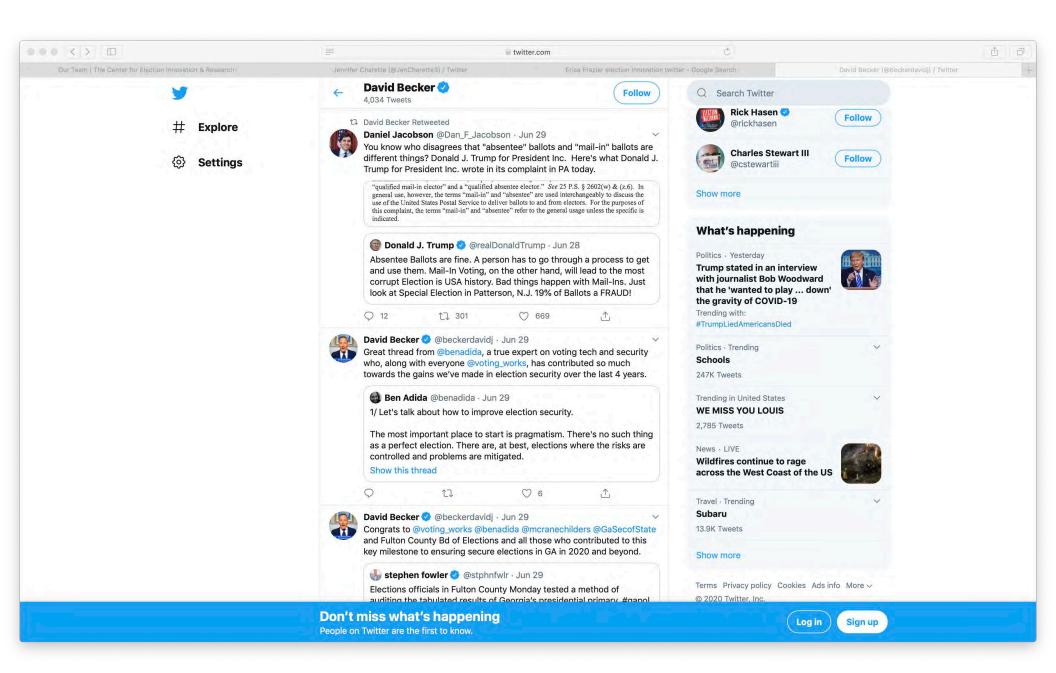


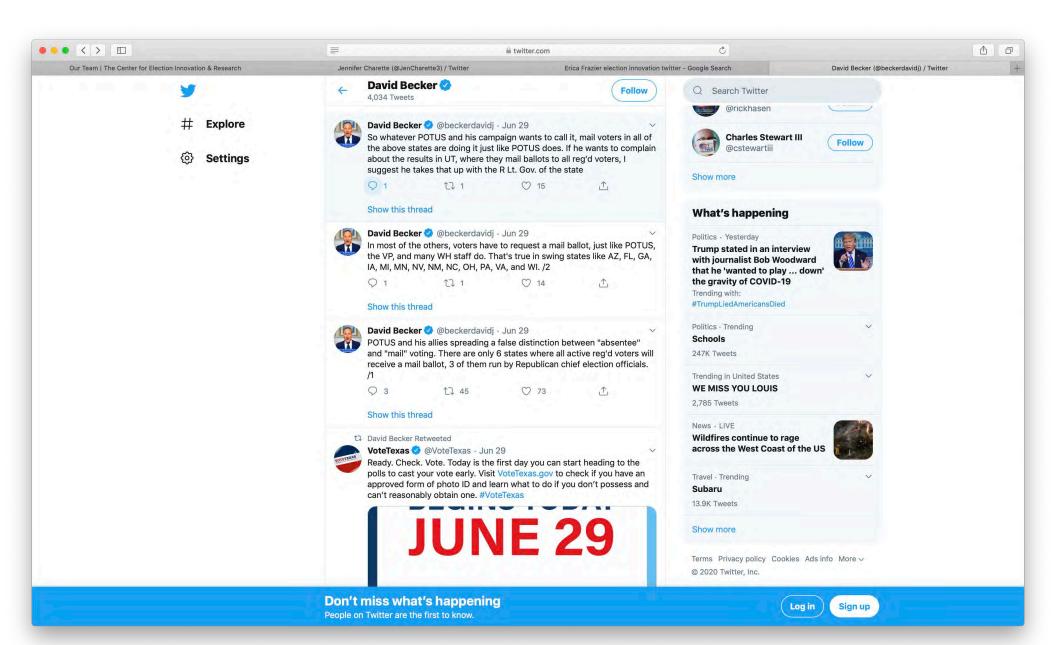


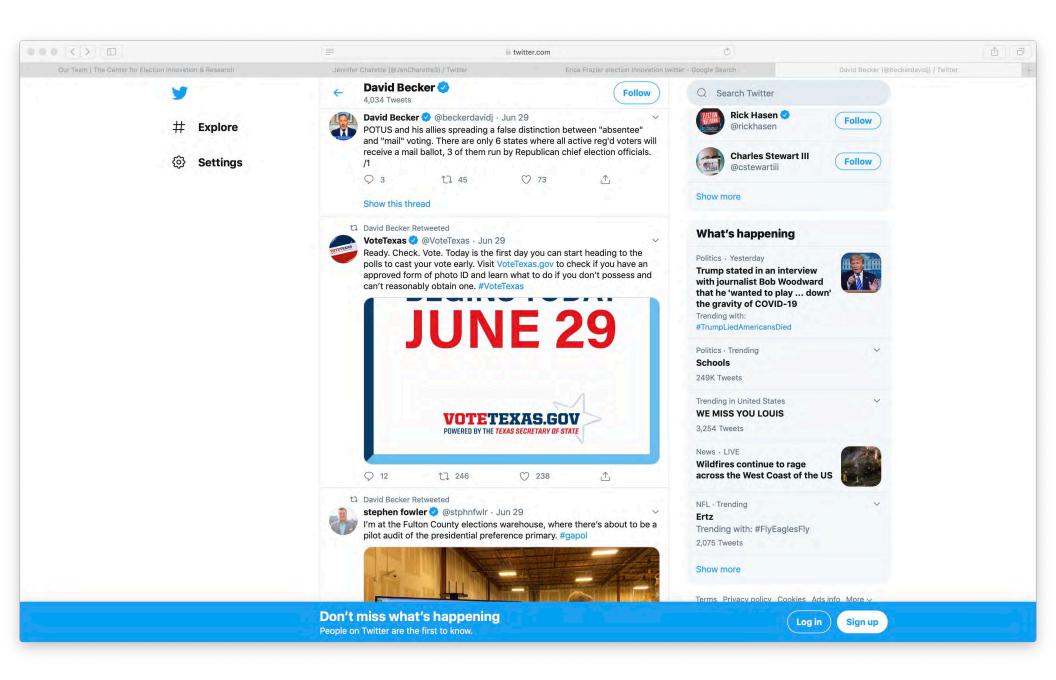


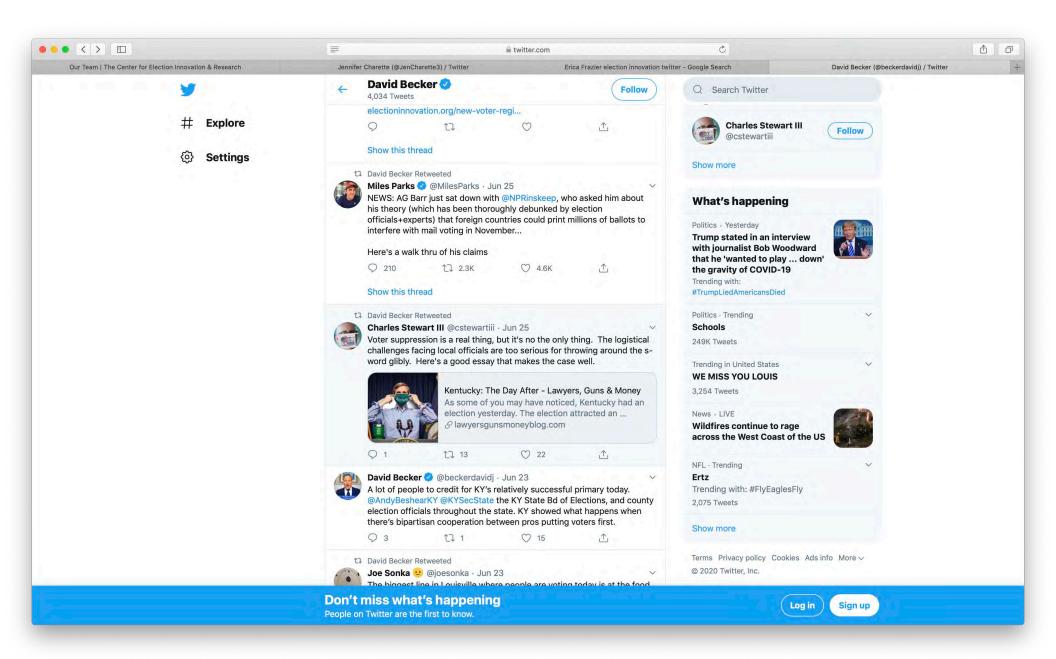


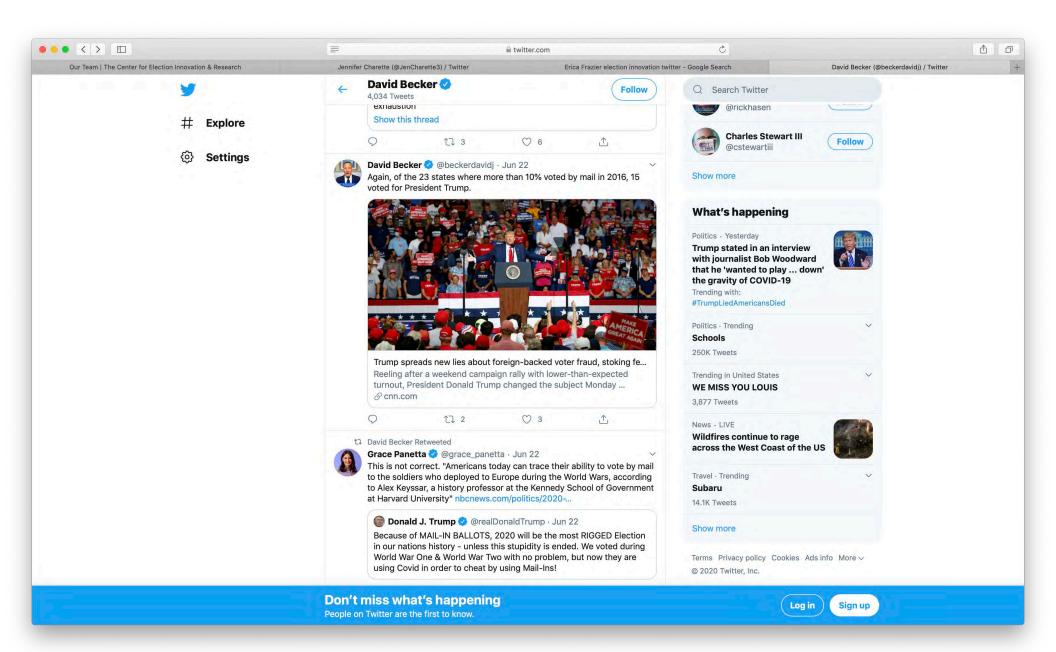


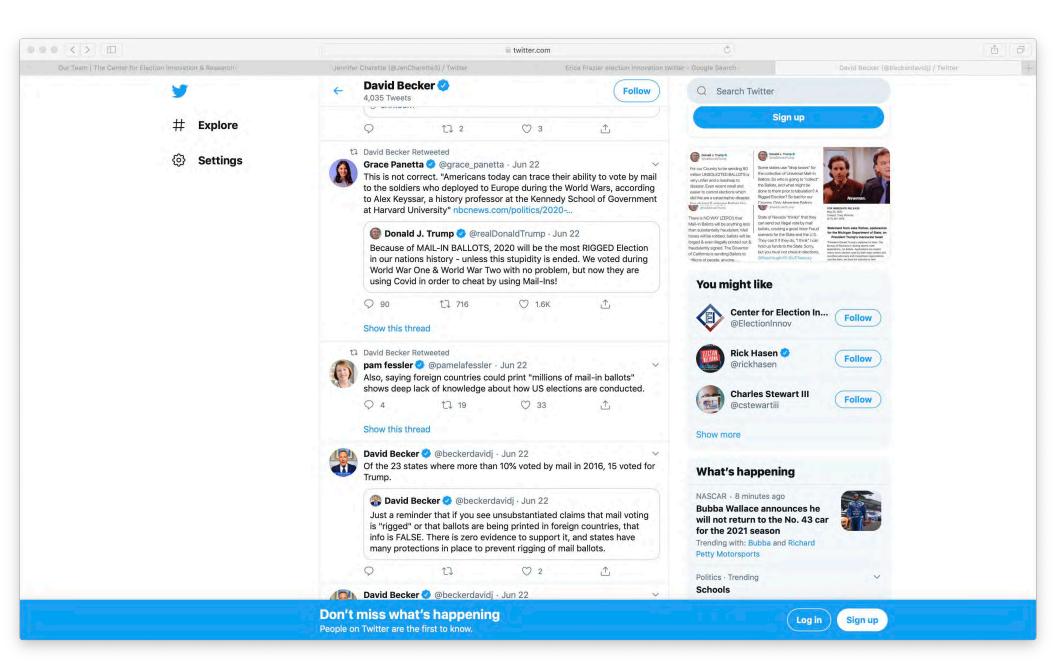


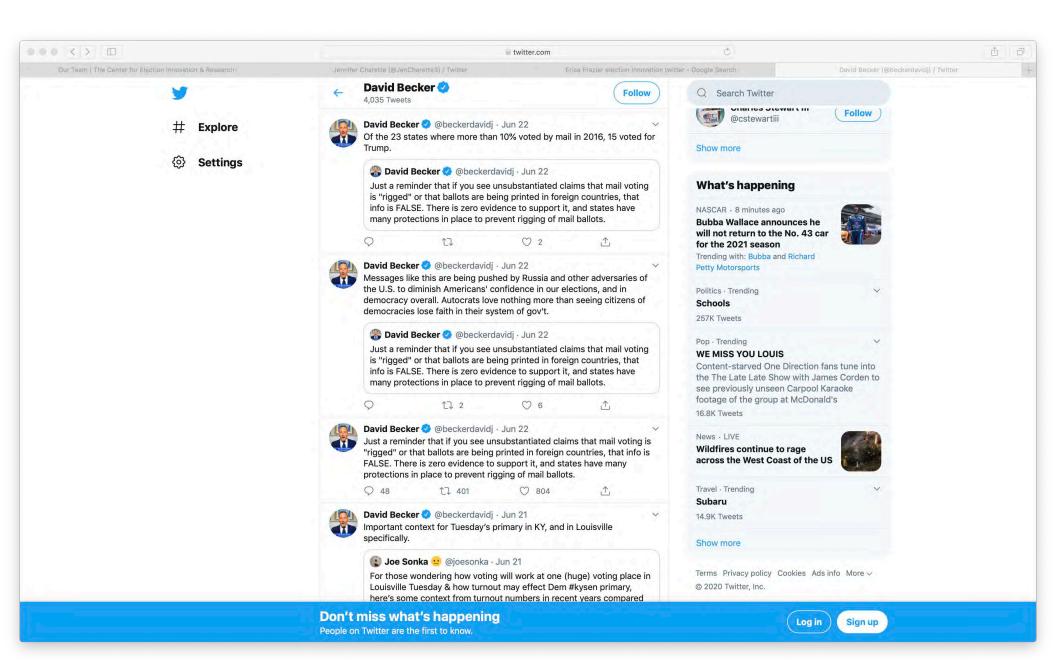


