



**Cause
of America**

**The Plan to
Retake our
Elections**

Version 1.0 | February 2022

About this Guide

As you will see, reclaiming our elections is a long game. There are many fronts and battles ahead.

We must address all of them.

It's the only way we can save our country and ensure our children – and their children – will know freedom.

READ BEFORE USING THESE RESOURCES

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Table of Contents

Section Title	Summary	Page(s)
Introduction to this Guide	Overview and Orientation of the Cause of America Study Guide	
The Goals	How to Make our Elections Transparent and Trustworthy <i>What is the replacement for the current unsecure, opaque, untrustworthy election system?</i>	
Elections Built for Integrity	Overview of the Election System We Need	
Getting Started with Research	Research is the Foundation of All Action <i>How to research laws and statutes and understand the landscape</i>	
The Architecture of Fraud: The Big Three	Overview of the Three, Interrelated Mechanisms of Fraud <i>How to fix our elections and restore election integrity – we must fix all three!</i>	
Fake Voters: Centralized Voter Rolls	Explanation of Problem and Solution; Study Guidance for Local Teams	
Fake Ballots: Universal Mail-in Voting	Explanation of Problem and Solution; Study Guidance for Local Teams	
Fake Counts: Electronic Voting Equipment	Explanation of Problem and Solution; Study Guidance for Local Teams	
The Architecture of Fraud: Additional Areas	Other Areas to Explore in Your Studies	
Making the Case	A Discussion of How to Use what You've Learned	
Reference Materials	Information and How-To Guides for Additional Actions	
Reference A: Election System Vulnerabilities	Systems and systems testing expert covers in detail the various system vulnerabilities including the “The Big Three” fraud areas.	
Reference B: Open Records Requests	Primer on Open Records with State Level Examples	
Reference C: Expert Analysis & Testimonies	Links to Expert Analysis and Testimonies on Election Systems and November 2020	



Introduction to this Guide

It's time to get smart on elections.

“The young man knows the rules, but the old man knows the exceptions.”

...Oliver Wendell Holmes

Holmes' quote is not meant to suggest there is any recommendation for anyone break the law. Rather, it's about learning the law, so you can look at it creatively and use it to your advantage.

A great example of Holmes' quote in practice is before the 2016 election, it was discovered that Hillary Clinton was facing a major investigation by Comey and AG Loretta Lynch for her blatant breach of security with her emails and her private homebrew server. Comey is [on the record](#) explaining that Lynch asked him to officially call the investigation a “matter.”

On the surface this change in terms didn't appear to be any big deal; however, when it comes to the law terms are critical. A “matter” is not an official legal term. An “investigation” is a legal term that in this case would require Comey and Lynch to follow specific procedures including testifying in front of Congress and a host of other official actions.

How this applies to Holmes' quote, and the way we need to understand election laws, is essential if we are going to work creatively within the law. Once we learn the rules (the law) we can then think creatively on how to interpret it and to find opportunities to drive the change we want to make – especially when we are up against a short timeline and roadblocks like an uncooperative legislature, issues with ballot measures, federal law that we have little chance of changing in the short-term, local laws or procedures that need to comply with state and federal law and the like.

Finally, learning the laws and rules gives us an opportunity to catch where officials do not meet the laws and where they can be challenged – and ultimately held accountable. For example, HAVA required centralized statewide voter registration systems – *It also requires they be secured.*

Whoops...

The law is our best friend...if we know how to use it.

No matter your goal – to get rid of electronic voting equipment, universal mail-in ballots, centralized voter registration and rolls, or any of the other priority changes we need to make within our elections system – it all comes down to understanding your state and local election laws and statutes.

By design elections in the United States are supposed to be decentralized. What this means is the election laws, statutes, processes and rules are different in every state and locality. It takes engaged citizens to know the election laws in their own counties (or localities) as well as state statutes in order to drive the change that you want to see in your own backyard.

What's exciting, is anyone can access election laws, statutes, rules, etc. It takes nothing more than a bit of time to read and make sense of them. There's no trick to it. You don't have to be a lawyer or a legal specialist of any kind to understand election laws. The more people in your state and localities that know the laws, the quicker and more efficiently you and your group(s) will be able to move and hold election officials, legislators, and elected officials accountable.

Cause of America is here to support grassroots organizations with the election integrity efforts the people on the ground want to execute. As many of you move forward on legislation, legal cases, canvassing, voter verification, recalls, etc., we are here to assist by way of advising and strategizing, sharing knowledge, answering questions, making connections and introductions, and more.

What these efforts have in common is that people associated with these actions have “gotten smart” on their state and local political landscapes AND their state and local election laws. This study guide is a framework for you and your team(s) to use to “get smart” too.

Once there are citizen experts on state election statutes, and there is an understanding of the rules and regs around elections, it takes creative thinking to figure out how to either fight rules/laws that need changing OR... to find ways to work within the law while closing loopholes or exploiting loopholes in order to enact the change you want in your elections.

The one thing Cause of America can say with certainty is that there are no shortcuts or silver bullets for fixing 2020. It takes persistence, grit, and tenacity to fight through the roadblocks the folks fighting against free and fair elections have thrown up in front of us. It's critical to remember that there will be setbacks during this process.

This is a marathon, not a sprint; and Cause of America is here to help you win the local fights in which you're engaged. Never give up!

Everybody learns differently.

This study guide is a framework that offers multiple approaches for leveling up your knowledge of federal, state, and local election laws, procedures, statutes, and processes. There is no one "right way" to go about this process.

In the combined experience of the Cause of America team and partners, we have learned:

- 1) **Lawyers don't know all the laws inside and out, especially when it comes to election law.** It's very difficult to find lawyers who have this domain expertise. Citizens across the U.S. are advising lawyers on election law and helping their legal teams strategize on approaches and possibilities in a range of election related cases.
- 2) **The overwhelming majority of legislators have no idea how elections work** and the laws in their localities and in their own states. Expect to have to educate legislators on election laws.
- 3) **Local election officials, including County Clerks and Recorder, Election Admins, County Commissioners, have gaps in their understanding of election laws.** Citizens have reported numerous situations where they have surfaced legal information on local, state, and federal election laws that was completely new information to election officials. In many cases, election officials are concerned with complying with the procedures that have been handed down to them from the State (and its vendors) – which makes them little more than a field worker for the State entity. That's not the intention of "local elections."



The Goals

Begin with the end in mind.

Our collective end goal is to restore election integrity: One vote per each eligible citizen, counted accurately. A free and fair election with integrity first and foremost.

That requires replacing vulnerable, fraud- and error-prone systems and methods with systems that are transparent, resilient, don't require blind trust, don't require "experts" or vendor control, and don't impede the immediate discovery and correction of potential errors and fraud.

What does election integrity look like?

For the past year, domain experts in cyber, critical infrastructure testing, data fidelity and modern data practices, human behavior, and traditional elections administration have been evaluating and testing the current system to answer one question: Do our elections have integrity? And the resounding answer is NO.

These same experts, across the nation, then designed an election system that prioritizes integrity over all other desired outcomes (such as ease, access, and the ever-elusive “equity”). The result is the **Built for Integrity (BFI)** approach:

1. True local control of elections’ processes and voter rolls
2. Strict limitations on mail-in ballots (UOCAVA and disability only)
3. Identity verification of eligibility to register and vote (EVERY TIME) with government-issued identification
4. Election-day voting (no months of early voting)
5. Discretely/serially-numbered paper ballots
6. Hand counting at the precinct level under video surveillance that shows:
 - Shows chain of custody for legit ballots
 - Streams the live hand-counting of ballots for all to see
 - Allows each voter to see their own ballot being counted and HOW it was counted
 - Allows the audit of counts in each precinct and county to confirm that each state count is accurate.

There is no passive self governance; no quick solution to reclaiming our elections.

This will require change of federal and state statutes, state rules, and applicable laws.

This will require the action of legislators and county-level public officials.

It may also require action through courts.

Our objective in researching all applicable laws and rules is to identify all of what must be changed in each jurisdiction – and everything we learn, together, will enable us to restore the Republic.



Elections, Built for Integrity

Built for Integrity

How to make American elections transparent and trustworthy



Overview

- **Principles**
- **The Election System We Have**
- **The Election System We Need**

Five Principles for Election Integrity

1. Elections *belong* to citizens.
2. Integrity *first & above all* – transparency=*truth*
3. Any law, rule, or act of government that reduces or risks election integrity is *void*.
4. Decentralization is *critical* to self-governance.
5. Complexity breeds and hides corruption.

Elections will be trustworthy only when CITIZENS are in control

The Election System in Colorado

Voter Rolls

Election Management

Voting

Tabulation

Reporting

Auditing

Flaws and vulnerabilities in the systems

- SCORE insecure /inaccurate
- Secret or no cybersec testing
- Foreign IP connections
- 10+yrs of severe vuls
- ERIC +4x new voter growth=4x CO pop. growth
- Voter ID = sham for registration & voting

- Mail-in/Drop-box chain-of-custody weak/nonexistent
- No ballot ID# – *anyone* can print ∞ qty
- Vendor EMS cyber vuls
- BallotTrax/USPS enable predictive feedback loop for fraud

- Voter ID=sham
- Sig. ver=sham
- Voting system cyber vuls
- Voting systems manipulate, degrade ballot images, can be and ARE configured to delete records
- TXT2Cure ID so lax, ANY ballot can be cured

- Black Box count
 - Controlled by vendors – no gov verification - they don't even try
 - Machines duplicate /discard images and Cast Vote Records
- Centralization= no local control

- Reporting process controlled by vendors
- Gov allows foreign company control of data/totals
- Focused on media demand, not integrity

- RLA is *SAMPLING*
 - Opaque code
 - Random?
 - Detects *defects*, not fraud
- SCORE voter rolls NEVER audited
- No forensic ballot/env. exam
- Only 1 county hand-recounted: 6/10 of 1% of vote
- No checks for lost/changed votes

This is not a theory...

OCTOBER 16, 2020 | JUDICIAL WATCH

New Judicial Watch Study Finds 353 U.S. Counties in 29 States with Voter Registration Rates Exceeding 100%

Michigan BOMBHELL: Forensic Audit Finds Dominion Machines Designed to Flip Votes, Were Set At 68.05% Error Rate

Image Credits: [cmanphoto](#)

By [Jamie White](#)

AZ Auditors Say Over 17,000 Duplicate Ballots Found in Maricopa County, 1.5 Times What Biden Won By



By [Michael Austin](#) • September 24, 2021 at 2:49pm

U.S. NEWS AUGUST 29, 2016 / 8:46 AM / UPDATED 5 YEARS AGO

FBI detects breaches against two state voter systems

By [Dustin Volz](#), [Jim Finkle](#)

4 MIN READ



BREAKING: THEY GOT CAUGHT!
Investigators Have Video of 240 Leftist Operatives in Georgia Dumping Thousands of Ballots from Backpacks into Drop Boxes in Middle of the Night!

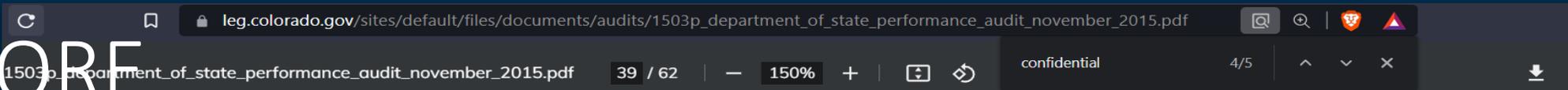
By [Jim Hoft](#)

Published September 3, 2021 at 11:05am

[Comment](#)



SCORE

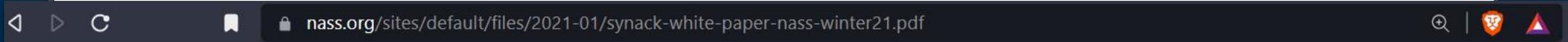


CHAPTER 3

2015

THE SCORE SYSTEM AND IT CONTROLS

During our audit work, we identified certain matters that are not included in this audit report that were reported in a separate confidential report dated November 2015.



2020

In the summer of 2020, soon after red team researchers from a managed network of ethical hackers [began examining the State of Colorado's voter registration website](#) for potential vulnerabilities, they spotted something alarming. Problems with the website's CAPTCHA challenge, a common first line of defense online, could have opened up the site to a distributed

In total, the red team network discovered seven vulnerabilities in Colorado's election-related systems as well as the Secretary of State's official website. Colorado patched all of them well ahead of Election Day using the detailed reports they received in real time from the provider's Crowdsourced Security Platform.

Mail-In Ballots

Adequate Signature Verification According to CO SecState

bs/elections/docs/SignatureVerificationGuide.pdf

1 / 20 | 100%

SIGNATURE VERIFICATION GUIDE

Hours of training



20 pages

Adequate Signature Verification According to Professionals

Months of training
Years of experience

<i>Introduction</i>		Page	
Chapter One	An Overview of Signature Identification	vii	
Chapter Two	Signatures	3	
Chapter Three	Elements of Comparison	7	
Chapter Four	Recognition of False Signatures	10	
Chapter Five	Materials for Comparison	26	
Chapter Six	Differences	39	
Chapter Seven	Explaining Differences	46	
Chapter Eight	Case Ratings	53	
Chapter Nine	Working with Copies	59	
Chapter Ten	Opinions— Levels of Certainty	64	
Chapter Eleven	Errors	69	
Chapter Twelve	Reports	73	
Chapter Thirteen	Testimony— Trials and Depositions	78	
Chapter Fourteen	Questioning the Document Examiner	82	
Chapter Fifteen	Credentials— Training and Certification	90	
<i>Index</i>		100	
		111	

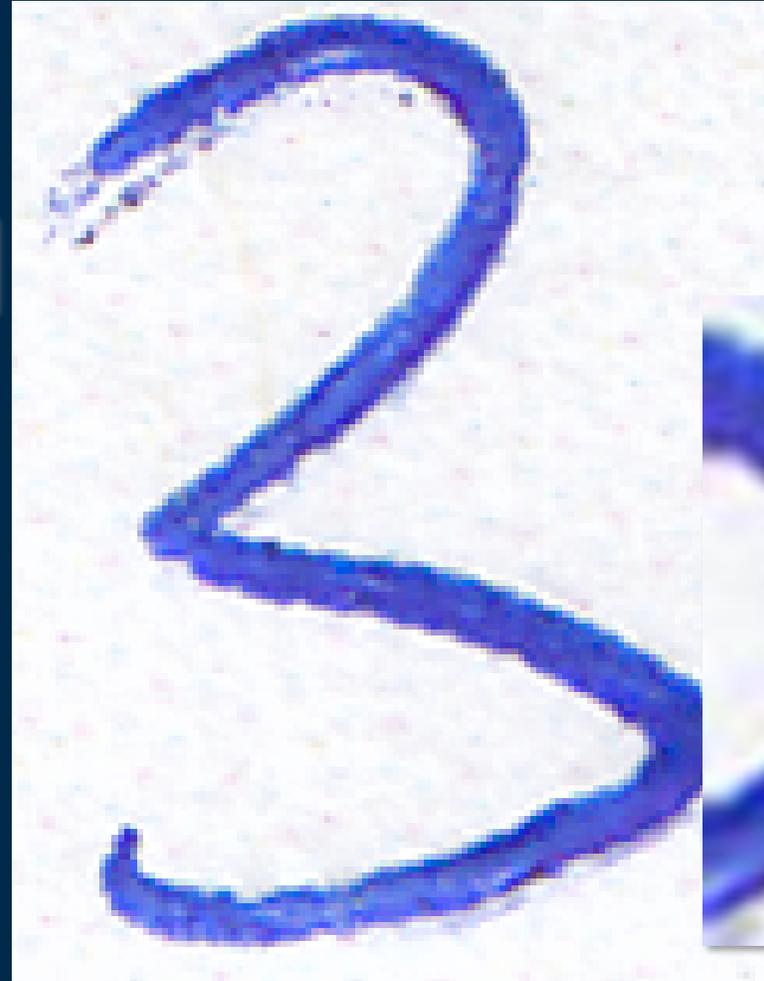
111 pages

Steven A. Slyter
Forensic Signature Examination
★★★★☆ 4 ratings

Mail-In Ballots



What Election Judges See



Black Box Voting Machines

- Bev Harris, Black Box Voting, 2004:
“With computerized voting, the certified and sworn officials step aside and let technicians, and sometimes the county computer guy, tell us the election results.”
- Gould report, Mesa County, September 2021 (like Antrim/Maricopa):
“(CRS) 1-5-601.5 requires...compliance with...2002 Voting System Standards...this forensic examination found that a substantially large number of these requirements have not been met.”
- Halderman Declaration, 1:17-CV-2989-AT, Curling v. Raffensberger:
“My July 1, 2021, expert report describes...flaws that would allow attackers to install malicious software on the ICX,...with temporary physical access...or remotely from (EMS)...Nor do these problems affect (GA) alone...It will be used for accessible voting in...Colorado”

“But Where is the Evidence?”

- 1) Election-related data explicitly required to be preserved, as stated in the 2002 VSS criteria referenced in this section, has been destroyed in violation of Federal and State law, and
- 2) Due to non-compliance with the 2002 VSS requirements, these voting systems and accompanying vendor-provided, Colorado Secretary of state-approved procedures for county use cannot have met the certification requirements of the State of Colorado, and should not have been certified for use in the state..

<https://useipdotus.files.wordpress.com/2021/09/21.09.21-amended-exhibit-f-ex-f-1-1.pdf>

<https://standwithtina.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Mesa-EMS-Server-Image-Forensic-Report-No-1-09-15-21.pdf>

Says who?

Doug Gould is an expert in Cyber Security with more than 40 years' experience in the field. Doug retired from AT&T after 31 years, where he served as Chief Cyber Security Strategist. He currently serves as Chief Technical Officer at CyberTeamUS.



Doug began at AT&T with Bell Laboratories, serving in the Semiconductor Laser Development department and later in the Bell Lab's Security Group, as a delegate to the Bell Labs' Unix Systems

Subcommittee, was an early pioneer in the field of Computer Forensics and won a Bell Labs Innovation Award. At AT&T he designed the security architecture for one of the largest states in the US, consulted with cabinets of the nations' largest

- Security Device Technologies (Firewalls, IDS/IPS, DLP, SIEMs, Encryption, VPNs, Unified Threat Management, etc., Enterprise, Remote and Cloud)
- Information Forensics (Computer & Network Forensics)
- Public Key Infrastructures
- Identity and Access Management
- Authentication, Authorization and Access Control (incl Biometrics)
- Regulatory Compliance
- Physical Security (Threat Assessment/Risk

“But where is the other evidence?”

- Colorado’s Dominion Voting Systems:
 - Democracy Suite 5.11-CO/5.13
 - EMS Server/Workstations; Adjudication Workstations; ICC; ICX; ICP; ICVA
- Maricopa Cty, AZ:
 - Democracy Suite 5.5B
 - EMS Server/Workstations; Adjudication Workstations; ICC; ICX; ICP; ICVA

“But where is the other evidence?”



Arizona Senate Audit

- Withheld Devices and Data
- Cyber Security Issues
- Hardware Configuration Control
- File Deletions
- Failure to Preserve Election Artifacts
- Anonymous Logins
- Listening Ports and Attempted Connections on Bootup
- Internet Connections and History

“But where is the other evidence?”



Arizona Senate Audit

Cyber Security Issues

- Failed to Perform Basic OS Patch Management
- Failed to Update AntiVirus Definitions
- EAC Certification Defense is NOT Valid In View of the Evidence
 - 4 .exe Files Created After Dominion Software Install
 - 45 .exe Files Modified After Dominion Software Install
 - 377 .dll Files Created After Dominion Software Install
 - 1053 .dll Files Modified After Dominion Software Install
- Log Management - Failed to Preserve Security Logs
- Credential Management – Shared Accounts and Common Passwords
- Failed to Establish and Monitor Host Baseline
- Failed to Establish and Monitor Network Communications Baseline

Says who?



🕒 Ben Cotton

CEO and Founder at [CyFIR](#)

Location: Washington D.C. Metro Area

[ADD TO MY LISTS](#)

[MORE](#) ▾

Ben Cotton is the President, CEO and founder of Cytech Services, an industry leading computer forensics and incident response firm serving both public and private industry. Prior to founding CyTech in 2002, Ben was a twenty-one year veteran of the US Army, Special Operations Command (SOCOM). Mr. Cotton served in both unclassified and classified units fighting the Global War on Terrorism, specializing in sensitive site and digital device exploitation, Computer Network Attack (CNA), and Computer Network Defense (CND). While on active duty—in addition to being a fully qualified operator—Mr. Cotton was a technical visionary and pioneer in Cyber Security and Computer Forensics for the US Government and the SOCOM. Ben is a plank holder for the SOCOM capabilities that now exist within these technical areas. Ben holds a Masters of Science in Information Technology Management and has also earned numerous technical certifications, including the CISSP and other industry-recognized computer forensic and incident response certifications.

