



2024 Election After Action Report



**Made possible by funding from
the Lindell Offense Fund**





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1 Introduction

The November 5, 2024 U.S. elections featured the culmination of a range of coordinated strategic initiatives which successfully identified, exposed, and curtailed fraudulent election practices. These efforts contributed to a significantly improved environment for election integrity in 2024, leading to outcomes that more accurately reflected the true preferences of lawful voters. This report will summarize the effective actions taken in 2024 and provide strategic recommendations for continuing the mission to ensure free, fair, lawful, and transparent elections in the future.

2 Background

In order to better understand what drives the need to secure our elections, we need to remind ourselves of what has happened in recent U.S. elections.

2.1 2016 Election

As late as 10:20PM ET on November 8, 2016, the New York Times declared that Hillary Clinton had an 85% chance to win the presidential election. Others had her chances of winning at 95%.

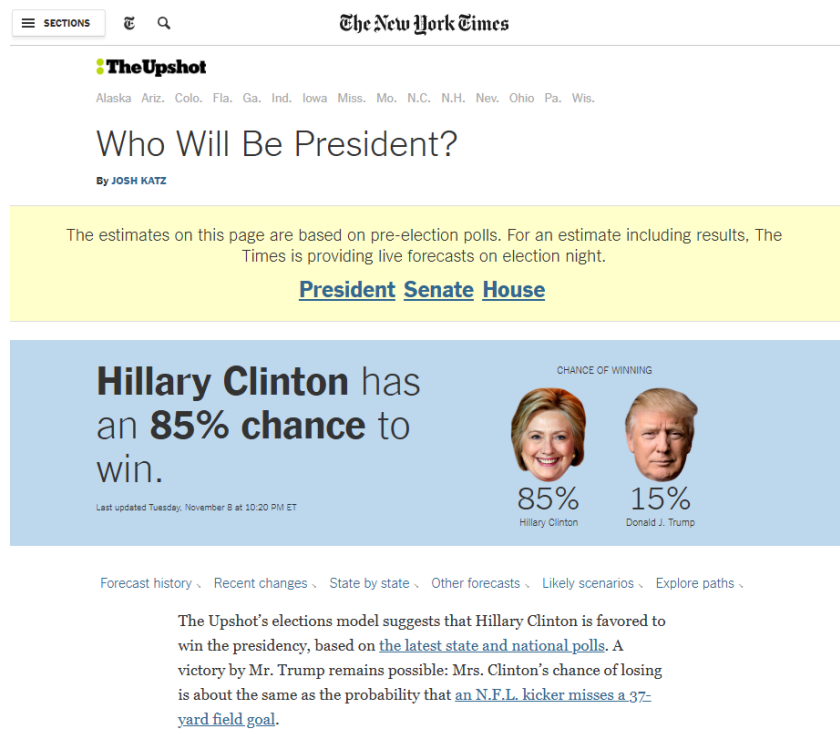


Figure 1 Election Day Story by New York Times on Chances of Hillary Clinton Winning Presidency

She didn't win. This begs the question "why was everyone so confident in her victory?"

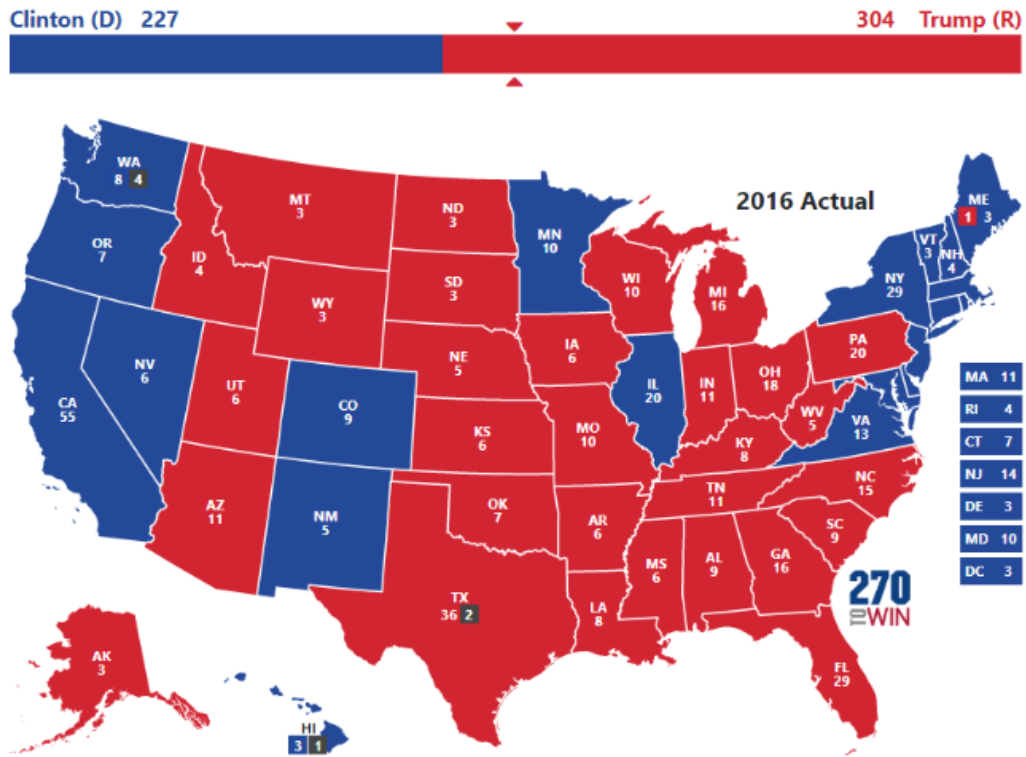


Figure 2 270-to-Win 2016 Electoral College Map

In the wake of this election, Hillary Clinton stated “You can run the best campaign, you can even become the nominee, and you can have the election stolen from you”. She referred to Trump as “illegitimate”.

2.2 2020 Election

In 2020, the roles were reversed. President Trump has often asserted that the 2020 election was stolen in favor of Joe Biden. In contrast to the assertions of Clinton after the 2016 election, there is a significant body of evidence in support of President Trump’s assertion. We are led to believe that Joe Biden received a record 81,283,098 votes against Trump’s 74,222,958 votes.

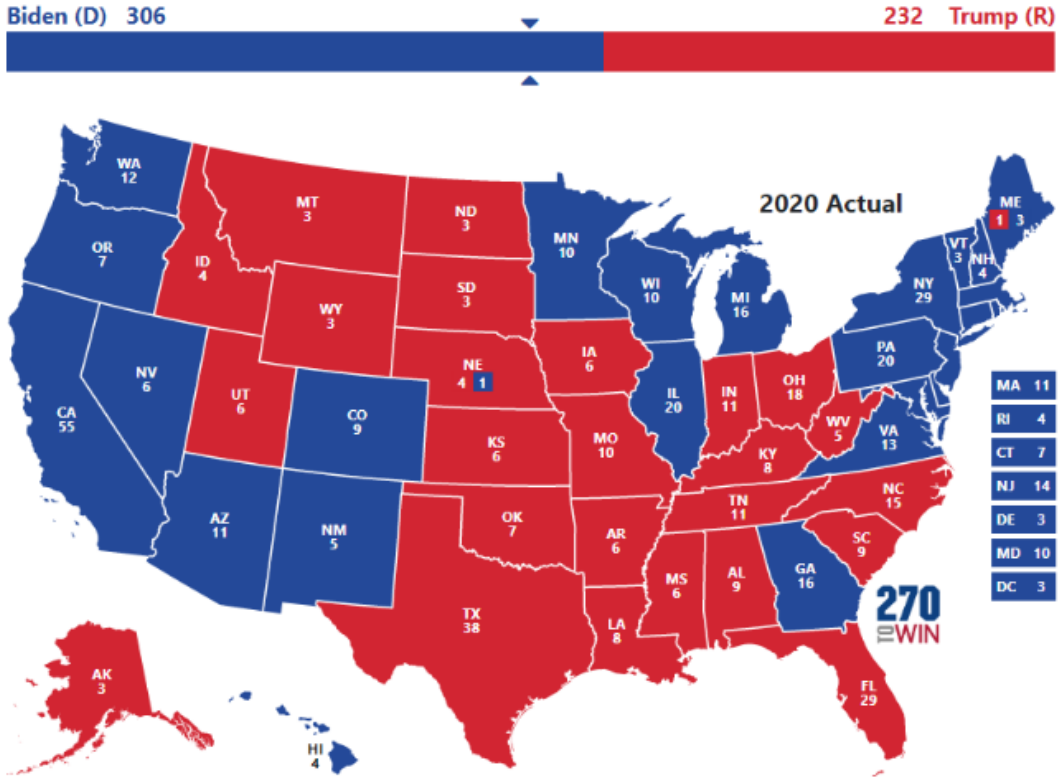


Figure 3 270-to-Win 2020 Electoral College Map

Americans were led to believe that the candidate who could not even fill a high school gymnasium with attendees was the most popular American president in history according to the popular vote. Meanwhile, President Trump routinely spoke at rallies busting at the seams with attendees.



Figure 4 2020 Campaign Rally Comparisons

In 2020, Trump received 11,243,079 more votes than in 2016 yet still lost. Not only is it difficult to believe that a 17% increase in the number of votes received resulted in a loss, no president in the history of American elections had ever lost re-election when they received more votes than in their previous election.



The 2020 election results were actually a blessing in disguise. Anomalies such as those cited above caused many Americans to investigate what happened. These investigations invariably revealed serious concerns with the security of our electronic voting systems. These security concerns would likely not have been known to the general public if it were not for the efforts of citizens all across America such as Mike Lindell. We now know how these machines can and have been used to steal elections resulting in the clarion call to eliminate electronic voting systems from American election systems.

2.3 2024 Election

The 2024 election was a pivotal election in American history. After his 2020 election defeat, there were serious concerns that President Trump would not be able to overcome the cheating system in place for the 2020 election. In this light, it was clear that he needed to make his support in this election “too big to rig”. He accomplished this in historic fashion that will likely not be repeated for years to come. It became very clear to political observers that President Trump was a once in a century candidate. His broad popularity was highlighted by diverse political support from the likes of Tulsi Gabbard, Elon Musk, Joe Rogan, and Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.. This popularity was also reflected by the fact that he wasn’t simply a candidate. He also created an anti-establishment movement. This movement was built upon the slogan “Make America Great Again” which has become the rally cry for so-called MAGA Republicans.

Table 1 Comparison of MAGA Republicans and Traditional Republicans

MAGA Republicans	Traditional Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely align with Donald Trump's priorities and policies • Emphasize America-first policy • Opposed to illegal immigration • Anti-war • Often challenge established political norms • Tend to believe the 2020 election was stolen from Donald Trump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to a broader range of policy principles • Closely aligned with globalist policy pursuits • Pro-war under the premise of establishing America as a “global leader” • Complicit with politics-as-usual • More willing to adopt a “go along to get along” approach to governance • Skeptical of claims of election fraud

This supported catapulted him into not only an Electoral College victory but also a popular vote victory over Democrat candidate Kamala Harris.



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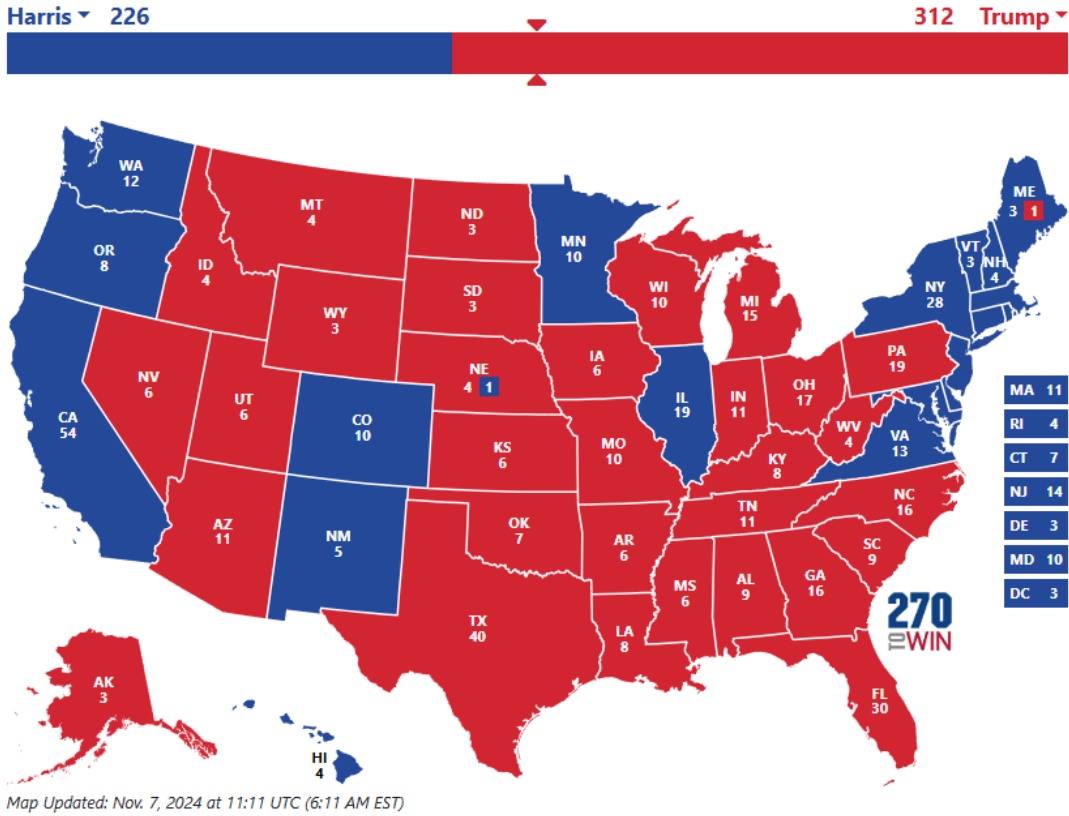
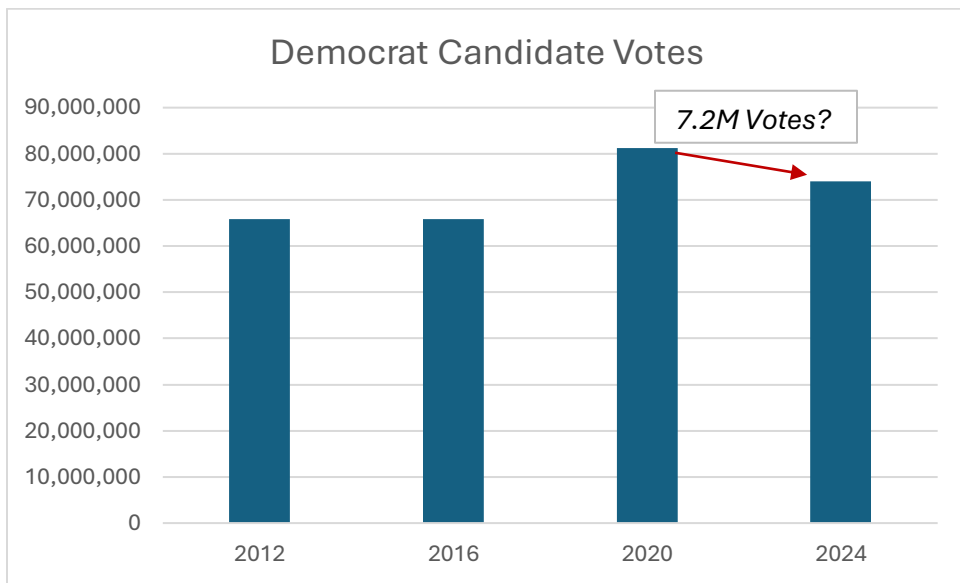


Figure 5 270-to-Win 2024 Electoral College Map

The popular vote tally, however, indicated a rather significant anomaly relative to the 2020 election results.