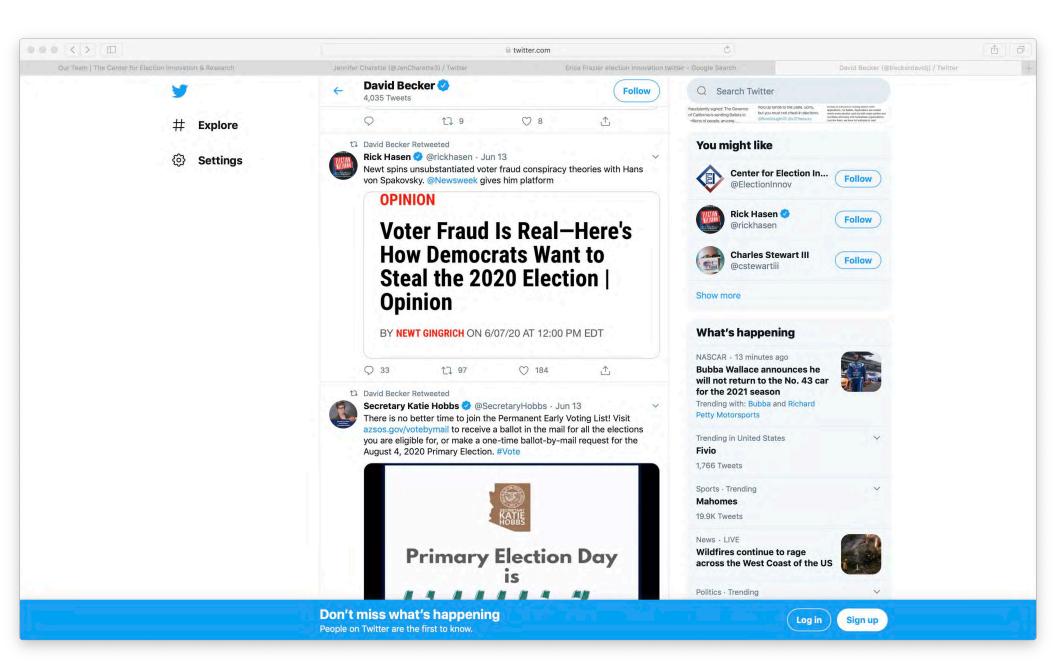


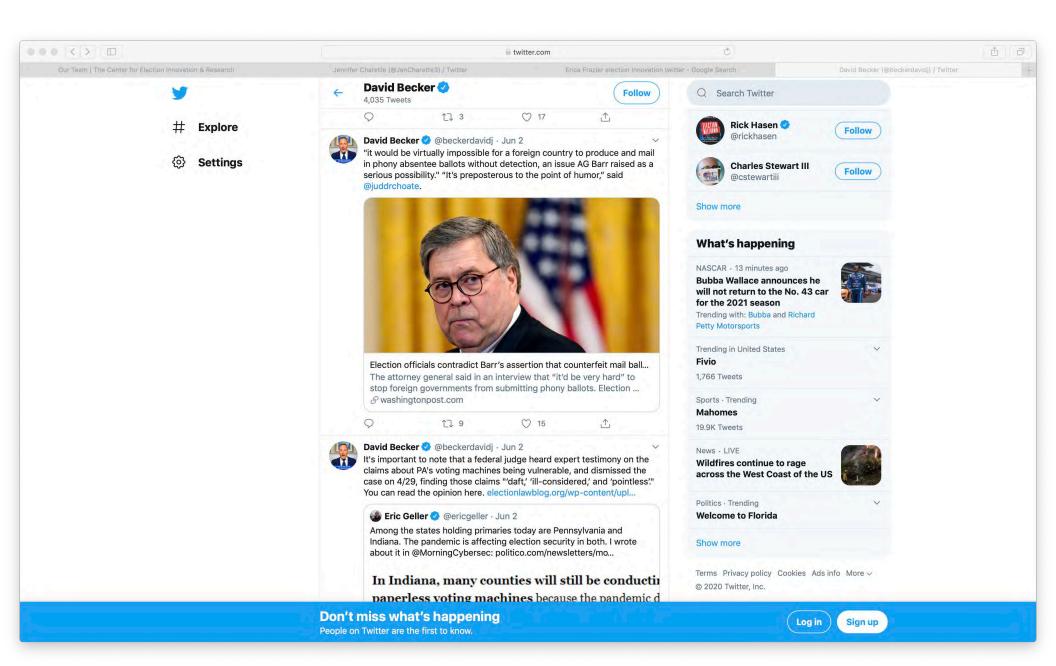


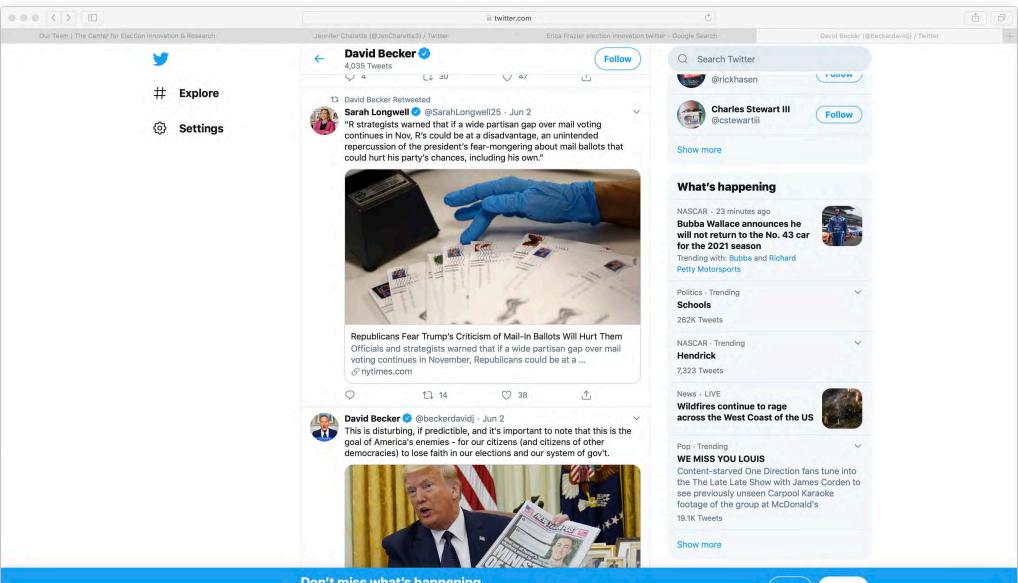








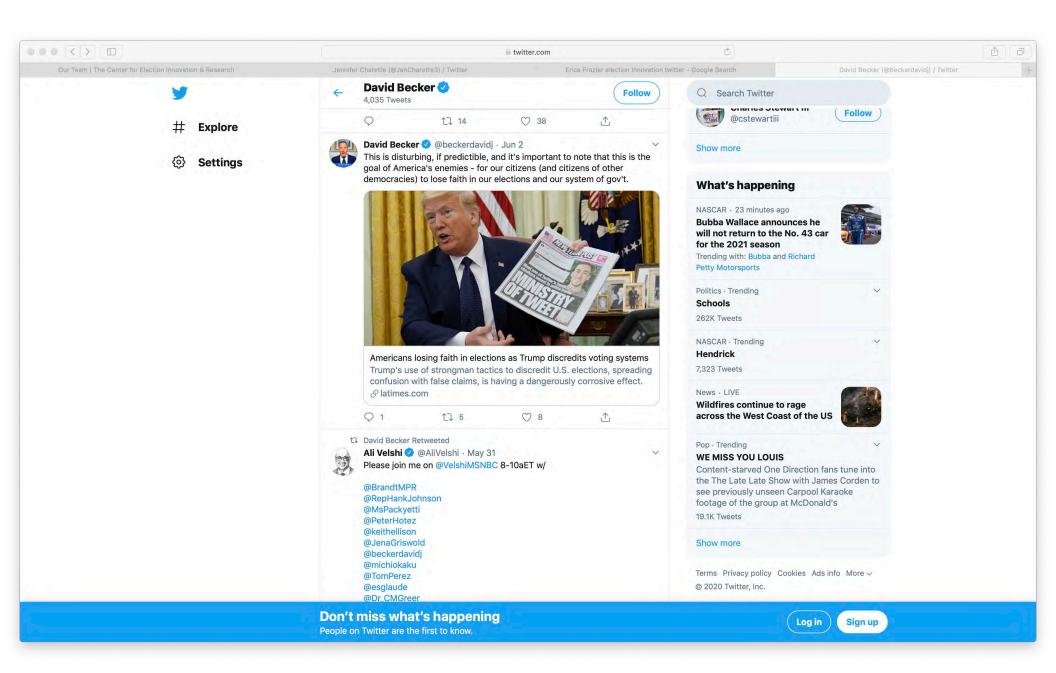


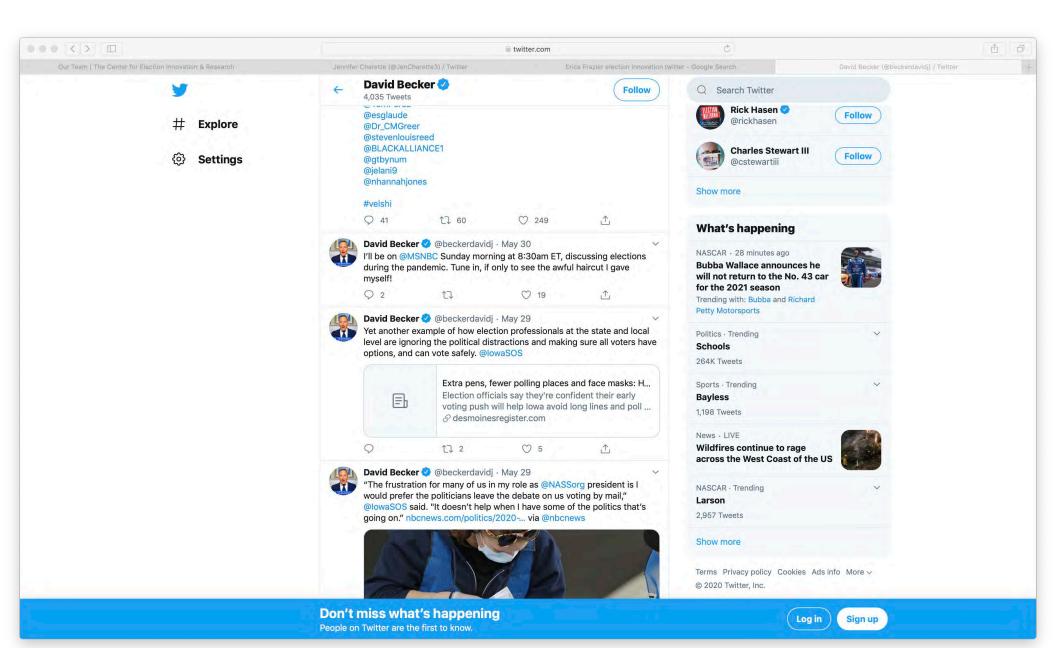


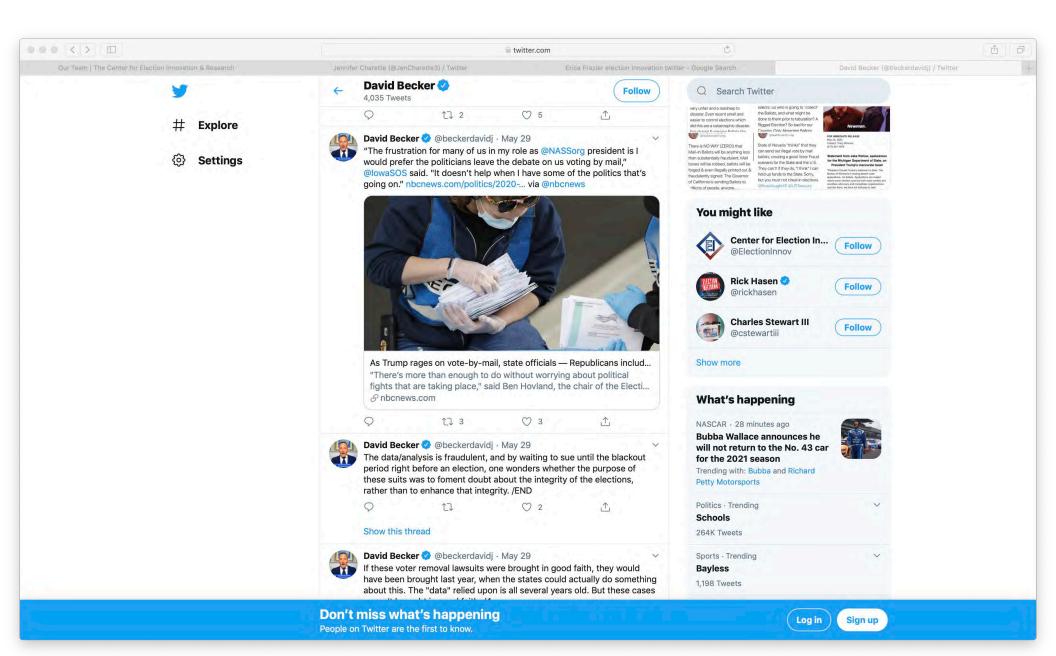
Don't miss what's happening
People on Twitter are the first to know.

