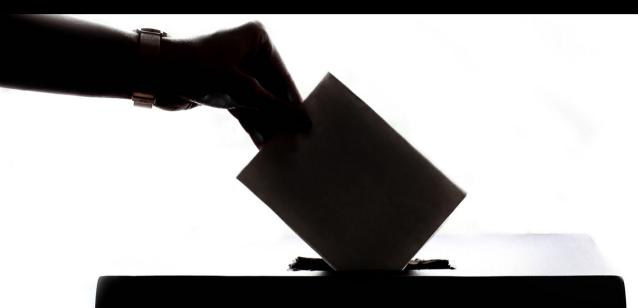
## PROTECT OUR VOTES!

DEMOCRACY'S MOST SACRED RIGHT IS AT STAKE . . . DEMAND HAND-MARKED PAPER BALLOTS NOW!



Email Gov. Murphy Today! http://bit.ly/ProtectNJVotes

(1) U.S. HouseAdministrationCommittee Report

(2) "Democracy Demands a Secure Voting Machine," by Mary Pat Gallagher, NJ.com New Jersey's electronic voting machines are among the most vulnerable elections systems in the country. (1)

THE COALITION FOR PEACE ACTION'S VOTING

TASK FORCE HAS BEEN ADVOCATING FOR MORE
SECURE VOTING FOR OVER 15 YEARS.

Election security experts and the U.S. Homeland Security Department agree that hand-marked paper ballots, tabulated by optical scan machines, are the most secure & least costly voting system. (2)



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Virginia transitioned to a handmarked paper ballots in two months, so **there is still time** for New Jersey to make the switch before the June Primary!

Congress allocated \$11 million for New Jersey that could be used to purchase optical scan tallying machines for all counties that currently vote on electronic, paperless voting machines.

It is time for voters to urgently demand that New Jersey move to hand marked paper ballots, which could be quickly counted by optical scan machines.

Email Gov. Murphy
and demand
he issue an
Executive Order
for hand-marked
paper ballots,
optical scan machines,
and ballot-marking devices
for the disabled.

http://bit.ly/ProtectNJVotes

## Why Hand-Marked Paper Ballots?

There are two ways voters can mark paper ballots: by hand or by machine. Recently there was a debacle in Northampton County, PA with the electronic ballot marking device (an "all-inone" hybrid) that yielded false results. (1)

The "all-in-one" machines do show the voter a paper ballot to confirm that it accurately represents what they had selected on a touch screen - BUT, research shows that most voters do not review the printed ballots, even when clearly instructed to check for errors. Furthermore, most voters who do review their ballots do not check carefully enough to notice errors. (2)

<sup>(1)</sup> New York Times, Nov. 30, 2019

<sup>(2)</sup> Study by Andrew Appel, Richard DeMillo, and Philip Stark, April 2019