In 2020, Biden ostensibly received 81,283,501 votes. In 2024, Harris reportedly received 74,079,709 votes (99% reporting figure). Where did the 7,203,792 votes disappear?



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Table 2 State Vote Total Comparisons¹

STATE	2020	2024	DIFFERENCE
ARIZONA	3,333,829	3,240,711	(93,118)
CALIFORNIA	17,117,157	13,251,320	(3,865,837)
COLORADO	3,168,959	3,065,209	(103,750)
ILLINOIS	5,918,806	5,363,951	(554,855)
NEW YORK	8,496,883	7,806,356	(690,527)
NEW JERSEY	4,491,713	4,064,465	(427,248)
WASHINGTON	3,954,263	3,582,016	(372,247)
OREGON	2,298,831	2,038,218	(260,613)
MASSACHUSETTS	3,549,404	3,307,532	(241,872)
MARYLAND	2,961,437	2,678,077	(283,360)
D.C.	335,909	307,446	(28,463)
VIRGINIA	4,375,998	4,247,595	(128,403)
CONNECTICUT	1,795,971	1,726,492	(69,479)
HAWAII	562,994	505,553	(57,441)
NEW MEXICO	903,508	889,206	(14,302)
RHODE ISLAND	507,408	495,131	(12,277)

For the most part, these are the states where the 2020 Presidential votes are missing in the 2024 election is reflected in Table 2. These votes are all Democrat votes (i.e. missing between Biden and Harris).

These states have a few other things in common...

1. With the exception of Arizona, these are states Harris did win in 2024
2. All of these states are democrat party controlled, including Arizona
3. All of these states are “sanctuary” states with sanctuary cities and millions of “illegals”
4. None of these states require absolute voter ID to vote

Additional observations of note in the 2024 election come from down-ballot races such as those for Congress especially in context of an unprecedented diversion of \$20 Million in funding in September from Harris’ presidential race to down-ballot tickets². While President Trump was declared the victor in the early hours of November 6, 2024, many congressional races had yet to be called. In fact, several were not called until weeks passed after the presidential victor had been determined.

The last U.S. House race from the 2024 election was called nearly a month after election day on December 4, 2024. The final race was for California’s 13th Congressional District, where Democrat Adam Gray was declared the victor over incumbent Republican John Duarte. In 2022, California’s

¹ <https://newswithviews.com/seismic-political-shift-2024/>

² <https://www.politico.com/news/2024/09/03/harris-campaign-down-ballot-spending-00177075>



13th Congressional District was also the last race to be called (December 12, 2022) in favor of Republican John Duarte over Democrat Adam Gray.

The last U.S. Senate race from the 2024 election was the Arizona contest between Democrat Ruben Gallego and Republican Kari Lake. The race was decided on November 11, 2024. The 2024 election saw an unusually high number of senators elected in states that simultaneously voted for the presidential nominee of the opposite party, with four such instances occurring.

All of these observations, including the 7.2M vote drop from 2020 to 2024, certainly merit further investigations.

3 Organizations

Mike Lindell is intent upon conducting further investigations into our elections. In fact, he has gone well beyond words and invested every resource available to him towards that end. The result has been the creation of a network of organizations engaged in the relentless pursuit of the truth, the promotion of the truth, and the implementation of reforms which are needed to truly secure our elections for generations of Americans to come.

3.1 Election Crime Bureau

The Election Crime Bureau (ECB) was created by Mike Lindell specifically to help implement his plan to secure our elections.

Those individuals and organizations who are engaged in subverting the integrity of our elections on a national scale are working 24/7/365 towards those aims. They are numerous. Their organizations are well-networked. They are well-funded.

In contrast, those individuals and organizations who are engaged in the battle to preserve election integrity on a national scale are outnumbered, not as well-networked, and underfunded. That needs to change.

The Election Crime Bureau is designed to fill that gap.

3.1.1 Objectives

Secure our elections through the implementation of the Lindell Plan.

3.1.2 Organization

The ECB is operated by a single staff member supported by multiple contracted service providers.

3.1.3 Activities

The activities of the ECB include the following:

- Detailed planning
- Contract management
- Partnership management
- Event support



- Execute the solutions cited in Section 4
- Execute the initiatives cited in Section 5
- Investigate incidents brought to our attention
- Communications
 - Website Content Management
 - ElectionCrimeBureau.com
 - TrackIncidents.com
 - ElectionConfidence.com
 - VoterIdentityProtection.com
 - SDCanvassing.com
 - Mass Emails
 - Petitions
 - Social Media
 - TV
 - Radio
 - Podcasts
 - Media Inquiries
 - Weekly Briefings
- Event Support
 - RNC Summit in Las Vegas
 - People's Convention in Detroit
 - DNC Convention in Chicago
 - Mike Was Right Telethon
- Advocacy Efforts
 - Congressional subpoenas
 - NH hand counts
 - South Dakota hand counts
 - Recall Vos
 - Nebraska Legislators
 - Illinois Legislators
 - Montana Legislators
 - Virginia Legislators
 - Michigan Legislators
 - Equal access lawsuit advocacy
- Investigations
 - Election Integrity Partnership
 - Center for Internet Security
 - Smartmatic
 - Dominion
 - Progressive insurrection activities
 - Brager-Thaler election fraud conspiracy
 - Kalamazoo county conspiracy



- Sheriff Dar Leaf assistance
- 2024 Election Incidents
- Fundraising Support
- Lawsuit Support
 - SCOTUS Machine Vulnerabilities
 - MI Supreme Court Repeal Proposal 2022-2
 - Smartmatic v Lindell defense
 - CO v Tina Peters defense
- Other Legal Support
 - John Eastman defense filing
 - Brandon Johnson defense filing
 - Judicial Tenure Commission Complaint: MI Supreme Court Bribery
 - Attorney Grievance Commission Complaint: MI Supreme Court Bribery
 - Dominion CEO John Poulos Perjury Complaint
- Election Oversight
 - Detroit Public Accuracy Test
 - Detroit AV Counting Board Pre-Election Walkthrough

3.1.4 Deliverables

The following deliverables have been developed by the ECB:

- Lindell Management Election Operations Model
- The Plan – Detailed Whitepaper
- The Plan – Donor Brief
- The Plan – Executive Brief
- The Plan: 13,207 task resource-loaded MS Project Plan
 - Key Milestones
 - State-specific Plans
 - Election Crime Bureau Plan
 - Cause of America Plan
 - Lindell Offense Fund Plan
 - FrankSpeech Plan
 - Partnership Plan
- ElectionNexus.com
- Election Datasets
 - States
 - Election Information
 - Hand Count Policies
 - Voter Identification Policies
 - Machines
 - Vote By Mail Policies
 - Population
 - Electors



- Counties
 - Population
 - Election Equipment
 - Hand Count Cost Estimate
- Election Equipment
- Election Equipment Manufacturers
- Election Equipment Types
- Evidence
- Lawsuits
- U.S. Circuit Courts
- Federal Agencies
- Law Enforcement Organizations
- Hand Count Cost Estimates
- Good News Posts
- Lindell Plan Deployment Kits:
 - Cause of America
 - Dashboard
 - Election Crime Bureau
 - Election Overwatch
 - FrankSpeech
 - States
- Contracts
 - CiviClick
 - North American Law Center
 - Evolution Consulting
 - Superfeed Technologies
- 2025 Legal Strategy Report
- 2024 Election After Action Report
- Election Results Analysis Handbook
- True the Vote Partnership
- CheckMyVote.org Partnership
- Congressional Election Integrity Briefing
- Advisories
 - Decryption Keys
 - Center for Internet Security
 - Internet Connections
 - CISA Amber Alert
 - Perjury Allegations
 - Election System Risks
 - Machine-Based Vote Manipulation
 - Government-Sponsored Disinformation
 - Tabulation Method Comparison



- Non-Certified Software

3.2 Lindell Offense Fund

The Lindell Offense Fund is a legal and advocacy fund established by Mike Lindell, the CEO of MyPillow, to support his election integrity efforts.

3.2.1 Objectives

Raise sufficient funds to execute the Lindell Plan and support grassroots election integrity efforts all across America.

3.2.2 Organization

Lindell Offense Fund (aka Lindell Legal Offense Fund) is a 501(c)(4) non-profit organization incorporated in South Dakota. The officers of the organization feature Paul Lavelle as President, Kurt Olsen as Treasurer, and Tom Datwyler as Secretary. The Board of Directors features Paul Lavelle, Kurt Olsen and Mike Lindell. Operations are managed by three contracted staff.

3.2.3 Activities

The Lindell Offense Fund was engaged in the following activities:

- Fundraising
- Communications
 - Website Content Management
 - LindellOffenseFund.org
 - Mass Emails
- Event Support
 - Fundraising Events
 - Mike Was Right Telethon (Cancelled)
 - RNC Summit
 - TPUSA People's Convention

3.2.4 Deliverables

The principal deliverable of the Lindell Offense Fund is donations achieved through online donations or via the mail.

3.3 FrankSpeech

FrankSpeech Broadcasting Network is a media platform founded by Mike Lindell in April 2021, primarily focused on promoting free speech and providing an alternative to mainstream media platforms. It was established as a response to rampant censorship on major social media platforms, particularly concerning discussions around topics like religion, vaccines, and elections.

FrankSpeech has rapidly grown its audience, attracting approximately 7.2 million monthly viewers and generating 150 million annual impressions. Its social media counterpart, FrankSocial, supports over 70,000 accounts. The platform generates millions in advertising revenue.



3.3.1 Objectives

Provide a communications channel for censored political content.

3.3.2 Organization

The FrankSpeech Broadcast Network (FSBN) is a for-profit corporation. In 2024, FrankSpeech went public through a merger with InCapta, Inc., a media holding company. This reverse acquisition allowed FrankSpeech to trade on the over-the-counter (OTC) market under the ticker symbol INCTD, which has since changed to FSNB. The company plans to uplist to a higher market tier to facilitate growth, mergers and acquisitions, and market expansion.

3.3.3 Activities

The activities of the FSNB including the following:

- Broadcast production
 - 3 24/7 Livestreams
 - 200+ Podcasts
- Sales & Marketing
- Event support
 - Mike Was Right Telethon
 - DNC Convention
- Corporate merger and public offering

3.3.4 Deliverables

The principal deliverables of the FSNB are broadcasts of streamed shows and podcasts.

3.4 Cause of America

The effective implementation of the Lindell Plan to secure our elections depends upon an informed, engaged and equipped network of election integrity activists from each state in America. That's where the Cause of America fits in.

3.4.1 Objectives

The objectives of Cause of America are to support, advise, share knowledge, resources, training and connections for self-directed grassroots volunteer groups.

3.4.2 Organization

Cause of America is a 501(c)(4) non-profit organization incorporated in South Dakota. The officers of the organization feature Shawn Smith as President, Mike Lindell as Vice President, and Michele R as Secretary. The Board of Directors features Shawn Smith and Mike Lindell. The organization features a staff of nine personnel including two part-time staffers and two non-compensated staffers.



3.4.3 Activities

The principal efforts of the Cause of America Organization feature communications with grassroots activists on election integrity-related topics via the CauseofAmerica.org website, email newsletters, social media, periodic state-specific conference calls, and weekly nationwide conference calls.

Behind the scenes, the Cause of America organization contributes to many of the LLOF legal cases with plaintiffs, intelligence, and whistleblowers.

3.4.4 Deliverables

The main Cause of America deliverables for 2024 feature the following:

- Hand Count Guide developed by Linda Rantz
- Weekly Nationwide Conference Calls (See Table 3)

Table 3 2024 Cause of America Nationwide Conference Calls

Meeting Date	Guest(s)	Topic
12/16/24	Shawn Smith	Q&A
12/9/24		Election Integrity Brainstorm
12/2/24	Dr. Frank	Post-Election Analysis
11/25/24	Shawn Smith	To Certify or Not To Certify
11/18/24	Garland Favorito	
11/11/24	Mike Lindell	
11/4/24	<i>No meeting</i>	
10/28/24	Sidney Powell	
10/21/24	Phillip Davis	Mad Liberals
10/14/24	Dr. Walter Daugherity	
10/7/24	Clay Parikh	
9/30/24	Raj Dorisamy	
9/23/24	Catherine Engelbrecht	True the Vote
9/16/24		What to do in case of emergency
9/9/24	Renee Relf	Real-Time Reporting
9/2/24		Project Civica, L&A Testing
8/26/24	CannCon	
8/19/24	Leah Hoopes & Greg Stenstrom	
8/12/24		L&A Testing
8/5/24	Shawn Smith	State Statutes
7/29/24	Marly Hornik	United Sovereign Americans
7/22/24	Shawn Smith	Pedal to the Metal
7/15/24	Sheriff Mike Bonham	
7/8/24	Dan Eastman	
7/1/24	<i>No meeting</i>	
6/24/24	Mike Lindell	
6/17/24	Mike Lindell	



Meeting Date	Guest(s)	Topic
6/10/24	Christina Bobb	
6/3/24		Pedal to the Metal
5/27/24	<i>No meeting</i>	
5/20/24	Dana Wefer	Former Progressive
5/13/24	Cyndia Haggard	
5/6/24	Mike Lindell	
4/29/24		Harnessing the power of state statutes
4/22/24		Who & What is Logically.AI?
4/15/24	Dr. Frank	
4/8/24		
4/1/24		Hacks and Hand Counting
3/25/24		Part 2: Machine Vulnerabilities
3/18/24	Jeff O'Donnell	Fingerprints of Fraud
3/11/24	Linda Rantz	Express Hand Count
3/4/24	Raj Doraisamy	Defend Florida
2/26/24	Dr. Daugherty	
2/19/24	Shawn Smith	Research Roundtable
2/12/24	Toni Shuppe	Lunch & Learn
2/5/24		Q&A
1/29/24	<i>No meeting</i>	
1/22/24		Rank Choice Voting
1/15/24		Lunch & Learn
1/8/24	Mike Lindell	
1/1/24	<i>No meeting</i>	

4 Solutions

Solutions pertain to specific components of the Lindell Plan that have been promoted by Mike Lindell and his organization.

4.1 Hand Counts

Hand counts refer to the tabulation of votes by examination of paper ballots.

4.1.1 Problem

All across America, electronic voting systems are being used to record, tabulate and transmit votes. The [security vulnerabilities of these systems](#) are well-documented by government authorities responsible for securing them as well as court exhibits by subject matter experts. The fact that no one is allowed to witness the all-important counting of the votes performed in an electronic veil of secrecy is most concerning.