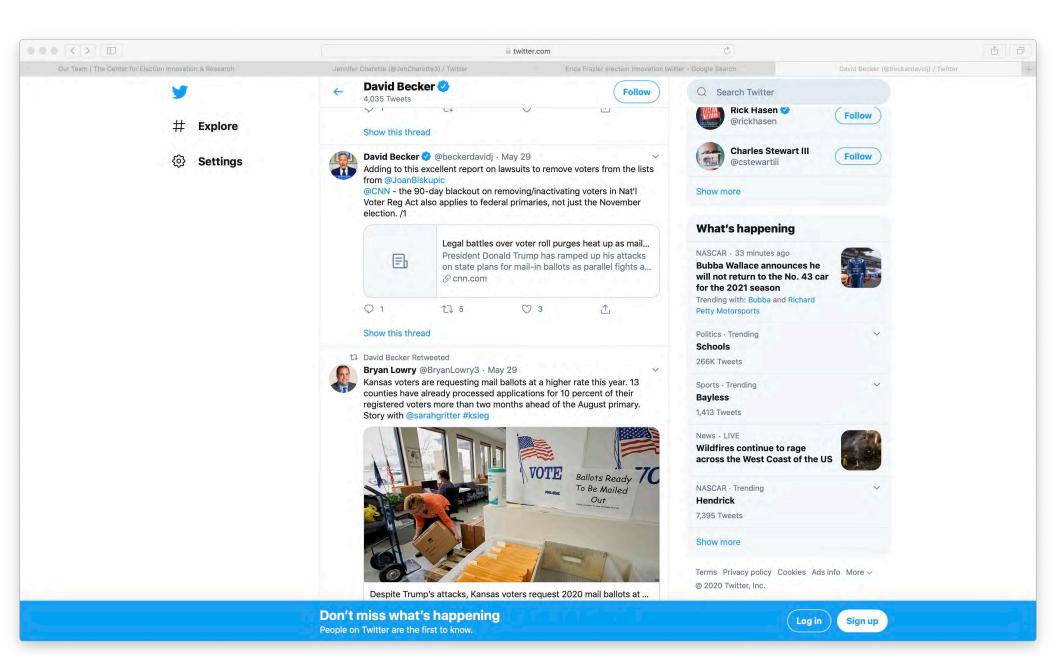
Log in

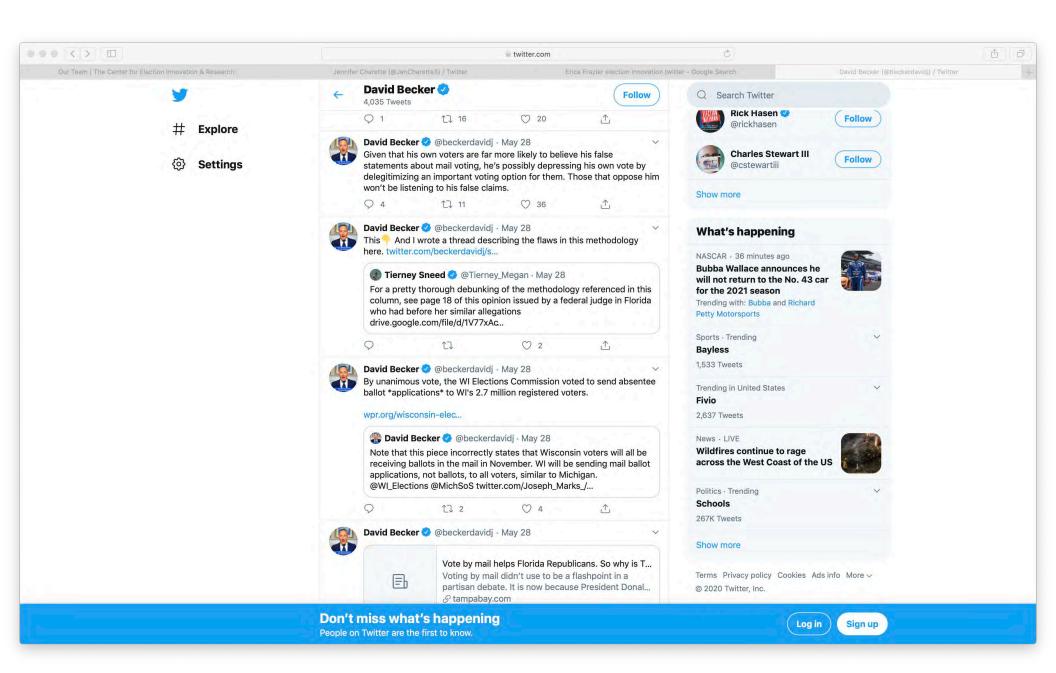
Sign up

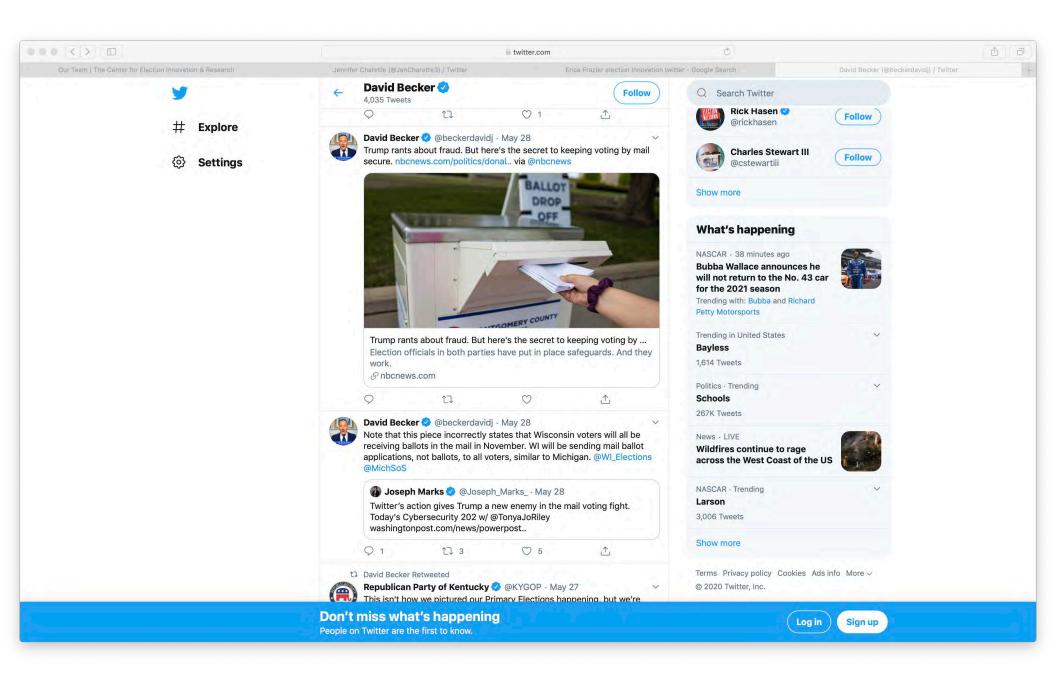


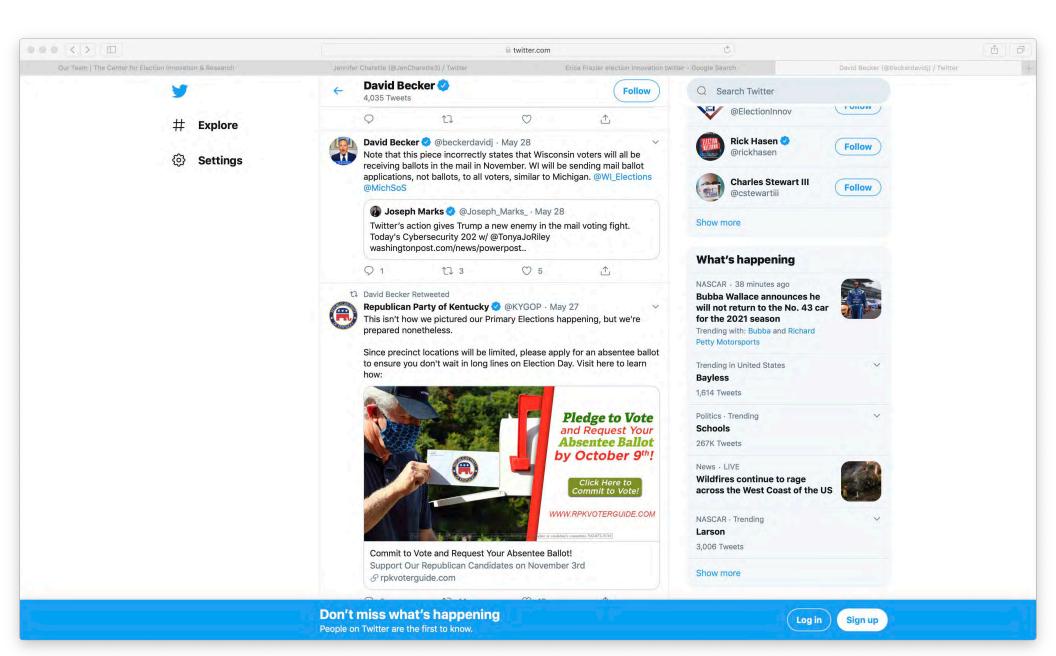


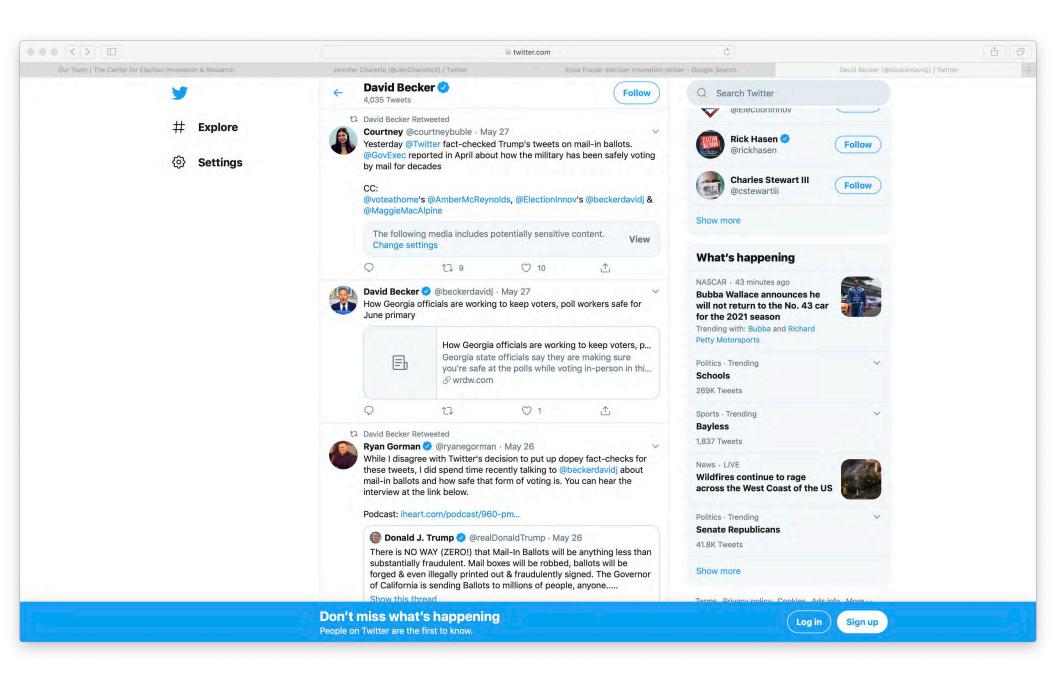


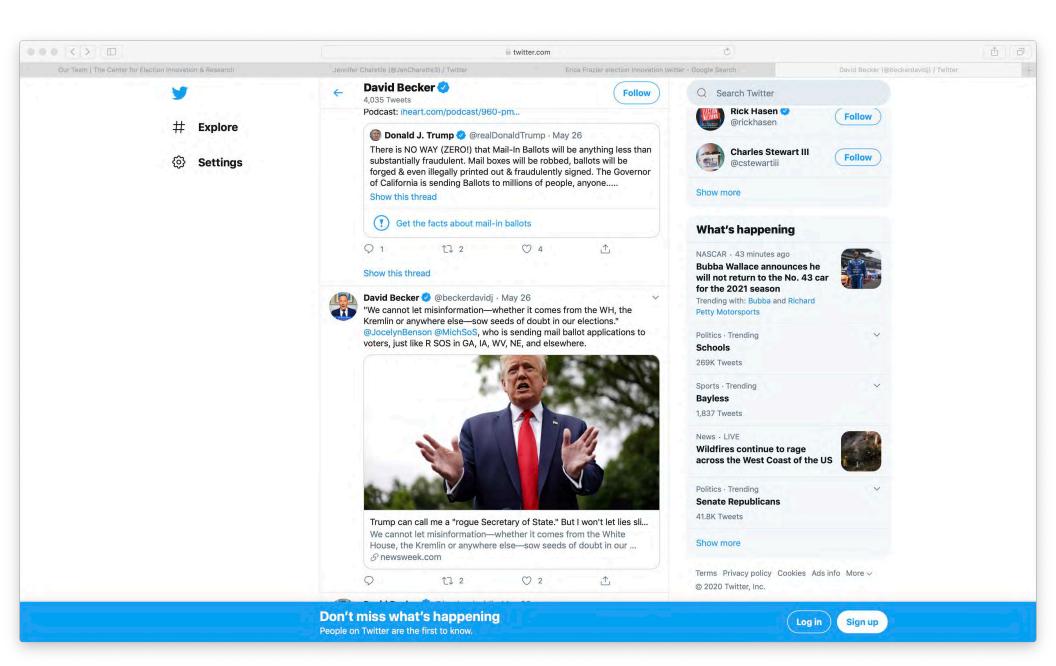


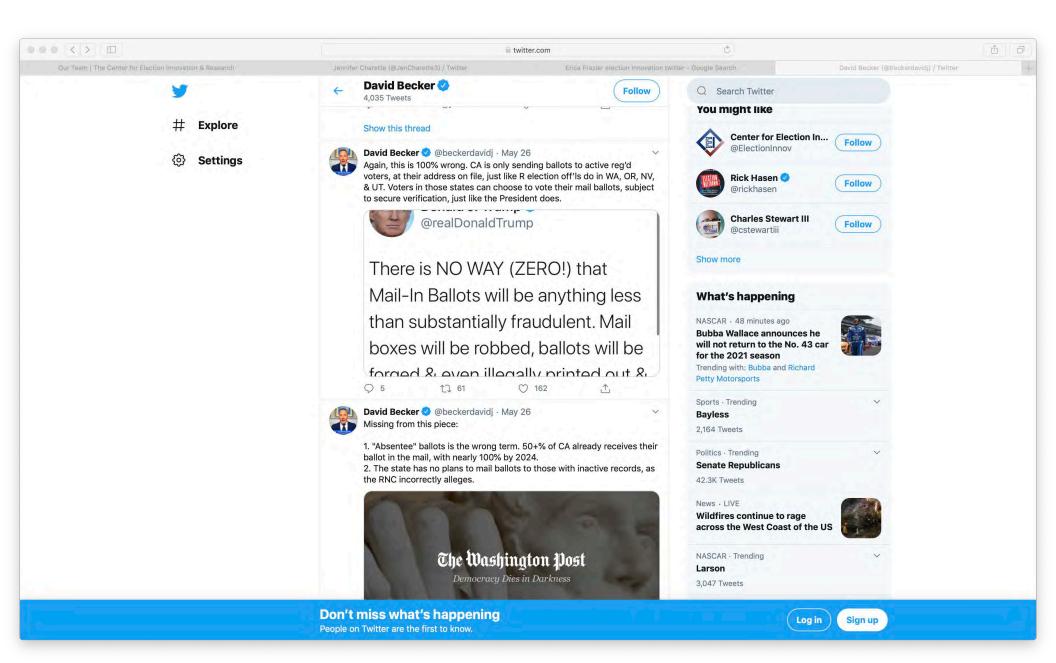


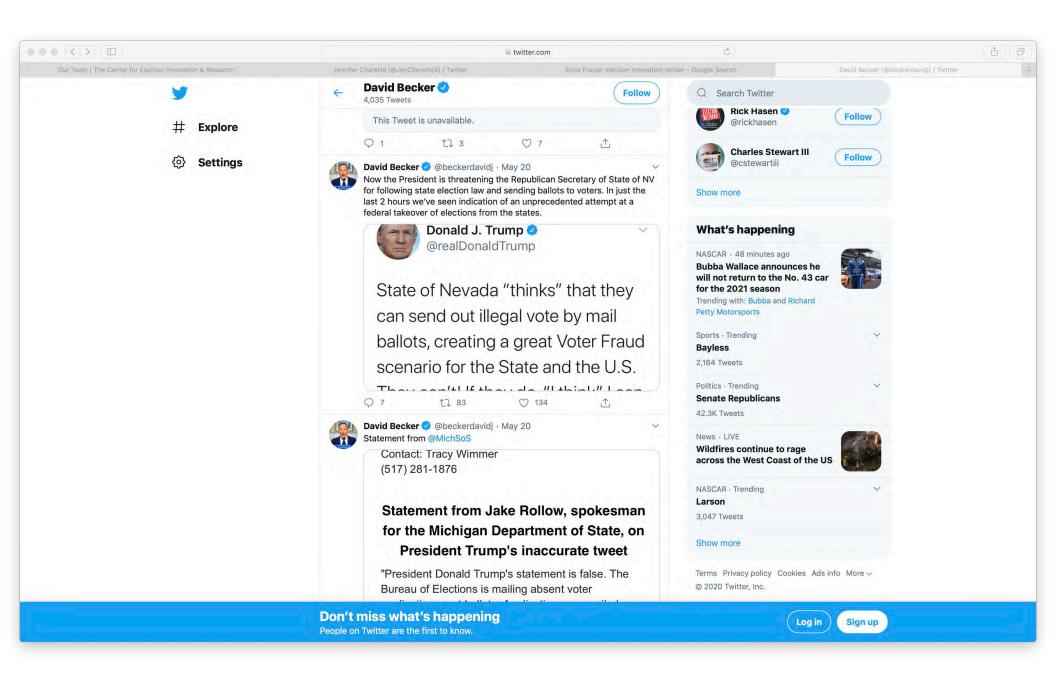


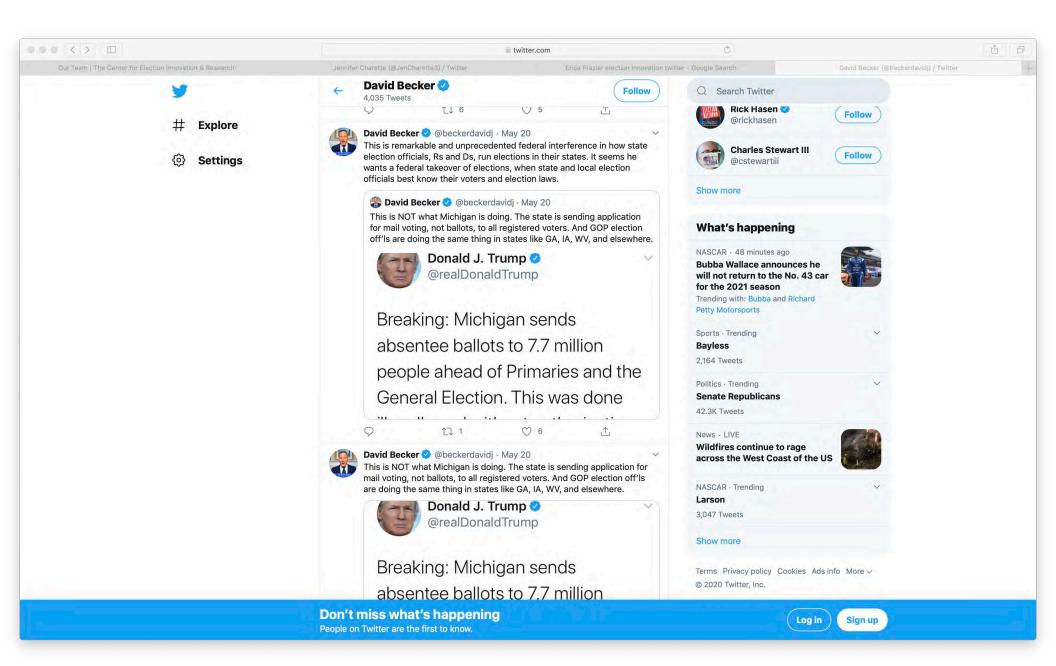


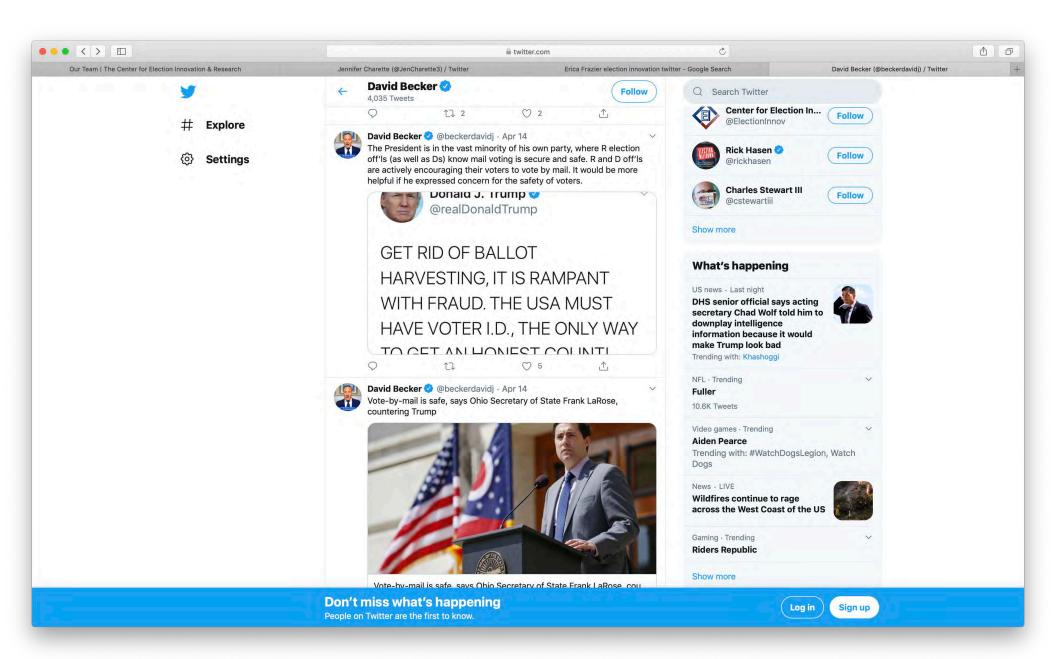


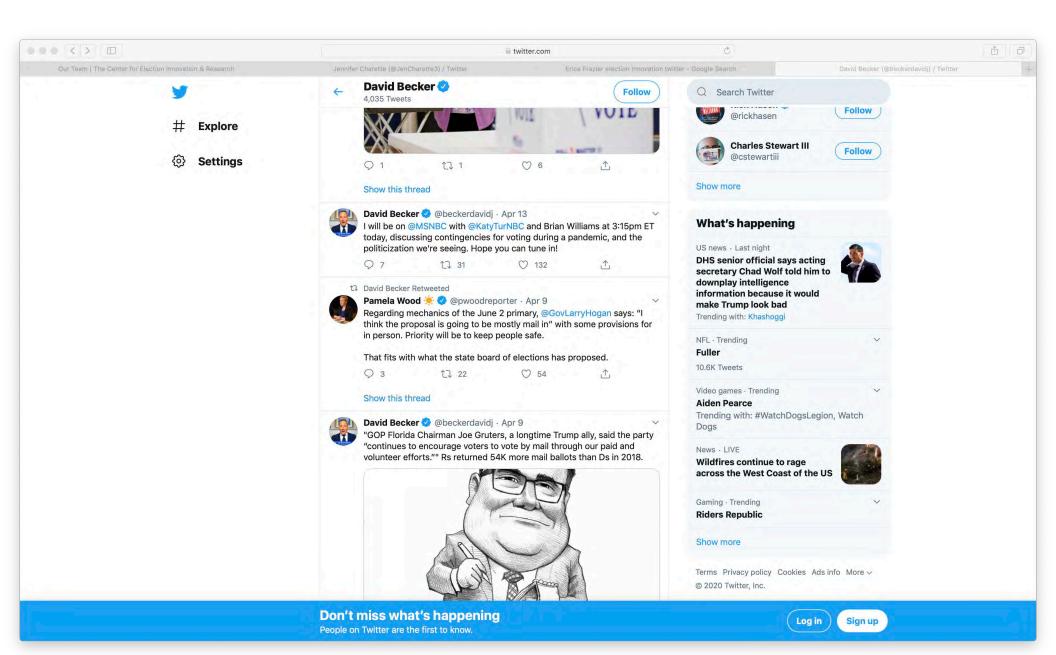


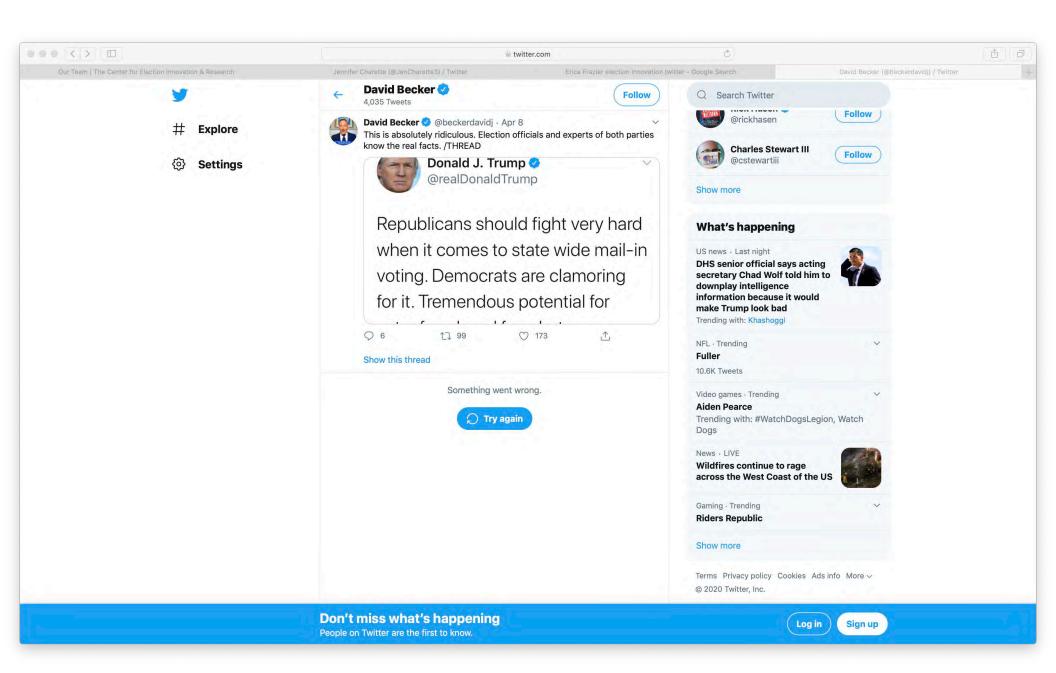


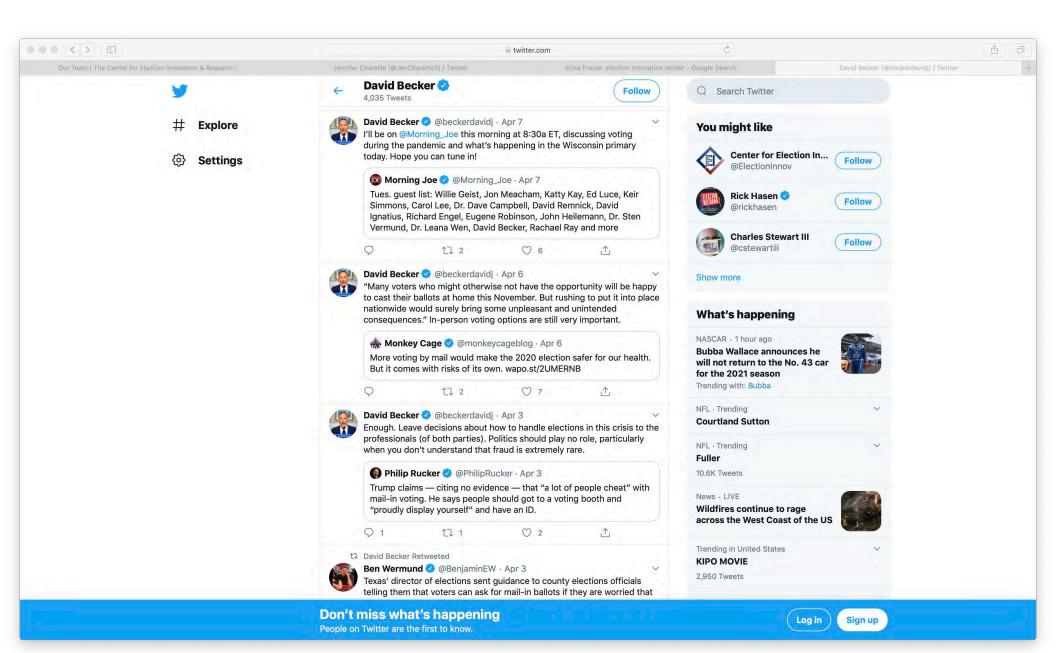














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PRISCILLA CHAN AND MARK ZUCKERBERG COMMIT \$300 MILLION DONATION TO PROMOTE SAFE AND RELIABLE VOTING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

September 1, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC -- The Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) and The Center for Election Innovation & Research (CEIR) announced today that Priscilla Chan and Mark Zuckerberg have committed \$300 million to promote safe and reliable voting in states and localities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chan and Zuckerberg have committed \$250 million to CTCL, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to creating a more engaged democracy, which will regrant funds to local election jurisdictions across the country to help ensure that they have the staffing, training, and equipment necessary so that this November every eligible voter can participate in a safe and timely way and that their vote is counted.

Chan and Zuckerberg have also committed \$50 million to CEIR, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization whose mission is to assist state and local election officials to ensure elections are secure, voters have confidence in election outcomes, and democracy thrives as civic engagement grows.

"We all depend on election officials to provide safe and secure voting options to the public. Unfortunately, election departments face unprecedented challenges in 2020 due to COVID-19," said Tiana Epps-Johnson, Executive Director of Center for Tech and Civic Life. "This expansion of our COVID-19 Response Grant program provides our country's election officials and poll workers with the critical resources they need to safely serve every voter."