“But, but, but...”

Voter-fraud conspiracy theorists meet with county officials

PREV

By CHARLES ASHBY Charles.Ashby@gjsentinel.com Sep 2, 2021 Updated Sep 2, 2021

“The specific request was to allow her forensic team to ‘go over the imaging,’ but at the meeting we were told they couldn’t share the imaging with us because of the ongoing criminal investigation,” Rowland said.

“The criminal investigation didn’t start until mid-August, but they’ve had the images since May,” Rowland added. “If evidence really exists, that proves a County’s elections was compromised, it should have immediately been taken to the district attorney or the sheriff. That should have happened day one.”

“But, but, but...”

FEATURED

PREV

Officials counter false election claims

By CHARLES ASHBY Charles.Ashby@gjsentinel.com Oct 31, 2021 Updated Nov 2, 2021

Citing a report that Peters said she commissioned examining those images, which were taken before and after the trusted build, she claims that nearly 29,000 files were deleted. The only files that were deleted, however, were computer files that have nothing to do with elections, the Secretary of State's Office says.

As has occurred in previous elections, ballots from the fall election will undergo a “forensic” risk-limiting audit, one that could take weeks before the results are officially certified, **Williams** said.

Since my testimony is public record it might be interesting for an enterprising reporter to check and quote the actual testimony I provided. Or not. Up to you.

Wayne

From: CHARLES ASHBY <charles.ashby@gjsentinel.com>

Sent: Thursday, August 19, 2021 6:53 PM

To: waynewilliamslaw@comcast.net

Subject: Re: Correction

The Election System We Have

- **Centralized, vulnerable, dirty voter rolls**
- **Vulnerable mail-in ballots & lax ID**
- **Vulnerable black-box vote counting**
- **Vulnerable vendor-controlled reporting**
- **Vulnerable black-box election audits**
- **No way to verify HOW your vote counted**

Vulnerable to fake voters, fake ballots, fake counts

The Election System We Need

Component	Prevents		
	Fake Voters	Fake Ballots	Fake Counts
Start over: Local-controlled, clean voter rolls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
In-person, election DAY voting w/gov. photo ID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Precinct hand-count of numbered ballots under live-streamed, archived HD video		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Precincts certify and report vote count to precinct VOTERS , then Report certified count to counties			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Counties tally precinct counts ON VIDEO, report certified tally to voters/states			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
States tally counties' tallies, report/certify to voters			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Ask

	1. County-Controlled Voter Rolls	2. End Mail-In Voting	3. Eliminate Electronic Voting Machines	4. In-Person Register & Vote, w/Gov. Photo ID
A. Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure clerks, commissioners, legislators b. Bring suit c. Recall resisters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure legislators b. Bring suit c. Recall resisters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure commissioners b. Recall resisters c. Volunteer to hand-count 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure clerks, commissioners, legislators b. Bring suit c. Recall resisters
B. Boards of County Commissioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure legislators b. Bring suit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure legislators b. Bring suit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vote:eliminate electronic voting machines b. Direct hand-count c. De-couple local elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure legislators b. Bring suit
C. Legislators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Modify CRS b. Direct audit of elections, systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Modify CRS b. Direct audit of elections, systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Modify CRS b. Direct audit of elections, systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Modify CRS b. Direct audit of elections, systems
D. Prosecutors /Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investigate evidence of criminal violations b. Hear evidence and rule for integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investigate evidence of criminal violations b. Hear evidence and rule for integrity 	None.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investigate evidence of criminal violations b. Hear evidence and rule for integrity



Getting Started with Research

Know what you need and where to look.

The more you look, the more you'll find! Given all states and counties have different election laws, statutes, rules and procedures this study guide is meant to be a framework to help direction research efforts which lead to action on a variety of fronts, including legal, legislative, pressure campaigns, presentations, hearings, petitions, etc. Ideally each state will have a team of citizen experts on election law that all groups can leverage. In addition, each county ideally should have an expert or two on their local election landscape and an understanding of the local election specifics.

Topic	Notes	Where to look
<p>State election statutes</p>	<p>State election statutes give the overall picture for your state's election laws. While state law generally supersedes county law, the intent of the state and local laws are to be aligned. In many cases state election law oversteps county laws, so that is an area in which to pay attention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State election statutes are commonly updated either via the state legislature, and rules by the Secretary of State (or equivalent). • Within the revised statutes or updated election laws a range of topics are covered from simple rules clarifications, to completely new statutes. For example, in Colorado, the SoS unilaterally declared through an emergency rules declaration that no third-party audits (e.g., Maricopa) were able to be conducted in Colorado. • For the most part, revisions to election laws are tracked by election watchdog groups, so the more current laws and regulations are more well-known amongst the population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Secretary of State website. • Search: state election laws [state], election state statutes [state] • Example 1 Colorado: https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/lawsRulesResources.html • Example 2 Pennsylvania: https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/LI/US/PDF/1937/0/0320..PDF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, the same sources that have the original election statutes have the amended versions of the law. • Example 1 Colorado: Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) 2021: https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/info_center/laws/Title1/Title1.pdf • Example 2 Pennsylvania: Updated election laws (Title 25) via omnibus bill in 2019 (Act 77) and in 2020 (Act 12) https://www.vote.pa.gov/About-Elections/Pages/Voting-Reforms.aspx

Build your knowledge of YOUR local elections.

When digging into the roles, responsibilities and limits of elected and non-elected officials in terms of elections there are a few things to keep in mind.

1. Who owns the budget(s). Understanding where the money comes from and how its allocated can present opportunities for action.
2. Who are the key decision makers. For example, in Colorado the Sec State can only approve electronic voting equipment, it's up to the County Clerk and County Commissioners to decide what vendor to use and contract negotiation.
3. HAVA (Help America Voting Act) is a set of Federal laws that govern some aspects of state elections (e.g., voter registration standards. So, some of the election issues that any given state faces sometimes drive back to HAVA.)

Topic	Notes	Where to look
State election landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the Secretary of State's (or equivalent) jurisdiction; e.g., where do their responsibilities lie and where are the limits of their authority • Understand the state legislature's responsibilities and limits of power and authority as it relates to the Secretary of State's (or equivalent) role and responsibilities. • Understand the County Clerk and Recorder's role and responsibilities as it relates to the legislature, Sec State, and County Commissioners (or equivalent) • Understand the County Commissioners' (or equivalent) roles and responsibilities as it relates to the Sec State, legislature, County Clerk etc. 	<p>Start at Justia and search by state for the specific statute that outlines the role of the Secretary of State (or equivalent). You should be mindful of finding the most recent version of the law (example: 2020 vs. 2021). Also, consider using LexisNexis, although it is less user friendly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://law.justia.com/codes/ • https://law.justia.com/regulations > Look at your state codes and what regulates your Department of State/Secretary of State • https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/gateway.page
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand your elected and non-elected election officials' connections and motivations. Having a grasp of who works with whom either openly or behind closed doors gives you an advantage. Perhaps some officials say all the "right things," but their actions don't align. 	<p>Statewide and nationwide institutions, like Nat. Assoc. of Sec of State (NASS), Nat. Assoc. of State Election Directors (NASED), county clerks or commissioners' associations, etc.</p>

Know what laws need to change and how to change them.

Topic	Notes	Where to look
State election landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand who prosecutes election law violations and the process for which either civil or criminal cases can be formed, presented, heard, and potential legal remedies.	<p>Start at Justia and search by state for the specific statute that outlines the role of the Secretary of State (or equivalent). You should be mindful of finding the most recent version of the law (example: 2020 vs. 2021). Also, consider using LexisNexis, although it is less user friendly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• https://law.justia.com/codes/• https://law.justia.com/regulations > Look at your state codes and what regulates your Department of State/Secretary of State• https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/gateway.page
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Past or pending legal cases against elected officials or offices	<p>Look in case law in your state for both the cases where election law/rules/procedures have been challenged, adjudged, voided, or interpreted, and for the attorneys/firms/organizations which were involved</p>

UNDER CONSTRUCTION



The Architecture of Election Fraud: “The Three Fakes”



The Architecture of Election Fraud

Election fraud happens in many ways, from allowing ineligible voters/votes to complex data-driven methods of manipulated counting. It can be overwhelming to figure out where to start in restoring election integrity.

To simplify things, there are three main areas where election fraud can be executed at scale. These are the areas most groups are focusing their efforts. Each of the below areas are interrelated, however in order to make meaningful change quickly, our suggestion is to break out the key areas.

“FAKE VOTERS”

#1 Centralized Voter Rolls

- **The heart and soul of election fraud**
- **Priority One:** without centralized voter rolls, **scalable election fraud** is nearly impossible.
- **“Cleaning voter rolls”** is a fool’s errand - rolls must be decentralized and under local control.
- Provides the mechanism to inject fake, deceased, minors, ineligible and duplicate voters into the state election system.

“FAKE BALLOTS”

#2 Universal Mail-In Voting

- Mail-in voting has been proven over again to be insecure and highly susceptible to fraud.
- UMV is the mechanism for fake voters to be **matched with a paper ballot** during the counting and auditing process.
- ADA and UOCAVA mail ballots with a valid ballot ID verified ballot request are the only cases where mail-in ballots are acceptable.
- The solution: **Mail out ballots, but NO RETURN BY MAIL (mail-in)**. Ballots must be returned to the precinct with valid voter ID where identity verification happens in-person (not by signature).

“FAKE COUNTS”

#3 Electronic Voting Equipment

- **Important to eliminate**, however without getting rid of centralized voter rolls, **scalable election fraud** is still possible.
- Once the electronic / computerized “black box voting” system is eliminated: the replacement must be hand-count, paper ballots on the precinct level.
- Election administrators love their computerized voting systems because it’s **CONVENIENT**. Integrity be damned. (convenience over accuracy).

Fake Voters

Decentralize Voter Rolls & Verify Voter Identification

The Problem: Fake Voters Start with Bad Voter Rolls

HAVA mandates that states maintain single, statewide, central voter rolls, usually managed by the Office of the Secretary of State (or equivalent).

Historically, election integrity groups worked to “clean the voter rolls.” This means removing dead voters, those who have moved, etc. The moment rolls are “cleaned” however, if that is even possible, the centralized voter rolls can be immediately corrupted within microseconds (adding voters, reverting to past versions of the , etc.).

So, the years you spend “cleaning” the voter rolls – even if you win – can be undone before you can say, “election fraud.”

Centralized, computerized voter rolls are the heart and soul of executing an array of election fraud actions at scale (i.e., widespread). If one thing must be changed in our elections, it’s the inaccuracy and vulnerability of voter rolls.

The Solution: Decentralize the Voter Rolls and Start Fresh

Replacing state-controlled, centralized voter rolls with county-controlled voter rolls. This needs to be a clean slate, with each registered voter’s identity and eligibility verified in-person with government-issued photo ID. Then, read-only exports from the county-controlled voter rolls can be shared outside the county so other counties and other states can compare rolls for duplicates and errors.

Get Smart: Fake Voters

Topic	Notes	Where to look
State voter registration system information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how your state registers voters. • Who manages the registration system & database • What entities or groups have access to your voter registration system. Often groups or businesses have direct access to the state voter registration system which can lead to issues around security, political bias, fraud, privacy etc. • Understand the technology used in your state: what vendors, companies, components, and what security review/testing has taken place to secure those systems • Your discovery will likely involve research on state and county sites, contact and discussion with public/elected officials, and open records requests. When government offices are resistant to respond appropriately as required to open records requests, they may be more responsive to elected officials whose assistance you request, or you may ultimately have to sue or challenge the non-compliance in courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary of State (or equivalent website) • Search for: [your state] voter registration system • Example 1 Colorado: Colorado uses a system called SCORE. https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/SCORE/SCOREhome.html • Example 2 Wisconsin: Managed by Wisconsin Election Commission (WEC). https://elections.wi.gov/clerks/svrs https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/el/3/04/1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past or pending legislation from other states dealing with voter registration / voter rolls 	https://www.billtrack50.com/
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past or pending legal cases from other states dealing with voter registration / voter rolls. 	Judicial Watch has been particularly active in suing states over their inaccurate and inflated voter rolls: https://www.judicialwatch.org/tag/voter-rolls/

Fake Ballots

Return Ballots in Person & Require Secure Paper

The Problem: Fake Ballots with Universal Mail In Ballots

A growing number of states have adopted universal mail-in voting. With the excuse of COVID, and the misrepresented example of Colorado's "success" and "security," many states implemented universal mail-in voting as an "emergency measure." The fundamental issue with mail-in voting is chain of custody; that is, being able to verify that the ballot received and accepted by sworn election officials is the unmolested ballot cast by an eligible voter. The single control here is the verification of voter signatures by either minimally trained volunteers or by unaccountable machines that are impossible to monitor and easy to misconfigure.

Voter signature repositories maintained on opaque, unsecure state computer systems. When ballots are mailed in without in-person verification of the voter's ID, there is no way to verify with certainty the ballot is legally submitted by an eligible voter.

In combination with "dirty" voter rolls, it's obvious the security vulnerabilities that arise if millions of unsecured ballots are mailed out and returned by mail or drop boxes, without proper ID verification.

The Solution: Eliminate Universal Mail In Ballots

States that implemented universal mail-in voting under COVID emergency rules should be looking at how to ensure the practice isn't adopted permanently. Better yet, with that effort, make sure that universal mail-in voting is made illegal ad infinitum.

The typical justification for mail-in ballots is for overseas, military, and Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant voting. Many states have a strict process for applying to vote by mail and verifying each received ballot with a copy of voter ID – which of course is legitimate and acceptable (assuming the voter ID standards aren't lackadaisical, such as accepting utility bills, documents that anyone can fabricate from internet examples, etc.).

The laws governing especially ADA compliance are Federal, though each state has variations in implementing them.

Get Smart: Fake Ballots

Topic	Notes	Where to look
Mail-in ballot / voting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who decides how to run elections Does the state make recommendations, and county/local officials have the power to decide? Does the state decide how elections are run in localities? Understand how to challenge rules made by state officials 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADA voter regulations and rules 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military and Overseas voter regulations and rules 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the range and duration of state of emergency powers In a state of emergency, which offices, or officials can leverage this situation to expand their powers, jurisdiction, and/or rule-making ability. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand what equipment is needed to process mail-in ballots Vendors and their contracts – including who signs, negotiates, funds, owns, licenses, maintains the equipment 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read equipment manuals 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand equipment certification rules, timelines & which entities must conduct certifications, renewals and approvals. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past or pending legislation from other states dealing with mail-in voting 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past or pending legal cases from other states dealing with mail-in voting 	

Fake Counts

No Machines – Hand Count at the Precinct Level

The Problem: Fake Counts with Electronic Voting Equipment

The main argument in favor of using electronic voting equipment from direct-recording electronic (DRE) to optical scanners and tabulators is “efficiency,” (and, for election officials, convenience).

The problem is that the electronic and computerized voting systems and the components of them in use are sourced primarily from overseas, with no supply chain security. **DOMESTIC SUPPLY CHAINS FOR COMPUTERIZED VOTING SYSTEM COMPONENTS DO NOT EXIST!**

Additionally, the systems are so complex and opaque that no public official or citizen can possibly bear witness or ensure that the systems are functioning correctly and without unauthorized access, operation, or function. Misguided (or malicious/negligent) public officials have traded election integrity away for “convenience and efficiency.”

There has always been voting fraud in elections. The first mail-in voting fraud in the U.S. happened in the first election mail-in ballots were used (during the Civil War). But that was like pick-pocketing – it required manual effort localized to the fraud, and scaling the fraud required involvement of larger numbers of conspirators. Electronic and computerized voting equipment enables fraud at scale, like the difference between credit card fraud and pick-pocketing. An incredibly gifted pick-pocket might steal a hundred wallets a day; a gifted computer hacker can steal a hundred million credit card numbers in a second.

The Solution: Eliminate Electronic Voting Equipment & Hand Count at the Precinct Level

A County Clerk and Recorder, Supervisor of Elections, or other local official can run a flawless election according to all the laws and statutes, and every election administrator, poll-watcher, election judge, and voter might swear they saw nothing amiss, and still fraud can happen without their knowledge.

Replacing electronic and computerized voting equipment, none of which are secure nor can be secured, goes a long way to limiting fraud, but ultimately election integrity requires all aspects of elections (voter rolls, ballots, ID, and vote counts) be rectified to support transparent, resilient elections, which don't require blind trust, don't require “experts” or vendor control, and don't impede the immediate discovery and correction of potential errors and fraud.

Get Smart: Fake Counts

Topic	Notes	Where to look
Electronic Voting Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who decides how to run elections Does the state make recommendations, and county/local officials have the power to decide? Does the state decide how elections are run in localities? 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADA and UOCAVA voter regulations and rules 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the range and duration of state of emergency powers In a state of emergency, which offices, or officials can leverage this situation to expand their powers, jurisdiction, and/or rule-making ability. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand what equipment is needed to process mail-in ballots Vendors and their contracts – including who signs, negotiates, funds, owns, licenses, maintains the equipment 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read equipment manuals for the voting systems 	EAC, Causeofamerica.org library, Verified Voting, state sites.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand equipment certification rules, timelines & which entities must conduct certifications, renewals and approvals. 	State statute may require compliance with only state standards, or with FEC's 2002 Voting System Standards, or with the Election Assistance Commissioner
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past or pending legislation from other states dealing with electronic voting equipment (vendors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News articles https://www.billtrack50.com/
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past or pending legal cases from other states dealing with electronic voting equipment (vendors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News articles electronic voting equipment (vendors)

The Architecture of Fraud: **Additional Areas**

For the purpose of comprehensiveness, below are other areas / issues that also need to be fixed in our election process; addressing these problems is necessary but will be insufficient if the "Big Three" (voter rolls, universal mail-in ballots, and electronic/computerized voting equipment) are not addressed.

Some of the case studies provided in this guide outline approaches and tactics that can be used to change or eliminate these additional elements of election fraud in your area.

- Relaxed voter ID laws
- Allowing non-U.S. citizens / minors to vote
- Illegal unilateral election rules changes
- Early and extended voting (ballots being accepted after voting deadlines)
- Ballot harvesting
- Ballot drop boxes
- Grant money to the states / counties from NGOs or other outside sources that do not go through proper appropriations processes
- Unilateral illegal election laws / rules changes (often pushed under the guise of "emergency rules" - Covid)
- The use of uncertified electronic voting equipment (EAC / VSS standards)

Your Feedback: **What Else Should We Add?**

This guide is a collection of resources developed from all of our efforts. When a state does something brilliant, we want to help scale it. We want to quickly share learnings and knowledge across the states so we can all benefit from each others' work.

For example, we began to develop a “bond strategy” section for this guide, several volunteers started researching and collecting stories, but we couldn't quite make it work – because we haven't done it! But in our discussions with the state grassroots leads, many of YOU are DOING IT! So let's work together.

If you'd like to contribute, advise, or provide feedback on these materials, we welcome your help! Please share with the [Concierge](#) during your state calls!



Making the Case: Elections Built for Integrity

So what? What do we do now?

Now you connect with your colleagues in your state and locales and strategize for your specific circumstances.

The following slides provide some suggestions for how to get started, approaches to planning, and how to consider and combine many of these resources for maximum impact.

We can discuss your specific plans during our regular calls.

ENJOY!