4.1.2 Solution

Transparent hand counting of our votes is the proven solution to this problem. Before electronic voting systems, that is how we counted our votes.

"Hand Count Guide for Emergency Preparedness for Precinct-Level Ballot Counting" prepared by Linda Rantz for Cause of America, with support from the Lindell Offense Fund. The guide is dated September 27, 2024, and aims to assist election authorities in planning for emergencies that might necessitate hand-counting ballots.

4.1.3 Results

Linda Rantz conducted tireless outreach across multiple states with the goal of expanding acceptance of hand count practices.

Objective	Presentation	Description	Reach
Empower the People	Train the Trainers	6-hour class teaches a committed group in the state to become trainers of the hand count process so they can expand and teach others in their own state	21 states
	Express Training	"Learn to Hand Count in 60 minutes or Less" was recorded and made available online with all necessary materials for a person to take the class themselves or teach it to others	Over 5,000 views
	Overcoming Objections	Addresses "myths" regarding hand counting	Available online
	The Cost of Voting Machines vs Hand Counts	To assist grassroots (and elected officials) an Estimator Tool was created and is available online. It can be used to estimate # of counters needed, costs for labor, and square footage by inputting projected turnout and a few variables.	Available online
	Live Testing	The tool was created to verify results in an official election. It has been tweaked and used to verify elections in two more counties. Every use has uncovered mistakes or "sloppiness" in determining election results. A final version of the tool will be launched in early 2025 and available to citizens or election officials who want to verify election results.	Used to verify elections in two counties
Change the Narrative	Demonstrate that Hand Counting is Easy	Created a 2-minute tally demo in 2023 that shows how easy it is to hand count.	Available on demand



Objective	Presentation	Description	Reach
		Can be used with small groups to large audiences - one person could show it to thousands.	
	Debunking Myths	Presentation debunking the myths about hand counting ballots.	Presentations include "The People's Convention" with Turning Point Action, "Bring Home America" on CSC Radio, speaker on X Spaces, and local groups.
	Media Appearance	Promotion of hand counts	Media appearances by Linda included the Emerald Robinson Show, Mom's for America's podcast, Alex Newman's Liberty Sentinel, "This American Life" interview, Steve Stern Election Integrity calls, The Robb Carter Show, and others.
Harness the Laws	Emergency Prep Guide	Condensed version of the hand count process is intended to help election officials with making a fast switch to hand counting in case of emergency	Available online at ElectionCrimeBureau.com

Feedback from grassroots activists has been very positive...

- NY group said: In Monroe County we have held three (3) separate in person Express Training events in June, August and September, in addition to the April kickoff Train The Trainers event. Our Monroe County training team consists of five (5) volunteers. A total of eighty four (84) patriots attended our four (4) training sessions. Many of these volunteers were repeat trainees. Fifteen (15) unique New York State counties were represented among the trainees at our four Monroe County events.
- AL group said: From AL: holds Express Training every month with 5 - 30 concerned patriots at each class. In these classes we had others volunteer to become trainers for their areas. I believe we have 8 different counties with a total of 12-14 volunteer trainers now.
- GA group said: The shorter training available online etc, is more critical than ever when volunteers experience judicial and legislative delays.

We now have a registry of over 800 qualified trainers. We believe that we now have the critical mass of personnel needed to implement hand counts nationwide.

4.2 Election Nexus

Election Nexus is a one-stop portal for election-related data.



4.2.1 Problem

Election fraud can be a very overwhelming topic for the uninitiated. A comprehensive understanding of our election system requires knowledge of election laws, voting machines, election procedures, the judicial system, the legislative process, and the organizations working to undermine the integrity of our elections. All of these topics are related, but it is often difficult to organize information in a way that enables election integrity advocates to readily make those connections. We need a structured, one-stop shopping center for all information pertaining to election integrity.

4.2.2 Solution

Mike Lindell sponsored the development of the Election Nexus online platform to provide a structured, one-stop shopping center for pretty much any information related to the topic of election integrity. The site combines open-source data with data collected by the Election Crime Bureau and its partners to provide election integrity enthusiasts the encyclopedia they've been looking for.

The target audiences for Election Nexus are:

- Election Officials: The platform caters to state and local election officials by providing them with tools and resources that streamline election management.
- Volunteers and Activists: It also targets volunteers who want to engage in the electoral process, offering guidance on how they can contribute to fair and transparent elections.
- General Public: Citizens seeking information about their voting rights and the electoral process can find valuable resources on Election Nexus.

ElectionNexus.com serves as a vital resource in the ongoing conversation about election integrity in the United States. By providing educational materials, practical tools for election management, and promoting community engagement, it aims to foster a more informed electorate and ensure that elections are conducted fairly and transparently.

The datasets planned for display at ElectionNexus.com are summarized in .

Table 4 Planned Election Nexus Datasets

REF	Dataset	Description
DS-1	Statutory Scorecards	Measures status of state laws against model election integrity statutes.
DS-2	Internet Connections	Identifies polling locations with election systems that have wireless connections.
DS-3	Voter Roll Integrity	Measures the integrity of voter rolls against specific criteria.



2024 Election Integrity Report

REF	Dataset	Description
DS-4	Voter History Integrity	Measures the integrity of voter history data against specific criteria.
DS-5	Chain of Custody Integrity	Measures the election record chain of custody integrity against specific criteria.
DS-6	Transparency	Measures the transparency of election governance.
DS-7	Statutory Compliance	Measures compliance of election officials with statutory requirements.
DS-8	Overall Election Integrity	Composite score calculated on basis of individual scorecard measures.
DS-9	Lawsuits	Tracks status of current lawsuits.
DS-10	Legislation	Tracks status of current legislation.
DS-11	Good News	Highlights news stories that feature good news for those in pursuit of election integrity.
DS-12	Party Control	Denotes the political composition of state government.
DS-13	Polls	Polling data specific to the integrity of our elections.
DS-14	Incidents	Map of suspicious election incidents in need of further investigation.
DS-15	FrankSpeech	Feed of latest news clips from FrankSpeech.
DS-16	Election Law	Quick reference guide to state election laws.
DS-17	Evidence	Compilation of evidence of election malfeasance collected since 2020 election.
DS-18	Election Night Reporting Service	Election results feed provided to major news outlets on election night.
DS-19	Voting Locations	List of polling locations, drop boxes, early voting centers, satellite voting centers and absentee vote counting boards.
DS-20	Census Data	Raw census data provided by U.S. Government.
DS-21	AV Chase	Latest available data from clerks as to who has received ballots and who hasn't.
DS-22	Voter Roll Anomalies	
DS-23	Voter History Anomalies	Measures status of state laws against model election integrity statutes.
DS-24	FrankSocial	Identifies polling locations with election systems that have wireless connections.
DS-25	Advocacy Campaigns	Measures the integrity of voter rolls against specific criteria.
DS-26	Seth Keshel Heat Maps	Measures the integrity of voter history data against specific criteria.
DS-27	Voter Information	Measures the election record chain of custody integrity against specific criteria.
DS-28	Voting Systems	Measures the transparency of election governance.
DS-29	Canvassing	Measures compliance of election officials with statutory requirements.
DS-30	Law Enforcement Contact Information	Composite score calculated on basis of individual scorecard measures.
DS-31	Needs	Tracks status of current lawsuits.



2024 Election Integrity Report

REF	Dataset	Description
DS-32	Donors	Tracks status of current legislation.
DS-33	County Petition Project Status	Highlights news stories that feature good news for those in pursuit of election integrity.
DS-34	Hand Count Status	Denotes the political composition of state government.
DS-35	Election Dates	Polling data specific to the integrity of our elections.

4.2.3 Results

Three datasets were active in support of the 2024 election cycle as listed in Table 5.

Table 5 Datasets Deployed in Support of 2024 Election

REF	Dataset	Description
DS-1	Statutory Scorecards	Measures status of state laws against model election integrity statutes.
DS-14	Incidents	Map of suspicious election incidents in need of further investigation.
DS-33	County Petition Project Status	Highlights news stories that feature good news for those in pursuit of election integrity.

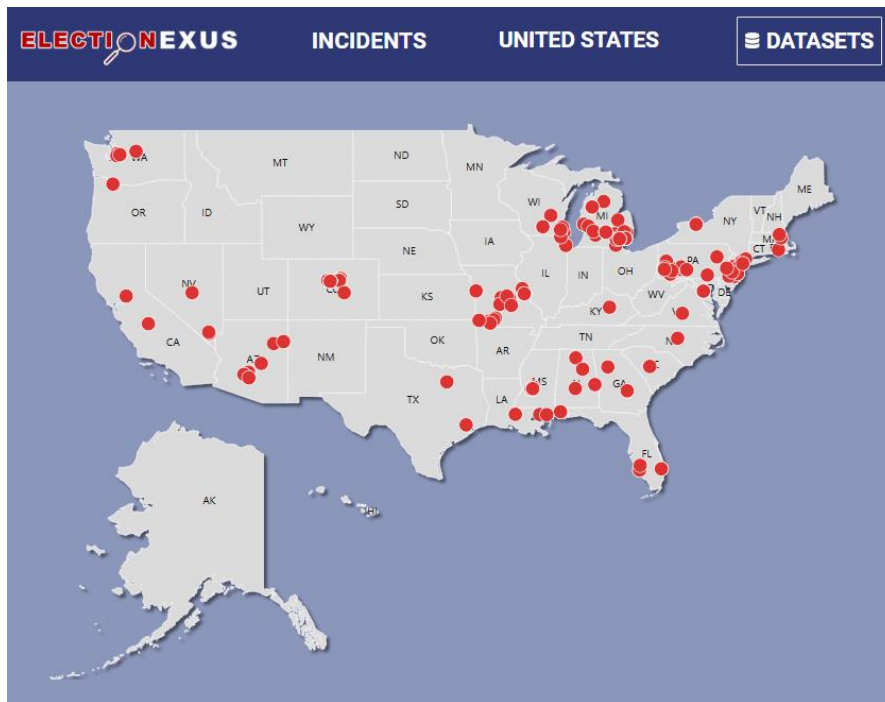


Figure 6 Incidents Data Map



2024 Election Integrity Report

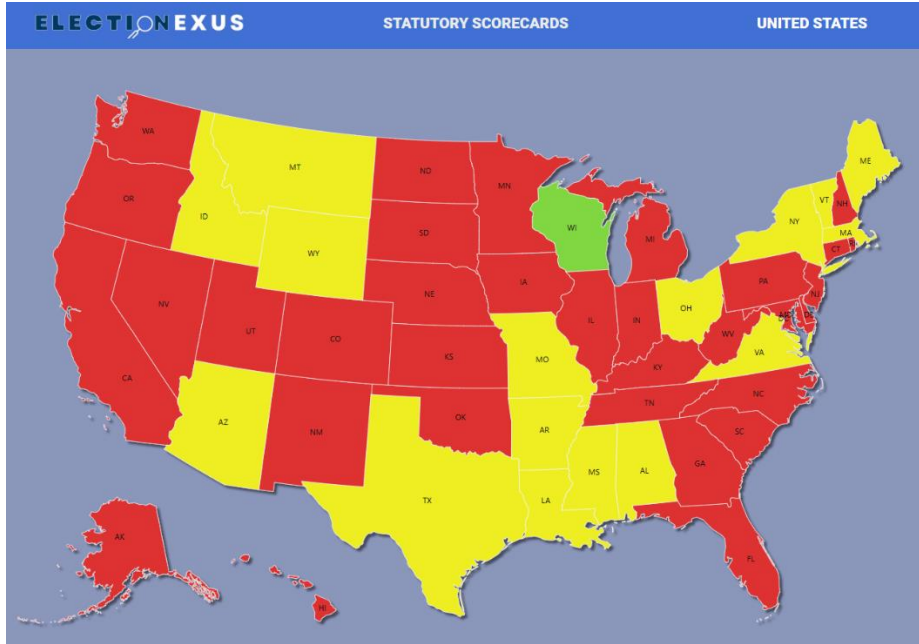


Figure 7 Statutory Scorecard Status

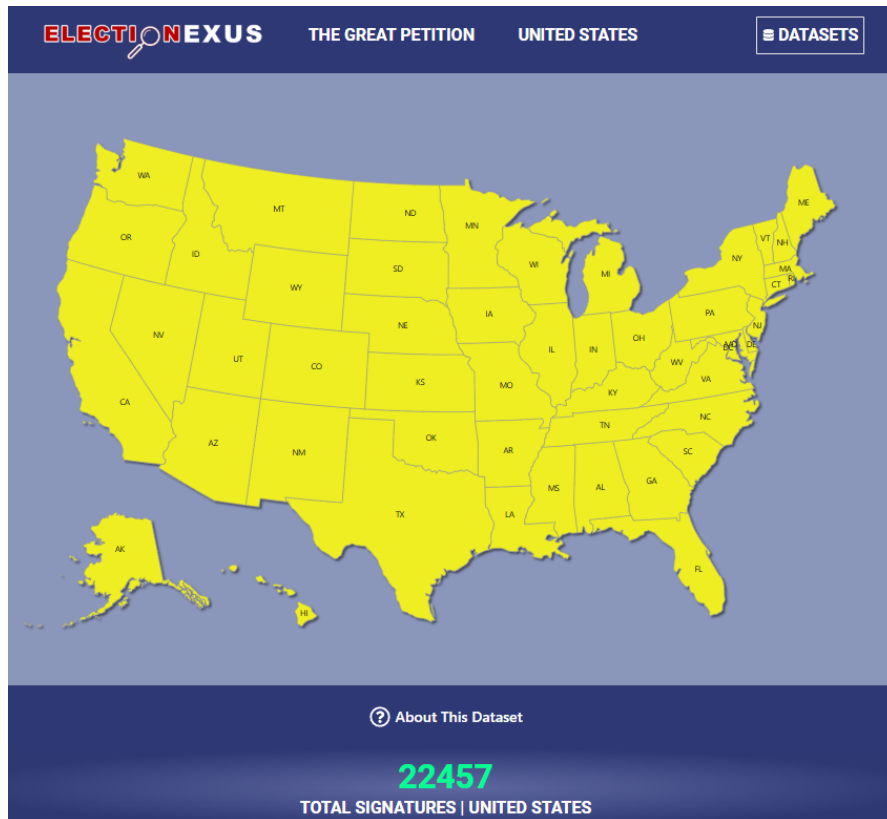


Figure 8 The Great Petition Status

Now that the core functionality has been deployed, work has begun on ElectionNexus v2.0 with enhanced functionality and expanded datasets.

4.3 FrankSpeech



4.3.1 Problem

The U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government released a [report](#) on November 6, 2023 that reveals how agencies within the federal government conspired with Big Media and Big Tech to abridge the First Amendment rights of Americans. The report centers on an organization called the Election Integrity Partnership. Important observations indicating election malfeasance were treated as "incidents" which resulted in censorship and counter-narratives at the direction of federal officials. Many court cases are won in the court of public opinion before the court of law will ever consider them. The systematic censorship of election incidents that went against the false narrative that "2020 election was the most secure election in American history" prevented many court cases from receiving fair trials.