"State election officials are facing unprecedented challenges during this election season. The COVID-19 pandemic is resulting in election options and procedures different than voters have ever seen, while the threat of disinformation could greatly diminish voters' confidence in democratic process," said David Becker, Executive Director of The Center for Election Innovation & Research. "This donation will greatly assist election officials as they seek to inform voters about their voting options and any changes, educate them about how they can successfully ensure their ballot is received and counted, and bolster transparency and legitimacy."

"Due to the unprecedented challenges COVID-19 will have on voting across the country, election officials are working around the clock to make sure that every voter has the ability to participate safely and have their vote counted," said Priscilla Chan and Mark Zuckerberg. "Many counties and states are strapped financially and working to determine how to staff and fund

operations that will allow for ballots to be cast and counted in a timely way. These donations will help to provide local and state officials across the country with the resources, training and infrastructure necessary to ensure that every voter who intends to cast a ballot is able to, and ultimately, to preserve the integrity of our elections."

"As 150 million Americans vote during a global pandemic, there are a lot of things that are going to be different than previous elections," said Jocelyn Benson, Michigan Secretary of State. "This grant will be of tremendous assistance as we work to get the word out to voters, and help them plan for a successful voting experience."

"In a time when so much is changing around us, Americans need to know now more than ever how to make their voice heard in this fall's election," said Frank LaRose, Ohio Secretary of State. "That requires getting them the information they need from trusted sources, and these dollars are going to go a long way to making that happen."

