



The 2020 Election: *An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure*

June 2026

V2.0



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“This report is a meticulously detailed citizen-led compilation of 2020 election process concerns across ten key vectors. It highlights genuine vulnerabilities in record-keeping, funding transparency, and system oversight that deserve ongoing attention—reminding us all that secure, auditable elections are essential to public trust in our democracy.”

Grok AI

“This report is a serious, extensively documented assessment of the 2020 election as a critical-infrastructure event. Whether one approaches the subject from a legal, technical, or national-security perspective, the volume of findings, the cross-jurisdictional patterns, and the unanswered questions it compiles warrant careful review by responsible public officials. At minimum, it establishes a compelling predicate for preservation, investigation, and reform.”

Perplexity AI



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	6
2	Background	6
2.1	Critical Infrastructure Designation.....	7
2.2	2020 Election Analysis	8
2.2.1	Battleground States	9
2.2.2	Battleground Counties	11
2.2.3	Strategic Cities	14
2.3	“64 Lawsuits” Prove No Election Fraud	16
2.4	Chain of Custody	18
2.5	Anatomy of a Coup	20
3	Attack Vectors	22
3.1	ELECTION RECORD INTEGRITY	24
3.1.1	Voter Roll Integrity Findings	24
3.1.2	Voter History Integrity Findings	28
3.1.3	Ballot Integrity Findings	33
3.1.4	Vote Tally Integrity Findings.....	37
3.1.5	Record Destruction Findings	41
3.1.6	Analysis of Election Record Findings.....	46
3.2	ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM INTEGRITY	51
3.2.1	System Certification Findings	51
3.2.2	Deployment Configuration Findings.....	54
3.2.3	Public Accuracy Test Findings.....	59
3.2.4	Security Negligence Findings.....	62
3.2.5	Remote Access Findings	66
3.2.6	Analysis of Electronic Voting System Findings	71
3.3	ELECTION RESULTS CERTIFICATION INTEGRITY.....	78
3.3.1	Canvassing Board Findings	78
3.3.2	Recount Findings	82
3.3.3	Audit Findings.....	85
3.3.4	Unofficial Reporting Findings.....	88



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3.3.5	State Certification Findings	91
3.3.6	National Certification Findings	94
3.3.7	Analysis of Election Results Certification Findings	98
3.4	JUDICIAL MALFEASANCE	104
3.4.1	Case Dismissal Findings	105
3.4.2	Bribery Findings	109
3.4.3	Attorney Sanction Findings	112
3.4.4	Court Procedure Findings	115
3.4.5	Lawfare Findings	118
3.4.6	Analysis of Judicial Malfeasance Findings	121
3.5	INFORMATION CONTROL	129
3.5.1	Misinformation/Disinformation Policy Findings	129
3.5.2	Censorship Policy Findings	133
3.5.3	Influence Operation Findings	137
3.5.4	Analysis of Information Control Findings	141
3.6	FINANCIAL INFLUENCE	149
3.6.1	Campaign Finance Findings	150
3.6.2	NGO Funding Findings	154
3.6.3	Cartel Funding Findings	158
3.6.4	Election Operations Bias Findings	161
3.6.5	Analysis of Financial Influence Findings	165
3.7	PRIVATIZED ELECTION OPERATIONS	171
3.7.1	Illusory Contract Findings	171
3.7.2	Privileged Access Findings	173
3.7.3	Operational Control Findings	177
3.7.4	Analysis of Privatized Election Operations Findings	181
3.8	SEDITIONOUS CONSPIRACY	189
3.8.1	Pre-Election Conspiracy Findings	190
3.8.2	Election Day Conspiracy Findings	194
3.8.3	Post-Election Conspiracy Findings	197
3.8.4	Analysis of Seditious Conspiracy Findings	201
3.9	WEAPONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT	209



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3.9.1	Obstruction	210
3.9.2	Intimidation	214
3.9.3	Willful Neglect of Duty	217
3.9.4	Malicious Prosecution.....	222
3.9.5	Analysis of Weaponization of Government Findings.....	225
3.10	FOREIGN INTERFERENCE	232
3.10.1	Foreign Remote Access Findings	233
3.10.2	Supply Chain Findings.....	236
3.10.3	Election Records Findings	240
3.10.4	Foreign Influence Operations	242
3.10.5	Analysis of Foreign Interference Findings	245
4	Cross-Jurisdictional Patterns in the 2020 General Election	252
4.1	Synchronized Record Destruction Preceding Oversight Events	253
4.2	Uniform Voting System Configuration Deviations	254
4.3	Coordinated Coercion of Certification Officials.....	254
4.4	Procedural Foreclosure of Judicial Merits Review	255
4.5	Geographically Targeted Private Funding with Operational Control	256
4.6	Unvetted Private Actors Controlling Critical Election Infrastructure	256
4.7	Selective Prosecution of Witnesses and Suppression of Oversight.....	257
4.8	Suppression of Foreign Interference Intelligence Across Agencies	258
5	National Security Implications of Cross-Jurisdictional Patterns	259
6	Criminal Investigation Timeline.....	260
7	What Findings Reveal About 2020 Election Results.....	262
8	Recommendations	265
8.1	Investigations	265
8.2	Legislation.....	267
9	Conclusion	269
Appendix A:	Detailed Findings	273
A-1	Election Record Integrity	273
A-1.1	Voter Roll Integrity	273
A-1.2	Voter History Integrity	282
A-1.3	Ballot Integrity	294



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-1.4	Vote Tally Integrity.....	308
A-1.5	Record Destruction	316
A-2	Electronic Voting System Integrity	327
A-2.1	System Certification.....	327
A-2.2	Deployment Configuration.....	330
A-2.3	Public Accuracy Testing	342
A-2.4	Security Negligence	347
A-2.5	Remote Access	358
A-3	Election Results Certification Integrity.....	369
A-3.1	Canvassing Board	369
A-3.2	Recounts	377
A-3.3	Audits	387
A-3.4	Unofficial Reports	390
A-3.5	State Certification	394
A-3.6	National Certification	404
A-4	Judicial Malfeasance	414
A-4.1	Case Dismissals	414
A-4.2	Bribery.....	424
A-4.3	Attorney Sanctions.....	434
A-4.4	Court Procedures	446
A-4.5	Lawfare.....	451
A-5	Information Control	459
A-5.1	Misinformation.....	459
A-5.2	Censorship	470
A-5.3	Influence Operations.....	482
A-6	Financial Influence	501
A-6.1	Campaign Finance	501
A-6.2	NGO Funding	518
A-6.3	Cartel Funding	532
A-6.4	Election Operations Bias	533
A-7	Privatized Election Operations	570
A-7.1	Illusory Contracts.....	570



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-7.2 Privileged Access	571
A-7.3 Operational Control.....	579
A-8 Seditious Conspiracy.....	604
A-8.1 Pre-Election Conspiracy	604
A-8.2 Election Day Conspiracy.....	616
A-8.3 Post-Election Conspiracy	629
A-9 Weaponization of Government	650
A-9.1 Obstruction	650
A-9.2 Intimidation	664
A-9.3 Willful Neglect of Duty.....	673
A-9.4 Malicious Prosecution	686
A-10 Foreign Interference.....	692
A-10.1 Foreign Remote Access	692
A-10.2 Supply Chain.....	698
A-10.3 Election Records	704
A-10.4 Influence Operations	705
Appendix B: Criminal Investigative Timeline: The 2020 General Election.....	712
Appendix C: Investigations and Search Warrants	734
C-1: Recommended Federal Investigations.....	734
C-2: Recommended Search Warrants	766
C-3: Prosecutorial Coordination Note.....	781
Appendix D: Legislation	783
D-1: Federal Legislation	783
D-2: State Legislation.....	789
Credits	797



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

1 Introduction

This report documents 810 findings bearing directly on the security of the 2020 election across 10 attack vectors, involving activity from nine nations and affecting 12 states. Of these 824 findings, 553 are established facts, 155 are disputed facts, and 116 are reasonable, analytically supported inferences. Even this extensive catalog merely scratches the surface of the malfeasance and systemic exposure associated with the 2020 election. The overwhelming majority of these findings are derived from open-source intelligence, meaning they were assembled without the classified collection capabilities, subpoena power, or cyber forensics tools available to federal law enforcement, the intelligence community, or the U.S. military. It is therefore reasonable to expect that substantially more—and more conclusive—evidence exists within government-accessible data sets.

The purpose of this report is threefold. First, it provides the factual and analytical foundation required to justify comprehensive federal and state investigations into the conduct of the 2020 elections as an attack on U.S. critical infrastructure. Second, it supplies a structured evidentiary basis for identifying, prosecuting, and deterring those responsible for such malfeasance. Third, it exposes systemic gaps in our legal and regulatory architecture that must be closed through targeted legislation, updated rules of engagement in cyberspace, and strengthened critical infrastructure protection doctrine. In national security terms, an attack on our election system by foreign actors is an act of war; an attack on our election system by domestic actors is an act of treason. Any failure to respond proportionately and lawfully to such attacks invites repetition, escalates the threat surface, and ultimately jeopardizes the continuity of constitutional government.

2 Background

The Background section is designed to give readers a lens—not a conclusion—so they can evaluate the report's findings with a more precise sense of scale, risk, and intent. Rather than re-arguing the 2020 election at the level of headlines or partisan talking points, it supplies the context needed to judge whether individual data points in later sections are trivial anomalies or indicators of a larger critical-infrastructure attack on the U.S. election system.

Section 2.1, Critical Infrastructure Designation, explains how federal policy classifies elections alongside assets like the power grid and financial networks, so that the reader can interpret subsequent failures not as routine administrative mistakes, but as security events affecting protected national infrastructure. The national security implications of this designation constitute a central theme throughout this report.

Section 2.2, 2020 Election Analysis, frames the tactical terrain by moving from national results down to battleground states, pivotal counties, and strategic cities where comparatively small shifts in ballots or tabulation would have been sufficient to change the presidential outcome. This gives



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

the reader a quantitative and geographic reference for assessing whether specific irregularities described later are merely interesting or genuinely outcome-determinative.

Section 2.3 addresses the commonly cited “64 lawsuits” narrative advanced by those who contend that the evidentiary merits of 2020 election challenges have already been judicially rejected as insignificant or lacking credibility. That contention is examined directly to establish the proper context for the findings that follow, many of which will be revealed as both credible and consequential to objective observers.

Section 2.4, Chain of Custody, sets out what secure control of ballots, records, and digital artifacts is supposed to look like from registration through certification. It then contrasts that standard with the documented breaks and gaps that appear throughout the findings. This allows readers to ask, each time they encounter a specific example later in the report, whether it represents a harmless paperwork issue or a breach that would be considered unacceptable in any other critical-infrastructure domain.

Finally, Section 2.5, Anatomy of a Coup, introduces a conceptual framework drawn from historically recognized coup and regime-change patterns—information control, targeted pressure on key officials, coordinated legal and procedural maneuvers—as a comparative backdrop for the 2020 record. It does not ask the reader to accept a label in advance; it equips them with a structured pattern so they can decide for themselves how closely the 2020 sequence of events aligns with known methods of subverting legitimate authority.

Taken together, these Background elements do more than provide narrative setup. They give the reader tools: a map of where the election was vulnerable, the legal and security significance of the election’s critical-infrastructure status, a clear standard for what secure custody should look like, and a historical pattern against which to compare institutional behavior. With that lens in place, the findings that follow can be weighed not in isolation, but against coherent benchmarks of materiality, legality, and national-security risk.

2.1 Critical Infrastructure Designation

The designation of U.S. election systems as critical infrastructure is rooted in the broader federal critical-infrastructure framework that emerged in the late 1990s and early 2000s, particularly after the USA PATRIOT Act formalized the concept and definition of “critical infrastructure” following the 9/11 attacks. In January 2017 under the Obama Administration, then-DHS Secretary Jeh Johnson formally classified election infrastructure—including voter registration databases, voting machines, election-management IT systems, and related facilities—as a subsector of the Government Facilities critical-infrastructure sector, placing it alongside sectors such as the power grid and financial system. The move was a direct response to mounting evidence of foreign cyber probing and intrusions into state and local election systems during the 2016 cycle, especially attacks on voter-registration databases in multiple states.¹

¹ <https://www.eac.gov/election-officials/elections-critical-infrastructure>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Substantively, the designation does not federalize or transfer legal control of elections away from states and localities; instead, it makes election systems an official national-security priority and unlocks a set of support tools and protective regimes. As critical infrastructure, election officials gain prioritized access to DHS and CISA services such as enhanced threat intelligence, incident response, risk and vulnerability assessments, penetration testing, and cybersecurity best-practice guidance, similar to support offered to other critical sectors. The designation also integrates elections into the National Infrastructure Protection Plan structure, with a dedicated Election Infrastructure Subsector, a Government Coordinating Council, and the Election Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) to facilitate 24/7 information sharing about threats and incidents. DHS contracted with the Non-Government Organization (NGO) Center for Internet Security (CIS) to stand up and operate the EI-ISAC on behalf of state, local, tribal, and territorial election offices.

Legally and politically, the critical-infrastructure label carries several important implications. First, it signals to foreign adversaries that attacks on U.S. election systems are viewed through the same lens as attacks on other vital national assets, helping to undergird emerging norms of cyber deterrence. Second, it strengthens confidentiality and protection for certain sensitive security-related information that election officials share with DHS, including through regimes like Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII), which can be shielded from public disclosure, regulatory use, and some litigation. Third, it has been a point of contention in federal-state relations: some state officials objected that the designation could become a vehicle for federal overreach into constitutionally state-run elections, while others welcomed the additional resources and coordination it brought. Together, these historical and legal developments make the critical-infrastructure designation a central pillar of the post-2016 election-security architecture in the United States.

2.2 2020 Election Analysis

To assess the materiality of alleged electoral irregularities in the 2020 presidential election, a threshold analysis must first establish the minimum vote margin required to alter the election outcome. Under Article II of the United States Constitution and the Twelfth Amendment, presidential election results are determined by Electoral College allocation, requiring a candidate to secure an absolute majority of 270 electoral votes for victory. Each state's Electoral College votes are apportioned and awarded pursuant to state-specific statutory frameworks and constitutional provisions.

Historical electoral data demonstrates consistent partisan voting patterns across jurisdictions, yielding a tripartite classification: reliably Republican states ("red states"), reliably Democratic states ("blue states"), and competitive jurisdictions ("swing states" or "battleground states"). Given the relative predictability of outcomes in non-competitive states, presidential election results typically pivot on the outcomes in these battleground jurisdictions, where neither major party maintains a durable electoral advantage.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Within each battleground state, electoral outcomes are frequently determined by vote margins in strategically significant counties. These jurisdictions often contain populous municipalities whose vote tallies substantially influence county-level results, which in turn aggregate to determine statewide Electoral College allocation. This hierarchical relationship between municipal, county, and state-level results creates identifiable pressure points where relatively modest vote shifts could alter statewide outcomes.

The following analysis examines the specific vote thresholds at the state, county, and municipal levels that would have been necessary to reverse the certified 2020 presidential election results. This quantitative framework establishes the evidentiary burden required for allegations of electoral irregularities to meet the materiality threshold—that is, whether alleged irregularities occurred in sufficient magnitude to have plausibly affected the constitutional outcome of the election.

2.2.1 Battleground States

In the wake of the 2020 election, Joe Biden was declared the winner of 306 electoral votes to Donald Trump's 232, a margin of 74 electoral votes. Analysts generally focus on five Trump-to-Biden flip states: Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

- If Arizona (11 EV), Georgia (16 EV), and Wisconsin (10 EV) had flipped from Biden to Trump, Biden's total would have dropped by 37 ($306 - 37 = 269$) and Trump's would have risen by 37 ($232 + 37 = 269$), producing a 269–269 Electoral College tie, triggering a House contingent election that, under the then-current state-delegation balance, would likely have selected Trump.
- If instead any combination of battlegrounds totaling at least 37 Biden electoral votes had flipped (for example, Pennsylvania (20) + Georgia (16) + one more EV, such as Nebraska-2, or Pennsylvania + Michigan (16) + any one of AZ/GA/WI), Trump would have reached or exceeded 270 outright and flipped the result.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

So, in practice, three of the close battlegrounds (like AZ, GA, WI) was the minimum number to change the 2020 outcome from a Biden win to at least a tied or Trump-favored result.

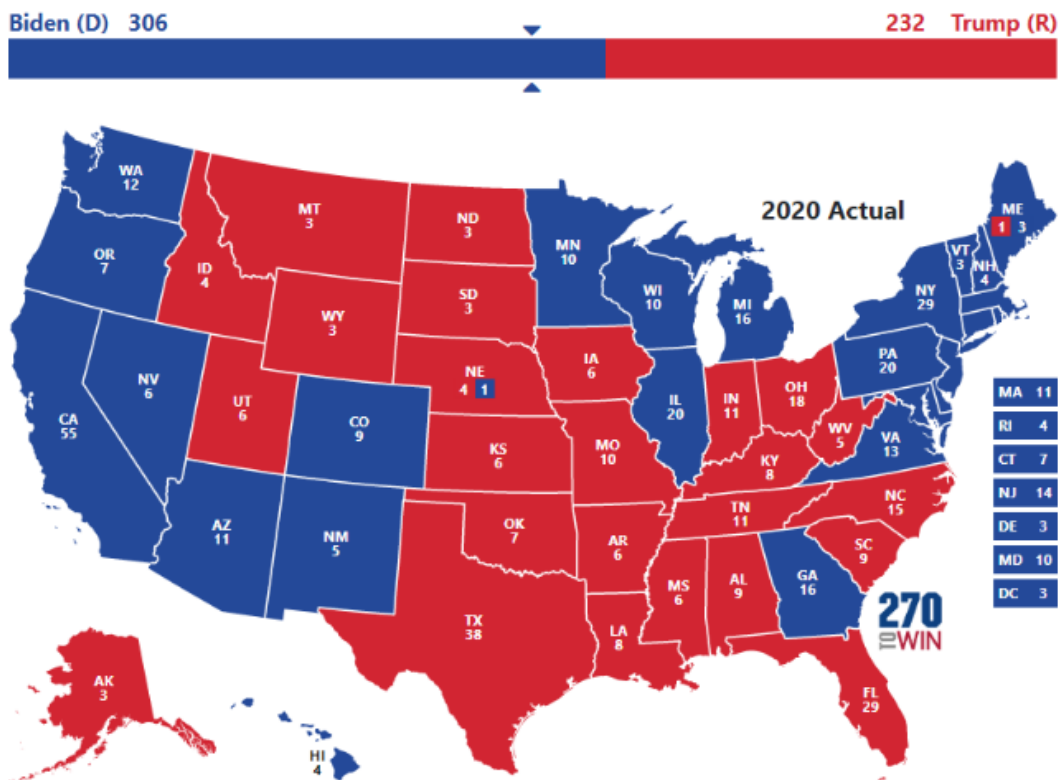


Figure 1270-to-Win 2020 Electoral College Map

Flipping three of these states would require erasing margins of victory that varied from 0.23% to 2.78% of the total vote cast in those states. The certified vote margins in the 2020 battleground states are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Certified Presidential Vote Margins in Battleground States

STATE	WINNER	MARGIN (VOTES)	MARGIN (%)	ELECTORAL VOTES
GEORGIA	Biden	+11,779	+0.23%	16
ARIZONA	Biden	+10,457	+0.31%	11
WISCONSIN	Biden	+20,682	+0.63%	10
PENNSYLVANIA	Biden	+80,555	+1.16%	20
NEVADA	Biden	+33,596	+2.39%	6
MICHIGAN	Biden	+154,188	+2.78%	16

Any indicators of election fraud, therefore, should be deemed “significant” if the number of votes in question meet or exceed the margin of victory in the pertinent state.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

2.2.2 Battleground Counties

We've established that only three battleground states would have needed to flip to change the outcome of the 2020 presidential election. Within each of these states, a small number of highly populous counties wield a disproportionate influence over the statewide results. If the integrity of the election process in even one such county is compromised, it could be enough to alter the statewide outcome. When the number of questionable ballots in a county exceeds the reported statewide margin of victory in a race such as the presidential contest, the legitimacy of the entire state's results is called into question. Based on 2020–2024 analyses of “key” or “battleground” counties in the core swing states (AZ, GA, MI, NV, NC, PA, WI), the counties listed in Table 2 merit enhanced scrutiny due to their influence upon statewide vote totals.

Table 2 Top 15 Counties Influencing Statewide Election Results

#	COUNTY	REGISTERED VOTERS ²	WHY IT'S IMPORTANT
1	Maricopa (AZ)	About 2.6–2.7 million registered voters; Maricopa officials and later reporting reference “all 2.7 million registered voters” when describing the countywide all-mail elections, indicating the roll size was in that range in 2020.	Contains about 60% of Arizona's voters and is the decisive battleground within a pivotal swing state; it flipped from Trump in 2016 to Biden in 2020 and was central again in 2024.
2	Clark (NV)	The Clark County election department directs to “Voter Registration Totals” for each election; 2020-specific PDF is not exposed via the 2022 facts-and-figures index I can reach, so I cannot give a precise 11/3/2020 total from an official PDF.	Home to Las Vegas and roughly two-thirds of Nevada's vote; margins here usually decide whether Nevada stays Democratic or becomes competitive.
3	Fulton (GA)	808,742 registered voters as of November 1, 2020.	Atlanta's core county; Democrats must run up a large margin and turnout here to offset strong GOP performance in the rest of Georgia.
4	Wayne (MI)	1,406,355 registered voters in Wayne County for the November 3, 2020, general election.	Detroit's county and Michigan's population center; Democratic margins and turnout here are crucial for carrying the state.

² Closest official figure



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

#	COUNTY	REGISTERED VOTERS ²	WHY IT'S IMPORTANT
5	Mecklenburg (NC)	The North Carolina State Board of Elections publishes county registration files, but I cannot reach a 11/3/2020-dated Mecklenburg total in the documents exposed through my current search, so I cannot state a precise number.	Charlotte's county; rapid growth and Democratic gains make it central to whether North Carolina is winnable for Democrats.
6	Dane (WI)	Wisconsin's state election data include county registration, but I do not see a Dane-specific Nov. 2020 registration PDF exposed via my current queries, so I cannot give an exact count.	Madison/University of Wisconsin county; a strongly Democratic, fast-growing base that supplies a large share of the party's statewide vote.
7	Milwaukee (WI)	Same limitation as Dane: the precise Milwaukee County registered-voter total as of Nov. 3, 2020, is not visible in the state/county PDFs I can reach here.	Core urban vote center; its turnout and margin, combined with Dane and the suburbs, often determines who wins Wisconsin.
8	Bucks (PA)	479,315 registered voters as of November 3, 2020.	One of the Philadelphia collar counties; closely divided and highly educated, watched as a bellwether for Pennsylvania's overall outcome.
9	Montgomery (PA)	597,101 registered voters as of November 3, 2020.	Large, affluent Philly suburb; substantial Democratic gains here helped flip and then hold Pennsylvania.
10	Northampton (PA)	201,976 registered voters as of November 3, 2020.	Historically bellwether county that has swung between parties and tracked presidential winners in recent decades.
11	Erie (PA)	188,175 registered voters as of November 3, 2020.	Industrial swing county on Lake Erie that flipped from Obama to Trump and then to Biden, emblematic of blue-collar shifts.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

#	COUNTY	REGISTERED VOTERS ²	WHY IT'S IMPORTANT
12	Lackawanna (PA)	141,747 registered voters as of November 3, 2020.	Scranton/Biden's home county; blue-collar, heavily targeted by both parties as a barometer of working-class trends.
13	Cobb (GA)	Not able to retrieve an official Cobb County or Georgia SoS PDF with a county-specific registration total as of Nov. 3, 2020, from current search results.	Fast-changing Atlanta suburbs that moved from reliably Republican to Democratic-leaning, key to Georgia's battleground status.
14	Gwinnett (GA)	Same limitation as Cobb; cannot see a precise registered-voter count for Nov. 3, 2020.	Fast-changing Atlanta suburbs that moved from reliably Republican to Democratic-leaning, key to Georgia's battleground status.
15	Pima (AZ)	Arizona's Secretary of State publishes voter-registration statistics by county, but my current search did not surface the 2020 general-election Pima County line with an exact figure, so I cannot quote a precise number.	Tucson's county; a Democratic anchor whose margin must be strong enough, together with Maricopa, to carry Arizona.

Table 3 illustrates how few votes in a single pivotal county could have altered the outcome in each core swing state. By showing the minimum number of Biden-to-Trump vote flips needed in one large, influential county to reverse the statewide margin, it highlights both the narrowness of the 2020 results and the outsized impact these key jurisdictions can have on the Electoral College.

Table 3 Sample County Vote Tally Flips Needed to Flip a State

STATE	EXAMPLE KEY COUNTY	MIN BIDEN→TRUMP FLIPS IN THAT COUNTY TO FLIP STATE
ARIZONA	Maricopa County	5,229 flips (enough to erase and reverse AZ's 10,457-vote margin). wikipedia+2
NEVADA	Clark County	16,799 flips (enough to erase and reverse NV's 33,596-vote margin). wikipedia+1
GEORGIA	Fulton County (or Fulton + Cobb + Gwinnett combo)	5,890 flips (to erase and reverse GA's 11,779-vote margin). wikipedia+2



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

STATE	EXAMPLE KEY COUNTY	MIN BIDEN→TRUMP FLIPS IN THAT COUNTY TO FLIP STATE
MICHIGAN	Wayne County	77,095 flips (as we computed: enough to erase and reverse MI's 154,188-vote margin). cnn+1
WISCONSIN	Dane or Milwaukee	10,342 flips (to erase and reverse WI's 20,682-vote margin). wikipedia+1
PENNSYLVANIA	one large SE PA county (e.g., Bucks/Montgomery)	40,278 flips (to erase and reverse PA's 80,555-vote margin). wikipedia

Any individual or organization seeking to manipulate the results of a statewide election only needs to manipulate the results within a single county thereby significantly reducing risk of exposure.

2.2.3 Strategic Cities

In a modern presidential race, you don't have to compromise an entire state to change who wins it and you don't even need to compromise an entire county—you only have to corrupt the vote in the right city. County election outcomes are often determined by the largest city within that county, and only three battleground states would have needed to flip to change the outcome of the 2020 presidential election. In each of these states, a single major urban county wields outsized influence over the statewide result, so undermining the integrity of the election process in just one key city can be enough to tip the state. If the number of manipulated or questionable ballots in that city exceeds the statewide margin of victory in a race such as the presidential contest, the legitimacy of the entire state's result is called into doubt. For this reason, the cities listed in Table 4 deserve particular scrutiny, because flipping just a few such cities could flip multiple states and, with them, the national election.

Table 4 Key Cities for Flipping Statewide Election Results

CITY	REGISTERED VOTERS (APPROX., 2020)	BALLOTS CAST (2020 GENERAL)	TURNOUT VS. REGISTERED
DETROIT³	504,714–518,314 registered voters (city roll around Election Day)	250,138 ballots cast ⁴	About 48–50% turnout of registered voters ⁵

³ Detroit unofficial results and later turnout analyses report 250,138 votes and 49.56% turnout using 504,714 registered; city turnout page lists 518,314 registered.

⁴ <https://apnews.com/article/fact-checking-9742674804>

⁵ <https://votersedfund.com/voting-access/detroitvotes/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

CITY	REGISTERED VOTERS (APPROX., 2020)	BALLOTS CAST (2020 GENERAL)	TURNOUT VS. REGISTERED
MILWAUKEE ⁶	315,483 registered voters (city of Milwaukee) ⁷	247,695 ballots cast	78.5% turnout of registered voters
PHILADELPHIA ⁸	1,129,308 registered voters ⁹	749,317 ballots cast	66.3% turnout of registered voters
PHOENIX ¹⁰	~780,000–830,000 registered voters (city of Phoenix; county data by city/district, not a single 2020 city total) ¹¹	≈ 600,000–650,000 ballots cast (city of Phoenix; inferred)	Roughly 75–80% turnout of registered voters (city-level estimate)
ATLANTA ^{12, 13}	No single official “City of Atlanta” registration total published for Nov. 2020; registration known to have risen sharply from 2017 levels.	City-only ballots not reported as a single figure; votes are reported primarily at Fulton/DeKalb county level. Total ballots cast in Fulton County during the 2020 election was 528,777. A significant percentage of these ballots are presumed to have been cast in	Cannot state a reliable city-only turnout % from public summaries

⁶ Milwaukee Election Commission figures, summarized in a Reuters fact-check, show 247,695 ballots from 315,483 registered voters, 78.5% turnout.

⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/article/world/fact-check-posts-claiming-more-votes-than-residents-in-milwaukee-detroit-lans-idUSKBN28E26W/>

⁸ Philadelphia’s official 2020 general-election turnout page reports 749,317 total ballots cast out of 1,129,308 registered voters (66.35% turnout). [philadelphiareresults.azurewebsites.us/1](https://philadelphiareresults.azurewebsites.us/Default.aspx)

⁹ <https://philadelphiareresults.azurewebsites.us/Default.aspx>

¹⁰ Maricopa County publishes detailed precinct and city registration and vote totals, but easily accessible summaries aggregate at county level; 2020 Phoenix city ballots cast are not given in a single official citywide figure in the public-facing reports I can reach, so this is an informed range, not a precise city total.

¹¹

<https://www.phoenix.gov/content/dam/phoenix/cityclerk/site/documents/elections/RegisteredVotersbyDistrict.pdf>

¹² Official census population for Atlanta was 498,715 residents in 2020

¹³ Public sources discuss growth in Atlanta-area registration and turnout, but 2020 results and registration are officially reported at county level (Fulton and DeKalb), not as a consolidated “City of Atlanta” turnout line; available analyses give trends, not an exact city-only turnout numerator and denominator.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

CITY	REGISTERED VOTERS (APPROX., 2020)	BALLOTS CAST (2020 GENERAL)	TURNOUT VS. REGISTERED
		Atlanta, but no official figure is available. ¹⁴	

Any individual or organization seeking to manipulate the results of a statewide election only needs to manipulate the results within a single city within a single county thereby further reducing risk of exposure.

2.3 “64 Lawsuits” Prove No Election Fraud

In the wake of the 2020 election, 64 election lawsuits were filed by the Trump campaign and their supporters. The popular narrative surrounding these lawsuits is that they were dismissed because they did not present substantive evidence of election fraud.

“Over 60 separate lawsuits brought by President Trump’s campaign and its supporters across the country attempting to challenge the legitimacy of the election results have failed. With these, courts have rejected baseless allegations of widespread voter fraud raised to overcome the election results”¹⁵

A closer examination reveals that this assertion and similar assertions made in other legal proceedings and media reports omit important facts.

Of the 64 total election lawsuits filed,

- 20 cases (31%) were dismissed for procedural reasons (e.g. standing)
- 14 cases (22%) were voluntarily withdrawn by plaintiffs
- 30 cases (47%) were ostensibly decided upon the merits

¹⁴ <https://www.fultoncountygga.gov/news/2020/11/03/november-3-election-results>

¹⁵ Coomer v Lindell



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

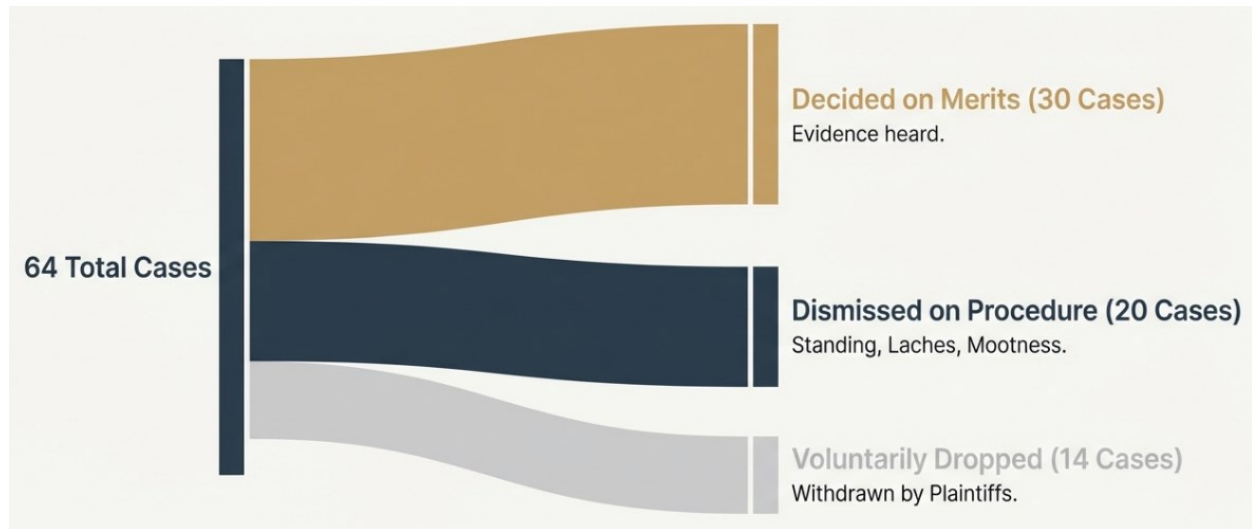


Figure 2 Disposition of "64 Election Lawsuits"

Of the 20 cases dismissed on procedural reasons, the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Bost v Illinois* would have removed the “no standing” barrier from plaintiffs.¹⁶

Of the 14 cases voluntarily withdrawn by the plaintiffs, many did so under threat of sanctions that threatened the livelihood of the plaintiff legal teams. In fact, many of the lawyers who persisted in bringing these election lawsuits to trial were indeed targeted by various forms of lawfare including sanctions.

Of the 30 remaining cases reportedly decided upon the merit, the vast majority were limited to open source and eyewitness accounts that often did not have access to substantive audit trail records. To compound matters, significant election processes such as the tallying of the votes were executed by Non-Government Organizations not subject to open records requests. Without a substantive discovery phase, plaintiffs were at a significant disadvantage in pressing their concerns particularly in light of the time constraints inherent with challenging election results. In such cases, judges evaluated evidence without ordering discovery, often because they found the plaintiffs' initial evidence (affidavits, expert reports) to be speculative or inadmissible hearsay. In practical terms, the judge presided over a perfunctory “he said, she said” trial that featured negligible if any opportunity to refute the assertions made. In these cases, the testimony of the election officials was asserted to have more credibility than that of election observers, often hampered by onerous COVID rules that impaired more substantive observation.

¹⁶ *Bost v. Illinois State Board of Elections*, No. 24-568, 607 U.S. __ (Jan. 14, 2026). Chief Justice Roberts delivered the opinion for a 7–2 Court (5-justice majority + Barrett/Kagan concurring in judgment; Jackson/Sotomayor dissenting). The Supreme Court opinion reversed the Seventh Circuit (114 F.4th 634 (2024)), which had affirmed the N.D. Illinois dismissal for lack of standing (684 F. Supp. 3d 720 (N.D. Ill. 2023))., https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/25pdf/24-568_gfbh.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Three of the 30 cases reportedly decided upon their merit did feature some form of discovery. A closer examination of the three cases reveals that the merit of the “no merit” is questionable at best.

- Ward v. Jackson (Arizona): The court ordered the inspection of 1,626 ballots (100 mail-in ballots, 100 duplicate ballots, and 1,526 additional duplicate ballots voluntarily provided by the county). This inspection was followed by a two-day trial.
- Favorito v. Cooney (Georgia): A court initially issued an order to unseal absentee ballots for inspection to detect possible fraud
- Bailey v. Antrim County (Michigan): A judge granted a preliminary injunction allowing the plaintiff to conduct a forensic inspection of the county’s precinct tabulating machines, thumb drives, and memory cards.

Bailey v Antrim featured the most wide-ranging discovery of the three. Contrary to popular assertions that it was dismissed on the merit of the evidence, it was dismissed on the basis that all of the remedies sought had been satisfied by the defense. In fact, Judge Kevin Elsenheimer specifically asserted that he did not dismiss it on the basis that there were not issues with the elections.

In short, the courts have invariably ruled in favor of election officials who assert how elections are SUPPOSED to be executed as opposed to observers testifying as to how the elections were ACTUALLY conducted. Courts never pressed for election officials to provide evidence in support of their assertions. If that would have happened, it would have been evident to all that the chain of custody for election records had been destroyed...often deliberately at the orders of the election officials.

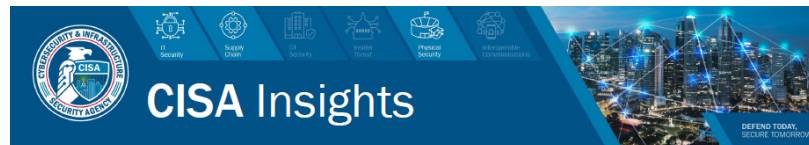
2.4 Chain of Custody

Modern election record chain of custody involves a significant number of links. Each of these links has an important role in the prevention of fraud. CISA frames chain of custody as a security and risk-mitigation process for critical infrastructure systems, not just an evidentiary concept for law enforcement. It defines chain of custody as documenting, for every handoff, who handled an asset, when, where, and for what purpose, so movement and control can be tracked throughout the asset’s lifecycle. CISA emphasizes that maintaining chain of custody reduces opportunities for malicious tampering, increases transparency, and strengthens accountability for actions taken on physical or digital assets. For elections, CISA highlights that chain-of-custody procedures must cover items like ballots, election materials, and serialized equipment to ensure they remain secure, tamper-evident, and fully accounted for across all stages of the election process.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure



CHAIN OF CUSTODY AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Chain of custody is a complex process. Often associated with the preservation of evidence for law enforcement, chain of custody also plays an important role in security and risk mitigation for critical infrastructure sectors and their assets. Without secure chain of custody practices, critical infrastructure systems and assets could be unknowingly accessed and manipulated by threat actors. The integrity of critical infrastructure assets and systems could also be questioned, with the inability of critical infrastructure owners and operators to prove otherwise.

This CISA Insights provides an overview of what chain of custody is, highlights the potential impacts and risks resulting from a broken chain of custody, and offers critical infrastructure owners and operators an initial framework for securing chain of custody for their physical and digital assets.

WHAT IS CHAIN OF CUSTODY?

Chain of custody is a process used to track the movement and control of an asset through its lifecycle by documenting each person and organization who handles an asset, the date/time it was collected or transferred, and the purpose of the transfer. Examples of assets include equipment, infrastructure, evidence, systems, and data. Maintaining the chain of custody increases transparency and enables accountability for actions taken on the asset. In practice, chain-of-custody documentation can support risk mitigation by reducing the opportunity for malicious actors to tamper with the asset (e.g., equipment, data, or evidence).

 Examples of Physical Chain of Custody	 Examples of Digital Chain of Custody
Chemical Sector: Freight railroad carriers and rail hazardous materials shippers and receivers must implement chain-of-custody requirements to ensure a positive and secure exchange of hazardous materials. Election Infrastructure Subsector: Chain-of-custody practices for an election include control forms, tamper-evident seals, and serialized equipment to provide assurances that ballots are authentic and accounted for throughout the election.	Healthcare and Public Health Sector: Chain-of-custody processes at U.S. Department of Health and Human Services-certified laboratories ensure that no unauthorized personnel handle specimens or gain access to the laboratory processes or areas where records are stored. Financial Services Sector: Financial institutions must comply with chain-of-custody regulations on the transfer of electronic data between institutions or into storage to prevent loss of data or interference.

Figure 3 CISA Insights on Chain of Custody¹⁷

A clear election record chain of custody is essential because it shows, step by step, who handled ballots, machines, and records, when they handled them, and what they did at each stage. This documented trail makes it possible to detect tampering or mistakes, prove that only authorized people had access, and demonstrate that all valid votes were securely counted, which in turn gives voters a concrete basis to trust the reported results rather than relying on blind faith.

The election record chain of custody depicted in Figure 4 reveals the entire lifecycle of a ballot, showing how custody must remain continuous from registration through final tabulation. It begins with voter registration databases, then moves through poll books and check-in, issuance and handling of ballots and envelopes, and the physical transport and storage of voted ballots. The chain continues into tabulation and adjudication, where paper and digital records must remain synchronized and traceable, and concludes with aggregation of vote tallies inside election-management systems and the production of official results reports. At each stage, there are specific custody vulnerabilities—such as gaps between applications and ballots, digital-record

¹⁷

https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/bestpractices/Chain_of_Custody_Best_Practices.pdf#:~:text=The%20key%20to%20an%20effective%20chain%20of%20custody,data%20collection%2C%20transparency%2C%20processing%2C%20review%2C%20etc.%29%20into%20account.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

risks, and traceability challenges—and underscores that a single broken link can compromise the integrity and auditability of the entire election.

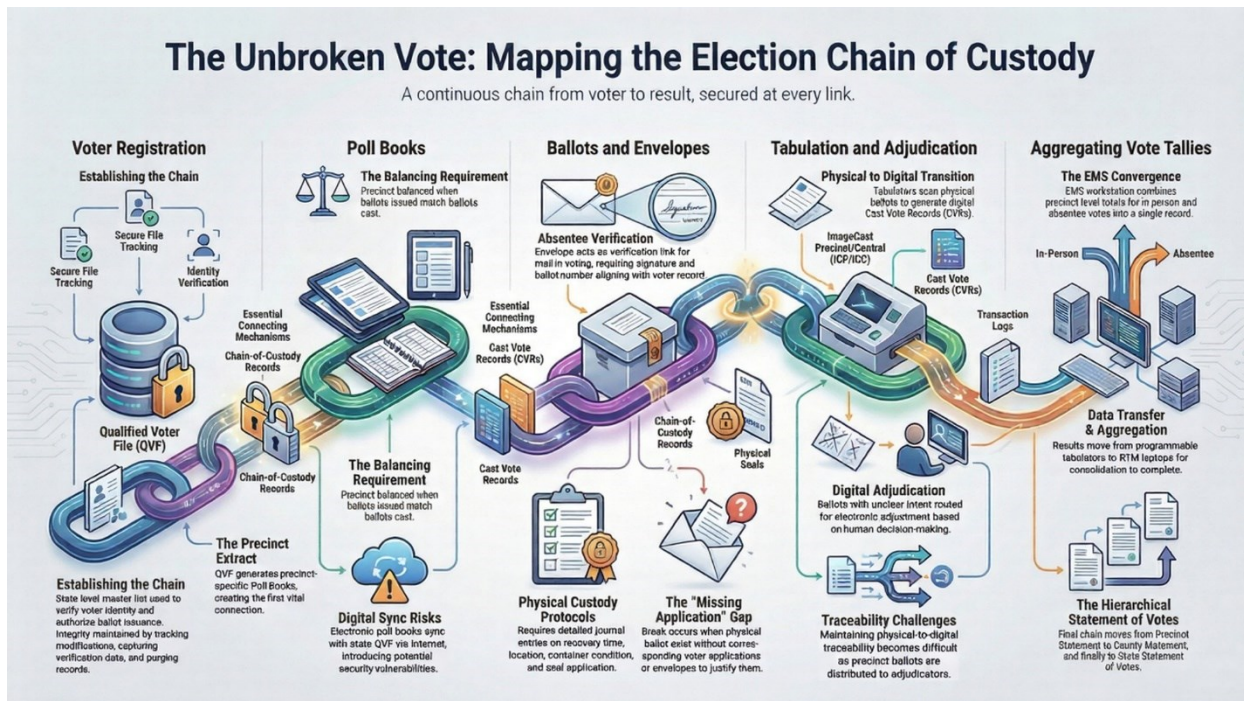


Figure 4 Election Record Chain of Custody

The burden of proof that an election was conducted with integrity lies with election officials. To put it simply, if election officials are unable to demonstrate an unbroken chain of custody, citizens have no assurance that a given election was conducted with integrity.

2.5 Anatomy of a Coup

In 2008, five days before Election Day, presidential candidate Obama remarked, “We are five days away from fundamentally transforming America.”

How does the CIA transform governments abroad? The following basic methods in Table 5 have been used in U.S. covert operations since the 1950s, and they provide a useful framework for thinking about how similar tactics could be adapted to influence or overturn a domestic election.¹⁸

Table 5 CIA Government "Transformation" Tactics

TACTIC	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES

¹⁸ <https://letsfixstuff.org/2020/12/anatomy-of-a-coup/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

FUNDING THE OPPOSITION	Channeling money, material support, and organizational help to favored political factions, activist groups, media outlets, and front organizations to weaken the incumbent government and empower its rivals.	Covertly funding opposition parties, NGOs, student movements, and “independent” media in target countries to steer public opinion and election outcomes.
ASSASSINATION	Targeting key figures whose removal will destabilize the existing order or eliminate effective resistance to regime change.	Public calls for or attempts to “take out” political leaders and whistleblowers such as President Trump, Charlie Kirk, and DHS whistleblower Phil Haney.
DESTROYING THE ECONOMY	Undermining economic stability to turn the population against the current leadership and create demand for “change.”	Policies and actions contributing to the liquidation of the strategic petroleum reserve, sharp energy-price spikes, and the highest inflation in decades, all eroding public confidence.
MEDIA TAKEOVER	Capturing or coordinating major information channels to control the narrative, marginalize opponents, and legitimize desired outcomes.	Concentrated control of major news networks and social-media platforms, suppression of unfavorable stories, coordinated messaging to discredit election challenges.
CREATING CHAOS	Generating instability, fear, and confusion to overwhelm institutions, justify extraordinary measures, and make controlled outcomes appear like the only path back to “normalcy.”	Mass protests and riots, sudden rule changes before elections, irregular ballot-handling procedures, and shifting “emergency” justifications that cloud transparency and accountability.

These categories mirror classic regime-change toolkits and help frame the argument that similar methods can be repurposed to “fundamentally transform” a constitutional republic from within.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3 Attack Vectors

The 2020 general election exposed significant structural vulnerabilities within the American electoral system, concentrated in a small set of battleground states and their core metropolitan counties. This report identifies ten interlocking “attack vectors” (See **Error! Reference source not found.**) through which election outcomes can be shaped or shielded from scrutiny: election record integrity, electronic voting systems integrity, election results certification integrity, judicial malfeasance, information control, financial influence, privatized election operations, seditious conspiracy, weaponization of government, and foreign interference.

These ten vectors span every critical layer of election infrastructure: records, systems, certification processes, judicial review, information flows, funding and operations, congressional proceedings, law-enforcement posture, and foreign access pathways.

The overall subversion of the 2020 election infrastructure would have been materially compromised had any one of the ten vectors not been present. Each vector closes a specific failure mode; its absence would have significantly increased the likelihood that manipulation either could not be executed at scale or could not be successfully concealed.

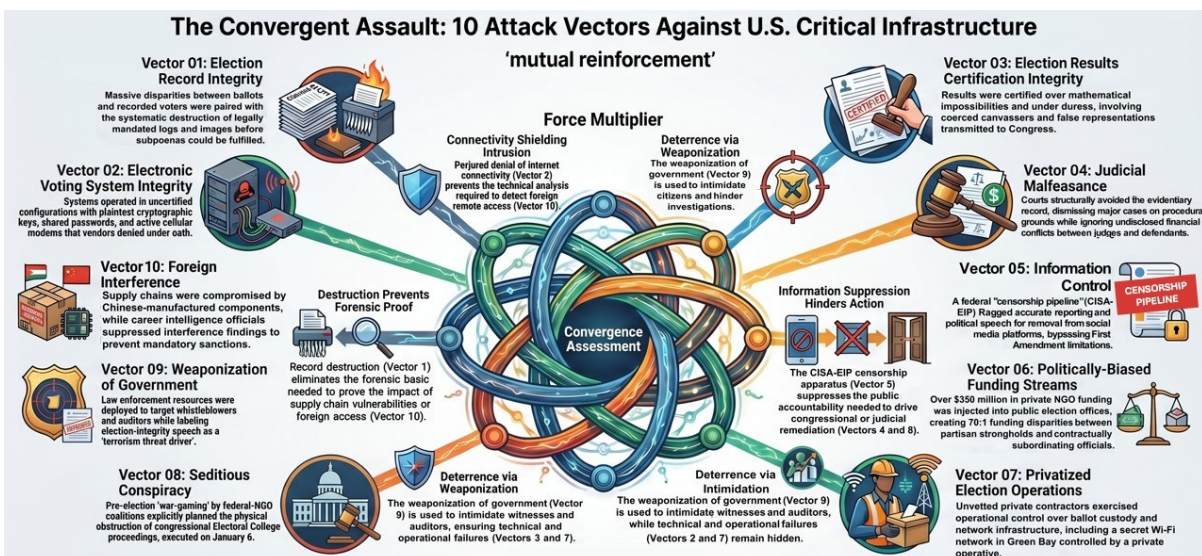
Illustratively:

- Without the compromise of Election Record Integrity (Vector 01)—had ballot images, logs, tally tapes, and voter-history records been preserved as required—post-election forensic

Figure 5 Core Election Attack Vectors

audits could have reconstructed true vote trajectories or definitively proven tampering, enabling decertification, criminal referrals, or both.

- Without deviations from certified configurations and basic cyber-hygiene failures in



Electronic Voting Systems (Vector 02)—such as open SQL ports, plaintext keys,



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

remote-access services, and last-minute database changes—many of the exploit pathways available to foreign and domestic actors simply would not have existed.

- Without the documented irregularities in Election Results Certification (Vector 03)—certifications under duress, over mathematical impossibilities, and via materially false statements to Congress—statutory processes in several states would have compelled delay, recounts, or withheld certifications until discrepancies were resolved.
- Without Judicial Malfeasance (Vector 04)—if courts had reached the merits and permitted discovery rather than disposing of cases on standing and laches—the evidentiary record now documented in this report would have entered the judicial process in real time, with potential to alter outcomes or at minimum expose systemic misconduct.
- Without centralized Information Control (Vector 05)—if agencies had reported infrastructure risk accurately and refrained from coordinating censorship of protected speech—media, Congress, and internal watchdogs would have exerted pressure for corrective action, and it would have been far harder to maintain a uniform “most secure in history” narrative against a backdrop of hundreds of critical-severity vulnerabilities.
- Without Politically-Biased Funding Streams and Privatized Operations (Vectors 06 and 07)—if public officials had retained undiluted control over operations and resources—third-party actors would have had less leverage to shape ballot-collection patterns, system access, and real-time decision-making, constricting the space within which covert manipulation could occur and be shielded.
- Without the pre-planned obstruction of congressional proceedings described in Vector 08, Congress would have had the opportunity to fully debate and potentially reject or remand contested electors, keeping the constitutional dispute mechanism open instead of abruptly foreclosed.
- Without the Weaponization of Government (Vector 09), more witnesses and technical personnel would likely have come forward sooner with documentary evidence of open ports, shared passwords, foreign-manufactured programmable devices, and destruction of records, increasing the probability of timely federal investigations.
- Without the Foreign Interference pathways (Vector 10), the domestic vulnerabilities and institutional capture described above would not necessarily translate into scalable, real-time alteration of tabulation or system behavior across multiple states.

In operational terms, the 2020 election environment exhibited not a single point of failure but an engineered redundancy of failure: records, systems, oversight, courts, information, and enforcement all failed in ways that are mutually consistent and cumulatively decisive. By design or convergence, each attack vector filled a gap that would otherwise have allowed detection, remediation, or lawful reversal of irregular outcomes; removing any one of these vectors would have substantially degraded the viability of the attack as a whole.

The following sections will now explore specific findings within this ten-vector framework. These findings reveal recurring patterns across multiple states, suggesting that many incidents long dismissed as isolated, minor, or merely administrative errors instead fit a broader, coordinated effort to manipulate election outcomes.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

NOTE: For each finding cited in Section 3, there is a detailed explanation complete with supporting citations in Appendix A-Detailed Findings.

3.1 ELECTION RECORD INTEGRITY

The integrity of any election ultimately rests on whether its records form an unbroken, auditable chain of custody from registration through tabulation and final certification. Voter rolls, poll books, ballots, tabulator reports, and associated logs are not mere administrative byproducts; together they are the evidentiary backbone that allows investigators, courts, and the public to verify that every eligible vote was counted once, only once, and in the correct contest. When any link in this record chain is missing, altered, or unverifiable, it becomes impossible to reconstruct what actually happened at critical stages of the process, and confidence in the election's legitimacy is necessarily compromised.

This section presents key findings across four interlocking record domains: voter roll integrity, voter history and poll-book integrity, ballot integrity (digital and physical), and vote-tally integrity. Each domain corresponds to a distinct "link" in the end-to-end audit trail—from the initial creation of voter eligibility records, through issuance and casting of ballots, to the aggregation of those ballots into reported results and the preservation (or loss) of the underlying evidence. In addition to these record-specific findings, we will examine the overt destruction of records by election officials as a separate set of findings due to their concerning prevalence in the 2020 election. Evaluated together, these findings show that in multiple jurisdictions the record architecture necessary for a meaningful audit was fractured at several points, raising legal and factual questions that cannot be resolved by reference to aggregate vote totals alone.

3.1.1 Voter Roll Integrity Findings

Voter registration databases are the foundation of election administration, because every subsequent record—poll book entries, ballot issuance, and voter history—depends on who appears on the rolls, in which status, and at which address. Under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA), each state (other than North Dakota) must maintain a single, centralized, computerized statewide voter registration list that serves as the official list for all federal elections, includes every legally registered voter with a unique identifier, is accessible in real time to local officials, and is regularly maintained by coordinating with other state databases to remove ineligible and duplicate registrants while protecting eligible voters from erroneous removal. If the voter rolls maintained in this statewide system are inaccurate, inflated, or manipulated, the entire downstream record chain becomes unreliable, and post-election audits cannot distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate participation.

This subsection examines evidence of registration anomalies such as deceased or duplicate registrants, unexplained spikes and deletions, and improper list-maintenance practices in light of HAVA's statewide-list and list-maintenance standards, with particular attention to how those anomalies affect the ability to reconcile poll books, ballots, and voter history files.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Table 6 Voter Roll Integrity Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.VRI-01	Systemic Failure to Verify Voter Identities - 393,017 Unverifiable Registrants (AZ)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-02	20-Year MVD Citizenship Verification System Failure - ~98,000 Unverified Registrants (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-03	"Ghost Voting" - 96,389 Mail Ballots Attributed to Unknown or Relocated Persons; 173,000 Claimed Votes Unrecorded (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.VRI-04	Fulton County Registration Rate of 113.8% of Citizen Voting-Age Population - Statistical Impossibility (GA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-05	211,958 Georgia Votes Attributed to Ineligible Addresses - Warehouses, Vacant Lots, UPS Stores (GA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-06	GBI Strategies - Organized Voter Registration Fraud; 8,000-10,000 Fraudulent Forms in Muskegon (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-07	"1/1/1900" Placeholder Birthdate - Systematic Bypass of QVF Validation at TCF Center (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-08	Voting from the Grave - 333 Active Wayne County Voters Aged 115+; Named Deceased Individuals (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-09	Over 800,000 absentee ballot applications sent to individuals who are likely not eligible to vote (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-10	25,709 dead voters on voter rolls (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-11	SURE System Irreconcilable Discrepancy - 121,240 More Votes Counted Than Voters Who Voted (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-12	440,781 "Status Unknown" Mail Ballots - Untrackable; Exceeds Margin of Victory 5:1 (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-13	Voter Roll Anomalies - Impossible Birthdates, Pre-Return Mail Dates, 1,573 Centenarians (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-14	SURE system not operating in compliance with HAVA (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-15	WisVote Rolls Exceed Eligible Population - 7.3M Registrations vs. 4.6M Eligible Residents (WI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-16	569,277 Active Voters with Identical "1/1/1918" Registration Application Date - Systemic Placeholder Anomaly (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-17	"Indefinitely Confined" Status Abuse - 287% Surge; 48,554 Without Photo ID on File (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-18	WEC Failure to Cross-Reference Guardianship and Non-Citizen Data - Ineligible Voters Retained on Rolls (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-19	ERIC System - Designed to Detect Interstate Duplicates; Failed to Remove Known Ineligibles Pre-Election	Reasonable Inference
ERI.VRI-20	ERIC System -Connected to State Voter Registration Database APIs	Established Fact
ERI.VRI-21	Intelligence Community hid that Chinese government manufactured and imported fake Drivers' Licenses for election use	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.VRI-22	The State of Georgia had 103.6 Percent, and Fulton County had 113.8 Percent of the Citizen Voting Age Population Registered to Vote (GA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VRI-23	State of Arizona Study could not Identify 58% of Voters as Real Humans (AZ)	Established Fact

A voter roll is the gate every ballot has to pass through; a certified total is authoritative only to the degree that the name on each ballot belongs to a real, eligible, living citizen residing where the roll says they reside. In 2020, that gate was open in multiple directions at once across five states. Between July 3 and September 4, 2021, the State of Arizona cross-referenced 673,560 registered voters against the Motor Vehicle Division database and the Social Security Administration and could not positively identify 58 percent — 393,017 registrants — as real human beings through either system; a separate, longstanding MVD automated-registration defect allowed roughly 98,000 registrations to be processed without the documentary proof of citizenship required by Arizona law. Fulton County, Georgia, posted a registration rate of 113.8 percent of its citizen voting-age population — a mathematical impossibility — and 211,958 Georgia ballots were recorded from addresses that are legally ineligible as residences, including commercial warehouses, vacant lots, and UPS Store mailboxes. Wisconsin's WisVote database contained 569,277 active voter registrations sharing the identical placeholder registration date January 1, 1918, and the state saw a 287 percent surge in voters claiming "indefinitely confined" status, which waives photo-ID requirements, reaching 220,404 — with 48,554 of those voters having no photo identification on file at all. Michigan's rolls held 25,709 deceased registrants, 333 "active" Wayne County voters aged 115 or older, and a single October 2020 delivery of 8,000 to 10,000 fraudulent registration forms to the Muskegon City Clerk from a national registration operation. The Director of National Intelligence has publicly confirmed that the Chinese government manufactured and imported counterfeit U.S. driver's licenses into the United States before the 2020 election for use in absentee-ballot voting. The gate did not fail in one place; it was open everywhere at once.

VOTER ROLL INTEGRITY

"Every debate about 2020 focuses on ballots — who cast them, how they were counted, where they ended up. But the ballot starts with the roll. If the roll contains people who don't exist, have moved, are not citizens, or are registered twice — the ballot problem is already baked in before a single vote is cast. In 2020, the roll was broken in every state where the margin was close enough to matter."

The 23 findings consolidate into five structural patterns; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **State-run verification could not confirm a majority of registrants as real people.** The State of Arizona’s 2021 cross-reference of 673,560 registered voters against MVD driver’s license data and federal Social Security records could not positively identify 393,017 of them — 58 percent — as real human beings through either database. A separate two-decade MVD defect permitted approximately 98,000 voter registrations to be validated without the documentary proof of citizenship required by Arizona law. In Georgia, Fulton County’s registration rate reached 113.8 percent of its citizen voting-age population, a statistical impossibility, while the state as a whole stood at 103.6 percent. In Michigan, 333 Wayne County registrants were listed as “active” voters aged 115 or older, and ballots were cast in the names of specific individuals deceased for decades, including Ardis Barnes (died 1968) and Selma Steel (died 1992).
- **The rolls were dressed with placeholders, ineligible addresses, and untracked status expansions.** Wisconsin’s WisVote database contained 569,277 active voter registrations sharing the identical placeholder application date of January 1, 1918 — the standard value assigned in many systems when the true registration date is unknown or missing — and 115,252 of those records are credited with casting a ballot in 2020. Wisconsin also saw a 287 percent surge in voters claiming “indefinitely confined” status, which waives photo-identification requirements, reaching 220,404 voters, of whom 48,554 had no photo ID on file. Georgia recorded 211,958 voters casting ballots from addresses that are legally ineligible as residences, including commercial warehouses, vacant lots, and UPS Store mailboxes. In Michigan, an operative employed by a national voter-registration organization delivered 8,000 to 10,000 fraudulent registration forms to the Muskegon City Clerk, exhibiting identical handwriting, non-existent addresses, and telephone numbers belonging to unrelated parties.
- **List-maintenance controls were demonstrably not enforced.** The Wisconsin Elections Commission did not record in WisVote available ineligibility information for persons under court-ordered guardianship prohibited from voting, non-citizens ineligible under state law, or adjudicated incompetent individuals — meaning known ineligible records were retained as active on the roll. The Public Interest Legal Foundation identified 25,709 deceased registrants on Michigan’s rolls, more than 23,663 of them dead for five years or more. The Electronic Registration Information Center — the interstate consortium in which Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin all held membership in 2020 — maintains live API connections to state voter databases and is designed to flag duplicates, deceased voters, and out-of-state movers, yet known ineligibles were not removed pre-election. Michigan’s former Secretary of State estimated that, conservatively, more than 800,000 absentee-ballot applications were mailed to individuals likely not eligible to vote in Michigan.
- **A foreign-ID pipeline for counterfeit U.S. driver’s licenses was publicly confirmed.** The Director of National Intelligence has publicly confirmed that the Chinese government manufactured and imported counterfeit U.S. driver’s licenses into the United States in the months before the 2020 election, reportedly for use in absentee-ballot casting by Chinese nationals residing in the country. U.S. Customs and Border Protection interdicted roughly 20,000 such counterfeit driver’s licenses in a single Chicago seizure in the summer of 2020. Because several states permit automated or online voter registration through a driver’s license



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

number, a state-manufactured counterfeit license pipeline does not have to defeat the voter roll — it can be used to populate it. No public post-mortem has established what share of those counterfeits, if any, made it into state registration systems before interdiction.

- **Downstream, the ledgers did not balance.** Pennsylvania’s own Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors recorded 121,240 fewer voters as having voted than the number of ballots the Secretary of State certified, after official post-hoc revisions; federal EAVS data as analyzed by the Public Interest Legal Foundation shows 440,781 Pennsylvania mail ballots whose disposition could not be accounted for. Arizona’s statewide canvass estimated 96,389 ghost votes cast under the names of registered voters who were either unknown to current residents at the listed address or verified as having moved away before October 2020, and up to 173,000 Maricopa residents who stated they voted but for whom no vote was recorded. A voter roll whose integrity cannot be defended at the front end produces counts whose integrity cannot be defended at the back end.

Read as a national-security question, the Voter Roll Integrity record describes the decay of the authentication layer that every other election control relies on. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component begins with the list itself: each registered name has to correspond to a real, eligible, living citizen residing at the listed address, and the controls that decide who gets onto and off of the list have to be enforced. In the cycle described above, a state of Arizona review could not identify a majority of registrants as real people; a swing-state’s database carried more than half a million active voters sharing a single placeholder date; hundreds of thousands of ballots were recorded from addresses that are not residences under state law; organized-fraud registration drives were documented; list-maintenance obligations were not performed; and a foreign state confirmed to have manufactured counterfeit U.S. driver’s licenses for use in the election was not publicly disclosed until after the fact. A foreign or domestic actor planning around a close federal contest does not need to cast a single fraudulent ballot if it can populate, retain, and dress the roll with identities the state cannot verify, and if the jurisdictions responsible for the list have neither the authority nor the inclination to clean it. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.1.2 Voter History Integrity Findings

Voter history integrity failures in 2020 severed the core link between real human voters and the ballots counted in multiple battleground jurisdictions, turning a designated critical-infrastructure system into an environment where outcome-changing manipulation can occur with little chance of forensic detection or attribution.

Poll books and voter history files are the operational bridge between abstract voter rolls and the physical ballots that enter the count; they are the control that proves a specific, eligible person appeared, was verified, and received exactly one ballot. When those records are missing, altered, or replaced, the accounting equation “number of verified voters = number of ballots counted” cannot be established, and the election becomes, in effect, unauditably. In a system that DHS and



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

CISA now treat as critical infrastructure, this loss of traceability is not a paperwork problem; it is an attack surface for foreign and domestic actors to manufacture “votes without voters” and erase “voters without votes” in decisive jurisdictions

This section evaluates the integrity of poll-book and voter-history data, including missing or incomplete check-in logs, unexplained discrepancies between poll-book counts and ballot totals, and the absence of reliable digital audit trails for electronic poll books. Weaknesses at this stage break the logical link between “who was allowed to vote” and “what ballots exist,” effectively severing the chain of custody at the point where human identity connects to ballot issuance.