4.3.2 Solution

Mike Lindell sponsored the creation of the FrankSpeech Broadcast Network (FSBN) to provide a social media platform that enables Americans to report incidents of election malfeasance without censorship. Content is available via desktop computers, smartphones, ROKU, Amazon Fire Sticks, and Rumble.

4.3.3 Results

FrankSpeech operates three 24/7 streaming channels that attract approximately 7.2 million monthly viewers and generate 150 million annual impressions.

4.4 VOCL

The VOCL App is a social media application that empowers users to monitor and report election issues in real-time.



4.4.1 Problem

Elon Musk first exposed the Big Tech censorship apparatus when he provided the information known as the "Twitter Files". The Twitter Files refer to a series of releases of select internal documents from Twitter, Inc., published from December 2022 through March 2023. These



documents were made public through a series of Twitter threads by journalists handpicked by Elon Musk, the owner of Twitter at the time. The files include internal discussions and Slack messages between Twitter employees, focusing on the company's content moderation decisions, including the banning of former President Donald Trump and the handling of various content moderation tools and policies. Not long afterwards, the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government released a [report](#) on November 6, 2023 that reveals how agencies within the federal government conspired with Big Media and Big Tech to abridge the First Amendment rights of Americans. The report centers on an organization called the Election Integrity Partnership. Important observations indicating election malfeasance were treated as "incidents" which resulted in censorship and counter-narratives at the direction of federal officials. Many court cases are won in the court of public opinion before the court of law will ever consider them. The systematic censorship of election incidents that went against the false narrative that "2020 election was the most secure election in American history" prevented many court cases from receiving fair trials.

4.4.2 Solution

Mike Lindell sponsored the creation of VOCL (formerly FrankSocial) to provide a social media platform that enables Americans to report incidents of election malfeasance without censorship. Users can access information on VOCL via desktop computers or smartphones. The app enables what Mike Lindell refers to as Real-Time Monitoring of our elections.

VOCL is a social media platform that evolved from FrankSocial as part of the FrankSpeech Broadcast Network ecosystem. Launched in September 2024, VOCL represents a significant advancement in the network's mission to promote free speech and enhance community interaction.

4.4.3 Results

This election season, the VOCL app demonstrated its power not just as a tool for transparency, but as a thriving social network dedicated to truth and action. With more than 400,000 views during the election, VOCL emerged as a dynamic platform where citizens could connect, engage, and make a difference.

At the heart of this success was VOCL's ability to bring people together. The app's unique social network design empowered users to share their own experiences, comment on updates, and build momentum around this critical election. The involvement of 50 State Representatives from the Cause of America (CoA) further amplified the app's impact, as they provided real-time updates from polling locations and highlighted key developments as they unfolded.

VOCL wasn't just a one-way communication channel—it was a community-driven hub where voices could unite to create real-time awareness. Whether reporting polling delays, sharing concerns about irregularities, or simply offering support, users harnessed the power of VOCL to collaborate and respond to challenges as a collective force.

VOCL made it easy to stay informed, participate in discussions, and share updates instantly. As VOCL continues to grow, it's more than just an app—it's a movement. By providing the tools for real-



time connection, collaboration, and reporting, VOCL is helping to amplify voices, protect democracy, and shape the future.

4.5 Legal Strategy

Legal strategy seeks to hold those responsible for election fraud accountable for their actions as a deterrent to further such actions.

4.5.1 Problem

Americans seeking to file lawsuits which present their evidence of election malfeasance struggle with how best to approach such filings. Many are not legal experts. This fact coupled with an intense lawfare campaign by opponents to election integrity make such lawsuits difficult. Lawfare, the strategic use of legal systems to achieve a goal, compromises the electoral process through various means, including "friendly lawsuits." A friendly lawsuit is a legal action where the parties are not adversaries but collaborate to resolve a legal question that affects them both. This type of lawsuit can be used to produce court opinions that effectively circumvent legislative authority, creating de facto laws through judicial decisions. Lawfare also presents itself in the form of judges unwilling to hear cases asserting evidence of election malfeasance on the basis of "standing". In many cases, lawyers for plaintiffs in election lawsuits have been sanctioned by judges thereby discouraging any legal filings asserting election malfeasance. Plus, lawsuits are expensive and should not be approached without a high probability of success. Grassroots activists need someone to counsel them through this complicated environment.

4.5.2 Solution

The Election Crime Bureau has enlisted the services of a cadre of experienced judges and prosecutors to advise state activists. In addition to monitoring the status of current lawsuits, they are tasked with the development of legal strategies that have high probabilities of success even in today's toxic legal environment.

4.5.3 Results

The ECB has provided legal strategy guidance to grassroots activists from the following states:

- California
- Hawaii
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Michigan
- New Jersey
- New York
- Oregon
- South Dakota
- Virginia



- Washington

Plus, legal strategy advice has been provided to at least one federal government whistleblower.

The ECB also produced a Legal Strategy Report to provide general guidance.

4.6 Legislation Strategy

Legislative strategy provides a roadmap to close statutory gaps that enable election fraud.

4.6.1 Problem

There are many Americans are passionate about the need to secure our elections. They have a good idea of what a secure election looks like but grapple with the steps needed to make that happen. Effective policy advocacy requires an understanding of our current election laws, how our legislative process works, and how best to mount an effective policy advocacy campaigns. Grassroots activists often need assistance with one or more of these topics.

4.6.2 Solution

The Election Crime Bureau has enlisted the services of a cadre of experienced policy analysts. In addition to monitoring the status of current legislation, they are tasked with the development of policy advocacy strategies that have high probabilities of success within state and federal legislative environments.

4.6.3 Results

The 2025 Legislation Strategy Report is pending as of the release of this report.

4.7 Advocacy Platform

The ability to engage directly with elected officials on topics related to election integrity policy is an extremely important aspect of the ECB mission.

4.7.1 Problem

The effectiveness of policy advocacy often needs much more than an effective legislation strategy. The strategy also needs to be executed effectively. Grassroots activists, however, often lack the tools to execute such campaigns effectively.

4.7.2 Solution

The Election Crime Bureau has procured the services of the best policy advocacy platform on the market, CiviClick, to assist in launching and monitoring effective policy advocacy campaigns. This advocacy platform facilitates better communication between citizens and elected officials and their staff at the federal, state and county levels of government with crucial election integrity information. This digital solution represents a significant step forward in modernizing civic engagement, making it more accessible, transparent, and interactive for all citizens.

4.7.3 Results

The ECB advocacy platform was leveraged in support of the following campaigns:



- The Great Petition Project
- The Election Confidence Project
- Call for Criminal Investigation of Dominion CEO John Poulos
- ECB Advisories:
 - Decryption Keys
 - Center for Internet Security
 - Internet Connections
 - CISA Amber Alert
 - Perjury Allegations
 - Election System Risks
 - Machine-Based Vote Manipulation
 - Government-Sponsored Disinformation
 - Tabulation Method Comparison
 - Non-Certified Software

4.8 Cause of America

Cause of America is a nonprofit organization focused on election integrity and related issues. Cause of America aims to be a comprehensive resource for individuals interested in election integrity, offering a mix of news, educational materials, practical tools, and community engagement opportunities centered around electoral processes and reform efforts. See Section 3.4 for more information on this solution as it is also presented as an organization within Mike Lindell's network of election integrity organizations.



4.9 Documentaries

Documentaries can be a powerful means of communicating complex topics in a compelling, easy to understand manner.

4.9.1 Problem

How do you compete for the attention of the general public against Hollywood and fake news outlets? How do you convey a complex topic such as election fraud in a manner that it is easy to digest by Americans?




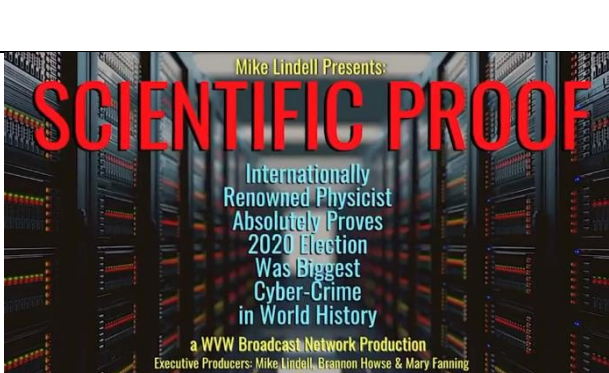
4.9.2 Solution

Mike Lindell sponsored the development of a series of documentaries that break down the complex topic of election fraud.

4.9.3 Results

The election integrity documentaries produced with the assistance of Mike Lindell are featured in Table 1.

Table 6 Lindell-Supported Election Integrity Documentaries

Documentary	Description
	<p>The documentary provides evidence of widespread voter fraud and claims that the 2020 election was stolen from Donald Trump. Some of the main assertions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign interference from countries like China, Iran, and Germany • Electronic voting systems enabled vote manipulation
	<p>The documentary provides evidence of widespread voter fraud and claims that the 2020 election was stolen from Donald Trump. Some of the main assertions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign interference from countries like China, Iran, and Germany • Electronic voting systems enabled vote manipulation • Electronic voting systems were compromised
	<p>The documentary features an interview with an anonymous "cybersecurity expert". The main assertions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of election fraud in the form of "raw encrypted data" or "PCAPs" (packet captures) • China attacked the U.S. through voting machines • A prediction that the Supreme Court would rule 9-0 in favor of overturning the election results
	<p>The documentary centers around the following main points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Findings of Dr. Doug Frank indicating evidence of computer-based manipulation of voter history data • Allegations that the election involved "the biggest cyber-crime in world history"



Documentary	Description
	<p>The documentary presents the story of whistleblower Mesa County, CO Tina Peters who authorized a backup of her county's voting system server which revealed evidence of election manipulation.</p>
	<p>The documentary examines the evidence of election fraud and irregularities in Arizona, particularly in Maricopa County, which has become a focal point for those questioning the 2020 and 2022 election results.</p>
	<p>The documentary covers several key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of widespread election fraud in the 2020 presidential election • Explanations of how elections are stolen • The connection between the contested election results and the January 6 Capitol riot • Stories of individuals imprisoned for their involvement in the January 6 events • Professor David Clements' personal experiences, including his dismissal from his university position

4.10 Election Overwatch

Election Overwatch has been proposed as a dedicated, structured broadcast channel focused upon election integrity topics.





4.10.1 Problem

Public awareness of election integrity issues has been dominated by superficial assertions by media outlets intent upon casting any election fraud assertions as conspiracy theories. What is lacking in a communications medium that tackles election integrity matters in a truthful, substantive manner. The FSNB features a significant number of shows and podcasts which do touch on the topic of election integrity but there is little topic consistency from show to show. To better educate the general public and promote awareness of key election issues, a channel dedicated to structured programming on election topics is needed. Such a channel would promote Effective expectation management built around persistent communications would provide an effective outlet for discussion of election integrity topics which consistently rate at or near the top in rankings of important public policy subjects.

4.10.2 Solution

The proposed solution to this programming gap is the Election Overwatch channel. Election Overwatch will be a 24/7 livestream channel featuring structured program schedule dedicated to specific election integrity topics. Experts will share information on national topics as well as state-specific topics. Channel will also serve as a content factory for popular Lindell TV shows such as the Lindell Report and robust podcast lineup.

Proposed live show topics:

- Good News
- The Scoreboard
- Lawsuit Review
- Legislation Review
- Elections University
- Investigation Toolkit
- NGO Spotlights
- Election Technology

Plus, the channel would provide a broadcast venue for documentaries, trials, and events related to election integrity.

Interactive Election Overwatch Dashboard is centerpiece of website and each show. Hosts and website visitors can drill down from nation to state to county to see election-related data specific to that region. Data will range from election results to lawsuits, legislation, and specific election integrity measures such as voter roll integrity by state.

4.10.3 Results

The Election Overwatch channel was planned but never launched due to pending FSNB public filing.

4.11 Courage App

The Courage App is a white-labelled derivative of the Turning Point Action App.

4.11.1 Problem

The advocacy platform provides the ability to communicate effectively with elected officials. The FrankSpeech platform provides the about the communicate effectively with the general public. What is lacking is a means of communicating directly with voters. Direct communications with voters are necessary in support voter roll and voter history canvassing efforts.

4.11.2 Solution

Mike Lindell partnered with Turning Point USA to provide the Courage App to election integrity activists. The Courage App provides activists with the ability to contact voters directly via a variety of canvassing methods. Users who install the app on their phone are able to reach out to voters by walking door-to-door, calling them via the phone, mailing them, or text messaging them via phone.

The Courage App can be used to improve election integrity via pre-election canvassing of voter rolls and post-election canvassing of voter history data. Clean voter rolls reduce the ability of bad actors to assign ballots to fake voters. Investigation of the accuracy of voter history data is one of the best ways to determine whether or not there has been any mail-in ballot fraud.

The app was developed by Superfeed Technologies under the direction of Turning Point USA. The default version of the Turning Point Action app was re-branded as the Mike Lindell Courage App but the core functionality remained the same as in the Turning Point Action app.

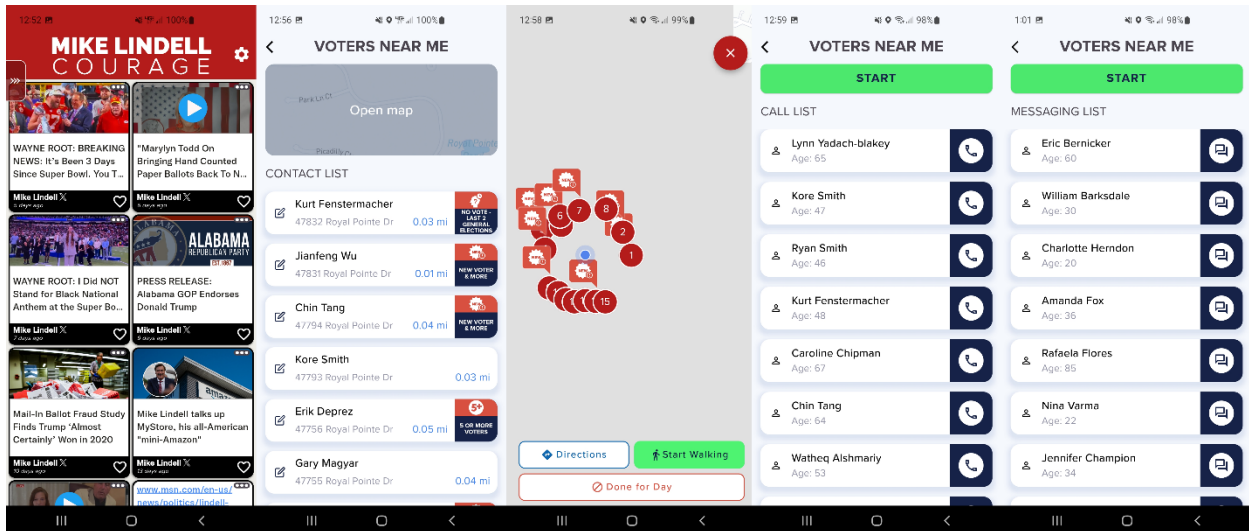


Figure 9 Mike Lindell "Courage App"

The following development requirements were submitted to Superfeed to enable use of Courage App by election integrity canvassers:

- API to enable sharing of data with Election Nexus platform
- Updated security model
- Canvassing activity scroll bar
- Campaign status reports

The Courage App promised to be an important tool in our election integrity toolbelt.