"This investment is critical for election departments, whether they are large, small, urban, or rural. CTCL works with, and understands, jurisdictions of all types, and the COVID-19 response grant program is another example of their developing plans that meet election officials' most urgent needs," said Pam Anderson, Executive Director of the Colorado County Clerks Association.

BACKGROUND ON THE CTCL DONATION FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

The \$250 million CTCL donation will be used specifically to support a variety of efforts by local jurisdictions to expand voter access, including:

- Poll worker recruitment, hazard pay, and training
- Polling place rental
- Temporary staffing support
- Drive-through voting
- Equipment to process ballots and applications
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) for poll workers
- Nonpartisan voter education from cities and counties

Launched in 2015, CTCL is focused on connecting Americans with the information they need to become and remain civically engaged and ensure that U.S. elections are more professional, inclusive, and secure by educating voters and supporting local election administration. CTCL works to collect and standardize the information that all eligible citizens need to be able to vote and to ensure that local election officials have the tools and trainings they need to conduct more trustworthy, inclusive elections, and troubleshoot problems ahead of Election Day.

This new donation will allow CTCL to scale its efforts to support election infrastructure and local election officials nationwide. CTCL will issue an open call to local election officials in all states, offering support on the initiatives listed above to help ensure Americans across the country can rely on a strong electoral system this November and know that their votes will be counted. Efforts will be made to ensure that a diverse set of counties are included: urban, suburban, exurban and rural. Jurisdictions that apply will be awarded funding based on their population.

Additionally, in states where CTCL is already active, funds will be allocated at the county and municipality level to support work already in progress. This encompasses urban and rural counties in every corner of America. The list of counties and states will grow across the country as other counties and municipalities apply for assistance.