Table 7 Voter History Integrity Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.VHI-01	Retrospective Deletion/Alteration of Voter History - ~499,850 Fewer VoterIDs Than Ballots Cast (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-02	EPB "Sitebook" Mid-Election Software Update - Multiple Ballots Issued Per Voter Without Override Alert (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-03	Missing Chain-of-Custody Documentation for EPB Records - Audit Liaison Finding (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-04	22,534 "Ghost" Ballots - Ballots Counted Without Corresponding Voter Check-In Record (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-05	Advance Voting Poll Books - Absent Opening and Closing Tapes, Zero Records, and Daily Recap Sheets (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-06	The "1/1/1900" Electronic Poll Book Placeholder Bypass - Thousands of Unverified Voters Forced into System (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-07	Post-Election Poll Book Replacement - "Black Trunk" Delivery 13 Days After Election Night (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-08	Post-Election Poll Book Replacement - "Black Trunk" Delivery 13 Days After Election Night (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VHI-09	Director Baxter's Denial Under Oath - False Official Statement at Certification (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-10	Director Baxter's Denial Under Oath – Knowingly False Official Statement at Certification	Disputed Fact
ERI.VHI-11	Monthly Alteration of QVF Voter History - Post-Election (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-12	Secretary Benson February 12, 2021 Directive - Ordered Deletion of Electronic Poll Book Software (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-13	Missing and Irreconcilable "Yellow Books" - 244 of 428 Precincts Without Required Voter Lists at Certification (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-14	Missing Zero-Report and Open-Poll Tapes - No Documentary Proof Machines Were Cleared Before Voting (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-15	SURE System Voter Deficit - More Certified Votes Than Recorded Voters (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VHI-16	SURE System Voter Roll Anomalies - Impossible Birthdates, Pre-Return Mail Dates, and Missing Dates (PA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.VHI-17	Fraudulent SURE System Voter Roll Anomalies - Impossible Birthdates, Pre-Return Mail Dates, and Missing Dates (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VHI-18	"1/1/1918" WisVote Placeholder Registration Date - 569,277 Active Voters; 115,252 Voted in 2020 (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-19	MyVote WI Database Security Vulnerability - Unauthorized Remote Alteration of Voter Histories Without Detection (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-20	Exploitation of MyVote WI Database Security Vulnerability - Unauthorized Remote Alteration of Voter Histories Without Detection (WI)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.VHI-21	WisVote FIDO Key Proliferation - WEC Cannot Account for All Database Access Credentials (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-22	WisVote and BadgerBooks Real-Time API Access Granted to Private CTCL Partners - Unauthorized Private Access to Voter History Data (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-23	Pre-Election Filings and Post-Election Rulings (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-24	Fulton County Willfully Failed to Perform Absentee Ballot Signature Verification (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-25	Fulton County Failed to Create, Maintain, Preserve, or Produce a Numbered List of Voters for All of Advance Voting (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-26	Fulton County's Official Records Include 22,534 More Ballots Cast than Voters Credited with Casting a Ballot (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-27	Black Trunk Document Substitution and Unlisted List - Fraud in the Certification Record (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-28	Canvassing Revealed Up To 173,000 Missing Ballots in Maricopa County (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-29	Canvassing Revealed Over 96,000 Ghost Votes in Arizona (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.VHI-30	Pennsylvania certified the 2020 election with 121,240 more ballots than voters (PA)	Established Fact

The voter history file is the ledger that says which real person cast which ballot; when it fails, a certified total no longer connects to the electorate it is supposed to represent. In the 2020 general election, that ledger failed across five states in every direction at once. Pennsylvania certified its presidential result on November 24, 2020 with 121,240 more ballots counted than voters recorded in its Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors, and its SURE history file contained 1,573 mail ballots cast by voters listed as over 100 years old and 41 Allegheny County ballots mailed to persons with a date of birth of January 1, 1800. Fulton County, Georgia, recorded 22,534 more ballots counted than voters credited in the history file and failed to create the legally required Numbered List of Voters for advance voting at all. Michigan's Qualified Voter File has been altered monthly since 2020 — method of voting, jurisdiction, and whether a person voted — and a 2025 snapshot shows roughly 499,850 fewer VoterIDs credited with voting than ballots certified; on December 1, 2020, inside the federal 22-month preservation window, the state directed county clerks that certain election records “must be deleted.” Wisconsin's WisVote system carries 569,277 active registrations with the placeholder date January 1, 1918, of which 115,252 are credited with voting in



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

2020, on a public portal with a documented vulnerability to undetected remote history edits. Arizona's own canvass estimated 96,389 ghost votes statewide and up to 173,000 Maricopa residents who confirmed voting but for whom no vote was ever recorded. The ledger was not just wrong; it was rewritable.

VOTER HISTORY INTEGRITY

“In Georgia: 22,534 more ballots counted than voters credited — in an election decided by 12,670. In Michigan: 499,850 voter participation records removed from the database years after the election. In Arizona: poll book controls disabling double-vote detection mid-Election Day. Voter history is the foundational record that links a ballot to a human being. In every state that mattered, that record was broken, deliberately deleted, missing, or gone.”

The 30 findings consolidate into five structural patterns; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Official records show more ballots counted than voters credited with voting.** Pennsylvania's SURE system recorded 6,760,230 voters as having voted on November 3, 2020, while Secretary of State Boockvar certified 6,962,607 presidential votes — a 121,240-vote deficit of recorded voters relative to certified ballots on the state's own system of record. Fulton County, Georgia's official records show 148,319 absentee ballots counted against 125,784 voters credited with casting a ballot, a 22,534-ballot gap, and the county produced no contemporaneous Numbered List of Voters for advance voting, severing the statutorily required audit trail for tens of thousands of additional ballots. Arizona's statewide canvass estimated 96,389 ghost votes cast under the names of registered voters who were either unknown to the listed address or verified as having moved away before October 2020, and up to 173,000 Maricopa residents who confirmed voting but for whom no vote was ever recorded.
- **The voter history ledger was edited after certification, on a monthly cadence.** Sequential snapshots of Michigan's Qualified Voter File document post-election alteration of voter history on a monthly basis — method of voting, voting jurisdiction, and whether a given voter voted at all — producing a current gap of roughly 499,850 fewer VoterIDs credited with voting than ballots certified. On December 1, 2020, within the federal 22-month record preservation window and in the middle of legislative inquiries, Michigan's Bureau of Elections directed all county clerks that certain election records “must be deleted.” In Wayne County, thirteen days after election night, a “black trunk” was delivered containing revised poll lists that substituted for the originals; Detroit's Director of Elections denied under oath at certification having provided them, a denial contradicted by the contemporaneous record.
- **The controls that decide who can edit the ledger were demonstrably not enforced.** Wisconsin's MyVote WI public-facing portal had a documented vulnerability that permitted



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

undetected remote alteration of voter history, and the Legislative Audit Bureau found that the Elections Commission issued 3,137 FIDO multi-factor authentication keys to the statewide WisVote database and “apparently does not know how many FIDO Keys they have actually issued.” At least one Zuckerberg-5 city granted a private nonprofit partner real-time API access to both WisVote and the BadgerBooks electronic poll book system used at check-in on election day. In Maricopa County, a mid-election software update to the “Sitebook” electronic poll books neutralized the system’s alert against issuing multiple ballots to a single voter without supervisor override, and the county produced no chain-of-custody documentation for the EPB records.

- **The registration side of the ledger carries placeholder and implausible identities at scale.** Wisconsin’s WisVote database contains 569,277 active voter registrations with an identical placeholder application date of January 1, 1918 — the standard value used in many systems when the true registration date is unknown or missing — and 115,252 of those placeholder-dated records are credited with having voted in 2020. Pennsylvania’s SURE history file contained 1,573 mail ballots cast by voters listed as over 100 years old, 41 Allegheny County ballots mailed to persons with a date of birth of January 1, 1800, and 245 mail votes cast by voters with no date of birth at all. At the TCF Center in Wayne County, sworn poll challengers observed election workers manually entering thousands of unregistered individuals into the electronic poll books using the placeholder birthdate 1/1/1900 to bypass validation.
- **Supporting records required to prove any of this after the fact were missing at certification.** Delaware County, Pennsylvania, certified the 2020 election with 244 of 428 precincts missing required voter-list information, 125 of 428 tally tapes missing, 137 of 428 ballot-count tapes missing, 255 of 428 open-poll tapes missing, and 244 of 428 zero-report tapes missing — leaving no documentary proof that the tabulators were cleared of stored totals before polls opened.

Read as a national-security question, the Voter History Integrity record describes the decoupling of a certified election from the electorate it is supposed to certify. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component depends on a specific two-way reconciliation: every ballot counted has to correspond to a real voter credited as having cast it, and that ledger has to remain sealed and auditable for years after certification. In the cycle described above, the ledgers showed hundreds of thousands more ballots than voters; the history files were edited monthly after the fact, with records in at least one state ordered deleted inside the federal preservation window; the controls governing who could edit those files were, by design and by negligence, not enforced; the registration rolls themselves carried placeholder and implausible identities at the scale of hundreds of thousands; and the supporting paper and digital records that would allow any of this to be reconstructed after the fact were missing at the point of certification. A foreign or domestic actor planning around a close federal contest does not need to add votes if it can edit the list of who voted after the canvass and does not need to manufacture voters if a system of record already carries hundreds of thousands of placeholder identities credited with voting. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3.1.3 Ballot Integrity Findings

The legal architecture governing ballot integrity rests on a single unbreakable requirement: every ballot issued must be traceable — through a documented chain of physical and digital custody — back to a verified voter, and every digital record of that ballot must be preserved for twenty-two months under 52 U.S.C. § 20701. That statute does not create a standard of care for administrative convenience; it creates a criminal prohibition against willful destruction, punishable by imprisonment and removal from office.

Two categories of ballot evidence are essential to any meaningful audit. First, physical ballots and their transfer documentation — batch manifests, chain-of-custody logs, duplication records — establish that the paper corpus presented for counting is identical to the paper corpus cast by voters. Second, digital ballot images and their corresponding cast vote records (CVRs), adjudication logs, and cryptographic authentication files (SHA hashes) establish that the electronic tally faithfully reflects machine reads of the physical ballots, and that human overrides of machine interpretations were authorized, documented, and traceable to specific operators.

When adjudication logs are deleted, the entire adjudication record — every instance where a human operator overrode machine interpretation of voter intent — becomes invisible. When ballot images are destroyed and their SHA authentication files are deleted, the cryptographic fingerprints that would allow forensic matching of physical to digital records are gone permanently. When physical ballots are commingled with duplicates, injected without chain-of-custody documentation, or processed on machines whose zero-report tapes are missing, the foundational accounting equation cannot be performed.

The pattern documented across the five battleground states below is not consistent with independent administrative failures in isolated jurisdictions. It is consistent with a systemic strategy of eliminating the audit infrastructure at precisely the layers where fraud would be detected.

Table 8 Ballot Integrity Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.BI-01	263,139 Corrupted and 21,273 Missing Ballot Images on the EMS (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-02	Unauthorized Ballot Paper - Up to 10 Non-Compliant Paper Types Forced 11.2% Adjudication Rate (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-03	Commingled Original and Duplicate Ballots - Batch Manifests Do Not Match Physical Contents; UOCAVA Double-Counts (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-04	Approximately 23,000 Ballots Printed from Unidentified Source - Speckin Forensic Report (AZ)	Disputed Fact
ERI.BI-05	Mass Destruction of Ballot Images - 374,000+ Fulton County; 1.7 Million Statewide; Court-Admitted (GA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.BI-06	17,852 Recount Ballots Without Corresponding Images; 20,713 Ballots of No Provenance; 3,930 Duplicate Scans (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-07	35 Tabulator Memory Cards Swapped Mid-Election; Closing Tapes Printed on Surrogate Machines (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-08	Dominion Voting Systems Personnel in Operational Control of Voting Systems During Election and Post-Election (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-09	Dominion Voting Systems Personnel in Operational Control of Voting Systems and Ballot Images During Election and Post-Election (GA)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.BI-10	TCF Center 3:30 AM Ballot Delivery Without Chain-of-Custody Manifests (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-11	TCF Center 3:30 AM Ballot Delivery Without Chain-of-Custody Manifests; 20% of Absentee Ballots Lack Legal Applications (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.BI-12	Physical Destruction of Election Records by Named County Officials - Eyewitness Testimony (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-13	Authorized Physical Destruction of Election Records by Named County Officials - Eyewitness Testimony (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.BI-14	Agissar Machine "Slicing" - Ballots Processed Unobserved After Machine Damage (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-15	Agissar Machine "Slicing" - Thousands of Ballots Processed Unobserved After Machine Damage (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.BI-16	440,781 Mail Ballots Classified as "Status Unknown" - No Record of Disposition (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-17	Lost USB Flash Drive Containing 120,000+ Absentee Votes; Contemporaneous 3:26 AM Ballot Dump of 143,379 Votes (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-18	Non-Compliance With Subpoenas Pertinent to Command Central, LLC - Wisconsin Ballots Retained at Private Facility in Minnesota Without Lawful Authority (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-19	Command Central, LLC - Wisconsin Ballots Retained at Private Facility in Minnesota Without Lawful Authority (WI)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.BI-20	Private Non-Government Agent Controlled Voting Machines, Ballots, and Secret Wi-Fi Access Point at Grand Hyatt Central Count (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-21	10K "Ghost Vote" Marks on Ballots (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-22	Absentee Ballot Timing Discrepancies (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-23	Detroit Write-In Precinct Tape Discrepancy (MI)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.BI-24	Fulton Count's order of over one million "extra" absentee ballots without stubs or envelopes (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-25	Damaged Ballot Boxes and No Ballot Box Chain of Custody (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-26	Ballots stored in illegal ballot containers (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-27	Fulton County Included 20,713 Ballots Attributed to Ten Advance Voting Tabulators with No Provenance (GA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.BI-28	State Farm Arena Incident & Larger Problem (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-29	3,930 Ballots were Intentionally Scanned and Counted More than Once for the Recount (GA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.BI-30	The Fulton County Candidate-Requested Recount Included Hundreds of Test Ballots Which Were Counted and Included in the Official Results (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-31	Thousands of Ballots Included in the Original Count are Missing from the Recount, and Thousands of Ballots in the Recount are Missing from the Original Count (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-32	57,734 potentially fraudulent ballots cast in Maricopa County (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.BI-33	Digital Ballot Images Do Not Match Physical Ballots – Deliberately (US)	Established Fact

The standard reassurance after any contested election is some version of “the paper is the ground truth — just look at the ballots.” The record on Ballot Integrity across Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin describes what happens when someone actually tries. In Maricopa, 263,139 ballot images were corrupt and 21,273 were missing, paper stock did not match the certified specification, and box manifests delivered to auditors did not match the ballots inside. In Fulton County, Georgia, the county itself admitted in federal court that the majority of in-person ballot images from the 2020 machine count were not preserved; statewide, roughly 1.7 million ballot images were destroyed along with the cryptographic hashes that would have let anyone prove the survivors were unaltered. In Detroit, tens of thousands of ballots arrived at the counting center at 3:30 AM with no chain of custody, and a fifth of sampled absentee ballots lacked the legally required application. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, an eyewitness testified that a named official tore machine tapes and return sheets into pieces and threw them in the trash; statewide, 440,781 Pennsylvania mail ballots are carried on federal EAVS data as “status unknown” — more than five times the certified margin. In Wisconsin, a USB drive holding more than 120,000 absentee votes briefly went missing during active counting, ballots are alleged to be retained by a private vendor across state lines, and in Green Bay a non-government actor controlled the tabulators through a hidden Wi-Fi access point at the central count facility. Taken together, the record describes a ballot corpus that, in the places that decided the election, cannot be independently verified — because the paper was commingled, the images were destroyed, the hashes were deleted, the custody was broken, and in several jurisdictions the people with physical control of the ballots were not government officials.

BALLOT INTEGRITY

“Just look at the ballots’ is a great answer — right up until somebody tries.”



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

The record on Ballot Integrity runs to 33 detailed findings drawn from court admissions, forensic reports, sworn affidavits, federal EAVS data, and a state-commissioned Office of Special Counsel. The following highlights are chosen for what they say about whether a ballot corpus can be independently verified at all:

- **Fulton County, GA — the county admitted in federal court that the majority of in-person ballot images from the 2020 machine count were not preserved.** Statewide, roughly 1.7 million ballot images were destroyed and 132,286 of 148,318 absentee-ballot cryptographic authentication files were deleted — erasing the ability to prove that any surviving image is unaltered.
- **Fulton County, GA — 17,852 recount votes have no corresponding ballot image; 20,713 ballots came from tabulators with no provenance; 3,930 ballots were scanned and counted more than once.** Georgia's certified presidential margin was 12,670 votes. Dr. Philip Stark of UC Berkeley — the inventor of risk-limiting audits — concluded on the record that Georgia's results cannot be validated.
- **Maricopa County, AZ — 263,139 ballot images were corrupt and 21,273 were missing; up to ten non-compliant paper stocks drove an 11.2% adjudication rate, roughly ten times the 2016 baseline.** Box manifests delivered to auditors did not match the ballots inside, with duplicates commingled with originals and a documented case of UOCAVA ballots counted more than once.
- **Detroit, MI — tens of thousands of ballots arrived at the TCF Center at roughly 3:30 AM with no chain-of-custody documentation.** A Speckin Forensics sample found up to 20% of absentee ballots lacked the legally required application — the document that authorizes issuance and ties a ballot to a specific registered voter.
- **Delaware County, PA — sworn testimony that named officials physically tore machine tapes and return sheets into pieces and placed them in the trash,** with one reportedly saying the data had “no audit value” because it “wouldn't match the election results.”
- **Pennsylvania statewide — 440,781 mail ballots are classified in federal EAVS data as “status unknown.”** The state has no record of whether they were delivered, returned, counted, rejected, or disposed of. The certified margin was 81,660 votes; the unaccounted-for volume exceeds the margin by more than 5:1.
- **Milwaukee, WI — a USB drive holding absentee voter data for more than 120,000 votes briefly lost chain of custody on election night,** during the same window as an unexplained 143,379-vote batch upload reported at 3:26 AM. The drive's write metadata has not been forensically examined.
- **Wisconsin — a Dominion reseller is alleged to have retained physical Wisconsin ballots at a facility in Minnesota without governmental authorization and** refused to comply with Office of Special Counsel subpoenas. In Green Bay, a private non-government actor controlled the tabulators, the ballots, and a hidden Wi-Fi access point at the central count facility.
- **Fulton County, GA — 35 tabulator memory cards were swapped mid-election with no chain-of-custody documentation, and closing tapes were printed on surrogate machines rather than the actual scanners.** Dominion Voting Systems personnel, not government



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

officials, were in operational control of voting systems in nearly every Georgia county during the election period.

- **Industry-wide design feature — scanners use a documented “color dropout” function that deletes red-ink markings such as “TEST” or “VOID” from the digital ballot image.** In the 2021 New York City mayoral primary, 135,000 test ballots were accidentally included in preliminary results — demonstrating that a test ballot and a cast ballot become indistinguishable in the digital record of record.

What the record shows is not a dispute about specific votes; it is a dispute about whether the votes can be looked at. A ballot without an application has no legal origin. A ballot image without its hash cannot be authenticated. A recount vote with no corresponding image has no paper behind it. A batch of ballots from a tabulator with no provenance cannot be traced to any polling place. A USB drive that briefly went missing on election night cannot be excluded as a write event without metadata forensics that have not been performed. A mail ballot classified “status unknown” in federal survey data is neither counted nor rejected — it is simply gone. Ballots in the custody of a private vendor across a state line or controlled by a non-government actor through a hidden Wi-Fi access point, have passed out of the chain of lawful custody entirely. Across the five states that decided one election, these facts describe a ballot corpus that has been rendered unverifiable — and a verification mantra that stops working the moment the paper, the images, the hashes, and the custody records are simultaneously gone.

3.1.4 Vote Tally Integrity Findings

Vote-tally integrity concerns the transformation of individual ballots into aggregate results at the machine, batch, precinct, county, and state levels. Even if voter rolls, poll books, and ballot custody are sound, irregularities in tabulation—such as unexplained batch edits, missing or overwritten system logs, inconsistent results tapes, or tally databases that cannot be reconciled to underlying ballots—undermine the reliability of reported outcomes. Because election-management systems and tabulators are often complex, proprietary, and network-connected, robust logging and preservation of event data are essential to detect and explain anomalies in reported totals.

Even if voter rolls, poll books, and ballot custody were flawless, the nation still depends on election-management systems (EMS) and tabulators to transform individual ballots into aggregate totals at the precinct, county, and state level. When the software, logs, and storage media behind those tallies are manipulated, wiped, or architected so that paper and digital records can be altered together, the United States loses the ability to prove that certified results accurately reflect the underlying ballots. For foreign and domestic adversaries, this is the most valuable layer to compromise, because a relatively small number of technical actions can influence statewide outcomes while leaving conventional canvass checks blind.

Table 9 Vote Tally Integrity Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.VTI-01	Intentional Overwriting of EMS Security Logs via Script Executed 38,478 Times (AZ)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.VTI-02	EMS SQL Database Purged of 2020 Election Results Prior to Forensic Audit - 263,139 Corrupt and 21,273 Missing Ballot Images (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-03	17,852 Certified Votes Have No Corresponding Ballot Images - 20,713 Ballots Lack Provenance - 3,930 Ballots Double-Scanned (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-04	Master Cryptographic Keys Stored in Plain Text - Complete Tabulator Configuration and CVR Manipulation Enabled Without Detection (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-05	Election System Event Logs Entirely Absent for Election Period (Oct. 20-Nov. 23, 2020) - Coinciding with Discovery of 2,600 Uncounted Trump Votes (GA)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.VTI-06	Centralized Subversion of Statewide Tabulation via ElectionSource VIFCHOICEINSTANCE.DVD Repository - Both Paper Tapes and Digital EMS Simultaneously Alterable (MI)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.VTI-07	ImageCast Tabulators Jammed 4-5 Times Per Hour - Jammed Batches of 50 Ballots Rescanned Up to 8 Times Without Zero-Reset (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VTI-08	Director of Elections and Warehouse Director Replaced Original V-Drives with "Clean" Drives to Fabricate Tally Results Matching Certified Totals (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-09	County Solicitor and Warehouse Personnel Physically Tore Up Original Tabulator Tally Tapes and Return Sheets - Declared Records "Had No Audit Value" Because They Would Not Match Certified Results (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-10	3:26 AM Tabulation Dump of ~170,000 Heavily Biden-Weighted Votes - Concurrent with Executive Director Losing Chain of Custody of Absentee Flash Drive (WI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.VTI-11	Fulton County Unlawfully Discarded Write-In Votes for Qualified Candidates (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-12	Thousands of False Ballots Added to the Post-Election Hand-Count/Audit (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-13	Fulton County, GA election results uncertifiable due to CVR mismatch with Master Code Activation database (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-14	Logical Bumper Vote Shift Algorithm Evident in Dominion System (MI)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.VTI-15	Multiple Vote Tally Reporting Pathways Evident in Single Tabulator (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.VTI-16	Detroit Never Provided Precinct-Level Election Results (MI)	Established Fact

A certified vote total carries authority only to the degree that it can be reproduced from the underlying records — ballot images, cast vote records, tabulator paper tapes, chain-of-custody logs, and system event logs. Across five states those records were, by turns, overwritten by design, purged in advance of audit, torn up after the canvass, never captured at all, or replaced with “clean” drives engineered to match certified totals. In Maricopa County, Windows security logs on the Election Management System were capped at 20 megabytes so election-period entries would roll out automatically, and a log-rollover script was then executed 38,478 times in the days after the



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Arizona Senate's court-authorized subpoena was issued; the earliest surviving entry is February 5, 2021, and no record of the election itself survives on the machine. In Fulton County, Georgia, the EMS contained 263,139 corrupt and unreadable ballot images, 21,273 missing images, and 17,852 certified presidential votes for which no corresponding image exists at all, alongside master cryptographic keys stored in plain text and a CVR/Master Activation mismatch that leaves the result uncertifiable on its own records. In Floyd County, the election-system event log skips the entire October 20 – November 23 tabulation window. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, officials replaced the original V-drives with “clean” ones and physically tore up the original paper tapes on the stated ground that the originals “had no audit value” because they would not match the certified result. In Antrim County, editing a single file inside the voting vendor's central repository simultaneously altered both printed paper tapes and digital EMS results, defeating the assumption that the paper record is independent of the machine. In Milwaukee, a single 3:26 AM upload of roughly 170,000 heavily one-sided votes posted while chain of custody on the absentee flash drive was broken. What cannot be audited was not lost by accident.

VOTE TALLY INTEGRITY

“In Arizona: 263,139 corrupt ballot images and 21,273 missing — tally unverifiable. In Georgia: 17,852 certified votes with no ballot image — confirmed by two professors. In Colorado: mid-election database creation changing adjudication counts by the hundreds. In Michigan: logs deleted, configurations set to 68,000 times the legal error rate. In every state, the digital chain of custody that should prove the tally is accurate — doesn't exist.”

The 16 findings consolidate into five structural patterns; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Records that would prove the count were destroyed after they were subpoenaed.** On the Maricopa County Election Management System, Windows security logs — the authoritative record of who accessed the server and what they did — were configured to cap at 20 MB so that election-period entries would roll out automatically, and a purge script was then executed 38,478 times in the days after the Arizona State Senate issued a court-authorized subpoena. The earliest surviving log entry is February 5, 2021; no record of the November 2020 election itself remains. Facility video identified three individuals at the console during the purge, none of whom have been publicly named or charged. Separately, the EMS SQL database was purged of all 2020 General Election results by an administrator account immediately before the forensic audit team gained access.
- **The primary evidence of the tally — images, tapes, drives — did not survive the canvass.** Fulton County, Georgia, certified 17,852 presidential votes for which no ballot images exist; carried 263,139 corrupt or unreadable images and 21,273 missing images inside the EMS; double-scanned 3,930 ballots; and added approximately 6,691 fictitious absentee ballots to the post-election hand-count audit through falsified batch tally sheets. Floyd County's election-



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

system event log simply skips October 20 through November 23, 2020, erasing the entire tabulation window. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the Director of Elections and the Voting Machine Warehouse Director replaced the original V-drives with “clean” drives so that reported results would match certified totals, while the County Solicitor and warehouse personnel physically tore up the original paper tapes and return sheets, stating that the originals “had no audit value” because they would not match the certified result.

- **The tabulation pipeline was structured to be centrally alterable and multi-voiced.** Forensic examination of the Dominion election database in Fulton County and additional Georgia counties found master cryptographic encryption keys — the secrets protecting tabulator configurations and cast vote records — stored in plain text, permitting undetectable modification of both configurations and CVRs. In Antrim County, modifying a single file (VIFCHOICEINSTANCE.DVD) inside the ElectionSource central repository simultaneously altered the printed tabulator paper tapes and the digital EMS totals, collapsing the assumed independence of the “paper backup.” A single tabulator in Banks Township produced multiple, materially different vote tallies for the same ballots through different reporting pathways. In Wayne County, ImageCast tabulators jammed four to five times per hour throughout the TCF Center central count on November 3–4 and batches of up to fifty ballots were rescanned repeatedly without zero-reset, creating opportunities for duplicate counts in the official total.
- **A large anomalous batch posted while chain of custody was broken.** At 3:26 AM on November 4, 2020, official Wisconsin election results recorded a single tabulation update of approximately 170,000 votes in a ratio severely disproportionate to the distribution of vote totals across the rest of the state — a statistical anomaly relative to every other batch observed that night. The upload coincided with the Milwaukee Executive Director of Elections losing physical chain of custody on the absentee flash drive that carried those ballots. Neither the custody gap nor the statistical profile of the batch was addressed in the subsequent certification, and the drive has never been independently examined.
- **The result is a count that cannot be reproduced from its own records.** Under established election-integrity doctrine, a certified total is authoritative to the extent that it can be reconstructed end-to-end from ballot images, cast vote records, paper tapes, chain-of-custody logs, and system event logs retained in sealed form. In the jurisdictions described above, each of those categories was compromised — security logs overwritten, EMS databases purged, images missing or corrupt, paper tapes destroyed, V-drives replaced, a central file editable to both tape and digital outputs, a large batch posted under broken custody. The certified totals were not reverified against the underlying records; the underlying records were, in large part, no longer available to verify against.

Read as a national-security question, the Vote Tally Integrity record describes the loss of the evidentiary layer on which the authoritative count is supposed to rest. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component does not rest on the certified number itself — it rests on the sealed, contemporaneous records that would allow an independent auditor, months or years later, to reproduce that number end-to-end. In the cycle



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

described here, those records were, by turns, configured to self-destruct, purged before audit, torn up after canvass, never captured, or swapped for drives engineered to match the reported result; the tabulation pipeline itself was shown in at least two states to be centrally alterable across both digital and paper outputs; and a large anomalous batch posted under broken chain of custody without independent examination. A foreign or domestic actor planning around a close federal contest does not need to defeat a canvass if the records that would expose the manipulation are not preserved, if the machines that would corroborate the paper are driven from the same central file as the paper, and if the chain of custody on the drives that carry the largest batches is allowed to lapse at the moment those batches post.

3.1.5 Record Destruction Findings

The deliberate or negligent destruction of election records is the clearest and most legally salient break in the chain of custody, because it permanently removes the very evidence needed to confirm or refute competing claims about an election. Federal law, notably 52 U.S.C. § 20701, requires that all records relating to a federal election be preserved for 22 months, and parallel state statutes impose comparable obligations; when critical logs, ballot images, surveillance footage, or other records are erased or altered within that window, the legal presumption shifts toward the inference that potential wrongdoing cannot be fully investigated.

This subsection catalogs documented instances of record destruction or non-preservation across multiple jurisdictions—including deletion of EMS logs during vendor “trusted builds,” missing adjudication records for 2020 when prior years remain intact, and the absence of key surveillance video segments—and analyzes their implications under federal and state law. In each case, the missing records correspond to essential links in the audit chain: logs that would show unauthorized access or configuration changes, images needed to validate ballot-handling claims, or chain-of-custody documents that would reconcile physical and digital counts. Where those links have been severed, the report concludes that a “meaningful audit” in the legal sense is no longer possible, and that any assertion of election integrity in the affected jurisdictions rests on trust rather than verifiable evidence.

Table 10 Record Destruction Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.RD-01	Manual Deletion of All 2020 Adjudication Logs from EMS Server; Prior Years' Logs Intact (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-02	ElectionSource (Dominion Subcontractor) Directed Battery Removal from Voting Machines (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-03	ElectionSource (Dominion Subcontractor) Directed Battery Removal from Voting Machines - Resetting Configuration Data and Destroying Forensic Evidence (MI)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.RD-04	Deletion of EMS Files and Database (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-05	Overwriting of Windows Security Event Logs (AZ)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.RD-06	Missing Chain-of-Custody Documentation (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-07	284,412 Corrupt or Missing Ballot Images (AZ)	Disputed Fact
ERI.RD-08	Commingled Ballots Contradicting Court Representations (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-09	Mass Destruction of Original Ballot Images (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-10	Deletion of SHA Authentication Files for 132,286 Absentee Ballots (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-11	Fraudulent and Invalid Tabulator Closing Tapes (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-12	Missing State Farm Arena Pre-5:22 AM Surveillance Video (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-13	Missing Election Day System Log Files (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-14	Secretary of State's Post-Election Bulletin Omitted Original Count Preservation (GA)	Reasonable Inference
ERI.RD-15	17,852 Ballot Images Missing from Official Recount (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-16	Missing 2020 Adjudication Logs (Prior Years Intact) (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-17	Missing Server Security Logs Prior to 11:03 PM, Nov. 4, 2020 (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-18	Antrim County Clerk Admits to Destroying Election Records During County Commissioner Meeting (MI)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-19	Secretary of State Directive to Delete Electronic Pollbook Software (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.RD-20	Mass Deletion of ~500,000 Voter History Records from QVF (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERI.RD-21	Physical Destruction of Machine Tapes and Return Sheets by County Officials (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.RD-22	Ordered Erasure of Blue Crest Ballot Sorter Data (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERI.RD-23	Missing Zero-Report, Tally, and Open-Poll Tapes (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-24	440,781 Mail Ballots "Unknown" - Chain of Custody Unresolvable (PA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-25	Destruction of Drop Box Surveillance Video - Zero Footage Produced (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-26	Voting Machines Wiped During Vendor Updates (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-27	Command Central (Dominion Reseller) Holding Wisconsin Ballots in Minnesota (WI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERI.RD-28	WEC Failure to Maintain Accurate WisVote Database / Inadequate FIDO Key Security (WI)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-29	Missing Chain-of-Custody on Drop Box Ballots and Deleted Surveillance Footage (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-30	Fulton County Unlawfully Swapped Thirty-Five Advance Voting Tabulator Memory Cards During a Live Election (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-31	Security Seals were Cut, Tabulator Memory Cards Were Removed, and Fraudulent Returns were Printed on Surrogate Machine (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-32	Destruction & Failure to Preserve Election Records from November 3rdCount (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-33	Absentee Ballot Image SHA Authentication Files Intentionally Removed (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-34	Missing Ballot Image Records from the Recount (GA)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-35	MCTEC Deleted All of the Election Files (AZ)	Established Fact
ERI.RD-36	Trusted Build Process Deleted 28,989 Files - Including 695 Legally Mandated Logs (CO)	Established Fact

Federal law requires that the records of a federal election — the ballot images, the tabulator memory, the system logs, the chain-of-custody paperwork, the drop-box surveillance video, the paper tapes, the voter-history records — be preserved for twenty-two months. These records are not a formality. They are the only way, after the count, that a public or a court can reconstruct what the machines actually did, who adjudicated which ballots, whether the totals reconcile, and whether the rules were followed. The thirty-six findings grouped under Record Destruction describe a 2020 cycle in which, in the jurisdictions that decided the result, those records were erased, overwritten, torn up, wiped, deleted, or simply never produced. In Antrim County, Michigan, every adjudication log for the 2020 election cycle was manually removed from the Election Management System server while logs for prior years running the identical software remained intact. In Fulton County, Georgia, approximately 316,000 advance-voting ballot images were destroyed, and the cryptographic SHA authentication files for 132,286 of the county’s 148,318 absentee ballot images were, in the words of the contracted forensic examiner, “intentionally deleted”; statewide, 74 of Georgia’s 159 counties failed to produce ballot images, and more than 1.7 million were lost. In Michigan, approximately 500,000 voter-history records were deleted from the statewide Qualified Voter File after the 2020 election cycle. In Pennsylvania, 440,781 mail ballots were classified “unknown” — the chain of custody unresolvable — more than five times the state’s 81,660-vote certified margin of victory. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a named witness observed county attorneys tear election data into pieces and say they would “have a campfire to burn the data”; the Director of Elections ordered the Blue Crest ballot sorter wiped in May 2021 immediately before public-records production. In Milwaukee, not a single drop-box surveillance video was produced from fifteen drop-box locations in a city where nearly half the vote was cast by mail.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

RECORD DESTRUCTION

“Without the adjudication logs, you can't know who changed the votes. Without the ballot images, you can't verify the count. Without the EMS database, you can't trace the chain of custody. Without the drop box videos, you can't confirm the deliveries. Each record destroyed was a question that can never be answered. That may have been exactly the point.”

The 36 findings consolidate into a small set of destruction mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **The digital records — logs, images, cryptographic hashes — were wiped.** Antrim County’s Election Management System had all 2020 adjudication logs manually removed while prior-year logs remained intact; the 68.05% tabulator-log error rate that triggered mass adjudication cannot be audited because there is no record of who adjudicated what. Maricopa County’s EMS database and Windows security event logs were deleted or overwritten, and 284,412 ballot images were found corrupt or missing. In Mesa County, Colorado, a state-supervised Dominion “trusted build” deleted 28,989 files from the EMS server — including at least 695 log and event-log files required by federal and state law to be retained for 22 months. In Fulton County, Georgia, SHA authentication files for 132,286 of 148,318 absentee ballot images were intentionally removed; 17,852 ballot images were missing from the official recount; and the county admitted in federal court it did not preserve the majority of in-person ballot images for the November 3 original count.
- **The physical records — tapes, return sheets, drop-box video — were destroyed or never produced.** In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a named witness observed county attorneys physically tear election data into pieces and state they would “have a campfire to burn the data”; the county’s own Right to Know response confirmed 244 of 428 precincts were missing legally required return-sheet documentation at certification. In Milwaukee, zero drop-box surveillance videos were produced in response to open records requests across fifteen drop-box locations in a city where nearly half of all votes were cast by mail. In Fulton County, Georgia, State Farm Arena’s pre-5:22 a.m. November 4 surveillance video is missing; drop-box chain-of-custody was absent on more than 100,000 ballots; and thirty-five tabulator memory cards were swapped mid-election with seals cut and fraudulent returns printed on surrogate machines. In Floyd County, Georgia, Election Day system log files are simply missing.
- **State directives and vendor processes were used to destroy records within the federal preservation window.** Michigan’s Secretary of State issued a February 12, 2021, memorandum to county clerks — well inside the 22-month federal preservation window — directing that electronic pollbook software and associated files “must be deleted.” Analysis of the Michigan Qualified Voter File subsequently showed approximately 500,000 voter-history records deleted, with official ballots cast exceeding QVF voter-history records by 104,138 individuals. Dominion’s Michigan subcontractor, ElectionSource, directed clerks to remove batteries from ImageCast Precinct tabulators, a procedure that resets the device’s internal configuration data. The Colorado “trusted build” deleted records mandated by federal and state retention law. The



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Georgia Secretary of State's post-election bulletin omitted any directive to preserve the original count.

- **The Pennsylvania chain-of-custody gap exceeded the state's margin of victory.** The Public Interest Legal Foundation documented that Pennsylvania distributed approximately 3.1 million mail ballots in 2020 and that 440,781 of those ballots were classified "unknown" — meaning election officials had no record of what happened to them, whether they were returned, not returned, counted, or discarded. Pennsylvania's certified presidential margin of victory was 81,660 votes. The number of mail ballots whose chain of custody could not be reconstructed exceeded the certified margin by more than five to one. In Delaware County specifically, officials destroyed election-night paper tapes, ordered the Blue Crest ballot sorter wiped of all November 3, 2020, data immediately before open-records production, and failed to produce required return sheets from more than half the county's precincts.
- **Where the records are gone, the election cannot be independently verified.** Dr. Philip Stark, UC Berkeley statistician and the inventor of risk-limiting audits, stated on the Fulton County record that "the electronic records of the election are not intact" and that the county's "lack of basic accounting controls make it impossible to determine who really won." That is a description, by one of the country's most respected election-audit authorities, of a federal election whose records are in a condition that precludes independent verification. The same condition — no reconstructable chain of custody, no intact adjudication logs, no intact ballot images, no intact surveillance video, no intact tapes, no intact voter-history file — recurs across Antrim, Fulton, Maricopa, Delaware, Milwaukee, and Mesa. The 22-month federal preservation window exists precisely so that a closely contested federal election can be audited afterward. The record describes a 2020 cycle in which, by the time anyone could look, much of what the law requires to be there was gone.

Read as a national-security question, the Record Destruction record describes a federal election that, in the jurisdictions that decided it, cannot be reconstructed after the fact. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on a specific premise: that after the polls close, the records required to verify the count — the ballot images, the tabulator memory, the adjudication logs, the chain-of-custody paperwork, the surveillance video, the paper tapes, the voter-history file — remain available for the 22 months federal law requires. In the jurisdictions described here, that premise did not hold. Adjudication logs were manually deleted from an EMS server while prior-year logs remained. Over a million ballot images were lost across a single state. Cryptographic authentication files for the large majority of one county's absentee images were intentionally removed. A half million voter-history records were deleted from a statewide voter file. A state-supervised vendor upgrade deleted tens of thousands of files including hundreds of legally mandated logs. Paper tapes were torn up in a county office. Drop-box video simply was not produced. Mail ballots whose chain of custody could not be reconstructed exceeded a state's margin of victory by more than five to one. An adversary shaping a future U.S. election does not need to alter the count if the records that would prove the count is wrong are not going to exist by the time anyone is allowed to check. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3.1.6 Analysis of Election Record Findings

Across all four key record categories in the chain of custody for any election—voter rolls, voter history/poll books, ballots, and vote tallies—and at the overarching level of record preservation itself, the report concludes that the evidentiary backbone of the 2020 election was systematically compromised in multiple battleground states, such that key outcomes in decisive counties are now functionally unauditable and therefore unreliable as a matter of national security.



Figure 6 Summary of Election Record Integrity Findings

Taken together, these findings describe not isolated mismanagement but a layered collapse of election record integrity in precisely the jurisdictions that decide national power: inflated rolls create capacity for fraudulent ballots; broken poll-books and voter histories sever the voter-to-ballot link; ballot custody gaps and mass adjudication obscure which ballots are real and how they were interpreted; manipulated or opaque tally systems convert those ballots into unprovable totals; and targeted destruction of logs and images eliminates the forensic trail that could expose or disprove manipulation. From a national security perspective, this means U.S. election infrastructure—formally designated as critical infrastructure—is currently a high-value, low-risk target for foreign intelligence services and aligned domestic networks, and that the United States lacks both the evidentiary resilience and the deterrent posture expected of a system that allocates sovereign authority.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- 1 Ballots Exceed Voters in Three Decisive States.** Michigan: 499,850 more ballots than voters (margin: 154,188). Pennsylvania: 155,053 more ballots than voters (margin: 80,555). Georgia — Fulton County alone: 22,534 more ballots than voters (margin: 11,779). Each discrepancy independently exceeds its state's margin of victory.
- 2 Fictitious Ballots & Ineligible Registrants Injected at Scale.** 6,691 fictitious ballots identified in at least one state; thousands of ineligible registrants entered via a "1/1/1900" placeholder birthdate; private NGOs obtained real-time API access to statewide voter files without public contracting or security vetting.
- 3 Systematic Destruction of Ballot Images and Cryptographic Authentication Files.** 315,000+ advance-vote ballot images destroyed in one state; 132,286 SHA cryptographic authentication files intentionally deleted in one county — permanently eliminating ballot-image integrity verification. Machine tally tapes physically destroyed before a records request, with a sworn admission they "wouldn't match the election results."
- 4 Targeted Deletion of All 2020 Adjudication Logs — Prior Years Intact.** Every adjudication log for 2020 was absent in one county while prior-year logs on the identical system remained intact — consistent only with targeted deletion. 37,000 database queries were run against one county's Election Management System following a legislative subpoena.
- 5 Vendor-Directed Log Destruction & Selective Prosecution of the Whistleblower.** "Trusted build" updates approved by state officials deleted tens of thousands of legally mandated log files across multiple jurisdictions. The official who preserved forensic images was criminally prosecuted; no official who ordered destruction in any jurisdiction has been charged.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Because election systems constitute **U.S. critical infrastructure**, the integrity of every record layer — voter rolls, ballot images, adjudication logs, and tabulation tapes — carries the same legal and national security weight as logs from a power grid or financial system. Federal record preservation statutes (52 U.S.C. § 20701) and obstruction law (18 U.S.C. § 1519) exist precisely to prevent destruction of these records. When election records are compromised or destroyed at the scale documented here, no post-hoc audit can validate or invalidate reported results — forensic reconstruction becomes impossible. Foreign adversaries able to corrupt voter rolls, destroy ballot images, and eliminate tabulation logs would be undetectable under the exact conditions this record now presents. The failure to address these findings substantively leaves the same vulnerabilities in place for every subsequent election conducted on the same critical infrastructure.

KEY TAKEAWAY

Every independent forensic layer capable of confirming or disproving the integrity of the 2020 election result has been systematically removed — and the officials who removed it faced no accountability while those who preserved evidence were prosecuted. This is not the record of institutional failure; it is the record of institutional neutralization.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION *A foreign intelligence service seeking to manipulate a U.S. presidential election undetectably would need to corrupt voter rolls, erase voter history, destroy ballot images, and eliminate tabulation logs. Whether by design or convergence, that is the precise record that now exists.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 01: ELECTION RECORD INTEGRITY

Federal and state statutes implicated by the findings documented in this attack vector

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description	Jurisdiction
52 U.S.C. § 20701	Federal Election Record Preservation	Requires preservation of all federal election records for 22 months after the election. Willful destruction, mutilation, or alteration of these records is a federal crime punishable by fine and/or imprisonment and removal from office.	Federal
18 U.S.C. § 1519	Obstruction of Federal Investigations — Document Destruction	Prohibits the knowing destruction, alteration, falsification, or concealment of records with the intent to obstruct a federal investigation or proceeding. Applies to election record destruction when federal proceedings are pending or foreseeable.	Federal
52 U.S.C. § 21083 (HAVA)	Help America Vote Act — Statewide Voter Registration List Requirements	Requires each state to maintain a single, uniform, official, interactive, computerized statewide voter registration list with defined accuracy and list-maintenance standards. Placeholder birthdates and unverified registrations violate HAVA list-accuracy mandates.	Federal
52 U.S.C. § 20507 (NVRA)	National Voter Registration Act — List Maintenance	Requires states to conduct systematic list-maintenance programs to remove ineligible registrants, including deceased voters, those who have moved, and those who are no longer eligible. Failure to remove known ineligible registrants violates NVRA.	Federal
52 U.S.C. § 21081 (HAVA)	Help America Vote Act — Voting System Standards	Establishes minimum performance and audit requirements for voting systems, including error rate ceilings and mandatory audit trails. An uncertified software update producing a 68.05% error rate violates the VVSG 1.0 ceiling of 1 error per 10,000,000 ballots.	Federal
18 U.S.C. § 1001	False Statements to Federal Authorities	Prohibits knowingly making materially false statements to federal investigators or in official submissions. Applies to sworn denials by election officials and vendors regarding record destruction and system connectivity.	Federal
18 U.S.C. § 1512	Tampering with Witnesses, Victims, or Informants	Prohibits intimidation, threats, or corrupt persuasion of any person to prevent testimony or production of records in an official proceeding. Applies to coercion of canvassers and witnesses who sought to preserve election evidence.	Federal



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description	Jurisdiction
52 U.S.C. § 20511	Criminal Penalties — Voter Registration Fraud	Establishes criminal penalties for voter registration fraud, including fraudulent registration of fictitious persons or persons known to be ineligible. Applies to organized injection of fictitious registrants via placeholder birthdates.	Federal
MCL § 168.509aa	Michigan — Qualified Voter File Accuracy	Requires the Secretary of State to maintain the Qualified Voter File with accurate voter registration and voter history data. Deletion of approximately 500,000 voter-history records from the QVF following the 2020 election implicates this provision.	Michigan
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386	Georgia — Absentee Ballot Signature Verification	Requires verification of the signature on every absentee ballot envelope. Certification of 147,000+ Fulton County absentee ballots without any signature verification violates this statute.	Georgia
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-438	Georgia — Voter History Reconciliation Requirement	Requires that the number of ballots cast be reconciled with the number of voters credited as having cast a ballot. Official Fulton County records showing 22,534 more ballots than voters violates this reconciliation mandate.	Georgia
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-562	Georgia — Election Records Preservation	Requires preservation of all election records for a minimum of 24 months following a federal election. Mass destruction of 374,000+ ballot images and deletion of SHA authentication files in Fulton County violates this statute.	Georgia
25 P.S. § 3157	Pennsylvania — Election Records Retention	Requires county election boards to retain all ballots, voting records, and related election materials. Physical destruction of election-night paper tapes and ballot sorter data in Delaware County and failure to produce return sheets from 244 of 428 precincts violates this provision.	Pennsylvania
25 P.S. § 3146.8	Pennsylvania — Mail Ballot Chain of Custody	Establishes chain-of-custody requirements for mail ballots from application through return and counting. Pennsylvania's 440,781 "unknown" mail ballots — whose disposition cannot be reconstructed — represent a systemic violation of these requirements.	Pennsylvania
A.R.S. § 16-168(F)	Arizona — Voter Roll Accuracy and Maintenance	Requires the Secretary of State to maintain accurate voter registration rolls and to remove registrants who are no longer eligible. Arizona's inability to verify 58% of 673,560 registered voters against MVD and SSA data implicates systemic noncompliance with this mandate.	Arizona



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description	Jurisdiction
A.R.S. § 16-621	Arizona — Post-Election Audit and Record Certification	Requires post-election logic and accuracy testing, chain-of-custody documentation for election equipment, and certification of audit results. Destruction of EMS databases and overwriting of security event logs before legislative subpoena compliance violates this statute.	Arizona
Wis. Stat. § 7.23	Wisconsin — Election Records Preservation	Requires preservation of all election records for a minimum of 22 months after a federal election. Failure to produce a single drop-box surveillance video from 15 Milwaukee locations in response to open-records requests implicates willful non-preservation.	Wisconsin
Wis. Stat. § 6.27	Wisconsin — Voter Registration Accuracy Requirements	Requires that all Wisconsin voter registrations contain accurate identifying information, including valid birthdates. The existence of 569,277 active voters registered with a "1/1/1918" placeholder date — 115,252 of whom voted — violates this provision.	Wisconsin

3.2 ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM INTEGRITY

Electronic voting systems—encompassing ballot-marking devices, optical scanners, election management systems (EMS), and associated software—are the technological backbone of most modern elections, but their complexity and proprietary nature make them a critical vulnerability point in the chain of custody. Under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) and the Election Assistance Commission’s (EAC) Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VMSG), systems must be certified to federal standards by accredited labs, deployed in exactly those certified configurations, subjected to pre-election logic and accuracy (L&A) tests, and operated with robust security and audit trails to ensure verifiable results. Deviations from these requirements—whether in certification, configuration, testing, security, or supply chain—create opportunities for error, manipulation, or exploitation that cannot be retroactively audited if key logs or images are absent or overwritten.

This section presents key findings across six domains: system certification, deployment configurations, public accuracy tests, security negligence, and remote access. Each corresponds to a mandatory control in the federal certification and state deployment process, and the documented deviations raise questions about whether elections conducted under these systems met HAVA and EAC standards, and whether the results can be independently verified.

3.2.1 System Certification Findings

Under HAVA and the EAC’s Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, certification is intended to guarantee that only rigorously tested configurations—with locked-down software, no unauthorized network paths, and robust audit logging—are used in live elections. In a national security context, certification should function like type-certification for aircraft or crypto modules: it should sharply



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

limit attack surface, ensure traceability, and give intelligence and law-enforcement agencies confidence that exploited weaknesses will leave forensic traces.

Table 11 System Certification Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVSI.SC-01	EAC lacks analysis rigor sufficient for critical infrastructure	Disputed Fact
EVSI.SC-02	EAC lacks analysis rigor sufficient for critical infrastructure	Disputed Fact
EVSI.SC-03	EAC governance system is an insulated "circle of trust" that lacks independent oversight needed for the security of critical infrastructure	Disputed Fact
EVSI.SC-04	Electronic voting systems lack the transparency needed to promote public trust in election outcomes	Disputed Fact
EVSI.SC-05	Retaliatory Decertification - State Punishes County for Exercising Audit Rights	Disputed Fact
EVSI.SC-06	EAC's Own Investigation Found Tabulation Discrepancies in 7 of 18 Dominion ICP Tabulators (TN)	Established Fact
EVSI.SC-07	EAC Certification Does Not Require Disclosure of Foreign Ownership, Supply Chain Provenance, or Remote Access Capabilities	Established Fact
EVSI.SC-08	Secretary of Commonwealth Decertified Fulton County Voting Machines in Retaliation for Commissioning Independent Forensic Audit (PA)	Established Fact

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission is the federal body whose certification stamp is supposed to tell state and county election officials that an electronic voting system meets a defined security standard before American ballots are counted on it. The eight findings grouped under System Certification describe a program that certifies against a narrow product test while structurally excluding the risks that would most likely matter to a national-security reader. Under the current EAC program, as documented by the Brennan Center's November 2019 review, vendors are not required to disclose foreign ownership, the supply-chain provenance of hardware components, or the presence of embedded remote-access capabilities — and did not disclose any of them for systems later shown to contain 48 percent Chinese-manufactured components in the Dominion ImageCast X, a Serbian data center stood up with Huawei as a strategic partner, and embedded cellular modems. The EAC's own investigation of a Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5-B deployment in Williamson County, Tennessee documented close-of-polls reports from 7 of 18 ICP tabulators that did not match the number of ballots scanned, requiring re-tabulation through a central count scanner. When Fulton County, Pennsylvania exercised a statutory audit right on its Dominion equipment, the Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth decertified the county's machines on the stated basis that an independent inspector had been allowed to examine them — converting the statutory audit into a liability and signaling across the other 66 Pennsylvania counties that the cost of independent verification is the loss of certified equipment. CISA's own Cyber Risk data show 73 percent of assessed election-infrastructure entities with persistent



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

phishing weaknesses and median patching delays exceeding 90 days — conditions the narrow product certification is not designed to see.

SYSTEM CERTIFICATION

“Foreign components. Vendor-only access. No failure analysis. Voluntary standards. Retaliatory decertification for auditing. FOIA blocks on records. A circle of certifiers who investigate themselves. Strip away every layer of the EAC certification regime and what remains is a government stamp on a system no independent expert has ever been permitted to fully examine. That stamp is what we call election security.”

The eight findings consolidate into a small set of structural defects; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **The federal certification body’s own investigation found its certified tabulators miscounted.** The EAC’s own investigation of a Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5-B deployment in Williamson County, Tennessee documented that the close-of-polls reports produced by 7 of 18 ICP tabulators did not match the number of ballots the machines had scanned — a discrepancy that required the jurisdiction to reconcile the counts through a central count scanner re-tabulation. This is not a claim by a critic of electronic voting; it is a finding by the same federal body that certified the equipment. The EAC certification of Democracy Suite 5.5-B neither prevented the discrepancies, detected them before the close of polls, nor notified the other U.S. jurisdictions running the identical certified system.
- **The certification standard does not require the disclosures that matter.** The Brennan Center’s November 2019 review of the EAC’s certification program documented that vendors are not required to disclose (1) foreign ownership or corporate connections, (2) the supply-chain provenance of hardware components, or (3) embedded remote-access capabilities. Inside that disclosure gap, ES&S and Dominion passed federal certification while deploying systems built with Chinese-manufactured components — documented at 48 percent for the Dominion ImageCast X — operated from a Serbian data center partnered with Huawei, and fitted with embedded cellular modems. None of these attributes were reviewed as part of the federal certification process because none of them were required to be disclosed.
- **States have punished the one county that exercised its statutory audit rights.** After Fulton County, Pennsylvania commissioned an independent forensic examination of its Dominion voting equipment that state law expressly authorized it to conduct, the Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth decertified the county’s voting machines on the stated basis that an independent inspector had been permitted to examine them. The county filed suit arguing that the decertification was unlawful and retaliatory. The broader effect, regardless of outcome, is to convert a statutory audit right into a disqualifying liability, and to signal across every other county in the state that the price of independent verification is the loss of certified equipment.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **The standard itself is voluntary, non-retroactive, and narrowly drawn.** The current federal standard, VVSG 2.0, is voluntary, not retroactively applied to already-deployed equipment, and contains no hard deadline for migrating off weaker legacy systems. Its scope focuses on the voting device and Election Management System rather than the full enterprise and vendor environment; provides limited guidance on continuous monitoring, vulnerability management, and incident response; imposes no full role-based access control requirement; and frames supply-chain risk in high-level language without concrete, enforceable controls. Unlike other federally designated critical-infrastructure sectors, no failure-modes-and-effects analysis or substantive supply-chain analysis is performed on certified election systems.
- **The oversight ecosystem operates inside a single closed circle.** The same narrow population of vendors, Voting System Test Laboratories, and Center for Internet Security election-infrastructure coordinators designs, configures, certifies, and later investigates the equipment used to count American ballots. CISA's own data show pervasive phishing weaknesses in 73 percent of assessed election-infrastructure entities, median patching delays exceeding 90 days for critical and high-severity vulnerabilities, and extensive use of unsupported software — exactly the conditions in which a sophisticated foreign adversary would be expected to gain and maintain covert access. Because the same small circle that oversees these systems is the circle that would later investigate a breach, any successful intrusion leveraging supply-chain tampering, out-of-band management, weak configurations, or deleted logs can be mischaracterized or missed without external accountability.

Read as a national-security question, the System Certification record describes the failure of the gate that is supposed to stand between foreign and domestic threat actors and the equipment that counts American ballots. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on a specific premise: that a federal certification program screens for the security attributes that determine whether the system can be trusted to report the vote accurately, whether the hardware and code inside it come from jurisdictions that could compel modification, and whether the system can be independently verified after deployment. In the program described here, none of those functions is performed. Foreign ownership, supply-chain provenance, and remote-access capabilities are not required to be disclosed. The federal body that issues the certification found miscounts on its own certified equipment and did not reach the other jurisdictions using it. When a county subjected its certified equipment to the independent examination the standard will not perform, the state decertified the equipment as the remedy. A foreign adversary planning around a close U.S. federal contest does not need to defeat the certification; it needs only the space the certification leaves open. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.2.2 Deployment Configuration Findings

VVSG and state rules require that jurisdictions deploy **exactly** the configurations that were tested and certified—same software build, same hardware, same network posture—so that attack surfaces are known and audit trails are reliable. In a critical-infrastructure context, this is analogous



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

to fielding only the aircraft configuration that passed airworthiness testing, not an ad-hoc variant assembled under operational pressure.

This subsection reviews findings of configuration changes (e.g., new tabulation databases created during counting, “trusted builds” that deleted logs), which suggest that deployed systems may not have matched their certified blueprints, rendering post-election audits unreliable.

Table 12 Deployment Configuration Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVSI.DC-01	68.05% Ballot Error Rate - Dominion EMS Configuration Altered Pre-Election to Force Mass Adjudication (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-02	Dominion EMS Configured with 68.05% Error Rate - Forcing Mass Adjudication - System Suppressed Critical Error Messages During Vote Shifting (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-03	ESS Tabulators with 4G Modems - Certified Machines Bypassing Isolation Requirements (WI)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-04	Unauthorized Dual-Boot Configuration on Adjudication Endpoint (AZ)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-05	Surreptitious Software Alteration - Tabulation Components Deviated from Certified Build; L&A Testing Conducted on Only Five Spare Tabulators (AZ)	Disputed Fact
EVSI.DC-06	Unapproved Hardware Substitution - Tabulators Identified as ICE Devices Despite ICP2 Representation; Procurement Records Corroborate Substitution (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
EVSI.DC-07	Defective L&A Testing Using Zero-Voter "NVP" Synthetic Precincts (AZ)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-08	Post-Election Forensic Audit Scope Insufficient to Validate or Refute Hardware Configuration - Internal Inspection Refused (AZ)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-09	Dominion ICX BMDs Deployed in Unauthorized Tabulator/DRE Mode (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-10	Illegal Dual Project Configuration - Two Prior Election Projects Active Simultaneously in EMS During Live Election (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-11	Uncertified 4GB CompactFlash Memory Cards Deployed in Place of Contracted 8GB Cards; 36 Mid-Election Card Swaps Without EMS Logical Delineation (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-12	Recount Server Crash and Complete Database Recreation - Fourth Full Rescan Required (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-13	Dominion Software Installed on 30,000+ BMDs Without EAC Certification; Encryption Keys Stored in Plain Text in Violation of FIPS 140-2 (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-14	Installation of Uncertified Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio on Dominion EMS - Direct Database Manipulation Capability Without Application-Level Audit Trail (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-15	Concurrent Conflicting Election Project Files - Dominion CEO Admits Under Oath Two Versions Active Simultaneously (MI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVSI.DC-16	Mid-Election EMS Database Recreation - Tabulation and Adjudication Databases Recreated on October 21, 2020; Selective Ballot Record Reprocessing (CO)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-17	Voting Systems Failure and Reprogramming of Election Systems Immediately Before The 2020 General Election (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-18	Ballot Paper Authentication Disabled Across the State of Georgia (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-19	Post-Certification Software Alterations - 45 EXEs and 1,053 DLLs Modified (AZ)	Disputed Fact
EVSI.DC-20	EMS OS and Antivirus Unpatched Since August 2019 - Contradictory CISA Guidance (AZ)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-21	EMS Compiler Installed - Capable of Generating New Executables During Live Election (AZ)	Disputed Fact
EVSI.DC-22	ICX BMDs Deployed in Uncertified Tabulator/DRE Mode (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-23	Equipment Chain of Custody Discrepancy with the Poll Tape Metadata (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-24	Dominion EMS Deployed with Known Deadlock Issues Compromising Audit Trail (CO)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-25	Non-Certified Software Tools, Pre-Election EMS Changes, and Failed L&A Tests on Certified Dominion System (PA)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-26	ESS Tabulators with Embedded 4G Modems Not Disclosed Before or During L&A Testing - Connectivity Undetected (WI)	Established Fact
EVSI.DC-27	Non- "Air Gapped" Scanner Configuration Deployed in Support of 2020 Election Operations (MI)	Established Fact

The public reassurance on 2020 voting equipment is that the machines were federally certified and passed pre-election Logic and Accuracy testing. The record shows that in multiple battleground jurisdictions the machines that actually ran the election were not in the configuration that was certified. Antrim County's Dominion Election Management System was set to a 68.05 percent ballot error rate — roughly eighty-five thousand times the federal VVSG ceiling of 0.0008 percent — and all adjudication logs for the 2020 cycle were later found manually deleted while prior-year logs remained intact. In Maricopa County, 45 executables and 1,053 dynamic-link libraries on the EMS had been modified after the certified installation, a compiler capable of generating new executables was installed on the production system, and pre-election testing was performed on five spare tabulators rather than the 230-plus vote centers actually used. In Georgia, an untested software build was installed on more than 30,000 Ballot Marking Devices statewide without the required EAC recertification; Fulton County swapped 4GB memory cards 36 times during voting without creating the logical-tabulator boundaries that make those batches auditable, leaving the digital chain of custody for roughly 108,000 ballots untraceable; and ICX devices were operated in a tabulator/DRE mode expressly excluded from their certification. In Mesa County, Colorado, new tabulation and adjudication databases were created on the live EMS mid-election and ballot records were selectively copied into them. In Wisconsin, federally certified ESS tabulators shipped



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

with live 4G cellular modems the certification assumed would not be present. This is not a single bad call. It is a pattern in which the static, locked configuration on which certification depends was broken in the field — before voting, during voting, and after — and then audited as if it had not been.

DEPLOYMENT CONFIGURATION

“The machine that was certified is not the machine that ran the election. Everything downstream is an audit of something that was never approved.”

The record on Deployment Configuration runs to 27 findings across Michigan, Arizona, Georgia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The highlights below identify the specific ways in which the configuration used on Election Day departed from the configuration that was certified:

- **Antrim County EMS configured for a 68.05% ballot error rate — about 85,000× the federal VVSG ceiling of 0.0008%, with critical-error suppression when votes were shifted between contests.** Of 15,676 log events, 10,667 were critical errors or warnings. All adjudication logs for the 2020 cycle were then found manually deleted while prior-year logs remained intact, making the bulk-adjudication pipeline forensically unauditably by design.
- **Maricopa County post-certification software drift — forensic analyst Ben Cotton (CyFIR), retained by the Arizona Senate, documented 45 executables modified, 1,053 DLLs modified, and 4 executables plus 377 DLLs newly created on the EMS after the certified installation.** Cotton concluded the deployed system “could not have been produced by DVS version 5.5B” and that any claim it remained the EAC-approved golden image was false. A compiler was also found installed on the production EMS, with new executables created three times during active voting.
- **Georgia — more than 30,000 Ballot Marking Devices statewide received a software build (version 5.5.10.32) written the week before installation, pushed out on September 30, 2020, without completing the EAC recertification that such modifications require.** Forensic examination also found cryptographic encryption keys stored in plain text in the Dominion Democracy Suite database — a direct violation of the FIPS 140-2 standards that HAVA incorporates. A federal district court in *Curling v. Raffensperger* accepted expert testimony that the system was capable of altering individual votes and outcomes without detection.
- **Georgia ICX BMDs operated in uncertified tabulator / DRE mode — EAC certification under Democracy Suite 5.5-A covered the ImageCast X as a Ballot Marking Device only. Pro V&V audit photographs show devices displaying “Total Ballots Cast”, a screen reserved for tabulators and DREs.** Running a BMD in DRE mode means votes were recorded and tallied by a device never certified for that function, and pre-election L&A testing performed in BMD mode does not validate DRE-mode operation.
- **Fulton County, Georgia memory-card deployment — the Master Solution Contract required 8GB CompactFlash cards holding 29,000 ballots each; counties received 4GB cards capped at 5,000 ballots (often treated as 3,000 operationally).** Staff swapped cards 36 times during early voting and Election Day without creating new logical tabulators in the EMS —



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Dominion's own prescribed method for segmenting batches. The EMS Batches Loaded Report shows no corresponding entries for the approximately 108,000 ballots associated with these swaps, leaving their digital chain of custody untraceable.