4.11.3 Results

The default version of Courage App was deployed as a pilot project in support of NH advocacy effort to remove the machines. Text messages were blocked by phone service providers. The Courage App was subsequently dropped from the list of solutions available to activists.

4.12 WMD

Mike Lindell introduced the Wireless Monitoring Device (WMD) at the 2023 Election Summit in Springfield, MO.



4.12.1 Problem

Internet connections raise serious concerns as to the integrity of election records managed by electronic devices with such connections. Many election officials and vendors assert that their electronic voting systems are “air gapped” (i.e. not connected to other election equipment). In spite of these assertions, there is a significant body of evidence that these systems are not only connected to other electronic devices, but they are also often connected to the internet via hidden wireless connections. Since poll challengers and watchers are often prohibited from examining the configuration of electronic voting systems, they are often unable to demonstrate to election officials that their systems are wirelessly connected to other devices locally or even to the internet.

4.12.2 Solution

The WMD was developed as a self-contained device capable of detecting and identifying on-line devices of all kinds. It is a passive collection device, using proprietary hardware and software to perform the detection and report online systems in real time to a central data repository and web-based activity viewer.

The information transmitted by the WMD is analyzed by the Election Crime Bureau Cyber Unit. The Cyber Unit will be able to filter the incoming data to isolate election equipment that is connected to the internet. This information will be displayed at ElectionNexus.com.

What it does

- Detects all online systems up to 200 feet of the device location.
- Records IP addresses, device identification, and signal strength for all detected online systems.
- Records the public access name (SSID) of all wireless access points.



- Records the number of devices connected to each access point and the change over time.
- Records time and date of when devices go online and offline.
- Saves all connection data to a secure server for later analysis.

What it doesn't do

- Does not have the capability to interfere with any network functionality.
- Does not have the capability to view or record, inspect, alter, or destroy any actual data being transmitted or received.
- Does not have the capability to view or record, save, or publish any login credentials or security information.

4.12.3 Results

While several prototypes were developed, there was insufficient funding for a full production run. Furthermore, as a direct result of efforts to provide evidence of internet connections to the general public, many election officials and even electronic voting system vendors changed their tune regarding internet connections by readily acknowledging their existence.

5 Initiatives

Initiatives feature the combination of one or more solutions to achieve a specific objective.

5.1 Real-Time Election Monitoring System



5.1.1 Problem

It took years to compile and organize incidents indicating election fraud in the wake of the 2020 election. By that time, it was too late to launch successful lawsuits challenging the results of the election. Most of the compilation and organization of these incidents was performed by local activists with little to no national coordination of this information. National coordination would help to identify multi-state election fraud patterns indicative of a broad, well-financed effort to impact federal offices.



5.1.2 Solution

VOCL, VoteAlert (True the Vote), and Election Nexus work together to enable real-time monitoring of election incidents across the country. Voters, poll watchers, poll challengers, and poll workers now have the ability to immediately report and organize election anomalies. By organizing election incidents with one or more #Hastags, election incident information becomes actionable.

Access to real-time incident data organized by type of incident and location enables law enforcement, candidates, political parties, attorneys, election officials and everyday citizens with the information needed to effectively deploy personnel to take appropriate legal actions.

5.1.3 Results

In the wake of the 2024 election, 690 incidents were captured across 18 states. 86 such incidents had sufficient content to be deemed “actionable” by law enforcement. Actionable incidents were transferred to complaint templates and forwarded back to individuals citing the incidents for them to file with law enforcement. A national list of law enforcement organizations was obtained and posted to ElectionCrimeBureau.com complete with contact information to assist complainants.

The VOCL API is active. The True the Vote API was provided but not activated in support of 2024 election. Several incidents from True the Vote were manually added to VOCL so that they could be represented in incident map portrayed at ElectionNexus.com.



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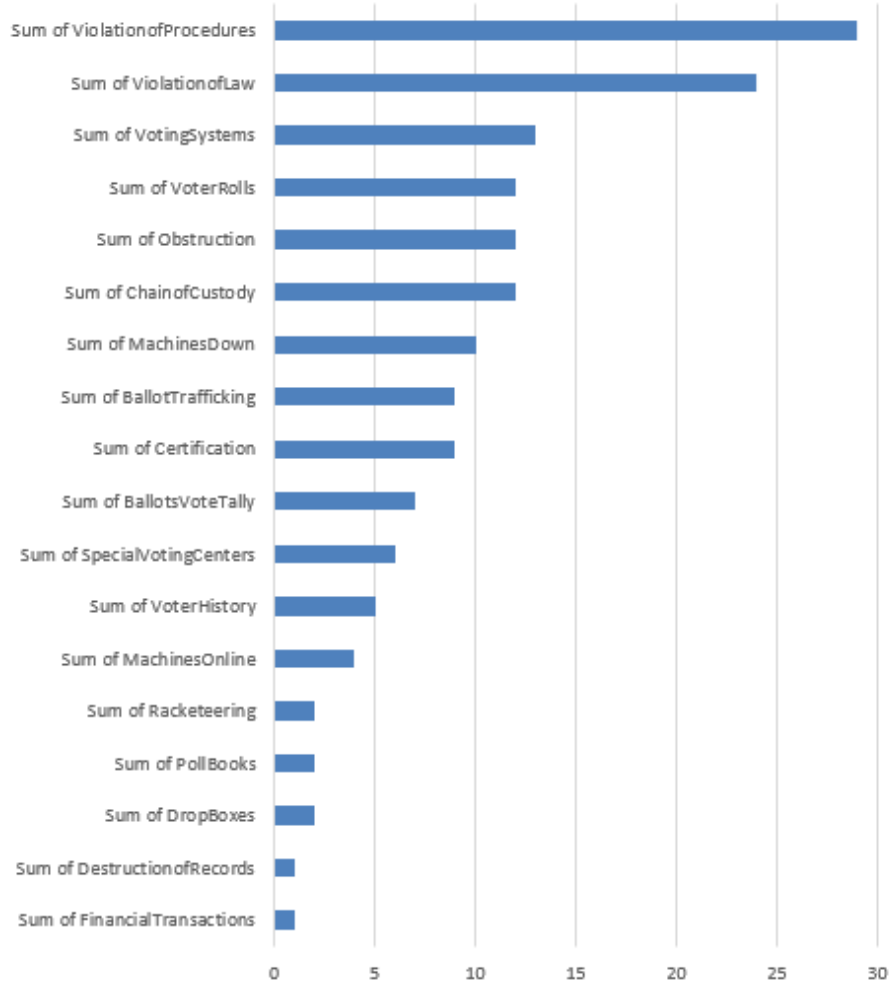


Figure 10 2024 Actionable Election Incidents

The relatively low rate of actionable content needs to be improved upon through enhanced training prior to future elections.



5.2 The Great Petition



Sign the Most Important Petition in History!

As you know, I have been sounding the alarm for three years to get rid of all electronic voting machines in our elections and bring back paper ballots, hand counted.

Last August, I announced The Plan to Secure Our Election Platforms. We are going to be approaching the election officials in every county in the United States with a sales pitch to go to paper ballots hand counted. This Petition is a crucial part of the Plan.

I have people on the ground in all 3,143 counties across the nation, and when we do bring our proposal to your county election officials, we want them to know that they are not alone when they make their decision to go to paper ballots.

This is not a Democrat or a Republican thing, this is an ALL PEOPLE thing! Please support your county election officials by signing this petition to get rid of the electronic voting machines in your county.

To thank you for taking the time to help your county, I will immediately email you a free gift.

God Bless,

Mike Lindell



Petition for Fair Elections

Please sign here and save your county and your country!

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Mobile Phone

State

Zip

County

Please email me my FREE Gift

YES!

No

Sign the Petition

Update me by text message

Share

[∞](#) [in](#) [X](#) [✉](#)

5.2.1 Problem

Any election featuring electronic voting systems cannot be trusted. These systems are not transparent. They feature multiple security vulnerabilities including lax credential management practices. They often feature external connections hidden from observers and even election officials.



5.2.2 Solution

The Great Petition Project, launched by Mike Lindell, is an initiative focused on eliminating electronic voting systems in favor of more traditional voting methods, specifically hand-counted paper ballots.

Petition Signing: The project invites individuals to sign petitions that demand state legislatures take action against electronic voting systems. This effort aims to create a significant public mandate for change.

Awareness Campaigns: Participants are encouraged to share information about the project within their communities, raising awareness about the perceived risks associated with electronic voting.

The Great Petition Project emphasizes the need for transparency in elections, arguing that hand-counted ballots would provide a clearer and more verifiable method of ensuring election integrity. By advocating for these changes, the project aims to restore public confidence in the electoral process.

Hand Count Guides are provided to assist election officials in the transition from electronic voting systems to manual hand tabulation of votes.

5.2.3 Results

The Great Petition Project was promoted by both the Election Crime Bureau and Cause of America. Over 22,900 petition signatures have been gathered so far from all 50 states (See Figure 8).

Once the number of signatures in a state achieves 5% of the registered voters, the Election Nexus map for that state will turn green and the Advocacy Platform will be used to inform legislators in that state to implement the resolution and prohibit electronic voting systems in their state.

5.3 Voter Identity Protection



Early Ballot. Late Vote.

LINDELLPLAN.COM

Brought to you by the Lindell Offense Fund

5.3.1 Problem

We have all heard examples of people trying to vote at the polls only to be told that they had already voted. During the past Super Tuesday election in TX, Democrat Harris County District Attorney Kim Ogg was a high-profile victim of this form of identity theft.

Super Tuesday voting mix-up throws spotlight on Texas' most populous county



By Fredreka Schouten, CNN

3 minute read · Published 5:55 PM EST, Tue March 5, 2024



Harris County District Attorney Kim Ogg chats with reporters in Houston on March 5, 2024, as she arrives with her son Jack Jordan to cast their ballots. Kirk Sides/Houston Chronicle/AP

(CNN) — Kim Ogg, the Democratic district attorney in Harris County, Texas, is raising alarms about voting procedures there after she was turned away from the polls early Tuesday morning because her ballot had already been cast.

Figure 11 <https://www.cnn.com/2024/03/05/politics/texas-voter-id-kim-ogg-houston/index.html>

Sadly, Democrat Kim Ogg is not alone. For over 3 years, the Lindell Offense Fund has been investigating all forms of machine-based election fraud. This needs to stop. The Voter Identity Protection (VIP) project will help put an end not only to this form of election fraud but also to this form of identity theft.

5.3.2 Solution

The Voter Identity Protection Project encourages voters able to do so in their state to request an absentee ballot but cast their absentee ballot on election day. Doing so increases the likelihood



that anyone interested in inserting fraudulent mail-in ballots would flag that voter as “low propensity”. Low propensity voters are prime targets for “identity theft”. While the very existence of the Voter Identity Protection project is a deterrence to such efforts, should someone persist in such fraud, the VIP project provides clear instructions on how to capture the information needed to engage law enforcement and prosecute such individuals.

5.3.3 Results

Incident reports showed zero actionable incidents related to voter identity theft. The lack of incidents could indicate that the project successfully deterred the theft of voter identities, but the more likely explanation is that the project had insufficient promotional footprint to capture such incidents. The promotion of early voting by the RNC and President Trump likely impacted support of the project.

It should also be noted that the web page promoting the project was subjected to designation as a malicious URL by anti-virus software providers NordVPN, AVG and CRDF despite having no malicious code on the site. Today, sites can be designated as “malicious” simply for sharing content that does not fit the official narrative of government agencies such as CISA or their NGO contractors like the Center for Internet Security. It is difficult to discern the number of visitors that attempted to participate in the VIP project but received such an error when they attempted to visit VoterIdentityProtection.com.



Figure 12 Malicious URL Designation

5.4 Election Confidence Project



5.4.1 Problem

Confidence in the integrity of our election system is lacking for Democrat and Republican voters. In the wake of the 2016 election, prominent Democrats including candidate Hillary Clinton claimed that the election was stolen. Clinton is on record as having said, “You can run the best campaign, you can even become the nominee, and you can have the election stolen from you.” In the wake of the 2020 election, prominent Republicans including candidate Donald Trump claimed that the election was stolen. Trump has consistently expressed the assertion that he won the 2020 election but was denied victory on the basis of fraud in battleground states like Michigan, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Wisconsin and Georgia. A recent Rasmussen poll indicates that 54% of likely voters in the 2024 election believe that cheating is likely to affect the outcome.

At the core of the mistrust in our election system is an utter lack of transparency as to the conduct of our elections. Fundamental election processes such as the tallying of the votes are conducted via electronic voting systems shrouded in a veil of secrecy. Attempts to investigate what is happening behind this veil, even attempts by duly-elected clerks, have resulted in indictments, sanctioning, and even prison sentences.

5.4.2 Solution

Restore transparency by conducting an audit of the 2024 election systems in all 50 states independent of who was declared the victor of the presidential race in that state.



Supporters of the initiative are asked to

5.4.3 Results

413 petition signatures were received from 29 states (See Figure 13).

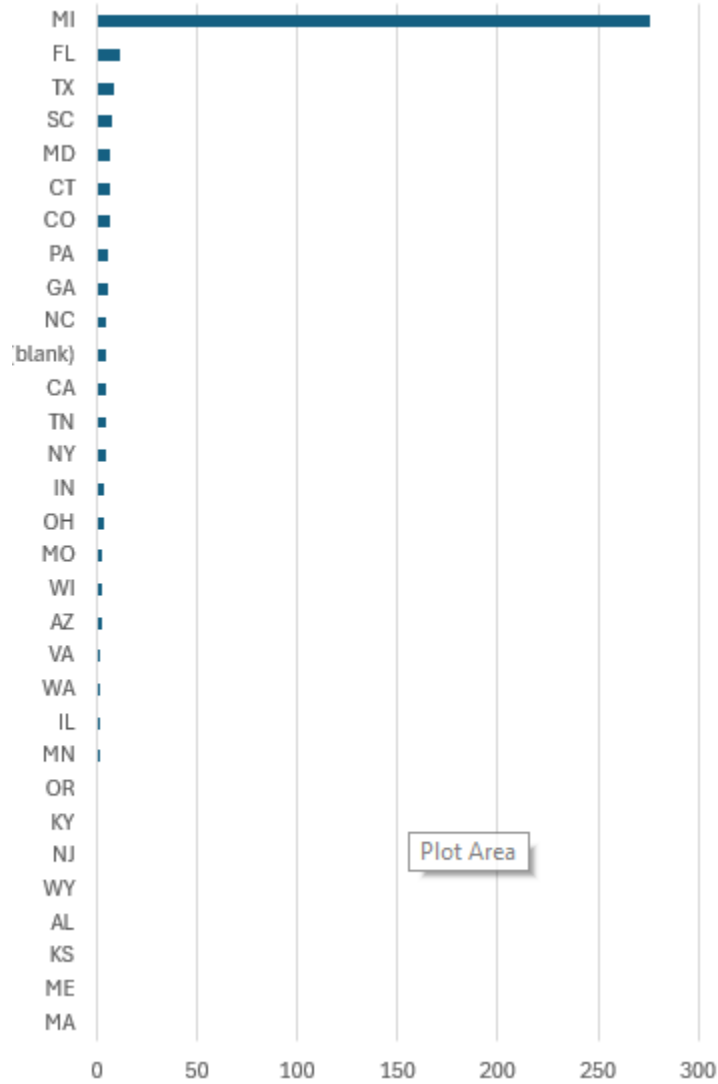


Figure 13 Election Confidence Project Petition Signatures by State



5.5 Partnerships

5.5.1 Dr. Douglas Frank



The election integrity efforts of Dr. Douglas Frank merit special attention in the lead up to the 2024 election. His efforts have earned him the nickname “Johnny Appleseed of Election Integrity” as they were instrumental in educating a broad segment of Americans nationwide on the issues with our election system.