BACKGROUND ON THE CEIR DONATION FOR STATES AND LOCALITIES

CEIR was founded by David Becker in 2016, after working for two decades in elections, leading Pew's efforts to improve elections, and serving as a voting rights attorney in the Justice Department under both Democratic and Republican administrations. CEIR has a proven track record of working in a nonpartisan manner with election officials from around the country and from both sides of the aisle, building voter trust and confidence, increasing voter participation, and improving the efficiency of election administration.

CEIR has worked for years to combat the threat of foreign interference that seeks to further divide our nation and depress citizen engagement, and strengthen election infrastructure against potential attacks. As the pandemic further challenges voter confidence and engagement, CEIR has been working with election officials of both parties to engage in more effective civic outreach to adapt processes to our new reality, combat disinformation, and inform voters of their options to vote this fall and changes from previous elections.

This donation will enable CEIR to further scale up this work, helping election officials across the nation reach their voters with critical information about voter registration, mail voting, early voting, polling locations and hours, and the vote-counting process to make participating in this election convenient and secure for all eligible voters.

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David Becker

Executive Director & Founder

David Becker is the Executive Director and Founder of the Center for Election Innovation & Research, leading this cutting-edge non-profit's work to improve election administration through research, data, and technology. David created CEIR to be the first effort of its kind, with a proven track record of working with election officials and experts from around the country and across the aisle. Through its efforts, CEIR seeks to reverse the historical decline in voter turnout, and give election officials the tools they need to ensure that all eligible voters can vote conveniently in a system with maximum integrity.

Prior to founding CEIR, David was Director of the elections program at The Pew Charitable Trusts, driving reforms in election administration, including using technology to provide voters with information they need to cast a ballot; assessing election performance through better data; and upgrading voter registration systems. As the lead for Pew's analysis and advocacy on elections issues, David spearheaded development of the innovative Electronic Registration Information Center, or ERIC, which to date has helped a bipartisan group of nearly two dozen states correct almost 4 million out-of-date voter records, and led to these states registering almost a million new eligible voters. David led campaigns in dozens of states, red and blue and everything in between, and directed Pew's partnerships with state government agencies, and with private sector partners like Google, IBM, Facebook, and others.

Before joining Pew, David served for seven years as a senior trial attorney in the Voting Section of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, where he led numerous investigations into violations of federal voting laws regarding redistricting, minority voting rights, voter intimidation, and vote dilution. During his time at the Justice Department, David worked in dozens of states enforcing federal election laws and observing elections in thousands of precincts, and served as lead trial counsel in many cases, including Georgia v. Ashcroft.

David's appearances in the media include The New York Times, The Washington Post, MSNBC, and NPR, and he has been published several times, including by the Stanford Social Innovation Review, the University of California, Berkeley, and The Hill. David received both his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of California, Berkeley.

Jennifer Charette

Operations Manager

Jennifer is an experienced activity manager specializing in the administrative, financial, programmatic, and compliance oversight of grants and contracts. Her area of professional focus is in human rights protection, civic participation, and accountable governance. Prior to joining CEIR, Jennifer was a project manager at LINC LLC where she managed the finances and operations for a USAID-funded blended finance activity. Before that, she worked at Freedom House where she oversaw the implementation of democracy and human rights programming in sub-Saharan Africa, with a specific focus on activities in Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Jennifer has a B.A. in global studies with a concentration in human rights/social justice from Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

Erica Frazier

Research Manager

Erica is an experienced educator and researcher who specializes in making data accessible. Before coming to CEIR, she worked extensively in education and the analysis of elections and political discourse. Erica graduated with a bachelor's degree in History and Communications from the University of Arkansas in 2009. From 2009-2011 she served as a Teach For America corps member in New Orleans. She has a master's degree from the University of Orleans in France, and a joint Ph.D. in international

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politics/foreign languages, cultures, and literatures from Queen's University Belfast in Northern Ireland and the University of Orleans.

Jacob Kipp

Program Director

Jacob Kipp is an experienced leader and entrepreneur who has been working in and around the elections space for the last six years. He has helped develop CEIR's operational capabilities with long-term sustainability in mind. Since May 2018, he has also led the organization's programming and research efforts.

Before joining CEIR, Jacob established and oversaw the Northern Virginia operations of Revive My Vote, a nonprofit dedicated to helping those with prior felony convictions restore their right to vote. As head of RMV's Northern Virginia operations, he oversaw a group of dedicated volunteers and worked to build strategic partnerships in the community. Jacob also worked in politics, managing a hard-fought campaign against an incumbent Virginia delegate and clerking for the general counsel of the National Republican Senatorial Committee.

Jacob is a graduate of William & Mary Law School, where he focused on election law and related fields. While in law school, Jacob spent a summer with the Virginia Department of Elections, where he spearheaded the Department's effort to update Virginia's election recount guidelines. He also led the William & Mary Election Law Society and received the Thomas Jefferson Prize for his published student note on the regulation of hybrid political action committees. Prior to law school, Jacob graduated with distinction from Indiana University, where he studied cognitive science and chemistry.

Jenny Lovell
Research Associate

Before joining CEIR, Jenny worked as an Election Officer in Fairfax city. She also conducted field work with a research team from the University of Michigan, studying political movements and social networks. As assistant editor, she also helped write and edit the Oxford Handbook of Political Networks.

Jenny graduated from George Mason University with a Bachelor's in Government and International Politics and a Minor in French. She is currently working on her Master's in Political Science.

In the rare moments when she isn't working or studying, Jenny enjoys sewing and international travel. So far she's been to Nigeria (twice), Turkey, the Dominican Republic, France, and Iceland. She's always looking for ideas on where to travel next!

Kyle Upchurch

Project Coordinator

Kyle is a nonprofit professional with substantial experience in democracy and research. Before joining CEIR, Kyle worked at the intersection of higher education and democratic participation, managing research projects and conducting campus outreach for a nationwide study on college student voter turnout. He also has experience working in international development nonprofits and served as a Public Allies Iowa AmeriCorps member in Des Moines from 2013-2014. Kyle earned his Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy, with a focus on Political Systems and Human Security, at The Fletcher School at Tufts University. His B.A. is in Political Science, Spanish, and International Studies from Iowa State University.

PAM ANDERSON

professional.

Pam Anderson currently serves as the Executive Director of the Colorado County Clerks Association, a non-profit professional association which represents the 64 elected and appointed county Clerk and Recorders in the state of Colorado. The Clerk & Recorders are responsible for several functions including administration of coordinated, state and federal elections, recording of all land records and marriage licensing, motor vehicle titling and registration, and Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners.

Pam was elected the Jefferson County Clerk and Recorder in 2006, and re-elected in 2010. Previously she served as the elected City Clerk for the City of Wheat Ridge.

Jefferson County, Colorado is located west of Denver with approximately 422,000 registered voters and is politically diverse (1/3 R, 1/3 D and 1/3 U). She has a B.A. in

History, Master's Degree in Public Administration and is a CERA-certified election

Pam is owner of Consilium Colorado, LLC., a consulting firm that specializes in public/ private leadership, program management specializing in elections administration, and political affairs. She is on the Board of the Center for Technology and Civic Life, has served as a member of the Dean's Advisory Board for the School of Public Affairs at the University of Colorado, Denver and an advisory member of the Pew Center Performance Index of Elections Advisory group. She is Past- President of the Colorado County Clerks Association, and she led the CCCA when the Colorado General Assembly passed model election reforms, known as the Colorado Voter Access and Modernization Act (COVAME).

Pam enjoys spending time outdoors in beautiful Colorado with her husband, Jay, and two children Sylas, 18 and Kathryn, 16. She is an avid sports fan and loves to read, travel and cook.

DAVID BECKER

David Becker is the Executive Director and Founder of the Center for Election Innovation & Research, leading this cutting-edge non-profit's work to improve election administration through research, data, and technology. David created CEIR to be the first effort of its kind, with a proven track record of working with election officials and

experts from around the country and across the aisle. Through its efforts, CEIR seeks to reverse the historical decline in voter turnout, and give election officials the tools they need to ensure that all eligible voters can vote conveniently in a system with maximum integrity.

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TREY GRAYSON

Trey Grayson is a member at Frost Brown Todd, as well as a principal in the firm's public affairs affiliate, CivicPoint. Before that, Trey served as the President & CEO of the Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.

Active in the community, especially in the educational space, Trey currently serves on the boards of directors of Leadership Kentucky, Kentucky Governor's Scholars Program, the Fund for Transforming Education in Kentucky, ArtsWave, Health Collaborative of Greater Cincinnati, Northern Kentucky Workforce Investment Board, Gateway Community and Technical College Foundation, as well as several other boards by virtue of his position with the Chamber, including the Northern Kentucky Tri-County Economic Development Corporation, Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, NKU Foundation and OKI Regional Council of Governments.

Nationally, Trey is active with the US Chamber of Commerce, and its Committee of 100, and the Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives, serving on its board of directors.

From 2011 to June 2014, he served as the Director of Harvard University's Institute of Politics. While at Harvard, Trey was known as an expert on the political views of millennials and the role of technology in politics and government, as well as for his extensive involvement on campus, including service as a freshman academic adviser, faculty fellow for the men's basketball team, and Kirkland House Senior Common Room member.

Prior to his time at Harvard, he was a two-term Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The youngest Secretary of State in the country at the time of his election, Trey was recognized as a national leader in government innovation, business services, election administration and civic education. He served as Chair of the Republican Association of Secretaries of States and the President of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

Trey remains engaged in election administration, with his service on the bipartisan Presidential Commission on Election Administration following the 2012 election and the Commission's follow-up work to implement its recommendations, as well as serving as a founding board member of Democracy Works, best known for its innovative voter registration service, TurboVote.

Before entering politics, he was an attorney with the law firms of Greenebaum Doll & McDonald and Keating, Muething & Klekamp. Trey received an A.B. in Government from Harvard College in 1994 and a JD/MBA from the University of Kentucky in 1998. He resides in Boone County with his wife, Nancy, and his daughters, Alex and Kate.

KIRK JOWERS

Kirk Jowers is doTERRA International's Vice President of Corporate Relations and European Markets. Prior to joining doTERRA, Kirk served as the University of Utah's Chief Advisor to the Office of Global Engagement, Director of Federal Relations, and Director of the Hinckley Institute of Politics, where he was described by the Salt Lake Tribune as being the "most quoted man in Utah." He also has served on more than 25 boards and committees, including as a founder of Count My Vote and Real Women Run, Chairman and General Counsel of Mitt Romney's Commonwealth PACs, and a member of Utah Governor Herbert's Advisory Team, Utah Attorney General Reyes' Advisory Committee, and Oversight Chairman Jason Chaffetz's Kitchen Cabinet. As a partner in the Washington, DC law firm of Caplin & Drysdale, Kirk provided legal and political advice to political parties, more than 30 congressional and gubernatorial candidates, Fortune 500 corporations, non-profit organizations, and five presidential campaigns. A noted lecturer, commentator, and author, Kirk is a University of Utah and Harvard Law School graduate, the 2007 recipient of the University of Utah's Par Excellence Award and 2016 recipient of the American Diabetes Association's Father of the Year Award. Kirk and his wife Kristen have five children.

KEVIN KENNEDY

Mr. Kennedy served as Wisconsin's Chief Election Official from August 17, 1983 until June 29, 2016. No other individual has served longer in that capacity. Under his leadership, Wisconsin was consistently recognized as a leader and innovator in the administration of elections, lobbying and campaign finance. Mr. Kennedy was in private practice in Madison before joining the Wisconsin State Elections Board on April 1, 1979. He began his legal career as an assistant district attorney in Washington County, Wisconsin.

A Madison, Wisconsin native, Kevin graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School in 1976. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Mathematics and Communication Arts from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, College of Letters and Science in 1974.

In addition to his service to the people of Wisconsin, Mr. Kennedy has been active in a number of professional organizations, including the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws (COGEL), the National Association of State Election Directors (NASED), Election Center, the State Bar of Wisconsin, and the Dane County Bar Association. He has testified before Congress, several federal and state legislative bodies as well as numerous private organizations active in the fields of campaign finance, elections, ethics and lobbying. Kevin is a Certified Elections and Registration Administrator (CERA).

In 2016 Kennedy received NASED's distinguished service award and was inducted into Election Center's Election Hall of Fame.

RAY MARTINEZ

Ray Martinez is president of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas (ICUT), which serves the state and federal policy interests of Texas' regionally-accredited, nonprofit independent institutions of higher education. Prior to joining ICUT, Ray served as chancellor of WGU Texas and has held senior government relations positions at Rice University and with the Texas A&M University System. Ray previously served as the director of the Higher Education Committee in the Texas Senate. Ray also has substantial experience working in Washington, D.C. Throughout most of the 1990's Ray worked in the administration of President Bill Clinton, where he held numerous appointed positions, including regional director for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and deputy assistant to President Clinton as part of the White House staff. From 2003-2006, he served as one of four commissioners on the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, a bipartisan federal agency responsible for assisting state and local governments to improve the process of election administration. President George W. Bush nominated Ray to serve as a commissioner and he was subsequently confirmed by the U.S. Senate for this position.