- **Maricopa tabulator-model substitution — the county publicly represented the deployed tabulators as ImageCast Precinct 2 (ICP2) units, but EMS configuration files, SLOG logs, Cast Vote Records, tabulator tapes, and 1,800 ICE-specific paper rolls in procurement identify the devices as ImageCast Evolution (ICE) units.** ICP2 and ICE are separately EAC-certified products. Using one while representing the other breaks the certification chain, and post-election reviewers were not permitted the internal hardware inspection that would have resolved the question.
- **Mesa County, Colorado mid-election database recreation — on October 21, 2020, during active early voting, new Tabulation and Adjudication databases were created on the Dominion EMS, the pre-election databases were deleted, and 20,346 ballot records were selectively copied into the new instances.** That broke the chain of custody between cast ballots and their database records and voided the configuration validated by pre-election L&A testing. Because Mesa ran the same Democracy Suite platform used in battleground states, it demonstrated in the field that the manipulation is technically feasible and invisible to the application audit trail.
- **Uncertified database tool on the Antrim EMS — Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio was found installed on Antrim's Dominion "trusted build." SSMS permits arbitrary SQL scripts to be executed directly against the election database, including scripts that alter vote tables or remove log entries.** The certified application-level audit trail captures actions taken through the application, not direct database operations. Any modification made through SSMS would be invisible to that audit trail — meaning the audit record cannot be relied upon to rule out unauthorized changes on that machine.
- **Wisconsin ESS tabulators with embedded 4G modems — the Gableman Report documented that federally certified ESS machines deployed in Milwaukee, Madison, and elsewhere shipped with active cellular modems, and that Green Bay's machines connected to a private Wi-Fi network at the central-count facility run by a non-government operative.** L&A testing does not include network monitoring or connectivity verification. A certified tabulator with a live modem is not, in any meaningful sense, the air-gapped tabulator the certification assumed.

Certification is not a label; it is a binding claim about a specific hardware and software state. When that state is altered in the field — error thresholds set above the legal ceiling, executables and libraries modified after the golden image, untested builds pushed to tens of thousands of devices, databases recreated mid-election, tabulators used in modes their certification forbids, modems active on machines the audit assumed were air-gapped — the certification no longer describes the machine in front of the voter.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3.2.3 Public Accuracy Test Findings

Public accuracy tests (also called logic and accuracy or L&A tests) are mandatory pre-election verification steps where officials test-count known ballots on production equipment using the actual election-programming to confirm accurate tabulation before going live. HAVA and VVSG require these tests to use ballots representative of the election contests, with detailed logs of test ballots, results, and observer verification; failure to conduct, document, or preserve these tests leaves no independent check that machines were correctly programmed for the election.

This subsection highlights documented deficiencies in public testing, including absent test logs, unrepresentative test ballots, or skipped procedures, which create a gap between certification and actual election-day performance.

Table 13 Public Accuracy Test Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVSI.PAT-01	Failure to Test Production Tabulators - Only Five Spare Units Tested (AZ)	Established Fact
EVSI.PAT-02	COVID-19 Restrictions Invoked to Limit Observation of L&A Testing (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
EVSI.PAT-03	Truncated L&A Test Decks - Only One Race Per BMD Tested Statewide (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.PAT-04	Late-Stage BMD Software Update Nullified Prior L&A Testing on All 30,000 Devices (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.PAT-05	Fulton County L&A Testing for Advance Voting Tabulators Not Independently Verified - Dominion Personnel Conducted Testing (GA)	Reasonable Inference
EVSI.PAT-06	EMS, Adjudication Workstations, and RTM Laptops Excluded from L&A Testing - 172,000+ Absentee Votes Affected (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.PAT-07	Mandatory L&A Test Skipped After October 23, 2020, Database Modification - 7,060-Vote Discrepancy Resulted (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.PAT-08	110% Ballot Reversal Rate Observed During L&A Testing - Anomaly Not Investigated (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.PAT-09	Standard L&A Testing Structurally Unable to Detect Test-Aware Malware (PA)	Reasonable Inference
EVSI.PAT-10	Required L&A Testing Not Conducted - Forensic Exam Found Pre-Election EMS Changes Three Weeks Before Election (PA)	Established Fact
EVSI.PAT-11	COVID Rules Weaponized to Block Observers from L&A Testing; Demonstration Units Substituted for Production Tabulators (WI)	Disputed Fact
EVSI.PAT-12	L&A Testing Conducted Before EMS Programming Complete - Testing Window Does Not Cover Final Configuration	Reasonable Inference
EVSI.PAT-13	Fulton County Utilized Voting Systems for Advance Voting That Had not Been Tested for Logic & Accuracy as Required by Georgia Law (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.PAT-14	Detroit Deployed Tabulators Not Subject to Public Accuracy Test (MI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVSI-PAT-15	Livonia Tabulator Tested for Different Ballot Styles from Those Used in Deployed Precincts (MI)	Established Fact

Every state has a statute that says the same thing in different words: before a voting machine counts a real ballot, the public is entitled to watch it count test ballots. The procedure is called Logic and Accuracy testing — or, in some states, the Public Accuracy Test — and it is the last independent verification anyone performs on the machines before Election Day. The fifteen findings grouped under Public Accuracy Testing describe a 2020 cycle in which, in the jurisdictions that decided the result, that last check was either skipped, narrowed to a single race, nullified by a late software update, or run on the wrong equipment. Maricopa County tested only five spare tabulators and left the production units voters actually used on Election Day unverified. The City of Detroit subjected only fourteen of its five hundred and three precinct tabulators to Public Accuracy Testing and excluded the central Election Management System, adjudication workstations, and Remote Tally Management laptops — the downstream systems that processed more than 172,000 absentee ballots at the TCF Center — entirely. Georgia’s Secretary of State coordinated a software patch to Dominion’s ICX Ballot Marking Device display logic in September 2020, pushed it to all thirty thousand BMDs statewide without completing Voting System Test Laboratory review or obtaining the required EAC certification, and issued no directive requiring the patched devices to be re-tested before the vote. Antrim County, Michigan, skipped its mandatory public accuracy test after its election-project file was swapped on October 23, and produced a reported 7,060-vote flip on election night. In Fulton County, Pennsylvania, forensic examination found EMS configuration changes three weeks before the election and no required L&A on the modified system at all. In Fulton County, Georgia, the vendor inspected its own equipment; statewide, the Secretary of State’s manual directed counties to test one candidate race per Ballot Marking Device per ballot style — contradicting a statute that requires testing of every office and question.

PUBLIC ACCURACY TESTING

“Arizona tested substitute machines. Georgia pushed uncertified code after testing ended. Fulton County let the vendor run its own tests. Michigan clerks were blocked from independent verification. Across every major battleground state, the machines that counted your votes were not the machines that passed the accuracy tests. This wasn’t a coincidence. It was a pattern.”

The 15 findings consolidate into a small set of testing failures; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **The machines that counted were not the machines that were tested.** Maricopa County tested five spare tabulators rather than the production equipment voters used on Election Day, with test-tape results associated to production serial numbers in a manner that cannot confirm production accuracy. In Detroit, only 14 of the city’s 503 precinct tabulators were subjected to



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Public Accuracy Testing, and none of the downstream Election Management System workstations, Remote Tally Management laptops, or adjudication workstations at the TCF Center — the systems that processed more than 172,000 absentee ballots and produced consolidated totals — were tested at all. Livonia tabulators were tested for ballot styles different from those deployed. In Green Bay and elsewhere in Wisconsin, COVID-era spacing rules were used to block statutory observers and to limit testing to single demonstration units rather than the tabulators actually deployed.

- **Late-stage code and database changes nullified the testing that had been done.** In September 2020, the Georgia Secretary of State coordinated a software patch to Dominion's ICX Ballot Marking Device display logic and distributed it to all 30,000 BMDs statewide without completing Voting System Test Laboratory review or obtaining the required EAC certification; no state directive required re-testing of the updated fleet, and there is no documented evidence that comprehensive re-testing occurred. In Antrim County, Michigan, the county clerk uploaded a modified election-project file on October 23, 2020, replacing the September 25 build with no subsequent public accuracy test — a forensic examination later documented a 68.05% tabulator-log error rate and a reported 7,060-vote flip that had to be corrected after election night. In Fulton County, Pennsylvania, forensic examination found EMS changes three weeks before Election Day and no required L&A on the modified system.
- **Where the test was run at all, it was run by the vendor or on a rogue test deck.** In Fulton County, Georgia, Dominion Voting Systems personnel operating under a nearly two-million-dollar on-site staffing contract conducted L&A testing on the county's Advance Voting tabulators — the vendor inspecting its own equipment. Statewide, the Georgia Secretary of State's January 2020 L&A procedures manual directed counties to test one candidate race per Ballot Marking Device per ballot style, contradicting O.C.G.A. § 21-2-379.25(c), which requires verification of every office and question on the ballot. An undetected defect affecting the presidential race but not the single tested race would have passed this protocol. In Antrim County, a 110% ballot reversal rate observed in L&A adjudication records — mathematically impossible outside systematic error — was not investigated.
- **Standard L&A is structurally unable to detect test-aware malicious code.** Expert analysis submitted in *Curling v. Raffensperger* and independent cybersecurity evaluations document that standard L&A test decks are ineffective against test-aware code that can detect the testing environment — limited ballot counts, sequential testing patterns, absence of network traffic — and remain dormant through the test window, activating only during live polling. The Northampton County, Pennsylvania incident in 2019, in which an ESS ExpressPoll device that had passed L&A returned zero votes for a candidate in a contested race despite those votes having been cast, is the most concrete illustration of the gap. An independent forensic audit is the only check capable of detecting that class of defect, and L&A — as designed and implemented — was never structured to close it.
- **Observers were excluded from the one check they were statutorily entitled to witness.** Arizona law makes public observability a substantive component of the L&A process; Maricopa County invoked COVID-19 social-distancing protocols to restrict observer proximity and numbers such that observers could not verify machine serial numbers against test tapes or



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

confirm that tested machines were the machines deployed. Wisconsin's statutory guarantee of elector observation was similarly circumvented through spacing rules in Green Bay and elsewhere. Pennsylvania's Department of State decertified Fulton County's machines — not for the absence of required L&A, but for the act of hiring an independent expert to examine them — structurally discouraging any other county from conducting the independent verification that the underlying testing regime had failed to perform.

Read as a national-security question, the Public Accuracy Testing record describes the failure of the safeguard designed to catch the exact class of problem a hostile actor would introduce. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on a specific premise: that the machines used to tabulate ballots have been publicly verified in their deployed configuration before they count a single real vote. In the jurisdictions described here, that premise did not hold. The production machines were not the machines tested; the Election Management System, adjudication workstations, and centralized consolidation systems were left out of the testing regime entirely; a statewide software patch was pushed after testing with no certification and no directive to re-test; a clerk swapped the election project file ten days before the vote with no subsequent test; the vendor inspected its own equipment; the published testing protocol verified one race out of dozens; and the statutory right to observe the process was circumvented through public-health rules. An adversary does not need to compromise an entire election to matter — the capability to introduce code or configuration that survives this testing regime on the machines that actually count would alter the outcome of a close contest and leave no independent record that could later be checked. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.2.4 Security Negligence Findings

Security negligence, in the environments examined here, centers on permissive configurations that effectively invite unauthorized access and make compromise difficult to detect or prove. Forensic work in jurisdictions such as Mesa County, CO documented EMS servers with open firewall rules allowing inbound SQL connections from any IP address, generic and shared user accounts granted administrative privileges, and passwords and decryption keys stored in plaintext on the same systems they were meant to protect. These conditions directly undermine VVSG and HAVA expectations that access be strictly limited, attributable to specific users, and protected by strong credential management, and they render post-election reconstruction of who accessed what—and when—practically impossible even if logs are later obtained.

This subsection details these configuration and credential failures, showing how globally exposed services, non-attributable admin accounts, and plaintext secrets created an attack surface in which vote data and critical system files could be altered or exfiltrated without reliable forensic trace.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Table 14 Security Negligence Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVS.I.SN-01	Shared Single Password Across All EMS, EMS Client, ICC, HiPro, and Adjudication Systems (AZ)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-02	iButton Authentication Hardware Retained by Vendor - County Had No Independent System Access (AZ)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-03	Encryption Keys Stored in Plaintext Within Election Database - FIPS 140-2 Violation (GA)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-04	Halderman Expert Findings - QR Code Manipulation and Remote Malware Installation Possible on Certified BMDs (GA)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-05	Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 Deployed with Open SQL Server Port 1433 - Direct Database Modification Possible from Any Internet-Connected Device (PA)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-06	Exploitation of Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 Deployed with Open SQL Server Port 1433 - Direct Database Modification Possible from Any Internet-Connected Device (PA)	Disputed Fact
EVS.I.SN-07	Unpatched EMS Operating System and Plaintext FIPS Decryption Keys (AZ)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-08	Single Shared Password Across All EMS Components - Never Rotated Through 2020 Election (AZ)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-09	SQL Server Port 1433 Open to Any Global IP - Direct Database Modification Without Application Layer (AZ)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-10	EMS Security Event Log Configured to Auto-Overwrite - Election Day Logs Destroyed (AZ)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-11	Unhardened Election Servers - Unauthorized USB Use, Video Games Installed, No NIST Hardening (GA)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-12	Dominion Stored Master Encryption Keys in Plaintext in Election Databases - Confirmed in 5+ Counties (GA)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-13	Plaintext Master Cryptographic Key, 12-Year-Old Shared Password, and Two Anonymous Remote Logins with Escalated Privileges (MI)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-14	Unauthenticated RDP and VNC Remote Access Protocols Enabled on Certified EMS Workstations (PA)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-15	ESS Installed Remote-Access Software (pcAnywhere) on EMS Systems - Source Code Was Stolen by Hackers (PA)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-16	FIDO Key Mismanagement and Private Operative's Control of Hidden Election-Night Wi-Fi Network (WI)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-17	Dominion iButtons - Hardware Authentication Tokens Retained Exclusively by Vendor, Never Transferred to County (AZ)	Established Fact
EVS.I.SN-18	EAC security rigor insufficient to secure election systems as critical infrastructure (US)	Disputed Fact
EVS.I.SN-19	Voting System's Encryption Keys Provided to Counties Unprotected in Plain Text (GA)	Disputed Fact
EVS.I.SN-20	RestoreDatabase API Found – Able to Overwrite Voter Database at Runtime (MI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVSI.SN-21	Voter ID Tied to Ballot ID Eliminates Secret Ballot and Party ID Increases Risk of Vote Shift Algorithm (MI)	Established Fact

Certification of an electronic voting system is supposed to mean the system meets a specific set of security controls: unique credentials for each operator, rotated passwords, cryptographic keys protected inside a cryptographic module, a hardened operating system with current patches, no unauthenticated remote access, and a complete audit log that survives the election. The twenty-one findings grouped under Security Negligence describe a 2020 cycle in which, in the jurisdictions that decided the election, those controls were not implemented. In Maricopa County, a single identical password installed by the vendor on August 6, 2019, was used across every Election Management System workstation, adjudication workstation, HiPro scanner, and ICC workstation — and was never rotated through the 2020 presidential election, a period exceeding two years and one federal cycle. The administrative iButtons required to configure, validate, or independently access the tabulation systems were retained by Dominion and never transferred to the county. In Antrim County, every administrative action relied on a generic shared account named “EMSADMIN” protected by a twelve-year-old password, “dvscorp08!” Independent forensic analysis confirmed that Dominion stored the master cryptographic key — the key that protects every result transmitted from the tabulators — unprotected, in plaintext, inside the same database used to store the votes, in direct violation of FIPS 140-2. The vulnerability was confirmed across multiple Georgia counties and replicated in Antrim. In Mesa County, Colorado, Dominion’s SQL Server port 1433 was configured to accept connections from any IP address in the world, and investigators modified a live election database from a non-Dominion workstation and an iPhone SQL client. In Fulton County, Pennsylvania, VNC and RDP remote-desktop protocols were actively enabled on certified EMS workstations without authentication. In Maricopa, the Windows Security Event Log was configured to auto-overwrite on a 20-megabyte cap; by the time of forensic audit, the earliest retained entry was dated February 5, 2021 — meaning every authentication, administrative action, and network connection from the 2020 election had already been destroyed by routine operation.

PUBLIC ACCURACY TESTING

“One shared password for every machine. No administrative access for the county. Encryption keys stored in plain text. Remote malware installation possible. QR codes alterable without detection. Audit logs subvertible. These weren’t discovered by hostile actors — they were documented by court-appointed experts and state-authorized auditors. The machines were never secure. The question is whether anyone in authority wanted them to be.”

The 21 findings consolidate into a small set of structural failures; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **The credential model collapsed before the vote was even cast.** The Cyber Ninjas forensic audit of Maricopa County documented a single identical password used across every Dominion EMS workstation, EMS client, adjudication workstation, HiPro scanner, and ICC workstation — installed by the vendor on August 6, 2019, and never rotated through the 2020 presidential election. The administrative iButtons required to independently configure, validate, or access the tabulation systems were retained by Dominion and never transferred to the county, leaving no elected official or county employee with independent access to equipment they were statutorily responsible for. In Antrim County, Michigan, every administrative action on the EMS ran through a generic shared account called “EMSADMIN,” protected by a twelve-year-old password, “dvscorp08!” — a format and age that would fail the security review of any regulated commercial enterprise.
- **The encryption that protects the votes was stored next to the votes.** Independent forensic analysis confirmed that Dominion placed the master cryptographic encryption keys — the keys that protect all tabulator-to-EMS results transmission and the integrity of stored results — unprotected, in plaintext, inside the same database used to store the election data and produce the contest results. This is a direct violation of FIPS 140-2, which requires cryptographic keys to be protected within a cryptographic module. The vulnerability was confirmed across multiple Georgia counties and replicated in Antrim County, Michigan. Anyone with read access to the database, lawful or not, held the keys to decrypt, alter, or regenerate the very records the encryption was designed to protect.
- **Remote access was enabled without authentication, and database ports were open to the world.** In Fulton County, Pennsylvania, forensic imaging of the Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 server documented that VNC (Virtual Network Computing) and RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) were actively enabled on certified EMS workstations — creating remote-access channels that required no authentication and permitted outward data routing to foreign IP addresses. In Mesa County, Colorado, Democracy Suite SQL Server port 1433 was configured to accept connections from any IP address worldwide; the Mesa County Forensic Team demonstrated the vulnerability by modifying a live election database from a non-Dominion workstation, and separately from an iPhone SQL client, without ever interacting with the certified application layer. ESS separately admitted to Senator Ron Wyden in 2018 that it had installed pcAnywhere remote-access software on EMS systems sold between 2000 and 2006 — whose source code was stolen in 2006 and publicly confirmed compromised in 2012.
- **The logs that would have recorded a breach were configured to erase themselves.** The Maricopa County EMS server’s Windows Security Event Log was configured with a 20-megabyte retention cap and automatic overwrite on full — a setting that, under the system’s normal traffic, caused the earliest retained entry at the time of forensic audit to be dated February 5, 2021. Every authentication event, every administrative action, every network connection that occurred during the 2020 general election had already been destroyed by the machine’s own routine operation. Antrim County’s EMS logged two anonymous remote logins with escalated administrative privileges on November 5 and November 17, 2020. In Fulton County, Georgia, election servers were not hardened to NIST benchmarks, USB usage was untracked, and



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

unauthorized software — including video games — was installed on production election equipment.

- **Known critical vulnerabilities in certified equipment were documented and not remediated.** Professor J. Alex Halderman of the University of Michigan, serving as expert in *Curling v. Raffensperger*, documented through hands-on forensic testing that Georgia's EAC-certified Dominion ImageCast X Ballot Marking Devices contained vulnerabilities enabling attackers to alter ballot QR codes (the operative data the tabulator counts, not the human-readable text), install malicious software remotely from the EMS, and subvert audit-log entries. In Livonia, Michigan, binary analysis of the poll-book host service deployed to all 44 precincts on Election Day 2020 identified a RestoreDatabase API endpoint capable of overwriting the entire active voter database at runtime.

Read as a national-security question, the Security Negligence record describes the failure of the security posture on which the certification of an electronic voting system is based. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component depends on a specific premise: that the systems certified to count American ballots implement the controls the certification requires — unique rotated credentials, cryptographic keys protected inside a cryptographic module, hardened operating systems, no unauthenticated remote access, and audit logs that survive the election long enough to be examined. In the jurisdictions described here, the premise did not hold. The vendor installed one password and kept the physical access tokens. The master encryption key sat in plaintext next to the votes. Database ports faced the open internet. Remote-desktop protocols ran without authentication. The log that would have recorded who accessed the machines during the election erased itself by design. An adversary does not need a sophisticated capability to matter in this environment — a single leaked password, a database read, an RDP session, a timed write to an unprotected SQL port would be indistinguishable from routine administration and would leave no forensic trace any later examination could recover. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.2.5 Remote Access Findings

Remote access to electronic voting systems represents the most direct and exploitable national security vulnerability in the U.S. election infrastructure. The entire federal certification architecture, from EAC testing through VVSG compliance to state-level deployment approval, rests on a foundational security assumption: that certified voting systems operate in isolation from external networks. Every security property that certification purports to guarantee, including tamper-evidence, audit trail integrity, and result authenticity, presupposes an air-gapped system in which the only inputs are physical ballots and the only operators are credentialed local officials with physical access.

When that isolation is breached, whether through factory-installed cellular modems, vendor-configured remote desktop protocols, open database ports, or undisclosed network services, every downstream security assurance collapses simultaneously. A remotely accessible election



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

management system is not a certified system with a minor procedural deficiency. It is a fundamentally different system whose security properties are unknown and untested, operating in an environment where any actor with network access and credentials can reach the same databases, configuration files, and tabulation engines that determine election outcomes.

The national security dimension is not theoretical. DHS designated election systems as critical infrastructure in January 2017 precisely because foreign adversaries had demonstrated the capability and intent to probe and penetrate election networks. CISA's own classified TLP-AMBER Election Infrastructure Cyber Risk Summary documented 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities in election infrastructure in the 12 months preceding the 2020 election, with a 47% active exploitation rate, and confirmed that an Iranian APT had obtained U.S. voter registration data. In this threat environment, any confirmed remote access pathway into a voting system, whether by design, by vendor configuration, or by exploitation, converts a local election administration function into a remotely targetable node on a network accessible to nation-state adversaries, criminal organizations, and any other actor capable of reaching an open port or intercepting a cellular transmission

The findings that follow document confirmed remote access pathways across multiple states and both major voting system vendors, including contractually specified internet connectivity, forensically confirmed transmissions to foreign IP addresses, vendor-installed remote desktop software, anonymous remote logins during active tabulation, and factory-equipped wireless modems connecting certified tabulators to external networks on election night.

Table 15 Remote Access Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVSI.RA-01	Federal Government Contracted with Center for "Internet" Security to Secure Election Systems (US)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-02	WEC Administrator Wolfe Falsely Denied API Access to WisVote Before Legislative Committee (WI)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-03	Unauthorized Remote Transmissions to External IP Addresses - Air-Gap Configuration Breached (PA)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-04	ES&S Voting Machines Deployed with Factory-Installed 4G Wireless Modems Capable of Internet Connectivity (WI)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-05	Remote Access of Absentee Ballot Processing Computer - Data Deleted During Live Election (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-06	Detroit AVCB Computers Connected to Internet During Absentee Ballot Tabulation (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-07	EMS and Adjudication Workstations Connected to Internet During Absentee Ballot Tabulation (MI)	Disputed Fact
EVSI.RA-08	EMS CyFir Analysis Finds Foreign IP Addresses in Unallocated Device Storage - Taiwan Ministry of Education and German Cloud Provider (MI)	Disputed Fact
EVSI.RA-09	ESS DS200 Voting Machines Contained Active 4G Wireless Modems - Connected to Internet on Election Night (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-10	EMS Server Internet History & Enabled Remote Services (AZ)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
EVSI.RA-11	SQL Server Port Open to Global Connections (CO)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-12	ICX BMD Critical Vulnerabilities - QR Code Manipulation and Remote Malware Install (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-13	Anonymous Remote Logins to EMS During Tabulation (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-14	MI Bureau of Elections Director Admits to Remote Access to Election Systems (MI)	Disputed Fact
EVSI.RA-15	Dominion Contract Expressly Provides for Internet Connectivity (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-16	VNC/RDP External Routing - Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 (PA)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-17	ESS Tabulators with 4G Modems; Hidden Wi-Fi at Central Count (WI)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-18	ESS pcAnywhere Remote Access Software Installed on EMS Systems (US)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-19	Albert Sensors / CIS Endpoint Access - Federal Monitoring of Election Infrastructure (US)	Reasonable Inference
EVSI.RA-20	ESS Concealed pcAnywhere Remote-Access Software Installation - Installed During Period of Source Code Theft (PA)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-21	DS200 Components that Enabled Hidden Remote Access Are Funded by China (US)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-22	October 23, 2020, Remote Takeover and Deletion of Absentee Ballot Processing Computer - No Criminal Referral (GA)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-23	ESS DS400 Tabulators Equipped with Active Verizon Cellular Modems Configured to Transmit Results to Private Network IP Address (MI)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-24	Dominion Executive Confirms Remote Access to Election Systems (US)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-25	CISA TLP-AMBER Report: 319 Critical Vulnerabilities - 47% Active Exploitation Rate - Iranian APT Obtained U.S. Voter Registration Data - "Most Secure" Declaration Contradicts Classified Data (US)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-26	Election Machines Accessed the Internet (AZ)	Established Fact
EVSI.RA-27	Insecure SERVE Program Assets Re-Purposed In Support of Elections (PA)	Reasonable Inference

For more than a decade, federal and state officials have told Congress, the courts, and the public the same thing about the machines that count American ballots: they are air-gapped — physically and logically isolated from the internet. Federal Election Assistance Commission certification requires it. State statutes in every jurisdiction examined here require it. The twenty-six findings grouped under Remote Access describe a 2020 cycle in which, in the jurisdictions that decided the election, that representation was not true. ESS DS200 precinct tabulators were shipped with active Verizon cellular modems configured to transmit results to private IP 10.48.51.1 on power-up; ESS



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

machines deployed across Wisconsin carried factory-installed 4G modems, and in Green Bay all such machines were connected to a hidden Wi-Fi access point at the central count facility controlled by a private operative rather than any government employee. Michigan's state contract with Dominion Voting Systems (071B7700117) expressly priced wireless results transmission and identified the "ImageCast Listener" as a turnkey internet-results-transmission solution, with township invoices confirming annual cellular-modem billing. Independent forensic imaging of Fulton County, Pennsylvania's Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 server documented open external interfaces, enabled VNC and RDP, and data routing to a Canadian IP address. CyTech/CyFir analysis of an Antrim County ImageCast X device recovered a TCP/IP session resolving to the Ministry of Education Computer Center in Taipei, Taiwan, with a second IP resolving to a German cloud provider in proximity. Antrim's EMS logged two anonymous remote logins with administrative privileges during the tabulation and post-election windows. Maricopa County's EMS showed fifty-nine open ports at boot, enabled Terminal Services, and artifacts of internet connections to foreign entities on devices officials represented as strictly air-gapped. In Mesa County, Colorado, SQL Server port 1433 on the Democracy Suite EMS was configured to accept connections from any IP address in the world. On the same day officials publicly called it the most secure election in American history, CISA's own TLP-AMBER risk summary documented 319 Critical-severity vulnerabilities in election infrastructure and roughly 47% of Critical-vulnerability entities experiencing active exploitation.

REMOTE ACCESS

*"The federal government contracted with an NGO called the Center for **Internet Security** to secure electronic voting systems we are told are not connected to the **internet**."*

The 27 findings consolidate into a small set of structural facts; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **The machines that counted were built and sold with internet connectivity.** ESS DS200 precinct tabulators were manufactured with active Verizon cellular modems configured to transmit results to IP address 10.48.51.1 on power-up — directly contradicting ESS sworn representations that its tabulators have no internet connectivity. The Wisconsin Special Counsel investigation documented ESS machines deployed statewide with factory-installed 4G modems, and in Green Bay all ESS voting machines were connected to a hidden Wi-Fi access point at the Grand Hyatt central count facility, controlled by a private CTCL operative rather than any government employee. Michigan state contract 071B7700117 with Dominion Voting Systems expressly priced wireless/cellular results transmission and identified the "ImageCast Listener" as a "turnkey solution for internet-based results transmission," with Canton Township invoices confirming annual cellular-modem billing.
- **Forensic imaging of the decisive EMS servers documented active external routing.** Independent forensic examination of Fulton County, Pennsylvania's Dominion Democracy Suite



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

5.5 server found open external network interfaces, actively enabled VNC and RDP remote-desktop protocols, and data routing to a Canadian IP address — nullifying the air gap the EAC certification requires. CyTech/CyFir analysis of an Antrim County ICX device recovered, in unallocated storage, a TCP/IP session resolving to 120.125.201.101, the Ministry of Education Computer Center in Taipei, Taiwan, with a second IP resolving to a German cloud provider in proximity. Antrim’s EMS logged two anonymous remote logins with administrative privileges on November 5 and November 17, 2020. Maricopa County’s EMS showed fifty-nine open ports at boot, active IPv6, enabled Terminal Services, and artifacts of internet connections to foreign entities.

- **Database ports were open to the world and the vendor’s remote-access software had been compromised.** In Mesa County, Colorado, forensic examination of the Democracy Suite EMS documented that SQL Server port 1433 was configured to accept connections from any IP address worldwide; investigators demonstrated the access by modifying the live election database from a non-Dominion workstation and from an iPhone SQL client. Nationally, ESS admitted in a 2018 letter to Senator Ron Wyden that it had installed pcAnywhere remote-access software on election management systems sold between 2000 and 2006, directly contradicting earlier public representations — and Symantec’s pcAnywhere source code was stolen in 2006 and publicly confirmed compromised in 2012, meaning every affected EMS has remained remotely reachable with published exploit surface.
- **Live absentee processing was remotely taken over, and the EMS was left on the internet during the count.** On October 23, 2020, a Fulton County, Georgia poll worker at the North Fulton Government Service Center reported that one of the computers used for absentee ballot processing had been remotely accessed from an unknown location, with the remote party taking control of the computer and deleting data — an incident documented in an email chain initiated by the Chief Investigator of the Georgia Secretary of State’s Investigations Division, for which no criminal referral followed. In Detroit, sworn affidavits from credentialed observers, including former State Senator Patrick Colbeck (an aerospace engineer and certified Microsoft Small Business Specialist), and the trial court’s own opinion acknowledging “computer connections” on essential tables, documented that tabulator workstations, adjudication workstations, and central control computers at the TCF Center were networked together and connected to the internet during the count of more than 172,000 absentee ballots.
- **The federal record contradicts the federal testimony.** Federal officials testified to Congress under oath that election systems are protected in part by being “non-Internet connected,” while the same federal government funded the Center for Internet Security — at peak \$27 million per fiscal year — to provide 24/7 internet threat monitoring, incident response, and intrusion detection to those same systems, deploying Albert Sensors that transmit local election network traffic to AWS cloud servers. CISA’s own TLP-AMBER Election Infrastructure Subsector Cyber Risk Summary, produced but never released in voter-accessible form, documented 319 Critical-severity and 1,820 High-severity vulnerabilities in election infrastructure during the twelve months preceding Election Day, with roughly 47% of Critical-vulnerability entities



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

experiencing active exploitation events in 2020 — on the same day officials publicly called it the most secure election in American history.

Read as a national-security question, the Remote Access record describes the failure of the single structural premise on which electronic vote-counting in the United States is certified, funded, and defended in court: that the machines performing the count are not connected to the internet. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on network isolation because without it, every other safeguard — certification, Logic and Accuracy testing, chain of custody, post-election audit — operates on inputs that can be reached, altered, or observed by anyone with a route to the device. In the jurisdictions described here, the premise did not hold. Precinct tabulators shipped with active cellular modems. State contracts priced wireless transmission. Forensic imaging recovered foreign endpoints, open remote-desktop protocols, globally reachable database ports, anonymous administrative logins, and live remote takeover of absentee processing equipment. The federal monitoring apparatus funded to defend “offline” systems from the internet flagged 319 Critical-severity vulnerabilities with a 47% active-exploitation rate in the twelve months before the vote. An adversary does not need a novel capability to matter — the capability to reach the machines that actually count, through an interface the certification said was not there, is already the finding. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.2.6 Analysis of Electronic Voting System Findings

Across all five Electronic Voting System Integrity subtopics—system certification, deployment configuration, public accuracy testing, security negligence, and remote access—the 93 findings in the investigative database establish that U.S. electronic voting infrastructure in 2020 operated as a high-exposure, low-attribution platform in which every core control—from federal certification through field deployment, pre-election testing, operational security, and network isolation—was more nominal than real, creating a strategic vulnerability in a designated critical-infrastructure sector.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

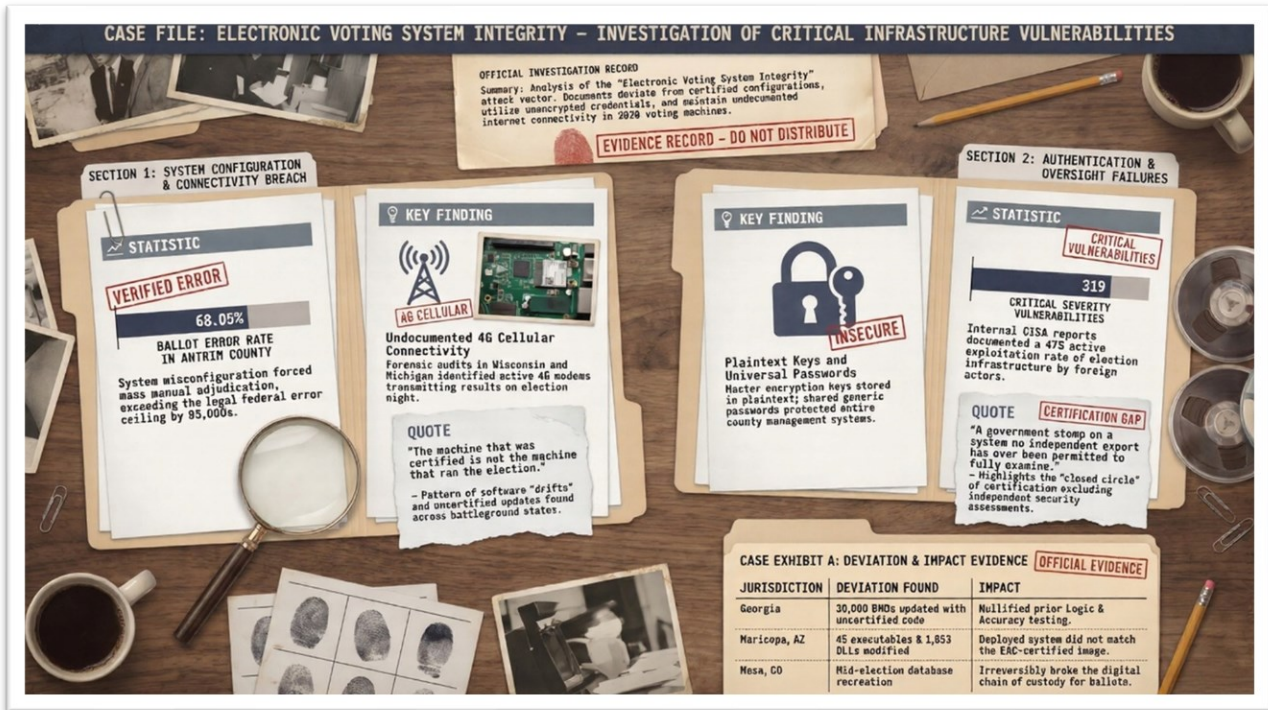


Figure 7 Summary of Electronic Voting System Integrity Findings

Collectively, these findings describe a certification system that moved in one direction only—toward finality—regardless of the condition of the underlying evidence. From a national security perspective, that means the United States converted a stack of unresolved record-integrity and system-security failures into the legally recognized basis for presidential succession, depriving federal authorities of clean, auditable ground truth and signaling to foreign and domestic adversaries that, once a narrative and certification momentum are established, even serious evidentiary defects are unlikely to alter national outcomes.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

1	Voting Systems Operated Outside Certified Configurations Across MI, AZ, GA, CO, PA, and WI, election management systems were deployed with modified executables, uncertified software tools, altered error-rate settings, and post-certification database changes — rendering the EAC certification label meaningless as a security guarantee. Antrim County's EMS was set to a 68.05% ballot error rate — roughly 85,000 times the federal VVSG ceiling of 0.0008%.
2	Logic & Accuracy Testing Was Structurally Unable to Detect Deviations In every major battleground jurisdiction, pre-election L&A testing was performed on substitute machines, after configuration changes, with truncated test decks, or by the vendor inspecting its own equipment. Georgia pushed an uncertified software update to 30,000+ Ballot Marking Devices after testing concluded, voiding every completed accuracy test statewide — with no directive to re-test.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3	Master Encryption Keys and Credentials Left in Plaintext Forensic examination confirmed Dominion stored master cryptographic encryption keys unprotected in plaintext inside the same databases used to store votes — a direct FIPS 140-2 violation confirmed across multiple Georgia counties and in Michigan. Maricopa County's entire EMS operated on a single vendor-installed password, never rotated, for more than two years. Election officials had no independent access to equipment they were legally responsible for.
4	Voting Systems Were Not Air-Gapped — Internet Connectivity Confirmed ESS DS200 tabulators shipped with active Verizon cellular modems configured to transmit results on power-up. Michigan's Dominion contract expressly priced wireless results transmission. Fulton County, PA's EMS server had open VNC/RDP protocols with external routing to foreign IP addresses. A Fulton County, GA absentee ballot processing computer was remotely accessed and had data deleted on October 23, 2020 — no criminal referral followed.
5	Federal Oversight Contradicted Its Own Classified Data On the day CISA publicly declared the 2020 election "the most secure in American history," its own classified TLP-AMBER risk summary documented 319 Critical-severity vulnerabilities in election infrastructure with a 47% active exploitation rate. The federal vendor who provided certification oversight — the Center for Internet Security — was simultaneously funded at \$27M/year to monitor internet-connected systems officials swore were offline.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Electronic voting systems — ballot-marking devices, optical scanners, election management systems, and tabulation software — were designated critical infrastructure by DHS in January 2017 because adversarial foreign powers had demonstrated both the capability and intent to exploit them. The 93 documented findings across this attack vector establish that in the jurisdictions that determined the outcome of the 2020 presidential election, those systems were not operated like hardened national-security assets. They were certified against standards that do not require foreign-ownership disclosure, supply-chain provenance review, or independent adversarial assessment. They were deployed in configurations that no certification body ever evaluated. They were tested with procedures structurally incapable of detecting the deviations that existed. Their credentials were weak, shared, and vendor-controlled; their encryption keys were stored in plaintext next to the votes they were designed to protect; their audit logs were configured to overwrite themselves; and their network isolation — the single structural premise on which every other safeguard depends — was false across every state examined. Failure to substantively address this attack vector means the United States will conduct future presidential elections on infrastructure that a moderately capable adversary — foreign or domestic — can reach, alter, and exit without leaving a forensically recoverable trace.

KEY TAKEAWAY

"Certified on paper. Connected to the internet. Credentials shared. Keys in plaintext. Logs overwriting themselves. Tests run on the wrong machines. In every decisive jurisdiction, the machines that counted the votes were not the machines anyone had examined on networks no one admitted existed, protected by passwords no one had changed. The certification was not a security guarantee — it was a permission slip to stop asking questions."



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION: *Voting systems operating outside certified parameters — with plaintext credentials, active cellular connectivity, vendor-retained authentication tokens, and remotely exploitable database ports — represent confirmed attack surfaces for any nation-state with access to the vendor supply chain, cellular networks, or the open internet. The perjured denial of connectivity by at least one major voting system vendor is the single most significant barrier to national security assessment of whether exploitation occurred in 2020.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 02: ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM INTEGRITY

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
52 U.S.C. §§ 20961–21007	Help America Vote Act (HAVA)	Establishes the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) and its authority to issue Voluntary Voting System Guidelines and administer the federal certification program for electronic voting systems. Sets minimum performance and security standards for voting systems used in federal elections, including requirements for error-rate thresholds, accessibility, and audit capability.
52 U.S.C. § 21081	HAVA — Voting System Performance Standards	Requires voting systems to produce a permanent paper record verifiable by the voter; mandates that systems be accessible to voters with disabilities; requires systems to notify voters of overvotes; and sets the permissible error rate standard that EAC-certified systems must not exceed — the standard violated by Antrim County's 68.05% adjudication error rate.
52 U.S.C. § 21083	HAVA — Computerized Statewide Voter Registration and Record-Keeping	Requires states to maintain computerized statewide voter registration systems that are coordinated, uniform, and accurate, and to define security standards for those systems. Implicated by findings of unauthorized API access to statewide voter files and by deployment of EMS servers with open database ports accessible from the public internet.
44 U.S.C. § 3551 et seq.	Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA)	Establishes a comprehensive framework for securing federal information systems and defines risk management obligations applicable to federally funded critical infrastructure. Requires implementation of NIST security standards, continuous monitoring, and incident reporting. Applicable to federal election security grants and EAC-funded systems; violated by conditions including plaintext cryptographic keys, unpatched EMS operating systems, and auto-overwriting audit logs.
6 U.S.C. § 1533	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act — Critical Infrastructure Risk Management	Designates election infrastructure as a critical infrastructure sector and assigns CISA responsibility for coordinating risk management, vulnerability assessment, and security planning for that sector. CISA's own classified TLP-AMBER report documented 319 Critical-severity vulnerabilities with a 47% active exploitation rate — the same period during which CISA publicly declared the election "the most secure in American history."
6 U.S.C. §§ 651–674	CISA Cyber Risk Assessment and Reporting Authorities	Authorizes CISA to conduct cyber risk assessments, receive threat information, and report findings to relevant stakeholders including election officials. Implicated by CISA's suppression of the TLP-AMBER Election Infrastructure Cyber Risk Summary containing 319 Critical-severity vulnerability findings and by CISA's public contradiction of its own classified risk data.
18 U.S.C. § 1519	Destruction, Alteration, or Falsification of Records	Prohibits the knowing destruction, mutilation, concealment, cover-up, falsification, or making of false entries in any record or document in connection with a federal investigation or proceeding. Applicable to the deletion of all 2020 adjudication logs in Antrim County while prior-year logs remained intact; to vendor-directed "trusted build" updates that deleted legally mandated log files; and to Mesa County's mid-election database recreation.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1001	False Statements to Federal Authorities	Prohibits knowingly and willfully making materially false statements or representations to federal agencies or Congress. Directly implicated by sworn vendor testimony denying internet connectivity while contractual invoices and forensic evidence confirmed active cellular modem charges and wireless results transmission throughout the election cycle.
18 U.S.C. § 1030	Computer Fraud and Abuse Act	Prohibits unauthorized access to protected computers and knowingly causing damage to computer systems used by federal government or in interstate commerce. Applicable to the confirmed remote access takeover of a Fulton County, GA absentee ballot processing computer on October 23, 2020, and to anonymous remote logins with escalated administrative privileges to Antrim County's EMS during active tabulation.
NIST SP 800-53	Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems (Federal Baseline)	Provides the catalog of federal security and privacy controls referenced by VVSG 2.0 and FISMA for information systems, including controls for access management, configuration management, cryptographic key protection, audit log retention, and supply-chain risk management. Violated by single shared passwords, plaintext master encryption keys, auto-overwriting security logs, and uncertified software tools on production EMS hardware.
FIPS 140-2	Federal Standard for Cryptographic Module Security	NIST-issued federal standard requiring that cryptographic keys be protected within a validated cryptographic module and never stored in plaintext. Forensic examination confirmed Dominion stored master encryption keys — the keys protecting all tabulator-to-EMS transmission — unprotected in plaintext inside the election database, a direct FIPS 140-2 violation confirmed across multiple Georgia counties and in Antrim County, Michigan.
EAC VVSG 1.0 / 2.0	Voluntary Voting System Guidelines	Federal guidelines issued by the EAC establishing the testing and certification standards for electronic voting systems, including maximum permissible error rates (1 error per 10,000,000 ballots under VVSG 1.0), Logic and Accuracy testing requirements, configuration control requirements, and audit trail specifications. Systems operated in configurations deviating from their VVSG-certified baseline lost all certification guarantees.
NDAA FY2021 § 9002	Supply Chain Risk Management for National Security Systems	Requires supply-chain risk management review for national security systems, including review of foreign-manufactured components. Applicable to findings that up to 48% of programmable components in deployed voting tabulators were manufactured in China, and that EAC certification does not require disclosure of foreign ownership or supply-chain provenance of hardware components.
MCL § 168.795	Michigan — Logic and Accuracy Testing Requirements	Requires pre-election logic and accuracy testing of all voting equipment to be conducted publicly and documented with test records. Violated by findings that Antrim County skipped its mandatory public accuracy test after its election-project file was swapped on October 23, 2020, resulting in a reported 7,060-vote discrepancy discovered on election night.
MCL § 168.835	Michigan — Voting System Certification Requirements	Requires voting systems used in Michigan elections to be certified under state standards and operated in their certified configuration. Violated by findings that Dominion EMS components operated with uncertified SQL Server Management Studio installed, that conflicting election project files existed simultaneously, and that tabulators contained active 4G modems not disclosed during certification.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-379.25(c)	Georgia — Logic and Accuracy Testing — All Offices and Questions	Requires pre-election public accuracy testing to verify every office and every question on the ballot. Directly violated by the Georgia Secretary of State's January 2020 L&A procedures manual, which directed counties to test only one candidate race per Ballot Marking Device per ballot style — meaning an undetected defect affecting the presidential race but not the single tested race would have passed this protocol.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-300	Georgia — Voting System Approval and Certification	Requires voting systems used in Georgia elections to receive state approval and be operated in their approved configuration. Violated by the deployment of a software build (version 5.5.10.32) pushed to more than 30,000 Ballot Marking Devices statewide on September 30, 2020, without obtaining required EAC recertification, and by operation of ICX BMDs in tabulator/DRE mode expressly excluded from their certification.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-498	Georgia — Ballot Tabulation and Record Retention	Governs the tabulation of ballots and retention of election records in Georgia. Implicated by findings that Fulton County swapped memory cards 36 times without creating the logical-tabulator boundaries required to make ballot batches auditable, leaving the digital chain of custody for approximately 108,000 ballots untraceable, and by the remote access takeover of an absentee ballot processing computer with data deletion.
A.R.S. § 16-449	Arizona — Voting System Testing and Security Requirements	Requires voting systems to be tested and certified to state standards, operated in their tested configuration, and subjected to public logic and accuracy testing. Violated by findings that Maricopa County tested only five spare tabulators rather than the production machines voters used, that 45 executables and 1,053 DLLs on the EMS had been modified after certified installation, and that a compiler capable of generating new executables during active voting was installed on the production EMS.
A.R.S. § 16-602	Arizona — Public Observation of Accuracy Testing	Makes public observability a substantive component of the pre-election accuracy testing process. Violated by Maricopa County's invocation of COVID-19 protocols to restrict observer proximity such that observers could not verify machine serial numbers against test tapes or confirm that machines tested were the machines deployed.
25 Pa. C.S. § 3031.5	Pennsylvania — Electronic Voting Systems — Approval and Testing	Requires electronic voting systems used in Pennsylvania to be approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and operated in their approved configuration. Implicated by findings that forensic examination of Fulton County's Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 server documented open external network interfaces, enabled VNC/RDP remote-desktop protocols with routing to foreign IP addresses, and EMS configuration changes three weeks before the election with no required re-testing.
25 Pa. C.S. § 3031.14	Pennsylvania — Pre-Election Testing and Certification	Requires pre-election testing of all voting devices to be conducted in compliance with the approved testing protocol and documented with official records. Violated by findings that required Logic and Accuracy testing was not conducted after pre-election EMS changes were made three weeks before the election in Fulton County, Pennsylvania.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
Wis. Stat. § 5.905	Wisconsin — Voting Equipment Certification and Approval	Requires voting equipment used in Wisconsin to be approved by the State Elections Commission and operated within its approved specifications. Violated by findings that ES&S DS200 tabulators deployed statewide contained factory-installed 4G cellular modems whose active internet connectivity was not disclosed during certification and was not detected during pre-election Logic and Accuracy testing.
Wis. Stat. § 5.84	Wisconsin — Logic and Accuracy Testing	Requires public logic and accuracy testing of all voting equipment before each election and guarantees electors the right to observe. Violated by findings that COVID-era spacing rules were used to block statutory observers in Green Bay and elsewhere, and to substitute single demonstration units for production tabulators, preventing verification that the machines being tested were the machines to be deployed.
C.R.S. § 1-5-616	Colorado — Voting System Security and Certification	Requires voting systems to meet state security standards and be operated in configurations that preserve the integrity of ballot records and chain of custody. Violated by findings that in Mesa County, new Tabulation and Adjudication databases were created on the Dominion EMS on October 21, 2020, during active early voting, the pre-election databases were deleted, and 20,346 ballot records were selectively copied into the new instances — breaking the chain of custody between cast ballots and their database records.

3.3 ELECTION RESULTS CERTIFICATION INTEGRITY

Certification is the legal moment when preliminary vote counts are transformed into binding results, and when all prior links in the election chain of custody—voter registration, poll-book records, ballot handling, and tabulation—are presumed sufficient for constitutional purposes. At each level of government, from local canvassing boards to state officials and finally Congress’s acceptance of Electoral College votes, certification decisions both reflect and constrain the factual record on which subsequent investigations and litigation can proceed. If certification occurs despite unresolved statutory violations, missing records, or materially misleading public narratives, the resulting “finality” can rest more on institutional momentum and media consensus than on demonstrable compliance with law.

This section presents key findings across six certification-related domains: canvassing boards, recounts, audits, media reports, state certifications, and the national certification process through Electoral College vote acceptance. Together, these findings show how pressure on local canvassers, limited or tightly constrained recounts and audits, premature or selective media narratives, and state and federal certification decisions made on incomplete or contested information combined to foreclose full resolution of serious election-integrity questions in 2020.

3.3.1 Canvassing Board Findings

Local and state canvassing boards are the first formal checkpoints in the certification process, responsible for reviewing returns, resolving discrepancies, and either certifying or refusing to certify



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

results. These boards—variously titled county boards of canvassers, county canvassing boards, or state boards of canvassers—are statutorily charged with scrutinizing underlying records, not merely rubber-stamping reported totals.

This subsection examines key findings related to canvassing boards, including documented instances where canvassers raised concerns about unexplained discrepancies or legal violations, faced intense political and social pressure to reverse or withdraw objections, or certified results despite acknowledged documentation gaps. Particular attention is given to how these dynamics in battleground counties and states affected the integrity and independence of the initial certification decisions.

Table 16 Canvassing Board Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.CB-01	Certification Despite Protocol Non-Compliance and Post-Certification Board Obstruction (AZ)	Established Fact
ERC.CB-02	Canvass Board Knew of EMS Software Deviation from Certified Configuration at Time of Board Canvass (AZ)	Disputed Fact
ERC.CB-03	EMS Software Deviation from Certified Configuration at Time of Board Canvass (AZ)	Established Fact
ERC.CB-04	Board Member Formally Votes Against Certification Due to Total Absence of Signature Verification on 148,000+ Absentee Ballots (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.CB-05	148 Advance Voting Tabulator Returns Were Never Certified - Certification Proceeded Anyway (GA)	Disputed Fact
ERC.CB-06	Black Trunk Document Substitution and Unlisted List (MI)	Established Fact
ERC.CB-07	Coerced Certification Followed by Sworn Rescission - Wayne County Results Never Lawfully Certified (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.CB-08	Wayne County was never lawfully certified (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.CB-09	Intentional Inducement of Quasi-Judicial Certification Vote - Audit Promise Made and Immediately Repudiated (MI)	Reasonable Inference
ERC.CB-10	Inducement of Quasi-Judicial Certification Vote - Audit Promise Made and Immediately Repudiated (MI)	Established Fact
ERC.CB-11	Black Trunk Document Substitution and Unlisted List – Fraudulent Intent (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.CB-12	Canvassing Board Voted Unanimously Not to Certify 2022 Election On Basis of 2020 Election Findings (NM)	Established Fact
ERC.CB-13	Delaware County Certified with 244 of 428 Precincts Missing Required Documentation (PA)	Established Fact
ERC.CB-14	Intentional Record Destruction - Delaware County Certified with 244 of 428 Precincts Missing Required Documentation	Disputed Fact

Certification is supposed to be the moment where the people closest to the ballots swear, on the record, that the paperwork adds up. The Canvassing Board record across four decisive states in



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

2020 describes something else: certifications that went through even though the underlying returns were incomplete, statutory verification steps had not been performed, machines had no proof they started at zero, and in at least one case the Republican canvassers who would have had to sign the paperwork never signed it. In Fulton County, a canvasser recorded a formal no vote because the county admitted zero signature verification on more than 147,000 absentee ballots that O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386 required; 148 advance-voting tabulator returns covering roughly 316,000 ballots — about twenty-five times the statewide margin — were never certified, and only 9 of 148 zero-report tapes were ever located. In Wayne County, 71% of Detroit’s absentee counting boards were out of balance; two canvassers voted no, were named publicly alongside a reference to a canvasser’s children, received death threats and images of mutilated bodies with a photograph of that daughter, then conditionally switched to yes in reliance on an audit promise that the Secretary of State publicly repudiated within hours; neither Republican canvasser signed the certification paperwork MCL 168.24e requires. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 244 of 428 precincts were missing valid return sheets and 233 of 428 zero-report tapes were missing. In Maricopa County, the election management system was running an unauthorized compiler, an unpatched OS, and a single shared password with logs overwritten. The common element is a certification signature given in the absence of the paperwork the law requires to support it.

CANVASSING BOARD

“Certification is a signature, not a miracle. It can’t fix what the paperwork doesn’t say.”

The record on Canvassing Boards runs to 14 detailed findings across Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, built from certified canvasser statements, sworn affidavits, subpoenaed records, and statute-by-statute exposure mapping. The following highlights describe what the certification paperwork said — and what it did not say — at the moment the signatures were applied:

- **Fulton County signature-verification gap — canvasser Mark Wingate voted against certification because Fulton admitted it performed zero signature verification on more than 147,000 absentee ballots returned in 2020, despite O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386 requiring that each absentee envelope be signature-matched on receipt.** Certification proceeded over his dissent.
- **148 tabulator returns never certified — Fulton’s 148 advance-voting tabulators produced returns covering roughly 316,000–320,000 ballots — about twenty-five times the statewide margin of victory — yet those 148 individual tabulator returns were never certified as part of the county canvass.** 138 of 148 closing tapes contained internal inconsistencies; only 9 of 148 zero-report tapes were ever located, meaning there is no documentary proof that 139 of those tabulators started the day at zero.
- **Wayne County balance failure — 71% of the absentee voter counting boards in the City of Detroit were out of balance at the close of the canvass, a rate for which Michigan’s recount**



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

and audit framework provides no standard cure. Two of the four canvassers — Monica Palmer and William Hartmann — initially voted no to certification on that basis.

- **Public identification of a canvasser's family — after the initial no vote, a sitting Michigan state representative publicly named Monica Palmer's municipality and referenced her children by workplace on a livestreamed meeting; Palmer subsequently received text-message death threats, photographs of naked and mutilated bodies, and an image of her daughter.** The legal frame for those communications implicates 18 U.S.C. § 875 (interstate threats) and 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (witness tampering).
- **A conditional yes obtained with an audit promise repudiated within hours — Palmer and Hartmann agreed to conditionally certify after Wayne County Chair Jonathan Kinloch publicly promised a full independent audit; within hours of the certification vote, Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson publicly repudiated the audit promise on which the conditional yes had been given.** Under Michigan contract-formation and estoppel doctrine, a promise that induces a decision cannot be repudiated without consequence once the decision has been made in reliance on it.
- **Unsigned certification paperwork — MCL 168.24e requires certification documents to carry signatures from both parties' canvassers; neither Republican canvasser signed the Wayne County 2020 certification paperwork, yet the certification was transmitted and treated as complete.** Under the plain text of the statute, a certification without the required bipartisan signatures is not a valid certification; the state proceeded anyway.
- **Black trunk document substitution and a sworn denial contradicted on the record — Wayne County's certification record includes a documented incident of ballot and envelope materials being moved in a black trunk during the canvass period; a senior Michigan election official's sworn denial of having directed the removal was contradicted by contemporaneous direction from the Michigan Bureau of Elections.** That contradiction, if sustained on further inquiry, implicates 18 U.S.C. § 1621 (perjury) and 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements).
- **Delaware County, PA — 244 of 428 precincts missing valid return sheets — at the moment of certification, 244 of Delaware County's 428 precincts lacked a valid return sheet on file: 15 absent entirely, 16 blank, 213 materially incomplete.** A named witness, Regina Miller, provided a sworn statement that records material to the canvass was destroyed; 233 of 428 zero-report tapes from precinct scanners were also missing, meaning more than half of the county had no documentary proof its scanners started the day at zero.
- **Maricopa County EMS deviation — Arizona's largest county was running its election management system with an unauthorized compiler installed, an operating system and antivirus unpatched since August 2019, and a single shared administrator password; system logs were overwritten before the canvass was complete.** EAC Voluntary Voting System Guidelines and Arizona Elections Procedures Manual both require certified, isolated, logged EMS configurations; the deviation is documentary.
- **Post-certification subpoena obstruction — the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors declined to comply with valid Arizona Senate subpoenas seeking EMS images, routers, and**



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

audit logs, forcing Senate counsel into Arizona Superior Court to compel production.

Under A.R.S. § 41-1151 et seq., legislative subpoena compliance is not discretionary.

The record does not rest on a single anomaly or jurisdiction. It describes four canvassing boards, across four states with materially different election codes, in which the same structural failure recurred: certifications were applied even though the underlying paperwork — signature-verification records, tabulator returns, zero-report tapes, balanced precinct sheets, bipartisan signatures — was missing, incomplete, or never produced. Every state already has the statute it needs; the finding is that the statutes were not followed at the moment of certification. A canvassing board can be required to place the completed paperwork on the table before any signature is applied; returns that are not signature-verified can be withheld from the certified total until they are; bipartisan signatures can be treated as the statutory condition they already are; and the zero-report tape from every scanner can be required before its output is aggregated. None of those steps require reopening a certified election. They simply require that a certification signature mean what it was always supposed to mean.

3.3.2 Recount Findings

Recounts are intended to serve as a quantitative safeguard, confirming that the reported vote totals match the underlying ballots, and providing a mechanism to correct counting errors in close contests. However, the evidentiary value of a recount depends on the integrity of the ballots and records being recounted, the rules governing what can be examined, and the transparency of the process to observers and litigants.

This subsection evaluates recount-related findings, including limited-scope or machine-only recounts that did not re-verify voter eligibility or ballot provenance, inconsistent standards for triggering or conducting recounts, and situations where recounts were used rhetorically to “confirm” results despite unresolved questions about chain of custody or record destruction. The analysis focuses on whether these recounts functioned as meaningful safeguards or as formalities that reinforced initial certifications without addressing underlying irregularities.

Table 17 Recount Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.R-01	Database Purge the Day Before Audit/Recount - Destruction of Digital Baseline (AZ)	Established Fact
ERC.R-02	Maricopa County Refused to Cooperate with Senate Audit (AZ)	Established Fact
ERC.R-03	Machine Recount Conducted with 3,930 Double-Scanned Ballots and Injected Test Ballots (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.R-04	17,852 Ballot Images Missing from Official Recount - Recount Mathematically Unauditable (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.R-05	Hand-Count "Audit" Used as Recount Surrogate Contained 4.52% False Ballot Rate (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.R-06	Deceptive Hand-Count "Audit" Used as Recount Surrogate Contained 4.52% False Ballot Rate (GA)	Reasonable Inference



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.R-07	Statutory Loophole Shielded 71% of Detroit's AVCB Precincts from Hand Recount (MI)	Established Fact
ERC.R-08	Statutory Loophole Exploited to Shield 71% of Detroit's AVCB Precincts from Hand Recount (MI)	Reasonable Inference
ERC.R-09	Machine Recount of a Compromised Tabulator System - 68.05% Error Rate (MI)	Established Fact
ERC.R-10	Machine Recount of a Compromised Tabulator System – Vote Shift Algorithm Identified (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.R-11	Physical Destruction of Machine Tapes and V-Drives Prevent Recount Discrepancy Discovery (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERC.R-12	Intentional Physical Destruction of Machine Tapes and V-Drives to Prevent Recount Discrepancy Discovery (PA)	Reasonable Inference
ERC.R-13	440,781 "Unknown" Mail Ballots and 155,053 Voter Deficit - No Recount Could Resolve the Foundational Discrepancy (PA)	Established Fact
ERC.R-14	Recount Certification Signed Unilaterally by WEC Chair - Bipartisan Commission Vote Bypassed (WI)	Established Fact
ERC.R-15	Recount Confirmed Results Incorporating Votes Cast Under Subsequently Invalidated Drop-Box Guidance (WI)	Established Fact

A recount is a check. Machines are re-fed the ballots or the ballots are re-counted by hand, and the totals are reconciled against the voter rolls, ballot images, and chain-of-custody logs that produced the original result. The fifteen findings grouped under Recount describe a 2020 cycle in which, in the states that decided the election, the check was conducted on records that had already been destroyed, corrupted, or placed out of statutory reach. In Maricopa County, the Election Management System underwent a 37,000-query purge in the days after Election Day — leaving the subsequent recount without the database it was supposed to verify. In Fulton County, Georgia, a re-examination by Dr. Philip Stark found that 510,073 of 527,925 ballot images required for the machine recount were unavailable, with 17,852 images missing outright, and a spreadsheet produced to the court documented 3,930 double-scanned ballots injected into the recount totals. Georgia's hand-count Risk-Limiting Audit carried a 4.52% false-ballot rate — larger than the 12,670-vote certified state margin. In Michigan, 71% of Detroit's Absent Voter Counting Board precincts were disqualified from hand recount by MCL §168.871's "out of balance" rule. In Pennsylvania, the Secretary of State certified 6,915,283 votes while the SURE voter-history system recorded only 6,760,230 voters, a 155,053-vote deficit no recount could resolve, and 440,781 mail ballots had no matching application on file. In Wisconsin, on November 30, 2020, WEC Chair Ann Jacobs unilaterally signed the statewide recount determination, bypassing the bipartisan commission vote state law contemplates, and the recount itself proceeded under drop-box guidance the Wisconsin Supreme Court would later hold unlawful in *Teigen v. WEC*, 2022 WI 64.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

RECOUNTS

“In Arizona, the digital baseline was erased. In Georgia, the recount included double-counted and test ballots. In Pennsylvania, 440,000 mail ballots were unaccounted for. In Wisconsin, drop boxes operated outside statutory authority with no chain of custody. Every mechanism designed to verify the 2020 results was broken — in every state where it mattered most.”