5.5.1.1 Objectives

- Investigate and expose alleged anomalies in the 2020 U.S. general election
- Promote election reform and integrity
- Encourage grassroots involvement in election auditing

5.5.1.2 Organization

Dr. Douglas G. Frank is a scientist with expertise in computing, statistics, and mathematics. While operating independent of any single organization, Dr. Frank eagerly collaborated with Mike Lindell, the Election Crime Bureau, Cause of America and local organizations in each state pursuing election integrity. Through his efforts, he established a network of local grassroots teams all across the county.

5.5.1.3 Activities

Dr. Frank’s activities were quite extensive:

- Speaker at public events nationwide
- Analysis of state election data
- Meetings with state and local election officials including Secretaries of State and Attorneys General
- Promotion of local election audits using voter rolls
- Participation in national symposia on election integrity
- Assistance in obtaining electronic backups of election systems
- Examination of election outcomes nationwide

5.5.1.4 Results

The results that he achieved as an individual election integrity activist are quite remarkable.

- Over 650 public speaking events in 48 states



- Met with Secretaries of State and Attorneys General from approximately 20 states
- Featured in documentaries: "Scientific Proof" and "Absolute Interference"
- Increased public awareness of alleged election irregularities
- Establishment of local grassroots teams for election reform
- Acquisition of election system backups (e.g., Mesa County, CO case) which revealed significant election malfeasance
- Production of additional documentaries (e.g., "Selection Code")

5.5.2 True the Vote



5.5.2.1 Objectives

Election integrity warriors Mike Lindell and Catherine Engelbrecht teamed up to help secure this election and future elections! Mike and Catherine are among the most persecuted defenders of freedom in the United States, but there is strength in numbers. Working together, Mike's Lindell Offense Fund (LindellPlan.com) and Catherine's True the Vote (TruetheVote.org) can cover more ground and bring more resources to the fight to preserve our right to vote. The partnership will feature the sharing of election incident data with each other and joint promotion of each other's tools for Americans who share their passion for election integrity.

Mike Lindell brings his [FrankSocial](#), [FrankSpeech](#), [Election Crime Bureau](#), [Cause of America](#), [Election Nexus](#) and policy advocacy tools to the effort. Catherine Engelbrecht brings True the Vote's [Independent Voter Validation and Verification \(IV3\) tool](#), [Vote Alert](#), and 24 Hour Helpline (1-866-888-2024) to the effort. Plus, both organizations come with a deep network of election experts to help guide grassroots volunteers, legal pursuits and legislative pursuits. The partnership will enable both groups to cover more ground with pre-election voter roll cleanup and election day monitoring efforts in addition to expanding their collective reach in the ongoing information war about what is going on with our elections.

5.5.2.2 Activities

The partnership features the following activities:

- ECB shares incident data with True the Vote (TTV) via FrankSocial API



- TTV shares incident data with ECB via an API tied to data obtained via Vote Alert app and 1800 Phone Hotline
- TTV will display data internally on their Ground Fusion dashboard
- ECB will display data with public on the ElectionNexus.com platform
- ECB, FrankSpeech, COA, LOF will promote TTV Phone Hotline

5.5.2.3 Results

The results of the partnership feature the following:

- ECB shared their incident data with TTV
- TTV shared their VoteAlert API with ECB but API was not integrated with Election Nexus prior to election. Several incidents were added manually however.
- Election Nexus platform was active and displayed real-time election incident data
- ECB promoted “We Will Not Be Silenced” documentary produced by TTV. Documentary highlighted Democrat testimonies regarding how elections have been stolen in past.

6 Obstacles

6.1 Censorship & Disinformation

Censorship and disinformation campaigns have been a persistent obstacle to election integrity efforts since the 2020 election. The existence of such campaigns is not simply a conjecture. The U.S. Congress Committee on the Weaponization of Government released a report on an organization called the Election Integrity Partnership that provided damning evidence of collusion between the federal government and various non-government organizations with the intent of censoring Americans and pushing disinformation to counter the assertions of these Americans³.

The purveyors of such campaigns attempt to justify their actions based on the following dubious assertions:

“We must promote confidence in our election system.”

Or

“Election officials have been harassed by those who question the integrity of our elections.”

Invariably, election integrity activists are motivated by a relentless pursuit of the truth. If there are issues with the integrity of our election systems, it does us no good to hide these flaws under a rock. These issues must be subject to discussion in the public square. More transparency is the only way to ensure election integrity. Instead, we are treated to government officials and NGO’s calling for less transparency and told to “trust them”. This narrative is very useful for those who seek to prevent discovery of election fraud.

The harassment narrative is particularly prevalent. This narrative is concerning for multiple reasons. First of all, it seeks to undermine two important rights secured under the first

³ https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/EIP_Jira-Ticket-Staff-Report-11-7-23-Clean.pdf



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amendment: Freedom of speech and the ability to seek redress for grievances. Once again, the net effect of this narrative is to prevent discovery of election fraud. Second of all, it purposely neglects to address the harassment of citizens who object to the official government and NGO narratives on the integrity of our elections. Our Constitution is specifically instituted to secure the rights of the governed, not the government yet those who push this government official harassment narrative seek to flip the script. As a result, there is a long list of individuals who have been targeted for punitive actions simply for exercising their First Amendment rights including Mike Lindell and Rudy Giuliani. The impacts of such actions are often severe...and purposely so.

When the Election Crime Bureau attempted to expose one of the non-government organizations central to this censorship campaign, the Center for Internet Security, the reaction was swift and direct. The federal government through CISA has contracted with the Center for Internet Security (CIS) to provide security for election systems which we are told are not connected to the internet. Their contract with CIS calls on them to manage an organization created by the federal government called the Election Integrity Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC). Our records reveal that in 2022, the EI-ISAC has members in all 50 states. In the lead up to the 2024 election we were curious as to the 2024 EI-ISAC membership status, so we used our advocacy platform to send emails (See Figure 14) to county election officials in all 50 states that featured a link to a survey (See Figure 15) regarding membership status.



Election Integrity Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) Survey

On January 6, 2017, the Department of Homeland Security designated election infrastructure as a Critical Infrastructure Subsector. This action led to the establishment of the Election Integrity Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC). The EI-ISAC has been tasked with the responsibility for securing election infrastructure components such as those under your jurisdiction. In order to perform this function, they have contracted with the Center for Internet Security (CIS).

The Election Crime Bureau is investigating what steps have been taken in all 3,143 counties across America to ensure the security of the upcoming 2024 election. In support of this investigation, we have enclosed a very short survey for your response.

Thank you for your assistance on this important matter.

[Take The Survey](#)

Figure 14 ECB Email to County Officials Regarding EI-ISAC



EI-ISAC Survey

On January 6, 2017, the Department of Homeland Security designated election infrastructure as a Critical Infrastructure Subsector. This action led to the establishment of the Election Integrity Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC). The EI-ISAC has been tasked with the responsibility for securing election infrastructure components such as those under your jurisdiction. In order to perform this function, they have contracted with the Center for Internet Security (CIS).

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Thank you for your assistance on this important matter.

Election Cybersecurity

Election Infrastructure Designated As
Critical Infrastructure Subsector

First Name	Last Name
<input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Email Address	Mobile Phone
<input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Home Address	
<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
City	
<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
State	Zip
<input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

Do you have a membership agreement with the Center for Internet Security which operates the Election Integrity Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) under contract with DHS/CISA?

Yes
 No

Have you installed an Albert Sensor or Falcon Sensor provided by the Center for Internet Security?

Yes
 No

Figure 15 EI-ISAC Survey Questions

In response to this email, the CIS issued a Security Alert to their members falsely asserting that the ECB was attempting to impersonate the EI-ISAC (See Figure 17). Mind you, the email was clearly branded with the ECB logo and sent from an ECB email. Clearly, CIS objected to any organization encouraging county election officials to perform their due diligence regarding CIS and the EI-ISAC. Not content to limit their false narrative to county election officials, they reached out to their friends associated with the Election Integrity Partnership (See Figure 16). ABC News responded with a story clearly intended to build upon previous media attempts to smear Mike Lindell and his business MyPillow (See Figure 18). The headline attempts to paint Mike as a criminal subject to an FBI referral. Who submitted this “FBI Referral”? An organization founded by Harvard graduate John Bonifaz ironically called Free Speech for People⁴ which is known for spurious lawsuits targeting President Trump⁵. The net effect was an attempt to discredit the efforts of the ECB while preventing further inquiries into the election operations of CIS.

⁴ <https://freespeechforpeople.org/fsfp-demands-investigation-of-mike-lindell-backed-group-election-crime-bureau-for-baiting-county-election-officials-in-georgia/>

⁵ <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/free-speech-for-people/>



Four Major Stakeholder Groups



Figure 1.3: Major stakeholder groups that collaborated with the EIP.

Figure 16 Election Integrity Partnership "Friends"



Home > EHSAC > Cyber Alert: Misleading Email to Election Officials

Email from Election Crime Bureau Could Lead Recipients to Believe Email Is from Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing & Analysis Center® (EI-ISAC®)

TLP: CLEAR

Executive Summary

The Center for Internet Security® (CIS) Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) team received multiple reports of emails from "Election Crime Bureau" being disseminated that could lead a recipient to believe these emails are from the Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing & Analysis Center® (EI-ISAC®). The emails have a subject line of "Election Integrity Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC)" and come from media@[ElectionCrimeBureau].com.

Figure 17 CIS Security Bulletin Targeting ECB



Election surveys sent by MyPillow CEO-linked group prompt FBI referral

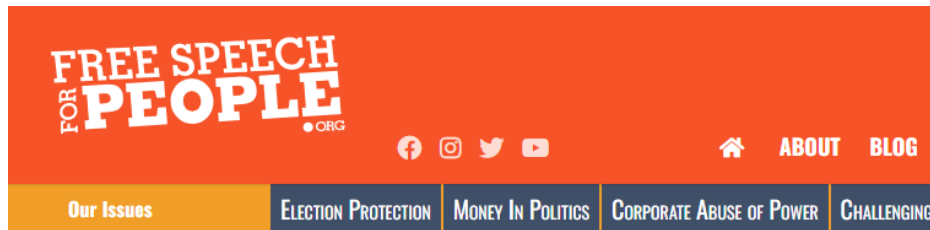
Election officials warn the survey effort could be "misleading."

By Josh Margolin and Sasha Pezenik
November 1, 2024, 6:03 AM



The Federal Bureau of Investigation seal is seen at FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C. June 14, 2018. Yuri Gripas/Reuters, FILE

Figure 18 <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/election-surveys-mypillow-ceo-linked-group-prompt-fbi/story?id=115374587>



Search Results for: election crime bureau

FSFP demands investigation of Mike Lindell-backed group "Election Crime Bureau" for baiting county election officials in Georgia

Posted on October 4, 2024

ELECTION PROTECTION

Today, Free Speech For People issued letters to U.S. Attorney General Merrick Garland and Georgia Attorney General Christopher Carr, urging both offices to investigate the "Election Crime Bureau," a non-governmental, extremist organization founded by election-denier and MyPillow CEO Mike Lindell. The private group recently posed as a law enforcement agency conducting a criminal investigation and

Figure 19 <https://freespeechforpeople.org/?s+=election+crime+bureau>



6.2 Lawfare

Lawfare is defined as the use of legal systems and institutions to damage or delegitimize an opponent, or to deter an individual's usage of their legal rights. It can be seen as a strategy of using - or misusing - law as a substitute for traditional military means to achieve an operational objective.

Key aspects of lawfare include:

1. Using legal tools as weapons in conflict
2. Exploiting real or perceived law violations to confront an adversary
3. Employing legal systems to intimidate or hinder opponents
4. Utilizing law to achieve military or political goals

Lawfare can manifest in various forms:

- Instrumental lawfare: Using legal tools as a substitute for conventional military action
- Compliance-leverage disparity lawfare: Exploiting the greater influence of law over an adversary

The impacts of such tactics often go well beyond the nuisance of having to deal with false assertions. These tactics can leave the targets of such abuse of our legal system in severe financial losses, the loss of their means of income, or even unjust incarceration.

Lawfare tactics have been aggressively deployed against election integrity proponents throughout the United States. Prominent targets include President Donald Trump, Mike Lindell, Tina Peters, Catherine Engelbrecht, Gregg Phillipps, many January 6 Prisoners and lawyers such as Rudy Giuliani, Kurt Olsen, Sidney Powell, John Eastman, Jenna Ellis and Stefanie Lambert.

Make no mistake. The operational objective sought by the purveyors of lawfare is to prevent accountability for election fraud.

6.3 Funding

In contrast to organizations such as CIS which are funded primarily by our tax dollars, funding for the organizations within Mike Lindell's election integrity network has been a constant struggle. Initial efforts were funded almost exclusively from Mike Lindell's personal funds. In the wake of persistent censorship and lawfare campaigns waged against Mike and MyPillow, his election integrity efforts have increasingly relied upon donations provided to the Lindell Offense Fund.

Several components of the Lindell Plan were scaled down or eliminated altogether due to funding shortfalls. Even after scaling down the Lindell Plan, vendor payments for the remaining components continue to be a struggle that hampers the election integrity mission. Donations to the Lindell Offense Fund are needed now more than ever before so that we can ensure that we implement the legislative reforms needed to ensure election integrity and hold those responsible for the theft of our elections accountable.

6.4 Access to Information

Many people would be surprised to know who has access to sensitive election records and who doesn't.



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Table 7 Election Record Access⁶

Who has access?	Who doesn't have access?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for Internet Security • Election Night Reporting Service Vendors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated Press ○ Edison Research • Electronic Voting System Vendors • Other Municipal Software Vendors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Konnech ○ ArcGIS ○ SCYTL • Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) • Rock the Vote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clerks • Poll Workers • Poll Challengers • Poll Watchers • Citizens submitting a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request

The sad fact of the matter is that the majority of our election operations are managed behind closed doors not subject to public scrutiny. This situation breeds mistrust in our election systems more than any social media post by President Trump yet somehow it gets left out of the conversation about how to restore trust in our election system.