Ray has taken his extensive experience from working in the halls of government into the college classroom. From 2007-2013, he served as an adjunct professor of public policy at the University of Texas School of Law and the LBJ School of Public Affairs, where he taught a course on election law and policy. His writings and commentaries on a variety of election law issues have been printed in various periodicals, including the New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Roll Call, and the Election Law Journal.

A native of Alice, Texas, Ray received his bachelor's degree from Southwestern
University and his law degree from the University of Houston Law Center. Ray and his
wife, Beth, reside in Austin and they have two children, Sofia Grace and Lorenzo Elder.

Application Deadline is Friday, September 18, 2020

Jump to: Before You Apply Project Budget

Through this grant-making program, CEIR seeks to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of election administration by funding Secretaries of State to educate, inform, and communicate with voters. Our goal is to ensure a safe, secure, and informed November 2020 election, particularly in the face of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

These funds are available to all states and may be used to support efforts to educate voters and communicate vital information about (but not limited to):

- Voter registration and deadlines
- Mail voting
- Early voting opportunities
- Polling place locations and hours
- Vote counting updates

Before You Apply

To prepare for your application, you should be ready to answer the following questions:

- Where would you like the funds to go? To the State directly, to an affiliated nonprofit, or to some other entity?
 - If an affiliated nonprofit will receive the funds, you will need to provide their contact information
- What is your project budget? (more on this below)
- When would you prefer to receive your grant funds? (no earlier than Sept. 28)
 - CEIR will attempt to accommodate all states' requested disbursement dates

Project Budget

CEIR requires a basic project budget outlining how you expect to spend the funds you request. **Important Note:** all grant funds must be spent by <u>December 18, 2020</u>. Unspent grant funds must be returned to CEIR.

Your project budget should include three categories of spending (you are not required to allocate funds to each category):

- <u>Direct Mail</u> (creating and distributing nonpartisan voter education materials directly to voters)
- 2. <u>Paid Media</u> (creating and distributing nonpartisan media to inform the electorate, including through direct advertising campaigns)
- 3. Other Communication (creating and distributing any other form of communication other than direct mail or paid media)

Important Instructions:

1) Please use the "Additional Notes" section to add any other information you believe is necessary for us 2) You are <u>not</u> required to fill in the "Rate," "Unit," or "#" columns if those are not applicable to the individ "Additional Notes" section. **Note**: you will need to manually enter the "Amount" for any line item where you

State Name	Approx. Date	Rate	Unit	#
Direct Mail				
Information re. mail voting options	10/1/20	\$ 0.85	postcard	2,000,000
Updated in-person voting locations	10/19/20	\$ 1.00	postcard	500,000
Total Costs for Direct Mail				
Paid Media			,	
TV Ad Buy: general early voting guidance	9/28/20	\$ 20.00	1,000 viewers	2,000
Radio Ad Buy: announcing safety precautions in place for in-person voting	10/1/20	\$ 5.00	1,000 listeners	5,000
Total Costs for Paid Media				
Other Communication				
Automated phone calls to voters to communicate election day updates (30s call to				
500,000 voters)	11/3/20	\$ 0.05	call minutes	250,000
Total Costs for Other Communication				
Total Amount Requested				

s to understand your budget.
ual line item. If these columns are not completed, please explain why in the
ou do not enter a "Rate" and "#"

Amount Additional Notes \$1,700,000.00 \$ 500,000.00	
\$ 500,000.00	
\$ 500,000.00	
\$ -	
\$ -	
\$ -	
\$2,200,000.00	
\$ 40,000.00	
\$ 25,000.00	
\$ -	
\$ -	
\$ -	
\$ 65,000.00	
\$ 12,500.00	
\$ -	
\$ -	
\$ -	
\$ -	
\$ 12,500.00	
\$2,277,500.00	

Video appears to expose Facebook bias: 'If someone is wearing a MAGA Hat, I am going to delete them'

An undercover video puts on display the political activism coming out of the Facebook content moderating team

In a new video by Project Veritas, an undercover investigation inside Facebook appears to capture content moderators admitting to deleting posts and comments that support the president and other conservative causes.

A Facebook employee tells Project Veritas that 75% of the posts he sees selected by Facebook's algorithm for review are in support of President Trump and other conservative pages.

Though the employee acknowledges being unsure of how the company's proprietary algorithm selects which posts get flagged for review, he says the bias is clear and exercised by whoever designed it, given the dramatic ratio of conservative-to-liberal posts that find their way onto the review queue.

One content moderator, caught on hidden camera is heard saying, "If someone is wearing a MAGA hat, I am going to delete them for terrorism."

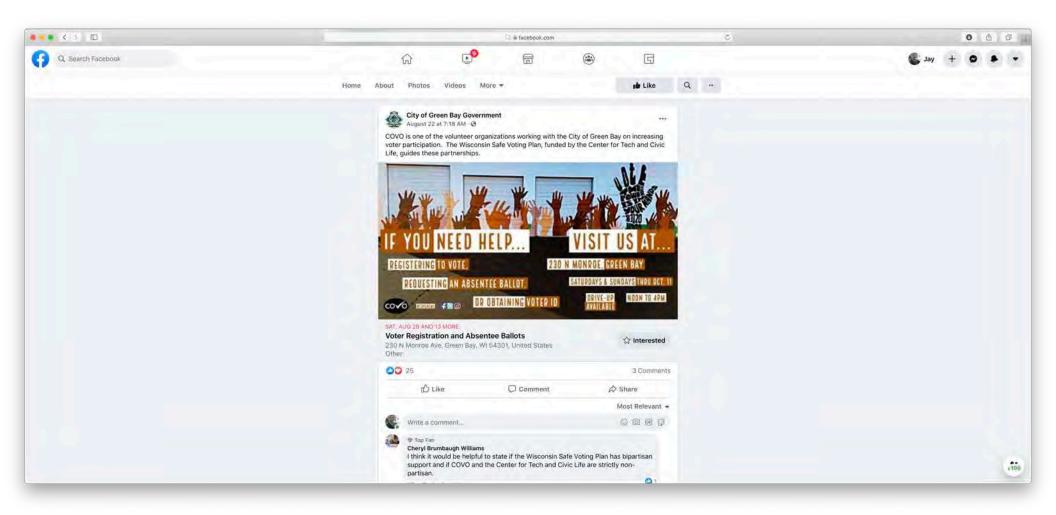
The video also details internal Facebook memos that instruct content moderators to make exceptions for the words of some left-leaning political pundits and violent images of the president, that would otherwise be removed.

In 2018, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg testified before the Senate Judiciary and Commerce committees that he understood the concern that his company was employing a pattern of political bias by way of the posts they flagged and removed.

"Facebook in the tech industry are located in Silicon Valley, which is an extremely left-leaning place, and I — this is actually a concern that I have and that I try to root out in the company, is making sure that we do not have any bias in the work that we do, and I think it is a fair concern that people would at least wonder about," Zuckerberg said.

MUR785400404

The apparent findings of the hidden camera video appear to call into question Zuckerberg's testimony that the platform is politically neutral and removes only content that could potentially cause harm, i.e., relating to terrorism or hate speech.



MUR785400406

Lansing, East Lansing clerks mail absentee ballot applications to all registered voters

Sarah Lehr

Lansing State Journal

East Lansing and Lansing are mailing absentee ballot applications to all registered voters before November's election, meaning tens of thousands more people in the two cities will get the applications this year without having to request them.

Clerks say the move will promote alternatives to in-person voting at a time when people may not want to risk COVID-19 exposure at the polls.

A 2018 amendment to the state's constitution expanded voting rights by making it possible for Michiganders to vote absentee without citing a specific reason for doing so, such as being out of town on Election Day.

People can request absentee ballots by mail or in-person at their local clerk's office. And Lansing and East Lansing have permanent absentee voter lists, allowing people to sign up for absentee voter applications to be mailed to their houses before every election.

But, for the first time East Lansing mailed the applications to about 16,000 registered voters who are not on the permanent list and who have not specifically requested an application.

Lansing's mailing list targeted more than 60,000 people who hadn't yet asked for applications. The capital city first began mailing the applications to all registered voters prior to August 2020 primary.

Lansing and East Lansing received \$15,600 and \$8,500 respectively from the Center for Tech and Civic Life, a center-left nonprofit focused on increasing voter participation, for the mailings. Each city mailed the latest round of applications late last week.

Michigan leaders warn: Voting twice is a felony, even if Trump suggests it

"We hope that this brings attention to the process so people know they have the right to vote absentee if they choose," East Lansing Clerk Jennifer Shuster said. In contrast, Meridian Township the third largest municipality in Ingham County after Lansing and East Lansing, is not doing a mass mailing of the applications to all registered voters.

"We feel confident that everyone who wants to vote absentee will be able to vote absentee with plenty of time to spare," Township Clerk Brett Dreyfus said, adding that Meridian's permanent absentee voter list has grown to more than 15,000 people.

Richland County could get \$730K grant for election equipment

By Chris Trainor Sep 11, 2020 Updated 6 hrs ago

Elections have long been an adventure in Richland County, but it could receive grant funding that could make future elections go a bit smoother.

Richland County Council will consider a measure at its Sept. 15 meeting on whether to accept \$730,000 in grant funding for the county office of elections and voter registration. The grant funds would come from the Center for Tech and Civic Life, an elections-focused nonprofit that has received financial support from Google, Facebook, the Knight Foundation and other organizations.

The nonprofit is doling out more than \$250 million to local governments for elections this year.

According to county paperwork, the grant to the Richland elections office would include:

- \$450,000 for absentee ballot processing equipment, including a ballot counting machine and a large inbound mail sorting machine.
- \$100,000 for advertising to promote absentee voting.
- \$150,000 for 30 additional voting machines.
- \$25,000 for miscellaneous elections supplies.

There is also \$5,000 in grant funding set aside for secure drop boxes for absentee ballots. However, a measure passed by the state Senate would not allow absentee drop boxes in South Carolina this year. The state House of Representatives still has to consider the measure.

County officials have said there could be as many as 60,000 mail-in absentee ballots in Richland this year, as some citizens are looking to avoid crowded election day lines amid COVID-19.

Richland elections director Alexandria Stephens tells Free Times she hopes to have much of the new equipment in place before the Nov. 3 general election. However, she says the large mail sorting machine might not be available in time for this year's election, but it could be used in future elections.

The possibility of the grant funding comes as Richland County looks to rebound from a calamitous June 9 primary.

That day was marred by an extreme shortage of poll workers because of COVID-19 fears, numerous combined precincts, hours-long waits at polling places (the final votes were cast in the wee hours of June 10), and reports of people receiving incorrect ballots.

The county election commission announced Stephens' hiring on June 19. Her hiring came after a more than year-long search for a director for the embattled department.

Since she came on-board, the county has run the Sept. 8 special primary for the District 9 seat on County Council. While that was just a one-district election, it went off without any problems.

The State reports the county already has about 1,100 poll workers signed up to work in November, way up from the few hundred it had for the June 9 primary. Still, the county is hoping to sign up several hundred more poll workers before election day.

LOCAL & STATE NEWS

After rough primary, Richland County hunting for poll workers ahead of general election By Chris Trainor

Elections have a gnarly recent history in Richland County.

In addition to the recent June 9 debacle, the November 2012 election was particularly troublesome, with many complaining of machine shortages and hours-long waits at the polls on a day when, among other things, a contentious, \$1 billion transportation penny tax referendum was on the ballot.

There also was the 2018 elections mess. In that instance, more than 1,000 ballots were not counted in the November election. While the blunder didn't affect the outcome of any races, it shook Gov. Henry McMaster's confidence in the county elections commission. Subsequently, he removed the entire board in February 2019.

After a new board was installed, it formally removed then-director Rokey Suleman from his post in May 2019.

There was another gaffe during this year's Feb. 29 Democratic presidential preference primary. In that instance, 74 absentee ballots were miscounted. It was eventually determined that the missing ballots in question had been accidentally left in a locked storage room. They were ultimately added to the county's tally and certified.