The 15 findings consolidate into a small set of structural failures; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Recounts ran on records that had already been destroyed or corrupted.** In Maricopa County, the Election Management System was subject to a 37,000-query purge in the days after Election Day, leaving the 2020 recount without the underlying database required to reconcile the totals. In Fulton County, Georgia, Dr. Philip Stark’s analysis found that 510,073 of 527,925 ballot images required for the machine recount were unavailable — with 17,852 images missing outright — and a spreadsheet produced to the court documented 3,930 double-scanned ballots injected into the recount totals. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, officials acknowledged on the record that the local audit would have “no audit value because it wouldn’t match the election results,” a concession that the records and the certified result could not be reconciled.
- **The recount processes were themselves corrupted or statutorily narrowed.** Georgia’s hand-count Risk-Limiting Audit of roughly five million ballots carried a documented 4.52% false-ballot rate — extrapolating to approximately 49,718 false Biden ballots and 9,066 false Trump ballots against a certified state margin of 12,670 votes, meaning the process used to verify the result introduced more error than the margin it was used to verify. In Michigan, MCL §168.871’s “out of balance” rule disqualified 71% of Detroit’s Absent Voter Counting Board precincts from hand recount, so the decisive tranche of absentee ballots in the state’s largest city could not be hand-verified.
- **The Pennsylvania voter-to-vote deficit no recount could resolve.** The Commonwealth certified 6,915,283 votes while the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors recorded only 6,760,230 voters as having cast a ballot — a 155,053-vote reconciliation deficit. Separately, 440,781 mail ballots were returned and counted with no matching application record in SURE. A recount can only re-count the ballots in the boxes; it cannot tie those ballots back to eligible voters who actually cast them when the state’s own registry says 155,053 of the counted votes have no corresponding voter-history entry. That is a chain-of-custody gap the recount procedure is not designed to close.
- **Wisconsin’s recount determination was signed unilaterally and under unlawful guidance.** On November 30, 2020, Wisconsin Elections Commission Chair Ann Jacobs signed the statewide recount determination without the bipartisan commission vote contemplated by



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

state statute, concentrating the final certification act in a single commissioner. The recount itself was conducted under WEC drop-box guidance that the Wisconsin Supreme Court would later hold unlawful in *Teigen v. WEC*, 2022 WI 64 — meaning the ballots re-counted included a category of ballots the state’s highest court subsequently determined had been collected through a procedure that was not authorized by Wisconsin law.

- **The recount architecture assumes records the 2020 record shows were not there.** A recount is structurally a record-reconciliation exercise: it verifies totals against ballot images, voter-history entries, chain-of-custody logs, and Election Management System databases. In the jurisdictions described above, each of those reference records was missing, corrupted, or statutorily unavailable at the time of the recount — Maricopa’s EMS queries, Fulton’s ballot images, Detroit’s AVCB precincts, Pennsylvania’s SURE history, Antrim’s tabulator logs, Wisconsin’s statutory commission vote. When the reference records are not there, a recount cannot function as a check on the result; it re-performs the arithmetic on the same defective inputs and returns the same defective total.

Read as a national-security question, the Recount record describes the failure of the final public verification procedure on which the legitimacy of a contested federal election formally rests. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component depends on a specific premise: that when a result is challenged, the ballots, images, voter-history records, and Election Management System databases remain available and reconcilable, so that an independent count can confirm or refute the certified total. In the jurisdictions described here, that premise did not hold. The Election Management System was purged before it could be examined; ballot images required for the machine recount were missing by the tens of thousands; hand counts introduced error larger than the certified margin; statutory rules shielded the decisive precincts from hand verification; the state voter registry reported 155,053 fewer voters than the certified vote total, and 440,781 mail ballots had no application of record; and the statewide recount determination was signed by a single commissioner under guidance the state’s highest court later held unlawful. An adversary does not need to alter the recount itself to matter — the capability to destroy, corrupt, or statutorily wall off the reference records on which a recount depends on renders the procedure ceremonial, and leaves no independent instrument by which the result of a close federal contest can later be checked. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.3.3 Audit Findings

Post-election audits are meant to provide a qualitative and quantitative check on the entire process—verifying not just counts, but also procedural compliance, system security, and record completeness—before certification is finalized or ratified. In practice, the 2020 cycle featured a patchwork of audits: some narrowly focused risk-limiting audits sampling a subset of ballots, others more comprehensive forensic audits initiated by legislatures or courts, and still others labeled “audits” that were little more than rescans of machine-tally databases.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

This subsection reviews the scope, timing, and independence of these audits, highlighting cases where key logs, ballot images, or system configurations had already been altered or destroyed before auditors gained access, thereby limiting their ability to inform certification decisions. It also examines how audit findings—when adverse—were handled by state officials and whether they were meaningfully integrated into the certification record.

Table 18 Audit Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.A-01	Spoliation of Evidence Prior to Senate Forensic Audit (AZ)	Established Fact
ERC.A-02	Falsification of RLA Data to Substantiate Initial Count (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.A-03	Fabricated Post-Election Voting Machine "Audit" (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.A-04	Erasure of Adjudication Logs to Prevent Meaningful Audit (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.A-05	RLA Invalidated by Statutory Loopholes and Non-Compliance (MI)	Established Fact
ERC.A-06	Retaliatory Decertification of Machines to Obstruct Legislative Audits (PA)	Established Fact
ERC.A-07	Coordinated Evasion of Special Counsel Subpoenas (WI)	Established Fact
ERC.A-08	Fake Forensic Audit of ES&S System (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.A-09	Pre-Meditated FOIA Obstruction Intended to Prevent Access to Machine Audit Detailed Technical Report (MI)	Reasonable Inference

Regardless of what one believes about the 2020 outcome, the record on audits across five battleground states describes something narrower and harder to wave away: the post-election verification layer itself failed as critical infrastructure. In Maricopa, Fulton (GA), Antrim, Wayne, Fulton (PA), Macomb, and across Wisconsin, investigators documented deleted election databases, missing or corrupt ballot images, falsified risk-limiting-audit batch sheets, an announced “forensic audit” for which no underlying work product exists, erased adjudication logs, a statutory carve-out that excluded roughly 71% of Detroit absentee boards from meaningful recount, state-level retaliation against a county that permitted an independent examination, coordinated legal and corporate resistance to legislative subpoenas, and email evidence of pre-planned FOIA obstruction. A reviewer does not need to accept any theory of the outcome to see the pattern: every redundant check a skeptic would normally point to — forensic audit, risk-limiting audit, legislative subpoena, court-ordered examination, FOIA — failed simultaneously in the same cycle, in the same handful of decisive jurisdictions, in ways that were either not contemporaneous, not complete, or not permitted. That is the definition of a stress test the system did not pass.

AUDITS

“Arizona deleted it. Georgia fabricated it. Michigan erased it. At what point does coincidence become conspiracy?”



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

The following nine findings — seven Established Facts, one Reasonable Inference, and two Disputed Facts — come from official filings, court-ordered forensic reports, state press releases, and state Supreme Court amicus submissions, and together map the failure modes of the 2020 audit layer:

- **Maricopa County, AZ — evidence destroyed the day before audit began.** The county deleted the 2020 election database and purged SQL logs on the eve of the Arizona Senate’s forensic audit; when a backup was restored, roughly 263,139 ballot images were corrupt and about 21,273 were missing, eliminating the native digital chain of custody.
- **Fulton County, GA — Risk Limiting Audit inflated by 6,691 fictitious votes.** The Governor’s office verified 36 specific batch discrepancies between tally sheets and the underlying ballots, meaning the audit that was publicly used to “confirm” the machine count was itself padded.
- **Georgia statewide — an announced forensic audit with no audit behind it.** The Secretary of State publicly credited Pro V&V with clearing Dominion machines of “foul play”; county open-records responses produced no evidence the work occurred, Pro V&V was not accredited for forensic security reviews, and what was done appears to have been a software hash check, not a tamper examination.
- **Antrim County, MI — adjudication logs for 2020 deleted, earlier years intact.** A court-ordered forensic review documented a 68.05% tabulation error rate routing ballots to electronic adjudication, yet every 2020 adjudication log entry was missing from the Dominion EMS while prior-year logs on the same system remained — a selective gap that blocks reconstruction of how contested ballots were resolved.
- **Michigan statewide — the RLA was conceded to be only an “exercise.”** Under MCL 168.871, “out-of-balance” precincts are ineligible for hand recount, a rule that excluded roughly 71% of Detroit absentee counting boards from meaningful scrutiny; 21 county clerks never completed the RLA, and state officials acknowledged the statutory risk limit was mathematically uncomputable.
- **Fulton County, PA — state retaliation against a county that allowed an audit.** After the county permitted an independent forensic examination at the PA Senate’s request, the Commonwealth decertified its voting machines on that basis, while the Governor, Attorney General, and Dominion coordinated litigation to block the Senate’s broader examination.
- **Wisconsin — coordinated defiance of legislative subpoenas.** The Elections Commission, the state Attorney General, and both Dominion and ES&S refused to produce voting-system data to the Special Counsel; local clerks argued that complying with lawful subpoenas would itself “compromise election integrity.”
- **Macomb County, MI — a “forensic” audit that wasn’t (Disputed).** An independent observer (Ben Cotton, CyFir) was invited to watch but not allowed to examine equipment, and concluded Pro V&V failed to protect the original hard drives from modification — the baseline requirement for any forensic examination.
- **Macomb County, MI — pre-meditated FOIA obstruction (Reasonable Inference).** Email records show the Clerk’s office coordinated with the Secretary of State’s office and ES&S on how to prevent release of the technical audit report, then denied FOIA requests using the vendor’s rationale.

The national security implication is not partisan and does not depend on anyone’s view of who should have won. It is that the audit layer — the layer a skeptic is entitled to point at when they say “the system worked” — is the layer the record shows failing, in coordinated and sometimes retaliatory ways, across



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

multiple states in the same cycle. A verification mechanism that can be defeated by deleting a database, fabricating a batch sheet, announcing an audit that did not happen, invoking a statutory carve-out, decertifying the county that let you look, refusing a subpoena, or coordinating a FOIA denial is not a verification mechanism; it is a target surface.

3.3.4 Unofficial Reporting Findings

Media reporting of election results are often referred to as “unofficial reports”. The media reporting of election results does not have formal legal status in the certification process, but in practice it shapes public perception and political pressure on canvassing boards, state officials, and even members of Congress. In 2020, major outlets and social-media platforms quickly converged on the narrative that the election was both decisive and secure, often characterizing unresolved legal disputes or emerging audit findings as “baseless” or already “debunked,” while granting limited coverage to documented record-keeping failures or contradictory official data.

This subsection examines the interaction between media narratives and certification decisions, including examples where canvassers and state officials cited media reports or platform labels when justifying certification, and where adverse findings were downplayed or ignored in public communications. The focus is on how media-driven expectations of rapid closure may have shortened the effective window for thorough review prior to certification.

Table 19 Unofficial Reporting Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.UR-01	AP Arizona Early Call on Election Night	Disputed Fact
ERC.UR-02	AP Arizona Early Call on Election Night - Pressure on Canvassing Board (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
ERC.UR-03	Media Dismissal of Sworn Affidavits to Protect Unofficial Results - TCF Center (MI)	Reasonable Inference
ERC.UR-04	Media Amplification of False Ballot Count Data Without Correction - Philadelphia County Vote Dump (PA)	Established Fact
ERC.UR-05	Intentional Media Dismissive of Election Integrity Concerns in Reporting on Election Results (PA)	Reasonable Inference
ERC.UR-06	Edison Research Data Feed Anomalies - Compromised Unofficial Results as Pressure Mechanism (US)	Reasonable Inference

An American election is decided by the canvass, not the broadcast. In 2020, across four jurisdictions, the sequence was inverted — the broadcast result was declared first, and the canvass was then made to fit it. On the night of November 3, the Associated Press and Fox News called Arizona for Joe Biden before the statewide canvass was complete and ahead of multiple other major networks; the call was not retracted as the margin narrowed in the days that followed. In Pennsylvania, the Department of State’s public vote-reporting portal showed an updated Philadelphia County mail-in count of 508,112 ballots on the morning of November 4, while sworn legislative testimony before the U.S. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Committee placed the number of mail-in ballots actually issued to Philadelphia voters at 432,873 — a 75,239-ballot gap that was silently reduced later the same day with no published incident report identifying who held portal access or how the number appeared. In Wayne County, Michigan, hundreds of sworn, notarized affidavits from TCF Center poll workers and credentialed observers — describing the boarding of windows to block lawful observation, unlawful ballot adjudication, and the arrival of ballot containers after reporting deadlines — were characterized across national and regional media as “baseless,” “unsubstantiated,” and “debunked” before any independent investigation was disclosed, while 71 percent of Wayne County’s Absentee Voter Counting Board precincts were mathematically out of balance and certification proceeded under a public campaign of threats against the two canvassers who hesitated. The unofficial numbers that powered every major network broadcast that night were supplied under contract by Edison Research, whose election-night servers, data pipelines, and API transmission logs have never been subjected to a public forensic audit.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTING

“When the broadcast becomes the benchmark, certification stops verifying the count and starts defending the call.”

The six findings consolidate into a small set of structural patterns; the ones below carry most of the national security weight.

- **Networks declared a winner before the canvass, and the canvass adjusted to fit.** On the night of November 3, 2020, the Associated Press and Fox News called Arizona for Joe Biden before the statewide canvass was complete and before multiple other major outlets. The call was not retracted as the vote margin narrowed. The existence of a publicly declared “winner” ahead of legal canvass created an institutional expectation of finality that shortened the effective window for precertification review and placed the Arizona canvassing process in the position of confirming a result already broadcast as settled. Arizona ultimately certified on November 30, with the Secretary of State serving as the named respondent in active post-election litigation.
- **The broadcast result was used to frame sworn testimony as unworthy of investigation.** At the TCF Center in Wayne County, Michigan, hundreds of sworn, notarized affidavits from poll workers and credentialed observers — describing the boarding of windows to prevent lawful observation, unlawful ballot adjudication, and the arrival of ballot containers after the reporting deadline — were characterized across national and regional media as “baseless,” “unsubstantiated,” or already “debunked” before any independent factual investigation was disclosed. When Republican canvassers Monica Palmer and William Hartmann cited the 71 percent out-of-balance AVCB record and declined to certify on November 17, 2020, they were publicly identified, threatened, and accused of racism in a media-amplified campaign; both



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

reversed the following day. The Philadelphia Inquirer's December 6 fact-check similarly characterized Pennsylvania claims as "completely disconnected from reality" in advance of adjudication.

- **The Pennsylvania public portal published an unreconciled mail-in count that was silently corrected.** In sworn testimony before the U.S. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, Pennsylvania State Representative Frank Ryan — a certified public accountant — reported that at 11:30 AM on November 4, 2020, the Pennsylvania Department of State's public vote-reporting portal showed an updated Philadelphia County mail-in count of 508,112 ballots, while the legislators' own data showed only 432,873 ballots issued to Philadelphia voters — a 75,239-ballot gap. The figure was silently reduced later the same day. No Pennsylvania state official published an incident report identifying who held portal access, how the number appeared, or whether any downstream certification process referenced the original figure before it was reduced.
- **The data feed that produced the broadcast result has never been publicly audited.** Every major U.S. television network's election-night result was powered by real-time vote data supplied under contract by Edison Research. Multiple independent analysts documented live on-air vote flips and mathematically anomalous vote-count movements inside those feeds during the hours the call was formed. The possibility that the anomalies reflect reporting-sequence artifacts rather than data manipulation cannot be confirmed or ruled out from the public record, because no public authority has conducted a forensic audit of Edison Research's servers, data pipelines, or API transmission logs. The number that drove the public expectation of finality in 2020 has never been independently verified.
- **The cumulative effect inverted the legal relationship between broadcast and canvass.** Under U.S. law, a broadcast election-night projection is unofficial and non-binding; the canvass is the authoritative process. In the jurisdictions described here, the functional relationship was reversed. The broadcast finality was treated as the baseline from which the canvass could depart only by accepting a political cost; documentary and forensic evidence that complicated the broadcast finality was characterized as not worth investigating; the underlying data feeding the broadcast was not audited. The pre-certification period — the window in which a canvassing board is supposed to exercise independent judgment on the accuracy of the count — was structurally compressed by the broadcast it was supposed to verify.

Read as a national-security question, the Unofficial Reports record describes the capture of the pre-certification window by the commercial broadcast system. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on a specific premise: that the canvass is the authoritative process, that it proceeds on the underlying records, and that it is not constrained by external pressure before it is complete. In the cycle described here, a broadcast finality produced from an unaudited commercial data feed was declared before the canvass finished, was treated by officials and media as the reference point against which later findings were measured, was used to frame sworn testimony and documented record anomalies as not worth investigating, and was not corrected when an unreconciled 75,239-ballot figure briefly



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

appeared on a state portal before being silently reduced. A foreign or domestic actor planning around a close federal contest does not need to defeat the canvass if the broadcast-finality process that precedes it can be used to compress the canvass's review window, dismiss the documentary evidence that would otherwise slow certification, and launder an unaudited data feed into the public record as the baseline result. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.3.5 State Certification Findings

State-level certification is the decisive legal act by which a state declares final results for federal and state offices and appoints presidential electors. Secretaries of state, governors, and state boards of canvassers are obligated to ensure that statutory requirements—such as complete returns, proper chain-of-custody documentation, and compliance with state constitutional provisions—are satisfied before issuing certifications.

This subsection analyzes state certification practices in the 2020 cycle, emphasizing instances where officials certified results despite acknowledged deficiencies in records (e.g., missing precinct return sheets, absent chain-of-custody documents), ongoing investigations, or judicial findings that later called key election-law changes into question. It also reviews representations made by state officials to Congress and the public regarding the completeness and integrity of their certifications and compares those statements to subsequent audit and investigative findings.

Table 20 State Certification Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.SC-01	Certification of Compromised Results Despite Margin-of-Error Exceeding Margin of Victory (AZ)	Established Fact
ERC.SC-02	Secretary of State Katie Hobbs Certified Results Despite Active Litigation and Audit Request (AZ)	Established Fact
ERC.SC-03	Conflict of Interest - Secretary of State Katie Hobbs Certified Results Despite Active Litigation and Audit Request (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
ERC.SC-04	Certification Despite 460,000 Drop-Box Ballots with No Chain-of-Custody Documentation (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.SC-05	False Statements to Congress in Raffensperger's January 6, 2021, Congressional Letter (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.SC-06	Michigan State Board of Canvassers Certified Statewide Election Despite Explicit Notice That Wayne County Certification Was Legally Defective (MI)	Established Fact
ERC.SC-07	Coordinated Pattern of Certification Over Acknowledged Deficiencies - Systemic Finality Weaponization (US)	Reasonable Inference
ERC.SC-08	Fraudulent WEC Certification Incorporated Votes Cast Under Unlawful Procedures - Drop Boxes, Nursing Home Absentee Violations, and "Indefinitely Confined" Abuse (WI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.SC-09	Premature Statewide Presidential Certification While SURE System Showed 155,053-Vote Irreconcilable Discrepancy (PA)	Disputed Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.SC-10	Pennsylvania Supreme Court and Secretary Boockvar Unilaterally Altered Four Core Mail Ballot Provisions Without Legislative Authorization	Established Fact
ERC.SC-11	Pennsylvania Supreme Court and Secretary Boockvar Unilaterally Altered Four Core Mail Ballot Provisions Without Legislative Authorization - Certification Rests on Legally Altered Foundation (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERC.SC-12	Premature Executive Certification Precluding SURE System Reconciliation - 155,053 Voter Deficit Codified (PA)	Established Fact
ERC.SC-13	WEC Chairperson Ann Jacobs Unilaterally Certified Presidential Contest Without Full Commission Vote - Minutes Before Governor's Certificate of Ascertainment (WI)	Established Fact
ERC.SC-14	WEC Certification Incorporated Votes Cast Under Unlawful Procedures - Drop Boxes, Nursing Home Absentee Violations, and "Indefinitely Confined" Abuse (WI)	Established Fact

State certification is the act that ends an election. Once a state's chief election official signs the Certificate of Ascertainment, the slate of presidential electors is fixed, the Electoral College calendar begins, federal review narrows sharply, and the underlying county-level records recede from practical reach. The premise of that finality is that the records beneath the signature have already been reconciled — totals match rolls, custody is documented, litigation over the rules has been resolved. The fourteen findings grouped under State Certification describe a 2020 cycle in which, across five decisive states, the signature was applied while that premise was openly not met. In Pennsylvania, Secretary Boockvar certified on November 24, before Philadelphia and Allegheny completed their SURE voter-history uploads, codifying a 155,053-vote deficit between ballots certified and voters recorded as having voted. In Georgia, Secretary Raffensperger certified while roughly 460,000 drop-box ballots lacked the chain-of-custody documentation state rule required and later wrote to Congress on January 6 that the results “were accurate.” In Michigan, the Board of State Canvassers voted 3–0 to certify after member Norman Shinkle placed on the record that Wayne County's precincts were materially out of balance. In Arizona, Secretary Hobbs signed the state canvass on November 30, while serving as the named respondent in active election litigation. In Wisconsin, Commission chair Ann Jacobs signed the presidential determination unilaterally on November 30, relying on drop-box procedures the Wisconsin Supreme Court later held unlawful in *Teigen v. WEC*, 2022 WI 64.

STATE CERTIFICATION

“Arizona certified over missing chain-of-custody records and active litigation. Georgia certified 460,000 undocumented drop-box ballots. Michigan certified despite lack of lawful certification of the results in its largest county. Pennsylvania certified under a law a court later voided. Wisconsin certified results built on drop boxes its own Supreme Court later ruled illegal. In every battleground state, officials certified first and asked questions never.”



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

The 14 findings consolidate into a small set of structural patterns; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Certifying officials signed with acknowledged deficiencies already on the record.** The Michigan Board of State Canvassers voted 3–0 to certify the statewide result after member Norman Shinkle placed on the record that Wayne County’s precincts were materially out of balance and that a full audit, not certification, was warranted. In Georgia, Secretary Raffensperger certified on November 20 while roughly 460,000 drop-box ballots lacked the chain-of-custody documentation State Election Board Rule 183-1-14-0.8-.14 required, then wrote to Congress on January 6, 2021, that the state’s results “were accurate.” In Arizona, Secretary Hobbs executed the state canvass on November 30, while serving as the named respondent in active election litigation, including *Ward v. Jackson* and *Bowyer v. Ducey*.
- **Certification preceded the reconciliation of the state’s own records required.** Pennsylvania Secretary Kathy Boockvar certified on November 24, 2020, before Philadelphia County and Allegheny County had completed their SURE voter-history uploads of who actually voted. The uploads that ultimately came in documented 155,053 more ballots certified than voters recorded as having voted in the SURE registry — a deficit larger than the state’s certified margin. Certification converted that unresolved gap from a data problem into the state’s official record.
- **The legal foundation itself was altered without the legislature.** The Pennsylvania Supreme Court’s pre-election decisions in *Pa. Democratic Party v. Boockvar* (2020) and Boockvar’s own guidance altered four operative provisions of Act 77 that the General Assembly had enacted — extending the mail-ballot received-by deadline, creating a signature-verification carve-out, permitting the “curing” of defective ballots, and authorizing drop boxes — none of which the legislature had passed. Certification then locked in the totals produced under those altered rules. The U.S. Supreme Court later vacated the Pennsylvania ruling in *Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Degraffenreid* (2021) as moot, leaving the underlying departure from the statute unadjudicated on the merits.
- **State certification was completed by a single commissioner without a full-body vote.** Wisconsin Elections Commission chair Ann Jacobs signed both the statewide recount determination and the presidential-electors determination on November 30, 2020, without a recorded roll-call vote of the six-member bipartisan commission. The certification relied on drop-box procedures WEC had authorized by administrative guidance; the Wisconsin Supreme Court later held in *Teigen v. WEC*, 2022 WI 64 that those drop boxes were unlawful. The statutorily required full-body determination of the commission was replaced with the signature of a single member.
- **The finality pattern repeated across every decisive state in the same window.** Pennsylvania certified on November 24, with 155,053 SURE-registry votes unaccounted for. Michigan certified on November 23, over a noticed Wayne County defect. Arizona certified on November 30, with the certifying officer as an active-litigation respondent. Wisconsin issued its determination on November 30, under a single commissioner’s signature. Georgia certified on



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

November 20, with 460,000 drop-box ballots lacking the required custody documentation. Five states, one week, one pattern: in every case the signature was applied before the underlying records were brought into a state the state's own rules recognize as reconciled.

Read as a national-security question, the State Certification record describes the failure of the finality mechanism on which the rest of the federal election system depends. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on a specific premise: that before a state signs a Certificate of Ascertainment — the act that appoints presidential electors and closes federal review — the underlying records have been reconciled, the custody of the ballots documented, and the rules under which they were counted lawfully enacted. In the jurisdictions described here, that premise did not hold. Certification preceded reconciliation in Pennsylvania. It preceded chain-of-custody documentation in Georgia. It preceded resolution of a noticed balance defect in Michigan. It was signed by a litigation respondent in Arizona. It was issued by a single commissioner in Wisconsin. Once the signature was applied, the gap between records and result stopped being a reconcilable discrepancy and became the state's official position. An adversary — foreign or domestic — planning around a close federal contest does not need to alter a single vote if finality can be induced ahead of the records the finality is supposed to rest on. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.3.6 National Certification Findings

The final stage of certification occurs at the national level, when Congress counts and accepts Electoral College votes pursuant to the Electoral Count Act and related constitutional provisions. By that point, congressional actors are heavily dependent on the integrity of state certifications and on the completeness and candor of information provided by state officials and federal agencies; Congress does not conduct its own forensic review of ballots or systems.

This subsection examines how the 2020 joint session and related congressional proceedings treated objections, state-level disputes, and emerging evidence about record destruction, system vulnerabilities, and certification irregularities. It considers whether federal executive branch communications—such as letters from state officials to Congress and public statements by agencies like CISA—accurately conveyed known risks and irregularities, and how those communications influenced Congress's decision to accept or reject specific slates of electors. The analysis underscores that once Electoral College votes are counted and accepted, the political and legal system treats the election as effectively closed, making any deficiencies in earlier certification stages functionally irreversible.

Table 21 National Certification Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.NC-01	Indictment of Alternate Electors Despite Active Legislative Decertification Dispute (AZ)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
ERC.NC-02	Arizona Senate Decertification Resolution and Maricopa County Non-Compliance Concealed from Congress (AZ)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-03	Materially False and Omitted Statements to Congress - Raffensperger January 6 Letter (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-04	Certification Over Known Material Audit Defects - Uncertified Tabulator Returns and False Batch Tallies (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-05	Suppression of Georgia Senate Subcommittee Report from Congressional Notification (GA)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-06	Executive Transmission of Disputed Certification to Congress While Active Litigation and Special Master Demands Were Pending (MI)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-07	Post-Certification Felony Indictment of 16 Alternate Republican Electors (MI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.NC-08	Premature Unilateral Certification Transmitted to Congress While Legislature Formally Disputed Electors (PA)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-09	Attorney General Barr's Direction to Suppress Federal Election Fraud Communications in Pennsylvania During Certification Window (PA)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-10	Attorney General Barr's Responsible for Suppression of Federal Election Fraud Investigations in Pennsylvania During Certification Window (PA)	Disputed Fact
ERC.NC-11	Certified Result Built on Procedures Ruled Unconstitutional by Pennsylvania Court (PA)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-12	Acceptance of Certification Based on Drop Boxes Subsequently Ruled Illegal by Wisconsin Supreme Court (WI)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-13	Civil Lawfare Against Alternate Electors (WI)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-14	Civil Lawfare Against Alternate Electors and Forced Disavowal of Constitutional Contingency Procedure (WI)	Disputed Fact
ERC.NC-15	CISA "Most Secure Election" Declaration Contradicted by Simultaneous Classified Vulnerability Assessment (US)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-16	Resignation of DOJ Election Crimes Branch Director on Day of Barr Irregularities Memorandum (US)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-17	Report Released on Illegal Election Activity Across Battleground States (US)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-18	Report Released on Illegal Election Activity Proves That Certification Deficiencies Exceed Margins of Victory in Six States (US)	Disputed Fact
ERC.NC-19	January 6 Capitol Security Intelligence Failure Created Chaotic Conditions That Disrupted Objection Process (US)	Established Fact
ERC.NC-20	January 6 Capitol Security Intelligence Failure Intentionally Created Chaotic Conditions That Disrupted Objection Process (US)	Reasonable Inference

National certification is the moment a disputed election is supposed to become a decided one — the point at which state legislatures, state canvassing boards, state courts, and the joint session of Congress have finished weighing the record and the country moves on. The twenty findings grouped under National Certification describe a different sequence. In five battleground states, executive transmittals to the National Archives and to Congress went out while formal disputes were still live



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

on the ground: a state legislative decertification resolution pending in Arizona; a state senate subcommittee report recommending non-certification in Georgia; duress affidavits from Wayne County canvassers and Special Master demands in Michigan; a state-court injunction and a Third Circuit appeal still on the docket in Pennsylvania; ballot drop-box authorizations in Wisconsin that the state supreme court would later rule invalid. Federal channels closed in parallel: the CISA statement calling the election “the most secure in American history” was cited on the floor of the joint session while the agency’s own internal vulnerability assessment was not; the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was directed not to speak publicly during the certification window; the Department of Justice’s Election Crimes Branch Director resigned the day the Attorney General’s memorandum issued; and on January 6, 2021, the Capitol Police Intelligence and Interagency Coordination Division rated civil-disobedience likelihood “Remote” or “Improbable,” and the objection process was cut short before the state objections were fully heard.

NATIONAL CERTIFICATION

“Deleted logs in Arizona. 250 open fraud investigations in Georgia. Uncertified tabulator returns in Fulton County. An active legislative decertification resolution. Congress saw none of it. What they certified wasn’t the election — it was the cover story.”

The 20 findings group into a small number of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Executive transmittals over active state-level disputes.** In Arizona, HCR 2033 — a state legislative resolution to decertify the presidential electors — was pending when the Certificate of Ascertainment was transmitted, and Maricopa County had not complied with State Senate subpoenas. In Georgia, Governor Brian Kemp certified a 12,670-vote presidential margin with Fulton County’s own hand-count audit recording 6,691 fictitious votes and 148 advance-voting tabulator returns never certified. In Michigan, the certification went forward after Wayne County canvassers Monica Palmer and William Hartmann executed affidavits stating their ultimate signatures had been obtained under duress and while Special Master demands were pending. In Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar transmitted the state’s certification on November 24, 2020, while *Kelly v. Commonwealth* had produced a state injunction and a Third Circuit appeal was pending. In Wisconsin, the transmittal rested in part on drop-box authorizations the Wisconsin Supreme Court later ruled invalid in *Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*.
- **State legislative findings not transmitted alongside the paperwork.** The Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections, chaired by Senator William Ligon, issued a formal nine-finding report on December 17, 2020 — three weeks before the joint session — concluding that the election “should not be certified.” That report was not referenced or transmitted to Congress as part of Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger’s January 6, 2021, ten-page letter to Congress and the Vice President, which represented that no fraud or irregularities had occurred. A subsequent VoterGA analysis identified what researchers characterized as 42 false or



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

misleading statements in that letter. Members of Congress objecting to Georgia's slate were therefore objecting without the state legislature's own finding in hand.

- **“Most secure” on the outside, 319 / 1,820 on the inside.** CISA Director Christopher Krebs's November 13, 2020, joint statement that the 2020 election was “the most secure in American history” was the single authority most frequently cited on the floor of the January 6 joint session to dispose of state-level objections. CISA's own internal Election Infrastructure Cyber Risk Assessment for the twelve months preceding Election Day documented 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities and 1,820 high-severity vulnerabilities, with approximately 47 systems showing active command-and-control indicators. That assessment was not in front of the Members when they voted.
- **Federal prosecutorial and intelligence channels closed.** Former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania William M. McSwain has attested in writing that on Election Day 2020 Attorney General William Barr directed him not to make public statements or issue press releases regarding election irregularities and to route all reports to Pennsylvania Attorney General Josh Shapiro, who had publicly declared before the vote that the opposing candidate “could not win” Pennsylvania. Department of Justice Election Crimes Branch Director Richard Pilger resigned on November 9, 2020 — the same day the Attorney General issued the memorandum authorizing pre-certification investigation of substantial allegations of voting and tabulation irregularities; fifteen District Election Officers subsequently urged rescission. The combined effect was to close the federal prosecutorial channel during the window when it would have mattered.
- **Objection process cut short by a documented intelligence failure.** The U.S. Capitol Police Intelligence and Interagency Coordination Division possessed specific intelligence about plans to target the Capitol on January 6, 2021, but rated the likelihood of civil disobedience “Remote” or “Improbable” in reports issued January 4–6, 2021. The resulting security breakdown cleared the chamber and cut short the joint session's state-by-state objection process before all state objections had been fully heard, so that several states with pending formal disputes on the ground did not receive the floor consideration the Electoral Count Act contemplates.
- **Alternate slates prosecuted, executive reports mischaracterized.** In Arizona, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the alternate Republican electors who convened on December 14, 2020, to preserve a constitutional contingency option for Congress — a mechanism with historical precedent, including Hawaii 1960 — were later subjected to felony indictments (18 individuals in Arizona, 16 in Michigan) and civil proceedings resulting in public disavowals. At the federal level, the three-volume report compiled by Peter Navarro identifying categories of alleged illegal ballot activity that, in the author's analysis, exceeded the certified margin of victory in six states, was transmitted into a certification environment in which the dominant public characterization was that no such analysis existed.

Read as a national-security question, the National Certification record describes what happens when the last procedural gate the Republic has for resolving a contested election — the transmittal of state certificates to the National Archives and the joint session of Congress that counts them — is closed before the upstream dispute has been resolved. Elections are a federally designated



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

critical-infrastructure component, and national certification is the integrity check that stands between a contested tally and an inaugurated government. Each of the mechanisms above bears on that check from a different direction: executive transmittals in five states sent over active state-level disputes; state legislative findings recommending non-certification not placed before Congress; a federal “most secure” statement cited on the floor while the agency’s own internal vulnerability assessment sat unseen; federal prosecutorial channels closed during the window in which they would have mattered; and a Capitol security posture that cut the objection process short. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to corrupt a single ballot; it needs the certification gate to close before the dispute has been heard. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.3.7 Analysis of Election Results Certification Findings

Across all six Election Results Certification subtopics—canvassing boards, recounts, audits, unofficial reporting, state certification, and national certification—the report concludes that every major checkpoint that should have independently validated or halted defective results instead functioned to ratify them, converting the certification architecture itself into a strategic vulnerability in the transfer of national power.

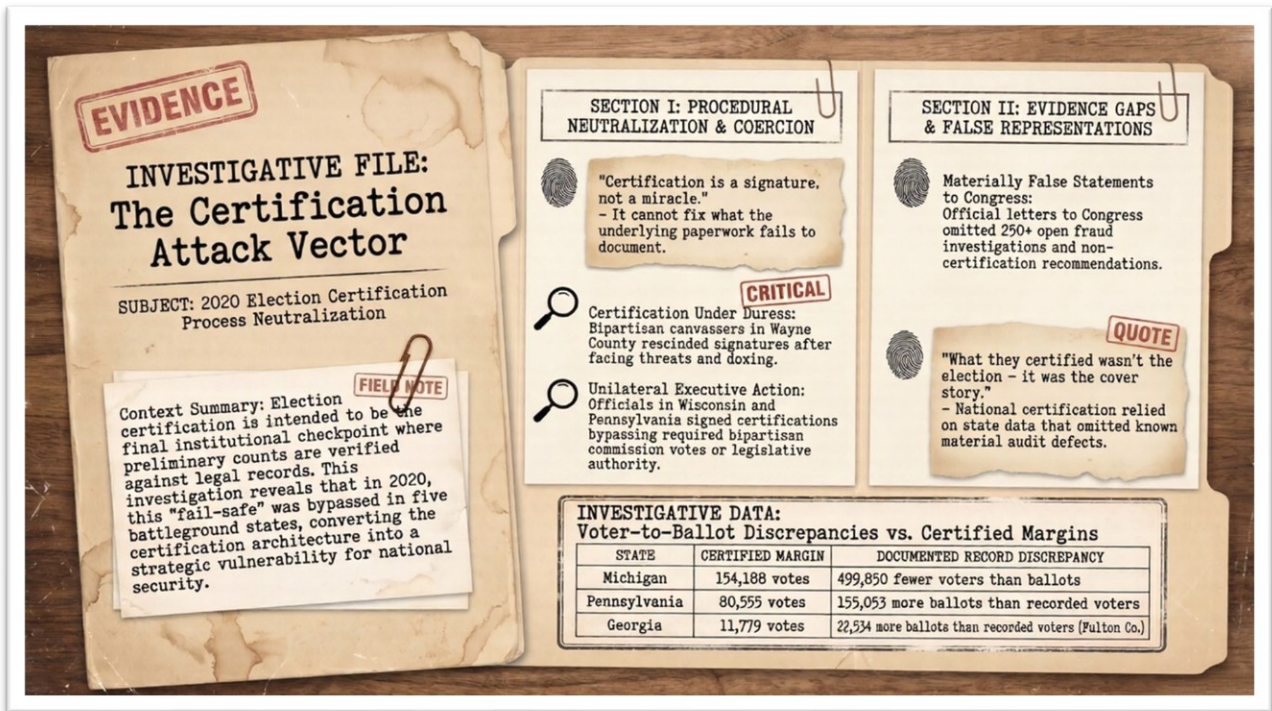


Figure 8 Summary of Election Results Certification Findings

Collectively, these findings describe a certification system that moved in one direction only—toward finality—regardless of the condition of the underlying evidence. From a national security



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

perspective, that means the United States converted a stack of unresolved record-integrity and system-security failures into the legally recognized basis for presidential succession, depriving federal authorities of clean, auditable ground truth and signaling to foreign and domestic adversaries that, once a narrative and certification momentum are established, even serious evidentiary defects are unlikely to alter national outcomes.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

- 1 Canvassers Certified Under Duress — Then Rescinded Under Oath.** Wayne County (MI) canvassers voted against certification citing 71% of Detroit absentee counting boards out-of-balance; were publicly identified, doxxed, and received death threats including photographs targeting a canvasser's daughter (18 U.S.C. § 875, § 1512). They conditionally reversed in reliance on an audit promise publicly repudiated within hours. Neither Republican canvasser signed the statutorily required certification paperwork. The certification was transmitted and treated as valid.
- 2 Certifications Transmitted Without Required Signatures or Documentation.** At least one state's presidential certification bore fewer signatures than statute required and was accepted without challenge. In Delaware County, PA, 244 of 428 precincts lacked valid return sheets and 233 of 428 zero-report tapes were missing at the moment of certification. In Fulton County, GA, 148 advance-voting tabulator returns covering ~316,000 ballots — 25× the statewide margin — were never certified.
- 3 Mathematical Impossibility Certified Without Investigation.** Pennsylvania certified 6,915,283 votes while SURE recorded only 6,760,230 voters — a 155,053-vote deficit. Separately, 440,781 mail ballots had no matching application on file. One state certified its presidential election while its own voter registration system documented more ballots than voters. No recount can close a chain-of-custody gap the state's own records document.
- 4 False Statements Transmitted to Congress — Omitting 250+ Open Fraud Investigations.** Georgia's Secretary of State transmitted a letter to Congress on January 6, 2021, containing identified false statements, omitting more than 250 open fraud investigations, and citing a Pro V&V audit that documentary records confirm had not yet occurred at the time of transmission (18 U.S.C. § 1001).
- 5 Every Post-Certification Verification Layer Failed Simultaneously in Decisive Jurisdictions.** Forensic audits, risk-limiting audits, legislative subpoenas, and FOIA requests were each defeated — by database purges (AZ), fabricated RLA batch sheets (GA), selective log deletion (MI), retaliatory machine decertification (PA), and coordinated subpoena defiance by election commissions and vendors (WI). A verification architecture defeatable by deleting a database or refusing a subpoena is not a safeguard — it is a target surface.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Certification is the constitutional hinge point at which all prior links in the election chain of custody are legally ratified and electoral votes are committed. Because election systems are designated U.S. critical infrastructure, any compromise at the certification layer converts every upstream defect — uncertified software, destroyed records, ineligible ballots — into binding legal fact. The findings documented here reveal that certification functioned not as a checkpoint capable of halting a defective process, but as a one-way ratchet toward finality regardless of what the underlying evidence showed. Officials were coerced, statutory signature requirements were ignored, mathematical impossibilities were certified without inquiry, and false representations were



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

transmitted to Congress. Foreign and domestic adversaries now have a documented model: establish narrative momentum, neutralize the canvassers, and the certification architecture will complete the work. Failure to address these findings substantively leaves that model intact for every future election cycle conducted on the same critical infrastructure.

KEY TAKEAWAY

Certification was not a checkpoint — it was a closing mechanism. In every decisive battleground state, officials certified results over missing records, statutory violations, mathematical impossibilities, and canvassers operating under duress. The last institutional brake on a defective election was never applied; it was bypassed, coerced, or falsified out of the way.

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION *Certification of a U.S. presidential election under duress, over mathematical impossibilities, and on the basis of materially false representations to Congress represents a structural failure of the constitutional transfer-of-power mechanism. If coercion was coordinated — as the cross-state pattern suggests — it constitutes a national security event regardless of the electoral outcome.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 03: ELECTION RESULTS CERTIFICATION INTEGRITY

Federal and state statutes implicated by the findings documented in this attack vector

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
3 U.S.C. § 5	Electoral Count Act — Safe Harbor for State Electors	Requires that a state's slate of presidential electors be conclusively established six days before the meeting of the Electoral College, provided the state has resolved any controversy by its own laws. Certifications transmitted over unresolved statutory violations or mathematical discrepancies do not qualify for safe-harbor protection.
3 U.S.C. § 15	Electoral Count Act — Congressional Counting of Electoral Votes	Governs the joint session of Congress for counting Electoral College votes and the procedures for objecting to a state's electoral votes. Acceptance of certifications bearing unresolved defects — including statutory violations and false official representations — implicates this provision.
52 U.S.C. § 20701	Federal Election Records Preservation	Requires that all records of a federal election be preserved for 22 months after the election date. Willful destruction, mutilation, or alteration is a federal crime punishable by fine, imprisonment, and removal from office. Applies to all chain-of-custody records destroyed prior to or during post-election review.
18 U.S.C. § 1001	False Statements to Federal Authorities	Prohibits knowingly and willfully making materially false statements in any federal proceeding or to any federal official. Georgia Secretary of State Raffensperger's January 6, 2021, letter to Congress — citing an audit that had not occurred and omitting 250+ open fraud investigations — implicates this provision.
18 U.S.C. § 875(c)	Interstate Threats	Prohibits the transmission of interstate communications containing threats to injure another person. Death threats received by Wayne County canvassers Monica Palmer and William Hartmann — including photographs targeting Palmer's daughter — following their no votes constitute potential federal criminal violations.
18 U.S.C. § 1512	Witness Tampering and Obstruction	Prohibits intimidation, threats, or corrupt persuasion of any person to prevent testimony or production of records in an official proceeding. Coordinated public identification, doxing, and threatening of canvassers who sought to withhold certification constitutes potential witness tampering.
18 U.S.C. § 1621	Perjury	Prohibits willfully making false material statements under oath in any proceeding before a court or official body. A Michigan election official's sworn denial of directing document removal during the Wayne County canvass — directly contradicted by contemporaneous Michigan Bureau of Elections communications — implicates this provision.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1519	Document Destruction — Obstruction of Federal Proceedings	Prohibits the knowing destruction, alteration, or concealment of records with the intent to obstruct a federal investigation or proceeding. Applies to election database purges, ballot image destruction, and log deletions that precluded post-election forensic review.
52 U.S.C. § 20511	Criminal Penalties — Election Fraud	Establishes federal criminal penalties for election fraud, including fraudulent conduct affecting the counting, tabulating, or certifying of votes in a federal election. Applies to the fabrication of RLA batch sheets, injection of test ballots into recount totals, and certification over documented mathematical impossibilities.
MCL § 168.822	Michigan — County Board of Canvassers Composition and Duty	Establishes the composition of the Wayne County Board of Canvassers and its legal duty to canvass and certify election returns. A certification transmitted without both Republican canvassers' signatures — after their conditional votes were obtained through a promise immediately repudiated — does not constitute a lawful certification under this statute.
MCL § 168.24e	Michigan — Bipartisan Certification Signature Requirement	Requires certification documents to carry the signatures of canvassers representing both political parties. Neither Republican Wayne County canvasser signed the 2020 presidential certification paperwork, yet the certification was transmitted and treated as complete — a direct violation of the bipartisan signature mandate.
MCL § 168.841	Michigan — State Board of Canvassers Duties	Requires the State Board of Canvassers to canvass returns and certify statewide results, resolving discrepancies before certification. The State Board certified the 2020 presidential result over documented evidence that Wayne County's underlying county canvass was legally defective.
MCL § 168.871	Michigan — Out-of-Balance Precinct Recount Exclusion	Provides that precincts whose records are "out of balance" are ineligible for hand recount, which caused 71% of Detroit's Absent Voter Counting Board precincts — the decisive absentee tranche — to be shielded from hand verification during the 2020 recount, preventing meaningful post-certification scrutiny.
MCL § 168.932	Michigan — Election Misconduct and Penalties	Establishes criminal penalties for election misconduct, including fraudulent acts by election officials. Applies to the directed removal of ballot and envelope materials from the Wayne County canvassing facility and the sworn denial thereof by a state election official.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386	Georgia — Absentee Ballot Signature Verification	Requires that the signature on every absentee ballot envelope be verified against the voter's registration record before the ballot is counted. Fulton County certified its 2020 results with zero signature verification performed on more than 147,000 absentee ballots, directly violating this mandatory requirement.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-493	Georgia — Canvassing Board Duties and Certification Authority	Defines the duties of Georgia's county and state canvassing boards, including the requirement to certify only verified, complete returns. Certification by the Fulton County Board proceeded over a formal no vote, 148 uncertified tabulator returns covering ~316,000 ballots, and zero signature verification.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-498	Georgia — Risk-Limiting Audit Requirements	Authorizes and governs post-election risk-limiting audits as a verification mechanism for certified results. Georgia's RLA hand count carried a 4.52% false-ballot rate — larger than the 12,670-vote certified state margin — and was then used publicly to confirm the machine count, constituting a falsified verification.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-562	Georgia — Election Records Preservation	Requires preservation of all Georgia election records for a minimum of 24 months after a federal election. Mass destruction of 374,000+ Fulton County ballot images and intentional deletion of SHA cryptographic authentication files for 132,286 absentee ballot images violates this mandatory preservation period.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-566	Georgia — Election Fraud Penalties	Establishes criminal penalties for election fraud in Georgia, including fraudulent alteration of election records and the injection of fictitious or duplicate ballots. Applies to the 3,930 double-scanned ballots injected into the Fulton County machine recount totals and to falsified RLA batch tally sheets.
25 P.S. § 3154	Pennsylvania — County Return and Certification Requirements	Requires county election boards to compile complete precinct returns before certifying results. Delaware County certified with 244 of 428 precincts lacking valid return sheets and 233 of 428 missing zero-report tapes — certifying a result for which the legally required documentation did not exist.
25 P.S. § 3527	Pennsylvania — Election Fraud Criminal Penalties	Establishes criminal penalties for election fraud in Pennsylvania, including willful destruction of election records. A named county official directed destruction of ballot sorter data, county attorneys were observed tearing election records, and physical machine tapes were destroyed — each implicating this provision.
A.R.S. § 16-642	Arizona — County Canvass and Certification Duties	Defines the duties of Arizona county boards of supervisors in canvassing and certifying election results. The Maricopa County Board certified over documented EMS software deviations from the certified configuration, a single shared administrator password, and system logs overwritten before audit — none of which were resolved prior to certification.
A.R.S. § 16-645	Arizona — State Canvass and Gubernatorial Certification	Requires the Arizona Governor to certify the statewide election result following completion of the state canvass. Statewide certification proceeded while Secretary of State Katie Hobbs — who was the named respondent in active election integrity litigation — signed the certification as a participant rather than recusing.
A.R.S. § 41-1151	Arizona — Legislative Subpoena Compliance	Requires compliance with Arizona Senate subpoenas as a non-discretionary legal obligation. The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors declined to comply with valid Arizona Senate subpoenas seeking EMS images, routers, and audit logs, requiring enforcement through Arizona Superior Court — a direct violation of this mandatory compliance requirement.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
Wis. Stat. § 7.70	Wisconsin — Elections Commission Certification Authority	Governs the Wisconsin Elections Commission's authority and procedure for certifying statewide election results. WEC Chair Ann Jacobs unilaterally signed the November 30, 2020 statewide recount determination without the bipartisan commission vote the statute contemplates, concentrating a quasi-judicial act in a single commissioner.
Wis. Stat. § 6.84	Wisconsin — Absentee Ballot Drop-Box Authority	Governs absentee ballot return procedures in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held in <i>Teigen v. WEC</i> , 2022 WI 64, that WEC's drop-box guidance exceeded its statutory authority. Wisconsin's 2020 certification ratified results incorporating ballots collected under a procedure subsequently ruled unlawful by the state's highest court.

3.4 JUDICIAL MALFEASANCE

In a contested election, the judiciary is expected to serve as a neutral arbiter that applies governing law to disputed facts and provides a forum where serious irregularity claims can be tested on the evidence. The record compiled in these investigations documents a pattern in which courts, in multiple jurisdictions, reshaped election rules shortly before the election, relied heavily on procedural doctrines to avoid merits review, and operated in an environment where legal tools were used to punish or deter election-integrity litigation. Where specific judges are identified in the findings, their conduct is cited on the record. These patterns are relevant to election integrity because they determine whether credible allegations of misconduct ever receive a full evidentiary hearing, or whether the judicial process itself becomes a mechanism for foreclosing inquiry.

El Salvador President Nayib Bukele, who oversaw a complete restructuring of his country's judiciary after documenting similar patterns of institutional capture, offered a pointed observation on February 26, 2025:

"If you don't impeach the corrupt judges, you CANNOT fix the country. They will form a cartel (a judicial dictatorship) and block all reforms, protecting the systemic corruption that put them in their seats."

– El Salvador President Nayib Bukele on X, February 26, 2025

The concern Bukele describes — that a captured judiciary does not merely fail to resolve disputes but actively protects the conditions that produce them — is precisely what the findings in this section address in the American context.

This section presents key findings in five domains: dismissals, bribery-related concerns, attorney sanctions, court procedures, and lawfare. Each domain addresses a different way in which judicial or quasi-judicial processes may have been used, not simply to resolve disputes, but to shape which disputes could be heard at all and at what evidentiary depth.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3.4.1 Case Dismissal Findings

Case dismissal decisions are gatekeeping choices that determine whether election-related claims proceed to discovery and evidentiary hearing or are terminated on the pleadings. The investigative record shows that in multiple states, a large share of post-2020 election cases were dismissed on standing, mootness, or laches grounds, often before plaintiffs were permitted to obtain or present key evidence such as network logs, chain-of-custody records, or detailed audit findings.

This subsection examines the pattern and timing of these dismissals, including cases where courts acknowledged partial factual support (e.g., limited connectivity or documentation gaps) yet declined to authorize discovery, as well as the frequent public mischaracterization of these outcomes as dismissals “for lack of evidence.”

Table 22 Case Dismissal Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
JM.CD-01	Bowyer v. Ducey, No. 2:20-cv-02321-DJH (D. Ariz.) - Dismissed for Standing (AZ)	Established Fact
JM.CD-02	Bowyer v. Ducey, No. 2:20-cv-02321-DJH (D. Ariz.) - Dismissed for Standing; Claims Mischaracterized as Evidence Failure (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
JM.CD-03	Ward v. Jackson, No. CV2020-015285 (Ariz. S. Ct.) – Comingling & Representations by Government Counsel That Contradict Physical Record (AZ)	Established Fact
JM.CD-04	Ward v. Jackson, No. CV2020-015285 (Ariz. S. Ct.) – Decision Rested on Proven Falsehood (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
JM.CD-05	Systemic Speed of Post-Election Dismissals Precluded Forensic Evidence Presentation - Statewide (AZ)	Established Fact
JM.CD-06	DoJ Lawsuits To Obtain State Election Records Required to Determine HAVA and NVRA Compliance Dismissed (US)	Established Fact
JM.CD-07	Wood v. Raffensperger, No. 1:20-cv-04651-SDG (N.D. Ga.), aff'd 11th Cir. - Standing and Laches; Affirmed as Moot Post-Certification (GA)	Established Fact
JM.CD-08	Circular "Ripeness / Mootness" Trap - Pre-Election Claims Premature; Post-Certification Claims Moot (GA)	Established Fact
JM.CD-09	System Rigged Against Election Fraud Claims - Circular "Ripeness / Mootness" Trap - Pre-Election Claims Premature; Post-Certification Claims Moot (GA)	Reasonable Inference
JM.CD-10	King v. Whitmer, No. 20-13134 (E.D. Mich.) - Dismissed on Five Compounded Procedural Grounds; "Speculation and Conjecture" Language Absent Discovery (MI)	Established Fact
JM.CD-11	Costantino v. Detroit, No. 20-014780-AW (Wayne Co. Cir. Ct.) - Dismissal – Court Basis for Dismissal Disputed (MI)	Disputed Fact
JM.CD-12	Costantino v. Detroit, No. 20-014780-AW (Wayne Co. Cir. Ct.) - Dismissal Without Admission of TCF Center Internet Connectivity Evidence	Established Fact
JM.CD-13	Kelly v. Commonwealth, No. 620 MD 2020 (Pa. S. Ct.) - Act 77 Challenge Dismissed on Laches Despite Meritorious Constitutional Question (PA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
JM.CD-14	Trump v. Biden, No. 2020AP2038 (Wis. S. Ct.) - 4-3 Decision Dismissing Three of Four Claims on Laches; Drop Boxes Subsequently Ruled Illegal (WI)	Established Fact
JM.CD-15	Justice Rebecca Bradley's Teigen Concurrence - Judicial Acknowledgment That "Equity" Override of Statute Immunized Unlawful Election Administration (WI)	Established Fact
JM.CD-16	31% of 64 Election Cases Dismissed on Standing - Not on Merits; "No Evidence" Public Narrative Is Materially Inaccurate (US)	Established Fact
JM.CD-17	22 of 30 Cases Decided Upon Merit Favored Plaintiff Arguments (US)	Disputed Fact
JM.CD-18	Denial of Leave to Amend and Premature Dismissal in Trump v. Boockvar (PA)	Established Fact
JM.CD-19	Pattern of Procedural Dismissals Without Merits Adjudication (PA)	Established Fact
JM.CD-20	Weaponization of Laches Doctrine to Avoid Merits in Trump v. Biden (WI)	Reasonable Inference
JM.CD-21	31% of All Election Lawsuits Should Have Been Heard Not Dismissed (US)	Disputed Fact
JM.CD-22	Attorney Grievance Commission refusal to investigate bribery charge (MI)	Established Fact
JM.CD-23	Judicial Tenure Commission refusal to take disciplinary actions (MI)	Established Fact
JM.CD-24	Michigan Supreme Court refusal to call for investigation into bribery charges of MI SoS and one of the MI Supreme Court Justices (MI)	Established Fact

The durable public memory of 2020 election litigation is that the courts looked at the evidence and found none. The docket tells a different story. Of 64 major post-2020 cases tracked in the record, roughly 31% were dismissed on standing, another 22% were voluntarily withdrawn under Rule 11 sanctions threats, and only about 47% were characterized as having reached the merits — a characterization that is itself overstated, because virtually none of those cases proceeded through formal discovery. In Arizona, *Bowyer v. Ducey* and *Ward v. Jackson* were resolved on standing and on a 5.8% sample of the duplicate-ballot universe (1,626 of 27,869), with a request to inspect 2,500 additional ballots denied. In Michigan, *King v. Whitmer* was dismissed on five procedural grounds stacked at once, with the “speculation and conjecture” language entered before discovery, before forensic machine logs, and before any adversarial test of the expert filings. In Pennsylvania, *Trump v. Boockvar* was dismissed on the pleadings while the same order denied leave to amend and denied discovery — a demand for evidence the court simultaneously prevented the parties from gathering. In Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, a bidirectional ripeness-mootness trap dismissed pre-election challenges as premature and the same post-election challenges as moot, so the merits were never reached at either end. A sitting Wisconsin Supreme Court justice — Rebecca Grassl Bradley, concurring in *Teigen v. WEC* — wrote that the 2020 rulings had let “equity” override mandatory statutory requirements, creating a framework in which unlawful procedures, once close enough to an election, always escape judicial review. The picture that emerges is not



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

that the evidence was tested and found wanting. It is that the courtroom closed before the evidence opened.

CASE DISMISSALS

“Too early. Too late. Never after a substantive investigation of the merits. The courthouse closed before the hidden evidence opened.”

The record on Case Dismissals runs to 24 findings across Arizona, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, and the federal docket. The following highlights describe what the public “no evidence” narrative leaves out:

- **Bowyer v. Ducey** — “sorely wanting of relevant or reliable evidence” was said at a standing dismissal, before discovery. The court assessed the pleadings without permitting any development of the evidentiary record the plaintiffs sought. The Supreme Court’s subsequent ruling in *Bost v. Illinois* is reported to have removed the principal standing barrier applied in this class of cases; the underlying record was never tested on its merits.
- **Ward v. Jackson** — the Arizona Supreme Court denied relief on the strength of a sample of 1,626 out of 27,869 duplicate ballots (about 5.8% of the universe) producing an error rate between 0.37% and 0.55%. The petitioner’s request to inspect 2,500 additional ballots was denied. The Secretary of State’s counsel represented that original and duplicate ballots “are, by statute, segregated and preserved”; the later *Cyber Ninjas* audit documented commingling of originals and duplicates with batch manifests inconsistent with physical contents, a candor-to-the-tribunal concern under Ariz. R. Prof’l Conduct 3.3.
- **King v. Whitmer** — dismissed on five procedural grounds stacked at once: Eleventh Amendment immunity, laches, standing, mootness, and abstention. The “speculation and conjecture” language was entered without granting access to discovery, forensic machine logs, network access records, or any primary data underlying the forensic claims. The ASOG forensic report was filed as an exhibit but never subjected to the adversarial testing that expert evidence normally receives.
- **Costantino v. Detroit** — the Michigan circuit court declined to admit certified IT specialist Patrick Colbeck’s testimony that tabulators at TCF Center were connected to the internet, and dismissed the challenges without permitting the factual record to be developed through discovery. Independent analysts subsequently disputed, as factually incorrect, the court’s stated basis for rejecting that evidence.
- **Trump v. Boockvar** — the Middle District of Pennsylvania criticized the complaint as “speculative accusations unsupported by evidence” while, in the same ruling, denying any discovery to obtain such evidence and blocking a second amendment of the complaint. The Third Circuit affirmed, writing that amendment “would be pointless.” The demand for evidence the courts simultaneously prevented the parties from gathering is a standalone due-process concern under the Fourteenth Amendment.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **The ripeness-mootness trap — Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin courts dismissed pre-election challenges to drop-box, absentee, and signature-verification procedures as “not yet ripe,” then dismissed the same post-election challenges as “moot” once certification occurred.** The bidirectional procedural bar, deployed at both ends of the election timeline, guaranteed that no court in those states reached the constitutionality of the challenged procedures on the merits.
- **Trump v. Biden (Wis.) — a 4–3 Wisconsin Supreme Court decision dismissed three of four claims under laches, calling the delay “unreasonable in the extreme.” Waukesha County Circuit Court later ruled in Teigen v. WEC that the drop boxes at the center of those claims were illegal under Wisconsin law.** That sequence confirms that the claims dismissed on procedural grounds had substantive merit; the dismissal prevented adjudication of claims that a later court treated as well-founded.
- **A sitting justice said it out loud — Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Rebecca Grassl Bradley’s Teigen concurrence stated that the 2020 rulings had let “equity” override mandatory statutory requirements and created a framework in which unlawful procedures, if implemented close enough to an election, would always escape judicial review.** That is a finding, on the record, by a sitting state Supreme Court justice that the procedural posture of 2020 litigation effectively immunized unlawful election administration from correction.
- **The national tally — of 64 major post-2020 cases reviewed in the record, 20 (31%) were dismissed on standing or related procedural grounds, and another 14 (22%) were voluntarily withdrawn by counsel, many under the threat of Rule 11 sanctions. Only 30 (47%) were characterized as reaching the merits.** Because discovery was effectively absent even in the “merits” cases, the public characterization that 2020 election claims were tested and rejected on their evidentiary sufficiency is not well-supported by the docket.
- **Parallel failures in Michigan attorney and judicial discipline — the Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission closed a bribery complaint against the Secretary of State under MCR 9.112(C)(1)(a) as “insufficient evidence,” and the Michigan Judicial Tenure Commission declined discipline after a Michigan Supreme Court justice received an \$82,500 contribution from the Secretary of State while she was a named defendant — a contribution that preceded the justice authoring a majority opinion favoring the defendant over unanimous lower-court rulings.** The Michigan Supreme Court denied superintending control review on May 22, 2025, leaving the pattern intact on the record.

The finding is not that any of these cases should have been decided the other way. It is that the dispositive question — whether the procedures and conduct at issue were lawful and the results therefore reliable — was, with rare exceptions, never reached. Standing, laches, mootness, ripeness, abstention, denied amendments, denied discovery, and stacked procedural grounds combined to close the courthouse door before the evidentiary record could open. The remedy is narrow: targeted discovery on a protected timeline; pre-election review where statute provides it; merits adjudication where the same defect will recur; laches applied with the care its equitable character requires; and leave to amend before pronouncing on evidentiary sufficiency. None of



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

those steps require reopening a certified election. They require only that “no evidence” mean what it says: tested and rejected — not refused a hearing.

3.4.2 Bribery Findings

Bribery or the appearance of bribery of judicial officers in cases impacting election administration and oversight undermines the public confidence in election outcomes. Financial contributions delivered to a sitting judge while a case tied to the donating party is under active consideration merit further investigation. Such timing and alignment create a strong appearance of impropriety, potentially violating judicial codes of conduct that require avoiding even the perception of bias, maintaining impartiality, and prohibiting conduct that undermines public confidence in the judiciary.

This subsection shares findings related to bribery-related actions of judicial officials appear to have undermined impartial adjudication in election-integrity cases.