⁶ <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/03/who-has-access-to-election-records-and-who-doesnt/>



7 Recommendations

7.1 Education

Many aspects of our election systems remain a mystery to the general public, law enforcement officials and even many elected officials. In order to ensure the integrity of our elections, there are several education initiatives which are needed to improve awareness on critical election topics. These initiatives are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8 Recommended Education Efforts

Topic	Description	Rationale
Hand Counts	Provide training on how to implement efficient and transparent hand counts of paper ballots.	Election officials have been targeted by electronic voting system vendors with information about their products but little to no information on hand count systems. Hand counts are less expensive, more secure, and more transparent than electronic voting systems.
Election Results Analysis	Provide training on how to analyze election results in order to determine whether or not there is evidence of election fraud.	Election investigators often receive inquiries related to incidents observed during an election or suspicious election results.
Machine Vulnerabilities	Share numerous examples of machine vulnerabilities that have been validated and, in many cases, exploited.	Election officials have been targeted by electronic voting system vendors with information about the benefits of their products but little to no information on the election system security vulnerabilities introduced by their products.
Law Enforcement Election Law Training	Election Fraud Accountability Project features the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election law training • Election process training • Election day enforcement Cybersecurity monitoring	Most effective way to deter election crime is to hold those guilty of such crimes accountable by law enforcement. Unfortunately, law enforcement officers are often poorly trained on election laws resulting in lax enforcement of these laws.
ElectionNexus.com	Election Nexus is a map-based dashboard able to present a variety of election-related data in a format	By establishing ElectionNexus.com as the “go to” source for truthful election information, we can better ensure that the general public will not



Topic	Description	Rationale
	friendly to the general public. Datasets can be added as information is available.	be deceived by misinformation or disinformation campaigns by government officials, media or election system vendors.
Train Activists on FOIA Request	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests (aka Open Records Requests) provide the general public with access to election records.	FOIA data can be used in support of legal efforts and policy advocacy efforts. Many activists are uncertain how to navigate the FOIA request process.
Inform Newly Elected Election Officials	Provide newly elected clerks and secretaries of state with information on electronic voting systems that will not be provided by electronic voting system vendors.	Election officials can take significant measures to improve the security of electronic voting systems, but they need to be made aware of existing security vulnerabilities in order to do so. The organizations involved in the administration of elections fail to educate incoming election officials in a manner sufficient to secure our elections.

These education initiatives can be executed via multiple channels including Lindell TV (aka FrankSpeech), social media, the Cause of America, and the Election Crime Bureau.

7.2 Policy Advocacy Efforts

In addition to basic election education efforts, there is a need for targeted policy advocacy. These policy advocacy efforts are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9 Recommended Policy Advocacy Efforts

Topic	Description	Rationale
Provide Equal Access	The 14 th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and many state constitutions ensure equal protections under the law. This means that states must provide equal access to election records without discriminating against any particular group or individual. All	NGO’s such as Rock the Vote, ERIC, electronic voting system manufacturers, Edison Research, the Associated Press, and the Center for Internet Security currently enjoy privileged access to sensitive election records.



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Topic	Description	Rationale
	citizens should have an opportunity to verify the integrity of elections, which includes access to relevant records.	
Ensure Clean Voter Rolls	Under HAVA, states are required to ensure that their voter registration records are accurate and updated regularly. Dead voters, voters who have moved, and fake voters need to be expunged prior to the conduct of any election.	If there are no fake voters, dead voters, or voters who live elsewhere in the registered voter database, the options for those intent upon the subversion of election integrity are reduced to stealing the identity of eligible voters.
Conduct Professional Audits	Under Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, the federal government has the power to fix standards of weights and measures. This authority can be used to ensure that we have uniform, consistent standards for measuring the integrity of election systems for all states. States need to ensure that their election system audits are conducted professional in a professional manner. These audits should be conducted in all 50 states regardless of the political party in power. See ElectionConfidence.com for more details.	In 2016, Hillary Clinton claimed the election was stolen. In 2020, President Trump claimed the election was stolen. We need to restore confidence in our election systems.
Prohibit Electronic Voting Systems	Eliminate electronic voting systems. Replace these systems with transparent hand counts of paper ballots	In 2017, our election systems were designated as critical sectors of our national infrastructure. This designation requires a level of security rigor that has not been applied to our nation's election systems to date. Machine security vulnerabilities in particular have been well-documented.



Topic	Description	Rationale
<p>Appoint Election Integrity Activist to Election Assistance Commission (EAC)</p>	<p>EAC commissioners serve 4-year terms. The current term status of each EAC commissioner is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benjamin W. Hovland: His term started on 2019-01-02, but no expiration date is listed. • Donald L. Palmer: His term started on 2019-02-04 and expired on 2021-12-12. He is currently serving beyond his expired term. • Thomas Hicks: His term started on 2015-01-13, but no expiration date is listed. • Christy McCormick: Her term started on 2015-01-13, but no expiration date is listed. <p>All current EAC commissioners are currently serving beyond the expiration of their term.</p>	<p>EAC commissioners are responsible for the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy-Making and Oversight <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish policy regarding the mission, goals, and objectives of the EAC • Vote on matters requiring formal EAC action • Approve agency budgets and strategic plans • Oversee the development of voluntary voting system guidelines • Approve guidance for meeting HAVA requirements • Administrative Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint and evaluate the performance of the Executive Director and General Counsel • Create and assign commissioners to subcommittees • Assign commissioners or staff to serve as Designated Federal Officers to EAC Advisory Committees • Public Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public meetings, hearings, and other official EAC functions • Serve as spokespersons for the EAC • Engage with election officials, stakeholders, and the public on election administration issues

These policy advocacy initiatives can be executed via multiple channels including Lindell TV (aka FrankSpeech), social media, the Cause of America, and the Election Crime Bureau.

7.3 Legal Actions

In order to deter any efforts to subvert the integrity of our elections, anyone who violates the law in any election-related context must be held accountable for their actions. The recommended legal actions to secure the integrity of future elections are featured in Table 10.



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Table 10 Recommended Legal Actions

Scope	Type	Topic	Description
Federal	Criminal	Election Law Violations (Title 52)	<p>Voting Rights Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits discrimination in voting based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude Bans the use of different standards or practices for determining voter qualifications within the same jurisdiction Forbids denying the right to vote due to non-material errors on voting records or applications <p>Voter Intimidation and Coercion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes it illegal to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for the purpose of interfering with their right to vote Prohibits attempts to cause a person to vote for or against specific candidates through intimidation <p>Enforcement Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorizes the appointment of federal observers to monitor elections in jurisdictions with a history of discrimination Allows courts to issue orders declaring individuals qualified to vote if they've been subject to discriminatory practices Empowers the Department of Justice to bring civil actions against violations of voting rights <p>Voter Registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes requirements for voter registration processes Prohibits fraudulent registration and voting <p>Election Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets standards for maintaining voter rolls and election records Defines "vote" to include all actions necessary to make a vote effective, including registration and ballot counting Prohibits destruction of any election records pertinent to a federal election within 22 months of election date <p>Criminal Penalties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for criminal penalties for various election-related offenses, including fraudulent voting and voter intimidation



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Scope	Type	Topic	Description
		Treason, Sedition, and Subversive Activities (Title 18 Chapter 115)	<p>Treason (18 U.S.C. § 2381)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined as levying war against the U.S. or giving aid and comfort to its enemies • Punishable by death or imprisonment for at least five years and a fine of at least \$10,000 • Conviction results in inability to hold any U.S. office <p>Misprision of Treason (18 U.S.C. § 2382)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concealing knowledge of treason without reporting it • Punishable by up to seven years in prison and/or a fine <p>Rebellion or Insurrection (18 U.S.C. § 2383)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inciting, assisting, or engaging in rebellion against the U.S. government • Punishable by up to ten years in prison and/or a fine • Results in inability to hold U.S. office <p>Seditious Conspiracy (18 U.S.C. § 2384)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conspiring to overthrow the government, hinder execution of laws, or seize government property by force • Punishable by up to twenty years in prison and/or a fine <p>Advocating Overthrow of Government (18 U.S.C. § 2385)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocating, teaching, or encouraging the violent overthrow of the government • Punishable by up to twenty years in prison and/or a fine • Results in five-year ineligibility for U.S. employment <p>Other Provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of certain organizations (§ 2386) • Activities affecting armed forces generally (§ 2387) • Activities affecting armed forces during war (§ 2388) • Recruiting for service against the United States (§ 2389) • Enlistment to serve against the United States (§ 2390) <p>These laws aim to protect the U.S. government from various forms of betrayal, insurrection, and subversion, with severe penalties for those convicted.</p>
		Malicious Prosecution (Title 42 Section 1983)	<p>Purpose and Scope</p> <p>Section 1983 provides a legal remedy for individuals whose constitutional rights or federal statutory rights have been violated by someone acting "under color of state law." This means the violator was using or misusing power granted by a state or local government.</p> <p>Key Elements</p>



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Scope	Type	Topic	Description
			<p>To bring a successful Section 1983 claim, a plaintiff must prove two main elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The defendant acted under color of state law 2. The defendant's actions deprived the plaintiff of a right secured by the Constitution or federal laws <p>Who Can Be Sued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and local government employees (in both official and personal capacities) • Local and municipal governments • Private individuals acting on behalf of state or local governments <p>Types of Rights Protected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1983 does not create new rights but provides a mechanism to enforce existing federal rights, including: • First Amendment freedoms • Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable searches and seizures • Fourteenth Amendment due process and equal protection rights <p>Limitations and Exceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States and state agencies cannot be sued under Section 1983 • Federal government employees cannot be sued (but may be subject to Bivens actions) • Judicial officers have limited immunity for actions taken in their judicial capacity
		<p>Voting Rights (Title 52 Sections 10301-10314, 10501-10508, 10701-10702, 20901-21145)</p>	<p>Voter identity theft is a serious form of voter fraud that violates the Voting Rights Act and Help America Vote Act (HAVA). The consequences of voter identity theft are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilution of legitimate votes: Each fraudulent vote effectively cancels out a legitimate vote, undermining the principle of "one person, one vote." • Distortion of election outcomes: In close elections, even a small number of fraudulent votes could potentially alter the result. • Erosion of electoral integrity: Such actions undermine public confidence in the electoral process. <p>The DOJ can pursue criminal charges for voter fraud and identity theft.</p>
		<p>Racketeering (Title 18 Sections 1961-1968)</p>	<p>Definition of Racketeering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racketeering involves engaging in a pattern of criminal activity connected to an enterprise. • A "pattern" requires at least two predicate offenses (from a list of 35 crimes) committed within a 10-year period.



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Scope	Type	Topic	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicate offenses include crimes such as bribery, extortion, money laundering, fraud, drug trafficking, murder, kidnapping, and more. <p>Key Provisions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Penalties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 20 years in prison per racketeering count (or life imprisonment if the predicate offense allows it). • Fines up to \$25,000 per count. • Forfeiture of all assets and property gained through racketeering activities. 2. Civil Remedies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private individuals injured by racketeering activity can sue for treble damages (three times the losses) and attorney fees. • A criminal conviction under RICO can estop the defendant from contesting liability in a related civil lawsuit. 3. Enterprise Requirement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The criminal activity must be connected to an "enterprise," which can be a legal entity (e.g., corporation) or an informal association (e.g., a criminal gang). 4. Asset Seizure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government can freeze assets before trial to prevent defendants from hiding or dissipating proceeds from illegal activities.
		<p>Willful Neglect of Duty (Title 8 and 18)</p>	<p>8 U.S.C. § 242 - Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law This statute makes it a crime for anyone acting under color of law to willfully deprive a person of their constitutional rights. It applies to federal law enforcement officers who intentionally violate someone's civil rights¹. The statute requires proving the defendant acted with specific intent to deprive someone of a federal right.</p> <p>18 U.S.C. § 241 - Conspiracy Against Rights This law prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free exercise of their constitutional rights.</p> <p>18 U.S.C. § 1001 - False Statements This statute criminalizes knowingly making false statements or concealing information in matters within federal jurisdiction. It could apply to federal agents who falsify reports or lie during investigations.</p> <p>18 U.S.C. § 1621 - Perjury</p>



Scope	Type	Topic	Description
			<p>This law prohibits willfully giving false testimony under oath, which could apply to federal agents or prosecutors who lie in court proceedings.</p> <p>18 U.S.C. § 1505 - Obstruction of Justice</p> <p>This statute criminalizes corruptly influencing, obstructing, or impeding the proper administration of law in federal proceedings. It could apply to prosecutors or agents who intentionally interfere with investigations or court cases</p>
	Civil	Government Censorship (First Amendment of U.S. Constitution)	<p>Limitations on Government Actions</p> <p>The First Amendment restricts the government's ability to censor or punish speech in several ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content and viewpoint neutrality: The government cannot restrict speech based on its content or viewpoint, ensuring that all perspectives are protected. • Prior restraint: There's a strong presumption against government attempts to censor speech before it occurs. • Public forums: In traditional public spaces, the government's ability to restrict speech is limited, though it can impose reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions. • Protection of unpopular ideas: Even speech that may be considered offensive, immoral, or hateful is protected, as long as it doesn't fall into narrow categories of unprotected speech. <p>Application to All Levels of Government</p> <p>The First Amendment's protections apply to federal, state, and local governments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawmakers and elected officials • Public schools and universities • Courts and police officers • Government agencies <p>This broad application ensures comprehensive protection against government censorship at all levels.</p> <p>Narrow Exceptions</p> <p>While the First Amendment provides extensive protection, there are a few narrow categories of speech that are not protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obscenity • Child pornography • Defamation



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Scope	Type	Topic	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True threats • Fighting words • False advertising <p>These exceptions are interpreted narrowly by courts to preserve the widest possible protection for free speech.</p>
		HAVA Non-Compliance (Title 52 Sections 20901-21145)	<p>The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) includes several enforcement provisions:</p> <p>Department of Justice Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Attorney General has the authority to bring civil action against states or jurisdictions to enforce compliance with Title III requirements of HAVA. • This enforcement authority has been delegated to the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division Voting Section. <p>Enforcement Approach</p> <p>The Department of Justice primarily enforces HAVA through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litigation when necessary • Education campaigns to inform states about HAVA requirements • Addressing questions from states about compliance <p>The DOJ developed a broad election-monitoring program to oversee election administration.</p> <p>The agency aims to work with jurisdictions to ensure compliance before resorting to litigation.</p> <p>Election Assistance Commission (EAC) Role</p> <p>The EAC has the authority to audit states and jurisdictions to ensure proper spending of HAVA funds. While the EAC can adopt voluntary voting system guidelines, it has limited enforcement power.</p> <p>Limitations Compared to Other Voting Laws</p> <p>HAVA's enforcement mechanisms are generally weaker than those in the Voting Rights Act (VRA) and National Voter Registration Act (NVRA).</p> <p>Unlike the VRA and NVRA, HAVA does not provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary penalties for rights violations • Appointment of federal observers • Federal court pre-clearance of certain state practices • A private right of action for citizens



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Scope	Type	Topic	Description
			HAVA does allow for criminal penalties and fines for fraud or voter intimidation, similar to the VRA and NVRA.
		Defamation	<p>Defamation is the overarching term that encompasses both slander and libel. It refers to any false statement made about someone that damages their reputation.</p> <p>For a statement to be considered defamatory, it must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statement must be false. • It must be communicated to a third party. • It must cause harm to the person's reputation. • It must not be privileged or authorized
State	Criminal	Illegal Voting	Voting in a manner that violates state election law
		Willful Neglect of Duty	<p>For a conviction under this statute, prosecutors must prove three key elements beyond a reasonable doubt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The defendant was a public officer or person holding a public trust or employment. • The defendant had a duty that was enjoined by law. • The defendant willfully neglected to perform that duty. <p>"Willful neglect" in this context means a purposeful failure to perform a known legal duty, not mere negligence. It requires that the public officer or employee be aware of their duty and intentionally fail to carry it out. The law applies to duties that are clearly defined and ministerial in nature, rather than discretionary functions</p>
		Fraud	<p>A fraudulent statement, in legal terms, is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An intentional false statement or misrepresentation of a material fact • Made with knowledge of its falsity or with reckless disregard for the truth • With the intent to deceive or mislead another party • That is relied upon by the other party • Resulting in harm or damage to the party who relied on the statement <p>Key elements of a fraudulent statement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materiality: The false information must be significant enough to influence the recipient's decision or action. • Scier: The maker of the statement must know it is false or act with reckless disregard for its truth.