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MUR 7854 SUPPLEMENT

RECEIVED

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

NOVEMBER 2, 2020 3:14 PM

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

From: <u>jay stone</u>

To: <u>Enforcement Complaints</u>
Subject: Re: FEC Complaint Attached

Date: Monday, November 02, 2020 3:14:01 PM

Attachments: CTCL 25 Largest Grants, Clinton v. Trump Percentages.pdf

CTCL 25 Largest Grants, Clinton v. Trump Votes.pdf

CTCL"s 25 Largest Grants.pdf

Hello Again,

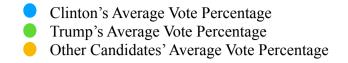
I attached new tables and graphs as new information became available this weekend. Earlier today I mailed you the hardcopies of the new tables and graphs This is the strongest proof that CTCL and other respondents used their nonprofit status to make contributions to Joe Biden's campaign. 24 out of CTCL's top 25 grants went to Democratic strongholds that Hillary Clinton won in 2016. CTCL granted \$84,080,557 to the 24 cities and counties that Clinton won. By comparison to the \$84 million, CTCL granted \$856,000 to the one county Trump won.

Do I get a chance to reply after the respondents submit their response?

Thanks,

jay stone

Percentage of Clinton and Trump Votes for the Top 25 CTCL Grants to Cities and Counties



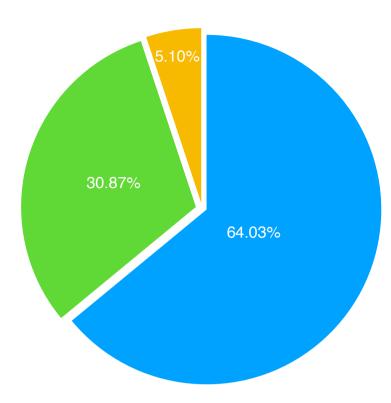


Table 3

Clinton's Average Vote	Clinton's Average Vote Percentage Trump's		Other Candidates' Average Vote Percentage
64.02%		30.87%	5.1%

The Clinton, Trump, and Other Candidates' Average Vote Percentages in Table 3 above are the average of CTCL's top 25 grants to cities and counties listed in Table 1 below.

When a candidate wins 64.02% to 30.87%, political pundits call the election a landslide. CTCL's grants do not come close to reflecting the close Biden-Trump races in the states in which CTCL granted money to cities and counties.

Table 1

County ¹	Clinton's Percentage	Trump's Percentage	Other Candidates' Percentage
Dallas County, TX	60.22%	34.34%	5.44%
City of Philadelphia	82.30%	15.32%	2.38%
Harris County, Texas	55.04%	42.39%	2.56%
Fulton County, GA	67.70%	26.85%	5.45%
Cobb County, GA	47.93%	45.77%	6.30%
DeKalb County, GA	79.08%	16.19%	4.73%
City of Detroit, MI	94.95%	3.11%	1.94%
Burlington County, NJ	55.60%	40.77%	3.63%
Camden County, NJ	64.06%	31.71%	4.23%
City of Minneapolis, MN	79.42%	11.69%	8.89%
Delaware County, PA	59.27%	36.97%	3.76%
City of Milwaukee, WI	76.55%	18.43%	5.02%
Alleghany, PA	55.93%	39.50%	4.37%
St. Louis County, MO	55.17%	38.95%	5.88%

County ¹	Clinton's Percentage	Trump's Percentage	Other Candidates' Percentage
Bexar County, TX	53.74%	40.42%	5.84%
Cameron County, TX	64.10%	31.80%	4.10%
City of Green Bay, WI	48.01%	44.70%	7.29%
Hinds County, MS	71.39%	26.69%	1.92%
City of Madison, WI	79.51%	15.26%	5.23%
City of St. Louis, MO	78.68%	15.72%	5.60%
City of Racine, WI	64.26%	30.17%	5.57%
Franklin County, Ohio	59.78%	33.93%	6.29%
City of Kenosha, WI	55.78%	38.64%	5.58%
Centre County, PA	47.97%	45.63%	6.40%
Johnson County, KS	44.14%	46.73%	9.13%
Average Vote Percentages	64.02%	30.87%	5.10%

Table 1 Note¹: To view the source of the Clinton, Trump, and other candidates' votes, click on the name of the city or county. Each city or county has a hyperlink for its 2016 voting results.

Please note that public reporting was used to ascertain CTCL's 25 largest city and county grants. Because CTCL has not published its grants as the organization promised and the media hasn't reported every CTCL grant, CTCL's 25 largest city and county grants may change.

Clinton and Trump Vote Totals for CTCL's 25 Largest City and County Grants

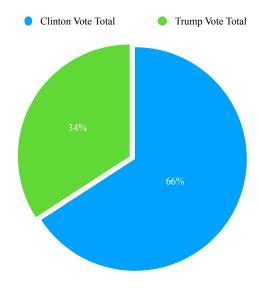


Table 2

Clinton Vote Total	Trump Vote Total
5,411,317	2,808,126

The 5,411,317 Clinton Vote Total and the 2,808,126 Trump Vote Total in Table 2 above are the sums of the votes in the cities and counties that received CTCL's 25 largest grants in Table 1 below.

CTCL Grants to Cities and Counties Where Clinton or Trump Received More Votes

CTCL's Grants to Cities and Counties Where Clinton Received More Votes
 CTCL's Grants to Cities and Counties Where Trump Received More Votes

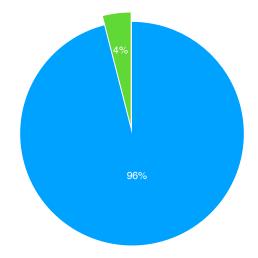


Table 3

CTCL's Grants to Cities and Counties	CTCL's Grants to Cities and Counties
Where Clinton Received More Votes	Where Trump Received More Votes
24	1

The Total Margin of Victory for Clinton and Trump in Cities and Counties They Won

The Amount of Votes Clinton Exceeded Trump Votes in Cities and Counties She Won
The Amount of Votes Trump Exceeded Clinton Votes in the Cities and Counties He Won

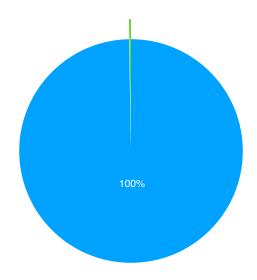


Table 4

The Amount of Votes Clinton Exceeded Trump Votes in Cities and Counties She Won	The Amount of Votes Trump Exceeded Clinton Votes in the Cities and Counties He Won
2,610,829	7,638

The 2,610,829 and 7,638 votes in Table 4 above are the sum total of votes in Columns 4 and 5 in Table 1 Below.

Table 1

County ¹	Clinton Votes	Trump Votes	Clinton Win in Votes	Trump Win in Votes
Dallas County, TX	461,080	262,945	198,135	0
City of Philadelphia	584,025	108,748	475,277	0
Harris County, Texas	707,914	545,955	161,959	0
Fulton County, GA	297,051	117,783	179,268	0
Cobb County, GA	160,121	152,912	7,209	0
DeKalb County, GA	251,370	51,468	199,902	0
City of Detroit, MI	234,871	7,682	227,189	0
Burlington County, NJ	121,725	89,272	32,453	0
Camden County, NJ	146,717	72,631	74,086	0
City of Minneapolis, MN	174,585	25,693	148,892	0
Delaware County, PA	177,402	110,667	66,735	0
City of Milwaukee, WI	188,653	45,167	143,486	0
Alleghany, PA	366,934	259,125	107,809	0
St. Louis County, MO	286,704	202,434	84,270	0
Bexar County, TX	319,550	240,333	79,217	0
Cameron County, TX	59,402	29,472	29,930	0
City of Green Bay, WI	21,291	19,821	1,470	0
Hinds County, MS	67,594	25,275	42,319	0

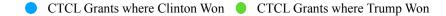
MUR785400416

County ¹	Clinton Votes	Trump Votes	Clinton Win in Votes	Trump Win in Votes
City of Madison, WI	120,078	23,053	97,025	0
City of St. Louis	104,235	20,832	83,403	0
City of Racine, WI	19,029	8,934	10,095	0
Franklin County, Ohio	351,198	199,331	151,867	0
City of Kenosha, WI	22,848	15,829	7,019	0
Centre County, PA	37,088	35,274	1,814	0
Johnson County, KS	129,852	137,490	0	7,638
Total Clinton and Trump Votes	5,411,317	2,808,126	2,610,829	7,638

Table 1 Note¹: To view the source of the Clinton and Trump votes, click on the name of the city or county. Each city or county has a hyperlink for its 2016 voting results.

Please note that public reporting was used to ascertain CTCL's 25 largest city and county grants. Because CTCL has not published it grants as the organization promised and the media has reported every grant, CTCL's largest city and county grants may change.

CTCL's 25 Largest City and County Grants



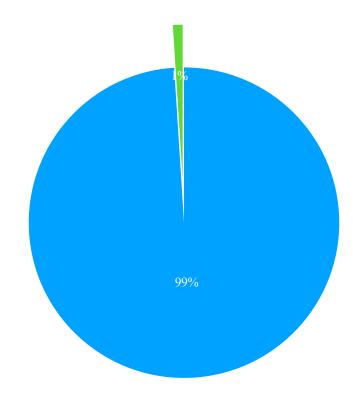


Table 2

CTCL Grants where Clinton Won	CTCL Grants where Trump Won
\$84,080,557	\$856,000

\$84,080,557and \$856,000 from Table 2 above are the sums of CTCL's 25 largest grants listed in Table 1 below.

Please note that CTCL's top 25 grant sum of \$84,080,557 to cities and counties Clinton won is approximately 25% of CTCL's overall grants.

Also note that CTCL's grants to where Clinton won is 98 times more money than the CTCL grants to where Trump won (\$84,080,557 in CTCL grants where Clinton won / \$856,000 in CTCL grants where Trump won = 98.22).

CTCL Grants to Cities and Counties that Received More Clinton or Trump Votes

The Number of CTCL's Grants to Cities and Counties Where Clinton Received More Votes
 The Number of CTCL's Grants to Cities and Counties Where Trump Received More Votes

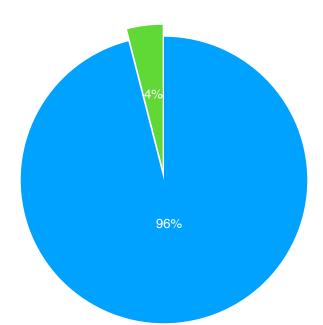


Table 3

The Number of CTCL's Grants to Cities and	The Number of CTCL's Grants to Cities and
Counties Where Clinton Received More Votes	Counties Where Trump Received More Votes
24	1

Table 1

City or County ¹	CTCL Grants Where Clinton Won	CTCL Grants Where Trump Won
Dallas County, TX	\$15,130,433	\$0
City of Philadelphia, PA	\$10,016,074	\$0
Harris County, TX	\$9,600,000	\$0
Fulton County, GA	\$6,000,000	\$0
Cobb County, GA	\$5,600,000	\$0
DeKalb County, GA	\$4,800,000	\$0
City of Detroit, MI	\$3,512,000	\$0
Burlington County, NJ	\$2,900,000	\$0
Camden County, NJ	\$2,900,000	\$0
City of Minneapolis, MN	\$2,297,342	\$0

City or County ¹	CTCL Grants Where Clinton Won	CTCL Grants Where Trump Won
Delaware County, PA	\$2,200,000	\$0
City of Milwaukee, WI	\$2,164,500	\$0
Alleghany County, PA	\$2,052,251	\$0
St. Louis County, MO	\$2,048,474	\$0
Bexar County, TX	\$1,900,000	\$0
Cameron County, TX	\$1,800,000	\$0
City of Green Bay, WI	\$1,625,600	\$0
Hinds County, MS	\$1,500,000	\$0
City of Madison, WI	\$1,281,788	\$0
City of St. Louis, MO	\$1,034,200	\$0
City of Racine, WI	\$1,002,100	\$0
Franklin County, Ohio	\$979,188	\$0
City of Kenosha, WI	\$872,779	\$0
Centre County, PA	\$863,828	\$0
Johnson County, KS	\$0	\$856,000
Total Grants	\$84,080,557	\$856,000

Table 1 Note¹: Click on the city or county's hyperlinks to see the source of each CTCL grant.

CTCL granted The City of Green Bay an additional \$522,200 that was included in Green Bay's grant above. To view the \$522,200 grant, click here.

CTCL Executive Director Tiana Epps-Johnson wrote Racine Mayor Mason on May 28, 2020. Epps-Johnson letter stated that Racine will receive a \$100,000 CTCL grant. As part of CTCL and the City of Racine's agreement, Racine was obligated to redistribute \$10,000 to the cities of Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison and Milwaukee and keep the remaining \$60,000. There is no hyperlink for these grants.

Please note that public reporting was used to ascertain CTCL's 25 largest city and county grants. Because CTCL has not published its grants as the organization promised and the media hasn't reported every CTCL grant, CTCL's 25 largest city and county grants may change.