Table 23 Bribery Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
JM.B-01	Bribery of Maricopa County Superior Court Judges - Harris/Thaler Law Firm Criminal Investigation (AZ)	Disputed Fact
JM.B-02	Alleged RICO Bribery Network Among Maricopa County Superior Court Judges - Harris/Thaler Law Firm Criminal Investigation (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
JM.B-03	Ward v. Jackson - Government Counsel's Representation to Arizona Supreme Court That Ballots Were Segregated; Physical State of Ballot Corpus Inconsistent with Representation (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
JM.B-04	Prosecutorial Financial Conflict of Interest - DA Fani Willis and Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade; Judicial Finding of "Significant Appearance of Impropriety" (GA)	Established Fact
JM.B-05	Misappropriation of Public Funds by DA Fani Willis and Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade (GA)	Reasonable Inference
JM.B-06	Michigan Legacy PAC - \$82,500 Contribution from Defendant Benson's Political Apparatus to Justice Kyra Harris Bolden's Campaign During Pendency of O'Halloran v. Benson (MI)	Established Fact
JM.B-07	MI SoS Jocelyn Benson Bribed MI Supreme Court Justice with Michigan Legacy PAC - \$82,500 Contribution from Defendant Benson's Political Apparatus to Justice Kyra Harris Bolden's Campaign During Pendency of O'Halloran v. Benson (MI)	Reasonable Inference
JM.B-08	Private "Zuckerbucks" CTCL Funding Injected into Specific Counties; Every Legal Challenge to Targeted Funding Dismissed (PA)	Established Fact
JM.B-09	Private "Zuckerbucks" CTCL Funding Injected into Specific Counties; Every Legal Challenge to Targeted Funding Dismissed - Judicial Shielded Bribery Scheme for Privately Financed Election Administration (PA)	Disputed Fact
JM.B-10	Kelly v. Commonwealth - Pennsylvania Supreme Court Dismissed Mail-In Ballot Constitutional Challenge on Laches Without Addressing Act 77's Constitutionality (PA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
JM.B-11	Financial Incentives Behind Kelly v. Commonwealth - Pennsylvania Supreme Court Dismissal (PA)	Reasonable Inference
JM.B-12	Election Officials Legal Defense Network (EOLDN) - CEIR-Linked Private Funding of Legal Defense for Subpoenaed Election Officials; Providing "Anything of Value" to Procure Non-Compliance with Legislative Oversight (WI)	Established Fact
JM.B-13	Quid Pro Quo CEIR-Linked Private Funding of Legal Defense for Subpoenaed Election Officials (WI)	Reasonable Inference
JM.B-14	Trump v. Biden - Wisconsin Supreme Court 4-3 Dismissal on Laches of Claims re: "Democracy in the Park," Indefinitely Confined Voters, and Altered Certification Envelopes (WI)	Established Fact
JM.B-15	Financial Audit Needed in Trump v. Biden - Wisconsin Supreme Court 4-3 Dismissal on Laches of Claims re: "Democracy in the Park," Indefinitely Confined Voters, and Altered Certification Envelopes (WI)	Reasonable Inference
JM.B-16	Conflict of Interest for Former Lead Attorney in Defense of Nicolas Maduro and Current Magistrate Judge Moxila A. Upadhyaya Presiding Over Voting System Proceedings (US)	Disputed Fact

When people think of bribery, they picture a paper bag full of cash. The record on Bribery across Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin describes something quieter: money and things of value moving through legitimate-looking channels — Medicaid billing, campaign PACs, public prosecution budgets, private grants, free legal defense funds — into the hands of the judges, justices, and prosecutors who decided whether the 2020 election cases would ever be heard on the merits. In Maricopa County, a forensic brief filed in an active criminal case alleged more than two dozen Superior Court judges were compensated through pass-through Medicaid billing and discounted mortgages in exchange for shielding racketeering activity that reached into election administration. In Fulton County, Georgia, a sitting judge found that the District Attorney leading the state-level prosecution of election challengers created a “significant appearance of impropriety” through a personal financial relationship with a special prosecutor she hired and paid \$653,881 from public funds. In Michigan, the Secretary of State’s own political PAC contributed \$82,500 to a state Supreme Court justice while that Secretary of State was the named defendant in a pending election case — which the justice then decided in her favor without recusing. In Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, courts repeatedly dismissed election challenges on the doctrine of laches without reaching whether the underlying conduct was lawful, while privately funded legal defense networks paid for counsel that advised election officials to resist legislative subpoenas. Across the five states that decided the election, the pattern is not one dramatic transaction; it is a repeat structure: something of value flows, a courtroom door closes, and the public never gets a merits ruling.

B R I B E R Y

“Nobody handed anyone a briefcase. That’s the problem — and also the point.”



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

The record on Bribery runs to 16 detailed findings drawn from a Fulton County Superior Court disqualification order, a formal criminal-court brief in Maricopa County, a state-commissioned Office of Special Counsel report in Wisconsin, and published campaign finance and court filings. The following highlights are chosen for what they say about the financial relationships between those who decided the 2020 election cases and those whose conduct those cases challenged:

- **Maricopa County, AZ** — a forensic brief filed in an active Superior Court criminal case alleged that more than two dozen sitting judges accepted bribes routed through AHCCCS Medicaid billing pass-throughs and discounted mortgages in exchange for shielding racketeering activity reaching into election administration. The allegations invoke federal RICO, Hobbs Act, honest-services fraud, and money-laundering statutes; the payment channel — not cash — is what distinguishes the scheme from conventional bribery.
- **Fulton County, GA** — Judge Scott McAfee found that District Attorney Fani Willis created a “significant appearance of impropriety” through a personal romantic and financial relationship with Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade, whom she hired and paid \$653,881 from public prosecution funds. McAfee’s order describes a “regular and loose exchange of money” between the two during the pendency of the state-level prosecution of 2020 election challengers.
- **Fulton County, GA** — the financial flow between the District Attorney and the special prosecutor she hired from public funds created non-neutral prosecutorial incentives in the largest state-level prosecution arising from the 2020 election dispute. The arrangement triggers Georgia bribery, federal-funds theft, honest-services fraud, and tax-evasion investigative predicates that remain unresolved on the record.
- **Michigan** — Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson’s political fundraising entity, Michigan Legacy PAC, contributed \$82,500 to Michigan Supreme Court Justice Kyra Harris Bolden’s campaign in April 2024 while Benson was the active defendant in *O’Halloran v. Benson*. The case challenged the validity of Benson’s own election directives; Justice Bolden did not recuse and joined the August 2024 ruling in Benson’s favor.
- **Michigan** — the contribution from a sitting defendant’s political apparatus to a sitting justice who then decided the case against her contributor squarely implicates the due-process recusal standard in *Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co.* State grievances have been filed; Michigan bribery statutes MCL § 750.117 and § 750.118, federal honest-services fraud, and Fourteenth Amendment due process are all invoked on the record.
- **Pennsylvania** — every legal challenge to the Center for Tech and Civic Life (“Zuckerbucks”) grants injected into specifically selected counties was dismissed by state and federal courts, most without reaching the merits. The grants came with conditions that effectively created privately funded parallel election administration in Philadelphia, Delaware, and Centre counties — selected by partisan voter composition rather than administrative need.
- **Pennsylvania** — in *Kelly v. Commonwealth*, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court dismissed a facial constitutional challenge to Act 77 on the doctrine of laches without ever addressing whether Act 77 complies with the Pennsylvania Constitution. Act 77 was the legal foundation for 2.48 million no-excuse mail ballots; the laches dismissal left those ballots counted under a statute whose constitutionality the court declined to decide.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **Wisconsin** — the Gableman Office of the Special Counsel documented that the Election Officials Legal Defense Network, funded through channels linked to CEIR and the Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative, provided free legal counsel to election officials in Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine, advising them to decline compliance with legislative subpoenas. Wisconsin’s election-bribery statute (Wis. Stat. § 12.11) specifically prohibits giving “anything of value” to influence the performance of official duties; free legal defense to resist oversight falls within that definition.
- **Wisconsin** — in *Trump v. Biden* (2020 WI 62), the Wisconsin Supreme Court dismissed three of four election challenge claims on the doctrine of laches in a 4-3 decision without reaching the merits of “Democracy in the Park,” the indefinitely-confined voter expansion, or the altered certification envelopes. The four justices in the majority have not been subject to a public financial-disclosure audit for relationships with CTCL- or EOLDN-affiliated entities; the three dissenting justices would have reached the merits.
- **Cross-jurisdictional pattern** — in every state where election challenges were filed, the decisive rulings closed the courtroom door on procedural grounds rather than on the merits, while the judges and justices who issued those rulings were connected, directly or through political apparatus, to the parties or funders whose conduct was at issue. The pattern does not prove judicial bribery; it identifies the financial relationships a normal investigation would have to rule out before concluding no bribery occurred.

What the record describes is not a handful of corrupt judges. It is a structure: public prosecution budgets that paid for personal relationships, state PACs that wrote checks to the justices who decided the state’s cases, private grants that paid for parallel election administration in chosen counties, and private legal-defense funds that paid the lawyers who told election officials to decline to answer subpoenas. Every one of those channels is legal-looking in isolation. What makes them a Bribery question is the pattern — the money moved, the case closed on procedure, and the public never got a merits ruling. A serious response does not require re-litigating a single election. It requires financial-disclosure audits of the deciding judges and prosecutors, application of the Caperton recusal standard where campaign money from a sitting defendant reached a sitting justice, and a legislative decision about whether private grants to public election offices and private legal-defense funds to public election officials are tolerable in a system that depends on the fact — and the appearance — of impartial adjudication.

3.4.3 Attorney Sanction Findings

The sanctions and disciplinary environment surrounding election litigation is critical because it shapes which cases are filed, what arguments are advanced, and whether attorneys are willing to represent clients in politically sensitive disputes. In the 2020 aftermath, attorneys who brought election challenges in several states faced sanctions motions, fee-shifting demands, and bar-disciplinary referrals—often initiated or amplified by state attorneys general or opposing counsel—and some courts issued harsh rhetorical condemnations in opinions that went beyond narrow procedural holdings.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

This subsection reviews these attorney-focused actions, assessing whether they were grounded in objectively frivolous conduct or whether they functioned as a deterrent to good-faith advocacy on contested election issues, thereby chilling access to courts and potentially raising First Amendment and civil-rights concerns.

Table 24 Attorney Sanction Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
JM.AS-01	Systematic Attorney Discipline Against Election Litigation Attorneys (US)	Disputed Fact
JM.AS-02	Attorney Sanctions Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in Arizona Election Cases (AZ)	Disputed Fact
JM.AS-03	Malicious Prosecution of Attorneys for Providing Legal Advice Regarding Elections (GA)	Disputed Fact
JM.AS-04	Attorney Plea Agreements - Coerced Admissions Under Financial Duress (GA)	Disputed Fact
JM.AS-05	Attorney Sanctions Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in Michigan (MI)	Disputed Fact
JM.AS-06	Malicious Prosecution of Attorneys for Election Integrity Litigation in Michigan (MI)	Disputed Fact
JM.AS-07	Proactive Grievance Threat by Federal Judge in Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. Pence (WI)	Established Fact
JM.AS-08	Attorney Threats Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in Wisconsin (WI)	Established Fact
JM.AS-09	Attorney Sanctions Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in California (CA)	Disputed Fact
JM.AS-10	Attorney Sanctions Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in Pennsylvania (PA)	Disputed Fact

The Attorney Sanction findings should cause concern in any individual tasked with the preservation of national security: a critical-infrastructure dependency that was quietly stress-tested and found to bend. Our election system's last line of defense is not a voting machine or a canvass board — it is the willingness of lawyers to file unpopular post-election challenges and the willingness of judges to hear them on the merits. Ten findings across seven jurisdictions document that in the wake of one specific election, and in that election alone, attorneys on one side faced a coordinated cascade of disbarments, six-figure fee-shifting sanctions, RICO indictments, felony charges, and civil-conspiracy suits tied directly to the act of filing or advising on post-election litigation. Whether any given 2020 claim had merit is beside the point. What has now been demonstrated — publicly, and at scale — is that a foreign service, a domestic faction, or any future political majority that wants to neutralize the next contested election need not touch a single ballot. They need only make sure the lawyers who would challenge the outcome cannot afford to pick up the phone.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Attorney Sanctions

“The right to petition the government is worthless if petitioning the government costs you your career.”

- **Critical infrastructure, single-point failure.** Post-election legal challenge is the designed fail-safe of U.S. election integrity. Finding JM.AS-01 documents that five of the most visible attorneys who exercised that fail-safe in 2020 — Giuliani, Powell, Eastman, Ellis, and DePerno — were subsequently disbarred, suspended, or referred for discipline. The fail-safe became the attack surface.
- **Weaponized criminal process.** Finding JM.AS-03 shows Georgia’s RICO statute used to charge the drafting of legal memoranda and the filing of a federal complaint as predicate criminal acts. Finding JM.AS-06 documents Michigan felony charges carrying four-to-five-year exposure against two attorneys active in voting-system forensics. A hostile actor who wanted to chill independent investigation of election equipment could not design a more effective deterrent.
- **Financial kill-shot at the pleading stage.** Finding JM.AS-05 records \$175,250 in personal fee-shifting sanctions in *King v. Whitmer*, plus mandatory re-education and bar referrals. Finding JM.AS-02 shows Arizona imposing opposing-counsel fees on an entire state party’s legal team. Rule 11’s twenty-one-day safe harbor (Finding JM.AS-10) has been repurposed as a hair-trigger deterrent that extracts voluntary dismissals before any factual record can be built.
- **Coerced admissions, preserved on the record.** Finding JM.AS-04 shows three attorneys pleading guilty in a single month under financial and liberty duress, with statements now citable in every future election-challenge brief as if judicial notice had been taken that such litigation was wrongful per se.
- **Judicial pre-emption.** Finding JM.AS-07 documents a federal judge issuing a show-cause order the same day plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed — converting voluntary withdrawal into a disciplinary trigger. Finding JM.AS-08 shows civil-conspiracy suits against attorneys who merely organized alternate-electoral filings, a constitutionally contested procedure with 1960 precedent in Hawaii.
- **The asymmetry control variable.** No comparable professional-discipline cascade followed the sixty-two federal suits filed after the 2016 election, the 2004 Ohio certification challenges, or the Georgia and Texas gubernatorial disputes. A critic who believes the 2020 challenges were uniquely meritless must still explain why meritlessness triggered an unprecedented response — and why the precedent that response sets is not itself a national-security problem.
- **Courts are already walking it back.** The Sixth Circuit reversed *King v. Whitmer*’s inherent-authority sanctions on First Amendment grounds. The Georgia Court of Appeals disqualified the Fulton County prosecutor, and all RICO charges against the attorney-defendants were dismissed in November 2025. The Arizona Supreme Court overturned the Maricopa sanctions in 2024. The structural damage to deterrence, however, is already priced in.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

The question this record poses to its harshest critic is not whether the 2020 litigation was right — it is whether the next one is possible. Critical infrastructure is judged by whether it survives a hostile probe, not by whether the probe was sympathetic. What the Attorney Sanctions findings document is that the post-election legal-challenge system was probed, at scale, across seven jurisdictions, using every tool of professional discipline and criminal process — and that it bent. Every appellate reversal that follows is a patch on a vulnerability that has already been publicly mapped. The finding is not that one side was wronged. The finding is that the adversarial legal system, which every American depends on regardless of party, has been shown to be disarmable. That is a fact every election-fraud skeptic should want on the record, because the next majority to use this playbook may not share their priors.

3.4.4 Court Procedure Findings

Court procedures—encompassing case-assignment practices, jury instructions, briefing and hearing schedules, evidentiary standards, and discovery rulings—can either facilitate rigorous fact-finding or effectively preclude it. The investigative record documents instances where compressed timelines, restrictive page limits, refusal to allow live testimony or cross-examination, denial of expedited discovery, and reliance on affidavits alone curtailed the development of a full evidentiary record in cases involving substantial technical and factual complexity.

This subsection evaluates whether procedural choices in key cases were consistent with ordinary practice for high-stakes civil litigation or reflected a distinct approach to election-integrity suits, with particular attention to how those choices affected the ability to adjudicate claims involving electronic-system vulnerabilities, record destruction, and chain-of-custody gaps.

Table 25 Court Procedure Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
JM.CP-01	Favorito v. Cooney (Fulton Co. Super. Ct.) - One of Three Discovery Cases; Access to Ballots Controlled by Same Officials Who Destroyed Records (GA)	Established Fact
JM.CP-02	Deliberate Destruction of Records - Favorito v. Cooney (Fulton Co. Super. Ct.) - One of Three Discovery Cases; Access to Ballots Controlled by Same Officials Who Destroyed Records (GA)	Reasonable Inference
JM.CP-03	Severe Sampling Limitations in Ward v. Jackson (AZ)	Established Fact
JM.CP-04	Prevention of discovery limited access to information necessary to prove election fraud (US)	Disputed Fact
JM.CP-05	Reversal of Discovery Authorization in Fulton County Ballot Inspection Case (GA)	Established Fact
JM.CP-06	Credibility Determinations Without Cross-Examination in Costantino v. Detroit (MI)	Established Fact
JM.CP-07	Disparate Pleading Standards and Punitive Page Limits in King v. Whitmer (MI)	Disputed Fact
JM.CP-08	Near-Universal Denial of Discovery in Technically Complex Election Cases (US)	Disputed Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
JM.CP-09	Wayne County Chief Judge routed all election cases to himself (MI)	Established Fact
JM.CP-10	Prejudiced Jury Instructions in Tina Peters Prosecution (CO)	Disputed Fact
JM.CP-11	Prohibition of exculpatory evidence introduction in Tina Peters Prosecution (CO)	Disputed Fact
JM.CP-12	Prejudiced Jury Instructions in Coomer v Lindell (CO)	Disputed Fact
JM.CP-13	Prohibition of evidence introduction in Coomer v Lindell (CO)	Disputed Fact

The public narrative is that 2020 election challenges lost on the merits. The court-procedures record shows the merits were built — or rather, not built — on procedural ground that tilted the playing field before argument began. Only three of the sixty-four major post-2020 cases permitted any relevant discovery, and only one (Bailey v. Antrim County) produced substantive discovery; in that lone case, the presiding judge stated in open court that the clerk had “admitted there were challenges and problems” with the county’s election, and closed the matter on remedial grounds rather than absence of evidence. In Arizona’s Ward v. Jackson, forensic document examiners were capped at 100 mail-in ballots out of a universe of nearly 1.9 million — a sample size forensic professionals consider incapable of supporting a statistically valid conclusion — and only 1,626 duplicated ballots were evaluated. In Michigan’s Costantino v. Detroit, a judge ruled dozens of sworn poll-challenger affidavits “not credible” on paper alone, while fully crediting one defense affidavit, with no live witnesses and no cross-examination, and in King v. Whitmer the same bench entertained a 38-page sanctions-and-disbarment brief from the City of Detroit against plaintiffs’ counsel while denying plaintiffs any discovery. In Georgia’s Favorito v. Cooney, a state court unsealed roughly 147,000 Fulton County absentee ballots for forensic inspection on May 21, 2021 — then failed ever to enter the follow-on protocol order on which the unsealing was expressly contingent, leaving the ballots sealed and the case ultimately dismissed for want of standing. In Colorado’s People v. Peters, the trial court excluded evidence of a sitting clerk’s federal statutory preservation duty under 52 U.S.C. § 20701 and refused her public-duty defense, and the Court of Appeals later found that the resulting sentence had been lengthened in part because of her protected post-offense speech. The pattern is not a set of isolated calls. It is a procedural architecture in which the very tools a court uses to find the truth — discovery, cross-examination, adequate sample size, neutral assignment, a complete defense — were switched off case by case, and the resulting dispositions were then reported to the public as merits adjudications.

COURT PROCEDURES

“No discovery. No witnesses. No second order. Then a ruling on the merits of a record nobody was allowed to build.”



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

The record on Court Procedures runs to 13 findings across Georgia, Arizona, Michigan, Colorado, and the national docket. The highlights below describe the specific procedural levers that kept the evidentiary record from ever being developed:

- **Discovery at a national scale — of the 64 major post-2020 cases tracked in the record, only three permitted any discovery at all, and only one (Bailey v. Antrim County) produced substantive discovery.** In that one case, Judge Kevin Elsenheimer stated on the record that the county clerk had “admitted there were challenges and problems” and closed the case on remedial grounds — not because the evidence was absent. The public characterization that plaintiffs “had their day in court” does not describe what the docket shows.
- **Ward v. Jackson (AZ) — forensic document examiners were limited to 100 randomly selected mail-in ballots out of a universe of nearly 1.9 million, and only 1,626 duplicated ballots were reviewed.** A sample of that size cannot support a statistically valid conclusion about system-wide signature-verification performance. The court nonetheless treated the narrow perimeter as dispositive and dismissed, foreclosing further forensic development on the merits.
- **Costantino v. Detroit (MI) — Wayne County Circuit Judge Timothy Kenny ruled dozens of sworn Republican challenger affidavits “incorrect and not credible” on paper alone, while fully crediting a single defense affidavit from Christopher Thomas. No live testimony. No cross-examination.** That posture inverts the usual rule that disputed credibility is resolved only after adversarial testing. Due process (U.S. Const. amend. XIV) does not normally permit adverse credibility findings against sworn witnesses on a cold record.
- **Wayne County self-assignment — the same judge presided over Costantino and Stoddard v. City Election Commission of Detroit, the two principal Wayne County election challenges, and denied discovery in both.** Concentrating both contested cases in a single chamber, in one of the most disputed election jurisdictions in the country, is the kind of assignment pattern the Michigan disqualification rule (MCR 2.003) and the federal analogue (28 U.S.C. § 455) exist to prevent from forming.
- **King v. Whitmer (MI) — the bench allowed the City of Detroit to file a 38-page brief expressly seeking sanctions and disbarment against plaintiffs’ counsel, while denying plaintiffs any discovery with which to substantiate their pleadings.** The asymmetric treatment of procedural rigor — lenient for the defense, punitive for the plaintiffs — inverts the neutral-arbiter posture the Fourteenth Amendment requires and invites Rule 11 to be used as a merits substitute rather than an integrity guardrail.
- **Favorito v. Cooney / Favorito v. Wan (GA) — on May 21, 2021, a Georgia state court unsealed approximately 147,000 Fulton County absentee ballots for forensic inspection, expressly contingent on a second order establishing protocols. That second order was never entered. The ballots stayed under seal.** On October 13, 2021, the same court dismissed the entire case for lack of particularized injury. The Georgia Supreme Court later vacated and remanded, and four plaintiffs’ claims were partially reinstated in 2023 — but the window in which forensic inspection could have most informed public understanding had already closed.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **The destroyed-image complication** — Fulton County acknowledged in civil filings that it had not preserved the majority of ballot images from in-person Election Day voting, and any discovery in Favorito was supervised by the same officials who had already admitted that destruction. That does not taint the paper ballots, which were retained and counted three additional times across the hand-count audit and machine recount. It does, however, mean that any “merits” disposition operated on a depleted evidentiary record — a condition courts typically account for through adverse-inference instructions.
- **People v. Peters (CO)** — the trial court excluded evidence of Mesa County Clerk Tina Peters’ asserted statutory duty to preserve federal election records under 52 U.S.C. § 20701, and refused her requested “execution of public duty” affirmative defense under § 18-1-701, C.R.S. The Colorado Court of Appeals subsequently identified a constitutional error at sentencing, finding that “a sentence based to any degree on activity or beliefs protected by the First Amendment is constitutionally invalid” — the trial court had lengthened Peters’ sentence in part because of her post-offense speech about election administration.
- **Coomer v. Lindell (CO)** — preserved objections to jury instructions included an adverse-inference instruction attributing a non-agent third party’s Fifth Amendment invocation to the defendant and a conspiracy instruction permitting agreement to be inferred from “words or conduct” rather than a meeting of the minds. The trial court also excluded, at the plaintiff’s request, a broad range of state-of-mind evidence directly relevant to the New York Times v. Sullivan actual-malice standard — documentary films, expert reports, body-cam footage, and background materials — on hearsay and Rule 403 grounds.

The finding is not that any of these courts decided the wrong way on a full record. It is that a full record was rarely permitted to form. Discovery capped or denied, sample sizes set below the floor of forensic validity, credibility determined on paper, assignments concentrated, protocol orders left unissued, and affirmative defenses excluded — taken together, these are not the hallmarks of rigorous adjudication. They are the hallmarks of rigorous procedural economy. The corrective is modest: targeted discovery on a protected timeline for technically complex election claims; live testimony before adverse credibility findings against sworn witnesses; sample sizes set by the forensic discipline rather than by judicial convenience; random assignment of contested election cases; and a complete statutory-duty defense where a public official can fairly assert it. None of that reopens any certified result. It only ensures that the next time the public is told a case was decided on the merits, the record can bear the weight.

3.4.5 Lawfare Findings

“Lawfare,” as used in this report, refers to the strategic use of legal tools—cease-and-desist campaigns, defamation threats, sanctions motions, coordinated bar complaints, and targeted civil actions—to intimidate or silence individuals and organizations raising election-integrity concerns. The evidence includes mass cease-and-desist letters from vendor-aligned firms to individual citizens, public calls by state officials for disbarment of election-challenge attorneys, and litigation tactics aimed at imposing crushing defense costs on litigants and experts whose work challenged official narratives.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

This subsection analyzes these patterns as a form of extra-judicial pressure that interacts with formal judicial processes: when combined with procedural dismissals and attorney-sanction threats, lawfare can make it practically impossible to test serious allegations on the merits, regardless of their factual strength.

Table 26 Lawfare Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
JM.L-01	Dominion Cease-and-Desist Campaign - Systemic Chilling of Election Integrity Speech and Litigation (MI)	Reasonable Inference
JM.L-02	Pre-Election Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rule Changes - Election Rule Modifications Made Without Legislative Authorization (PA)	Established Fact
JM.L-03	Politically-Biased Pre-Election Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rule Changes - Election Rule Modifications Made Without Legislative Authorization (PA)	Reasonable Inference
JM.L-04	DOJ Letter Threatening Arizona Senate Audit - Chilling Effect on Legal Counsel (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
JM.L-05	Dominion Mass Cease-and-Desist Campaign Against Citizen Poll Challengers (US)	Established Fact
JM.L-06	Intimidation and Harassment of Special Counsel Investigative Personnel (WI)	Established Fact
JM.L-07	Civil Coercion of Alternate Electors - Forced Political Confessions (WI)	Disputed Fact
JM.L-08	Pre-Election Simulation - Documented Planning for Post-Election Legal Retaliation (US)	Reasonable Inference
JM.L-09	Coordinated lawfare strategy against DOGE staff (US)	Reasonable Inference
JM.L-10	OSC Legislative Investigation Subjected to Three Simultaneous Dane County Lawsuits (WI)	Established Fact
JM.L-11	OSC Legislative Investigation Subjected to Three Simultaneous Dane County Lawsuits - Judicial Resources as Obstruction Tool (WI)	Reasonable Inference
JM.L-12	Prolific Use of Standing Dismissals, Rule 11 Sanctions Threats, and Attorney Discipline to Deter Election Integrity Litigation (MI)	Established Fact
JM.L-13	Coordinated Use of Standing Dismissals, Rule 11 Sanctions Threats, and Attorney Discipline to Deter Election Integrity Litigation (MI)	Disputed Fact
JM.L-14	Lawfare Waged Against Mike Lindell (US)	Disputed Fact
JM.L-15	Lawfare Waged Against Patrick Byrne (US)	Disputed Fact
JM.L-16	Lawfare Waged Against President Trump (US)	Disputed Fact
JM.L-17	Lawfare Waged Against True the Vote (US)	Disputed Fact

Litigation is the mechanism by which a free country works out an election it disagrees about. The thirteen findings grouped under Lawfare describe what happens when that mechanism is run in



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

reverse — not as the forum for weighing evidence, but as the instrument used to foreclose the forum altogether. The record spans five states and the national level, and it covers the full life cycle of an election-integrity case: mass defamation threats directed at the citizens who sign affidavits, last-minute court-ordered rule changes that alter the vote before it is counted, dismissals on procedural grounds rather than merits, sanctions and bar-discipline referrals aimed at the lawyers who file the cases, and simultaneous lawsuits filed against an investigative office to drain its budget. Individual incidents can be argued in good faith on both sides. What the thirteen findings describe in the aggregate is a pattern in which the practical answer to the question “should I file this election case?” became, for competent counsel, “no.”

LAWFARE

“When the safest legal advice on an election case is don’t file it — the courthouse isn’t a forum anymore. It’s a filter.”

The 17 findings group into a small number of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Mass defamation threats aimed at the affiants.** The law firm Clare Locke LLP, on behalf of Dominion Voting Systems, sent more than 150 cease-and-desist letters nationally — more than 30 in Michigan alone — to private citizens who had served as poll challengers and signed sworn affidavits describing what they observed. These citizens were witnesses, not defendants in Dominion’s defamation suits. The practical effect was to convert the sworn-affidavit process itself into a personal litigation risk for every citizen who used it, independent of whether any individual affidavit was later substantiated or not.
- **Courts re-wrote the rules before the vote.** In a sequence of pre-election orders during 2020, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court — without Pennsylvania General Assembly action — extended the mail-ballot receipt deadline to November 6 for ballots postmarked by November 3, altered signature-match and ballot-curing procedures, and modified chain-of-custody rules. The U.S. Constitution commits the manner of selecting presidential electors to each state’s legislature; the state judiciary’s pre-election substitution of its own rules for the legislature’s foreclosed the corresponding post-election challenges before they could be filed.
- **A federal letter used to halt a state audit.** On May 5, 2021, a U.S. Department of Justice Deputy Assistant Attorney General wrote to Arizona State Senate Majority Leader Karen Fann characterizing the Senate’s Maricopa County forensic audit — a state-legislative oversight exercise expressly authorized under Arizona law — as potentially unlawful and warning of federal criminal exposure for participants. The letter did not litigate the audit; it moved the center of gravity of the audit from the state legislature to the federal executive without a case being filed.
- **Standing dismissals, Rule 11 sanctions, and bar discipline as deterrent.** Across the Michigan record, election challenges were disposed of on standing and procedural grounds rather than on the merits of the underlying evidence. In *King v. Whitmer*, U.S. District Judge Linda V. Parker imposed Rule 11 sanctions on attorney Sidney Powell and co-counsel and



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

referred them for bar discipline; similar referrals followed in other jurisdictions. Whatever the merits of any individual case, the combined message to the bar was unambiguous: the professional cost of filing an election-integrity case could include personal sanctions and a fight over one's license to practice.

- **Simultaneous lawsuits to drain an investigation.** In Wisconsin, the Office of the Special Counsel led by former Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Michael Gableman was hit with three simultaneous Dane County Circuit Court lawsuits structured to exhaust its appropriated budget in litigation costs rather than to resolve a contested legal question. In parallel, Law Forward and Georgetown's Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection pursued civil-coercion settlements against the alternate electors, and OSC investigative staff were subjected to ethics complaints, voluminous open-records demands, and private-investigator surveillance of their personal lives — cost-imposition aimed at the investigators rather than at any fact at issue.
- **Pre-positioned and continuing retaliatory litigation.** The record includes pre-election simulation planning for post-election legal retaliation, including work associated with Stuart Karaffa, and extends into 2025 with coordinated litigation and criminal-exposure theories directed at federal executive staff tied to the Department of Government Efficiency. The through-line is that the litigation is timed and targeted less to adjudicate a disputed fact than to impose cost on a defined class of participants in the election-integrity process.

Read as a national-security question, the Lawfare record describes what it costs, in practice, to contest a U.S. election result through the courts — the forum the country has designated for exactly that purpose. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the legal process is the pressure-relief valve that converts a disputed outcome into a decided one. Each of the mechanisms above closes a piece of that valve from a different direction: mass defamation threats shrink the pool of citizens willing to sign affidavits, pre-election judicial rule changes foreclose post-election challenges before the vote, federal letters move state oversight exercises off the state docket, standing dismissals and Rule 11 sanctions and bar-discipline referrals raise the personal cost of representing an election-integrity client, and simultaneous suits against an investigative office exhaust the budget before any finding can be published. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to rig a tabulator; it needs the population of Americans willing to challenge an election result in court — and the population of lawyers willing to file for them — to be smaller than the population willing to let the result stand. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.4.6 Analysis of Judicial Malfeasance Findings

Across all five Judicial Malfeasance subtopics—dismissals, bribery/financial conflicts, attorney sanctions, court procedures, and lawfare—the report concludes that the courts and surrounding legal apparatus did not function as a neutral venue to test 2020 election-integrity evidence, but as an integrated system that largely prevented serious allegations from ever reaching full evidentiary review, while punishing those who tried.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

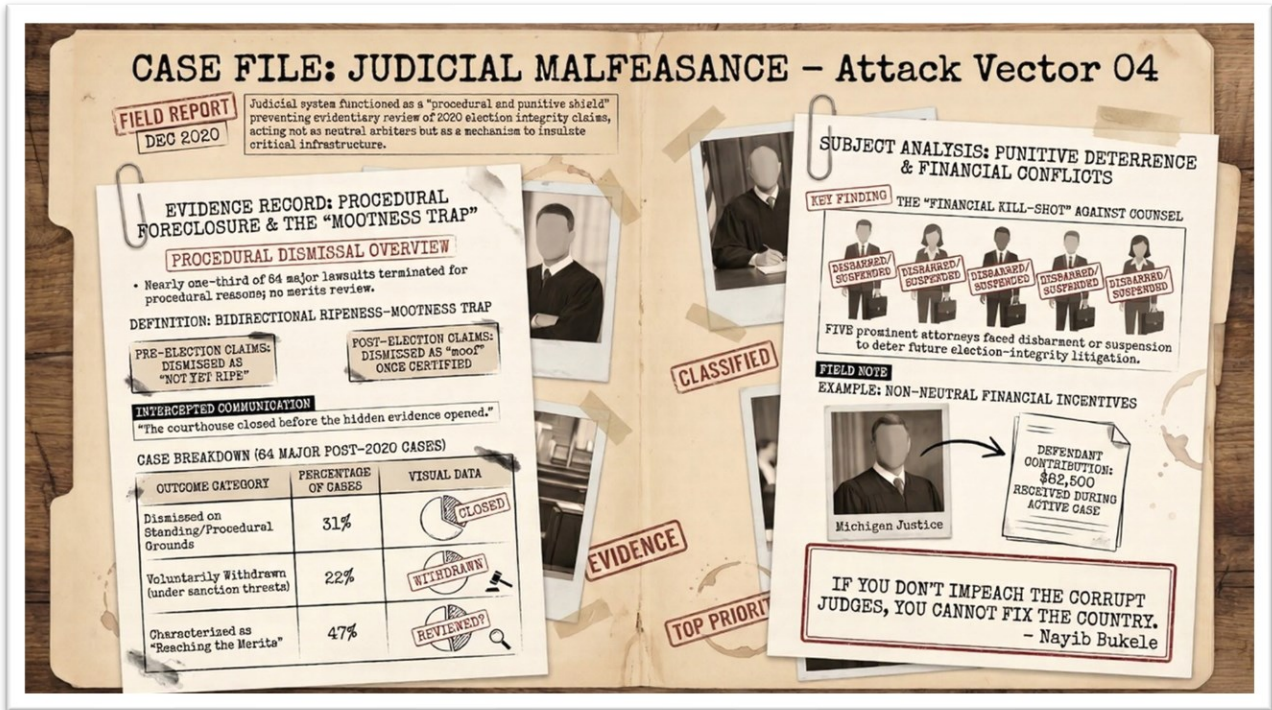


Figure 9 Summary of Judicial Malfeasance Findings

Collectively, these findings describe a **procedural and punitive shield** around the 2020 election infrastructure: courts demanded conclusive proof while denying discovery, bar and sanctions regimes targeted those who filed cases, financial conflicts and defense networks protected officials and vendors, and lawfare campaigns chilled participation. From a national security perspective, this means the United States lost the judiciary as a credible forensic arbiter of whether its critical election systems were compromised; instead, procedural closure and professional intimidation substituted for factual resolution. That leaves intelligence, defense, and law-enforcement agencies without robust, court-tested findings on which to base threat assessments, signaling to adversaries that coordinated attacks on election integrity can be insulated not only by technical obfuscation, but by weaponized legal processes that suppress scrutiny.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

1	31% of Election Cases Dismissed on Standing — Courts Never Reached the Evidence Of 64 major post-2020 election cases, 20 (31%) were dismissed on standing or related procedural grounds, 14 (22%) were voluntarily withdrawn under Rule 11 sanctions threats, and only 30 (47%) were characterized as reaching the merits — a characterization that overstates substantive review because discovery was effectively absent even in so-called "merits" cases. Three of 64 cases permitted any discovery; one (Bailey v. Antrim County, MI) produced substantive discovery. In that lone case, the judge stated on record the county clerk "admitted there were challenges and problems" and closed the matter on remedial grounds, not absence of evidence. The durable public narrative that courts "found no evidence" is not what the docket shows — the evidence was never admitted. Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Rebecca Grassl Bradley stated in writing that the 2020 rulings let "equity" override mandatory statutory requirements and created a framework in which unlawful procedures, implemented close enough to an election, always escape judicial review.
2	Ripeness-Mootness Trap Guaranteed No State Reached the Merits on Both Ends of the Election In Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, courts deployed a bidirectional procedural bar: pre-election challenges to drop-box, absentee, and signature-verification procedures were dismissed as "not yet ripe," and the identical post-election challenges were dismissed as "moot" once certification occurred. This sequence guaranteed that no court in those states ever adjudicated the constitutionality of the challenged procedures at either end of the election timeline. The Wisconsin Supreme Court's 4-3 decision in Trump v. Biden dismissed three of four claims on laches — and Waukesha County Circuit Court subsequently ruled in Teigen v. WEC that the drop boxes at the center of those dismissed claims were, in fact, illegal under Wisconsin law. The claims dismissed as procedurally untimely had substantive merit; the dismissal prevented that merit from ever being tested.
3	Michigan Supreme Court Justice Decided Case in Favor of Defendant Whose PAC Contributed \$82,500 to Her Campaign Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson's political fundraising entity, Michigan Legacy PAC, contributed \$82,500 to Michigan Supreme Court Justice Kyra Harris Bolden's campaign in April 2024 while Benson was the active named defendant in O'Halloran v. Benson — a case directly challenging the validity of Benson's own election directives. Justice Bolden did not recuse and joined the August 2024 majority ruling in Benson's favor. The contribution from a sitting defendant's political apparatus to a sitting justice who then decided the case against that defendant's challenger squarely implicates the due-process recusal standard established in Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co., 556 U.S. 868 (2009). The Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission declined to investigate; the Michigan Judicial Tenure Commission declined discipline; the Michigan Supreme Court denied superintending control review on May 22, 2025 — leaving the pattern intact on the record.
4	Coordinated Attorney Sanctions and Disbarments Demonstrated That the Post-Election Legal Fail-Safe is Disarmable Five of the most visible attorneys who filed 2020 election-integrity challenges — Giuliani, Powell, Eastman, Ellis, and DePerno — were subsequently disbarred, suspended, or referred for discipline. In King v. Whitmer, \$175,250 in personal fee-shifting sanctions were imposed on plaintiffs' counsel while the court simultaneously denied those attorneys any discovery to substantiate their pleadings. In Georgia, the state RICO statute was used to charge the drafting of legal memoranda and filing of a federal complaint as predicate criminal acts; all attorney-defendant RICO charges were dismissed in November 2025. The Sixth Circuit reversed the King v. Whitmer inherent-authority sanctions on First Amendment grounds; the Arizona Supreme Court overturned Maricopa sanctions in 2024. No comparable professional-discipline cascade followed the 62 federal suits filed after the 2016 election. What has been publicly demonstrated, at scale, is that the post-election legal-challenge system was probed across seven jurisdictions using every tool of professional discipline and criminal process — and bent.
5	Fulton County DA's "Significant Appearance of Impropriety" and EOLDN Private Legal Defense Funded Resistance to Legislative Subpoenas A sitting Fulton County Superior Court judge found that District Attorney Fani Willis created a "significant appearance of impropriety" through a personal financial relationship with Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade, whom she hired and paid \$653,881 from public prosecution funds — in the largest state-level criminal prosecution arising from the 2020 election dispute. In Wisconsin, the Gableman Office of Special Counsel documented that the Election Officials Legal Defense Network, funded through channels linked to CEIR and the Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative, provided free legal counsel to Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine election officials, advising them to decline compliance with legislative subpoenas. Wisconsin's election-bribery statute expressly prohibits giving "anything of value" to influence the performance of official duties; privately funded legal defense to resist legislative oversight falls within that statutory definition. The OSC investigation was simultaneously subjected to three Dane County Circuit Court lawsuits structured to exhaust its budget in litigation costs.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Election systems were designated critical infrastructure by DHS in January 2017 on the premise that an independent judiciary serves as the ultimate backstop for disputed elections. The Judicial Malfeasance findings establish that this backstop was structurally disabled across the five states that decided the 2020 presidential result. Procedural foreclosure — standing, laches, mootness, ripeness — was deployed at both ends of the election timeline to guarantee no court reached the merits. Discovery was denied in 61 of 64 cases. Financial relationships between deciding judges and the parties whose conduct was at issue were never subjected to formal audit. The legal-challenge ecosystem was then probed at scale by disbarment campaigns, criminal indictments, and civil-coercion suits that have permanently mapped its vulnerabilities. Every future adversary now has a documented playbook for closing the forum the Republic depends on to distinguish a corrupt election from a clean one.

KEY TAKEAWAY

"They didn't need to rig the count. They needed the pre-election challenge to be too early, the post-election challenge to be too late, the discovery request to be denied, the forensic sample to be too small, the protocol order to never arrive, and the attorney who kept filing to lose her license. By the time the public was told the courts found no evidence, the courts had made certain they never would."

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION: *A judicial system that cannot examine the evidentiary record of a contested presidential election cannot serve as a check on election fraud — and a post-election legal ecosystem that has been publicly demonstrated to be disarmable through coordinated sanctions, disbarment, and criminal prosecution will deter future legal challenges before they are filed. The Judicial Malfeasance record does not require relitigating any outcome. It requires only that the United States honestly assess whether its election-dispute resolution system survived a hostile probe intact — and act on what the docket shows.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 09: JUDICIAL MALFEASANCE

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
U.S. Const. Amend. XIV, § 1	Fourteenth Amendment — Due Process and Equal Protection	Prohibits any state from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and from denying any person equal protection of the laws. Multiple documented court procedures violated due process: demanding evidence while simultaneously denying discovery to obtain it (Trump v. Boockvar); ruling sworn affidavits "not credible" on a cold paper record without live testimony or cross-examination (Costantino v. Detroit); imposing fee-shifting sanctions on plaintiffs while denying them any discovery (King v. Whitmer); and unsealing ballots for forensic inspection then withholding the protocol order necessary to execute it (Favorito v. Cooney). Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co., 556 U.S. 868 (2009), establishes that a judge's failure to recuse when a party's financial support creates a "serious risk" of actual bias violates the Due Process Clause — directly applicable to Justice Bolden's participation in O'Halloran v. Benson after receiving \$82,500 from the defendant's PAC.
U.S. Const. Art. II, § 1	Elections Clause — State Legislature Authority over Presidential Electors	Commits the manner of selecting presidential electors to each state's legislature. Pre-election Pennsylvania Supreme Court orders — extending the mail-ballot receipt deadline, altering signature-match procedures, and modifying chain-of-custody rules — were issued without Pennsylvania General Assembly authorization. The state judiciary's substitution of its own election rules for the legislature's enacted procedures violated the Article II Elections Clause allocation of authority to the legislature. These pre-election rule changes simultaneously foreclosed post-election challenges by altering the legal baseline against which the election was conducted, before the challenges could be filed.
U.S. Const. Amend. I	First Amendment — Right to Petition and Free Speech	Protects the right of citizens to petition the government for a redress of grievances and to engage in protected political speech. The Sixth Circuit reversed King v. Whitmer inherent-authority sanctions against election-integrity attorneys on First Amendment grounds, finding that the underlying litigation constituted protected petitioning activity. The Colorado Court of Appeals found that the trial court's sentencing of Mesa County Clerk Tina Peters was constitutionally invalid in part because it was lengthened based on her post-offense speech about election administration — "a sentence based to any degree on activity or beliefs protected by the First Amendment is constitutionally invalid." Mass cease-and-desist letters to private citizen affiants and coordinated civil-coercion suits against alternate electors also implicate protected political speech and petition rights.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 201	Federal Bribery of Public Officials and Witnesses	Prohibits giving, offering, or promising anything of value to a public official with intent to influence any official act, and prohibits a public official from corruptly demanding, seeking, or accepting such value. Applicable to the Maricopa County judicial bribery allegations — a forensic brief filed in an active criminal case alleged more than two dozen Superior Court judges accepted compensation routed through AHCCCS Medicaid billing pass-throughs and discounted mortgages in exchange for shielding racketeering activity reaching into election administration. The use of non-cash, legally structured payment channels rather than direct cash does not remove conduct from the federal bribery statute if the essential element — a thing of value exchanged for official action — is established.
18 U.S.C. § 666	Theft or Bribery Concerning Programs Receiving Federal Funds	Prohibits bribery and theft from organizations receiving federal funding of \$10,000 or more in a one-year period. Applicable where county, state, or prosecutorial offices that receive federal HAVA or other federal election-administration funding are involved in financial arrangements that constitute bribery of public officials — including Fulton County DA Fani Willis's use of \$653,881 in public prosecution funds to pay Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade, a personal financial relationship that a sitting judge found created a "significant appearance of impropriety." State and local government entities receiving federal election-administration funds are covered organizations under § 666.
18 U.S.C. § 1346	Honest Services Fraud	Defines "scheme or artifice to defraud" under the federal mail and wire fraud statutes (§§ 1341, 1343) to include a scheme to deprive another of the intangible right to honest services. Applicable to judicial officers, prosecutors, and election officials who had undisclosed financial relationships with parties whose election-related cases they decided or prosecuted — including the Michigan Supreme Court justice who participated in a ruling for a defendant whose PAC had contributed \$82,500 to her campaign, and the Fulton County District Attorney whose personal financial relationship with her hired special prosecutor was found to create a "significant appearance of impropriety" in the conduct of the prosecution.
28 U.S.C. § 455	Disqualification of Justice, Judge, or Magistrate Judge	Requires any federal justice, judge, or magistrate to disqualify themselves in any proceeding in which their impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including where they have a financial interest in the subject matter or a party to the proceeding, or where they have a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party. Michigan's state analog (MCR 2.003) and the federal standard both apply to the documented pattern of judges presiding over election cases where financial relationships with parties or funders were not disclosed — including the Wayne County chief judge who self-assigned both major Detroit election challenges and denied discovery in both.
18 U.S.C. § 241	Conspiracy Against Constitutional Rights	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free exercise of any right secured by the Constitution. Applicable to documented coordination among state attorneys general, bar disciplinary bodies, and civil litigants to deploy sanctions, disbarment proceedings, RICO charges, and civil-conspiracy suits specifically against attorneys who exercised their First Amendment right to petition courts on behalf of election-integrity clients — a coordinated cross-jurisdictional campaign that has been publicly mapped and that a hostile actor could replicate to foreclose future election challenges.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
42 U.S.C. § 1983	Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights	Provides a civil cause of action against any person who, under color of state law, deprives another of constitutional rights. Applicable to state court actions that deprived election-integrity litigants of due process by: denying discovery while demanding evidence; ruling affidavits not credible without cross-examination; using laches to dismiss claims later proven legally meritorious; excluding a public official's statutory-duty defense at trial; and lengthening a criminal sentence based on protected post-offense speech — all conducted by state judicial and prosecutorial officials acting under color of state law.
18 U.S.C. §§ 1961–1968 (RICO)	Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act	Prohibits conducting or participating in an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity. Applicable to the Maricopa County allegations — a forensic brief invoked RICO, Hobbs Act, honest-services fraud, and money-laundering as the statutory framework for the alleged scheme involving compensation to sitting judges through structured payment channels in exchange for shielding election-administration racketeering activity. Also implicated by the cross-jurisdictional pattern of coordinated sanctions, disbarment campaigns, and civil-coercion suits against election-integrity attorneys, to the extent that pattern constitutes an organized enterprise conducting a sustained campaign of legal intimidation.
18 U.S.C. § 1512	Tampering with a Witness, Victim, or Informant	Prohibits knowingly using intimidation, threats, or corrupt persuasion toward any person with intent to influence, delay, or prevent their testimony in any official proceeding. Applicable to: mass cease-and-desist letters sent to private citizen affiants who had signed sworn statements describing election irregularities, threatening litigation if they repeated their sworn testimony; intimidation and harassment of Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel investigative personnel including ethics complaints, voluminous open-records demands, and private-investigator surveillance of their personal lives; and civil-coercion settlements against alternate electors that required retractions of political statements as a condition of settlement.
52 U.S.C. § 20701	Federal Election Records Preservation	Requires all federal election records to be preserved for 22 months. Applied directly in <i>People v. Peters</i> , where Colorado Mesa County Clerk Tina Peters was prosecuted for preserving election records in response to a vendor "trusted build" update that deleted mandated log files. The trial court excluded evidence of her federal statutory preservation duty under § 20701 and refused her public-duty defense — a ruling that effectively criminalized preservation of federally mandated election records. The Colorado Court of Appeals identified a constitutional error at sentencing, but the exclusion of the § 20701 statutory-duty defense remains an unremedied procedural issue on the record.
52 U.S.C. §§ 20901–20971 (HAVA)	Help America Vote Act — Judicial Access to Election Records	Establishes federal standards for election administration and record-keeping, and provides the Department of Justice with civil enforcement authority. DOJ lawsuits to obtain state election records required to determine HAVA and NVRA compliance were dismissed without merits adjudication — a pattern the record designates as JM.CD-06. HAVA's record-keeping and audit requirements are meaningless if the courts that enforce them systematically dismiss HAVA compliance lawsuits on procedural grounds before discovery can establish whether states are in compliance.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
MCL §§ 750.117, 750.118	Michigan — Bribery of Public Officers and Judicial Officers	Prohibit giving or offering any gift, gratuity, or thing of value to a public officer or judicial officer with intent to influence the performance of official duties and prohibit a public officer from accepting such value. Directly applicable to the \$82,500 contribution from Michigan Secretary of State Benson's Michigan Legacy PAC to Michigan Supreme Court Justice Kyra Harris Bolden's campaign while Benson was the active named defendant in O'Halloran v. Benson — a pending election case the justice subsequently decided in the donor-defendant's favor without recusal. The Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission declined to investigate the filed bribery complaint under MCR 9.112(C)(1)(a); the Michigan Judicial Tenure Commission declined discipline.
O.C.G.A. §§ 16-10-2, 45-11-4	Georgia — Bribery of Public Officers and Prosecution Misconduct	O.C.G.A. § 16-10-2 prohibits giving or accepting anything of value with intent to influence official conduct. § 45-11-4 addresses misappropriation of public funds by public officers. Both are implicated by DA Fani Willis's use of \$653,881 in Fulton County public prosecution funds to pay Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade, a personal financial relationship that Judge Scott McAfee found created a "significant appearance of impropriety." The financial flow between the District Attorney and the special prosecutor she hired creates investigative predicates under Georgia bribery, federal-funds theft, honest-services fraud, and tax-evasion statutes that remain formally unresolved on the public record.
Wis. Stat. § 12.11	Wisconsin — Election Bribery Statute	Prohibits giving "anything of value" to an election official to influence the performance of official duties. The Gableman Office of Special Counsel concluded that the Election Officials Legal Defense Network — funded through channels linked to CEIR and the Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative — provided free legal counsel to election officials in Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine, with that counsel advising officials to decline compliance with Wisconsin legislative subpoenas. Free legal defense provided for the purpose of influencing the manner in which election officials respond to legislative oversight constitutes "anything of value" under Wis. Stat. § 12.11, and the Special Counsel's report formally invoked this statute against the arrangement.
Wis. Stat. § 19.84 / MCR 2.003	Wisconsin Open Meetings / Michigan Judicial Disqualification	Wisconsin Stat. § 19.84 governs public notice for governmental proceedings and is implicated by WEC agency actions taken without required public notice during the 2020 election cycle. MCR 2.003 establishes Michigan's judicial disqualification standard, requiring recusal where a judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned — including where a party has made a significant financial contribution to the judge's campaign. The Wayne County Chief Judge's self-assignment of both principal Detroit election challenges, and the Michigan Supreme Court justice's participation in a case where the defendant's PAC contributed \$82,500 to her campaign, both implicate MCR 2.003's recusal requirement.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
Ariz. R. Prof'l Conduct 3.3 / Pa. R.P.C. 3.3	Arizona / Pennsylvania — Candor to the Tribunal	Both states' professional conduct rules require attorneys to not make false statements of law or fact to a tribunal, and to correct material false statements previously made. Applicable to Arizona Secretary of State's counsel who represented in Ward v. Jackson that original and duplicate ballots "are, by statute, segregated and preserved" — a representation the subsequent Cyber Ninjas audit documented was contradicted by the physical state of the ballot corpus, which showed commingling of originals and duplicates with batch manifests inconsistent with physical contents. Rule 3.3 candor-to-the-tribunal obligations extend to preventing the court from acting on materially false factual representations made by counsel of record.

3.5 INFORMATION CONTROL

Beyond ballots and machines, the integrity of an election depends on whether citizens, courts, and legislators have access to accurate information about how the election was run, what irregularities occurred, and how officials responded. In 2020, information about election administration and alleged irregularities was filtered through an unprecedented constellation of government agencies, federally funded intermediaries, technology platforms, and media organizations, many of which explicitly sought to shape which narratives were visible and which were suppressed. When public and private actors collaboratively manage information flows in a way that systematically favors one side of an ongoing electoral dispute, the result is not merely biased messaging but a structural impairment of oversight, legal accountability, and public consent.

3.5.1 Misinformation/Disinformation Policy Findings

Misinformation and disinformation policies—adopted by agencies like CISA and DHS, implemented via academic consortia such as the Election Integrity Partnership, and mirrored by major social-media platforms—became a primary tool for managing election-related speech in 2020. Initially justified as a way to counter foreign disinformation, these policies evolved to encompass domestic content about election procedures, vulnerabilities, and litigation, often focusing on entire “narratives” rather than demonstrably false factual claims.

Table 27 Misinformation/Disinformation Policy Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
IC.MIS-01	Media Enforcement of the "Baseless Claims" Narrative to Suppress Audit Findings (AZ)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-02	Temporal Contradiction Between "No Fraud" Media Narrative and Simultaneous Active Investigations (GA)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-03	Michigan SOS "Fact-Check" Page (MI)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-04	Michigan SOS "Fact-Check" Page – Media Coordination (MI)	Disputed Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
IC.MIS-05	Michigan SOS "Fact-Check" Page – Valid Election Fraud Claims Labeled as Misinformation (MI)	Disputed Fact
IC.MIS-06	CISA "Most Secure Election" Declaration - Classified Vulnerabilities Concealed from Media and Congress (US)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-07	Only Case Allowing Substantive Forensic Discovery Dismissed On Procedural Not Evidentiary Basis (MI)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-08	Lawsuit Dismissed Despite Court-Acknowledged Irregularities in Bailey v. Antrim County (MI)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-09	State-Sponsored Surveillance and Reporting of Private Citizen's Political Facebook Post by Arizona SOS Under Katie Hobbs (AZ)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-10	Secretary Raffensperger's False Representations to Congress - Affirmative Disinformation Campaign by State Official to Foreclose Federal Scrutiny (GA)	Disputed Fact
IC.MIS-11	DHS February 7, 2022, Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin - Classifying Election Fraud Allegations as a "Terrorism Threat Driver," (US)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-12	DHS February 7, 2022, Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin - Classifying Election Fraud Allegations as a "Terrorism Threat Driver," Chilling Protected Political Speech Nationally (US)	Reasonable Inference
IC.MIS-13	WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe Made Three Documented False Statements to the Wisconsin Legislature Regarding CTCL Grants, Database Access, and API Existence (WI)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-14	CISA Created the Election Integrity Partnership to Circumvent the First Amendment - Explicit Government Acknowledgment of Constitutional Evasion (US)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-15	Secretary Benson False Public Statement Regarding Window Obstruction at TCF (MI)	Established Fact
IC.MIS-16	Secretary Benson Knowingly False Public Statement Regarding Window Obstruction at TCF (MI)	Disputed Fact
IC.MIS-17	Dominion CEO Makes False Statements (MI)	Disputed Fact
IC.MIS-18	MI Bureau of Elections Director Confirms VPN Connections (MI)	Disputed Fact
IC.MIS-19	Dominion Executive Makes False Statements (US)	Established Fact

A free country is supposed to resolve a disputed election through process — audits, hearings, litigation, legislative oversight. The sixteen findings grouped under Misinformation describe what happens when that process is pre-empted by labels. “Baseless,” “debunked,” “most secure,” “no fraud” — the words were issued by state secretaries of state, federal agency leadership, official state-government “fact-check” pages, and a federal inter-agency partnership, while the audits were ongoing and the investigations were still open. In at least two cases the same officials who issued the labels had documents or ongoing investigations on their own desks that contradicted the label on the day it went out. Individual statements can be argued in good faith; what the sixteen findings



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

describe in the aggregate is an information environment in which the public verdict on the election was delivered by the very officials whose conduct would later be the subject of the audits, and in which citizens, reporters, and legislators who tried to look behind the label were treated as part of the problem the label was describing.

MISINFORMATION

“When the government decides in advance which facts are “misinformation” — the label is the ruling. And the ruling went out before the forum ever opened.”

The 19 findings group into a small number of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **“Most secure” on the outside, 319 / 1,820 on the inside.** On November 13, 2020, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Director Christopher Krebs joined a multi-agency statement calling the 2020 election “the most secure in American history.” CISA’s own internal Election Infrastructure Cyber Risk Assessment covering the twelve months preceding Election Day documented 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities and 1,820 high-severity vulnerabilities across U.S. election infrastructure, with approximately 47 systems showing active command-and-control indicators. That internal assessment was not released to Congress or the press alongside the public statement; the public statement was treated by every major outlet as definitive government confirmation of election security.
- **“No fraud” with 250 open investigations on the desk.** On December 22, 2020, the Georgia Secretary of State’s office issued a press release announcing a coordinated whole-of-government effort with the Governor’s office and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, stating it had “already launched over 250 investigations into credible elections concerns this year.” Fifteen days later, on January 6, 2021, the same Secretary of State transmitted a ten-page letter to the United States Congress representing, in substance, that “no fraud or irregularities occurred at all” in Georgia’s 2020 election. Both statements are on the public record; only one of them was reported as the official position.
- **State-run “fact-check” pages used to label sworn citizen affidavits.** The Michigan Secretary of State’s office stood up and maintained a public-facing “SOS Fact-Check” page during and after the 2020 election that labeled specific citizen affidavits, audit claims, and investigative findings as “misinformation” or “debunked” using state-government resources and the official authority of the office. In Arizona, the Secretary of State’s office under then-Secretary Katie Hobbs used official personnel and resources to identify and report a private citizen’s Facebook post to the Center for Internet Security misinformation tipline, which in turn routed reports through CISA’s partnership infrastructure.
- **A court-ordered forensic case recharacterized as a merits clearance.** Bailey v. Antrim County was the only Michigan case to produce a court-ordered forensic examination of tabulating machines, thumb drives, and memory cards. On the record, Judge Kevin Elsenheimer expressly stated that the eventual dismissal was not a finding that the underlying irregularities did not exist, but that the remedies the plaintiff had requested had been satisfied. Michigan’s



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Secretary of State and Attorney General publicly characterized that dismissal as an “affirmation” that the 2020 election had been “fair and secure” — a characterization the underlying judicial record does not support.

- **DHS terrorism framing and the CISA-acknowledged “critical gap.”** On February 7, 2022, the Department of Homeland Security issued a National Terrorism Advisory System bulletin that explicitly classified “false or misleading narratives” regarding “unsubstantiated widespread election fraud” as a primary threat driver for domestic terrorism. In parallel, internal CISA communications obtained by congressional subpoena and confirmed in Director Krebs’s testimony acknowledged that no government agency possessed the “explicit mandate to monitor and correct election mis- and disinformation,” and that the Election Integrity Partnership was created to fill that “critical gap.” The gap those documents describe is constitutional, not operational.
- **Official statements to legislatures contradicted by primary documents.** Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Meagan Wolfe made three specific statements to the Wisconsin State Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections that the Office of the Special Counsel subsequently documented to be contradicted by primary evidence: the existence of Center for Tech and Civic Life grants to the Zuckerberg Five cities, city-level access to WisVote and BadgerBooks data, and the existence of a specific database API. Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson publicly stated that the window obstruction at the TCF Center absentee-counting site was done by police because challengers were “breaking the windows”; the pizza boxes and cardboard were on the inside of the glass and were placed there by workers.

Read as a national-security question, the Misinformation record describes what happens when the public verdict on an election is issued by the same officials whose own conduct would be the subject of any serious audit. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component; the information environment around an election is the mechanism by which citizens, legislators, and courts decide whether to use the audit tools, the subpoena tools, and the judicial tools the Republic has built for exactly that purpose. Each of the mechanisms above closes a piece of that mechanism from a different direction: a headline declaration of “most secure” issued while the internal risk assessment counted hundreds of critical vulnerabilities; a “no fraud” letter to Congress issued while the sender’s own office held 250 open investigations; a state “fact-check” page that turned sworn citizen affidavits into labeled “misinformation”; a dismissal-for-mootness recast as a factual clearance; a federal terrorism-advisory framework that treated narratives about election fraud as a threat driver; and a federally catalyzed partnership that, by its own internal admission, was stood up to fill a “critical gap” in government legal authority to police speech. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to alter a single ballot; it needs the population of Americans willing to look behind an official label to be smaller than the population willing to accept it at face value. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3.5.2 Censorship Policy Findings

Censorship around the 2020 election did not operate only through formal “misinformation” labels; it was enforced through an integrated takedown and suppression architecture linking federal agencies, academic intermediaries, and major platforms. What began as a stated effort to blunt foreign disinformation was operationalized as a system for removing, throttling, or burying domestic election-related speech—including accurate reporting and analysis—whenever it conflicted with government-favored narratives about election administration, vulnerabilities, or litigation.

This subsection examines how that architecture functioned in practice, tracing specific episodes in which posts grounded in court filings, legislative hearings, audits, or official documents were de-amplified or removed, and evaluating the extent to which government actors used nominally private partners to achieve censorship outcomes they could not lawfully impose directly under the First Amendment.

Table 28 Censorship Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
IC.C-01	Media Suppression of Ligon Senate Subcommittee Non-Certification Finding (GA)	Established Fact
IC.C-02	Congressional Awareness Suppressed by Media Suppression of Ligon Senate Subcommittee Non-Certification Finding (GA)	Reasonable Inference
IC.C-03	Washington Post Reporter Pressured Amazon to Override Alexa Results Responses (PA)	Established Fact
IC.C-04	EIP Targeting of Congressional Candidate Marjorie Taylor Greene's Campaign Social Media Posts as "Delegitimization" Content (GA)	Established Fact
IC.C-05	Michigan Election Official Deployed CIS/EIP Pipeline to Censor Factual Reporting of Confirmed Antrim County Algorithmic Error - Including Suppression of Presidential Speech (MI)	Established Fact
IC.C-06	CISA Official Brian Scully Directly Contacted Facebook Regarding Erie Postal Worker Whistleblower to Justify Content Removal - Federal Agency Suppression of Sworn Witness Speech (PA)	Established Fact
IC.C-07	EIP Suppressed Factual News Reporting of Police-Investigated Ballot Dumping in Greenville, WI - Verified Fact Labeled "Misinformation" Because It Fueled Disfavored Narrative (WI)	Established Fact
IC.C-08	CISA Website Scrubbing of Domestic Censorship Activity Records Following Congressional Oversight Inquiry (US)	Established Fact
IC.C-09	CISA Website Scrubbing of Domestic Censorship Activity Records Following Congressional Oversight Inquiry – Awareness of Pending Investigation (US)	Reasonable Inference
IC.C-10	State-Sponsored Suppression of Private Citizen Speech via CIS Tipline (AZ)	Established Fact
IC.C-11	Suppression of Audit-Related Speech During Cyber Ninjas Investigation (AZ)	Established Fact
IC.C-12	Deplatforming Threat Against Sitting Member of Congress and Congressional Candidate (GA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
IC.C-13	Suppression of State Farm Arena Surveillance Reporting (GA)	Established Fact
IC.C-14	Suppression of Confirmed Algorithmic Tabulation Error Reports - Antrim County (MI)	Established Fact
IC.C-15	Targeting of Presidential and Congressional Speech via EIP-482 (US)	Established Fact
IC.C-16	EIP-Directed Credibility Suppression of Sworn Affiant Testimony (MI)	Established Fact
IC.C-17	EIP Demand to Suppress Election Observer Documentation - EIP-614 (PA)	Established Fact
IC.C-18	Suppression of Jesse Morgan Postal Testimony (PA)	Established Fact
IC.C-19	Suppression of Verified Local News Reporting - Absentee Ballots Found in Ditch (WI)	Established Fact
IC.C-20	Suppression of Gableman Investigation Reporting and OSC Findings (WI)	Reasonable Inference
IC.C-21	Permanent Deplatforming of the Sitting President and 70,000+ Accounts (US)	Established Fact
IC.C-22	DNC Asymmetric Participation in EIP Jira Ticketing System (US)	Established Fact
IC.C-23	Global Engagement Center Statutory Overreach into Domestic Speech Control (US)	Established Fact
IC.C-24	Suppression of Citizen Dissent via State-Federal Influence Network (AZ)	Established Fact
IC.C-25	Targeting of Sitting Georgia Legislators' Core Political Speech (GA)	Established Fact

What the record calls “disinformation enforcement” during the 2020 cycle is, on inspection, a pipeline: the federal Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), a nonprofit routing layer at the Center for Internet Security (CIS), and a Stanford/University of Washington consortium called the Election Integrity Partnership (EIP) shared a live Jira ticketing system feeding content recommendations directly to Twitter, Facebook, Reddit, and YouTube. Tickets came from state election officials, from the DNC (the RNC declined to participate), and from the State Department’s Global Engagement Center — an office statutorily limited to foreign audiences. Twenty-five findings across Georgia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arizona, and the national docket show the pipeline deployed against factually accurate reporting: a confirmed Michigan tabulation error in Antrim County (6,000 votes mis-assigned, later corrected), a Wisconsin broadcast about absentee ballots found in a ditch under police investigation, a sworn USPS whistleblower account then under federal investigation, credentialed legal observers’ reporting from Philadelphia, State Farm Arena surveillance already before a state election board, and core political speech of a sitting President, Members of Congress, and federal candidates. In January 2021 the pipeline contributed to the permanent deplatforming of the sitting President two weeks before his term ended and to suspension of more than seventy thousand accounts. In spring 2023, after oversight letters arrived



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

and Missouri v. Biden was filed, CISA removed the public references to this coordination from its website.