Getting Started: Build Your Team

WHAT	WHY	WHO	HOW	WHEN
Identify BFI Lead	Oversee the knowledge ramp up, prioritization and action planning, and execution of the Built for Integrity plan in the state.	The BFI Lead in your state should have strong leadership, organization and communication skills. Ability to manage multiple efforts across counties, escalating to the state lead.	Find someone with knowledge of local and state political landscape required. Understanding of legislative process, state-level legal activity, and other relevant efforts.	Immediately
Identify County Election Statute Specialists	County (or equivalent) specialists that know the local nuance of elections administration (if applicable).	Anyone with an aptitude for research (doesn't have to be a lawyer). Helpful to know the local and state political landscape.	Minimum 1 team per state. Ideally 1 specialist per county (or equivalent). Specialists support BFI Lead as well as local subject matter specialist and lead for local action plans.	Immediately
Identify Project Manager	Track the work and ensure adherence to timelines, etc.	Ideally an experienced project manager or scrum master, but anyone willing to be a servant lead in the team can be trained.	Find a volunteer who is a project manager and recruit them to track this project.	Immediately
Identify Local Legal Resources	Scale state-specific efforts to adopt Built for Integrity.	Paralegals, law students, retired litigators, retired legislators, and other creative talent pools can help shape and advise your efforts.	Find volunteers with legal and legislative understanding and experience; elections experience a plus but not required.	After Core Team Established
Get the Team Together	Establish relationships, outline goals, roles, resources, schedules, etc.	State Lead, County Specialists, and CofA.	Kickoff meeting facilitated by the State BFI Lead.	After Team Established

Getting Started: Build Your Roadmap

WHAT	WHY	WHO	HOW	WHEN
Establish Your State Timeline	Understand the deadlines and milestones for your election cycle. You will back into these for planning purposes.	BFI Lead should maintain the calendar and county specialists provide inputs. Access should be managed at your discretion.	We highly recommend using shared project management tools for tracking and scalability.	After Team Established
Prioritize Your BFI Objectives	Each state and locale is different, so you need to apply these resources to your situation as makes sense.	BFI Lead owns the process and state level content; county specialists own the local action plans and local nuance.	BFI Lead prioritizes state level; County Specialists prioritize local level. Collectively, the team develops the BFI roadmap for the state.	After Team & Timeline Established
Develop Your BFI Roadmap	Because this is how we win. This roadmap will advise the journey to restoring election integrity locally!	BFI Lead owns the roadmap; project manager helps manage the roadmap, and county teams provide local inputs.	Based on your timeline and prioritized objectives, build your realistic plan for action!	After Prioritization
Document & Track Your BFI Roadmap	Failing to plan is planning to fail.	Project Manager, Scrum Master, etc.	We highly recommend using shared project management tools for tracking and scalability.	Begin Tracking Immediately After Team is Established.

Making the Case: Fake Voters

Decentralizing Voter Rolls

Everyone wants to clean the voter rolls, but it is the CENTRALIZATION of voter registration rolls that is truly the heart and soul of election fraud. And the public is least aware of this issue. Because electronic voter rolls are managed and administered on the state level (by the Sec State or equivalent) – and mail-in ballots, for example, are mailed out based on that data – the opportunity for roll corruption is largely unknown. This may require legislative changes, and this issue is highly nuanced at the state and local level.

Security

Main Pitch: We can spend a year cleaning the voter rolls, and they can be re-corrupted with in milliseconds..

Proof points

- 1) Canvassing results
- 2) Legal Cases
- 3) News reports
- 4) Expert testimony in front of and from legislators

Legal

Main Pitch: The Centralization of voter rolls potentially opens up the state and local jurisdictions to liability.

Proof points

- 1) Statutory Duty
- 2) Official reports
- 3) Technical reports
- 4) Lawsuits (Judicial Watch, others in-progress, etc.)

Financial

Main Pitch: Sec State (or equivalent) budget should be reallocated to local jurisdictions to maintain voter rolls.

Proof points

- 1) Appropriations Analysis
- 2) Local Costs Analysis
- 3) Vendor Analysis
- 4) Secondary Cost and Legal Cost Implications

Emotional

Main Pitch: These aren't just numbers or fractional data points – they are people and their votes are being stolen.

Proof points

- 1) Canvassing Results
- 2) Personal Testimonials from Canvassers
- 3) Personal Testimonials from Affiants (where applicable)

Making the Case: Fake Voters

Returning Ballots in Person with ID

Mail-in ballots rely on signature verification to validate their legality. If the signature verification is inadequate, then there is zero security for the mail-in ballot. In addition to decentralizing the voter rolls, we must require that ballots are returned in person on election day. This eliminates chain of custody issues with the US Postal Service, eliminates insecure ballot drop boxes, and completely nullifies the ability for ballot mules and harvesting activities. Ballots using serialized secure paper can be mailed out (if they must), but they need to be returned in person where the identity of the voter is verified prior to the ballot being cast and counted.

Security

Main Pitch: The single control for mail-in ballots is signature verification. Signature verification is wholly inadequate.

Proof points

- 1) BFI Signature Analysis
- 2) Testimony from Document Examiners/Experts
- 3) Dr. Shiva's Report on Sig ver

Chain of Custody

Main Pitch: You can still mail them out. The return of the ballots is what requires identity verification. There is no chain of custody once the ballot is dropped in the mail or dropbox.

Proof points

- 1) System Vulnerabilities Report
- 2) 2000 Mules (D'Souza)

Financial

Main Pitch: Paper ballots, on secure paper, hand-counted on the precinct level saves money for the county.

Proof points

- 1) Appropriations Analysis
- 2) Local Costs Analysis
- 3) Vendor Analysis
- 4) Secondary Cost and Legal Cost Implications

Emotional

Main Pitch: These aren't just numbers or fractional data points – they are people, and their votes are being stolen.

Proof points

- 1) Canvassing Results
- 2) Personal Testimonials from Canvassers
- 3) Personal Testimonials from Affiants (where applicable)

Making the Case: Fake Ballots

Eliminating Mail-in Voting

Whether your state has had mail-in voting for over a decade, or they just snuck it in during Covid, the government is going to tell you that people LOVE the convenience of mail-in voting. They will gasp or laugh at you for suggesting that we require people to return their ballots in person and show ID. They will use metrics that show huge percentages of people using mail-in voting. But we should never sacrifice integrity and security for ease and convenience. This is a difficult sell to apathetic or overwhelmed bureaucrats and elected officials, but we must remove the MAIL IN component of ballots.

Security

Main Pitch: The single control for mail-in ballots is signature verification. Signature verification is wholly inadequate.

Proof points

- 1) BFI Signature Analysis
- 2) Testimony from Document Examiners/Experts
- 3) Dr. Shiva's Report on Sig ver

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- 1) Appropriations Analysis
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- 3) Vendor Analysis
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Main Pitch: These aren't just numbers or fractional data points – they are people, and their votes are being stolen.

Proof points

- 1) Canvassing Results
- 2) Personal Testimonials from Canvassers
- 3) Personal Testimonials from Affiants (where applicable)

Making the Case: Fake Ballots

Requiring Currency Grade Secure Paper

The voter access movement is pushing for you to be able to vote on your cell phone or print your ballot on your home printer. Your vote is your voice, and every compromised vote is a disenfranchised voter. The integrity of the ballot is the difference between public trust in elections or the ability for bad actors to insert suitcases full of ballots into the election in the middle of the night. The issuance of Official Ballots should be as or more secure as the issuance of US Currency. You cannot print it at home (unless you live at the Fed) and each one is trackable. Your vote can be anonymous and still verifiable. Just like your concert tickets.

Security

Main Pitch: The single control for mail-in ballots is signature verification. Signature verification is wholly inadequate.

Proof points

- 1) BFI Signature Analysis
- 2) Testimony from Document Examiners/Experts
- 3) ETC...

Vote Verification

Main Pitch: With securely serialized ballot paper, voters can check not only that they voted, but how their vote was counted. Voter peace of mind!

Proof points

- 1) Paper Sample
- 2) Serialization Talking Points
- 3) Overview of How it Works

Financial

Main Pitch: Paper ballots, on secure paper, hand-counted on the precinct level saves money for the county.

Proof points

- 1) Appropriations Analysis
- 2) Local Costs Analysis
- 3) Vendor Analysis
- 4) Secondary Cost and Legal Cost Implications

Emotional

Main Pitch: Isn't a ballot more valuable than a dollar? Let's secure it appropriately then.

Proof points

- 1) Canvassing Results
- 2) Personal Testimonials from Canvassers
- 3) Personal Testimonials from Affiants (where applicable)

Making the Case: Fake Counts

Local Counting at the Precinct Level

Ballot processing centers, the US Postal Service, ballot mules, drop boxes...there are so many opportunities for fraud once we start mailing in our ballots. In addition to zero controls for the ballot, chain of custody is non-existent. Ballots need to be returned to the precinct in person – and counted there. The People are only in control of our elections if the people are actually in control of our elections – not whatever party is in power at the state level! Americans voted this way for over 200 years. The average precinct size across the country is 2,000 voters – easy to count on Election Day! We could even make it a local, state or national holiday!

Security

Main Pitch: Electronic Voting – and Vote Counting – Equipment is designed for fraud. We must return to hand counting.

Proof points

- 1) Legal Cases
- 2) System Vulnerabilities Report
- 3) Dominion Reports (Mesa, Maricopa, Antrim, Halderman, Etc.)

Contractual

Main Pitch: The contract obligations with vendor(s) can be broken immediately (variety of reasons)...

Proof points

- 1) Vendor Contract Analysis
- 2) Defective Machines Class Action Lawsuit
- 3) AG Lawsuit
- 4) Ongoing Legal Action
- 5) ETC...

Financial

Main Pitch: Paper ballots, on secure paper, hand-counted on the precinct level saves money for the county.

Proof points

- 1) Appropriations Analysis
- 2) Local Costs Analysis
- 3) Vendor Analysis
- 4) Cost Comparison Module
- 5) Secondary Cost and Legal Cost Implications

Emotional

Main Pitch: Centralization of our governance further away from the people is destroying our communities and public trust.

Proof points

- 1) Hand count procedures
- 2) Personal Testimonials from Hand Count Counties
- 3) State model legislation for holiday status, etc.

Making the Case: Fake Counts

Eliminating Electronic Voting Equipment

You want to eliminate Dominion machines from your County. You can use any or all of the modules below to build the case for how to move forward towards that goal. Say the “Security argument” has been tried and failed, but you want to try again. For example, you could combine the contractual and financial modules to present to the County Commissioners and the County Clerk. The County team can strategize and escalate to both the State BFI Lead, the State Lead, or the CofA functional leads. More coming for these approaches, but you should be creative (and smart) in developing the most appropriate strategy for your locale!

Security	Contractual	Financial	Legal
Main Pitch: Our election equipment and process is not secure.	Main Pitch: The contract obligations with vendor(s) can be broken immediately (variety of reasons)...	Main Pitch: Paper ballots, hand-counted on the precinct level saves money for the county.	Main Pitch: Our current election system violates legal requirements (state / county).
Proof points	Proof points	Proof points	Proof points
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Canvassing results 2) Legal Cases 3) System Vulnerabilities Report 4) News reports 5) Official testimony in front of and from legislators 6) Mesa Report 7) ETC... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Vendor Contract details 2) Mike’s defective equip lawsuit 3) ETC... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) County team creates a budget comparison based on their current system costs (fully loaded). 2) Price out the alternative, built for integrity plan tailored to county specifics. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) State or county specific statutes – loopholes etc. 2) Official reports 3) Technical reports 4) Lawsuits (potentially in-progress) 5) Etc.

Case Study: Eliminating Electronic Voting Equipment

This case illustrates the next steps citizens took attempting to get rid of electronic voting equipment in a county. Citizens wanted their county to cease use of computerized voting system in their elections. They:

- 1) Learned the local political landscape: who controlled the budget and contracts (County Commissioners), where County Commissioners and Clerk stood on using electronic voting equipment, who made decision(s) on election equipment and processes. The key is to understand who is the decision-maker and who is/are the influencers.
- 2) Learned state and local election statutes and rules, held in-person meetings with officials, submitted open records requests to the county and state for: budget data, vendor contracts, and email communications between county officials. Officials may resist or slow-roll open records requests, so persistence and thorough understanding of applicable statutes/rules is helpful.
- 3) Learned the relationships between the County Commissioners, Secretary of State, and the County Clerk and Recorder, and the Clerk's election official (or administrator) to understand each entity's power and decision-making ability, in light of state laws, administrative code, county records, meetings and minutes, etc.
- 4) Requested official meetings with County Commissioners and County Clerk, during which citizens made their case through canvassing data, law and case histories where voting machine anomalies and fraud had been discovered in other states/jurisdictions, and building the case that elections conducted using electronic voting equipment could not to be trusted.
- 5) Discovered vendor contract clauses that would allow the County Commissioners to legally break their contract. In fact, the County Commissioners had the power to simply defund that portion of the budget to end the vendor contract immediately.
- 6) Presented this information with several options to legally terminate the vendor contract to the County Commissioners [Note: the Commissioners authority is not the same for every county/state; its critical to understand where to make requests, present your case, and apply pressure].
- 7) This process took several meetings over the course of months, and the County Commissioners ignored the will of their constituents and renewed the vendor contract, despite the total absence of citizen support.
- 8) The citizens' recourse is now to replace those commissioners (through recall or elections, the integrity of which is jeopardized by the voting systems), through suit against the commissioners, and through public pressure campaigns to compel the commissioners to change course.

Reference Materials

A: Election System Vulnerabilities

B: Open Records Requests

C: Expert Analysis & Testimonies



Reference A: Election System Vulnerabilities

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This presentation was delivered on April 24, 2021, to the Republican Study Committee of Colorado. Watch the full presentation here: [April 24, 2021: Republican Study Committee of Colorado](#)



U.S. Election Integrity Project

All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Constitution of the State of Colorado, Article II (Bill of Rights), Section 1



Team Intro

- U.S. Election Integrity Project

Grassroots, multiple states, hundreds of citizens

- Our Objectives:

CONNECT: Enable election integrity groups, efforts, and resources

FIND THE TRUTH: What's REALLY true regarding our elections and systems

SHARE THE TRUTH: Share the truth with citizens and public officials

RESTORE ELECTION INTEGRITY: Restore confidence in Colorado elections

What are we going to talk about today?

1. **What we have:** Colorado's election systems
2. **What we know:** Serious vulnerabilities in CO systems - NOT secure, NOT securable
3. **What we don't know:** Magnitude of compromise & exploitation, by whom
4. **What We've Seen:** Smoke – significant unexplained indications in CO elections
5. **What must be investigated:** we MUST investigate to find or rule out fire
6. **What must be done:** Restore integrity & trust – spread the truth and...

FIX THE SYSTEM

Why We're Here

How likely is it...cheating affected...outcome of...2020 Presidential election?

- "LIKELY:" 74% of Republicans, 30% of Democrats, 50% of UAF

What's more important: Election Integrity or Voting Ease?

- "INTEGRITY:" 60% of voters (majorities in all racial groups)

CO Voter level of distrust in our institutions:

- Federal Gov: 65%
- State Gov: 54%
- Local Gov: 55%
- National Media: 67%
- Local Media: 59%

THIS IS A CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE!

CO Republican Voters feel?

"The government is rigged and run by liberal bureaucrats who stole the election."



20 Yrs of “Efficiency” & “Accessibility”

...rather than Integrity

- 2002** Federal “Help America Vote Act” mandated procedure changes across U.S., including equipment, registration and poll worker training. Massive Federal cash influx to SoS changed U.S. voting.
- 2009** HB1018: Statewide Voter Registration System – out of county hands; centralized vulnerability
HB1205: Internet-Based Voting (Pilot) – the camel’s nose under the tent flap
HB1216: Permanent Mail in Voting – “convenience” over ballot chain of custody and integrity
- 2013** HB1303: Voter Access and Modernized Elections Act
- 2018** SB150: Voter Registration Individuals Criminal Justice System
SB233: Elections Clean-up
- 2019** HB1266: Restore Voting Rights Parolees
SB235: Automatic Voter Registration – bloated voter rolls to complement mail-in voting
- 2020** HB1149: 16-year-olds Voting in School District Elections (In Committee)
Proposition 113: National Popular Vote Interstate Compact Referendum – subversion of the electoral college
- 2021** HB1086: Proof of Citizenship (Deferred)
SB177: Foreign-influence In Politics



What We Have

The processes, systems and tools in Colorado elections.

What We Have

CO Elections

Either:

- Our current system is immaculate, aka:
“The Gold Standard!”
- Or voters have good reason to distrust state government

It ISN'T because some legislators tried to do something about election integrity.

Jena Griswold
14h · 🌐

Thank you to the legislators who just stopped bills that undermine confidence in our elections and would have suppressed Coloradans' right to vote.

BREAKING

The CO House State Affairs Committee protected your right to vote by killing 5 voter suppression bills today.

🦴 HB21-1086 🦴 HB21-1088 🦴 HB21-1170 🦴 HB21-1176 🦴 HB21-1053

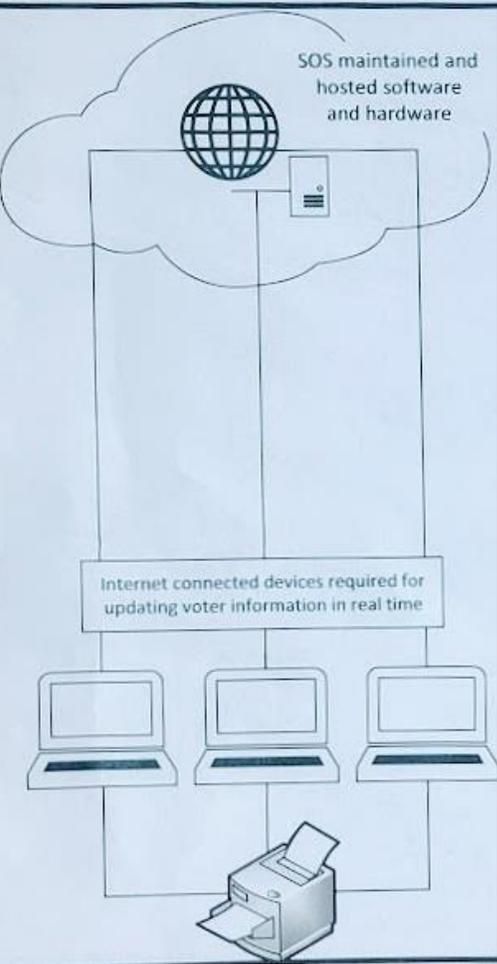
Colorado
Common Cause
Holding Power Accountable

It's because the Emperor has No Clothes

What We Have

CO Elections – The Narrative Begins...

