

Fehlerhafte Ergebnisse mit Wahlgeräten in den USA

“For example, in Pottawattamie County, **Iowa**, in the June 2006 primary election for County Recorder, the original optical scan count showed challenger Oscar Duran defeating the incumbent, John Sciortino. A hand count showed that Sciortino actually had won handily; the scanners had been misprogrammed. In Napa County, **California**, after the March 2004 primary, the 1% manual tally discovered that the optical scanners had been miscalibrated and were failing to detect the dye-based ink commonly used in gel pens. The ensuing recount recovered almost 6700 votes (but no outcomes changed).”

“A compelling case for post-election audits can be drawn through a comparison of the 2008 Senate race in **Minnesota** and the 2006 Congressional race in Florida’s 13th District. On election night in 2008, based on the electronic tallies, Norm Coleman was reported to be the winner of the Minnesota Senate race. Only because Minnesota used paper ballot optical scan systems statewide and only because election workers hand-counted all of the almost 3 million paper ballots that were cast in the election could Minnesota determine the true winner of the election: Al Franken was eventually found to have won the race.”

“In stark contrast, in the 2006 Congressional race in **Florida’s** 13th District, candidate Vern Buchanan was reportedly ahead of candidate Christine Jennings by 369 votes.⁹⁰¹ However, in Sarasota County, one of the five counties in the District, a staggering 18,000 votes were not recorded for the Congressional race. That was a higher under-vote rate (almost 13%) than in any of the other counties (in other counties, the highest under-vote rate was just under 6%, and the others were between 2% and 3%). Unlike Minnesota, however, in 2006 Sarasota County used paperless DREs. Therefore, there were no independent records of the votes cast in the polling places in that county. Some, including the U.S. Government Accountability Office, ultimately concluded that the under-vote was the result of a confusing touch screen ballot that caused voters to overlook the Congressional race. But because there was no evidence (paper ballots) that could be reviewed to confirm the intention of the voters, there was no way to dispute the electronic result. Following a lengthy legal battle Vern Buchanan was sworn in.”

Quelle: [Verified Voting Org – Post Election Audits](#)

(Die Beispiele **Iowa** und **California** stammen aus Fussnote 1, jene zu **Florida** und **Minnesota** finden sich im Abschnitt „Florida and Minnesota – A Tale of Two Elections“).