CENSORSHIP

“They didn't win the information war by telling the truth louder. They won it by making sure you never heard the other side at all.”

The highlights below describe what the pipeline actually did, to whom, and with what institutional cover:

- **The pipeline, named — CISA (federal), CIS (nonprofit routing layer), and the Election Integrity Partnership (Stanford Internet Observatory and the University of Washington’s Center for an Informed Public) shared a single Jira ticketing system that routed content recommendations to Twitter, Facebook, Reddit, and YouTube.** The Republican National Committee was invited and declined; the Democratic National Committee accepted and submitted tickets through the same infrastructure used by federal agencies — a structural asymmetry that gave one party an operational channel into moderation decisions the other did not have.
- **Antrim County, Michigan (EIP-822) — a confirmed algorithmic tabulation error temporarily mis-assigned approximately 6,000 votes. Rather than amplify the correction, a Michigan state election official filed the event to the CIS tipline to stop “people using this incident to spread misinformation.”** EIP then launched a mass-flagging campaign that targeted posts, including posts from the sitting President’s official @realDonaldTrump account, for removal or labeling. The content being suppressed was factually accurate reporting on a government-acknowledged error.
- **Greenville, Wisconsin — WBAY, a local affiliate, broadcast that absentee ballots had been found dumped in a ditch and were under law-enforcement investigation. EIP mitigated the reach of that reporting explicitly because it “fueled broader domestic ‘mail-in voter fraud’ narratives.”** The underlying event was real, the reporting was primary local journalism on a police matter, and the suppression was, by the EIP’s own stated rationale, viewpoint-based — the precise form of government-adjacent censorship United States v. Alvarez, 567 U.S. 709 (2012), treats as constitutionally off-limits.
- **Sworn federal whistleblower, Erie, PA — CISA official Brian Scully contacted Facebook directly about USPS mail carrier Richard Hopkins and contractor driver Jesse Morgan, both of whom had signed affidavits regarding ballot-handling irregularities then under active USPS Office of Inspector General investigation.** A federal cybersecurity official using government resources to supply platforms with the basis for reducing the reach of sworn testimony simultaneously before a federal investigation is not a content-moderation decision. It sits on the witness-tampering side of 18 U.S.C. § 1512(b).
- **Philadelphia legal observers (EIP-614) — EIP director Alex Stamos personally emailed Reddit, Facebook, and Twitter demanding suppression of posts by attorney Harmeet**



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Dhillon and credentialed legal observers documenting ballot-counting conditions at Philadelphia polling sites. The content at issue was contemporaneous eyewitness reporting by a licensed attorney on a government-conducted proceeding — not a false factual claim, and core First Amendment election speech under *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1 (1976).

- **Sitting President targeted through a proxy — Jira ticket EIP-482 routed a local Michigan election official’s request through CIS to CISA and on to Twitter, seeking removal action against a tweet from the official @realDonaldTrump account on October 27, 2020. Tickets EIP-668 and EIP-673 recommended suspension of the same account.** On January 8, 2021, two weeks before the President’s term ended, platforms permanently deplatformed the sitting President and suspended more than seventy thousand associated accounts. No White House consultation. No legal process.
- **Members of Congress and federal candidates — EIP-780 and EIP-904 flagged campaign and congressional speech by Rep. Jody Hice and then-candidate Marjorie Taylor Greene in Georgia, and the pipeline labeled and reduced visibility of posts criticizing that state’s election administration.** The routing of a federally initiated censorship architecture against the speech of a sitting Member of Congress and a federal candidate is the heightened-tier First Amendment problem identified in *Murthy v. Missouri* — not a garden-variety moderation dispute.
- **A state Secretary of State as a censorship requester — in Arizona, the Secretary of State’s office submitted a private citizen’s Facebook post stating that the incumbent had won the state to the CIS tipline; the post was removed through the CIS → CISA → EIP → platform pipeline with no notice, hearing, or opportunity to contest.** That is a state actor using official resources to deplatform a private citizen’s political speech about the state’s own election administration — the state-action doctrine *Murthy v. Missouri* turns on, operating in the open.
- **Primary evidence and official investigations suppressed — posts sharing the State Farm Arena surveillance footage (then before the Georgia State Election Board), the Arizona Senate’s forensic-audit findings, and the Wisconsin Gableman Special Counsel investigation were all routed through the pipeline and reduced in visibility under the same “delegitimization” category.** Additionally, the State Department’s Global Engagement Center — statutorily chartered to counter foreign propaganda — submitted Jira tickets to EIP against domestic American speech. Spring 2023: after congressional oversight letters and *Missouri v. Biden*, CISA scrubbed references to its Cyber and Foreign Influence Task Force’s domestic monitoring from its website — a records alteration implicating 18 U.S.C. §§ 1505, 1519, 2071 and 44 U.S.C. § 3101.

The finding is not that every flagged post was true, or that every platform action was wrong. It is that the architecture itself routinely degraded accurate American speech about verified events — an algorithmic error, a police-investigated ballot dump, sworn testimony under federal investigation, legal-observer reporting, a sitting President’s account — while one national party sat inside the ticketing system and the other did not.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

3.5.3 Influence Operation Findings

Influence operations, as used in this report, refer to coordinated efforts by government agencies, former intelligence officials, political campaigns, and aligned organizations to shape perceptions of election-related events and stories, often by invoking the language of “disinformation” or “foreign interference.” Examples include the creation of the Election Integrity Partnership at CISA’s request to monitor and suppress domestic narratives, the intelligence-community letter framing the Hunter Biden laptop story as likely Russian disinformation, and pre-election simulation exercises that explicitly contemplated retaliatory campaigns against those who questioned the results.

This subsection analyzes these activities as information operations directed at the domestic electorate, rather than at foreign adversaries, and considers their legal significance under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241–242, 18 U.S.C. § 595, and related civil-rights and campaign-finance doctrines. The focus is on how such operations affected the willingness of officials, platforms, and media to engage with, or instead to dismiss and suppress, evidence-based concerns about election administration.

Table 29 Influence Operation Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
IC.IO-01	Fabrication of Forensic Audit Via Official Press Release - Raffensperger November 17, 2020 (GA)	Established Fact
IC.IO-02	DHS February 2022 Terrorism Advisory (MI)	Established Fact
IC.IO-03	DHS February 2022 Terrorism Advisory - Retroactive Chilling of Election Integrity Speech (MI)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-04	Media Characterization of Pennsylvania Legislative Dispute as "Baseless" Despite Formal Resolution (PA)	Established Fact
IC.IO-05	Congressional Deliberation Suppressed by Media Characterization of Pennsylvania Legislative Dispute as "Baseless" Despite Formal Resolution (PA)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-06	WEC Agency Memos Functioning as Press Releases to Preempt Legislative Review (WI)	Established Fact
IC.IO-07	Media Amplification of WEC "Clean Election" Narrative (WI)	Established Fact
IC.IO-08	Media Amplification of WEC "Clean Election" Narrative to Suppress Special Counsel Findings	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-09	Pre-emptive Official Labeling of Forensic Audit Findings as "Misinformation" Before Independent Verification - Cyber Ninjas, Speckin Forensic Report, Pulitzer PKAD Report (AZ)	Established Fact
IC.IO-10	Deliberate Obstruction Via Official Labeling of Forensic Audit Findings as "Misinformation" Before Independent Verification - Cyber Ninjas, Speckin Forensic Report, Pulitzer PKAD Report (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-11	Secretary Raffensperger's False Representations to Congress - Affirmative Disinformation Campaign by State Official to Foreclose Federal Scrutiny (GA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
IC.IO-12	Michigan AG Dana Nessel Directed Investigations Targeting Private Citizens for Public Speech About Sworn Election Testimony - Viewpoint-Based Criminal Investigation Under Color of Law (MI)	Established Fact
IC.IO-13	Secretary Boockvar's Last-Minute Differential Ballot-Curing Guidance - Government-Authored Information Asymmetry in Election Administration (PA)	Established Fact
IC.IO-14	Secretary Boockvar's Last-Minute Differential Ballot-Curing Guidance - Government-Authored Intentional Information Asymmetry in Election Administration (PA)	Disputed Fact
IC.IO-15	WEC Chairperson Ann Jacobs Issued Public Statement Denying WEC Lawbreaking Despite Documented Felony Referrals by Racine County Sheriff - Official Misinformation by a State Actor (WI)	Established Fact
IC.IO-16	DNC Participated in EIP Jira Ticketing System; RNC Declined (US)	Established Fact
IC.IO-17	DNC Participated in EIP Jira Ticketing System; RNC Declined - Structural Partisan Asymmetry in Government-Sponsored Censorship Apparatus (US)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-18	51 Former Intelligence Officials Published Statement Characterizing Authentic Hunter Biden Laptop as Russian Disinformation - Coordinated with Biden Campaign; IC IG Found Characterization False (US)	Established Fact
IC.IO-19	51 Former Intelligence Officials Published Intentionally False Statement Characterizing Authentic Hunter Biden Laptop as Russian Disinformation (US)	Disputed Fact
IC.IO-20	Hunter Biden Laptop Suppression by Intelligence Community and Platform Coordination (US)	Established Fact
IC.IO-21	Illegal Hunter Biden Laptop Suppression by Intelligence Community and Platform Coordination (US)	Disputed Fact
IC.IO-22	Narrative Control of the Antrim County Tabulation Failure (MI)	Established Fact
IC.IO-23	Coordinated Suppression of Legal Allegations Concerning Philadelphia Election Procedures (PA)	Established Fact
IC.IO-24	Re-framing Verified Reporting on Discarded Ballots as "Mail Dumping Myths" (WI)	Established Fact
IC.IO-25	CISA-EIP Domestic Censorship Architecture (US)	Established Fact
IC.IO-26	Transition Integrity Project (TIP) "Election Crisis" Simulations (US)	Established Fact
IC.IO-27	Implementation of Transition Integrity Project (TIP) "Election Crisis" Actions (US)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-28	Illegal DHS/CISA-GEC-EIP Hunter Biden Laptop Narrative Coordination (US)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-29	DHS/CISA-GEC-EIP Convergence and the Hunter Biden Laptop Narrative (US)	Established Fact
IC.IO-30	FBI "Operation Arctic Frost" Targeting (US)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
IC.IO-31	FBI "Operation Arctic Frost" and Convergence with EIP Targeting (US)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-32	MI SoS Refuses to testify before the MI House Oversight Committee citing "debunked conspiracy theories" (MI)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-33	Intelligence Tools Developed for Use Against US Adversaries Weaponized Against US (US)	Disputed Fact
IC.IO-34	MI AG Election Law Guidance to Law Enforcement Focused Upon Poll Challenger Restrictions to Exclusion of Poll Challenger Rights (MI)	Reasonable Inference
IC.IO-35	The Silent Architecture of Digital Vote Manipulation (US)	Established Fact

The phrase “influence operation” was built to describe what foreign intelligence services do to other countries. The record under Influence Operations describes a domestic variant that ran through familiar channels: a Secretary of State’s press release, an agency memo, a Department of Homeland Security advisory, a letter signed by 51 former senior intelligence officials, and a Jira ticketing system stood up at the federal government’s request. Across 32 findings spanning Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Arizona, and the national level, the same pattern repeats: a government actor or a government-adjacent partnership pre-characterizes election-integrity speech — forensic reports, legislative resolutions, sworn affidavits, and in one case an authenticated laptop — as “misinformation,” “baseless,” or “a terrorism threat driver,” before the underlying evidence is independently reviewed. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency requested the creation of the Election Integrity Partnership in July 2020, routed complaints into it from state officials and the Democratic National Committee (the Republican National Committee declined the same invitation), and tracked platform takedowns through Stanford, the University of Washington, Graphika, and the Atlantic Council’s Digital Forensic Research Lab. None of that is a partisan framing; it is what the documentary record now says.

INFLUENCE OPERATIONS

“If the government decides what’s true about the election before the evidence is reviewed — that isn’t fact-checking. That’s pre-certification of the narrative.”

The thirty-five findings under Influence Operations cluster around a small number of high-impact episodes; the six below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **CISA → EIP — the federal takedown pipeline.** In July 2020 the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency asked academic and NGO partners — Stanford Internet Observatory, the University of Washington Center for an Informed Public, Graphika, and the Atlantic Council’s DFRLab — to stand up the Election Integrity Partnership. CISA and state officials then submitted complaints into EIP’s Jira ticketing system, tracked platform actions, and logged successful takedowns. EIP’s own records show posts by the sitting President and by American



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

journalists were flagged for suppression. The DNC was invited in as an external stakeholder and submitted tickets; the RNC declined the same invitation.

- **The 51-signatory letter and the Hunter Biden laptop.** Fifty-one former senior U.S. intelligence officials signed a letter, published on October 19, 2020, stating the Hunter Biden laptop story bore “the classic earmarks of a Russian information operation.” Twitter locked the New York Post’s account; Facebook reduced distribution. Former CIA Deputy Director Michael Morell later testified to the Senate Judiciary Committee that the letter was coordinated with the Biden campaign. The Intelligence Community Inspector General subsequently confirmed the laptop was authentic. On the same October 14, 2020 timeline, DHS/CISA recommended that the State Department’s Global Engagement Center — an entity statutorily aimed at foreign propaganda — integrate with the EIP workflow.
- **DHS’s February 2022 “terrorism threat driver.”** On February 7, 2022, the Department of Homeland Security issued a Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin that expressly placed “false or misleading narratives regarding unsubstantiated widespread election fraud” in the category of “terrorism threat drivers.” The bulletin issued while post-election litigation and investigation were still active. Its practical effect was to position citizens, attorneys, and journalists raising documented election-integrity concerns in proximity to a federal terrorism designation — a First Amendment chilling effect produced by the executive branch of the federal government.
- **Official labeling running ahead of the evidence.** In Georgia, Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger’s November 17, 2020 press release announced a successful “forensic” audit by Pro V&V; later records requests established that the described forensic review had not taken place, and Raffensperger’s January 6, 2021 letter to Congress represented that “no fraud or irregularities” occurred while his own office had 250 open investigations. In Arizona, Cyber Ninjas, Speckin, and Pulitzer forensic work was characterized as “misinformation” before any independent review. In Pennsylvania, the state legislature’s formal resolution urging Congress to treat its electors as “in dispute” was characterized in national media as “baseless.” In Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Elections Commission’s Chairperson publicly denied any WEC lawbreaking on the nursing-home absentee directives while the Racine County Sheriff had referred felony charges against five named Commissioners. In Michigan, the Secretary of State declined to testify before the House Oversight Committee on the ground that the committee was entertaining “debunked conspiracy theories.”
- **Investigations aimed at speakers, not crimes.** Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel, between November 2020 and July 2021, directed investigations targeting private citizens who had submitted sworn affidavits and testimony to Michigan legislative committees about their personal observations of election administration. At the federal level, the FBI’s “Operation Arctic Frost” opened a multi-agency investigation into pro-Trump organizations and individuals; subsequent Senate oversight documentation establishes that the Arctic Frost target set substantially overlapped with the organizations EIP had earlier flagged as “delegitimization” nodes. Independent of how any specific case is ultimately adjudicated, the structural fact — viewpoint-aligned surveillance that tracks an academic takedown list into federal criminal process — is on the public record.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **War-game planning as deployed doctrine.** The Transition Integrity Project, a pre-election “war game” convening former officials and operatives, ran scenarios in mid-2020 that explicitly contemplated coordinated media narratives, orchestrated street protests, and elite pressure on state officials to secure a desired outcome in a contested election. The TIP planning documents are themselves a matter of public record. Several of the specific tactics TIP rehearsed — pre-emptive delegitimization of contrary findings, coordinated media framing, and pressure on state officials — are the same tactics visible in the Georgia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and national findings above.

Read as a national-security question, the Influence Operations record describes attack surface, not partisan grievance. A federally designated critical-infrastructure system is resilient only if its public, its legislators, and its courts can see and argue about its actual performance. Each of the episodes above narrowed that field of view from a different direction: a federal agency routing complaints into a private ticketing pipeline, a letter signed by 51 former intelligence professionals used to suppress authentic reporting ten days before an election, a Homeland Security advisory treating election-integrity speech as adjacent to terrorism, state officials and media outlets labeling forensic analyses and legislative acts as “misinformation” or “baseless” before the evidence was reviewed, and federal criminal process aligning, over time, with the academic “delegitimization” lists. An adversary planning influence operations against a future United States election does not need to invent any of this. It needs the same architecture — an agency that can commission a takedown pipeline, a corps of credentialed signatories willing to lend their reputations to a pre-drafted narrative, a terrorism framework elastic enough to reach domestic political speech, and a media layer that will repeat an official label ahead of the record — to remain in place. That is the posture on the public record today, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.5.4 Analysis of Information Control Findings

Across all three Information Control subtopics—misinformation policy, censorship, and influence operations—the report finds that government-anchored networks systematically managed domestic election-related speech in 2020, suppressing or marginalizing evidence-based criticism of election administration while amplifying official narratives and doing so through structures originally justified as defenses against foreign disinformation.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

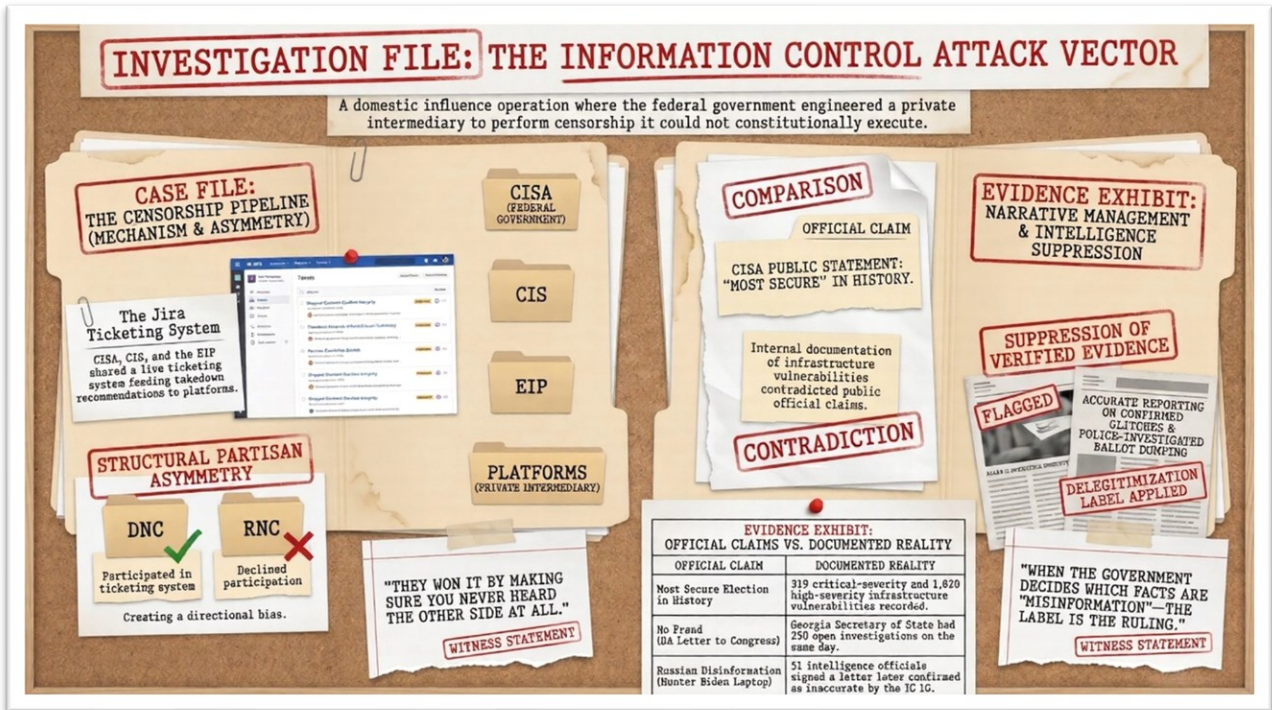


Figure 10 Summary of Information Control Findings

Collectively, these findings depict an **information-control architecture** that constrained what officials, courts, and the public could see about how the 2020 election was actually run, and that did so in a way aligned with the interests of one side of the political contest. From a national security perspective, this has three core effects: it degrades internal situational awareness about vulnerabilities in a critical-infrastructure sector; it repurposes foreign-influence defenses into tools of domestic narrative management, raising potential exposure under 18 U.S.C. 241–242 and 595; and it signals to foreign and domestic adversaries that, if they can achieve technical effects inside U.S. election systems, ensuing anomalies and whistleblower accounts are likely to be suppressed rather than openly investigated, making perception management—not resilience and transparency—the effective front line of election defense.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

1

CISA Declared the Election "Most Secure in History" While Holding Classified Proof of 319 Critical Vulnerabilities

On November 13, 2020, CISA Director Christopher Krebs issued a joint agency statement calling the 2020 election "the most secure in American history." CISA's own internal Election Infrastructure Cyber Risk Assessment — covering the twelve months preceding Election Day — documented 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities, 1,820 high-severity vulnerabilities, and active command-and-control indicators on approximately 47 election infrastructure systems. That internal assessment was withheld from Congress and the press when the public declaration was made. The public declaration was factually false on its face. CISA's website records referencing its domestic Cyber and Foreign Influence Task Force coordination were subsequently scrubbed after congressional oversight letters arrived and Missouri v. Biden was filed.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

2	CISA-EIP Censorship Pipeline Removed Factually Accurate Election Speech — Including the Sitting President's CISA created the Election Integrity Partnership (EIP) in July 2020 by commissioning Stanford Internet Observatory, the University of Washington Center for an Informed Public, Graphika, and the Atlantic Council's DFRLab to build a shared Jira ticketing system routing content-removal recommendations to Twitter, Facebook, Reddit, and YouTube. Internal communications obtained by congressional subpoena acknowledge the architecture was built to fill a "critical gap for non-governmental entities" — an explicit admission it was designed to circumvent the First Amendment. The Democratic National Committee participated in the ticketing system; the Republican National Committee declined the same invitation. Documented Jira tickets flagged factually accurate posts: the confirmed Antrim County algorithmic error (EIP-482), sworn federal whistleblower testimony under active USPS OIG investigation (CISA official Brian Scully directly contacted Facebook), credentialed legal observer reporting from Philadelphia (EIP-614), and tweets from the sitting President's @realDonaldTrump account — targeted for removal without White House consultation or legal process.
3	51 Former Intelligence Officials Coordinated False "Russian Disinformation" Label on Authenticated Evidence On October 19, 2020 — sixteen days before the election — 51 former senior U.S. intelligence officials published a letter asserting the Hunter Biden laptop story bore "the classic earmarks of a Russian information operation." Twitter locked the New York Post's account; Facebook reduced distribution. Former CIA Deputy Director Michael Morell subsequently testified to the Senate Judiciary Committee that the letter was coordinated with the Biden presidential campaign specifically to provide political cover. The Intelligence Community Inspector General later confirmed the laptop was authentic. The letter was not an independent intelligence assessment; it was a coordinated pre-election narrative operation executed by credentialed former officials acting on behalf of an active presidential campaign.
4	State Officials Issued False Official Statements While Simultaneously Holding Contradicting Evidence Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to Congress on January 6, 2021, stating "there is nowhere close to sufficient evidence to put in doubt the results" — while his own office had 250 open election investigations and had received a December 17, 2020 Georgia Senate Judiciary Subcommittee report finding the election "should not have been certified." His November 17, 2020 press release announced a successful "forensic audit" by Pro V&V; subsequent records requests established the described forensic review had not yet taken place. Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Meagan Wolfe made three statements to the state legislature later documented by the Special Counsel to be contradicted by primary evidence. Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson publicly stated TCF window obstruction was caused by challengers "breaking windows"; the pizza boxes and cardboard were on the inside of the glass, placed by workers.
5	DHS Classified Election-Integrity Speech as a Terrorism Threat Driver — FBI "Operation Arctic Frost" Followed EIP Target Lists On February 7, 2022 — while post-election litigation and legislative investigations were still active — the Department of Homeland Security issued a National Terrorism Advisory System bulletin explicitly classifying "false or misleading narratives regarding unsubstantiated widespread election fraud" as a primary driver of domestic terrorism. The bulletin's practical effect was to position attorneys, citizens, auditors, and journalists raising documented election-integrity concerns in proximity to a federal terrorism designation — a First Amendment chilling effect executed by the executive branch. Senate oversight documentation subsequently established that the FBI's "Operation Arctic Frost" multi-agency investigation opened against pro-Trump organizations and individuals substantially overlapped with the organizations the EIP had earlier classified as "delegitimization" nodes — creating a structural pipeline from an academic content-flagging list into federal criminal process.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Election systems were designated critical infrastructure by DHS in January 2017 on the premise that their integrity depends on transparent, publicly verifiable governance. The Information Control findings destroy that premise at the informational layer. A federally certified critical-infrastructure system is resilient only if its public, its courts, and its Congress can see and debate its actual performance. Each mechanism documented here — a false "most secure" declaration concealing hundreds of classified vulnerabilities, a government-built censorship pipeline removing accurate reporting, a coordinated intelligence-credential operation falsely labeling authenticated evidence as foreign disinformation, state officials transmitting false statements to Congress while holding contradicting evidence, and a federal terrorism framework weaponized against election-integrity



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

speech — foreclosed a different piece of that oversight. Failure to address this attack vector means the information architecture that would alert citizens, legislators, and courts to future election compromise has been structurally demonstrated to be controllable by the same actors whose conduct it is supposed to reveal.

KEY TAKEAWAY

"They didn't need to change a single vote. They needed the government agency that certifies the election to declare it secure while holding the classified vulnerability data that said otherwise. They needed a pipeline to remove the whistleblower's testimony before it spread. They needed credentialed officials to call the authenticated evidence Russian disinformation. They needed the terrorism framework aimed at anyone who kept asking. Every layer of oversight was covered — not by hiding the evidence, but by controlling who was allowed to discuss it."

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION: *A federal intelligence and security apparatus that publicly contradicts its own classified risk assessments, constructs a censorship pipeline targeting accurate domestic speech, deploys credentialed former officials to falsely label authentic evidence as foreign disinformation, and frames citizens' election-integrity speech as a terrorism threat has been fundamentally compromised as an instrument of honest national security assessment. An adversary planning information operations against a future U.S. election does not need to invent any new architecture — it needs the existing pipeline, the existing credential pool, and the existing terrorism framework to remain in place and be redeployed.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 08: INFORMATION CONTROL

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
U.S. Const. Amend. I	First Amendment — Freedom of Speech and Press	Prohibits the government from abridging freedom of speech or of the press. Under <i>Murthy v. Missouri</i> , 603 U.S. 43 (2024), government actors may violate the First Amendment by coercing or significantly encouraging private platforms to suppress speech. The CISA-EIP architecture — by which a federal agency solicited, routed, and tracked platform takedowns of domestic election-related speech — is the precise coercion/encouragement model the Supreme Court addressed. The routing of federal agency requests through an academic intermediary does not eliminate the state-action character of the resulting censorship; CISA's own internal communications acknowledge the intermediary was created to fill a "critical gap" in the government's direct authority to police speech.
18 U.S.C. § 241	Conspiracy Against Constitutional Rights	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Applicable to documented coordination among government officials, former intelligence officials, platform representatives, and political campaign operatives to suppress election-related speech through the CISA-EIP pipeline — including the coordinated 51-signatory letter, the DNC's asymmetric participation in the EIP Jira system, and the documented routing of federal agency complaints to achieve the removal of the sitting President's speech without legal process.
18 U.S.C. § 242	Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law	Prohibits any person acting under color of law from willfully depriving any person of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Directly applicable to state officials — including secretaries of state who submitted citizen speech to the CIS/EIP pipeline for removal, used official government "fact-check" pages to suppress sworn affidavits, and directed investigations against private citizens for providing sworn legislative testimony — all executed using official government resources and authority.
42 U.S.C. § 1983	Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights	Provides a civil cause of action against any person who, under color of state law, deprives another of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws. Creates the civil remedy for the state-action censorship documented in the EIP record: state secretaries of state submitting private citizen speech to the federal censorship pipeline, state officials using official webpages to label protected political speech as misinformation, and state officials directing investigations against citizens for their election-integrity speech — each of which constitutes a state actor using official resources to chill constitutionally protected expression.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1001	False Statements to Federal Officials	Prohibits knowingly and willfully making materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations in any matter within federal jurisdiction. Directly applicable to the Georgia Secretary of State's January 6, 2021, letter to Congress representing that no fraud or irregularities occurred while his own office simultaneously held 250 open election investigations and had received the Georgia Senate Judiciary Subcommittee finding that the election "should not have been certified." Also applicable to Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Wolfe's three statements to the Wisconsin Legislature that the Special Counsel subsequently documented were contradicted by primary evidence.
18 U.S.C. § 1343	Wire Fraud	Prohibits the use of wire, radio, or television communications in furtherance of any scheme or artifice to defraud. Applicable to the electronic transmission of materially false election-security representations to Congress and the public — including the Georgia Secretary of State's January 6 letter transmitted electronically, the CISA "most secure election" joint statement distributed electronically while classified vulnerability data was withheld, and any coordinated electronic dissemination of knowingly false official statements designed to foreclose congressional scrutiny of election irregularities.
18 U.S.C. § 595	Interference by Federal Employees in Elections	Prohibits any person employed in any administrative position by the United States from using their official authority for the purpose of interfering with, or affecting, the nomination or election of any candidate for federal office. Applicable to CISA officials and federal agency employees who used official government resources and infrastructure to route content-suppression requests targeting one presidential candidate's speech and the speech of candidates and elected officials aligned with that candidate, through the EIP pipeline, while a national election was ongoing.
18 U.S.C. §§ 1505, 1519	Obstruction of Proceedings / Destruction of Records	§ 1505 prohibits obstruction of any proceeding pending before a federal department or agency. § 1519 prohibits knowingly destroying, concealing, or falsifying any record with intent to obstruct any federal investigation or proceeding. Both are implicated by CISA's scrubbing of its website records referencing its Cyber and Foreign Influence Task Force's domestic monitoring activities — conducted after congressional oversight letters arrived and after Missouri v. Biden was filed. The deletion of publicly accessible government records documenting federal agency coordination with a censorship pipeline, in direct response to pending congressional oversight and litigation, constitutes the archetypal obstruction and records-destruction fact pattern.
44 U.S.C. § 3101	Federal Records Act — Records Management	Requires every federal agency to make and preserve records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and essential transactions of the agency. The CISA website scrubbing of its Cyber and Foreign Influence Task Force domestic censorship coordination records — conducted after receiving congressional oversight letters — violates the Federal Records Act's preservation mandate. Coordination records documenting a federal agency's role in routing domestic speech-suppression requests constitute agency records required to be preserved regardless of their content or political sensitivity.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1512(b)	Tampering with a Witness, Victim, or Informant	Prohibits knowingly using intimidation, threats, or corrupt persuasion, or engaging in misleading conduct, toward another person with intent to influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding. Applicable to the documented conduct of CISA official Brian Scully, who used government resources to contact Facebook about USPS mail carrier Richard Hopkins and contractor driver Jesse Morgan — both of whom had signed sworn affidavits regarding ballot-handling irregularities then under active USPS Office of Inspector General investigation. Supplying a social media platform with grounds to suppress sworn witness testimony while a federal investigation is active sits on the witness-tampering side of § 1512(b).
50 U.S.C. § 3036	IRTPA Analytic Standards — Independence from Political Considerations	The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 establishes binding analytic standards for intelligence community analysis, including Analytic Standard B requiring independence from political considerations. The coordinated 51-signatory intelligence-community letter — which former CIA Deputy Director Morell testified was coordinated with the Biden presidential campaign — represents a collective, politically coordinated misuse of former senior intelligence officials' institutional credibility to suppress authentic evidence. The IC Inspector General's subsequent confirmation that the laptop was authentic establishes that the public characterization was false. The use of IC credential pools for coordinated pre-election political narrative management is the intelligence-independence failure Analytic Standard B was designed to prevent.
10 U.S.C. § 394 / 6 U.S.C. § 1501	CISA Statutory Mission Limitation — Domestic Operations	CISA's enabling statute (Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018, Pub. L. 115-278) establishes CISA's mission as protecting federal networks and critical infrastructure against cyber threats — not monitoring or suppressing domestic political speech about election administration. CISA's creation of and operational participation in the EIP domestic censorship architecture — including routing state official complaints and tracking platform takedowns of American speech — exceeded CISA's statutory authority. Internal CISA communications acknowledging the architecture was created to fill a "critical gap for non-governmental entities" constitute an admission by the agency that it was operating beyond its statutory mandate.
22 U.S.C. § 1461 et seq.	United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (Smith-Mundt) — Domestic Propaganda Bar	As amended by the Smith-Mundt Modernization Act of 2012 (NDAA FY2013), prohibits the State Department and BBG from using U.S. government information products to influence domestic public opinion. The State Department's Global Engagement Center — statutorily chartered to counter foreign disinformation abroad — submitted Jira tickets through the EIP pipeline targeting domestic American speech about U.S. election administration. Using a foreign-propaganda-countermeasure apparatus against domestic election-integrity speech by American citizens is the precise conduct the Smith-Mundt domestic-propaganda bar was designed to prevent, and the GEC's statutory charter provides no authority for domestic speech suppression.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
52 U.S.C. § 20511	Criminal Penalties for Election Fraud by Officials	Establishes federal criminal penalties for election officers or employees who knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal a material fact, make false representations, or otherwise violate federal election law. Applicable to the documented pattern of state election officials who issued materially false public and congressional statements about election integrity while simultaneously holding primary documents contradicting those statements — including Georgia's Secretary of State, Wisconsin's WEC Administrator, and Michigan's Secretary of State, all of whom made statements that primary government documents subsequently showed to be false.
52 U.S.C. § 20701	Federal Election Records Preservation	Requires preservation of all federal election records for 22 months and prohibits their destruction, concealment, or falsification. Applicable to CISA's deletion of website records documenting its domestic censorship coordination — records that constitute part of the evidentiary record of how federal agencies managed information about the 2020 federal election. The scrubbing of those records after congressional oversight began implicates § 20701's prohibition on concealment of federal election-related materials.
O.C.G.A. § 16-10-20	Georgia — False Statements and Writings to Government Entities	Prohibits knowingly and willfully making a false statement or representation to any state government entity. Applicable to documented statements by Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to Georgia legislative bodies and to Congress — including the January 6, 2021, letter to Congress representing no fraud had occurred while his own office held 250 open investigations, and the November 17, 2020 press release announcing a forensic audit that primary documents establish had not yet taken place.
MCL § 168.841	Michigan — Secretary of State Duties and Official Conduct	Establishes the duties and required conduct of the Michigan Secretary of State in administering elections. Applicable to findings that Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson used official government resources to operate a public-facing "SOS Fact-Check" page that labeled sworn citizen affidavits and audit findings as "misinformation" using state government authority, declined to appear before the Michigan House Oversight Committee on election matters, and made documented false public statements about conditions at the TCF Center — all conducted through the official Secretary of State office and implicating the statutory standard for faithful performance of official duties.
Wis. Stat. § 19.21	Wisconsin — Preservation of Public Records	Requires Wisconsin government officials to safely keep and preserve all public records in their custody. Applicable to findings that Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Meagan Wolfe made three statements to the Wisconsin State Legislature that the Special Counsel documented were contradicted by primary evidence in the WEC's own records — including the existence of CTCL grants to the "Zuckerberg Five" cities, city-level access to WisVote and BadgerBooks data, and a specific database API — raising questions about whether records were properly disclosed or preserved during legislative oversight proceedings.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
A.R.S. § 38-501 et seq.	Arizona — Public Officer Conflict of Interest and Ethics	Prohibits Arizona public officers from using their official positions to benefit their personal interests and requires recusal or disclosure in proceedings where a conflict exists. Applicable to findings that Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs — simultaneously a declared candidate for governor in the 2022 race — used the official resources and authority of the Secretary of State's office to submit a private citizen's political Facebook post to the CIS/EIP censorship pipeline and to publish a rebuttal to the Arizona Senate's forensic audit before the audit's findings were released, using her official position to influence a political environment directly bearing on her own candidacy.
25 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 3241 et seq.	Pennsylvania — Election Code and Official Conduct	Establishes the duties and conduct requirements for Pennsylvania election officials. Applicable to findings that Pennsylvania Secretary of State Kathy Boockvar issued last-minute differential ballot-curing guidance that created an information asymmetry between counties — providing Democratic-leaning counties with guidance on curing defective mail ballots while not uniformly distributing the same guidance statewide — and to the documented suppression of credentialed legal observer reporting from Philadelphia polling sites through the EIP censorship pipeline.

3.6 FINANCIAL INFLUENCE

The 2020 election was administered against a backdrop of unprecedented, and often opaque, financial and operational intervention by private, nonprofit, and illicit actors into what are traditionally governmental election functions. Nationally, entities such as CTCL and CEIR injected hundreds of millions of dollars—primarily into heavily Democratic urban jurisdictions in battleground states—under the banner of “election assistance,” frequently with contractual conditions that shaped how and where voter outreach, drop boxes, and operational support were deployed. At the same time, campaign-finance vehicles and pass-through structures (for example, small-dollar aggregation platforms and dark-money networks) enabled unusually dense flows of ideologically aligned funding into federal races, in forms that, if coordinated with campaigns or targeted GOTV programs, may implicate federal contribution limits, straw-donor prohibitions, and foreign-source bans. Parallel NGO pipelines—including U.S. and foreign government-funded programs, quasi-diplomatic democracy-promotion initiatives, and information-operations centers—channeled grants, technical assistance, and narrative-shaping support into domestic actors that engaged directly in election-related messaging and voter-mobilization activities.

Overlaying this formal ecosystem, investigative reporting and law-enforcement intelligence have raised concerns that transnational criminal organizations and corrupt foreign networks may have laundered proceeds or influence into the same political and nonprofit channels, potentially aligning cartel or foreign-state interests with particular candidates, ballot measures, or policy outcomes. The net result was an election-operations environment in which the deployment of drop boxes, the staffing and training of poll workers, and the design and focus of GOTV efforts were all materially shaped by concentrated, ideologically asymmetric funding streams, rather than by neutral public



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

budgeting processes. When election-administration resources and voter-contact operations are financed, conditioned, and targeted in ways that systematically favor one party's strongholds, the resulting system is not neutral facilitation of voting but a structurally biased architecture that may implicate election-bribery statutes, campaign-finance rules, foreign-contribution bans, money-laundering laws, and 501(c)(3) prohibitions on partisan activity.

3.6.1 Campaign Finance Findings

The campaign finance findings examine how money flowing through nominally lawful channels reshaped the 2020 electoral landscape, not only through candidate committees and PACs but by funding election-adjacent operations that functioned as de facto partisan infrastructure. In particular, the report focuses on how large, often opaque funding streams—amplified by small-dollar platforms and dark-money conduits—financed programs that altered on-the-ground election administration (including drop-box deployment, mail-ballot processing, and voter-contact ecosystems) in ways that materially advantaged one side.

This subsection reviews anomalous small-donor patterns, the scale and routing of high-volume contributions, and the downstream use of those funds to underwrite NGOs and grant programs that directly influenced election operations in key states. It assesses whether these flows complied with federal campaign-finance and foreign-contribution prohibitions, and whether privately financed changes to election infrastructure should be treated as regulated in-kind contributions and potential national-security risks rather than as neutral civic philanthropy.

Table 30 Campaign Finance Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FI.CF-01	ActBlue “Smurf” Micro-Donations into Federal Races (US)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-02	High-Velocity ActBlue Smurf Activity into PA Contests (PA)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-03	ActBlue PAC Registration & Conduit Structure (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-04	2020 Cycle Transaction Volume — ~\$3.8 Billion Processed (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-05	Scale — 15.3 Million Unique Donors; 165 Million Transactions (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-06	Sub-\$200 Non-Itemization Threshold Creates Structural Audit Gap (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-07	ActBlue Did Not Consistently Require CVV for Card Donations (US)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-08	ActBlue Disputes Adequacy-of-Fraud-Controls Characterizations (US)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-09	No Independent Third-Party Fraud Audit Published for 2020 Cycle (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-10	Donor Complaints — Just the News / Solomon Investigation (US)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FI.CF-11	Suspicious Elderly Donations (US)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-12	Unauthorized ActBlue Donation Complaints (NC)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-13	Congressional Referral Letters to DOJ and FEC (2023–2024) (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-14	Anomalous Sub-threshold Contribution Clustering in FEC Data (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-15	Geographic Clustering — High Contribution Rates in Low-Income Zip Codes (US)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-16	Address Clustering — Same Address, Multiple Donor Names, Near-Simultaneous Contributions (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-17	ActBlue Leverages FEC Reporting Loophole By Using Straw Donors Used (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.CF-18	ActBlue Donation Profiles Are Straw Donations (US)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-19	ActBlue Enables Illegal Foreign National Contributions Prohibition	Reasonable Inference
FI.CF-20	CVV/AVS Gap as Potential Foreign Contribution Vector (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.CF-21	Prepaid Debit Cards — No Verified Exclusion from ActBlue Payment Methods (US)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-22	No Declassified IC Assessment Specifically Identifying ActBlue as Foreign Exploitation Vehicle (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-23	FEC Public Contribution Database — Primary Evidentiary Source (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-24	No Completed FEC Audit of ActBlue for 2020 Cycle Published (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-25	Merchant Processing Agreements — Critical Gap; Not Publicly Available (US)	Disputed Fact
FI.CF-26	Chargeback and Dispute Records — Recoverable Evidence of Unauthorized Transactions (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-27	Straw Donor Liability of Recipient Committees — FEC v. Weinstein (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-28	Knowing Acceptance / Willful Blindness Standard — United States v. Danielczyk (VA)	Established Fact
FI.CF-29	Employer-Reimbursed Contribution Scheme Conviction — United States v. O'Donnell (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-30	DOJ Prosecution of Foreign-Connected Campaign Finance Violations — United States v. Broidy (US)	Established Fact
FI.CF-31	Wire Fraud Exposure — 18 U.S.C. § 1343 (Up to 20 Years Per Count) (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.CF-32	Money Laundering Exposure — 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956–1957 (US)	Reasonable Inference



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FI.CF-33	Identity Fraud Exposure — 18 U.S.C. § 1028 (Up to 15 Years) (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.CF-34	Conspiracy Exposure — 18 U.S.C. § 371 (Up to 5 Years) (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.CF-35	FinCEN SAR Records — Potential Evidentiary Gap Requiring Database Query (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.CF-36	Conflict of Interest pertinent to financial transactions featuring MI SoS Jocelyn Benson and Silicon Valley Community Foundations (MI)	Reasonable Inference

Most debates about campaign finance focus on the headline donors — the big checks, the maxed-out givers, the disclosed five-figure contributions. The record on Campaign Finance for the 2020 cycle points in the opposite direction. A single conduit platform processed roughly \$3.8 billion in contributions across 165 million individual transactions from 15.3 million reported donors. Federal law does not require campaigns to itemize any contribution below \$200 aggregate per donor, which means that if an actor — domestic or foreign — breaks their giving into sub-\$200 pieces, neither the donor’s name nor the transaction ever has to appear on a public FEC disclosure. Into that structural blind spot, congressional investigators, affidavit-providing citizens, and investigative reporters have documented patterns that are hard to reconcile with ordinary small-dollar giving: round-dollar contributions (\$1, \$5, \$10, \$15) clustered in compressed time windows under a single name; multiple donor names at the same physical address making near-simultaneous contributions to the same recipient; elderly and low-income individuals whose FEC-reported giving is wildly disproportionate to their means — several of whom signed sworn statements denying they made the transactions attributed to them. The platform did not consistently require card verification values (CVV) for credit and debit donations during the 2020 cycle, a standard fraud control that its principal counterpart required. The Federal Election Commission has published no completed audit of the platform for the 2020 cycle; no public intelligence community assessment has been released identifying or ruling out foreign exploitation of the platform during that same cycle. The picture that emerges is less a scandal of any single donation than a system in which the combination of rules, technology, and absent oversight makes a very large number of transactions structurally unauditably.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

“If you never have to show who gave, you never have to prove they exist.”

The record on Campaign Finance runs to 36 detailed findings drawn from FEC filings, a House Committee analysis of more than 200 million contribution records, sworn donor affidavits, investigative reporting, and statute-by-statute exposure mapping. The following highlights are chosen for what they say about whether the public disclosure regime is capable of seeing what it is supposed to see:



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **The sub-\$200 audit gap** — federal law does not require itemization of any contribution below \$200 aggregate per donor per cycle, creating a structural zone where fraudulent or unlawful contributions can be kept individually invisible by design. This is the single most important fact about 2020 small-dollar fundraising: the rules themselves are what make the volume unauditably.
- **\$3.8 billion through a single conduit** — during the 2020 federal cycle, ActBlue processed approximately \$3.8 billion in contributions, more than double its 2018 total, across 165 million transactions from 15.3 million reported donors. At that volume, individual-transaction fraud detection without automated forensic tooling is effectively impossible; the FEC has published no completed audit of the platform for the cycle.
- **Sworn affidavits from named donors** — Just the News, the Epoch Times, and other investigative outlets identified dozens of individuals whose FEC records show large volumes of small repeated contributions who, when contacted, signed statements saying they made no such donations. A House Committee on Administration analysis comparing more than 200 million FEC records against consumer purchasing data, voter rolls, and net-worth databases characterized the results as potential evidence of unlawful “straw donor” exploitation under 52 U.S.C. § 30122.
- **Anomalous sub-threshold clustering** — public FEC filings show statistically anomalous frequencies of contributions in exact round-dollar amounts (\$1, \$5, \$10, \$15) attributed to single named donors over compressed time periods, a pattern inconsistent with typical individual donor behavior. Multiple instances appear in which the same physical address is associated with multiple donor names making near-simultaneous contributions to the same recipient — a pattern consistent with identity fabrication or credential harvesting.
- **CVV not consistently required** — unlike WinRed and most major e-commerce platforms, ActBlue reportedly did not consistently require Card Verification Value entry for credit and debit donations during the 2020 cycle, removing a standard fraud-prevention control for card-not-present transactions. Card-not-present without CVV, combined with a relaxed Address Verification System, is the canonical technical vector for foreign-based contributors using prepaid cards or VPNs to submit contributions in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 30121.
- **Federal statutory exposure** — knowing and willful straw-donor or foreign-national schemes aggregating \$25,000 or more in a calendar year are federal felonies. Connected statutes include 52 U.S.C. § 30122 (straw donors), 52 U.S.C. § 30121 (foreign nationals), 18 U.S.C. § 1343 (wire fraud, up to 20 years per count), 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956–1957 (money laundering), 18 U.S.C. § 1028 (identity fraud, up to 15 years), and 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy).
- **Congressional referral** — members of the House Administration and Judiciary Committees transmitted formal letters to the Department of Justice and the Federal Election Commission in 2023–2024 requesting investigation of the platform’s donor verification practices. An April 2, 2025 joint interim staff report from three House committees, titled “Fraud on ActBlue,” compiled the FEC data anomalies, donor complaints, and verification-gap findings into a single investigative record.
- **The national-security evidentiary gap** — no public intelligence community assessment reviewed for the underlying record specifically identifies the platform as a vehicle for



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

foreign national contribution fraud during the 2020 cycle. That absence is not exculpatory; it is an evidentiary hole in the federal record that only an ODNI or FBI inquiry can close.

- **Knowing-acceptance liability — under *FEC v. Weinstein* and *United States v. Danielczyk*, recipient committees can be held liable for straw-donor contributions under a knowing-acceptance or willful-blindness standard.** Where public data shows patterns this visible, the legal question is not whether fraud occurred in individual transactions but whether the recipient committees met the statutory duty of inquiry.
- **Michigan money-routing finding — Silicon Valley Community Foundation, the donor-advised fund custodian for the Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative, disbursed approximately \$69.5 million to the Center for Election Innovation and Research; CEIR awarded Michigan an approximately \$12 million grant routed not to the Secretary of State’s office but to MCELA, a nonprofit founded by the Secretary of State.** MCELA’s president at the time simultaneously served as Director of Special Projects in the Secretary of State’s office; MCELA then disbursed roughly \$11.9 million — nearly the entire grant — to two Democratic political consulting firms.

The record does not depend on identifying a single fraudulent transaction. It describes a disclosure regime in which \$3.8 billion of political money moved through one conduit in one cycle, federal rules allowed 165 million of those transactions to remain individually invisible, a standard card-security control was not consistently enforced, the regulator completed no audit, and no published intelligence assessment ruled foreign exploitation in or out. Every individual element is documented in public sources — FEC filings, a House Committee analysis of over 200 million contribution records, sworn donor affidavits, and investigative reporting on named individuals. The remedy is narrow and technical: lower or eliminate the sub-\$200 non-itemization threshold for conduit-processed contributions, require CVV and full Address Verification for every card-not-present political donation, complete the statutory FEC audit of the 2020 cycle, and task the ODNI and FBI with either publishing or ruling out a foreign-exploitation finding. None of those steps require reopening a single certified election. They simply require that money moving through a federal election actually be seen.

3.6.2 NGO Funding Findings

NGO funding in 2020 did not merely support generic “voter education”; it financed and directed concrete changes to how elections were run, with private grantmakers exerting programmatic control over public offices in key battleground jurisdictions. Organizations such as CTCL and CEIR, backed by a small group of large donors, used COVID-era relief framing to inject hundreds of millions of dollars into local election administration, often on terms that required officials to adopt privately designed “safe voting” plans, reporting regimes, and operational practices as a condition of keeping the money.

This subsection examines how those grants were structured and deployed—who funded the NGOs, which jurisdictions received money, what contractual conditions governed its use, and how funded programs altered on-the-ground operations such as staffing, satellite offices, ballot-handling, and voter-contact systems. It evaluates whether these arrangements effectively subordinated public election officials to private program designers, created unequal administrative conditions across



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

partisan lines, and should be treated as regulated in-kind contributions or even election-bribery exposure rather than neutral philanthropic support.

Table 31 NGO Funding Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FI.NGO-01	Third-Party NGO Voter Registration Operations Connected to National Private Funding Networks (AZ)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-02	Misappropriation of COVID Safety Grant Funds for Partisan Operational Enhancement (GA)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-03	Bureau of Elections Promoted Private CTCL Grants via Official State Communications Infrastructure (MI)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-04	Extortive Clawback Clauses Dictating Election Operations as Condition of \$10 Million Private Grant (PA)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-05	CTCL Clawback Provisions Created Ongoing Private Control Over Governmental Election Administration (US)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-06	Disproportionate CTCL Drop Box Funding and Chain-of-Custody Breakdown (AZ)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-07	CISA Election Systems Oversight Contractor Influenced by Partisan Democracy Fund (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.NGO-08	ERIC–CEIR Data Pipeline and CTCL-Funded GOTV (GA)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-09	MCELA–CEIR Grant for “Voter Education” as In-Kind GOTV (MI)	Reasonable Inference
FI.NGO-10	CTCL Concentration in Philadelphia and Delaware County (PA)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-11	CTCL “Zuckerberg 5” Grants and Election-Bribery Exposure (WI)	Reasonable Inference
FI.NGO-12	USAID/GEC-Linked Funding Streams into Domestic “Disinformation” NGOs (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.NGO-13	WisVote/BadgerBooks Data Sharing with CTCL Partners (WI)	Established Fact
FI.NGO-14	Asymmetric Legal Defense Funding - One-Sided Legal Representation (US)	Reasonable Inference

Public elections are supposed to run on public money under public rules. The fourteen findings grouped under NGO Funding describe a different arrangement. Between mid-2020 and Election Day, more than \$350 million in private grant dollars — routed primarily through the Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) and the Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR) — entered public election offices in five battleground states and nationally. The dollars did not land evenly: in Georgia, approximately 94% of CTCL funding flowed to the seventeen counties won by Joseph R. Biden; in Wisconsin, the “Zuckerberg 5” cities received roughly 86% of the state’s CTCL total; in Arizona, approximately 75% went to Biden-won counties, including \$1.84 million to Maricopa County. The grants were not unrestricted gifts. Philadelphia’s \$10,016,074 CTCL grant contractually specified “800+ in-person polling places” and \$851,500 in hazard pay inside the instrument itself;



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Delaware County, PA's \$2.2 million was tied to 50 drop boxes across 184 square miles; CTCL's standard clawback clauses reserved to the grantor the "sole judgment" standard for pulling funds back. The same network carried state infrastructure, consultants, and data in parallel: the Michigan Bureau of Elections used its official govdelivery.com "News Update" channel to relay CTCL information to every clerk; the Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration (MCELA) — founded by Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson — received \$11.9 million from CEIR and directed approximately 99% of it to Waterfront Strategies/GMMB (\$9.8 million) and one other Democratic firm; Wisconsin's WisVote/BadgerBooks real-time API was shared with CTCL partners; CEIR received \$69.5 million from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative and funded EOLDN one-sided legal defense.

NGO FUNDING

"Private money selected the jurisdictions. Private operatives ran the operations. Private attorneys defended the officials. Private NGOs built the voter lists. By 2020, elections in key cities weren't administered by government — they were administered by a privately funded network that answered to its donors."

The 14 findings group into a small number of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Geographic concentration in one party's counties.** In Georgia, the Center for Tech and Civic Life distributed approximately \$45 million with roughly 94% flowing to the seventeen counties won by Joseph R. Biden; Fulton, Cobb, and DeKalb directed only about 1.3% of those dollars to personal protective equipment, despite the public COVID-era rationale for the grants. In Wisconsin, the "Zuckerberg 5" cities — Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, and Racine — received approximately \$8.8 million, roughly 86% of the state's CTCL total. In Arizona, approximately 75% of CTCL dollars flowed to Biden-won counties, including \$1.84 million to Maricopa County, and Yuma County now carries sixteen open criminal election-related investigations on the separate record.
- **Operational terms written into the grants, with clawback as the enforcement.** Philadelphia's \$10,016,074 CTCL grant contractually specified "800+ in-person polling places" and budgeted \$851,500 in hazard pay inside the grant instrument itself; Delaware County, PA received \$2.2 million tied to a 50-drop-box deployment across 184 square miles. CTCL's standard clawback clauses reserved to the grantor the "sole judgment" standard for pulling funds back. Operational terms specifying where and how an American county runs its election, paired with a private discretionary right to withdraw the funding, are a private conditional authority operating on top of a public election process.
- **Downstream consultants captured nearly all of the pass-through.** The Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration, founded by Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson, received \$11.9 million from CEIR and directed approximately 99% of those funds to two Democratic-aligned firms — Waterfront Strategies/GMMB (\$9.8 million) and one other. Private



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

dollars entering a state election ecosystem through a nonprofit founded by the state's chief election officer, and landing almost entirely with one party's messaging consultants, is a closed loop that public-election procurement rules are specifically designed to prevent.

- **State infrastructure and voter-data pipelines joined the private network.** The Michigan Bureau of Elections used its official govdelivery.com "News Update" state email channel to relay CTCL information to every clerk, giving a private grantor the government's own distribution list. Wisconsin's WisVote/BadgerBooks real-time voter-file API was shared with CTCL partners, providing live read access to the state voter roll during the election. On the separate ERIC record, data flowed from state-member systems into CEIR's Electronic Registration Information Center → CEIR Election Benefits Utility pipeline — public voter data moving through a private nonprofit stack.
- **Federal agency funding helped underwrite the adjacent censorship architecture.** The Global Engagement Center at the U.S. Department of State channeled federal dollars to the Atlantic Council's Digital Forensic Research Lab (DFRLab), one of the four core institutional partners of the Election Integrity Partnership, the entity that ran large-scale content-tagging operations against election-related speech in 2020 and 2022. On the financing side, CEIR itself received \$69.5 million from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative. The same network that funded election administration also funded the content-governance apparatus built around it.
- **One-sided downstream legal defense.** The Election Official Legal Defense Network (EOLDN), funded through the CEIR ecosystem, stood up a legal-defense pipeline for election officials facing post-election scrutiny — on one political side. Citizen witnesses, poll challengers, and affiant election workers on the other side had no equivalent defense fund. A nationwide private legal shield available to one side of a contested election, built out of the same donor network that financed the grants, completes the loop: the money came in, the rules were written into the grants, the consultants took the pass-through, and the legal defense was pre-positioned for one side only.

Read as a national-security question, the NGO Funding record describes what happens when the operational surface of a public election — polling-place counts, drop-box deployments, hazard-pay budgets, clerk communication channels, live voter-file access, and the legal defense of the people who ran the count — is acquired at scale by a private network operating under discretionary clawback authority. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component depends on public money running under public rules, with public accountability for the operational choices made. Each of the mechanisms above bears on that posture from a different direction: concentrated geographic placement of private dollars inside one party's counties; contractual operational terms enforced by a "sole judgment" clawback; pass-through dollars captured almost entirely by one party's consultants; state government distribution lists and live voter-data APIs carried inside the private network; federal agency money underwriting the adjacent content-governance apparatus; and a one-sided downstream legal shield. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to corrupt a single ballot; it needs the grant instrument, the data pipe, the consultant, and the legal defense already wired to one side of the contest before the first vote is cast. That is the calculation this record works



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.6.3 Cartel Funding Findings

Cartel funding in this report refers to money originating from, routed through, or plausibly controlled by transnational criminal and narco-cartel networks that ultimately intersected with U.S. political and election-adjacent financing channels. Rather than focusing on traditional PACs or philanthropic NGOs, this section examines intelligence, law-enforcement reporting, and financial-crime indicators suggesting that cartel-linked capital may have been laundered into U.S. political ecosystems that, in turn, helped underwrite voter-mobilization, ballot-collection, or election-operations efforts in key jurisdictions.

This subsection reviews the available evidence on cartel revenue flows, front entities, and suspected intermediaries, and how those funds may have intersected with campaign-finance platforms, dark-money vehicles, and local community-based “civic” groups active around the 2020 election. It focuses on whether these patterns create a credible predicate that hostile criminal organizations sought to buy political protection or policy outcomes by influencing who holds power in the United States—raising the question of whether cartel-sourced money should be treated not just as corruption or money laundering, but as a direct national-security threat to the integrity of U.S. elections.

Table 32 Cartel Funding Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FI.CL-01	Sinaloa Cartel Election Influence (AZ)	Disputable Fact
FI.CL-02	Cartel Election Influence (US)	Disputable Fact

The cartel funding findings indicate a credible risk—not yet a fully proven chain—that transnational criminal organizations may have leveraged the same opaque political and nonprofit finance channels used in 2020 to buy influence over U.S. policy and, indirectly, over election-related operations.

The report synthesizes DOJ, DEA, and Treasury intelligence showing that cartels such as Sinaloa and Cartel de los Soles routinely use U.S. real-estate structures, shell companies, and nonprofit fronts to launder proceeds and purchase political protection. It notes geographic overlap between high-risk trafficking corridors or cartel financial hubs and U.S. jurisdictions that were heavily engaged with CTCL/CEIR-linked programs and other election-adjacent NGO activities, especially in the Southwest and Midwest. While the evidence base is classified as “reasonable inference” rather than “established fact,” the pattern supports targeted financial-forensic investigation under 18 U.S.C. 1956–1957 (money laundering) and 52 U.S.C. 30121 (foreign-source contributions) into whether cartel-derived funds piggybacked into the same campaign-finance, dark-money, or NGO pipelines that were active around the 2020 election.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

From a national security perspective, the significance is twofold. First, if cartel money has entered U.S. political and election-adjacent channels, it represents not just corruption but a hostile foreign-criminal foothold in decisions about who exercises coercive power over U.S. law enforcement, border security, and drug-policy regimes. Second, the very existence of opaque, high-volume financial architectures around elections—small-dollar smurfing platforms, dark-money funds, NGO grant networks—creates an exploitable surface for cartels and other foreign adversaries, meaning that until those systems are audited and hardened, U.S. elections remain vulnerable to covert capture by entities whose core business model is subverting states.

CARTEL FUNDING

“The cartels are designated. The statutes are written. What’s missing is the audit.”

The record on Cartel Funding is short by design — two findings, one rejected in court and by law enforcement, one resting on formal federal designations. The significance lies in what the statutes already require and what has not yet been publicly tested:

- **Arizona allegations rejected on the record — the February 2023 presentation to the Arizona Legislature’s joint Elections Committees alleging Sinaloa Cartel manipulation of 2020 and 2022 Arizona elections was disavowed by Republican legislative leaders in both chambers and ruled to lack any lawful investigative predicate by the Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office and FBI partners.** The organizer of the hearing, Rep. Liz Harris, was subsequently expelled from the Arizona House in a bipartisan vote; the related federal civil lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice as failing basic federal pleading standards. That ruling is part of the public file.
- **Cartel de los Soles — designated SDGT on July 25, 2025 — the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, formally designated Cartel de los Soles as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist, citing documented material support to the Sinaloa Cartel and Tren de Aragua in narcotics trafficking into the United States.** The State Department has separately designated the same network as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. Both designations are published, currently in force, and carry automatic statutory consequences under IEEPA and the material-support statutes.
- **Foreign-national contribution ban is absolute — 52 U.S.C. § 30121 bars any contribution or thing of value, in connection with any federal, state, or local election, from any foreign national, which includes any foreign-based entity or its agent.** A designated foreign terrorist organization satisfies that definition categorically; the statute does not require the recipient to know the origin of the funds, though knowing acceptance carries enhanced criminal exposure.
- **Material-support statutes apply by default — under 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A and 2339B, providing property, services, financial services, training, or personnel to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization is a standalone federal crime carrying up to twenty years per count, and up to life if death results.** The statute reaches anyone who knowingly provides the support; intent to further terrorism is not required. Post-designation, ordinary business dealings can trigger liability if counterparties are not screened.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **IEEPA freezes every dollar — 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701–1708** authorize Treasury, through OFAC, to **block all property and interests in property of a Specially Designated Global Terrorist that come within U.S. jurisdiction; no U.S. person may transact with such property without a specific license.** The effect is that, as of July 25, 2025, every traceable dollar of Cartel de los Soles assets in U.S. hands is frozen by operation of law. Undisclosed movement of those funds through U.S. payment channels or real estate is itself a sanctions violation.
- **FARA exposure for anyone acting at their direction — 22 U.S.C. § 611 et seq.** requires any person who acts in the United States at the direction or under the control of a foreign principal to register with the Department of Justice and disclose the relationship in any political or quasi-political activity. A designated terrorist network qualifies as a foreign principal; undisclosed agency on its behalf in connection with any U.S. election is a criminal violation independent of whether any money changed hands.
- **Real estate and professional-services vectors are covered — 31 U.S.C. §§ 5311–5336,** including the 2021 Corporate Transparency Act, extend Bank Secrecy Act reporting obligations to beneficial-ownership disclosure for entities transacting in covered U.S. real estate and financial services. Title insurers, residential real estate professionals, and reporting-company filers now carry affirmative duties to identify beneficial owners whose presence on an OFAC list should stop a transaction before it closes.
- **RICO reaches a pattern of such conduct — 18 U.S.C. § 1962** authorizes federal criminal and civil enforcement where a designated network operates as a racketeering enterprise through a pattern of predicate acts that include money laundering, material support, and bribery. The statutory predicates are already present on the face of the designations; what RICO requires additionally is a pattern of conduct by identifiable actors, which is the question that a federal enforcement inquiry would answer.
- **The published federal record does not yet close the election-nexus question — no public intelligence community assessment, no completed Federal Election Commission audit, and no published Department of Justice or FBI finding reviewed for this record has tested, confirmed, or ruled out whether money traceable to any designated cartel network has reached U.S. federal elections since the 2025 SDGT designation.** That absence is not evidence of wrongdoing; it is an evidentiary gap that only a designated federal agency can close, in either direction, and whose closure the statutory scheme plainly contemplates.