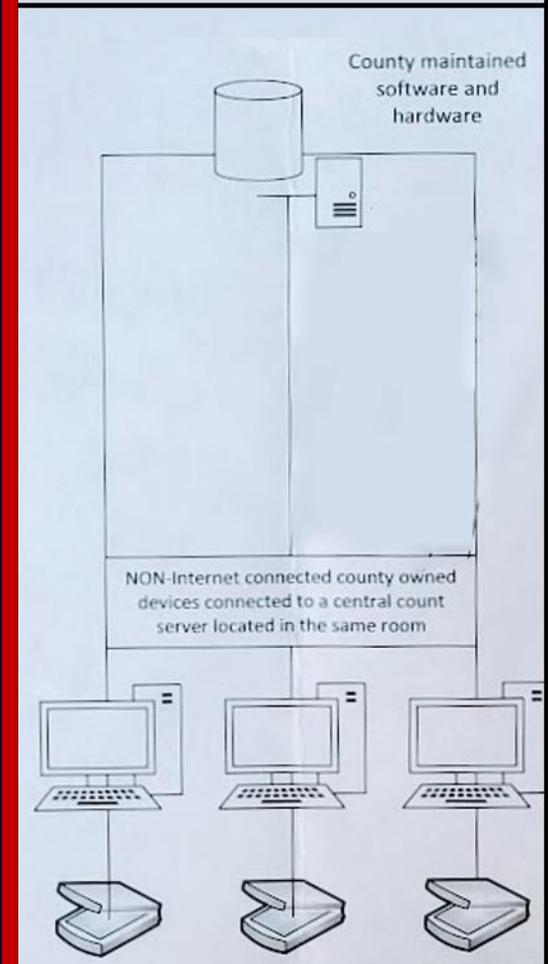
SCORE: Statewide Voter Registration System



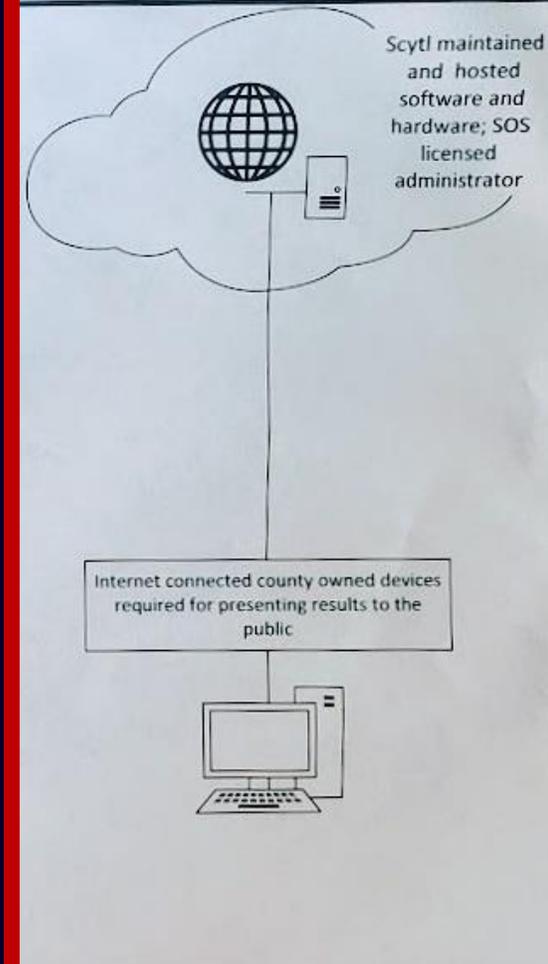
Life of a Mail Ballot



Election Management System (Dominion)

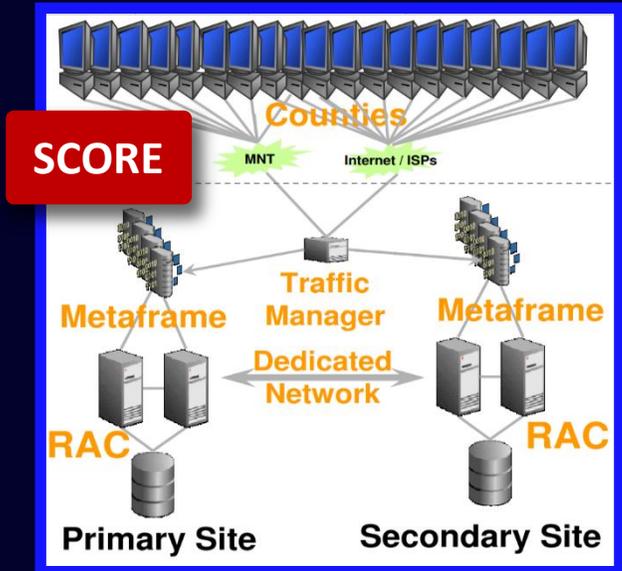


Election Night Reporting Website

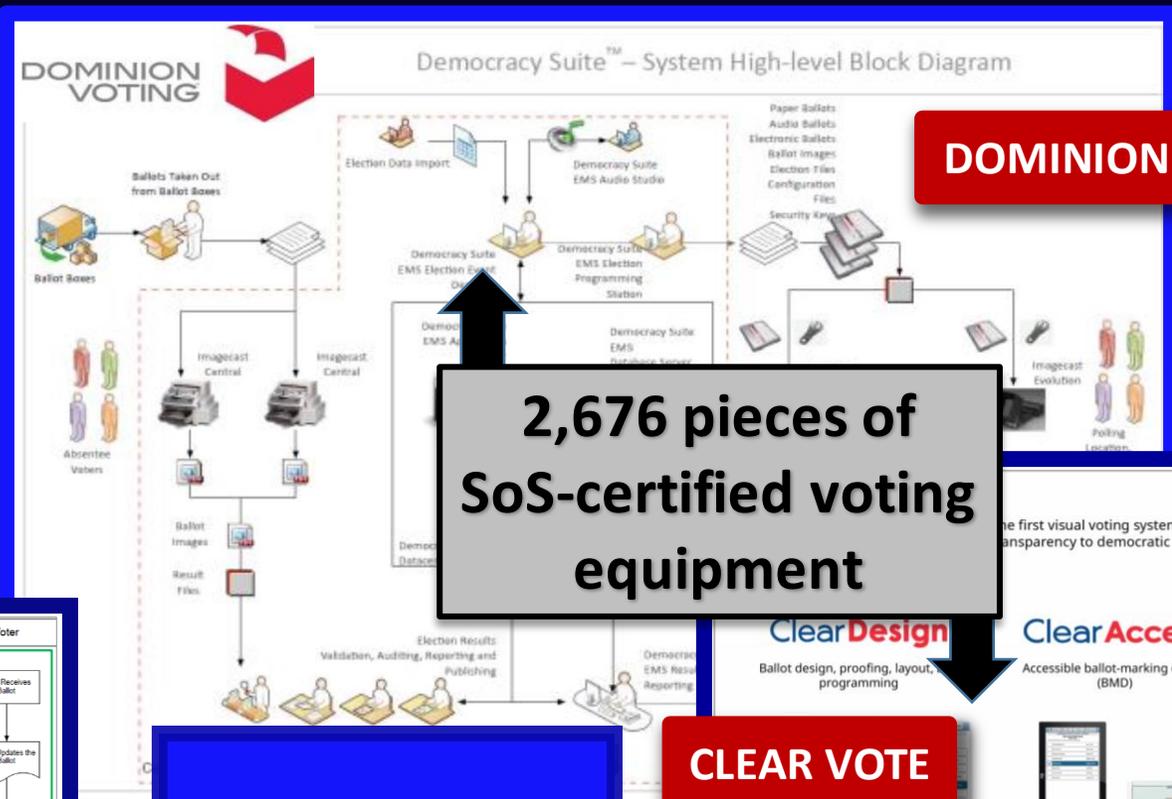


What We Have

CO Elections – A Systems Perspective



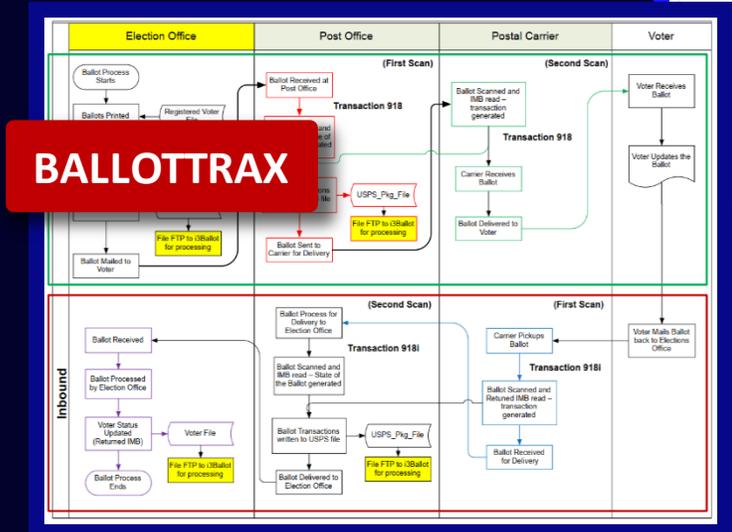
SCORE



DOMINION

CO Risk-Limiting Audit

2,676 pieces of SoS-certified voting equipment



BALLOTTRAX

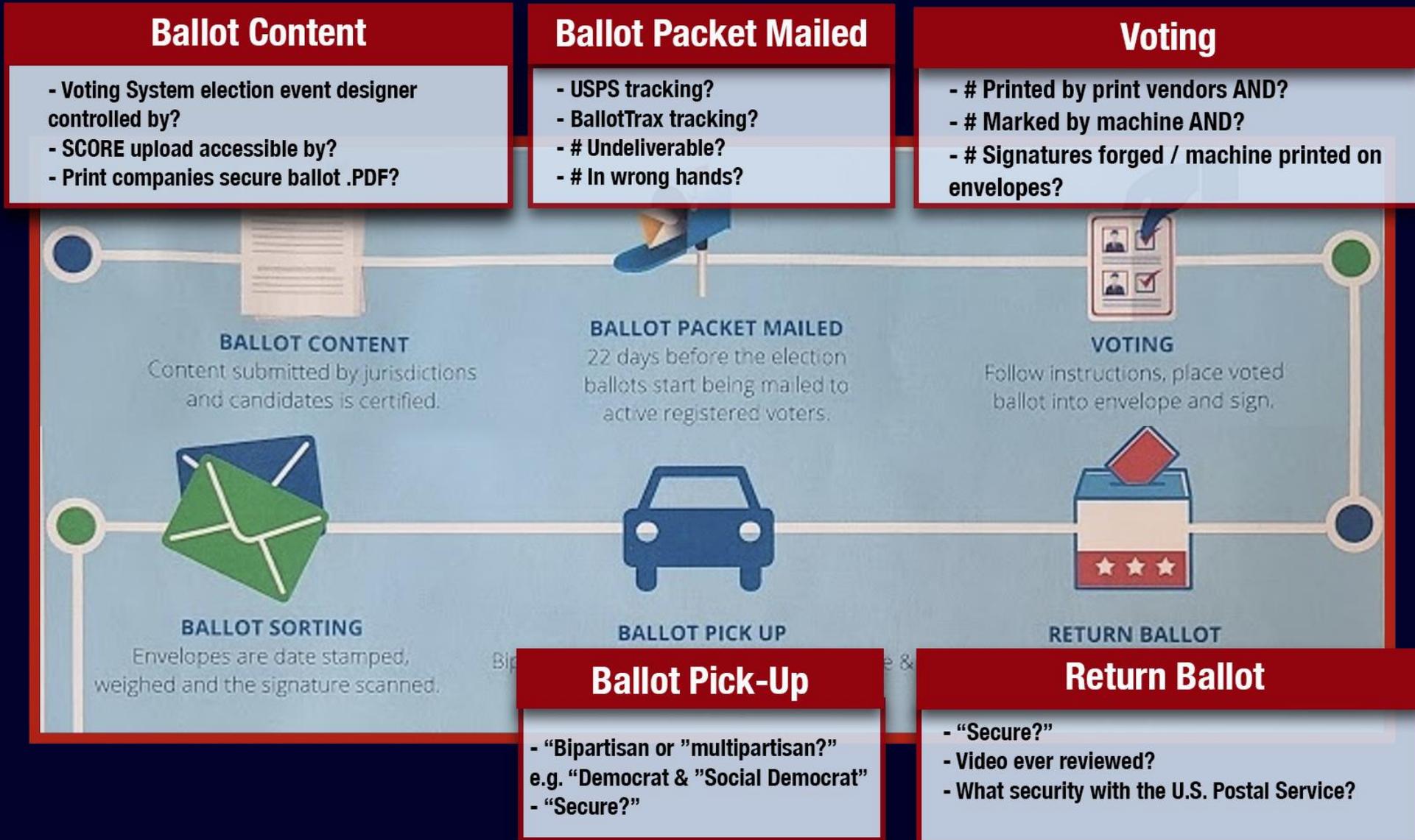
TXT2Cure

CLEAR VOTE



What We Have

CO Elections – Reasonable Questions



What We Have

CO Elections – Reasonable Questions

Signature Verification

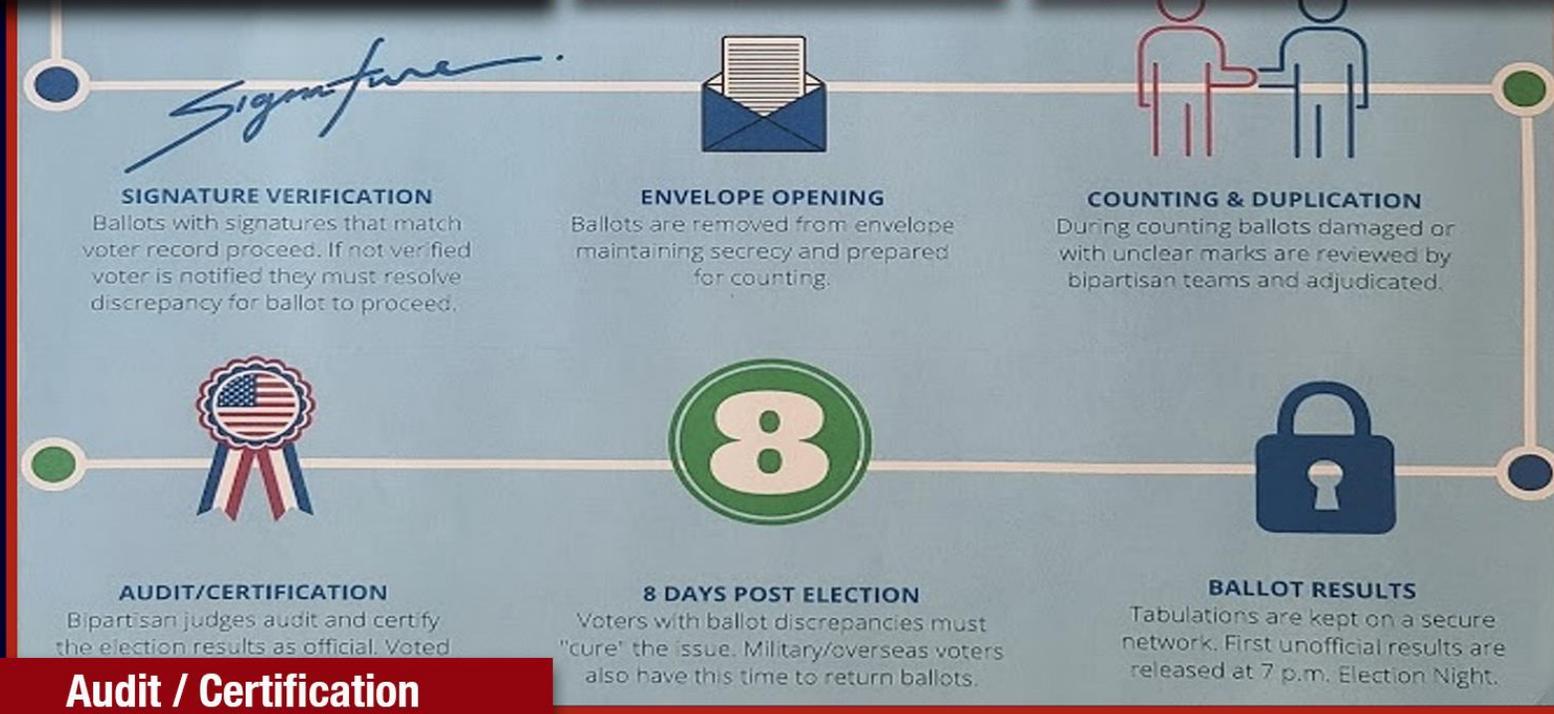
- # Signatures in SCORE per voter? From?
- How many rejected this vs. last election vs. last?
- By cert. doc examiners, comp systems or volunteers?

Envelope Opening

- Last chance to reject a ballot from an ineligible voter?
- No count of envelopes versus ballots?

Counting & Duplication

- Duplication BEFORE counting?
- Is "Adjudication" a software application, a procedure, or a function?



SIGNATURE VERIFICATION

Ballots with signatures that match voter record proceed. If not verified voter is notified they must resolve discrepancy for ballot to proceed.

ENVELOPE OPENING

Ballots are removed from envelope maintaining secrecy and prepared for counting.

COUNTING & DUPLICATION

During counting ballots damaged or with unclear marks are reviewed by bipartisan teams and adjudicated.

AUDIT/CERTIFICATION

Bipartisan judges audit and certify the election results as official. Voted

8 DAYS POST ELECTION

Voters with ballot discrepancies must "cure" the issue. Military/overseas voters also have this time to return ballots.

BALLOT RESULTS

Tabulations are kept on a secure network. First unofficial results are released at 7 p.m. Election Night.

Audit / Certification

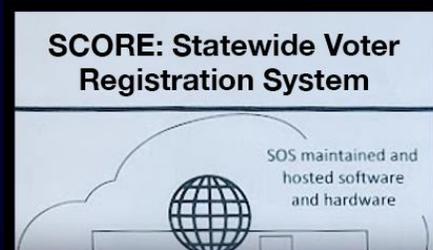
- Do election judges have ANY idea what happens inside computers?
- Does the public EVER get access to examine the ballots stored for 25 mos? If not, why keep them?

What We Have

CO Elections – Reasonable Questions

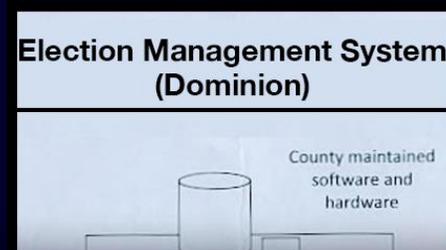
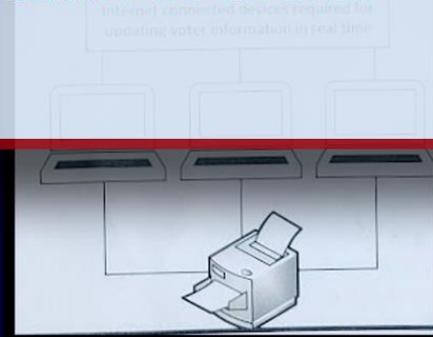
Adversary Tactics

- Reconnaissance
- Resource dev
- **Initial access**
- Execution
- Persistence
- Privilege escalation
- Defense evasion
- Credential access
- Discovery
- Lateral movement
- Collection
- C2
- Exfiltration
- Impact
- Network effects
- Remote service
- Impacts



WebSCORE connects through the INTERNET?

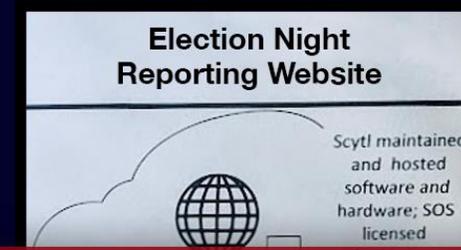
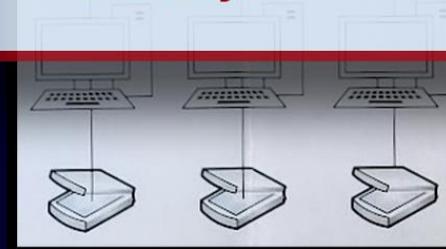
How many web pages, servers, and orgs connect to SCORE?



”County Maintained software and hardware?

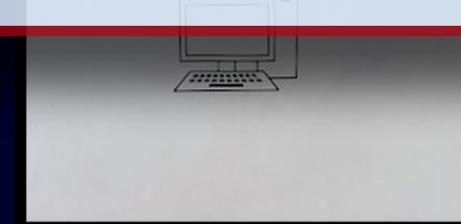
CAN THEY:

- Audit it?
- Update it?
- Use their own USB memory?



Where does our election data go?

Scytl: Spain, private Owns SOE; together largest election provider in the U.S. zero outside security evaluation



Initial Access

- Drive-by Compromise
- Exploit public facing application
- External remote services
- Hardware additions
- Phishing
- Replication through removable media
- Supply chain compromise
- Trusted relationship
- Valid accounts



What We Have

CO Elections – Registration Systems

- **SCORE** – Statewide Colorado Registration & Election system – 2008
 - Registered voter database, signature repository; ballot tracking; epollbook*
 - HP/SaBER Corp base code (Electus)
- **SABER** “security testing” wasn’t; it was *functional testing*
 - Testing lead-listed tech skills: “MS Office, scanner/printer setup”
 - SABER “security” devices are compromised (150+ known vuls)
 - No 24/7 monitoring/defense; SCORE/webSCORE (ePollbook) are ONLINE:
<https://score.sos.colorado.gov/logon/LogonPoint/tmindex.html>



What We Have

CO Elections – Registration Systems

- **Kansas Crosscheck** – free multi-state voter registration data sharing
 - Focused on reduction of duplicate registrations, dead voters
 - CO SoS withdrew CO in Jan '19; ACLU Dec '19 suit halted program
- **Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC)** – formed 2012
 - Non-profit org (w/Pew funds), but charged CO \$25k + annual dues
 - CO obliged to give DMV data – focused on maxing out voter rolls
- **ERIC states:** 4.2x new voter registrations of non-ERIC states

What We Have

CO Elections – Ballot Tracking & Curing

- **BallotTrax**

- Given CO voter/ballot info by SoS, regardless of citizen opt-in
- No CO or independent security or auditing of any kind
- “Our product does not require federal or state certification”

- **TXT2CURE**

- “Patented and Proprietary security process” – we have NO INSIGHT, whatsoever
- “Text ‘Colorado’ to 2VOTE, click on link, Enter Voter ID (157272X)
- “Affirm” ballot return
- Sign affidavit on phone
- Take photo of acceptable ID, and submit



What We Have

CO Elections – Voting Systems

- **Dominion Voting Systems (DVS) Democracy Suite (DS) 5.11CO**
 - Used in 20 U.S. states, 62 CO Counties
 - Consists of (Dell “Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) + tablets + scanners):
 - Election Management System (EMS) – tallies cast vote records (CVR) from ICC; reports; supports election event design (ballots, etc)
 - ImageCast Central (ICC) - scanner/tabulation
 - Adjudication System Server/Client (can also be run on EMS or ICC) - modifying ballots
 - ImageCast X – ballot marking device for voter assistance
 - ImageCast Voter Activation (ICVA) – programming cards for use in ICX



What We Have

CO Elections – Voting Systems

- **Clear Ballot ClearVote 2.1**

- Used in 6 states, 2 CO counties: Garfield, Douglas - ~7% of CO pop.
- Consists of:
 - ClearAccess – Ballot Marking Device -Dell “COTS,” touchscreens, printers
 - ClearCount – “Browser-based” scanner/tabulation – Dell “COTS,” scanners
 - ClearDesign – Election designer – Dell “COTS”

- **Uniformed And Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)**

- Mailed ballots & blank ballot .pdf sent by email
- Returned via email (printed, signed, scanned) or fax (waives right to secrecy)

CO Elections – Audit System

- **Colorado RLA (CORLA) Tool, based on DemocracyWorks-led software**
 - “Seed” selected with roll of 10-sided dice, on video
 - Software “randomly” (opaquely) selects “efficient” number of ballots to audit
 - Coded by: aidanhb alpha-dw - buildkite(bot) – demworksinc – dzcode – fureigh – gws – jimkoglerdw - jira(bot) – katrinamariehh – kinstelli – icodek – lizstarin-mrichards42 -netlify(bot) - paulsobers23 – saramartinez – sduckett - slack(bot) – solomonsokoya - tank157 – teaforthecat – thsudo - TMcMeans - yedi
 - DemocracyWorks = Democracy Fund/Alliance; Bridge Alliance; OpenSocieties



sduckett on Jul 24, 2018



If `cvr.setID(0L)` effectively prevents the client from requesting info about this cvr, could it be a method on `CastVoteRecord`, maybe called `blockAccess()` or something? Is that at all an OO way of thinking about the world?