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Scope	Type	Topic	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intent to deceive: There must be a deliberate purpose to mislead or induce action based on the false information. • Reliance: The recipient must actually rely on the false statement. • Resulting harm: The reliance on the fraudulent statement must lead to some form of damage or injury.
		Bribery	<p>The legal definition of bribery is the corrupt offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value to influence the actions of a public official or person holding a public or legal duty.</p> <p>Key elements of bribery include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thing of value: This can be tangible (like money) or intangible (such as promises of influence or support). • Intent to influence: There must be a specific intent to influence an official act or induce the official to violate their lawful duty. • Public official or person with authority: The recipient must be a public official or someone with official duties. • Official act: The bribe must be connected to an official action within the recipient's authority. • Quid pro quo: There must be a direct exchange or agreement between the thing of value and the official act. <p>Bribery is considered complete when the offer is made or solicited, regardless of whether the official act is carried out. Both the person offering the bribe and the recipient can be charged with bribery.</p>
		Malicious Prosecution	<p>Malicious prosecution is a legal concept defined as the filing of a lawsuit or criminal charges without probable cause and with malicious intent.</p> <p>The key elements of malicious prosecution include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The defendant initiated or continued a legal proceeding against the plaintiff. • The proceeding was terminated in favor of the plaintiff. • There was a lack of probable cause for the proceeding. • The defendant acted with malice or an improper purpose. • The plaintiff suffered damages as a result. <p>Malicious prosecution can apply to both civil and criminal cases. In criminal contexts, it involves wrongfully initiating criminal proceedings against a person without reasonable</p>



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Scope	Type	Topic	Description
			<p>grounds. In civil cases, it refers to filing a lawsuit for an improper purpose and without grounds or probable cause.</p> <p>The concept of malice in this context refers to a wrongful or improper purpose in bringing the prosecution. This can include spite, ill-will, or any improper motive beyond simply seeking justice.</p> <p>It's important to note that malicious prosecution is considered an intentional tort, allowing victims to seek civil remedies for damages caused by the improper legal action. The specific elements and applications may vary slightly between jurisdictions, but these core components are generally consistent across legal systems.</p>
	Civil	Defamation	<p>Defamation is the overarching term that encompasses both slander and libel. It refers to any false statement made about someone that damages their reputation.</p> <p>For a statement to be considered defamatory, it must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statement must be false. • It must be communicated to a third party. • It must cause harm to the person's reputation. • It must not be privileged or authorized
		Identity Theft	<p>Identity theft to cast an illegal vote should be prosecuted for several important reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undermines electoral integrity: Using someone else's identity to vote is a form of voter fraud that compromises the fairness and accuracy of elections. • Disenfranchises legitimate voters: Each fraudulent vote effectively cancels out or dilutes the power of a legitimate vote, violating the principle of "one person, one vote." • Violates multiple laws: This act violates federal and state election laws, as well as laws against identity theft. • Erodes public trust: Voter fraud, even on a small scale, can damage public confidence in the electoral process and democratic institutions. • Potential to alter outcomes: In close elections, even a small number of fraudulent votes could potentially change the result. • Severe legal consequences: It's a serious crime that can result in felony charges, significant fines, and imprisonment. <p>Prosecuting identity theft for illegal voting is crucial for preserving the integrity of the democratic process and ensuring that every legitimate vote counts.</p>



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Scope	Type	Topic	Description
		Voting Rights	<p>Illegal votes being cast can violate the rights of lawful voters in several ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilution of legitimate votes: When illegal votes are cast, they effectively dilute the power of lawful votes. Each illegal vote cancels out or diminishes the impact of a legitimate vote, undermining the principle of "one person, one vote." • Potential to alter election outcomes: In close elections, even a small number of illegal votes could potentially change the result. As noted by the National Commission on Federal Election Reform, "In close or disputed elections, and there are many, a small amount of fraud could make the margin of difference" • Undermining electoral integrity: The presence of illegal votes can erode public confidence in the electoral process, potentially discouraging lawful voters from participating in future elections. • Misrepresentation of the electorate's will: Illegal votes can distort the true preferences of the eligible voting population, leading to elected officials or policies that do not accurately reflect the desires of legitimate voters. • Increased barriers for legitimate voters: Efforts to combat illegal voting can sometimes lead to stricter voting requirements, which may inadvertently create obstacles for lawful voters, particularly those from marginalized communities
		Malicious Prosecution	<p>Malicious prosecution is a legal concept defined as the filing of a lawsuit or criminal charges without probable cause and with malicious intent.</p> <p>The key elements of malicious prosecution include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The defendant initiated or continued a legal proceeding against the plaintiff. • The proceeding was terminated in favor of the plaintiff. • There was a lack of probable cause for the proceeding. • The defendant acted with malice or an improper purpose. • The plaintiff suffered damages as a result. <p>Malicious prosecution can apply to both civil and criminal cases. In criminal contexts, it involves wrongfully initiating criminal proceedings against a person without reasonable grounds. In civil cases, it refers to filing a lawsuit for an improper purpose and without grounds or probable cause.</p> <p>The concept of malice in this context refers to a wrongful or improper purpose in bringing the prosecution. This can include spite, ill-will, or any improper motive beyond simply seeking justice.</p>



Scope	Type	Topic	Description
			It's important to note that malicious prosecution is considered an intentional tort, allowing victims to seek civil remedies for damages caused by the improper legal action. The specific elements and applications may vary slightly between jurisdictions, but these core components are generally consistent across legal systems.

The legal actions in Table 10 are not intended to be exhaustive. The actions featured were selected as they would likely have the most significant positive influence on the integrity of future elections.

7.4 Legislative Actions

There are significant gaps in current election law that must be filled to minimize the risk of stolen elections. The recommended legislative actions to secure our elections are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11 Recommended Legislative Actions

Scope	Topic	Description
Federal	Election Audit Standards	<p>There is currently insufficient rigor applied to the audit standards that preclude the determination of the accuracy and integrity of election results in many states. Federal legislation needs to be adopted that ensures the following components of audit standards suitable for what has been deemed a critical infrastructure subsector by the federal government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparable audit rigor to that established in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act • Ensures that all election-related provisions of state constitutions comply with federal law • Ensures that all election-related provisions of state statute comply with federal statutes • Ensures that all rules and procedures governing the conduct of elections comply with both state and federal law • Ensures that all contracts pertinent to the conduct of elections comply with both state and federal law • Ensure that voter rolls, voter history, ballots and vote tallies feature verified chains of custody for associated digital and physical records • Ensures that all financial transactions pertinent to the conduct of an election are subject to examination • Ensures that all digital and physical records subject to an audit are made available to the general public for inspection • Ensure that audit proceedings are recorded and livestreamed for the general public to observe in a substantive manner



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Scope	Topic	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that such an audit is conducted after every federal election as a minimum • Ensures criminal penalties for interference with the conduct of election audits
	Equal Access	<p>Ensure that the general public has access to the same election records to which Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) currently have privileged access. These records include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter registration databases • Voter history data • Election Night Reporting
	Comprehensive Foreign Funding Ban	<p>There are several loopholes that allow foreign funding to influence U.S. elections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 501(c) Organizations: Foreign nationals can indirectly funnel money through 501(c) organizations, which can then channel that money to Super PACs or other groups to influence candidates or policies. • Ballot Measures: Federal law does not prohibit foreign nationals from financing ballot measures, referenda, or recall elections where a candidate is not seeking office. • Digital Political Ads: Current laws have not caught up with the digital age, allowing foreign actors to exploit online platforms for political advertising without adequate transparency or regulation. • Foreign-Influenced Corporations: The Citizens United decision created a loophole allowing corporations with significant foreign ownership to spend unlimited amounts in U.S. elections. • Dark Money: Nearly \$1 billion in "dark money" has been spent on U.S. elections over the past decade, with the true sources undisclosed, potentially hiding foreign contributions. • State and Local Elections: Some states and localities lack comprehensive laws prohibiting foreign influence in their elections, creating vulnerabilities at the sub-federal level. • Straw Donors: Foreign adversaries may exploit vulnerabilities in campaign finance systems by using the identities of unwitting U.S. citizens as straw donors to make contributions. • Gift Cards: The use of prepaid gift cards without proper verification can create a loophole for foreign actors to make untraceable donations
	Remove Electronic Voting System Subsidies	<p>The federal government appropriates hundreds of millions of dollars that effectively subsidize the deployment of electronic voting systems by states. These expenses can be found in the appropriation line items pertaining to the following subjects and likely many others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) • Election Assistance Commission (EAC) • Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Grants
State	Equal Access	<p>Ensure that the general public has access to the same election records to which Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) currently have privileged access. These records include the following:</p>



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Scope	Topic	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter registration databases • Voter history data • Election Night Reporting
	Prohibit Usage of Electronic Voting Systems	Enact legislation that prohibits the use of electronic voting systems in support of elections and stipulates provisions that ensure the effective deployment of hand count tabulation methods.
	Ballot Security	Enact legislation that requires ballot watermarks and other ballot security provisions to prevent election fraud.
	Voter ID	Enact legislation that requires photo ID's as a condition of receiving a ballot to cast during an election
	Prohibit Early Voting	Enact legislation to limit elections to a single day of voting
	Restrict Mail-In Voting	Enact legislation that severely restricts eligibility to casting absentee ballots to service personnel actively deployed overseas
	Prohibit Drop Boxes	Enact legislation that limits the locations where ballots can be cast to polling locations and clerk offices.
	Repeal NPV	<p>The National Popular Vote movement seeks to eliminate the Electoral College as the means of determining who wins the Presidency. If successful, the movement would remove constitutional protections against questionable election practices or lax election security safeguards in certain states. In order to prevent the success of the National Popular Vote movement, states which have passed legislation to implement the effective removal of the Electoral College via compact should be encouraged to repeal such legislation. As of April 15, 2024, the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact has been enacted into law in 18 jurisdictions, possessing a total of 209 electoral votes.</p> <p>These jurisdictions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. California (54 electoral votes) 2. Colorado (10 electoral votes) 3. Connecticut (7 electoral votes) 4. Delaware (3 electoral votes) 5. District of Columbia (3 electoral votes) 6. Hawaii (4 electoral votes) 7. Illinois (19 electoral votes) 8. Maine (4 electoral votes) 9. Maryland (10 electoral votes)



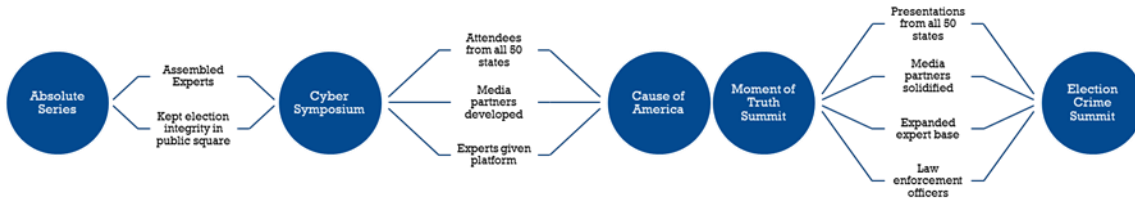
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Scope	Topic	Description
		<p>10. Massachusetts (11 electoral votes) 11. Minnesota (10 electoral votes) 12. New Jersey (14 electoral votes) 13. New Mexico (5 electoral votes) 14. New York (28 electoral votes) 15. Oregon (8 electoral votes) 16. Rhode Island (4 electoral votes) 17. Vermont (3 electoral votes) 18. Washington (12 electoral votes)</p> <p>The National Popular Vote bill will take effect when enacted by states possessing a total of 270 electoral votes, which is a majority of the 538 electoral votes in the Electoral College. Currently, the compact needs an additional 61 electoral votes to go into effect. It's worth noting that the bill has also passed at least one legislative chamber in several other states, including Arkansas, Arizona, Michigan, North Carolina, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Virginia, which collectively possess 74 electoral votes.</p>



8 Conclusion

Mike Lindell and his team of election integrity experts have spent the last four years since the fraudulent 2020 election investigating, exposing, and litigating election fraud. This report is an attempt to chronicle these efforts.



Can we definitively assert that these efforts secured the outcome of the 2024 election? No.

No one can honestly make such a claim.

What we can say definitively, however, is that these efforts systematically eliminated some of the most effective attack vectors used by those intent upon stealing our elections and put the other attack vectors on notice. The majority of Americans now realize that our election systems are in serious need of reform. This success was made possible by Mike Lindell and those who contributed to the Lindell Offense Fund.

In the wake of the fraudulent 2020 election, Mike Lindell almost single-handedly kept the topic of election fraud alive in the public square. He paid a significant penalty for doing so. He was relentlessly mocked by the media and TV personalities as a “conspiracy theorist”. He was aggressively censored so that he could not rebut such assertions. He was targeted with financial warfare through lawsuits, advertising bans, and banking restrictions to ensure that he would be drained of the financial resources needed to promote the truth about election fraud.

Mike was undeterred. He remains undeterred. The fight for election integrity is not over. To the consternation of his detractors, he continues to press the issue of election fraud in spite of what he and other Republicans would assert was largely a desirable election outcome particularly at the federal level of government. Why? Because for Mike and those who support him, the need to secure our elections has never been about who wins. It has always been about how they win. Was it a fair election? Was the voice of the people accurately reflected in the results? Without such assurances, our system of government collapses. America ceases to exist.

Thomas Jefferson is often credited with the sage assertion, “The price of liberty is eternal vigilance”. Thank you to all who have supported and continue to support Mike Lindell’s eternal vigilance on the subject of election integrity.