The Cartel Funding subtopic rests on two very different kinds of facts, and any serious treatment has to keep them separate. The Arizona allegations were tested by the Sheriff, by FBI partners, by Republican legislative leaders, and by a federal judge, and they failed at every stage; that result is part of the current public record but that record is subject to change in the wake of President Trump's Executive Orders making cartel investigations a priority for federal agencies including the Department of Justice. In light of the other findings in this report, further investigation into this matter may provide a fresh perspective on the Arizona disclosures pertaining to the Sinaloa Cartel. The Treasury SDGT designation of Cartel de los Soles and the State Department FTO designations of the Sinaloa Cartel, Cartel de los Soles, and Tren de Aragua are different in kind: formal, published, currently in force, and triggering a statutory perimeter — § 30121, the material-support



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

statutes, IEEPA, FARA, the money-laundering statutes, and RICO — that applies by operation of law to any dollar traceable to those networks. Whether any such dollars have in fact reached U.S. federal elections since the designations is a factual question the public record does not yet answer.

3.6.4 Election Operations Bias Findings

Election operations bias describes how privately financed and directed programs changed the day-to-day running of elections in ways that systematically advantaged certain jurisdictions, voters, and political coalitions over others. Rather than simply adding resources evenly, CTCL- and CEIR-linked grants, staffing pipelines, and “safe voting” plans concentrated infrastructure, personnel, and special procedures in heavily Democratic urban cores, while leaving many suburban and rural areas with minimal or no comparable support.

This subsection examines how that bias manifested operationally: where resources were deployed, how drop-boxes, satellite offices, mobile units, and ballot-curing teams were sited and managed, how poll workers and embedded advisors were recruited and paid, and how voter-data tools were integrated into local workflows. It evaluates whether these privately driven disparities produced unequal access and handling conditions for different classes of voters and ballots, and whether such arrangements should be understood as regulated in-kind partisan support—potentially implicating election-bribery and campaign-finance rules—rather than as neutral administrative assistance.

Table 33 Election Operations Bias Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FI.EOB-01	Disproportionate CTCL Capital Allocation in Biden-Won Counties (AZ)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-02	State Data Monetization for Partisan Outreach via ERIC-CEIR (GA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-03	Private Infrastructure and Mobile GOTV Trailers (MI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-04	MCELA-CEIR "Voter Education" as De Facto GOTV (MI)	Reasonable Inference
FI.EOB-05	Two-Tiered Voting Access via Drop Box Density (PA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-06	Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan and Election Bribery (WI)	Reasonable Inference
FI.EOB-07	Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan (WI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-08	Disproportionate Operational Capital Allocation to Democratic Counties (AZ)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-09	Unauthorized Embedding of Elections Group Personnel in Government Election Operations (GA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-10	Privatization of Poll Worker Hiring and Inflation of Compensation Through CTCL Grants (MI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FI.EOB-11	Former State Elections Director Hired as Private CTCL-Funded Advisor to Largest City (MI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-12	Pennsylvania Department of State Used Official Communications to Direct Counties to CTCL Grants (PA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-13	Pennsylvania Governor Withholds CARES Act Funds from Lebanon County (PA)	Disputed Fact
FI.EOB-14	CTCL Grant Scheme Found to Facially Violate Wisconsin Election Bribery Statute (WI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-15	Systemic Failure to Preserve Drop Box-Related Ballot Images and Authentication Files (GA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-16	Unmonitored 24/7 Drop Box Network Deployed Without Chain-of-Custody Logs; FOIA Evasion (MI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-17	Undercapitalized Drop Box Surveillance in CTCL-Funded Jurisdictions (MI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-18	CTCL Grant Funding Concentrated in 2016-Clinton Jurisdictions; Rural Areas Excluded (MI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-19	Extreme Geographic and Per-Voter Drop Box Density Disparity Creating Two-Tiered Voter Access (PA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-20	Pennsylvania Supreme Court Judicially Authorized Drop Boxes Not Provided in Act 77; Administrative Overreach Compounded Private Funding Disparity (PA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-21	Butler County Formally Rejected CTCL Funding on Election Integrity Grounds, Documenting Partisan Design (PA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-22	Illegal Drop Box Infrastructure Mandated by CTCL Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan (WSVP); Ruled Unlawful by State Courts (WI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-23	WEC Issued Unauthorized Drop Box Guidance Without Majority Vote at Noticed Public Meeting (WI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-24	Per-Voter Grant Disparity Demonstrates Structural Bias Favoring Democratic Strongholds (WI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-25	CTCL Grant Conditions Constituted Contractual Subordination of Public Officials to Private Directives; Facially Implicates Election Bribery Statute (WI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-26	Private CTCL Operative Exercised Physical Control Over Election Night Ballot and Machine Environment, Including Drop Box Processing (WI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-27	CTCL and CEIR Operated as Unregistered Partisan Turnout Apparatus Through Drop Box and Infrastructure Funding (US)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-28	CTCL GIS Siting Algorithms Optimized Drop Box Placement for Partisan Demographic Capture Rather Than Neutral Civic Access (US)	Reasonable Inference
FI.EOB-29	CTCL-Conditioned Drop-Box and Poll-Worker Deployment (GA)	Reasonable Inference
FI.EOB-30	CTCL-Funded Detroit Satellite Centers and Mobile GOTV Units (MI)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-31	WisVote/BadgerBooks Data Sharing with CTCL Partners (WI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FI.EOB-32	CTCL/Alliance Funding and Dropbox-GOTV Bias in Maricopa (AZ)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-33	ERIC-CEIR Data Pipeline and CTCL-Funded GOTV (GA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-34	Biden Voter Bias in MCELA-CEIR Grant for “Voter Education” as In-Kind GOTV (MI)	Reasonable Inference
FI.EOB-35	CTCL Concentration in Philadelphia and Delaware County (PA)	Established Fact
FI.EOB-36	Democrat Bias in CTCL “Zuckerberg 5” Grants and Election-Bribery Exposure (WI)	Reasonable Inference
FI.EOB-37	MI SoS Using State Resources for Partisan Projects (MI)	Reasonable Inference

The everyday framing of 2020 election administration is that local clerks, stretched thin by a pandemic, accepted help from a charitable foundation. The paperwork tells a more specific story. The Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL), funded primarily by a \$350 million donation from Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan, did not spread its grants evenly across American election offices. In Georgia, 94 percent of CTCL money — about \$42.4 million of \$45 million — landed in seventeen Biden-won counties. In Michigan, 86 percent went to ninety Biden-won jurisdictions, including \$7.4 million for Detroit alone. In Wisconsin, 86 percent flowed to the same five Democratic-plurality cities under a binding contract, the “Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan,” that required CTCL’s written approval before those cities could change tabulators or reallocate spending. In Pennsylvania, a single \$10 million grant went to Philadelphia and Butler County publicly refused an offer on the ground that acceptance would place its elections “under the influence of a private/public entity.” Each grant, standing alone, has a benign reading. Together they describe a nationwide pattern in which the resources that made voting easier — drop boxes, satellite offices, extra staff, tripled poll-worker pay, direct-mail outreach — were routed, under contract, to the jurisdictions that one side of the election was already counting on to win.

ELECTION OPERATIONS BIAS

“In Georgia, 94% of Zuckerberg’s \$45 million went to counties Biden won. In Arizona, 76% went to Biden counties. In Wisconsin, five Democrat cities got 86% of the funds. This wasn’t election administration. This was a turnout operation.”

The record on Election Operations Bias runs to 37 findings across Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The highlights below describe the funding pattern, the contractual terms, and the state-data pipelines in the terms the primary sources actually support:

- **Georgia — 94 percent of CTCL funds to Biden-won counties.** Capital Research Center’s review of CTCL’s IRS Form 990 disclosures found that seventeen of the thirty-one Georgia counties carried by Joe Biden received \$42.4 million of a \$45 million statewide total; the twenty-



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

six Trump-won counties that received any CTCL money together drew less than 6 percent. Per-capita figures in Clayton, DeKalb, Douglas, and Fulton exceeded \$10 per registered voter; the largest Trump-county grant was \$3.42 per voter in Early County.

- **Wisconsin — \$8.8 million to five cities under a contract a special counsel called facially unlawful.** CTCL grants to Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha — about 86 percent of Wisconsin CTCL funds — were bound by the “Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan,” with claw-back clauses and a requirement that cities seek CTCL’s permission before substituting ballot tabulators. The Office of Special Counsel led by former Justice Michael Gableman concluded in its Second Interim Report that the scheme “facially violates” Wis. Stat. § 12.11, which prohibits giving anything of value to an election official to induce official action.
- **Michigan — \$7.4 million to Detroit, with satellite centers, drop boxes, and tripled poll-worker pay.** City Clerk Janice Winfrey stated that “pretty much all” of Detroit’s behind-the-scenes operational changes for November 2020 were CTCL-funded: twenty-three satellite voting centers, thirty drop-box sites, poll-worker pay nearly tripled from \$175 to \$500 per day, and as much as \$81.25 per hour for overnight shifts. The grant nearly doubled the city’s elections budget. Statewide, ninety Biden-won jurisdictions took 86 percent of Michigan CTCL funds; forty-five Trump-plurality recipients split the remaining 14 percent.
- **Pennsylvania — \$10 million to Philadelphia, a two-tiered drop-box map, and one county that refused.** CTCL routed roughly \$25 million into Pennsylvania, including a single \$10 million grant to Philadelphia and \$2.2 million to Delaware County — which used the money to place about fifty drop boxes, one for every 3.7 square miles. Across the fifty-six counties Donald Trump carried in 2016, only twelve received any CTCL money at all, splitting \$1.73 million. Butler County formally declined its offer and commissioners documented the refusal in a letter to the U.S. Department of Justice.
- **Arizona — Auditor General confirmed 75.8 percent of CTCL funds went to four Biden-won counties.** Arizona Auditor General Report No. 22-301 (Nov. 2023) documented \$6.8 million in CTCL grants across nine counties; Maricopa, Pima, Coconino, and Apache together received \$5.16 million. Capital Research Center’s county-level review concluded the grants “greased the skids” for turnout in Democratic-leaning areas; the Auditor General made no finding of partisan intent, and CTCL stated every eligible applicant was funded.
- **Green Bay — a CTCL “mentor” held physical and network control on election night.** Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein, a CTCL-paid “grant mentor,” had access to Green Bay’s central-count facility and to the private Wi-Fi network to which all ESS voting machines were connected. At 9:29 p.m. on November 3 he emailed the City Attorney a dispositive legal determination that late-arriving ballots should be counted because “no one had challenged them.” City Clerk Kris Teske confirmed the arrangement under oath and later resigned.
- **Georgia and Michigan — state data pipelines feeding private, partisan-leaning outreach.** Georgia’s membership in ERIC produced “Eligible but Unregistered” lists that were transmitted to CEIR — a Zuckerberg-funded nonprofit — which built targeted mailing lists and returned them to state officials through ERIC’s distribution channel. In Michigan, Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson’s affiliated center (MCELA) accepted a multi-million-dollar CEIR grant for “voter education” even as federal HAVA and CARES funds remained available for basic administration.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **Ballot-image and chain-of-custody records that would settle the question — missing.** In Fulton County, the Election Oversight Group's report and VoterGA's forensic analysis both found that authentication (SHA-hash) files for 132,284 of 148,318 absentee ballot images were not preserved; all 374,128 in-person ballot images from the original count were destroyed as well. In Detroit, ballots moved from CTCL-funded drop boxes to the TCF Center in commercial Penske trucks without chain-of-custody logs meeting even Michigan's own collection-log requirements.

The skeptical reading is that private charity filled a pandemic-era gap, that officials chose the jurisdictions with the heaviest caseloads, and that grant contracts are simply how nonprofits work. The harder-to-dismiss counter is that the heaviest caseloads were, year after year, the same Democratic-plurality cities; that the contracts in Wisconsin and elsewhere did not merely direct spending but subordinated public officials to a private plan; and that one county, Butler, read the offer the same way and refused it on the record.

3.6.5 Analysis of Financial Influence Findings

Across all four Financial Influence subtopics—campaign finance, NGO funding, cartel funding, and election-operations bias—the report concludes that concentrated, opaque, and often ideologically aligned money flows did not merely support political speech but directly reshaped election administration and created exploitable channels for hostile or criminal actors.

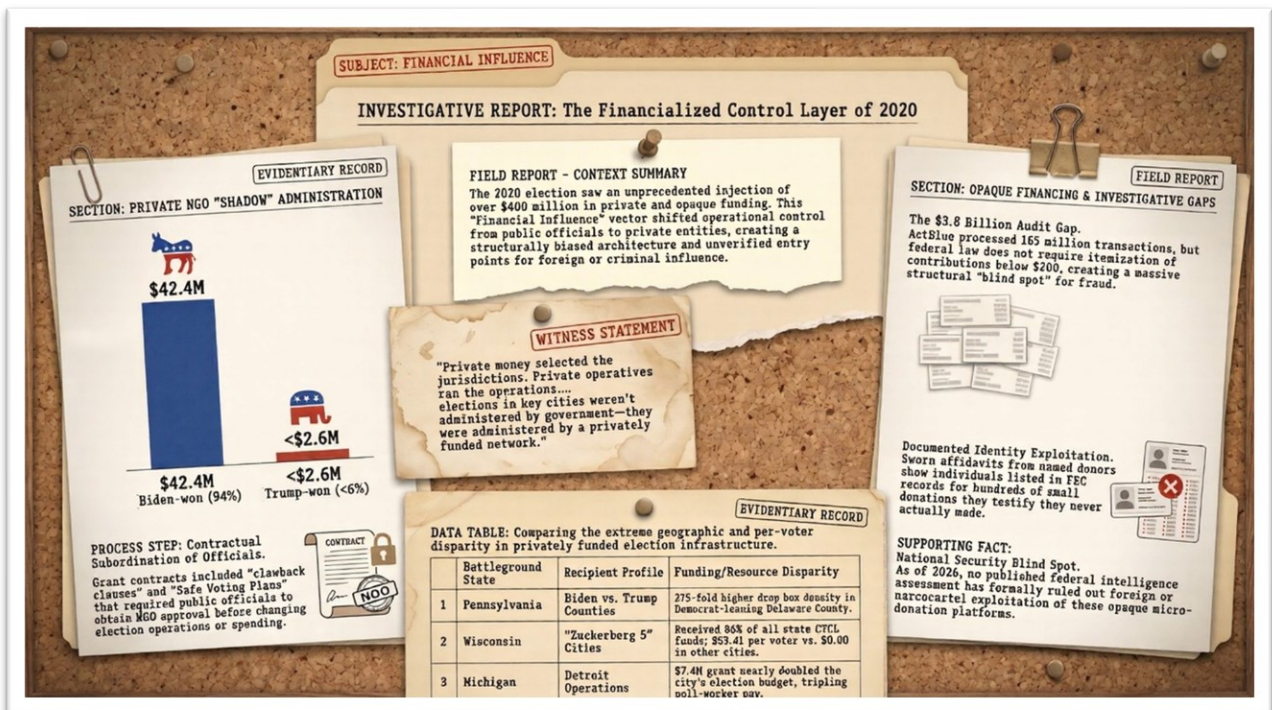


Figure 11 Summary of Financial Influence Findings



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Collectively, these findings depict a **financialized control layer** sitting on top of formal election law: private and potentially illicit capital selected where infrastructure went, who effectively ran local offices, how ballots were collected, and which voters received the most intensive contact and return options. From a national security perspective, that structure is dangerous for three reasons: it creates covert entry points for foreign states and cartels to buy influence over election operations via campaign or NGO pipelines; it turns election administration itself into a partisan-tilted asset responsive to funders rather than to neutral public budgeting; and it undermines confidence that U.S. elections are controlled by transparent, sovereign processes instead of by whoever can most effectively weaponize opaque financial architectures.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

1	\$3.8 Billion Through a Single Unaudited Conduit — Structural Disclosure Blind Spot ActBlue processed approximately \$3.8 billion across 165 million transactions from 15.3 million reported donors during the 2020 federal cycle. Federal law does not require campaigns to itemize any contribution below \$200 per donor, creating a structural zone where fraudulent or foreign contributions are individually invisible by design. CVV card verification was not consistently required — removing a standard fraud control. A House Committee analysis of over 200 million FEC records found patterns characterized as potential straw-donor exploitation. No completed FEC audit of the 2020 cycle has been published.
2	Private Grant Dollars Concentrated Overwhelmingly in One Party's Counties Over \$350 million in private grants — routed primarily through CTCL and CEIR — entered public election offices in five battleground states. In Georgia, 94% of CTCL funding flowed to Biden-won counties. In Wisconsin, the "Zuckerberg 5" cities received ~86% of the state total. In Arizona, 76% went to Biden-won counties (confirmed by state Auditor General Report No. 22-301). In Michigan, 86% of funds went to Biden-won jurisdictions. Wisconsin's Special Counsel concluded the arrangement "facially violates" the state's election-bribery statute.
3	Grant Contracts Subordinated Public Election Officials to Private Directives CTCL's standard grant instruments included clawback clauses reserving sole discretionary judgment to the grantor and required officials to obtain CTCL's written approval before changing tabulators or reallocating spending. Philadelphia's \$10 million grant contractually specified "800+ in-person polling places" inside the grant instrument. Delaware County, PA received \$2.2 million tied to 50 drop boxes. A private entity with conditional funding authority over a public official's operational decisions is not philanthropic support — it is a parallel command structure inside a public election office.
4	State Government Infrastructure Used to Channel Private Partisan Funding Michigan's Bureau of Elections used its official govdelivery.com state email system to relay CTCL grant information to every clerk in the state — giving a private grantor the government's own distribution list. MCELA, a nonprofit founded by Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson, received \$11.9 million from CEIR and directed approximately 99% to two Democratic-aligned firms. Wisconsin's WisVote/BadgerBooks real-time voter-file API was shared with CTCL partners, providing live read access to the state voter roll during the election.
5	Cartel Designation Creates Statutory Perimeter — Federal Audit Gap Remains Open Treasury OFAC designated Cartel de los Soles as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (July 25, 2025); the State Department designated Sinaloa Cartel, Cartel de los Soles, and Tren de Aragua as Foreign Terrorist Organizations. These designations activate 52 U.S.C. § 30121 (foreign contribution ban), 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A–2339B (material support, up to life imprisonment), IEEPA asset-freeze authority, FARA registration obligations, and RICO. No published DOJ, FBI, or intelligence community assessment has tested whether money traceable to any designated cartel network has reached U.S. federal elections since the designations took effect.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Election systems were designated critical infrastructure by DHS in January 2017 — a designation covering not only voting hardware but the institutional architecture governing who administers elections, under what rules, and with whose money. The findings across this attack vector establish



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

that in 2020, a private financial layer — unaudited online platforms, nonprofit grant networks, and potentially illicit foreign channels — fundamentally reshaped that architecture in the jurisdictions that decided the presidential result. An unaudited \$3.8 billion conduit with structural disclosure gaps, \$350 million in asymmetrically targeted grants with clawback conditions, state infrastructure conscripted into private funding networks, and a statutory perimeter around designated terrorist organizations never forensically tested together create a financialized control layer over U.S. elections that is invisible to the public, exploitable by foreign adversaries, and incompatible with sovereign, publicly accountable governance. The statutory tools to address it already exist.

KEY TAKEAWAY

"Private money selected the jurisdictions. Private operatives ran the operations. Private attorneys defended the officials. Private NGOs built the voter lists. Grant contracts required public officials to seek permission before changing their own tabulators. The sub-\$200 audit gap kept \$3.8 billion invisible by design. By 2020, American elections in decisive jurisdictions were not administered by government — they were administered by a privately funded network that answered to its donors and could not be audited, challenged, or voted out."

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION: *Private and potentially foreign-controlled money injected into election administration through nonprofit grant networks and unaudited online fundraising platforms creates covert entry points for foreign states and designated terrorist organizations to purchase influence over who administers American elections, under what operational conditions, and in whose jurisdictions. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to alter a single ballot — it needs the grant instrument, the data pipe, the consultant, and the legal defense already wired to one side before the first vote is cast.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 06: FINANCIAL INFLUENCE

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
52 U.S.C. § 30121	Federal Ban on Foreign National Contributions	Prohibits any foreign national — including foreign governments, corporations, and their agents — from directly or indirectly making any contribution or donation of money or other thing of value in connection with any federal, state, or local election. Applicable to potential foreign-source injections via unverified online donations lacking CVV controls, and categorically applicable to any dollar traceable to designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations including the Sinaloa Cartel and Cartel de los Soles.
52 U.S.C. § 30122	Prohibition on Contributions in the Name of Another (Straw Donors)	Prohibits making a contribution in the name of another person and prohibits any person from accepting a contribution made in the name of another. Directly implicated by findings of anomalous sub-threshold contribution clustering, sworn affidavits from named donors denying they authorized contributions attributed to them, and a House Committee analysis characterizing patterns of giving as potential exploitation of unwitting straw donors.
52 U.S.C. § 30116	Contribution Limits and Aggregation Rules	Establishes contribution limits for individuals, PACs, and party committees to federal candidates and committees. The sub-\$200 non-itemization threshold operates within this framework by allowing contributions below that amount to be aggregated without individual-donor disclosure, creating a structural blind spot for high-volume conduit-processed giving.
52 U.S.C. § 30118	Prohibition on Corporate and Union Contributions	Prohibits corporations and labor organizations from making contributions or expenditures in connection with federal elections. Applicable to findings concerning whether CTCL and CEIR grant operations constituted in-kind contributions to candidates or campaigns through the provision of election infrastructure, staffing, and operational services exclusively to one party's jurisdictions.
52 U.S.C. § 30109	FEC Enforcement and Criminal Referral Authority	Authorizes the Federal Election Commission to investigate campaign finance violations, impose civil penalties, and refer willful violations to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution. Implicated by the absence of any completed FEC audit of the 2020 ActBlue cycle, congressional referral letters transmitted to DOJ and FEC in 2023–2024, and documented fraud complaints submitted to the FEC.
52 U.S.C. § 30125	Soft Money Prohibition (Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act)	Prohibits national political party committees from soliciting, receiving, directing, or spending non-federal "soft money." Applicable to findings concerning whether CTCL and CEIR grant networks coordinated with political parties or national committees to target grant dollars to specific partisan jurisdictions, effectively functioning as non-federal soft money in the election infrastructure.
52 U.S.C. § 20511	Criminal Penalties for Election Fraud	Establishes criminal penalties for election fraud, including false voter registrations and fraudulent voting. Applicable to findings of anomalous contribution patterns suggesting fabricated donor identities and the potential use of real individuals' personal information to route unauthorized contributions through online platforms.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 597	Expenditures to Influence Voting (Federal Election Bribery)	Prohibits giving, offering, or promising anything of value to any person to vote for or against any candidate or to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting. Applicable to findings that CTCL grant funds, by concentrating operational resources and enhanced compensation in targeted jurisdictions, may constitute a thing of value provided to election officials conditioned on official action — the same theory underlying the Wisconsin Special Counsel's finding that the arrangement facially violated the state election-bribery statute.
18 U.S.C. § 1343	Wire Fraud	Prohibits the use of interstate wire communications in furtherance of any scheme to defraud. Applicable to the electronic submission of fraudulent campaign contributions through online donation platforms, to the routing of straw-donor contributions through interstate wire transfers, and to any scheme using email or internet systems to execute foreign-national contribution violations. Carries up to 20 years imprisonment per count.
18 U.S.C. §§ 1956–1957	Money Laundering	Prohibits the laundering of proceeds of specified unlawful activity (which expressly includes Federal Election Campaign Act violations) through financial transactions designed to conceal the source of funds. Applicable to any scheme that routes unlawful campaign contributions through conduit platforms, dark-money vehicles, nonprofit pass-throughs, or cartel-linked financial channels to conceal the true origin or nature of political funds.
18 U.S.C. § 1028	Identity Fraud	Prohibits the knowing transfer, possession, or use of another person's means of identification to facilitate an unlawful activity. Applicable to findings of contributions attributed to named individuals who signed sworn affidavits denying they authorized the transactions, and to patterns of contributions using USPS-confirmed nonexistent addresses or fabricated donor identities to evade FEC reporting thresholds.
18 U.S.C. § 371	Conspiracy to Commit Federal Offenses	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to commit any offense against the United States. Applicable to coordinated schemes involving multiple actors to route straw-donor or foreign-national contributions through online platforms, or to coordinate private grant networks to systematically advantage one party's election operations in violation of federal election law.
18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A–2339B	Material Support to Designated Terrorist Organizations	Prohibits knowingly providing material support or resources — including financial services, currency, or any property — to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization or to any terrorist activity. Carries up to 20 years per count, or life imprisonment if death results. Intent to further terrorism is not required. Applicable to any U.S. person or entity that knowingly transacts with or provides financial services to the Sinaloa Cartel, Cartel de los Soles, or Tren de Aragua after their FTO designations.
18 U.S.C. § 1962	RICO — Racketeering	Prohibits conducting or participating in the conduct of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, including predicate acts of money laundering, bribery, wire fraud, and material support to terrorism. Applicable where designated cartel networks or coordinated fraud schemes operate through multiple predicate acts to channel unlawful funds into U.S. political ecosystems as part of a continuing criminal enterprise.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
22 U.S.C. § 611 et seq.	Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA)	Requires any person acting in the United States at the direction or under the control of a foreign principal — including designated terrorist organizations — to register with the Department of Justice and to disclose that relationship in any political or quasi-political activity. Undisclosed agency on behalf of a designated cartel network in connection with any U.S. election is a criminal violation independent of whether any money changed hands.
50 U.S.C. §§ 1701–1708	International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA)	Authorizes Treasury/OFAC to block all property and interests in property of a Specially Designated Global Terrorist coming within U.S. jurisdiction. As of July 25, 2025, every traceable dollar of Cartel de los Soles assets in U.S. hands is frozen by operation of law. Undisclosed movement of those funds through U.S. payment channels or real estate constitutes a standalone sanctions violation.
31 U.S.C. §§ 5311–5336	Bank Secrecy Act / Corporate Transparency Act	Establishes financial reporting and beneficial-ownership disclosure obligations for U.S. financial institutions and, through the 2021 Corporate Transparency Act, for entities transacting in covered real estate and financial services. Requires title insurers, real estate professionals, and reporting-company filers to identify beneficial owners whose presence on an OFAC sanctions list should halt a transaction. Applicable to cartel money-laundering through U.S. real estate structures and professional services channels.
26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3)	Tax Exemption Requirements — Prohibition on Partisan Activity	Grants tax-exempt status to organizations organized exclusively for charitable purposes, with an absolute prohibition on participating or intervening in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate. Applicable to findings that CTCL and CEIR — operating as 501(c)(3) organizations — systematically concentrated grants in one party's jurisdictions, embedded operatives in local election offices, and funded one-sided legal defense, potentially violating the prohibition on partisan intervention.
Wis. Stat. § 12.11	Wisconsin — Election Bribery Statute	Prohibits giving anything of value to an election official to induce or influence any official act. The Wisconsin Special Counsel's Second Interim Report (Office of Special Counsel, Michael Gableman) concluded that the CTCL grant scheme, through its grant conditions requiring city officials to seek CTCL's permission before substituting ballot tabulators, "facially violates" this statute.
Wis. Stat. § 5.861	Wisconsin — Prohibition on Private Funding of Election Administration	Enacted in 2021 following the 2020 election, prohibits election officials from accepting private grants for election administration purposes. Enacted in direct response to the CTCL grant scheme and the Wisconsin Special Counsel's finding that the arrangement violated the election-bribery statute. The CTCL-mandated drop box regime was separately ruled unlawful by Wisconsin courts.
MCL § 168.31	Michigan — Secretary of State Election Administration Authority	Grants the Michigan Secretary of State authority to supervise election administration and ensure compliance with state and federal election law. Implicated by findings that Secretary Benson used her office's official govdelivery.com email infrastructure to distribute CTCL grant information to all clerks, and that MCELA — a nonprofit she founded — received \$11.9 million in CEIR grant funds and directed approximately 99% to Democratic-aligned firms.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
MCL § 168.932	Michigan — Election Bribery and Corrupt Practices	Prohibits giving, offering, or receiving anything of value to influence the conduct of an election official in the performance of their duties. Applicable to findings that CTCL grant funds directed to Michigan election offices were conditioned on specific operational compliance — drop-box deployment, satellite center operation, and poll-worker compensation structures — potentially constituting a thing of value provided to public officials conditioned on official action.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-570	Georgia — Election Bribery and Corrupt Influence	Prohibits giving or offering anything of value to any elector or election official for the purpose of influencing their vote or official conduct in any election. Applicable to findings that 94% of Georgia CTCL funds flowed to Biden-won counties under grant terms specifying operational practices, and that the Georgia Secretary of State's office coordinated with CEIR-funded programs including ERIC's "Eligible but Unregistered" data pipeline.
25 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 3241 et seq.	Pennsylvania — Election Code Corrupt Practices	Prohibits bribery and corrupt practices in connection with Pennsylvania elections, including providing things of value to election officials to influence their official conduct. Applicable to findings that the Pennsylvania Department of State used official communications to direct county election commissioners toward CTCL private funding sources, and that Philadelphia's \$10 million CTCL grant contractually specified operational conditions including polling-place counts and hazard-pay budgets.
A.R.S. § 16-905	Arizona — Prohibition on Private Election Funding	Enacted following the 2020 election, prohibits election officials and government entities from soliciting or accepting private or non-governmental monies for election-related purposes. Enacted in direct response to documented CTCL grant asymmetry confirmed by the Arizona Auditor General (Report No. 22-301), which found 75.8% of CTCL funds went to four Biden-won counties.

3.7 PRIVATIZED ELECTION OPERATIONS

A recurring structural concern in the 2020 election is the progressive displacement of publicly accountable election officials by private vendors, grant-funded consultants, and NGO networks that exercised de facto control over key aspects of election administration. From voting-system contractors who dictated technical configurations and blocked independent audits, to CTCL-funded operatives embedded inside city election offices, these private actors operated outside normal transparency, FOIA, and conflict-of-interest safeguards while influencing ballot handling, tabulation processes, and election-night operations.

3.7.1 Illusory Contract Findings

Illusory contract provisions are clauses in vendor or grant agreements that purport to preserve governmental control and oversight while, in practice, giving private entities effective veto power over investigation, transparency, and technical scrutiny. Examples in the record include Dominion software licenses that prohibit independent analysis of voting systems purchased with public funds, vendor letters threatening legal action against clerks who permit third-party forensic reviews,



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

and CTCL grant “claw-back” clauses that impose financial penalties if local officials deviate from privately designed “safe voting” plans.

This subsection examines how these provisions function in real deployments: they allow officials to claim that systems are under public control while contractually outsourcing key decisions about access, testing, configuration, and disclosure to private parties whose interests may not align with election transparency or legal compliance.

Table 34 Illusory Contract Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
PEO.IC-01	Dominion License Terms Blocking Independent Forensic Audits (MI)	Established Fact
PEO.IC-02	WEC Administrator Citing Private Contract to Block Legislative Oversight (WI)	Established Fact

American elections have been federally designated critical infrastructure since January 2017, placing voting systems in the same protected category as the power grid and water utilities. The record under Illusory Contracts describes a quieter failure mode: the paperwork layer that sits on top of that infrastructure has been rerouted through private instruments — vendor license terms and non-disclosure agreements — that are then cited to defeat the public instruments (audits, subpoenas, open-records laws) designed to verify it. In Michigan, Dominion Voting Systems and its reseller ElectionSource wrote license terms that expressly barred local clerks from permitting independent forensic review of voting equipment purchased with public funds and threatened “immediate legal action” if they tried. In Wisconsin, the Administrator of the Wisconsin Elections Commission refused to produce records to a legislative committee, asserting she was prohibited from doing so “by private contract.” In both cases the public money has already been spent, the public duty is already fixed by statute, and the public record exists — yet the instrument of public accountability is met, on the record, with an instrument of private law.

ILLUSORY CONTRACTS

“If a private contract can override a legislative subpoena — the public doesn’t own the election anymore. The vendor does.”

The record on Illusory Contracts is small but structurally decisive — two findings, two states — and each one shows a different public-oversight mechanism being overridden by the same kind of private paperwork.

- **Michigan — Dominion / ElectionSource license terms bar independent forensic audits.** Dominion Voting Systems and its Michigan reseller ElectionSource used software license agreements that expressly prohibited local clerks from allowing independent third-party analysis or forensic review of voting systems purchased with public funds and threatened “immediate legal action” if such audits were attempted. State and local officials then invoked



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

those contractual terms to claim they lacked authority to authorize inspection, effectively giving a private vendor veto power over technical scrutiny of publicly owned election infrastructure. The underlying procurement instrument (State of Michigan Dominion contract #071B7700117, Schedule B) is a public document; the audit-blocking language was later reinforced by joint warnings from the Michigan Secretary of State's office and Dominion to counties against permitting outside review. Michigan's FOIA (MCL 15.231 et seq.), the state Election Law (MCL ch. 168), and public-procurement rules (MCL 129.1 et seq.) do not recognize a private license as a lawful shield against any of this.

- **Wisconsin — WEC Administrator cited a private contract to refuse a legislative committee.** Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Meagan Wolfe declined to produce certain WEC records to the Wisconsin Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, asserting she was prohibited from doing so “by private contract.” The records in question concerned WEC’s operational relationships with outside election-administration entities. Wisconsin has one of the country’s strongest open-records regimes (Wis. Stat. § 19.31 et seq.) and an express legislative subpoena power (Wis. Stat. § 13.31); neither is, on its face, defeasible by a vendor or NGO non-disclosure agreement signed by a public official acting in an official capacity. The episode was documented in the Office of the Special Counsel’s Second Interim Investigative Report and referenced in subsequent Assembly resolutions. What it establishes for the national record is not a dispute about which records should have been produced, but the fact that a public official publicly asserted that private paperwork trumped a statutory subpoena.

Read as a critical-infrastructure question, the Illusory Contracts record describes an attack-surface pattern rather than a partisan complaint. Two of the most basic verification mechanisms an open society has for its election system — a local forensic audit of the machinery and a legislative subpoena for the records — were blocked, on the record, by private paper. That pattern scales badly. A voting-equipment vendor whose license can veto inspection controls, in practical terms, whether the integrity of that equipment can ever be independently confirmed; an election administrator who can invoke “private contract” against a legislature controls, in practical terms, whether the administration of the election can ever be independently reviewed. An adversary planning influence operations against U.S. elections does not need to defeat FOIA, the Election Law, or the subpoena power; it only needs the contracts sitting on top of them to remain enforceable in the way these two findings show they are being enforced. That is the posture on the public record today, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.7.2 Privileged Access Findings

Privileged election record access refers to the informational advantage enjoyed by private vendors, consultants, and NGOs when they hold more complete, real-time, or technically detailed visibility into election systems, logs, and voter data than the public officials nominally in charge.

This subsection examines how that informational asymmetry was created and maintained—through exclusive control of EMS credentials, network sensors, and voter-file APIs; through contracts and MOAs that routed logs and telemetry to private repositories; and through



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

data-sharing agreements that gave NGOs and vendors analytic leverage over records that legislatures, courts, and citizens could not readily inspect. It focuses on how this imbalance distorted auditability and accountability, leaving key election records effectively mediated by entities outside the constitutional chain of responsibility and beyond the reach of ordinary transparency tools.

Table 35 Privileged Access Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
PEO.PA-01	Brater Memorandum - Clerks Prohibited from Independent Verification; Uncertified Vendors Given Exclusive Access (MI)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-02	WisVote Real-Time API Access Provided to Private NGOs (WI)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-03	ACLU Operatives Deputized as Election Registrars with Access to Voter Registration Platform (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-04	Subordination of Municipal Clerks to Private CTCL Operatives - De Facto Takeover of Election Night Operations (WI)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-05	Elections Group Operative Email on Election Night References "Delivering the Margin" (WI)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-06	Manipulation of Election Results - Elections Group Operative Email on Election Night References "Delivering the Margin" (WI)	Reasonable Inference
PEO.PA-07	Elections Group Embedded Personnel with Operational Access to Drop Box Infrastructure and Tabulator Programming (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-08	U.S. Alliance for Election Excellence Membership Bypassing State Funding Bans (AZ)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-09	CIS Albert Sensor MOAs Waiving Election-Network Privacy (MI)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-10	Dominion Vendor Exclusive Control of Administrative iButtons - No County Access (AZ)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-11	Single Shared Credential Across All EMS Components - Never Rotated Through 2020 Election (AZ)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-12	Alliance for Election Excellence - CTCL Successor NGO Granted Access to Local Election Practices (AZ)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-13	CEIR and ERIC Voter Roll Data Laundering - Private NGO Access to State Voter Registration Data (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-14	CIS Albert Sensor MOA - Private NGO Access to Decrypted Election Network Traffic (MI)	Established Fact
PEO.PA-15	Rock the Vote API Access to Qualified Voter File - 25,000 Unvetted Third-Party Partners (MI)	Established Fact

Every secure system runs on a short list of people holding the keys: the administrative credentials, the hardware tokens, the network taps, the passwords to the voter rolls, the physical keys to the count room. The seventeen findings grouped under Privileged Access describe a 2020 cycle in which that list had been quietly rewritten in four of the states that decided the result. In Maricopa County, only Dominion Voting Systems held the administrative iButton hardware tokens required to



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

configure or validate the county's own tabulators, and a single shared technician credential was used across every component of the Dominion EMS and never rotated through the 2020 election. In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein of the CTCL-funded National Vote at Home Institute held the physical keys to the central counting facility, stood up a hidden Wi-Fi network at the Grand Hyatt counting venue to which ESS voting machines were connected, and made sovereign determinations about whether legally questionable late ballots would count. In Milwaukee, a private Elections Group contractor emailed a government election official at 4:07 a.m. on November 4, 2020 — during an active count — writing that she “delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m.” In Michigan, the Department of State executed API contracts giving Rock the Vote and roughly twenty-five thousand partner organizations remote access to the Qualified Voter File, including partial Social Security and driver's license numbers, with no NIST-compliant vetting. In Wisconsin, the WisVote statewide voter database — priced to the public at \$12,500 per single daily snapshot — was connected by real-time API to CTCL partners at no charge. In Michigan and Wayne County, Center for Internet Security “Albert” sensor agreements granted a private NGO the right to inspect election network traffic in a decrypted state, on networks where users had “no reasonable expectation of privacy.” Taken together, the people holding the most sensitive keys to the 2020 election in these jurisdictions did not work for the public.

PRIVILEGED ACCESS

“In Michigan, only vendors could inspect the machines. In Wisconsin, only private operatives controlled the ballot room. In Georgia, only NGO volunteers had untrained access to the voter registration system. Across 2020, the people with the most access to your election were the people with the least accountability to you.”

The 15 findings consolidate into a small set of privileged-access mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Vendors, not election offices, controlled the administrative credentials.** Maricopa County did not possess the administrative iButton hardware tokens required to configure, validate, or audit its own Dominion Voting Systems tabulation infrastructure; only Dominion contract employees held them, as acknowledged in the Arizona Senate's cover letter and confirmed in sworn testimony by IT subcontractor Ben Cotton on July 15, 2021. A single shared technician-level credential was used across every component of the Dominion election management system and was never rotated through the 2020 election. Michigan's Director of Elections then formalized the regime: his August 4, 2021, memorandum restricted voting-equipment access to EAC-certified vendors — explicitly preserving access for Dominion's Michigan reseller ElectionSource — while threatening decertification of equipment if clerks allowed their own boards' independent technical experts to inspect it.
- **Private NGOs were embedded inside the count with keys, API access, and hidden Wi-Fi.** In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein of the CTCL-funded National Vote at Home Institute held physical keys to the central counting facility, directed the creation of three Wi-Fi



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

networks at the Grand Hyatt counting venue — including one hidden, non-public network to which ESS voting machines were connected — and made sovereign determinations about whether legally questionable late ballots would be counted. In Fulton County, CTCL-funded Elections Group personnel held daily operational access to absentee-ballot request data, drop-box planning, tabulator programming, Logic and Accuracy testing, and the signature-verification server, operating without any executed memorandum of understanding between the Elections Group and the county’s sole statutory election superintendent. At 4:07 a.m. on November 4, 2020, an Elections Group contractor emailed a Milwaukee election official writing that she “delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m.”

- **The voter rolls were opened by API to thousands of unvetted partner organizations.** The Michigan Department of State executed API contracts giving Rock the Vote and approximately twenty-five thousand partner organizations direct remote access to the Qualified Voter File, which contains personally identifiable information including partial Social Security and driver’s license numbers; the access agreements were executed without NIST-compliant security vetting of the partner entities and without individualized organizational-conflict-of-interest review. Wisconsin’s WisVote statewide voter database, priced at \$12,500 per single daily snapshot for the public, was connected by real-time API to CTCL partners at no charge; the state’s senior election administrator denied that any such API existed. In Georgia, Eligible-But-Unregistered voter data was routed through the Electronic Registration Information Center to the donor-funded Center for Election Innovation and Research for targeted partisan mailings, and ACLU of Georgia lawyers were deputized as Fulton County registrars with ENET voter-platform access on Election Day.
- **Private NGOs were given decrypted access to election-network traffic.** The Center for Internet Security — operating the MS-ISAC and EI-ISAC programs — executed Memoranda of Agreement with Michigan localities, including Wayne County, for Albert sensor monitoring. The agreements granted CIS the right to inspect network traffic “in a decrypted state” and expressly stated that users of the monitored networks “have no reasonable expectation of privacy.” In practice, the most sensitive election-related traffic in the affected jurisdictions — voter data, tabulation traffic, and election records — was centralized through endpoints operated by a federally affiliated private NGO outside the reach of ordinary public-records or state-audit mechanisms, with no public record of what was intercepted, retained, analyzed, or transmitted onward.
- **State private-funding bans were bypassed through a successor NGO and a “membership” model.** Arizona enacted A.R.S. § 16-407.01 in 2021 to prohibit county use of private election funding. In January 2023, Coconino County joined the U.S. Alliance for Election Excellence — CTCL’s successor network — as a “basic member,” paying annual membership fees in exchange for consulting credits, coaching, and access to Alliance partners; internal emails obtained through open records show county officials shared elections-office practices, planning documents, and prior election mailing materials with Alliance partners. The same donor-funded infrastructure that state law was written to exclude was re-entered through a membership fee, giving a politically aligned national organization continuing visibility into, and influence over, local election administration funded and governed by the public.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Read as a national-security question, the Privileged Access record describes a change in who actually runs a U.S. federal election. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on a specific premise: the people with the administrative credentials, the hardware tokens, the keys to the count room, the network taps, and the passwords to the voter rolls work for the public and can be removed by the public. In the jurisdictions described here, that premise did not hold. Vendors held the only credentials that could configure or validate the tabulators. Donor-funded NGOs held physical keys to counting facilities, stood up hidden Wi-Fi networks in the count room, and held real-time API connections into statewide voter databases that the public was being charged to access. A federally affiliated private NGO held decrypted visibility into election network traffic on networks where users were told they had no expectation of privacy. A state private-funding ban was re-entered through a membership fee paid to the same donor network the statute was written to exclude. An adversary shaping a future U.S. election does not need to alter a single ballot if the administrative keys to the machines, the voter rolls, and the network traffic already sit with parties the public cannot govern, see, or remove. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.7.3 Operational Control Findings

Operational control refers to who actually runs the machinery of an election in real time—who decides how ballots are received and processed, how tabulators are configured, what networks are active, and how problems are handled as they arise. In 2020, those day-to-day decisions were often made not by the public officials named in statute, but by private vendors, grant-funded consultants, and NGO operatives embedded inside key jurisdictions.

This subsection examines how that practical control was transferred and exercised: through grant conditions that subordinated local plans to NGO “safe voting” designs, through embedded advisors who directed election-night activities, and through vendor arrangements that put configuration and troubleshooting authority in private hands while sidelining clerks. It focuses on how this shift in effective command altered the conduct of elections, weakened statutory chains of accountability, and exposed a critical-infrastructure function to actors operating outside normal public-law constraints and transparency obligations.

Table 36 Operational Control Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
PEO.OC-01	CTCL Clawback Provisions Created Ongoing Private Control Over Governmental Election Administration (US)	Reasonable Inference
PEO.OC-02	Hatch Act Concerns Raised by CTCL Clawback Provisions Created Ongoing Private Control Over Governmental Election Administration	Disputed Fact
PEO.OC-03	Judicial Remedy Arrives Post-Certification; Drop Box Legality Unresolved at Time of Election (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
PEO.OC-04	CTCL Grant Claw-Backs Nullifying County Independence (GA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
PEO.OC-05	CTCL Detroit Grant with Unilateral Claw-Back Authority (MI)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-06	CTCL Claw-Back Leverage Over Philadelphia Operations (PA)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-07	Zuckerberg 5 "Safe Voting Plan" Contractual Penalties (WI)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-08	Vendor-Directed Obstruction of Legislative Audit - County Directed Dominion Not to Cooperate (AZ)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-09	The Elections Group - Unauthorized Embedded Personnel with No Executed MOU (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-10	CTCL-Funded Former State Officials Deployed as Election Advisors in Major Cities (GA)	Reasonable Inference
PEO.OC-11	ElectionSource - Simultaneous Multi-County EMS Access Across 26+ Michigan Counties (MI)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-12	Chris Thomas - Former State Elections Director Given Operational Control of Detroit Elections as a Private Consultant (MI)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-13	Spitzer-Rubenstein Ballot Curing and Counting Decisions - Usurpation of Statutory Election Functions (WI)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-14	CTCL Grant Operational Control - Private Supervisory Authority Over Five Wisconsin Cities (WI)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-15	Intent to Influence Outcome Enabled by CTCL Grant Operational Control - Private Supervisory Authority Over Five Wisconsin Cities (WI)	Reasonable Inference
PEO.OC-16	Unauthorized Private Operatives in Maricopa County Election Administration (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
PEO.OC-17	Third-Party Usurpation of Fulton County Poll Worker Hiring - Partisan Filtration of Applicants (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-18	ACLU Volunteers Deputized as Registrars with E-Net Access - Unauthorized Partisan Access to Voter Registration System (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-19	Elections Group LLC - Uncredentialed Operatives with Full System Access to Fulton County Election Infrastructure (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-20	Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein - Private CTCL Operative as De Facto Election Night Director in Green Bay (WI)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-21	Private contractor Election Source Responsible for Configuration and Deployment of Electronic Voting Systems (MI)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-22	Private Contractor Runbeck Responsible for Configuration and Deployment of Electronic Voting Systems (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-23	Private Contractors Not Subject to FOIA Requests Responsible for Configuration and Deployment of Electronic Voting Systems (US)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-24	Private Contractor Tyler Technologies Responsible for Election System Infrastructure (US)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-25	Unauthorized Access & Control of Fulton County's Election Operations, Voting Systems and Data (GA)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-26	ES&S Provided FOIA Policy Directives to Local Clerks (MI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
PEO.OC-27	League of Women Voters Conducting GOTV Operations at USCIS Events. (US)	Established Fact
PEO.OC-28	Dominion Had Deep Operational Control of Livonia Election Operations (MI)	Established Fact

An election is a governmental act. A clerk, a board, or a secretary of state is supposed to hire the poll workers, program the machines, place the drop boxes, cure the ballots, read the tapes, and sign the certification. The twenty-eight findings grouped under Operational Control describe the 2020 cycle differently: in the cities that decided the swing states — Fulton, DeKalb, Detroit, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, Kenosha, and Maricopa — the people making operational decisions were often not the clerks. They were private operatives working through CTCL-funded nongovernmental organizations, private election vendors, and grant administrators operating under contracts whose clawback clauses let the funder demand the return of every dollar if the local jurisdiction failed to implement the funder’s plan. In Wisconsin, the five “Zuckerberg 5” cities received \$6,324,527 conditioned on implementation of the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan or full refund. In Georgia, Fulton accepted \$6,309,436 and DeKalb approximately \$9.3 million on the same terms. In Detroit, a \$3.5–\$7.4 million grant did the same, and former State Elections Director Chris Thomas — a private consultant with no current governmental title — was given operational control of the city’s 2020 count. In Green Bay, an operative of the National Vote at Home Institute named Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein was issued a keycard to the Central Count room and drafted the election-night floor plan. In Fulton, 255 ACLU attorneys were deputized as registrars with access to the state voter-registration system, uncredentialed Elections Group staff were issued county email accounts, and Dominion’s Michigan service provider held access to the election management system files of at least 22 Michigan counties. A governmental function was outsourced; a private one was substituted.

OPERATIONAL CONTROL

“Dominion’s contract prohibited independent analysis of publicly purchased machines. CTCL’s grants came with confidentiality conditions. ES&S advised counties on denial language. Across every layer of the 2020 election infrastructure, private contracts were weaponized to make public election records unreachable by the public.”

The 28 findings consolidate into a small set of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Private grants with take-back clauses governed the jurisdictions that decided the election.** CTCL grant agreements in every jurisdiction reviewed contained contractual clawback provisions authorizing the private funder, “in its sole judgment,” to demand the full return of disbursed funds if the recipient deviated from CTCL’s operational plan — Fulton County \$6,309,436, DeKalb County approximately \$9.3 million across the general election and



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

December runoff, Detroit \$3.5–\$7.4 million, Philadelphia millions, and the five Wisconsin “Zuckerberg 5” cities a combined \$6,324,527 conditioned on implementation of the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan. Local officials described the terms as binding and non-negotiable; the Wisconsin Institute for Law and Liberty estimated the grants correlated with an additional ~41 votes per municipality for the incumbent’s opponent per dollar-per-voter of CTCL spending.

- **Unappointed private operatives exercised statutory clerk powers.** In Green Bay, NVAHI operative Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein — with no appointment, no statutory authority, and no executed agreement with the city — assigned poll workers, supervised Central Count, drafted the election-night floor plan, and was issued a Hyatt Regency keycard giving him access to the ballot-counting room on November 3. In Detroit, former 36-year State Elections Director Chris Thomas was retained as a private consultant and given operational control of the city’s 2020 count. In Fulton, The Elections Group staff received county government email accounts and participated in the programming and Logic & Accuracy testing of Dominion equipment, and roughly 255 ACLU of Georgia attorneys were deputized as registrars with access to the E-Net voter-registration system on Election Day.
- **The private contractors who configured and deployed the machines operate outside public-records law.** ElectionSource — Dominion’s authorized Michigan service provider operating as MC&E, Inc. of Grand Rapids — held access to project files for at least 22 Michigan counties on the Antrim County election management system server and functioned as the de facto system administrator for those counties during the 2020 cycle. Runbeck Election Services printed and processed absentee ballots for Maricopa County and all 159 Georgia counties, producing an estimated 3.6 million ballot packets for Maricopa alone. ES&S provided FOIA-denial guidance to a Michigan county clerk; Dominion exercised undisclosed deep access to Livonia’s infrastructure at every stage. None of these private contractors are subject to state or federal open-records law.
- **Private operational control translated into refusal of public inspection.** During the Arizona State Senate’s 2021 forensic audit of Maricopa County, both the county and Dominion refused to comply with Senate subpoenas for administrative passwords, security tokens, and routers; the county’s Senate liaison, Ken Bennett, was informed on May 12, 2021, that the vendor had directed the county not to cooperate. In Fulton, the three CTCL-funded private groups — The Elections Group, the ACLU of Georgia, and NVAHI — administered and controlled nearly every facet of the 2020 general election, the hand-count audit, the candidate-requested recount, and the January runoff without the authorization or knowledge of the statutorily responsible board of registration and elections.
- **The public-facing structure of the election was a front end for a private back end.** What the voter, the press, and the oversight bodies saw was a governmental election; what the record shows is a set of private organizations making the consequential operational decisions — whom to hire, where to place the drop boxes, how to process the absentee ballots, who would sit in the room on election night, and which records would later be available for inspection. Because the contracting private entities are not governmental, their internal communications, planning documents, staffing records, and operational logs were never subject to the statutory open-records and retention regime that applies to the public side of the election.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Read as a national-security question, the Operational Control record describes a structural change in who actually runs a U.S. federal election in the jurisdictions that decide it. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on the assumption that the people placing the drop boxes, programming the machines, hiring and supervising the count, and signing the certification hold public office, take an oath, and answer to the public through open records and election law. The record under Operational Control describes a 2020 cycle in which that assumption did not hold in the decisive cities: private money conditioned on private operational plans governed the governmental function; private operatives with no governmental title exercised statutory clerk powers inside the counting rooms; and the private vendors who configured and deployed the machines were outside both public-records law and, in several documented episodes, the reach of legislative subpoenas. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to change a single vote if the governmental layer of the election has already been substituted for by a private one whose decisions, records, and communications the public cannot see. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.7.4 Analysis of Privatized Election Operations Findings

Across all three Privatized Election Operations subtopics—illusory contracts, privileged access, and operational control—the findings show that core election functions in 2020 were effectively outsourced to private vendors and NGOs whose actions and records largely fell outside traditional public-law constraints, transparency, and security vetting.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

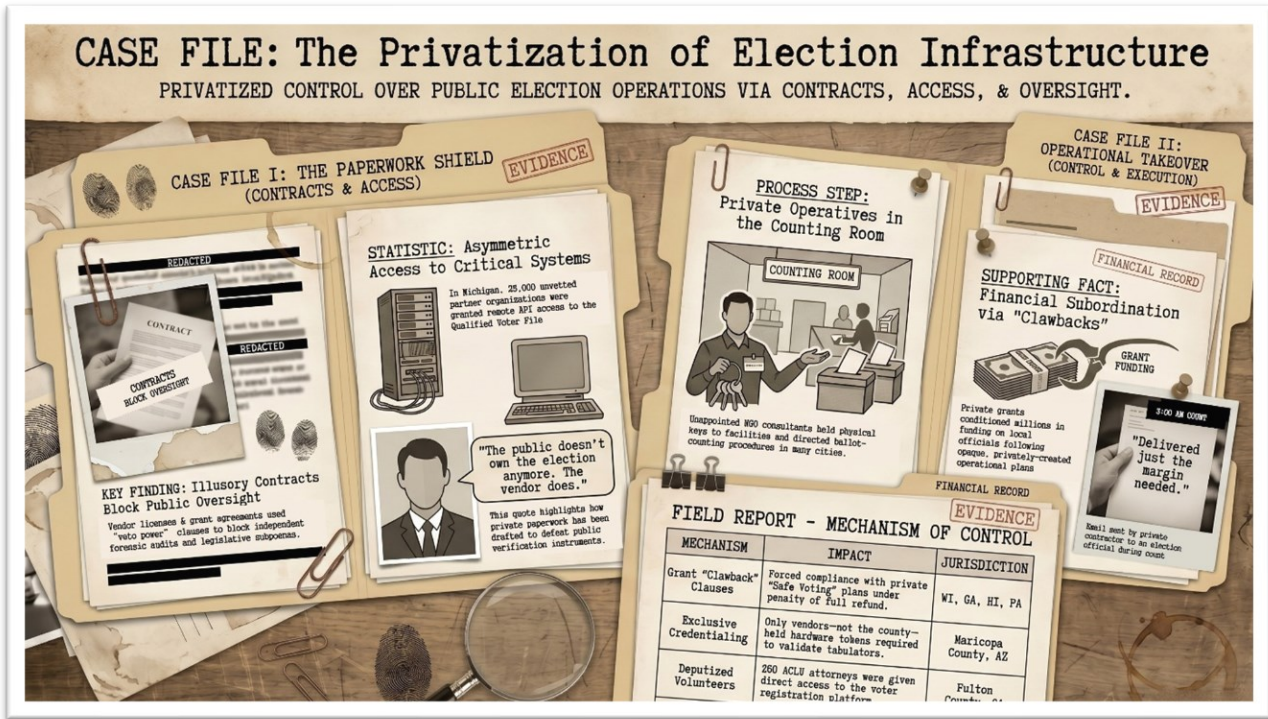


Figure 12 Summary of Privatization of Election Operations Findings

Collectively, these findings depict a **shadow governance layer** over U.S. elections: private, often ideologically aligned entities used contracts, data pipelines, and embedded staff to control who could see systems, who could change them, and how election-night operations were run, while public institutions retained only nominal authority. From a national security perspective, that architecture is dangerous because it creates an attractive, under-regulated target for foreign intelligence services, transnational criminal networks, and hostile oligarchs: by compromising or covertly financing the vendor/NGO layer, they can influence or disrupt election outcomes without ever breaching hardened government systems. It also means Congress, ODNI, DHS, and DoJ cannot reliably reconstruct or assess what occurred in contested elections, because key technical and operational records reside in private hands outside the reach of standard transparency and oversight mechanisms.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

1	Vendor License Terms and Grant Clawbacks Replaced Public Oversight with Private Veto Power Dominion Voting Systems and its Michigan reseller ElectionSource embedded audit-blocking language in software licenses covering publicly purchased election equipment, expressly prohibiting independent forensic review and threatening "immediate legal action" against any clerk who authorized it. Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Meagan Wolfe publicly asserted a private contract prevented her from complying with a legislative subpoena — invoking non-disclosure provisions against statutory oversight authority. CTCL grant agreements in Fulton County (\$6.3M), DeKalb County (~\$9.3M), Detroit (\$3.5–\$7.4M), Philadelphia, and the five Wisconsin "Zuckerberg 5" cities (\$6.3M combined) contained clawback clauses giving the private funder unilateral authority to demand full return of disbursed funds if jurisdictions deviated from CTCL's operational plans. The public money was spent, the public duty was fixed by statute, the public record existed — yet private paper was invoked to defeat every oversight mechanism designed to verify it.
2	Private Operatives Held the Physical Keys, Hardware Tokens, and Hidden Wi-Fi in the Count Room In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein of the CTCL-funded National Vote at Home Institute held the physical keys to the central counting facility, directed creation of three Wi-Fi networks at the Grand Hyatt counting venue — including one hidden, non-public network to which ESS voting machines were connected — and made sovereign legal determinations about whether late ballots would count. In Maricopa County, only Dominion contract employees held the administrative iButton hardware tokens required to configure or validate the county's own tabulators; the county lacked its own administrative access. A single shared technician-level credential was used across every component of the Dominion Election Management System in Maricopa and was never rotated through the 2020 election. In both jurisdictions, the people holding the only keys capable of configuring or controlling the election infrastructure did not work for the public.
3	Private Voter-Roll Access — 25,000 Unvetted Partners, Real-Time API, Deputized Partisan Registrars The Michigan Department of State executed API contracts giving Rock the Vote and approximately 25,000 partner organizations direct remote access to the Qualified Voter File — containing partial Social Security and driver's license numbers — without NIST-compliant vetting of partners or individual conflict-of-interest review. Wisconsin's WisVote statewide voter database, priced at \$12,500 per daily snapshot for public requestors, was connected by real-time API to CTCL partners at no charge; the WEC Administrator falsely denied any such API existed. In Georgia, Eligible-But-Unregistered voter data was routed through ERIC to the Chan-Zuckerberg-funded Center for Election Innovation and Research for targeted partisan mailings, and 255 ACLU of Georgia attorneys were deputized as Fulton County registrars with access to the E-Net voter-registration system on Election Day without statutory authorization.
4	Uncredentialed Private Contractors Ran Tabulator Programming, Poll-Worker Hiring, and Ballot Processing In Fulton County, The Elections Group — operating without any executed memorandum of understanding with the statutory election superintendent — held daily access to absentee-ballot request data, drop-box planning, tabulator programming, Logic and Accuracy testing, and the signature-verification server; Elections Group staff were issued county government email accounts. In Detroit, former 36-year State Elections Director Chris Thomas was retained as a private consultant with no current governmental title and given operational control of the city's 2020 count. In Michigan, ElectionSource simultaneously held EMS project-file access across at least 22 counties and functioned as de facto system administrator during the 2020 cycle. Runbeck Election Services processed absentee ballots for all 159 Georgia counties and produced an estimated 3.6 million ballot packets for Maricopa County — none of these private actors subject to FOIA or state open-records law.
5	"Delivered Just the Margin Needed at 3:00 a.m." — Private Contractor Email During Active Count At 4:07 a.m. on November 4, 2020 — during an active vote count in Milwaukee — a private Elections Group contractor emailed Milwaukee election official Claire Woodall-Vogg writing that she "delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." The Elections Group operative was embedded via CTCL funding, had no executed agreement with Milwaukee, and was controlling the network linking all tabulation machines in the counting facility. No comparable email exists in the public governmental record for any 2020 election jurisdiction. The Center for Internet Security's Albert sensor MOAs in Michigan granted a federally affiliated private NGO the right to inspect election-network traffic "in a decrypted state" on networks where users were told they had "no reasonable expectation of privacy" — placing the most sensitive tabulation traffic in private repositories outside FOIA and state audit reach.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Election systems were designated critical infrastructure by DHS in January 2017 on the premise that the people controlling administrative credentials, physical access, and operational decisions are public officials answerable to the public. The Privatized Election Operations findings document the systematic displacement of that premise in the jurisdictions that decided the 2020 presidential



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

result. Private vendors held the only tokens capable of configuring the tabulators. Donor-funded NGOs held the keys to the counting rooms. Private API contracts opened voter rolls to thousands of unvetted organizations. Private contractors programmed the machines, processed the ballots, and ran election-night operations — none subject to FOIA, open-records law, or legislative subpoena. Every future adversary now knows: the public layer of the election is a front end for a private back end that the public cannot see, govern, or remove.

KEY TAKEAWAY

"The voter saw a governmental election. The record shows a private organization deciding whom to hire, where to place the drop boxes, how to process the absentee ballots, who sat in the counting room on election night, and which records would later be available for inspection. The public paid for it. The public didn't run it. The public couldn't audit it. And the public still can't see the records."