- <https://www.randomlists.com/random-numbers>



What We Have

CO Elections – The Narrative Continues...

- *“Colorado is the ‘Gold Standard’ of safe and secure voting”* – Gov. Polis
- *“Colorado’s election model is the nation’s gold standard”* – SecState Griswold
- *“...arguably the best system in the country.”* – ELP CCR Broerman
- *“Our votes are not being manipulated”* – Congressman Ken Buck
- *“There’s no evidence”* – CO Rep Fields
- *“Dominion...tested(RLA) in 62 (CO) counties at least 807 times.”* – fmr SoS Williams
- *“No voting systems connected to the internet”* – Nobody who has checked
- *“No election fraud has been proven in court”* – the Media



What We Know

There are significant system vulnerabilities - they are NOT secure nor securable.

WHEN YOUR ELECTION SYSTEMS AREN'T SECURE.

**Their
Control**



**Your
"Controls"**

What We Know

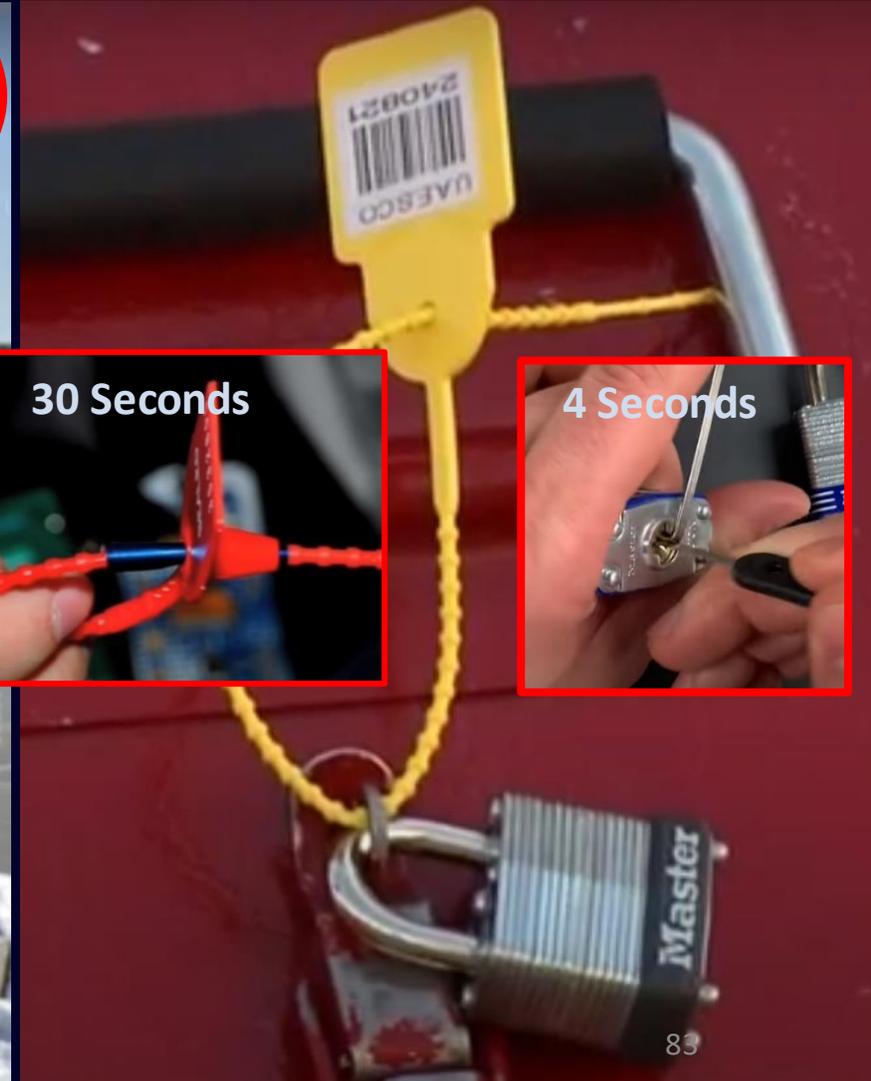
CO Elections – Process Vulnerabilities

- **Voter registration safeguards are weak**
 - No in-person verification for massive number of registered voters
 - ID requirements ridiculously lax
 - Tens of thousands of ballots undeliverable – how accurate is SCORE be?
- **ERIC makes registration worse: in 2012 ERIC contacted 723k “eligible individuals” in Colorado, but only 10% registered, and less than half of those voted**
- **Initial and recurring cybersecurity vulnerability assessment is completely inadequate**
 - No supply chain security
 - No apparent concept of threat-level
 - Focus on “disinformation” instead of cybersecurity



What We Know

CO Elections – Physical Vulnerabilities





CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (1/10)

- U.S. Elections are the biggest cybersecurity target in the world
No prize is worth more
- Are voting systems connected to the Internet? Yes.
WiFi verified in at least Georgia and Arizona
- Security OR anonymity - cannot have security AND anonymity
- The engineering of our election systems is insufficient
 - Requirements must be testable and verifiable
 - Commercial systems compete on features and performance
 - But mission critical systems must not fail
 - Voting systems should be treated as mission critical systems
 - Below engineering for deep space missions – which can endanger 10s of people
 - Well below engineering for human flight – which can endanger 100s of people
 - Voting systems affect the entire population (~330 million)
 - EAC Certifications granted despite known VVSG violations

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (2/10)

Dominion Specifics:

- Millions of line of C/C++ *will* have memory leak(s)
 ALWAYS security exposures
- Coding conventions extremely lax
- Version 4 (@sec) was certified despite:
 - Encryption key violations (hard-coded, unencrypted on disk, weak selections)
 - Mixed-mode arithmetic
 - Complex branching – reviewer admitted couldn't tell if there was a problem
 - Privilege escalation – means a perpetrator would “own” the machine
- Version 5 (Pro V&V “tested”)
 - Only documented code review done via automated tools - only enforce convention/best practices – CAN'T find security risks directly
 - Certified despite known SQL injection exposure
- It is questionable whether problems are ever fixed after certification



What We Know

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (3/10)

SYSTEM	COMPONENT	H/ S	KNOWN VULNERABILITIES
DVS DS 5.11CO (EMS) Election Management System	MS Windows Server 2016	S	19+
	Election Event Designer (EED)	S	Proprietary
	Results Tally and Reporting (RTR)	S	Proprietary
	File System Service (FSS)	S	Proprietary
	Audio Studio (AS)	S	Proprietary
	Data Center Manager (DCM)	S	Proprietary
	Election Data Translator (EDT)	S	Proprietary
	Application Server (APPS)	S	Proprietary
	Adjudication Services	S	Proprietary
	Adjudication Client	S	Proprietary



What We Know

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (4/10)

SYSTEM	COMPONENT	H/ S	KNOWN VULNERABILITIES
DVS DS 5.11CO (EMS) - CTD Election Management System	DVS SmartCard Helper Service	S	Proprietary
	ImageCast Voter Activation (ICVA)	S	Proprietary
	Dell PowerEdge R630 (EMS Server)	H	17+
	Dell Precision T3420 (Client/Server)	H	36+
	Dell Precision T1700 (Server)	H	2+
	Dell PowerEdge R710 (EMS Server)	H	2+
	Dell PowerEge T630 (EMS Server)	H	2+
	Election Data Exchange Station (EDES)	S	Proprietary
	Dallas 1-wire device driver	S	1
	Cepstral Voices	S	



What We Know

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (5/10)

SYSTEM	COMPONENT	H/ S	KNOWN VULNERABILITIES
DVS DS 5.11CO (EMS) - CTD Election Management System	MS SQL Server Standard	S	3
	MS Visual J# 2.0	S	1
	RAID Utility	S	
	Maxim iButton	H	1
	ACS ACR39U Smart Card Reader	H	
	Apacer, Centon USB stick	H	1
	UPS Drivers	S	
DVS DS 5.11CO (ICC) ImageCast Central	Dell Optiplex 9030 AIO	H	1
	Dell Optiiplex 3050 AIO	H	1



What We Know

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (6/10)

SYSTEM	COMPONENT	H/ S	KNOWN VULNERABILITIES
DVS DS 5.11CO (ICC) - CTD ImageCast Central	Dell Optiplex 7440 AIO	H	1
	Dell Optiplex 7440 AIO	H	1
	Dell Optiplex 7050	H	1
	Canon DR-G1130 Scanner	H	
	Canon DR-M160II Scanner	H	
	Interscan HiPro 821dd Scanner	H	3
	Canon DR-X10C Scanner	H	
	Uninterruptible Power Supply	H	
	Router	H	



What We Know

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (7/10)

SYSTEM	COMPONENT	H/ S	KNOWN VULNERABILITIES
DVS DS 5.11CO (ICC) - CTD ImageCast Central	Web Server	H	
	ICC Application	S	Proprietary
	Adjudication Client	S	Proprietary
	MS Windows 10	S	1100+
	Kofax Scanning	S	* (Active-X)
	MS Visual C++ 2015	S	1 (WIX Toolset)
	Canon Scanner Drivers	S	
DVS DS 5.11CO (ICX) ImageCast X	aValue 21.5"	H	
	Samsung Galaxy Note Pro	H	



What We Know

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (8/10)

SYSTEM	COMPONENT	H/ S	KNOWN VULNERABILITIES
DVS DS 5.11CO (ICX) - CTD ImageCast X	Samsung Galaxy Tab	H	
	KFI VRP3	H	
	Lavalink STS-2UE Hub	H	
	Apacer, Centon, Apricorn USB sticks	H	1
	ACOS-6-64 Smart Cards	H	
	HP M402dne Laser Printer	H	
	Android 8.1 (Avalue)	S	254
	Android 4.4.2 (Galaxy Tab)	S	212
	Android 5.0.2(Galaxy Tab)	S	183
	Sip & Puff Enabling Device #972	H	



What We Know

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (9/10)

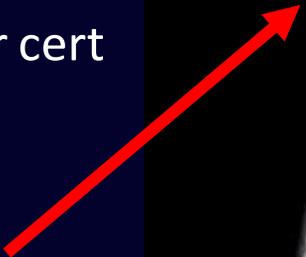
SYSTEM	COMPONENT	H/ S	KNOWN VULNERABILITIES
DVS DS 5.11CO (ICX) - CTD ImageCast X	Paddle Switches #971	H	
	Paddle Switches AbleNet 10033400	H	
DVS DS 5.11CO (ICVA) ImageCast Voter Activation	Dell Latitude 3480	H	1+
	ICVA App	S	Proprietary
	Smart Card driver	S	
	DVS Smart Card Helper	S	Proprietary
CBG CV 2.1			
CO RLA			
SCORE			
TXT2Cure			

CO Elections – Systems Vulnerabilities (10/10)

- El Paso County - Dell Precision T3420, DS EMS Server, Serial: FZTQCH2 (30+)
- From Dell:
 - Warranty expired 30 March 2020
 - Built with Intel 8260/7265/3165 WiFi Driver
 - URGENT – DSA-2020-059 “local authenticated malicious user w/low privileges could exploit this vulnerability to gain unauthorized access on the root”
 - Thunderbolt Driver/Controller
 - Command Update App – “multiple arbitrary file deletion vulnerabilities”
 - Intel Ready Mode Technology Application – Remote sysadmin
 - Dell WatchDog BIOS/Driver user interface
 - Dell Command Intel vPro Out-of-Band “remotely manage client systems regardless of system power state”



Threat and Vulnerability Indicators (1/2)

- 2008 – Credit card fraud specialist: “man-in-the-middle” attack used to rig 2004 election
- 2009 – Stuxnet virus spreads via USB, encrypted zero-day exploit, & spoofed driver cert
- 2014 – Red Team report on DVS DS 4.14-A: 7 “High Severity” security findings
- 2015 – U.S. DoD Joint Staff unclassified net hacked; APT29 – 2 weeks to fix
- 2018 – Oct, PRC supply chain motherboard chip attack vs. Apple/Amazon/et al, via 
- 2019 – CA Report on DVS DS 5.10: “issues...(re:)
 - Audit logging, passwords, anti-virus, and installation
 - Technician keys contain all the same default passcode
 - Security seals, locks and security screws can be circumvented;” EMS Server “...only able to detect and clean one of...four (virus files)
 - Possible to inject more lethal payloads into the installers
 - Dell...switch...not sufficiently hardened
 - Fraudulent software (on ICX)...could change all...votes of any voter who selected this option
- 2019 – TX rejected DVS DS 5.5-A: including three issues making it not “safe from fraudulent or unauthorized manipulation”



Threat and Vulnerability Indicators (2/2)

- 2019 – PA Report on DVS 5.5A: “system hardening measures...required additional modification for a secure implementation”
- 2020 – 35 voting systems found online THROUGH public internet
- 2020 – SolarWinds; 18k orgs (+DoD) >9 months to DISCOVER; fix? NEVER.
- 2020 – ~2 years: 100B credential attacks; 4B SQL injection/file attacks
- 2021 – Court approves FBI access/secure 100s of compromised MS Exch
- 2021 – Codecov Bash Upload script compromise DISCOVERED from Jan
- 2021 – Hidden RF modem chips discovered in MI ES&S Voting Machines

FCC ID: R17LE910SVVZ
IC: 5131A-LE910SVVZ
DESIGNED IN TAIWAN ASSEMBLED IN TAIWAN





What We Don't Know

The magnitude of compromise and exploitation, and by whom.

What We Don't Know

What we know is alarming.

What we don't know is worse.

No system used in Colorado elections has EVER been adequately or persistently tested to determine vulnerability or compromise, nor monitored or defended.

No one who understands the threat would trust our system.





How can these vulnerabilities be exploited?

- Voter fraud: ANYBODY can be YOU or “<insert name>”
- Election Fraud:
 - Enough <insert name> “Active,” but non-voting/non-existent “voters” to decide outcome
 - Insecure systems with voter, ballot, election status/data
 - PDF Ballots = anyone can print them – no fraudulent ballot detection mechanism
 - Mail-in/drop-box, + weak ID=voter verification is a façade
 - RLA opaque, tiny sample; ~checks machine error, not fraud
 - Everyone “knows” we have “The Gold Standard!” so the ballots, envelopes, machines, and systems are NEVER truly audited

 UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ALASKA REGION

CERTIFICATE OF INDIAN BLOOD (DESCENDANT)

This is to Certify that according to the records on file in this office,
JENA MARIE GRISWOLD

is the direct descendant of an Alaska Native Enrollee who is listed on the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Roll dated December 31, 1981, an official record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Date of Birth: 10/02/1984

Degree of Blood: 100% IND

By: 
Dolores Ayotte, Acting Superintendent

 City of Louisville
749 MAIN ST
LOUISVILLE CO 80027-1829

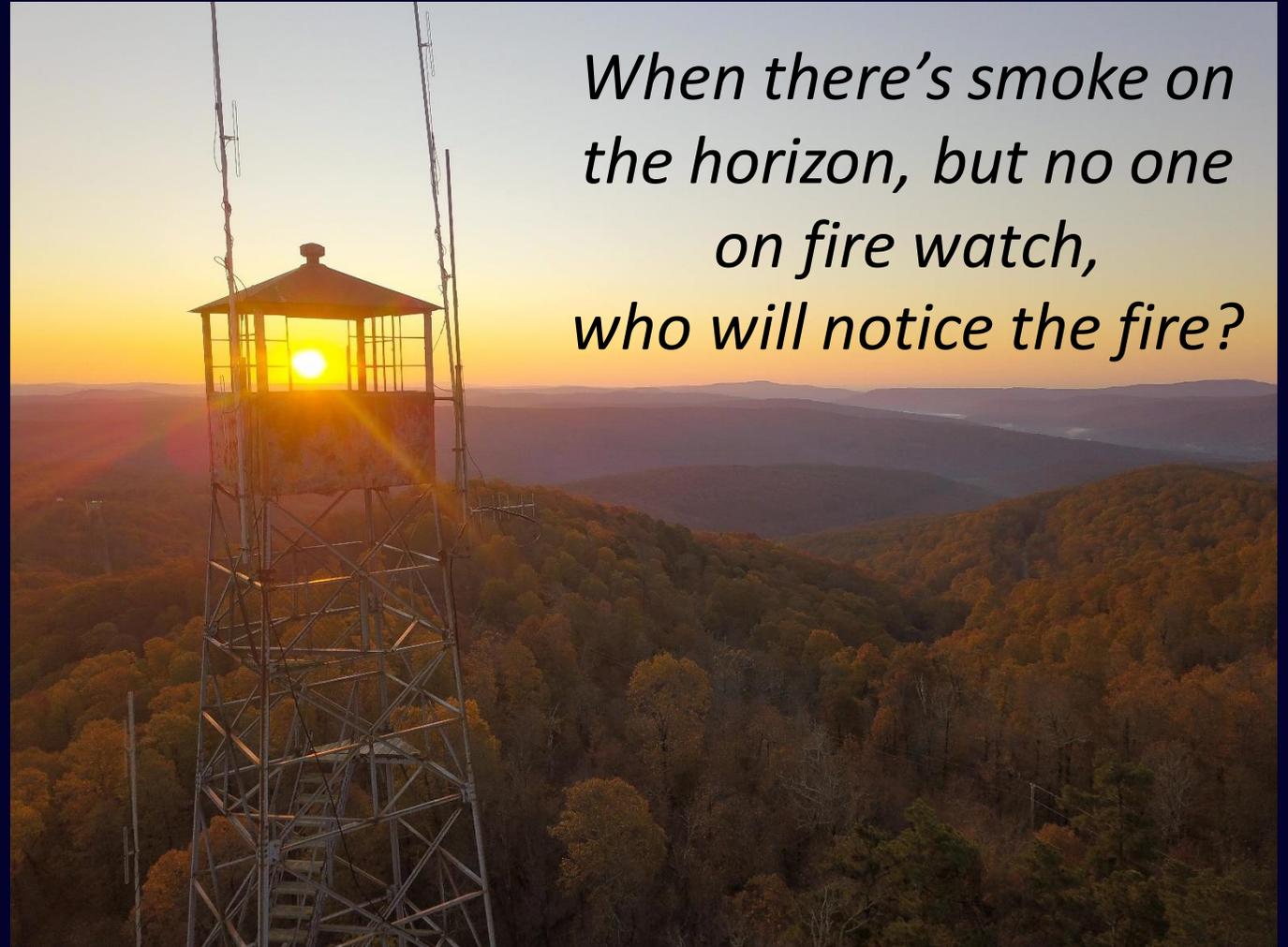
FOR BILLING INFORMATION
CALL: (303)335-4501
Customer: Jena M. Griswold

CYCLE 3 0X0X 00000000

Account #	Service Address	Billing Period	Bill Date	Due Date	TOTAL DUE

What We've Seen

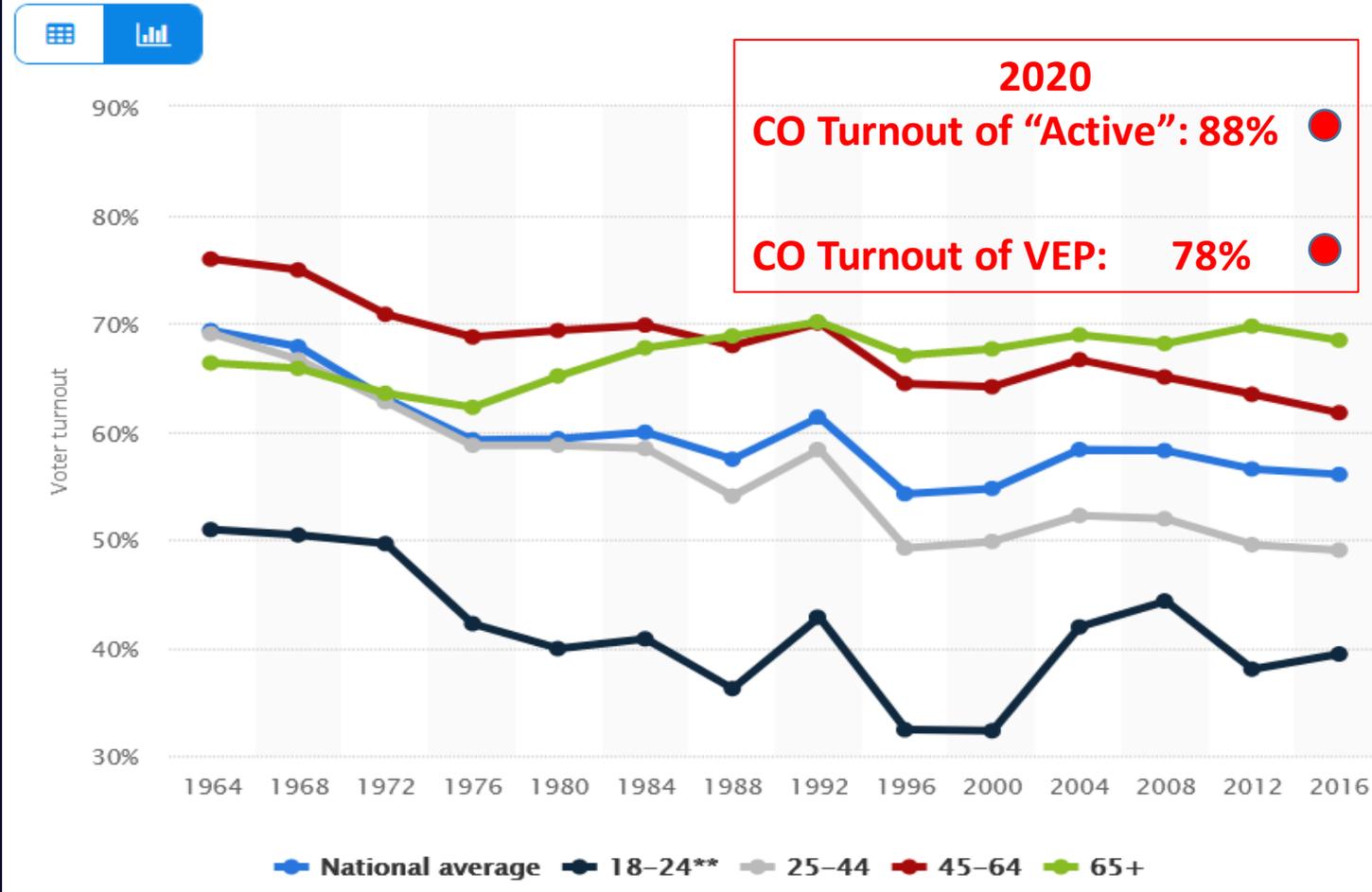
There are significant and unexplained Colorado election indicators.





Indicators & Warnings – CO v. US Turnout

Voter turnout rates* among selected age groups in U.S. presidential elections from 1964 to 2016

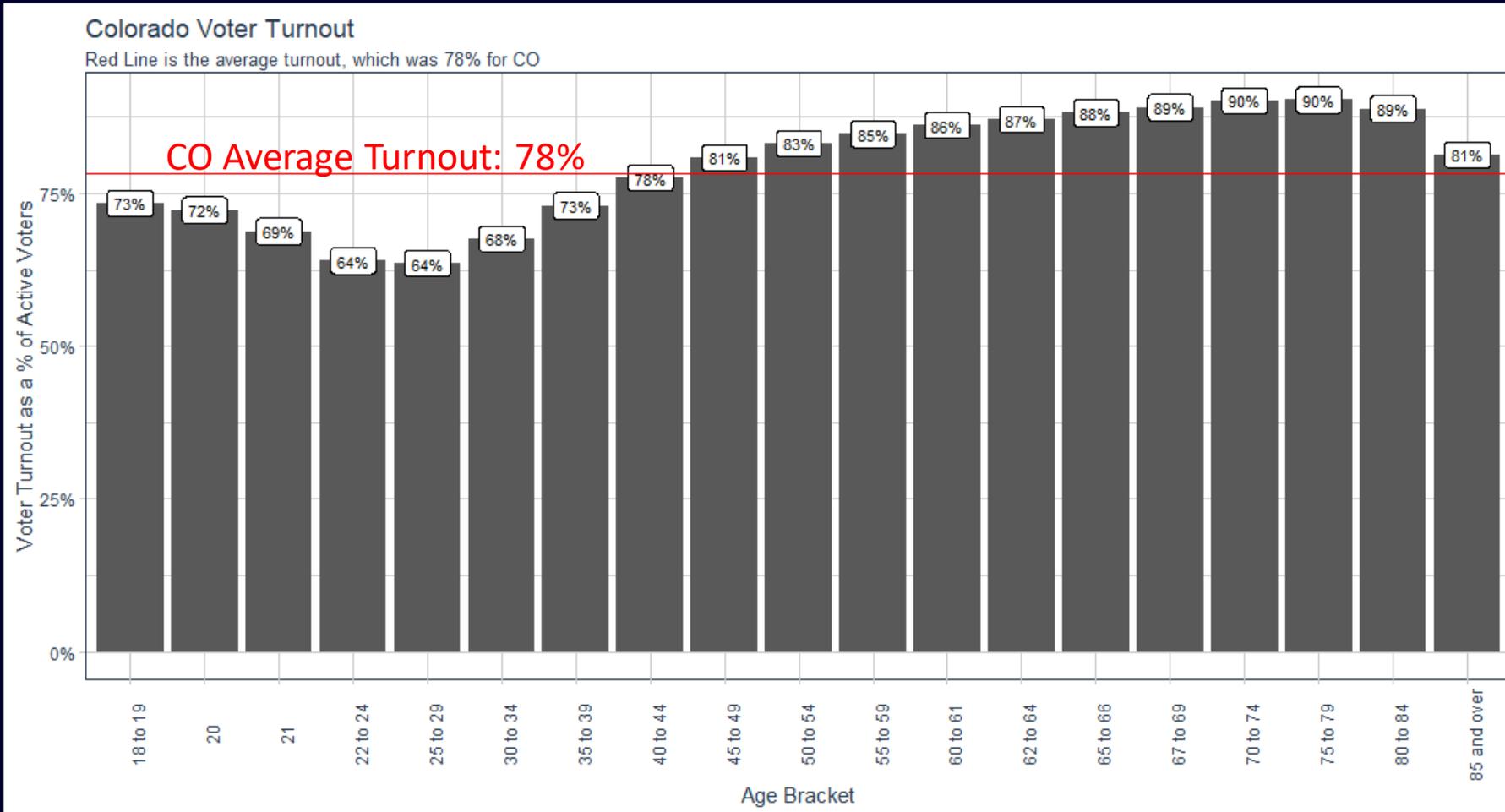


CO turnout %, VEP v. U.S.

YEAR\	US	CO VAP	CO Act.	AUS VAP	AUS Act.
2004	60.7	67.3			
2008	62.2	71.6			
2012	58.6	70.6			
2016	60.2	72.1			
2020	66.7	78.2	88	79	91

- CO turnout approximates compulsory-voting AUS
- Australia also has mobile teams at hospitals, nursing homes, and remote areas

Indicators & Warnings – Statewide Turnout

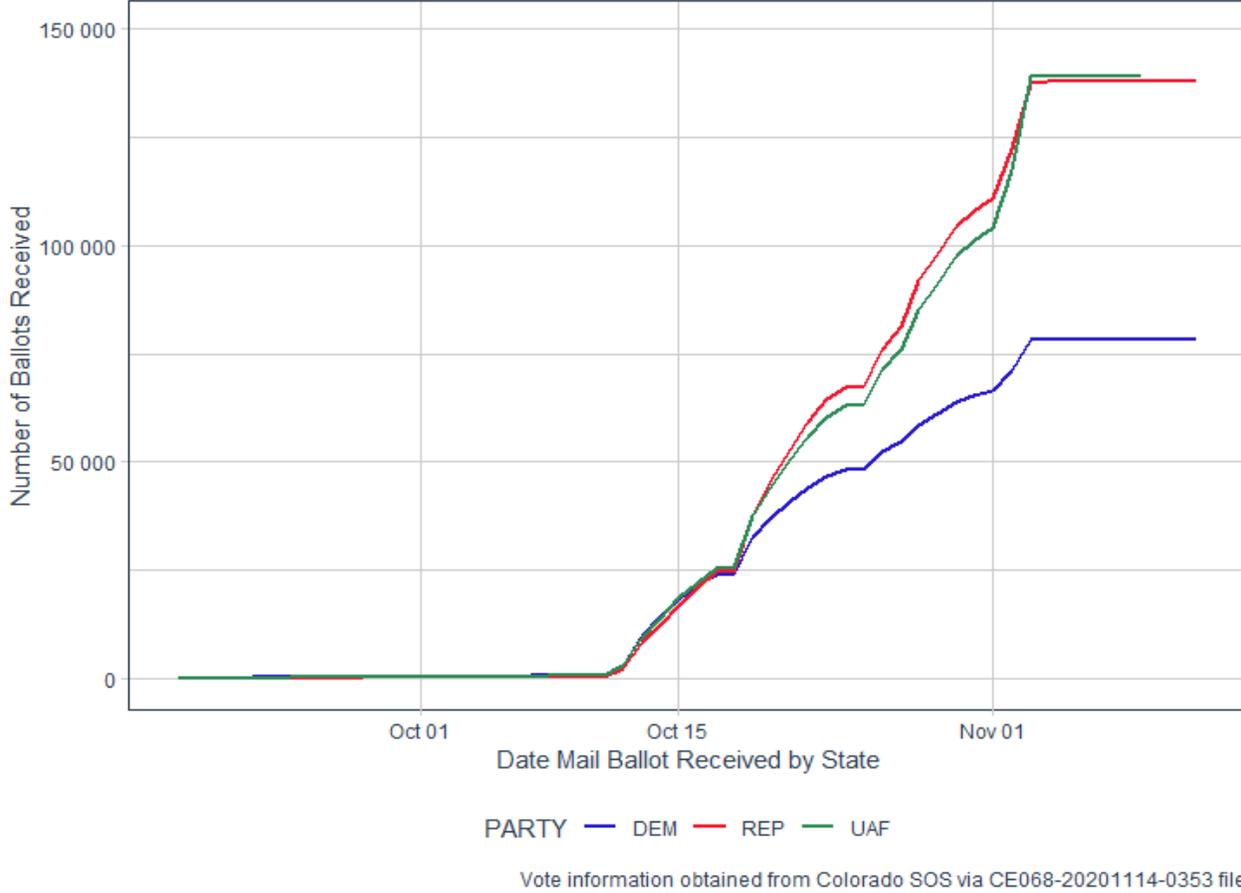


- 2020 a-historic older voter turnout
- Surprised experienced Election Judges, because no health facilities Election Judges visiting nursing homes to help older voters, as in past years

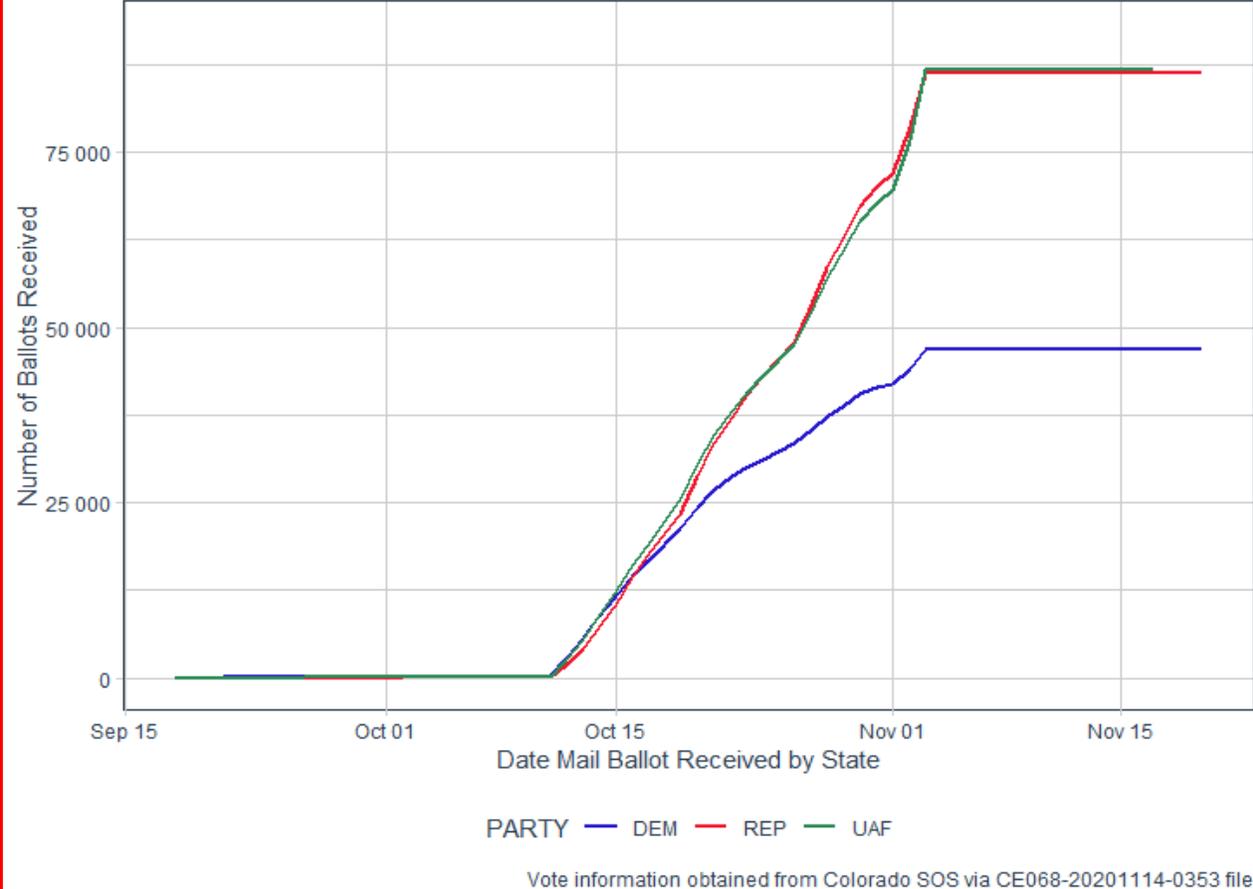


Indicators & Warnings – UAF v. GOP Voters

2020 El Paso County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation



2020 Douglas County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation



In four counties (El Paso, Douglas, Weld, Mesa – 40% of all CO Active GOP voters), UAF voters cast ~same # of votes, at ~same time, as GOP votes? If that's true, it's unexplained.



What We've Seen

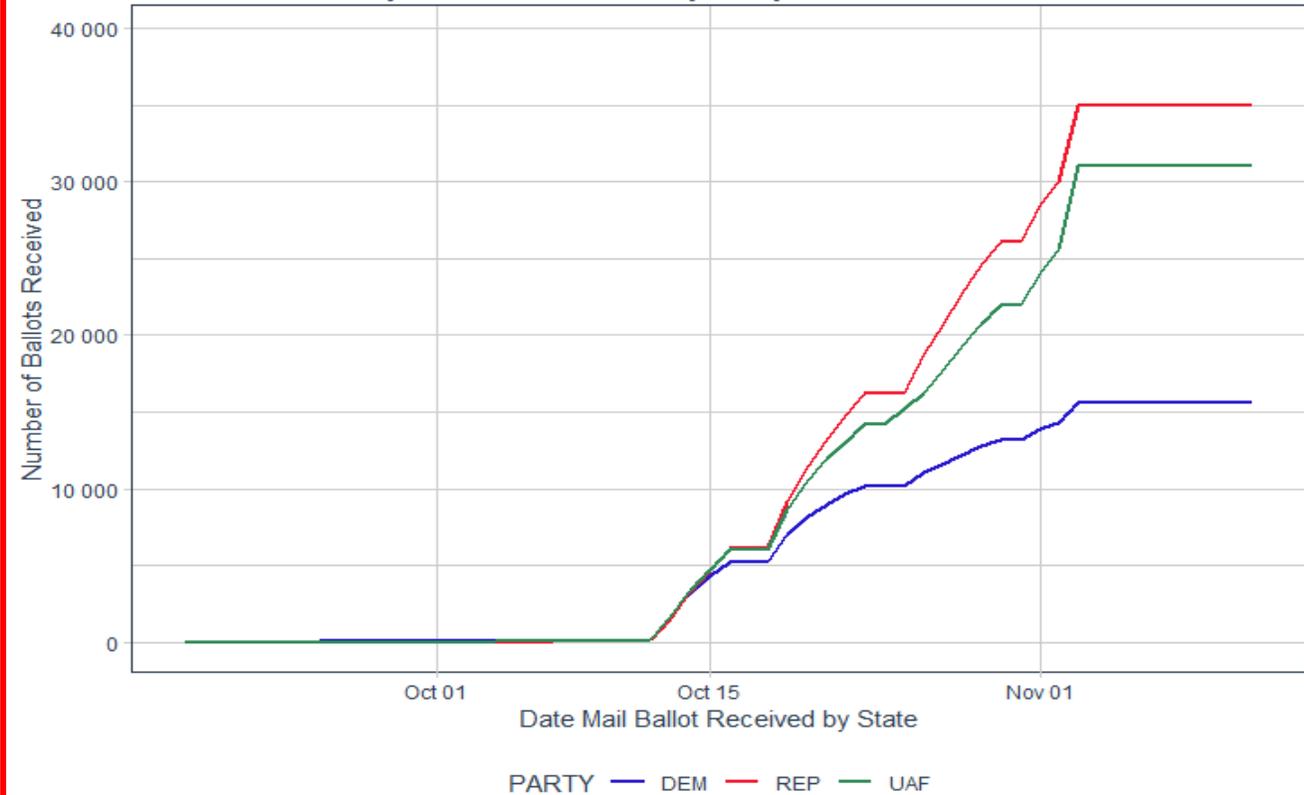
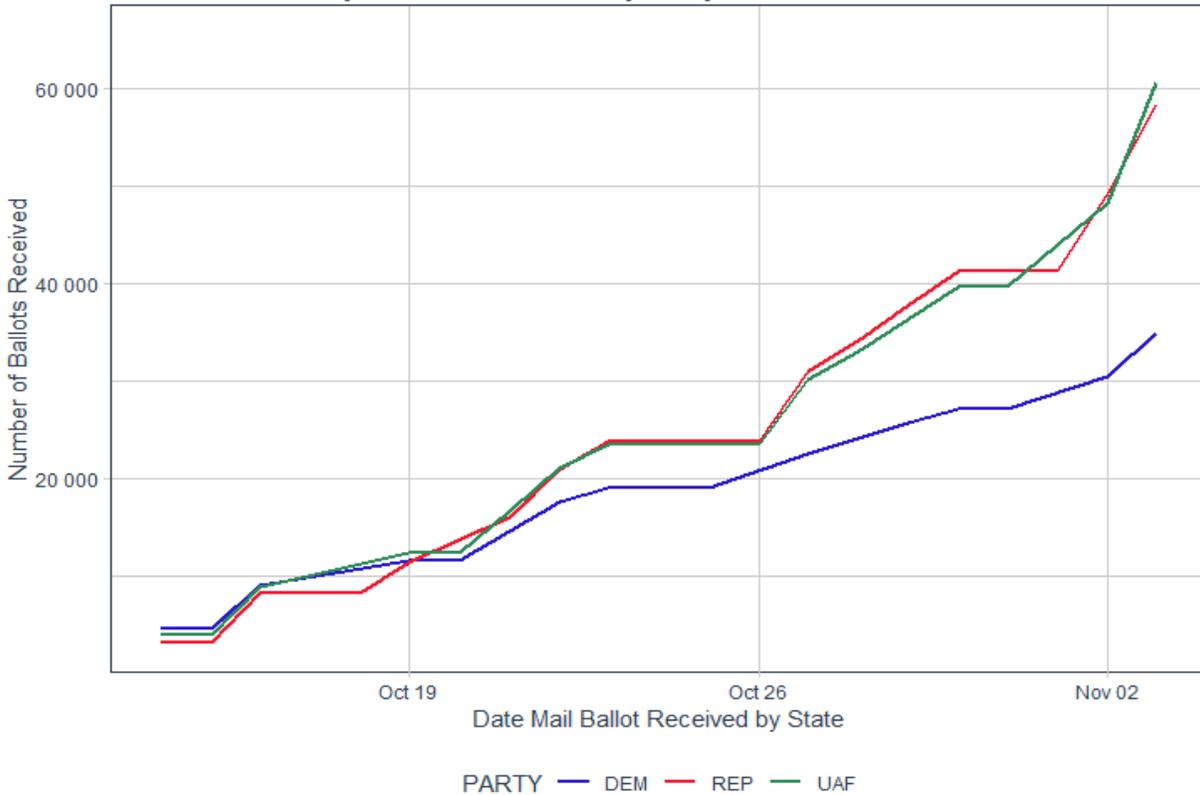
Indicators & Warnings – UAF v. GOP Voters

2020 El Paso County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation

2020 Douglas County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation

2020 Weld County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation

2020 Mesa County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation



Vote information obtained from Colorado SOS via CE068-20201114-0353 file

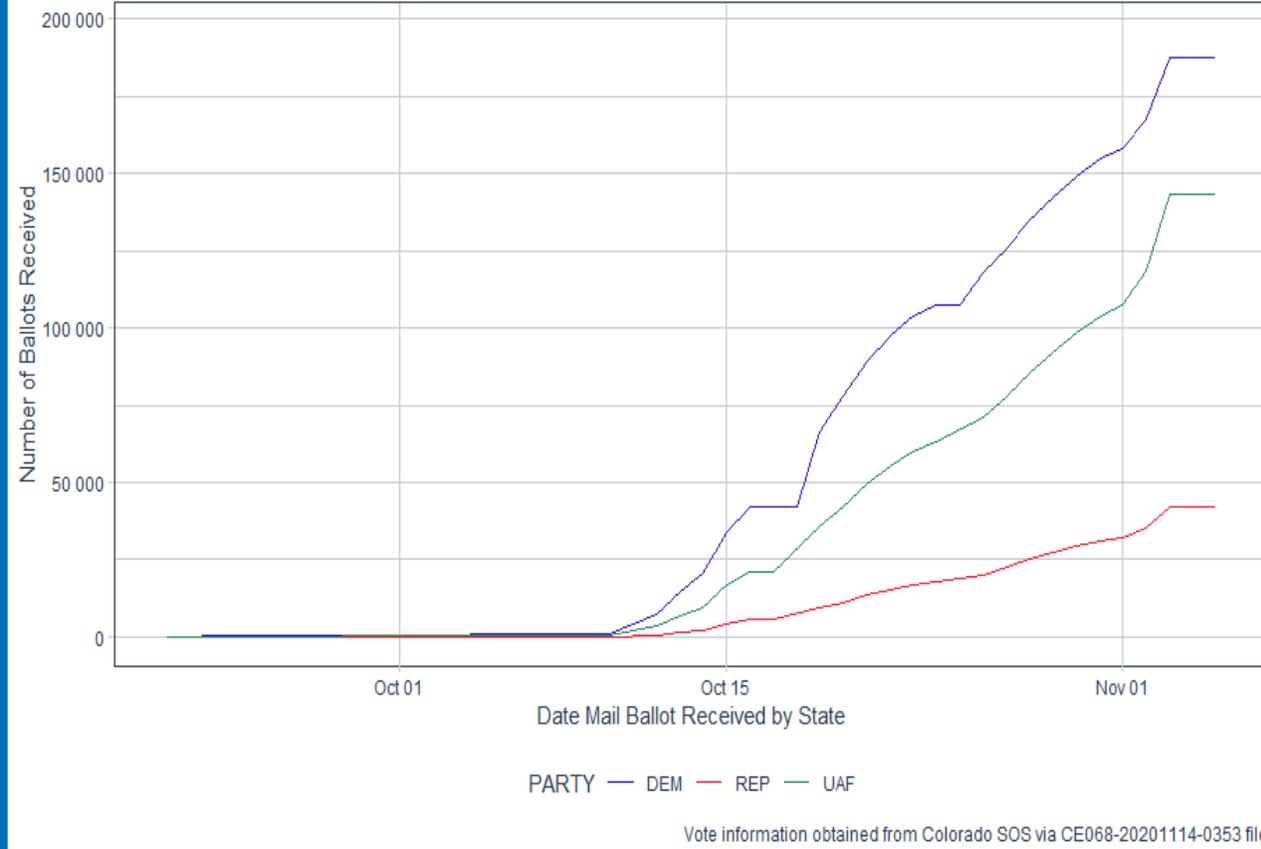
Vote information obtained from Colorado SOS via CE068-20201114-0353 file

Is someone is tracking and matching GOP votes?

What We've Seen

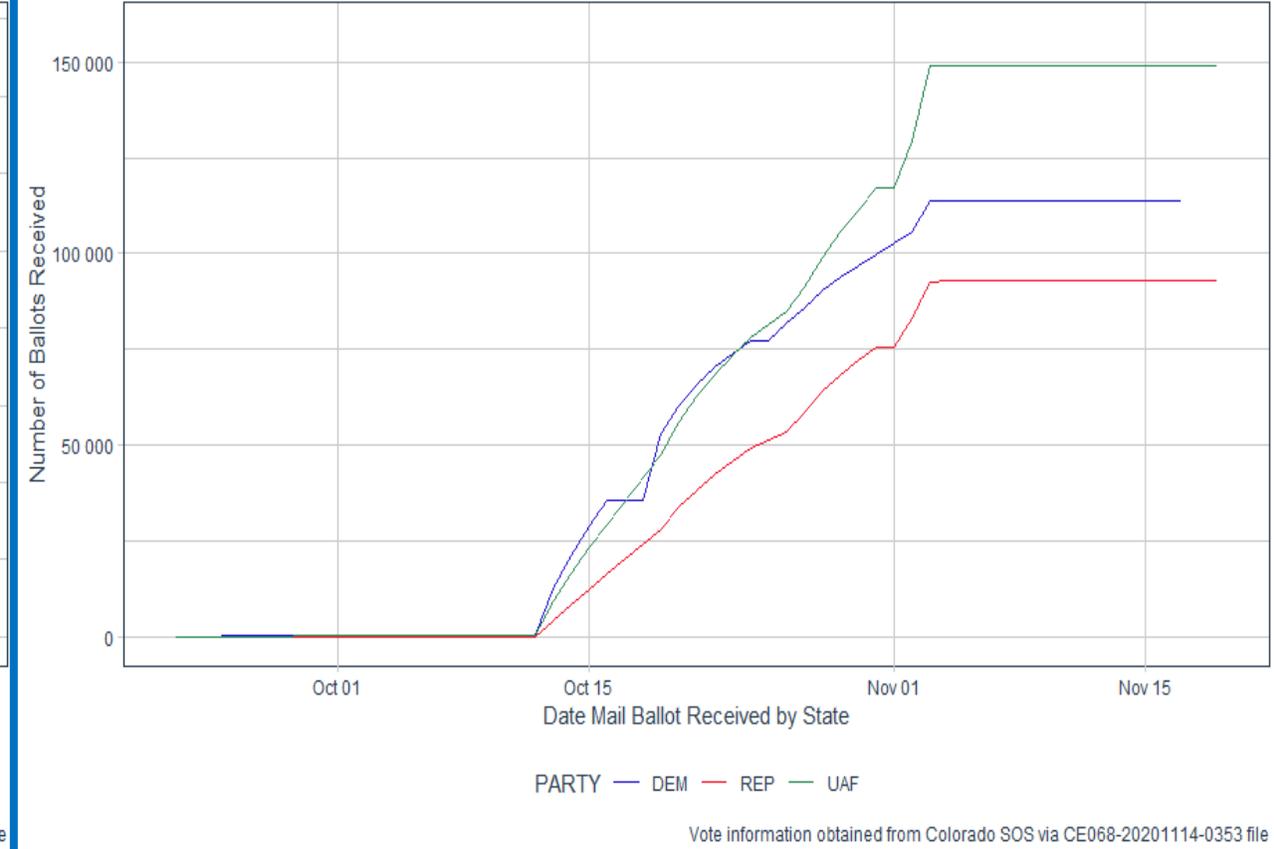
Indicators & Warnings – UAF v. DEM Voters

2020 Denver County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation



Vote information obtained from Colorado SOS via CE068-20201114-0353 file

2020 Jefferson County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation



Vote information obtained from Colorado SOS via CE068-20201114-0353 file

We did not observe the same consistent tight curve fitting in the top four major DEM counties. Why?

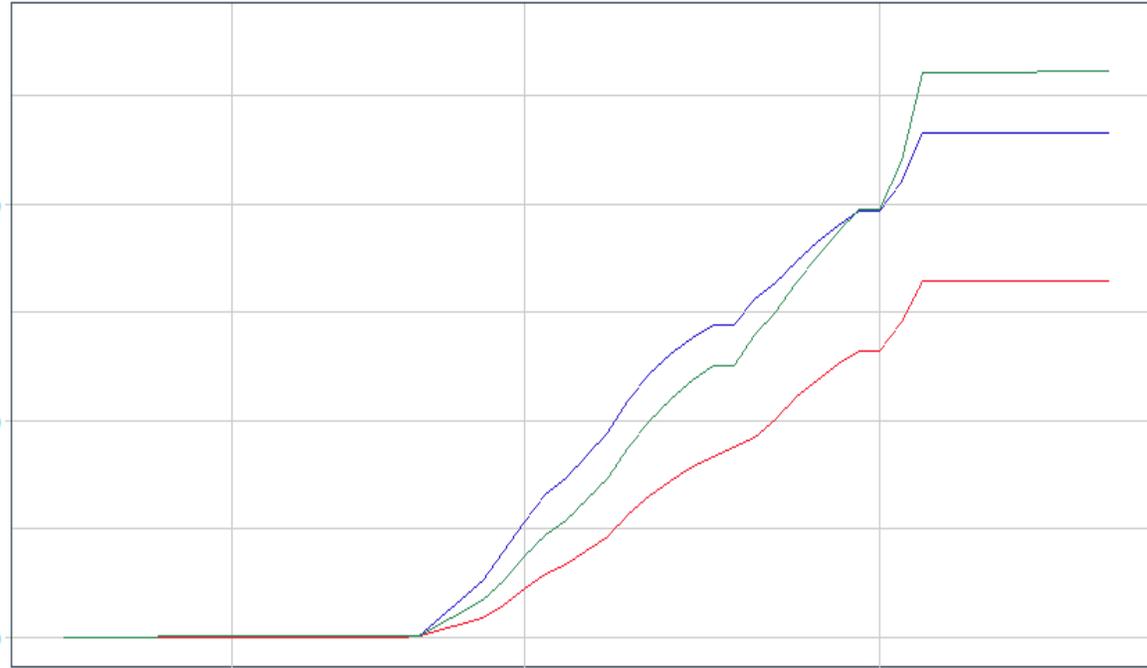


What We've Seen

Indicators & Warnings – UAF v. DEM Voters

2020 Denver County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation

2020 Arapahoe County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation

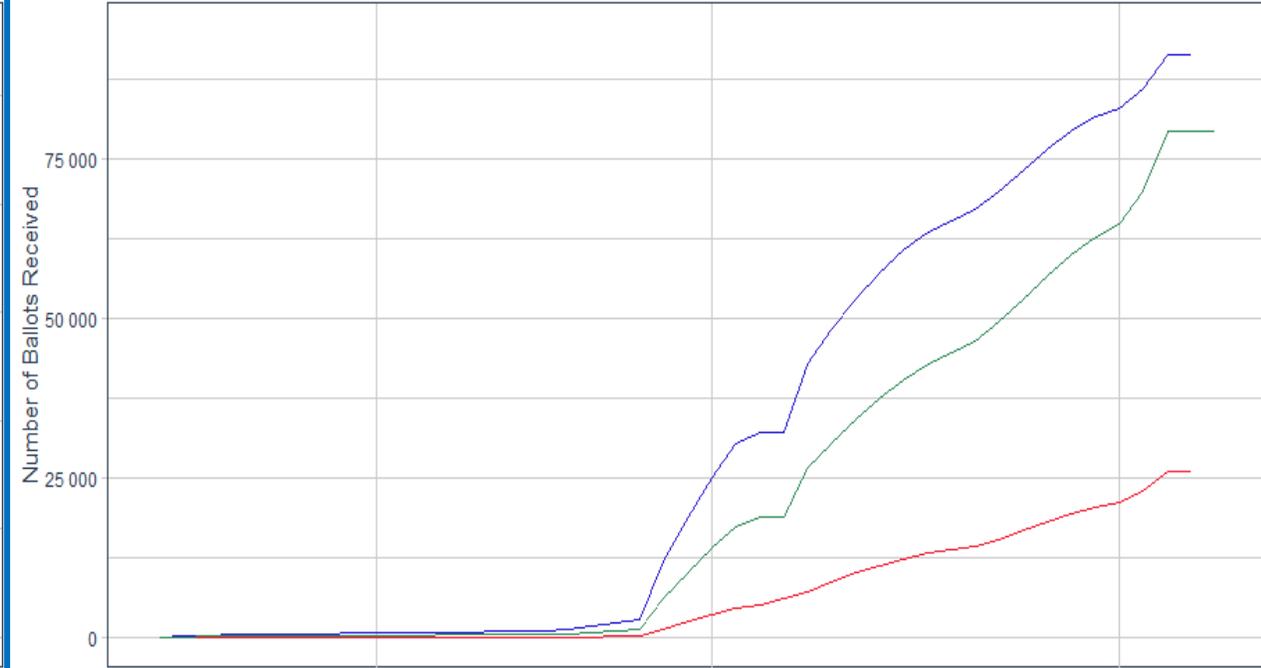


PARTY — DEM — REP — UAF

Vote information obtained from Colorado SOS via CE068-20201114-0353 file

2020 Jefferson County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation

2020 Boulder County Cumulative Votes by Party Affiliation



PARTY — DEM — REP — UAF

Vote information obtained from Colorado SOS via CE068-20201114-0353 file

Why do UAF voters in DEM-dominant large counties behave differently than UAF in GOP-dominant large counties?



What We've Seen

Why do UAF voters behave differently?

Depending on the dominant party in large CO counties?

Candidate	Candidate Votes	DEM Votes Recorded	REP Votes Recorded	UAF Votes Recorded	OTHER Votes Recorded
Donald J. Trump / Michael R. Pence	1,364,607	76,279	844,384	443,945	0
Joseph R. Biden / Kamala D. Harris	1,804,352	915,345	70,365	818,642	0
Other	88,021	25,426	23,455	39,140	52,987
Grand Total	3,256,980	1,017,050	938,204	1,272,962	52,987

	Denver	ELP	Arapahoe	Jefferson	Adams	Larimer	Douglas	Weld	Boulder	Pueblo	Mesa
"Active" UAF Voters	184k	187k	168k	181k	123k	108k	104k	82k	95k	38k	42k

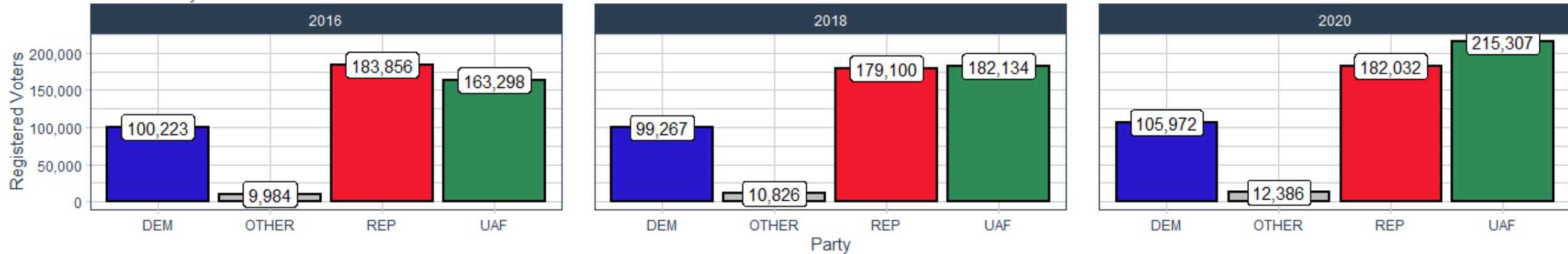
- 33% of U.S. voters are unaffiliated; 52% of those lean Dem; 48% of those lean GOP
- But not in CO, where UAF had to vote AT LEAST 62% DEM to negate GOP votes
- At some level of AMAZING turnout, especially in DEM-led counties, it will arouse suspicion
- But nobody was scrutinizing UAF "voters" in GOP-led counties

What We've Seen

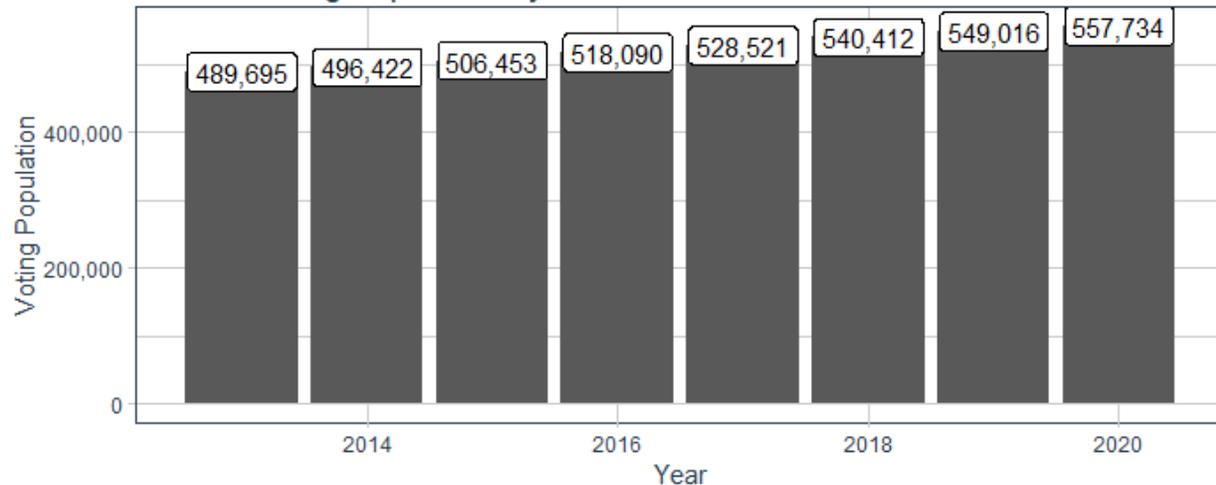
Indicators & Warnings – Registration (El Paso)

Party Affiliation Breakdown Over Time

El Paso County

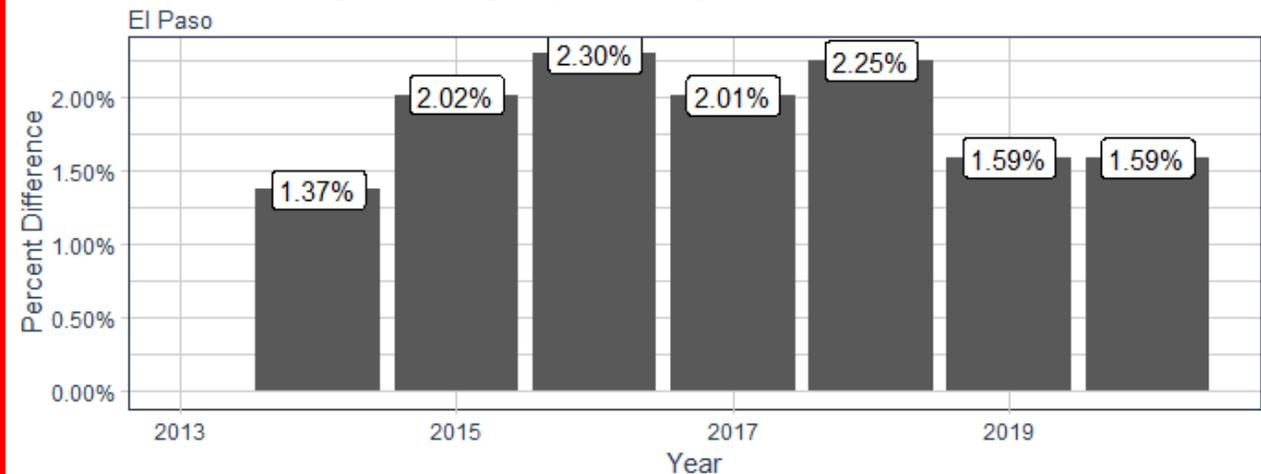


El Paso Voting Population by Year



County level data retrieved from <https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/population/data/county-data-lookup/>

Percent Change in Voting Population by Year



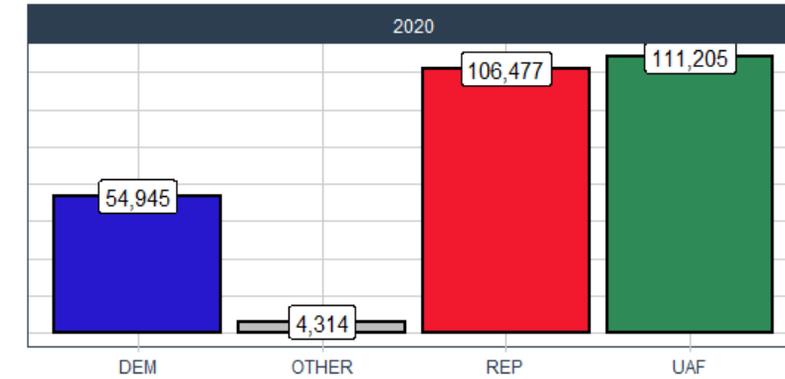
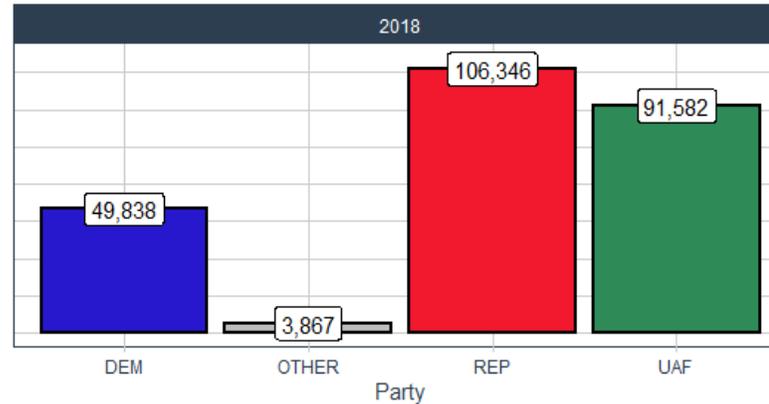
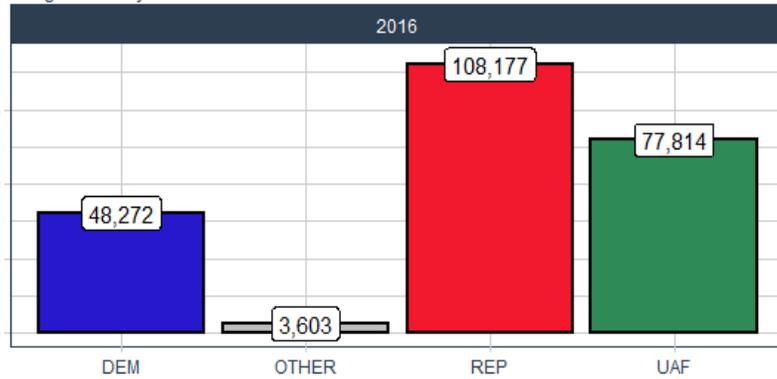
County level data retrieved from <https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/population/data/county-data-lookup/>

What We've Seen

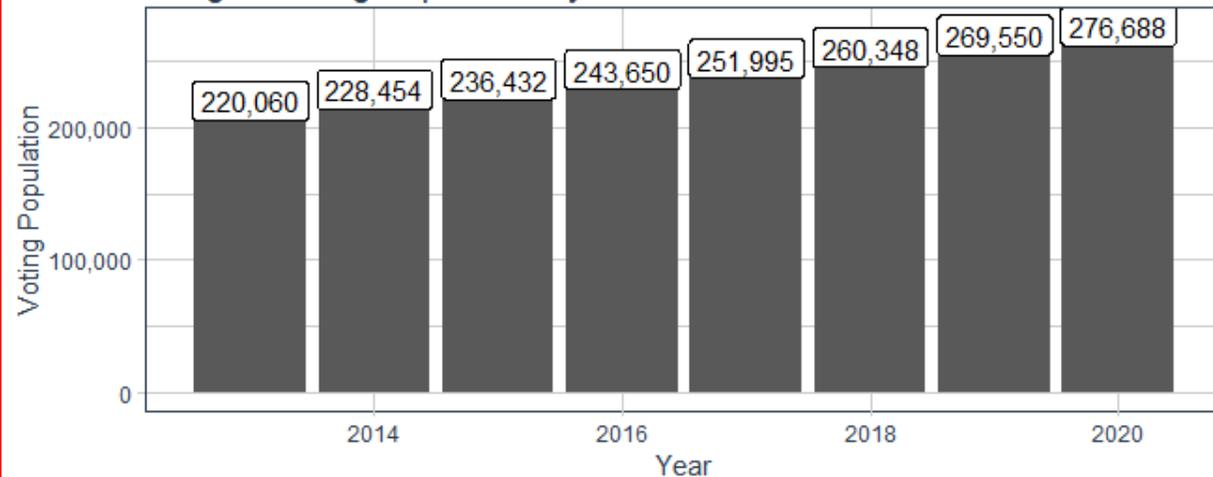
Indicators & Warnings – Registration (Douglas)

Party Affiliation Breakdown Over Time

Douglas County

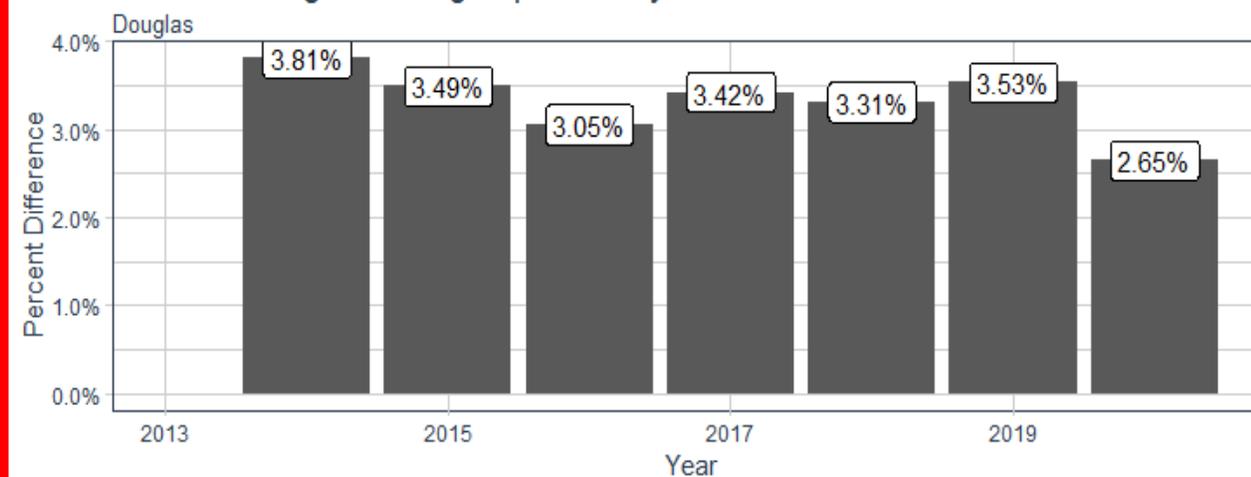


Douglas Voting Population by Year



County level data retrieved from <https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/population/data/county-data-lookup/>

Percent Change in Voting Population by Year



County level data retrieved from <https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/population/data/county-data-lookup/>



Indicators & Warnings – Registration Trends

YEARS	CO Population Growth	CO Voter Registration Growth
2016-2018	~154k	378k
2018-2020	~110k	471k

Voter Registration Growth Over 4x Population Growth?



What Must Be Investigated

We MUST investigate to find or rule out “fire.”

Is there a fire? How can we find the truth?

The Risk-
Limiting Audit
CANNOT
Find the Truth

- The Risk Limiting Audit (RLA) is a Potemkin village:
 - *In theory*, “efficiently” predicts (SoS-chosen confidence-level), that machines correctly tabulated ballots.
 - It cannot, even in theory, verify voters, ballots, or total counts
 - *In practice*, we cannot see the process of “random” selection, or exclusion, and “audit” samples are stunningly limited
 - We have traded integrity and transparency for efficiency



A Potemkin village is any construction (literal or figurative) whose sole purpose is to provide an external façade to a country which is faring poorly, making people believe that the country is faring better.





Is there a fire? How can we find the truth?

Conduct a REAL Audit to Verify the Integrity of our Elections

A *real* audit requires independent/transparent:

- Voter Verification: Door-to-door, of state-reported voters
- Ballot/Envelope Verification: forensic exam/hand recount
- Image Verification: paper ballots match ballot images
- Tally Verification: images match cast vote records
- Reporting Verification: election night reports match tallies

Rawalpindi district, Pakistan completed door-to-door verification of 2.9M voters in 23 days in Dec '15-Jan '16

Andhra Pradesh state, India (49M) requires in-person voting, with voter ID, AFTER in-person voter verification.

“Voters Organized to Educate” went door-to-door (2019), to register ex-felons to vote, but verifying CO voting records are accurate is “intimidation/voter suppression?”



Find & Spread the Truth: Demand Integrity!

Fight to
Restore
Election
Integrity in
Colorado!

- Citizens DESERVE to know the truth
- Citizens DESERVE leaders who SEEK and SPREAD truth
- Elected & Public officials MUST DEMAND the truth
- Finding the truth requires:
 - REAL audits of ballots, envelopes, systems & tallies
 - Ongoing, independent cybersecurity assessments (by Red Teams at NATION STATE-level ability) of:
 - SCORE & WebSCORE
 - All (Dominion, Clear Ballot, etc) voting systems
 - RLA Systems
 - BallotTrax
 - Reporting Systems (Clarity, ScytI)
 - Vulnerability assessment for people, processes, and facilities/drop boxes



What Must Be Done

Restore integrity & trust – spread the truth and fix the system.



Restoring Integrity

“The only way to be sure a network is clean is ‘to burn it down to the ground and rebuild it’...”

Bruce Schneier

- THIS election architecture/system-of-systems cannot be “saved”
 - What was not secured from the beginning cannot EVER be secured
 - Audit and reform half-measures are placebos which will not restore integrity
- Under this system, will you know if you were duly elected, rather than “allowed” because you’re seen as tolerable, manipulable, or friendly?
- Without election integrity, and voter trust, who will vote for you?
- Citizens are fighting for election integrity – who will stand with us?

If not you, who? If not now, when?



Restoring Integrity

We need a system designed for integrity

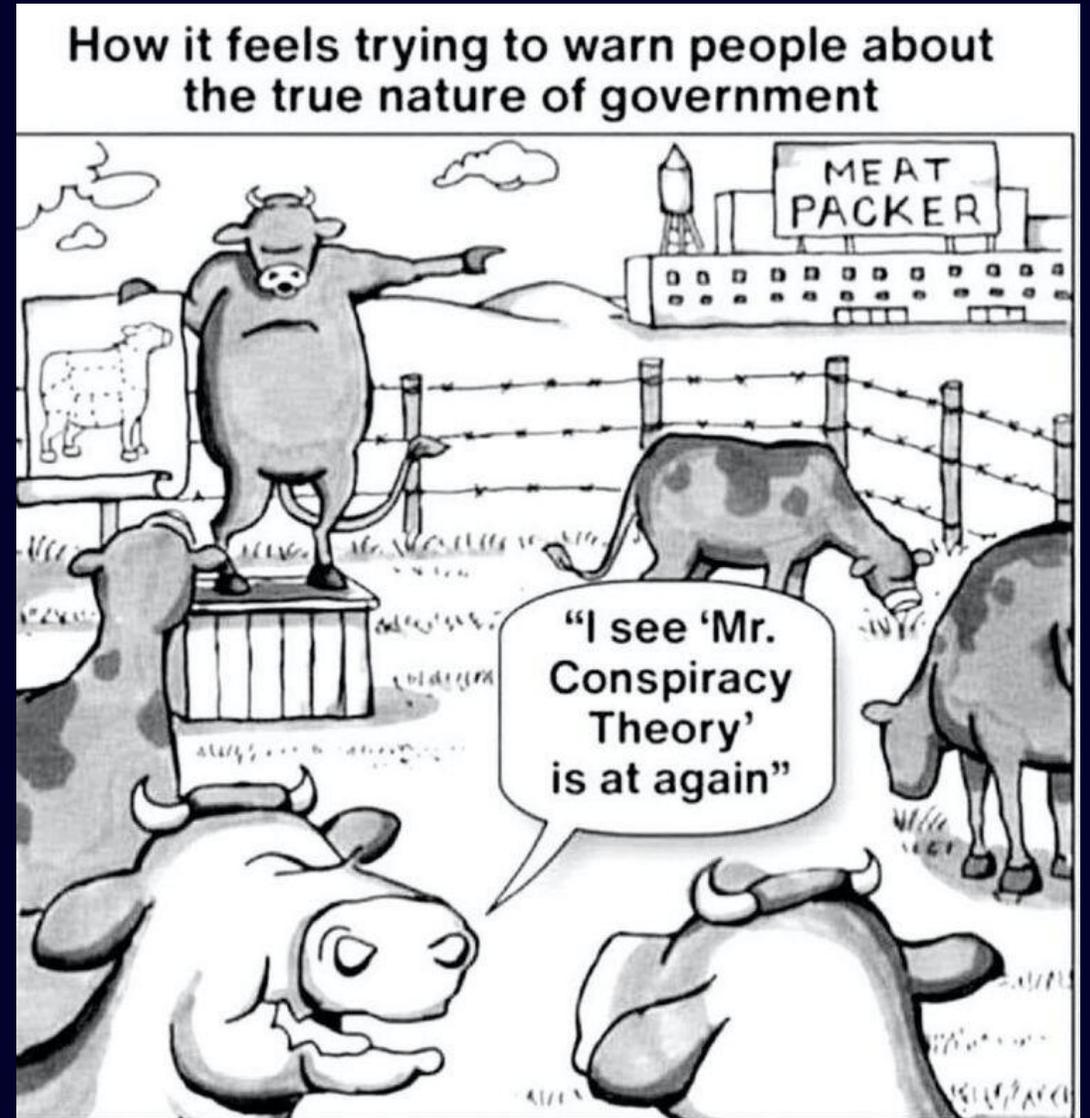
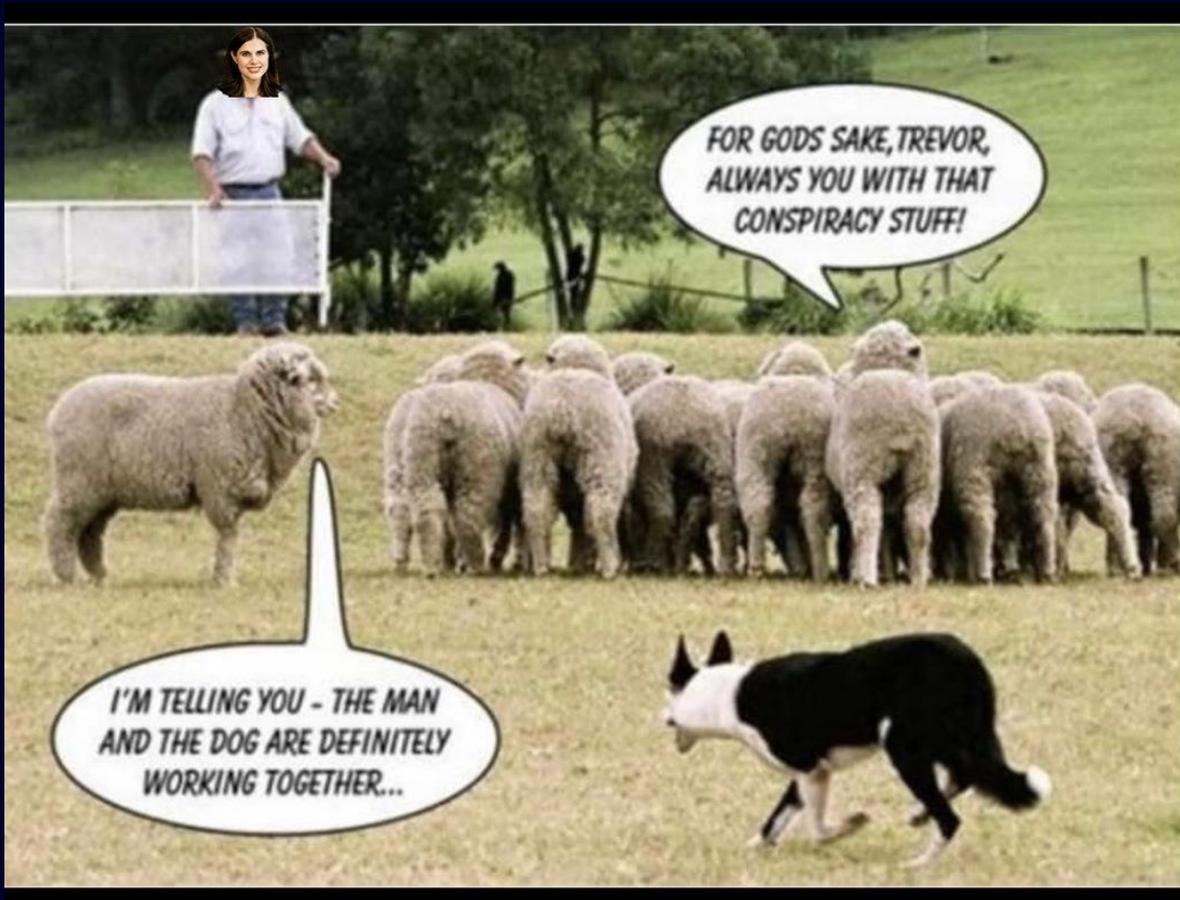
- Accurate, county-controlled voter rolls (state gets read-only; has no access to alter)
 - 100% in-person voter verification on registration and every two years
- Paper ballots
 - If mailed out to voters, then sequentially numbered or discretely identified
 - Mailed only AFTER active voter verification with return of voter postcard
- Government-issued photo-ID verified in-person to register, in-person to vote
- Vote in-person: all but UOCAVA and verified disability cast vote in-person, either
 - Mark the ballot at the VSPC, or
 - Hand over the previously-marked ballot (if mailed out to verified active registered voters)
- Scanning by machines that do not tabulate, cannot alter images, can only write to removable media (optical)
- Scanned images run through multiple, competing tabulators – any party can challenge; mismatched count mandates hand recount of paper ballots – wrong party(ies) pay the cost
- No counting until every ballot received (by deadline)
- No reporting until every received ballot scanned, counted, tabulated

Here's the Deal

Be on the right side of history.



What it feels like to be us.



The Idiot's Idiom:

“THE
GOLD STANDARD
OF ELECTIONS!”



UNDER CONSTRUCTION



Reference B: Open Records Requests

Reference B: Open Records Requests

Guidance on Navigating the Open Records Request Process

February 2022

INSERT GUIDANCE FROM LINDA OPINES

UNDER CONSTRUCTION



Reference D: Expert Analysis & Testimonies

Reference D: Expert Analysis & Testimonies

- Susan is pulling this together