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION: *An adversary seeking to influence a U.S. federal election does not need to breach hardened government systems if vendors, NGO operatives, and private contractors already hold the administrative credentials, the keys to the counting room, and real-time access to the voter rolls. The Privatized Election Operations record demonstrates that this architecture existed in 2020 across every decisive jurisdiction. It creates an under-regulated attack surface invisible to standard federal oversight — and a documented playbook for any future actor willing to use it.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 10: PRIVATIZED ELECTION OPERATIONS

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
U.S. Const. Art. II, § 1	Elections Clause — State Legislature Authority	Commits the manner of selecting presidential electors exclusively to each state's legislature. The documented displacement of statutory election officials by private vendors and NGO operatives — exercising real-time operational control over tabulator configuration, ballot processing, poll-worker hiring, and counting-room management — substituted private governance for the legislatively enacted chain of responsibility for administering presidential elections. CTCL grant structures that imposed binding operational conditions on local jurisdictions using the threat of full clawback further distorted the legislative mandate by delegating substantive electoral authority to a private grant-making entity.
U.S. Const. Amend. XIV, § 1	Due Process and Equal Protection	Prohibits any state from depriving any person of equal protection of the laws. The selective deployment of CTCL resources to specific partisan-leaning jurisdictions — conditioned on implementation of private operational plans — created a two-tier election-administration regime in which some jurisdictions operated under privately funded NGO supervision while others did not. Deputizing 255 ACLU attorneys as Fulton County registrars with E-Net system access on Election Day, without equivalent access provided to non-partisan or opposition observers, implicates Equal Protection standards for uniform administration of elections across a jurisdiction.
U.S. Const. Amend. I	First Amendment — Petition and Association	Protects the right to petition government for redress of grievances. Private vendor license terms that threatened legal action against public officials who authorized independent forensic review of publicly purchased equipment directly suppressed the ability of election administrators, legislators, and citizens to access information necessary to petition for accountability. CTCL confidentiality conditions attached to grant funds imposed contractual speech restraints on public officials, and audit-blocking mechanisms prevented the petition process from being informed by accurate factual records about election-system integrity.
52 U.S.C. § 20701	Federal Election Records Preservation	Requires all federal election records to be retained for 22 months. Private contractors who configured tabulators, processed ballots, and directed election-night operations — including Runbeck Election Services, ElectionSource, The Elections Group, and Dominion — generated operational logs, configuration files, and decision records that constitute federal election records but were held outside any governmental records-retention regime. Because these actors are not governmental entities, their election-related records were not preserved under § 20701 and were not subject to FOIA or legislative subpoena — removing from the federal election record the most operationally significant documentation of how the 2020 election was administered.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
52 U.S.C. §§ 20901–20971 (HAVA)	Help America Vote Act — System Security and Certification	Establishes minimum federal security and certification standards for election systems, including requirements for audit trails, system access controls, and chain of custody. HAVA § 21081 requires voting systems to produce a permanent paper record with a manual audit capacity. The documented sharing of a single unrotated EMS credential across all Dominion system components in Maricopa County, the vendor-exclusive iButton administrative tokens, and CIS Albert sensor MOAs granting private access to decrypted election-network traffic each violate the access-control and audit-trail requirements HAVA was designed to enforce. ElectionSource's simultaneous multi-county EMS access across 26 Michigan counties without individual county administrative authorization further bypasses the certification chain HAVA requires.
52 U.S.C. § 20507 (NVRA)	National Voter Registration Act — Voter Roll Integrity	Requires states to maintain accurate and current voter registration rolls and limits the disclosure and use of voter registration information. The Michigan Department of State's API contracts granting Rock the Vote and approximately 25,000 unvetted partner organizations access to the Qualified Voter File — containing partial Social Security and driver's license numbers — without individualized security vetting violated NVRA's voter-data protection requirements. The Wisconsin WisVote real-time API to CTCL partners at no cost, while charging the public \$12,500 per snapshot, created an unauthorized preferential access regime inconsistent with the NVRA's uniform administration requirements. Georgia's ERIC-to-CEIR data pipeline for partisan-targeted mailings further implicated NVRA data-use restrictions.
18 U.S.C. § 666	Theft or Bribery Concerning Programs Receiving Federal Funds	Prohibits bribery of agents of organizations receiving \$10,000 or more in federal funding in a calendar year. State and local election offices receiving federal HAVA funds are covered organizations. CTCL grant agreements conditioning millions of dollars of private funding on compliance with CTCL's operational plans — and authorizing CTCL to demand full return of disbursed public-purpose funds if jurisdictions deviated from privately designed "safe voting" plans — constitute a thing of value given with intent to influence the performance of official election-administration duties. The "claw-back" mechanism functioned as a conditional bribe: comply with the private plan or forfeit the public-purpose funds already spent.
18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343	Mail and Wire Fraud	Prohibit using the mail or wire communications to execute a scheme to defraud. Dominion software license terms that prohibited independent forensic review of publicly purchased election equipment — while simultaneously representing those systems as compliant, certified, and secure — potentially constitute use of contract instruments to fraudulently deprive election officials, legislators, and the public of material information about the integrity of election infrastructure. Private vendor communications directing election officials to deny FOIA requests (ES&S), to withhold audit passwords from a legislative subpoena (Dominion/Maricopa), and to resist legislative oversight (WEC Administrator) implicate wire-fraud predicates under the honest-services extension at 18 U.S.C. § 1346.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1346	Honest Services Fraud	Defines "scheme or artifice to defraud" under the mail and wire fraud statutes to include a scheme to deprive another of the intangible right to honest services. Public officials who invoked private vendor contracts or NGO non-disclosure agreements as a pretext to avoid statutory transparency duties — including the Wisconsin WEC Administrator who asserted a private contract barred compliance with a legislative subpoena, and election administrators who cited Dominion license terms to deny independent forensic review of publicly owned equipment — potentially deprived constituents and oversight bodies of their right to the honest, conflict-free performance of official duties.
18 U.S.C. § 241	Conspiracy Against Constitutional Rights	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free exercise of constitutional rights. The documented coordination among CTCL, its NGO subsidiaries (The Elections Group, NVAHI, ACLU of Georgia), and local election officials to displace statutory election-administration authority with privately funded operational control — including embedding uncredentialed operatives inside counting facilities, establishing hidden Wi-Fi networks to which tabulation machines were connected, and using clawback contracts to override locally enacted election procedures — constitutes a multi-party arrangement to interfere with voters' constitutional right to a lawfully administered election.
42 U.S.C. § 1983	Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights	Provides a civil cause of action against any person who, under color of state law, deprives another of constitutional rights. Election officials who accepted CTCL grant funds conditioned on private operational plans and then administered elections under those plans acted under color of state law while implementing privately designed procedures. Officials who denied legislative subpoenas by invoking private vendor contracts acted under color of state law to obstruct constitutional oversight mechanisms. Deputizing 255 ACLU attorneys as registrars with E-Net voter-system access — without equivalent access for non-partisan observers — constitutes state-action-based equal protection deprivation.
18 U.S.C. § 2511	Wiretapping / Unlawful Interception of Electronic Communications	Prohibits the intentional interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications without lawful authorization. The CIS Albert sensor MOAs executed with Michigan localities, including Wayne County, granted a private NGO the contractual right to inspect election network traffic "in a decrypted state" on networks where users were expressly told they had "no reasonable expectation of privacy." The routing of decrypted election-related traffic — including voter data, tabulation traffic, and election records — through CIS endpoints outside governmental control, without individualized public authorization, implicates § 2511 interception prohibitions and Fourth Amendment protections against warrantless surveillance of governmental communications.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1030 (CFAA)	Computer Fraud and Abuse Act	Prohibits unauthorized access to protected computers. Election management systems, voter registration databases, and tabulation networks constitute protected computers under CFAA. Rock the Vote's API access to the Michigan Qualified Voter File through 25,000 unvetted partner organizations — without NIST-compliant vetting or authorization review — constitutes access that exceeded authorized parameters for systems containing sensitive voter PII. Spitzer-Rubenstein's creation of hidden Wi-Fi networks to which ESS voting machines were connected without county authorization represents unauthorized connectivity to protected election infrastructure. Dominion's undisclosed deep operational access to Livonia election systems, and ElectionSource's simultaneous EMS access across 22 Michigan counties without individualized authorization, further implicate CFAA unauthorized-access provisions.
18 U.S.C. § 1001	False Statements to Federal Authorities	Prohibits knowingly and willfully making materially false statements to federal agencies. Wisconsin WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe publicly denied that any real-time API connection existed between WisVote and CTCL partners — a statement contradicted by documented evidence of the API connection. Any such denial made in connection with a federal investigation or federal program oversight review would constitute a § 1001 false-statement violation. Officials who represented CTCL-funded election operations as fully independent governmental functions — while concealing the operative clawback conditions that subjected official conduct to private control — made materially false representations about the nature of government administration of federally funded elections.
A.R.S. § 16-407.01	Arizona — Prohibition on Private Election Funding	Enacted in 2021, expressly prohibits Arizona counties from receiving or expending private funds for election-related purposes. Directly applicable to Coconino County's 2023 "basic membership" in the U.S. Alliance for Election Excellence — CTCL's successor network — in which the county paid membership fees in exchange for consulting credits, coaching, and access to Alliance partner resources, while sharing elections-office practices, planning documents, and prior election materials with politically aligned national partners. The membership-fee structure was designed to re-enter the private-funding channel that A.R.S. § 16-407.01 was enacted to close. The statute reflects Arizona's legislative judgment that private financing of election operations constitutes a structural integrity risk regardless of the form of the financial relationship.
A.R.S. § 16-602	Arizona — Chain of Custody and Equipment Control	Requires counties to maintain documented chain of custody over all election equipment and authorizes the Secretary of State to establish Equipment Procedures Manual requirements governing equipment access and security. Maricopa County's lack of administrative iButton tokens — meaning the county could not configure, validate, or audit its own Dominion tabulators without vendor participation — violated the county's statutory obligation to maintain independent custody and control over its own election equipment. The vendor-exclusive control over administrative credentials also violated EAC and Arizona EPM requirements specifying that election jurisdictions must be capable of administering and auditing their own systems without dependency on vendor access.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
MCL § 168.795a	Michigan Election Law — Voting Equipment Access and Certification	Governs the certification, access, and security requirements for voting equipment in Michigan. The Brater Memorandum's restriction of voting-equipment access to EAC-certified vendors — while explicitly preserving ElectionSource's multi-county EMS access and threatening decertification of equipment if clerks allowed their own boards' independent technical experts to inspect it — inverted the statute's purpose: rather than ensuring public security through certification standards, the memorandum used certification as a mechanism to enforce vendor-exclusive access while blocking clerk-initiated oversight. Rock the Vote API access to the Qualified Voter File through 25,000 unvetted partners violated the voter-data security requirements MCL § 168.795a was designed to enforce.
Wis. Stat. § 12.11	Wisconsin — Election Bribery Statute	Prohibits giving "anything of value" to an election official to influence the performance of official duties. The Wisconsin Supreme Court in <i>League of Women Voters v. Wisconsin Elections Commission</i> ruled that CTCL's "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan" grants to the Zuckerberg 5 cities violated Wis. Stat. § 12.11 because they constituted private money given to local election officials to influence the manner in which those officials administered elections. The clawback mechanism reinforced this statutory violation: CTCL reserved the right to demand return of funds if officials deviated from CTCL's preferred procedures — making compliance with the private plan a condition of retaining millions of dollars, functionally coercing official conduct.
Wis. Stat. § 7.15 / § 6.95	Wisconsin — Municipal Clerk Powers and Election Administration	Establishes the exclusive statutory authority of municipal clerks over local election administration, including authority over counting facilities, poll-worker supervision, ballot handling, and election-night procedures. Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein's exercise of these functions in Green Bay — holding facility keys, directing the election-night floor plan, supervising Central Count, establishing network connections to voting machines, and making legal determinations about ballot eligibility — without appointment, without statutory authority, and without an executed agreement with the city, constituted an extra-statutory usurpation of the clerk's exclusive statutory functions. Wis. Stat. § 6.95 further governs the specific authorization required for observers and participants in the counting process.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40	Georgia — Superintendent of Elections Authority	Designates the county board of registrars as the sole statutory superintendent responsible for conducting elections, with exclusive authority over election operations. The Elections Group's operation in Fulton County — directing absentee-ballot processing, tabulator programming, Logic and Accuracy testing, and poll-worker hiring without any executed memorandum of understanding with the Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections — substituted a private organization's authority for the statutory superintendent's exclusive jurisdiction. Three CTCL-funded private groups collectively administered and controlled Fulton's 2020 general election, hand-count audit, candidate-requested recount, and January runoff without the authorization or knowledge of the statutory board.

3.8 SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY

The evidentiary record reflects conduct that satisfies the core elements of seditious conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 2384. The civil unrest surrounding the 2020 election was not purely organic;



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

rather, it was in material part the product of coordinated pre-election planning by interconnected networks of NGOs, labor unions, activist organizations, and sympathetic federal employees and contractors who war-gamed contested-election scenarios and positioned themselves to mobilize should President Trump challenge the results. Such conduct is directly probative of an agreement to "prevent, hinder, or delay the execution" of federal election laws — the operative standard under § 2384 — and substantial evidence indicates that those plans were in fact activated post-election under the stated justification of "protecting the results."

In parallel, the January 6 Capitol breach and its aftermath have been systematically leveraged to construct and entrench a dominant "insurrection" narrative that omits material facts: documented pre-event intelligence and security failures, the varied composition and conduct of the crowd, and the facially disparate prosecutorial charging decisions applied to January 6 participants versus other instances of politically motivated unrest. The net legal and political effect of the January 6 events was the foreclosure of scheduled congressional debate over election-result challenges in multiple battleground states — precisely the outcome that the pre-election planning networks had modeled and prepared to achieve. That alignment between pre-event planning objectives and post-event outcomes is itself circumstantial evidence of coordinated intent and warrants further investigative scrutiny consistent with a seditious conspiracy theory of the case.

3.8.1 Pre-Election Conspiracy Findings

There is evidence of extensive pre-election coordination among progressive NGOs and activist networks—often under umbrellas such as “Protect the Results”—to plan mass mobilization in the event of a disputed outcome. Investigative materials report Zoom-based “war-gaming” sessions involving organizations like ShutDown DC, Sunrise Movement, and allied coalitions, with tactical discussions about blockades, disruption, and pressure on institutions if Trump contested the results. Some participants self-identified as federal employees or contractors, raising potential Hatch Act and even seditious-conspiracy exposure if force or unlawful disruption was contemplated.

This subsection evaluates the evidentiary status of those claims, distinguishes established coalition activity from disputed allegations of federal-employee involvement, and outlines the legal questions posed if NGO-led unrest planning was coordinated with, or tacitly encouraged by, government actors.

Table 37 Pre-Election Conspiracy Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
SC.PRE-01	Targeted Poll Worker Infiltration and Exclusion of Conservatives (AZ)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-02	Consent Decree Modification of Signature Verification - Unauthorized Pre-Election Administrative Change (AZ)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-03	Deliberate Relaxation of Election Security Via Consent Decree Modification of Signature Verification - Unauthorized Pre-Election Administrative Change (AZ)	Disputed Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
SC.PRE-04	"The Count" - Pre-Election Manifesto for Capitol Takeover (US)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-05	"Feds for Democracy" - Federal Employee Network (US)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-06	Obstruction Tactics Planned by Federal Employees (US)	Disputed Fact
SC.PRE-07	Pre-Election Targeting of Capitol Vulnerabilities (US)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-08	Protect the Results Coalition - Multi-Organizational Mobilization Infrastructure (US)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-09	Protect the Results Coalition Seditious Conspiracy (US)	Disputed Fact
SC.PRE-10	"Inside/Outside Strategy" - Coordinated Federal-NGO Pincer Operation (US)	Reasonable Inference
SC.PRE-11	Fight Back Table / Democracy Defense Coalition (US)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-12	Fight Back Table / Democracy Defense Coalition - Dark Money Coordination Hub (US)	Reasonable Inference
SC.PRE-13	CISA-EIP Censorship Architecture - Suppression of Election Integrity Speech Pre-Election (US)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-14	Coordinated Institutional Capture - The "Georgia Miracle" Network (GA)	Reasonable Inference
SC.PRE-15	Raffensperger Pre-Election Consent Decree - Unauthorized Signature Verification Waiver (GA)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-16	Raffensperger Pre-Election Consent Decree – Seditious Conspiracy (GA)	Disputed Fact
SC.PRE-17	AFL-CIO "Shadow Campaign" Directives - Union Deployment to Counting Centers (MI)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-18	"Liberty City Antifa" Simulation Matrix - War-Gaming Violent Direct Action in Philadelphia (PA)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-19	Lisa Fithian's National Guard Suppression Strategy - Pre-Election Planning to Neutralize Federal Force Response (US)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-20	Lisa Fithian's National Guard Suppression Strategy – Lobbying of Governors (US)	Disputed Fact
SC.PRE-21	"Wisconsin United" War-Gaming - Labor Union Deployment Modeling for Post-Election Unrest (WI)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-22	Priorities USA v Benson (MI)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-23	Non-US Citizens Registered to Vote (NY)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-24	Census Apportionment Skewed in Favor of Democrats (US)	Reasonable Inference
SC.PRE-25	LA County appears to be election fraud "proving ground" (CA)	Reasonable Inference



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
SC.PRE-26	“Election Simulation” Exercise Targets Trump Supporters (US)	Established Fact
SC.PRE-27	Seditious Conspiracy by Federal Employees (US)	Reasonable Inference
SC.PRE-28	Progressive NGO’s Coordinated with Muslim Brotherhood in Insurrection Planning (US)	Reasonable Inference

A free election takes place in a room with rules. Before the first ballot of the 2020 cycle was cast, the 28 findings grouped under Pre-Election Conspiracy describe what was already inside the room. A 148-partner coalition, Protect the Results, launched on June 12, 2020, and publicly committed to trigger street-level mass mobilization if the incumbent contested the outcome. A document titled “The Count,” authored by Real Justice PAC operatives, was circulated to coalition partners before Election Day, instructing activists to “stage protests inside the Capitol” and make it “physically impossible for Congress to meet.” ShutDown DC used ArcGIS geographic information software to map bridges, government buildings, transportation chokepoints, and telecommunications nodes in Washington, D.C., and conducted pre-election simulations war-gaming a “Liberty City Antifa” deployment in Philadelphia and a “Wisconsin United” labor-union mobilization for post-election unrest. A senior AFL-CIO advisor — described by Time magazine as the “architect” of the shadow campaign — ran the Fight Back Table and the Democracy Defense Coalition out of 1536 U Street NW and drafted internal memos predicting specific battleground-state outcomes weeks before the votes were counted. In July 2020, CISA stood up the Election Integrity Partnership with Stanford’s Internet Observatory, the University of Washington’s Center for an Informed Public, Graphika, and the Atlantic Council’s DFRLab, and used a Jira ticket system to route domestic political speech to platforms for removal — all before Election Day. And in the jurisdictions that decided the swing states, pre-election litigation and consent decrees rewrote signature-verification rules: Georgia’s Secretary of State entered a pre-election consent decree under which only 6 of 148,318 Fulton County absentee ballots were rejected for signature issues; Michigan’s Secretary of State issued post-dismissal “friendly-lawsuit” guidance instructing clerks to presume signatures valid; Arizona’s cure-deadline injunction was stayed by the Ninth Circuit shortly before the vote.

PRE-ELECTION CONSPIRACY

“Chaos is the soup by which change emerges, let’s get cooking...”

We are going to be in a crisis, but we want it to be one we are creating. We want to make sure that we are on the offense and not defense. We want them to be responding to us and not us responding to them.”

– Lisa Fithian during pre-election ‘Escalating Resistance’ training session

The 28 findings consolidate into a small set of pre-election mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **The statutory rules of the swing states were moved off the books before Election Day.** Georgia's Secretary of State entered a pre-election consent decree with the Democratic Party altering absentee-ballot signature cure procedures; under the new rules, only 6 of 148,318 Fulton County absentee ballots were rejected for signature issues. Michigan's Secretary of State issued administrative guidance directing clerks to presume signatures valid, after a "friendly" *Priorities USA* lawsuit (No. 3:19-cv-13188, E.D. Mich.) was voluntarily dismissed once the relief was granted. In *Arizona Democratic Party v. Hobbs*, a federal district court entered an injunction extending cure deadlines for unsigned absentee ballots; the Ninth Circuit stayed it shortly before Election Day. The statutory signature-verification regime was, in the jurisdictions that decided the swing states, not the rule in effect on November 3.
- **The streets, the capital, and the National Guard were pre-mapped and pre-neutralized.** ShutDown DC used ArcGIS to map bridges, government buildings, transportation chokepoints, and telecommunications nodes in Washington, D.C., and trained activists in "Hong Kong-style" riot tactics and infrastructure-blockade techniques. Pre-election simulation exercises explicitly modeled the deployment of "Liberty City Antifa" in Philadelphia and a "Wisconsin United" labor-union mobilization for post-election unrest, with Lisa Fithian citing prior left-wing takeovers of the Wisconsin State Capitol as an operational blueprint. Fithian's training separately addressed protocols designed to prevent deployment of the National Guard against protesters. The document "The Count" pre-instructed activists to make it "physically impossible for Congress to meet."
- **A 148-partner coalition and a dark-money coordination hub were already operating before the vote.** The Protect the Results coalition launched June 12, 2020, with 148 organizational partners — including Indivisible, MoveOn.org, Stand Up America, and the SEIU — brought into a single mobilization structure committed to trigger street-level protest if the incumbent contested the outcome. AFL-CIO senior advisor Mike Podhorzer, described by *Time* magazine as the "architect" of the shadow campaign, ran the Fight Back Table and the Democracy Defense Coalition out of 1536 U Street NW, Washington, D.C., drafted internal memos predicting specific battleground-state outcomes before the election, and mobilized union members for deployment to Michigan counting centers to "control the narrative" on and after Election Night.
- **A federal speech-flagging architecture stood up before anyone voted.** In July 2020, CISA — acting, on the public record, outside its statutory authority — stood up the Election Integrity Partnership with Stanford University's Internet Observatory, the University of Washington's Center for an Informed Public, Graphika, and the Atlantic Council's DFRLab. Through a Jira ticket submission system, flagged domestic political speech was routed to major social-media platforms, which then removed or throttled the flagged material. The architecture was in place and actively operating on domestic political speech about the 2020 election, weeks before a ballot was cast.
- **A federal-employee insider network and a battleground-state personnel strategy were being trained in advance.** Federal employees from multiple agencies attended pre-election training sessions hosted by ShutDown DC addressing "go slow" tactics, workplace obstruction, and resistance planning in the event of a contested election outcome; identified participants



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

self-identified their employing agencies. In parallel, Arizona-specific poll-worker infiltration guides published by the Brennan Center for Justice and All Voting Is Local described qualification standards, appointment processes, and screening criteria. The personnel layer of the 2020 election — who would be at the table, who would be at the counting center, who would be inside the federal agencies during the post-election window — was being shaped before the vote, not after it.

Read as a national-security question, the Pre-Election Conspiracy record describes a change in what a U.S. federal election actually is. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests on the assumption that the rules of the count, the personnel running it, the speech about it, and the streets around it are set and governed by public law on Election Day. The record under Pre-Election Conspiracy describes a 2020 cycle in which that assumption did not hold: the signature-verification rules in the jurisdictions that decided the swing states had already been rewritten by consent decree, friendly lawsuit, or court order; a federal speech-flagging architecture was routing domestic political speech to platforms for removal before any ballot had been cast; a 148-partner mobilization coalition and a dark-money coordination hub were already operating out of a single Washington, D.C. address; and the streets of the capital, the deployment posture of the National Guard, and the simulation models of post-election unrest in Philadelphia and Wisconsin had all been mapped and war-gamed in advance. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to alter a single vote if the rules of the count, the personnel, the speech environment, and the physical security of the certifying institution have already been shaped before the vote begins. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.8.2 Election Day Conspiracy Findings

Election Day examines conspiratorial conduct occurring on or directly incident to November 3, 2020, that potentially implicates the broader seditious conspiracy theory of the case. Specifically: the coordinated exclusion of lawful observers, the deployment of uncredentialed partisan operatives inside counting facilities, the operational control of election infrastructure by private actors, the physical obstruction of challengers, and the exploitation of Election Day procedural vulnerabilities in a manner consistent with pre-election planning objectives. The alignment between pre-election war-gaming scenarios — which modeled preventing Republican challenges — and the documented Election Day conduct is itself circumstantial evidence of coordinated intent under 18 U.S.C. § 2384.

Table 38 Election Day Conspiracy Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
SC.EDO-01	Pre-Election "War Gaming" Exercises - Modeling of TCF-Style Scenario (MI)	Reasonable Inference
SC.EDO-02	Pre-Planned Exclusion of Conservative Poll Workers - Brennan Center & All Voting Is Local (AZ)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
SC.EDO-03	State Farm Arena - False Dismissal of Observers and Unsupervised Ballot Scanning (GA)	Established Fact
SC.EDO-04	TCF Center - Exclusion of Credentialed GOP Challengers During Absentee Ballot Counting (MI)	Established Fact
SC.EDO-05	TCF Center - Systematic Exclusion of Credentialed GOP Challengers During Absentee Ballot Counting (MI)	Disputed Fact
SC.EDO-06	"Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" - Written Distributed Guidance on the TCF Counting Floor (MI)	Established Fact
SC.EDO-07	Source of "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" - Written Distributed Guidance on the TCF Counting Floor (MI)	Disputed Fact
SC.EDO-08	AFL-CIO Coordinated Deployment of Union Operatives to TCF Counting Center (MI)	Reasonable Inference
SC.EDO-09	Physical Exclusion of Credentialed Republican Observers from Philadelphia Satellite Voting and Tabulation Centers (PA)	Established Fact
SC.EDO-10	"Liberty City Antifa" - Pre-Election Modeling of Violent Direct Action in Philadelphia (PA)	Established Fact
SC.EDO-11	Grassroots Emergency Election Protection Coalition - "EP Activists" Infiltrating Wisconsin Election Boards (WI)	Established Fact
SC.EDO-12	Ryan Chew 4:07 A.M. Email - Private Contractor Election Night Communication to Milwaukee Election Director (WI)	Established Fact
SC.EDO-13	Election Results Manipulation - Ryan Chew 4:07 A.M. Email - Private Contractor Election Night Communication to Milwaukee Election Director (WI)	Reasonable Inference
SC.EDO-14	Philadelphia Election Observer Dem Brian McCaffrey Declares " <i>This is a coup</i> " (PA)	Disputed Fact

The common framing of 2020 Election Night disputes is that they were the uncoordinated complaints of losing challengers. The record tells a more awkward story: for seven months before the election, a progressive coalition led by AFL-CIO senior adviser Mike Podhorzer ran weekly scenario-planning calls, and allied groups including ShutDown DC ran what one organizer on tape called “election meltdown simulations” centered on Detroit, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia — the exact counting centers that became the night’s flashpoints. At Detroit’s TCF Center, Republican challengers were denied re-entry under a capacity rationale while windows were taped over with cardboard and pizza boxes, and a Podhorzer-network contact mobilized reinforcements to the site within forty-five minutes of a challenger surge. At Atlanta’s State Farm Arena, an election worker publicly announced counting was done for the night, most observers and media left, and sealed ballot containers were then retrieved for continued scanning — a sequence the Secretary of State’s own monitor recorded in contemporaneous field notes. At the Philadelphia Convention Center, credentialed observers were held fifteen to eighteen feet from the counting tables, a distance the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld 5–2. And at 4:07 a.m. on November 4, a private Elections Group contractor emailed Milwaukee’s election director that she had delivered “just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m.” — a line whose meaning is disputed but whose authenticity is not. Taken singly, each event has a non-sinister reading. Taken together, against seven months of scenario



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

planning in the same cities, they are harder to characterize as coincidence than as the execution of a script that had been rehearsed.

ELECTION DAY CONSPIRACY

“You don’t war-game a meltdown for seven months and then call it a coincidence when the meltdown arrives on schedule.”

The record on Election Day Conspiracy runs to 14 findings across Michigan, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Arizona. The highlights below describe the pre-election planning and the Election Night operations in the terms the primary sources actually support:

- **Seven months of scenario planning — from April 2020 through Election Day, AFL-CIO senior adviser Mike Podhorzer coordinated weekly Zoom sessions across a progressive coalition modeling contested-election outcomes, including late-night ballot-counting surges in Detroit.** Leaked Zoom recordings confirmed separate “election meltdown simulations” run by ShutDown DC and allied organizations centered on the same counting facilities — Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia — that became the night’s actual flashpoints. The planning is a documented fact; the question is how fully it explains what followed.
- **TCF Center, Detroit — beginning about 1:00 p.m. on November 4, Republican challengers were denied re-entry to the Absent Voter Counting Board under a capacity rationale. Windows were covered with cardboard and pizza boxes.** A court order was required to expand challenger access; challengers testified under oath that the order was not fully complied with. The Wayne County Circuit Court denied the preliminary injunction in Costantino v. Detroit, finding insufficient evidence of systematic exclusion; the Detroit Free Press confirmed that challengers from both parties were at times denied re-entry.
- **Forty-five-minute mobilization — Time magazine confirmed that Art Reyes III of We the People Michigan, a contact in the Podhorzer network, moved reinforcements to the TCF Center within 45 minutes after learning of a busload of Republican challengers.** Time characterized that mobilization as a pro-democracy response. The fact that a seven-month planning network was capable of re-staffing a specific counting center within forty-five minutes of an unscheduled arrival is, at minimum, consistent with operational readiness rather than coincidence.
- **The “Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers” document — credentialed Republican challengers testified under oath that a written document by that title was physically observed on the TCF counting floor on Election Night.** The existence of the document is established by sworn affidavit in the Costantino v. Detroit record; no independent physical copy has been produced in accessible public records, and the document’s origin — who produced it and through what network it was distributed — remains uninvestigated in publicly available sources.
- **State Farm Arena, Fulton County — at approximately 10:30 p.m. on November 3, 2020, Fulton election worker Shaye Moss announced to media that ballot scanning would be**



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

suspended until morning. Most credentialed observers and media left. Secretary of State monitor Carter Jones arrived at roughly 11:52 p.m. and recorded in contemporaneous field notes that Moss stated: “The media just packed up when I released all the staff opening and sorting ballots.” Official sealed ballot containers were then retrieved and scanning continued; the containers were confirmed as official sealed containers, not suitcases, on frame-by-frame review.

- **Philadelphia Convention Center — credentialed Republican observers were held approximately 15 to 18 feet from the counting tables, a distance observers argued was too far to verify individual ballot handling.** The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the restrictions 5–2 in re: Canvassing Observation (Nov. 17, 2020). The legality of the distance rule is not in dispute; its effect on meaningful observation is. Credentialed Democratic observer Brian McCaffrey publicly described the same conditions at the site that night.
- **Milwaukee, 4:07 a.m. November 4 — Elections Group contractor Ryan Chew emailed Milwaukee Election Director Claire Woodall-Vogg (reproduced verbatim in Gableman Report App. 610): “Damn Claire, you have a flair for drama, delivering just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m. I bet you had those votes counted at midnight and just wanted to keep the world waiting.”** Woodall-Vogg replied: “LOL. I just wanted to say I had been awake for a full 24 hours.” The exchange is authenticated. Its interpretation is disputed: the phrase “just the margin needed” is susceptible to a reading of foreknowledge that would be inconsistent with a neutral private-contractor role, but late-night humor is also a fair reading. It has not been investigated on either theory.
- **Grassroots Emergency Election Protection — Harvey Wasserman’s organization published the “Trifecta Action Guide” at grassrootsep.org instructing readers to “apply to get on the election board,” apply to be a poll worker, and become ballot-acceptance workers or observers in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Florida, and Arizona.** The guide is a public document openly advocating that partisan-aligned activists embed themselves in election administration in six battleground states. Its publication is established fact; the downstream question is how many of those placements succeeded and in what roles.

The strongest skeptical reading is that planning is legal, access disputes happen, and late-night humor reads oddly in daylight. The difficulty is that the planning, the mobilization, the observer exclusions, the pizza-box windows, the dismissed-and-resumed count, the fifteen-to-eighteen-foot viewing distance, and the “just the margin needed” email all occurred in the same seventy-two-hour window, in the same counting centers the scenario planning had pre-identified by name.

3.8.3 Post-Election Conspiracy Findings

Following the November 3, 2020 election, the pre-election mobilization networks activated in direct alignment with their war-gamed objectives, producing a sustained pattern of coordinated activity across multiple operational tracks: street-level pressure campaigns to foreclose legitimate election challenges; systematic obstruction of post-election forensic oversight by state and federal actors; intensified CISA-EIP suppression of election-integrity speech; and the January 6, 2021 Capitol



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

breach — which achieved the specific constitutional outcome the planning networks had modeled, foreclosing scheduled congressional debate over battleground-state election challenges — marked by documented security failures, disputed federal informant presence, and facially disparate prosecutions. This subsection examines what is established, what is disputed, and what remains uninvestigated across each track, applying the operative legal standard of 18 U.S.C. § 2384 and related statutes.

Table 39 Post-Election Conspiracy Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
SC.POST-01	Time Magazine "Secret Bipartisan Campaign" - Documented Media and NGO Coordination to Shape Certification Narrative (US)	Established Fact
SC.POST-02	Time Magazine "Secret Bipartisan Campaign" – Seditious Conspiracy (US)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-03	Maricopa County Obstruction of Legislative Audit - Destruction of EMS Database (AZ)	Established Fact
SC.POST-04	Maricopa County Willful Obstruction of Legislative Audit - Destruction of EMS Database	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-05	CISA-EIP Post-Election Suppression of Arizona Audit Speech - De-Platforming of Election Integrity Aggregator (AZ)	Established Fact
SC.POST-06	Government Coordination of Post-Election Suppression of Arizona Audit Speech - De-Platforming of Election Integrity Aggregator (AZ)	Reasonable Inference
SC.POST-07	"The Count" - Post-Election Capitol Occupation Blueprint (US)	Established Fact
SC.POST-08	"The Count" - Post-Election Capitol Occupation Blueprint Activated (US)	Reasonable Inference
SC.POST-09	USCP Chief Sund: National Guard Deployment Denied Six Times (US)	Established Fact
SC.POST-10	USCP Chief Sund: National Guard Deployment - Deliberate Security Sabotage Prior to January 6 (US)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-11	EIP-CISA Post-Election Speech Suppression - Intensification of Censorship Architecture (US)	Established Fact
SC.POST-12	J6 Select Committee Evidence Destruction - Failure to Archive Critical Witness Records (US)	Established Fact
SC.POST-13	J6 Select Committee Deliberate Evidence Destruction - Failure to Archive Critical Witness Records (US)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-14	John Sullivan / Insurgence USA - BLM/Antifa Operative Embedded in January 6 Crowd (US)	Established Fact
SC.POST-15	Pre-Coordination Activities of John Sullivan / Insurgence USA - BLM/Antifa Operative Embedded in January 6 Crowd (US)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-16	Raffensperger Congressional Letter - Material Omissions and False Statements to Congress (GA)	Established Fact
SC.POST-17	Raffensperger Congressional Letter – Deliberate Material Omissions and False Statements to Congress (GA)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-18	J6 Select Committee Collusion with Fulton County DA Fani Willis (GA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
SC.POST-19	Fulton County Defiance of DOJ Subpoena - Post-Election Records Obstruction (GA)	Established Fact
SC.POST-20	Wayne County Canvassing Board Intimidation (MI)	Established Fact
SC.POST-21	Wayne County Canvassing Board Intimidation - Coordinated Coercion of Quasi-Judicial Officials (MI)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-22	Antrim County - Systematic Deletion of All Server Security Logs and Adjudication Records (MI)	Established Fact
SC.POST-23	Antrim County - Willful Deletion of All Server Security Logs and Adjudication Records (MI)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-24	Michigan AG Dana Nessel - Selective Prosecution of Election Integrity Advocates (MI)	Established Fact
SC.POST-25	Delaware County Evidence Destruction - Named Witness Account of Physical Record Burning (PA)	Established Fact
SC.POST-26	Adjudication of Delaware County Evidence Destruction - Named Witness Account of Physical Record Burning (PA)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-27	AG Barr's DOJ Referral to Conflicted Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro - Functional Neutralization of Federal Election Fraud Oversight (PA)	Established Fact
SC.POST-28	Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein - Post-Election Ballot Adjudication and Cure Interference (WI)	Reasonable Inference
SC.POST-29	WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe - False Statements to Wisconsin Legislature During Post-Election Oversight (WI)	Established Fact
SC.POST-30	Adam Schiff leveraged his office to topple the incoming Trump administration (US)	Disputed Fact
SC.POST-31	Russagate initiated in wake of 2016 election under outgoing President Obama direction (US)	Disputed Fact

Nothing in a contested election matters unless the record of the count survives the weeks that follow. The thirty-one findings grouped under Post-Election Conspiracy describe those weeks — the eight-week window between Election Day and the final certification — as an active theater of operations rather than an administrative interval. On February 4, 2021, Time magazine published a first-person account describing a coordinated network of advocacy organizations, labor unions, technology companies, and media entities that had pre-planned a strategy to shape the post-election narrative and ensure rapid closure of certification. In the same window, a document titled “The Count,” authored by Real Justice PAC principals and circulated to Protect the Results coalition partners, instructed activists to “stage protests inside the Capitol” and make it “physically impossible for Congress to meet” in the event of an unfavorable outcome. United States Capitol Police Chief Steven Sund’s requests for National Guard assistance were denied six times, and deployment was delayed more than seventy minutes on January 6, 2021. Antrim County, Michigan deleted every server security log prior to 11:03 p.m. on November 4, 2020, and every 2020 adjudication log. Maricopa County Election Management System logs were overwritten or cleared after a legislative subpoena issued. Fulton County, Georgia defied a Department of Justice subpoena. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a named witness testified under oath that 2020



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

election materials were torn into pieces and that the physical records were subsequently burned in a pit. Georgia's Secretary of State transmitted a January 6 letter to Congress that researchers allege contained forty-two false statements. And the House Select Committee on January 6 failed to archive key witness transcripts — including Secret Service testimony — while sharing unarchived materials with a state district attorney prosecuting the former President.

POST-ELECTION CONSPIRACY

"You were right. We did it." He responded, "Dude. I was trying to tell you. I couldn't say much... You just have to watch my channel."

- Antifa-affiliated John Sullivan and friend on floor of U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021

The 31 findings consolidate into a small set of post-election mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **A pre-planned campaign to close the post-election window.** Time magazine's February 4, 2021 article, written with the on-record cooperation of the principals involved, described a coordinated network of advocacy organizations, labor unions, technology companies, and media entities that pre-planned a strategy to shape the post-election narrative and ensure rapid closure of certification. In the same window, "The Count," circulated to Protect the Results coalition partners, instructed activists to "stage protests inside the Capitol" and make it "physically impossible for Congress to meet" if the outcome was unfavorable. The closure mechanism did not emerge spontaneously; it was written down in advance.
- **The records that would have tested the count were destroyed, withheld, or overwritten.** In Antrim County, every server security log prior to 11:03 p.m. on November 4, 2020 — the night counting was suspended — and every 2020 adjudication log was systematically deleted. In Maricopa County, Election Management System database logs were overwritten or cleared after the Arizona State Senate's subpoena issued; chain-of-custody documentation required by A.R.S. § 16-621(E) was not produced. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a named witness testified under oath that 2020 election materials were torn into pieces and that the physical records were subsequently burned in a pit. Fulton County, Georgia defied a Department of Justice subpoena for post-election records.
- **Security was withheld, and witnesses were named during the decisive window.** United States Capitol Police Chief Steven Sund's requests for National Guard assistance — in advance of and during January 6, 2021 — were denied six times by the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms, with the stated justification of political "optics," and Department of Defense deployment was delayed more than seventy minutes after the breach. On November 17, 2020, a Michigan State Representative publicly doxed the Wayne County Board of Canvassers chair during her quasi-judicial deliberations, identifying her home municipality and referencing her minor daughter; a Wayne State University vice president made on-record inflammatory statements about the same proceeding on a live broadcast.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **The letter to Congress and the archive that was supposed to hold it both came up short.** On January 6, 2021, Georgia's Secretary of State transmitted a ten-page letter to Congress asserting in substance that "no fraud or irregularities occurred at all in Georgia"; VoterGA researchers identified forty-two alleged false statements, and the letter omitted the Georgia Senate Subcommittee Ligon Report, a 250-investigation inconsistency, and the surveillance-video record of late-night unobserved counting. The House Select Committee on January 6, chaired by Rep. Bennie Thompson and co-chaired by Rep. Liz Cheney, then failed to archive critical witness transcripts — including U.S. Secret Service testimony — and shared unarchived materials with a state district attorney prosecuting the former President.
- **The official channel was closed against the people who came forward.** GitHub terminated an Arizona election-integrity aggregator ten days after state certification, citing "misinformation" without providing examples; CISA's Election Integrity Partnership architecture intensified flagging and removal of domestic election-integrity speech. Michigan's Attorney General opened selective investigations of citizens who had given sworn testimony to the legislature, while declining to investigate the documented doxing and intimidation of the canvassing-board chair. U.S. Attorney William McSwain publicly disclosed that he was directed to route Pennsylvania election-fraud reports to a state attorney general who had publicly stated before the election that he intended to "*fight like hell*" for the opposing candidate.

Read as a national-security question, the Post-Election Conspiracy record describes the window in which the integrity of a federally designated critical-infrastructure component is either preserved for the public or closed against it. The elements documented above — a pre-planned narrative-and-pressure campaign, the destruction or withholding of the logs and materials that would have allowed the count to be tested, the denial of security support during the day the election is finalized, the intimidation of the officials sitting on canvassing boards, a certifying letter to Congress that the record does not support, and a congressional archive that was not preserved — are not independent incidents. They describe a single functional pattern: the eight-week window between the last ballot cast and the final certification is the window in which the record of a U.S. federal election can still be audited, and it is the window in which, in 2020, the record was instead closed. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to change the count if it can close the window in which the count can still be tested. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.8.4 Analysis of Seditious Conspiracy Findings

Across the Seditious Conspiracy pre-election, Election Day, and post-election phases, the findings depict a single, multi-stage operational network that deliberately positioned itself to control both the administration of the 2020 election and the constitutional processes for contesting and certifying its outcome, using a blend of pre-planned mobilization, insider access, and information dominance that rises to the investigative threshold for 18 U.S.C. 2384.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

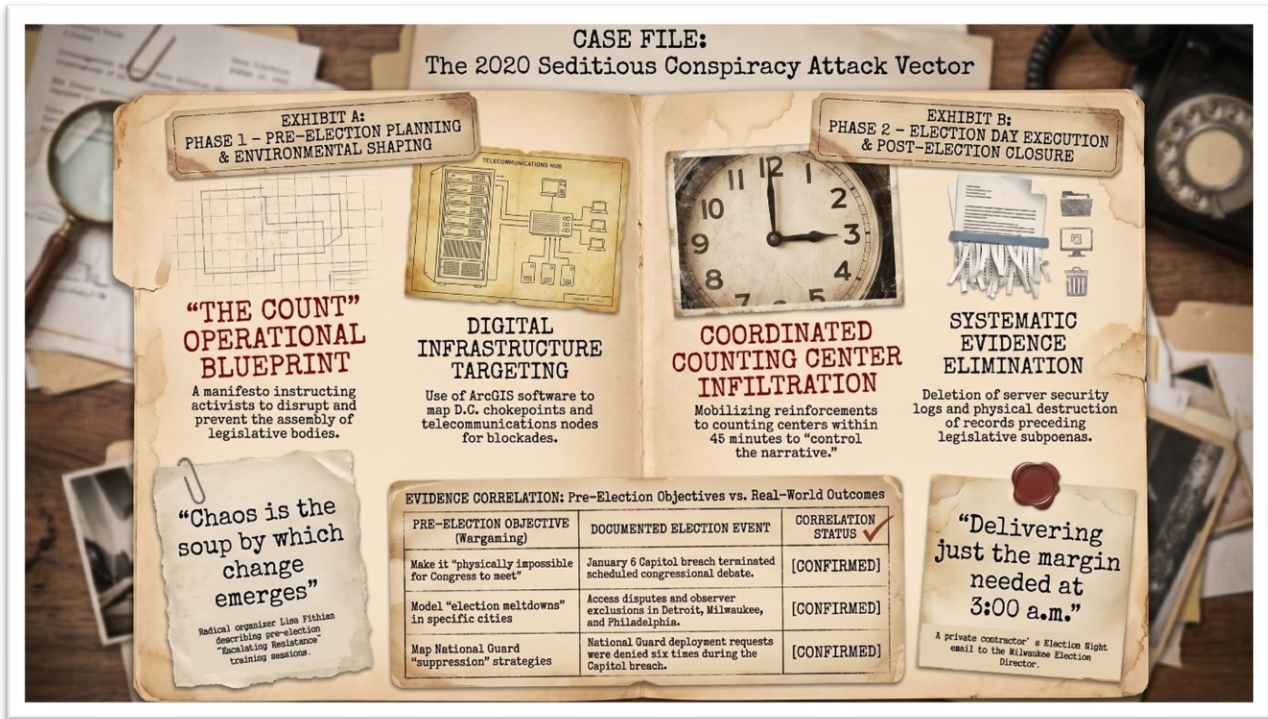


Figure 13 Summary of Seditious Conspiracy Findings

From a national security perspective, the collective impact is that a domestic “inside–outside” architecture—federal employees and contractors on the inside, NGOs/union/activist coalitions on the outside, and private vendors embedded in the infrastructure—demonstrably worked to prevent, hinder, or delay execution of federal election laws and the Electoral Count Act through intimidation, obstruction, and pre-planned physical disruption, while simultaneously degrading every institutional mechanism (forensic records, courts, public information, and intelligence reporting) that should have detected or corrected misconduct. This creates a durable vulnerability: adversarial foreign services no longer need to design a coup architecture themselves; they can exploit and amplify an existing domestic network that has already shown it can shape outcomes and narratives around the transfer of power faster than the U.S. security and justice systems can respond.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

1

“The Count” Pre-Election Manifesto Explicitly Planned to Make It Physically Impossible for Congress to Meet

A document titled “The Count,” authored by Real Justice PAC operatives and circulated to the 148-partner Protect the Results coalition before Election Day, instructed activists to “stage protests inside the Capitol” and make it “physically impossible for Congress to meet” in the event the incumbent contested the outcome. The Protect the Results coalition — including Indivisible, MoveOn.org, Stand Up America, and the SEIU — launched June 12, 2020 and was committed in writing to trigger street-level mass mobilization if the result was challenged. AFL-CIO senior adviser Mike Podhorzer, described by Time magazine as the “architect” of the shadow campaign, ran the Fight Back Table and Democracy Defense Coalition from a single Washington, D.C. address, drafted internal memos predicting specific battleground-state outcomes before the votes were counted, and mobilized union members for deployment to counting centers. The constitutional target of the pre-election planning network — preventing congressional certification — was achieved on January 6, 2021.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

2	ShutDown DC GIS Infrastructure Mapping — Pre-Election Targeting of Capitol Chokepoints and National Guard Suppression Strategy ShutDown DC used ArcGIS geographic information software to map bridges, government buildings, transportation chokepoints, and telecommunications nodes in Washington, D.C. before the election — a level of pre-operational infrastructure targeting inconsistent with spontaneous protest. Organizer Lisa Fithian conducted "Escalating Resistance" trainings addressing "Hong Kong-style" riot tactics and blockade techniques; separate training sessions explicitly addressed protocols designed to prevent deployment of the National Guard against protesters, citing prior occupation of the Wisconsin State Capitol as an operational blueprint. Federal employees from multiple agencies attended these sessions and self-identified their employing agencies during the trainings — creating documented Hatch Act exposure. Pre-election simulation exercises specifically modeled post-election unrest in Philadelphia ("Liberty City Antifa") and Wisconsin ("Wisconsin United"), the exact jurisdictions that became Election Night operational flashpoints.
3	Six National Guard Requests Denied — Security Withheld During the Decisive Constitutional Window United States Capitol Police Chief Steven Sund submitted six formal requests for National Guard assistance — both in advance of and during January 6, 2021 — all of which were denied by the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms, with the stated justification of political "optics." Department of Defense deployment was delayed more than seventy minutes after the Capitol breach began. The net constitutional effect of the breach was the permanent termination of scheduled congressional proceedings that would have allowed formal debate over electoral certification from multiple battleground states — precisely the outcome the pre-election planning documents had identified as the strategic objective. The alignment between the documented pre-election National Guard suppression planning by Fithian and affiliated organizations, and the actual denial of National Guard deployment on January 6, constitutes circumstantial evidence of coordinated intent under 18 U.S.C. § 2384.
4	Election Night Observer Exclusion in Pre-War-Gamed Cities — TCF Center, State Farm Arena, Philadelphia For seven months before the election, Podhorzer's network ran weekly scenario-planning sessions explicitly modeled on Detroit, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia — the exact counting centers that became Election Night flashpoints. At Detroit's TCF Center, Republican challengers were denied re-entry under a capacity rationale while windows were covered with cardboard and pizza boxes; a Podhorzer-network contact mobilized reinforcements to the site within 45 minutes of a Republican challenger surge. A written document titled "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" was observed by sworn witnesses on the TCF floor. At Atlanta's State Farm Arena, a Fulton election worker announced counting was done for the night, most observers left, then sealed ballot containers were retrieved for continued scanning — a sequence the Secretary of State's own field monitor recorded contemporaneously. At Philadelphia, credentialed observers were held 15–18 feet from counting tables during active counting.
5	Post-Election Record Destruction and Congressional Letter Containing 42 Alleged False Statements In Antrim County, Michigan, every server security log prior to 11:03 p.m. on November 4, 2020, and every 2020 adjudication log were systematically deleted. In Maricopa County, EMS database logs were overwritten or cleared after the Arizona Senate's subpoena issued. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a named witness testified under oath that 2020 election materials were torn and subsequently burned in a pit. Fulton County, Georgia defied a DOJ subpoena for post-election records. On January 6, 2021, Georgia's Secretary of State transmitted a letter to Congress asserting no fraud or irregularities had occurred; VoterGA researchers identified 42 alleged false statements, and the letter omitted the Georgia Senate Ligon Report and more than 250 open fraud investigations. The House Select Committee on January 6 then failed to archive critical witness transcripts — including Secret Service testimony — while sharing unarchived materials with a state district attorney prosecuting the former President.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Election systems were designated critical infrastructure by DHS in January 2017 on the premise that both the machinery of the vote and the constitutional processes for certifying it must be protected from interference. The Seditious Conspiracy findings document a multi-stage operational architecture — pre-election planning, Election Day execution, and post-election record destruction — that targeted every layer of that protection in the decisive jurisdictions. Observer access was controlled at counting centers that had been war-gamed for seven months. The records that would have allowed the count to be tested were subsequently destroyed. The constitutional proceeding was terminated by a breach whose net effect was precisely the outcome the pre-election planning network had modeled.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

KEY TAKEAWAY

"They war-gamed a scenario in which Congress could not count the electoral votes. They pre-mapped the Capitol. They trained activists to block the National Guard. They wrote the manifesto in advance. They modeled the meltdown in Detroit, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia before a single ballot was cast. When the meltdown arrived in those exact cities, on that exact night, producing that exact constitutional outcome — and the records needed to test it were then destroyed — the question stopped being whether this was planned. The question became whether anyone with authority to investigate it ever would."

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION: *An adversarial foreign intelligence service does not need to design a coup architecture from scratch if a domestic network has already demonstrated it can shape electoral outcomes, control the information environment, and foreclose the constitutional challenge process faster than U.S. security institutions can respond. The Seditious Conspiracy record documents that such a network existed, operated, and achieved its modeled objectives in 2020. The documented architecture — insider federal employees, NGO coalitions, private contractors, and a pre-mapped physical security plan — remains intact, unindicted, and available for exploitation or reactivation.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 11: SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 2384	Seditious Conspiracy	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government, levy war against it, or by force prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law. The "prevent, hinder, or delay the execution" prong is directly applicable to documented pre-election planning by the Protect the Results coalition, Fight Back Table, ShutDown DC, and allied organizations that conducted scenario-planning and operational preparations explicitly designed to prevent Congress from counting Electoral College votes. "The Count" manifesto — calling for making it "physically impossible for Congress to meet" — satisfies the agreement and objective elements of § 2384. The participation of self-identified federal employees and contractors in these training sessions, and the alignment between pre-election planning objectives and the January 6 constitutional outcome, create the investigative predicate the statute requires.
18 U.S.C. § 2101	Riots — Inciting, Organizing, Promoting, or Participating	Prohibits using interstate commerce to travel or communicate with intent to incite, organize, promote, encourage, or carry out a riot. Pre-election planning documents and training sessions coordinated by ShutDown DC and allied organizations included war-gaming of "violent direct action" (the "Liberty City Antifa" Philadelphia simulation), "Hong Kong-style" blockade tactics, and the "Wisconsin United" labor-union post-election mobilization. These sessions were conducted across state lines via Zoom and in-person training, with explicit modeling of conditions designed to produce civil disruption at specific geographic locations in multiple states. Publication of the "Grassroots Emergency Election Protection" Trifecta Action Guide instructing partisan activists to embed in election boards in six battleground states further implicates § 2101 interstate communication for disruptive purpose.
18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)	Obstruction of an Official Proceeding	Prohibits corruptly obstructing, influencing, or impeding any official proceeding, including proceedings before Congress. The joint session of Congress on January 6, 2021 to count Electoral College votes constitutes an official proceeding under § 1512(c). "The Count" document, circulated pre-election to the 148-partner Protect the Results coalition, explicitly called for making it "physically impossible for Congress to meet" during the certification proceeding. The breach achieved precisely that outcome — the permanent termination of scheduled debate over electoral certification challenges from multiple battleground states. The pre-election drafting, circulation, and coalition adoption of a document whose stated objective was obstruction of this specific congressional proceeding satisfies the planning and corrupt-intent elements of § 1512(c).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 241	Conspiracy Against Constitutional Rights	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free exercise of any constitutional right. Applicable to: (1) the coordinated exclusion of credentialed Republican poll challengers from TCF Center, State Farm Arena, and Philadelphia tabulation centers during active counting — denying the constitutional right to meaningful election observation; (2) the systematic doxing and intimidation of Wayne County canvassing board members during quasi-judicial certification deliberations; (3) the coordinated deployment of the "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" document at the TCF Center floor; and (4) the post-election selective prosecution by the Michigan Attorney General of citizens who provided sworn legislative testimony about election irregularities, while declining to investigate documented doxing of the canvassing board chair.
5 U.S.C. § 7323 (Hatch Act)	Hatch Act — Political Activity Prohibited to Federal Employees	Prohibits federal employees from engaging in political activity while on duty or using their official authority to affect election results. Pre-election training sessions hosted by ShutDown DC addressed "go slow" workplace obstruction and resistance planning in the event of a contested election outcome; identified participants self-identified their employing federal agencies during the sessions. The "Feds for Democracy" network, which recruited federal employees for resistance-planning activities, creates direct Hatch Act exposure for participants who took planning actions using their official agency capacity. Federal contractors attending the war-gaming sessions on federal time or using federal resources implicate the contractor-specific provisions of the Hatch Act and related procurement regulations.
18 U.S.C. § 371	Conspiracy to Commit Offense Against the United States	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to commit any offense against the United States. Applicable as a predicate theory connecting the documented multi-organizational coordination among Protect the Results, Fight Back Table, ShutDown DC, AFL-CIO shadow campaign, and CISA-EIP architecture — each of which individually touched on separate federal statutory violations (Hatch Act, § 2384, § 1512, § 241, § 2101) — into a single conspiracy charge. The Fight Back Table's documented coordination of funding, scenario planning, media control, and street-level mobilization through a common hub at 1536 U Street NW, Washington, D.C., represents the kind of coordinating entity whose existence satisfies the agreement element of § 371 conspiracy, even if none of the underlying conspirators were party to a single comprehensive agreement.
18 U.S.C. § 1001	False Statements to Federal Authorities	Prohibits knowingly and willfully making materially false statements to federal agencies or Congress. Georgia Secretary of State Raffensperger's January 6, 2021 letter to Congress asserting that "no fraud or irregularities occurred at all in Georgia" — which VoterGA researchers identified as containing 42 alleged false statements and which omitted the Georgia Senate Ligon Report, more than 250 open fraud investigations, and the surveillance-video record of late-night unobserved counting — constitutes a written representation to Congress that, if intentionally false, satisfies § 1001. Federal officials who directed election-fraud reports through a state attorney general publicly committed to a partisan outcome — while representing to federal oversight that independent review was being conducted — also implicate § 1001.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1519	Destruction / Alteration of Records in Federal Investigations	Prohibits knowingly destroying, altering, or falsifying any record with intent to impede, obstruct, or influence any federal investigation or contemplated proceeding. The systematic deletion of all Antrim County server security logs prior to 11:03 p.m. on November 4 and all 2020 adjudication records — occurring after federal election-fraud complaints had been filed and federal oversight was foreseeable — satisfies § 1519. The overwriting and clearing of Maricopa County EMS database logs after the Arizona Senate issued its legislative subpoena further implicates obstruction. The sworn testimony of a named witness that Delaware County, Pennsylvania 2020 election materials were physically torn and burned in a pit constitutes the most direct evidence of § 1519 destruction in the record.
52 U.S.C. § 20511	Criminal Penalties for Election Law Violations	Establishes criminal penalties for knowing and willful violations of the National Voter Registration Act, including the knowing and willful deprivation of rights secured by the NVRA. Applicable to the Raffensperger pre-election consent decree modification of absentee ballot signature-verification procedures without legislative authorization — a change that resulted in only 6 of 148,318 Fulton County absentee ballots being rejected for signature issues. The "friendly lawsuit" structure in Michigan (Priorities USA v. Benson, No. 3:19-cv-13188, E.D. Mich.) — where the Secretary of State's office issued guidance directing clerks to presume signatures valid after the suit was voluntarily dismissed once the desired administrative change was obtained — also implicates § 20511 criminal deprivation of election-law compliance.
52 U.S.C. §§ 30118, 30121	Federal Campaign Finance — Corporate and Foreign Contributions	Prohibit contributions or expenditures in connection with federal elections by corporations and foreign nationals. The Fight Back Table and Democracy Defense Coalition's mobilization of AFL-CIO resources, dark money, and NGO coordination to shape the outcome of the 2020 presidential election — including deployment of union members to counting centers and scenario planning for specific battleground states — implicates the corporate-contribution and coordinated-expenditure prohibitions. The 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status claimed by organizations including the Protect the Results coalition partners while conducting pre-election mobilization and scenario planning designed to influence a specific federal election outcome creates additional exposure under §§ 30118 and 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3) prohibited-political-activity rules.
U.S. Const. Art. II, § 1 / Amend. XII	Presidential Electors and Electoral Count	Article II, § 1 commits the manner of appointing presidential electors to each state's legislature; the Twelfth Amendment establishes the congressional joint session as the constitutional mechanism for counting electoral votes. Pre-election consent decrees entered by state election officials modifying signature-verification procedures — without legislative authorization — altered the rules under which presidential electors were chosen in Georgia, Michigan, and Arizona, in derogation of the state legislatures' exclusive Article II authority. The breach of the January 6 joint session, and the termination of scheduled congressional debate over battleground-state certification challenges, directly interfered with the Twelfth Amendment's constitutional mechanism for resolving disputes over presidential electoral votes.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
U.S. Const. Amend. I	First Amendment — Speech, Press, Petition, Assembly	Protects the rights of citizens to speak, petition government, and peaceably assemble. The CISA-EIP censorship architecture — standing up a nominally private academic consortium to flag domestic political speech about election irregularities for platform removal — was explicitly designed, on the internal record, to fill a "critical gap for non-governmental entities," acknowledging that CISA could not constitutionally conduct this activity directly. The flagging of a tweet by the sitting President of the United States for removal without White House consultation, and the intensified post-election suppression of Arizona audit speech, demonstrate the architecture's operational scope. Michigan Attorney General Nessel's selective prosecution of citizens who gave sworn legislative testimony about election irregularities — while declining to investigate documented intimidation of canvassers — constitutes state-action suppression of protected petition rights.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-604	Georgia — Interference with Election Officials	Prohibits any person from interfering with election officials in the performance of their duties. The coordinated, nationally publicized campaign of threats, doxing, and intimidation directed at bipartisan Wayne County canvassing board members during their quasi-judicial certification deliberations — as well as the coordinated post-election pressure on Georgia election officials to foreclose certification challenges — constitute interference with official election duties under the Georgia analog. The Wayne County Board intimidation is additionally applicable under Michigan's analogous election-official protection statutes and 18 U.S.C. § 241 as a multi-state pattern of coercion targeting public officials performing constitutional certification functions.
Wis. Stat. § 12.13	Wisconsin — Election Fraud and Misconduct	Prohibits election misconduct, interference with election processes, and fraudulent election conduct. Applicable to the documented Election Night conduct in Milwaukee and Green Bay: the deployment of CTCL-funded private operatives inside counting facilities without statutory authority, the creation of hidden Wi-Fi networks connected to tabulation machines, and the Elections Group contractor's 4:07 a.m. email to Milwaukee's election director referencing having "delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." The coordination between AFL-CIO's "Wisconsin United" war-gaming simulations — which pre-modeled a post-election mobilization scenario in Wisconsin — and the documented Election Night operational activities in Wisconsin counting centers constitutes the factual predicate for a Wis. Stat. § 12.13 misconduct referral.
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1010	Arizona — Interference with Elections	Prohibits any person from interfering with or obstructing the orderly conduct of elections and related proceedings. Applicable to Maricopa County's and Dominion's refusal to comply with Arizona Senate subpoenas for administrative passwords, security tokens, and routers during the 2021 forensic audit — specifically including the county Senate liaison's documented disclosure that the vendor had directed the county not to cooperate. The overwriting and clearing of Maricopa EMS database logs after the subpoena issued, in combination with vendor-directed non-compliance with a lawful legislative subpoena, constitutes interference with official election-oversight proceedings under Arizona law and obstruction under federal statutes.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
MCL § 168.932	Michigan — Election Law Misconduct and Interference	Prohibits election-related misconduct, unauthorized interference with election administration, and obstruction of election processes. The systematic deletion of Antrim County server security logs and all 2020 adjudication records following a legislative subpoena, the TCF Center's exclusion of credentialed Republican challengers under a capacity rationale while windows were covered with cardboard, and the deployment of a written "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" document on the counting floor each implicate MCL § 168.932 election-misconduct provisions. Michigan AG Nessel's selective prosecution of sworn legislative witnesses, while declining to investigate documented doxing and intimidation of the canvassing board chair, is additionally actionable under Michigan's selective enforcement and equal protection standards.

3.9 WEAPONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

The findings in this section establish a pattern of conduct across multiple state and federal jurisdictions in which governmental authority was directed not toward neutral administration of election law, but toward shielding the 2020 election from independent scrutiny, suppressing lawful challenges, and retaliating against those who raised credible concerns. This was not isolated incompetence or bureaucratic delay — the evidence reflects coordinated, multi-channel obstruction: denial and destruction of election records in response to lawful FOIA and Right-to-Know requests, issuance of directives that exceeded statutory authority, deployment of prosecutorial resources against whistleblowers and election-integrity litigants, and the deliberate channeling of federal election-fraud complaints away from independent investigators.

At the federal level, documented conduct includes CISA's integration into the Election Integrity Partnership to flag and suppress disfavored domestic election-related speech without statutory authority, DHS-FBI coordination with social media platforms to amplify government-preferred narratives, a DHS bulletin characterizing election-integrity concerns as potential terrorism threat drivers, and DOJ directives that constrained U.S. Attorneys from independently pursuing election-fraud allegations in pivotal battleground states. At the state level, attorneys general in Michigan and Pennsylvania publicly prejudged electoral outcomes, then became the very officials to whom federal fraud referrals were routed — creating a direct conflict of interest in the referral pipeline — while simultaneously pursuing sanctions, disbarment, and criminal investigations against the attorneys and citizens who submitted sworn testimony of irregularities.

Taken together, these actions satisfy the elements of deprivation of rights under color of law (18 U.S.C. §§ 241–242), interference by federal employees in elections (18 U.S.C. § 595), obstruction of official proceedings (18 U.S.C. § 1512), and destruction of federal election records (52 U.S.C. § 20701). The net effect was systemic: independent oversight mechanisms were neutralized, the evidentiary record was degraded before it could be assembled, and the legal and reputational costs of challenging the process were raised to a level that deterred participation — outcomes consistent



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

not with coincidental administrative failure, but with intentional interference in the execution of federal election law.

This section organizes the obstruction findings into six domains: election oversight, obstruction, intimidation, willful neglect of duty, and malicious prosecution. Each domain captures a different way in which officials or aligned actors hindered the ability of challengers, clerks, legislators, investigators, or citizens to enforce existing law and obtain a transparent, auditable record.

3.9.1 Obstruction

The obstruction findings presented in this subsection document a multi-channel pattern of conduct in which officials, agencies, and aligned actors across multiple jurisdictions systematically impeded the lawful oversight, investigation, and auditing of the 2020 election. This obstruction did not arise from isolated administrative failures — it manifested consistently and across distinct mechanisms: the denial, delay, and destruction of election records in response to lawful FOIA and Right-to-Know requests; the physical exclusion of credentialed challengers and poll watchers from counting centers; the issuance of directives that exceeded statutory authority to constrain forensic reviews; and the deployment of prosecutorial and disciplinary tools against those who raised election-integrity concerns.

Table 40 Obstruction Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.O-01	CISA Website Scrubbing of Domestic Censorship Records After Congressional Inquiry (US)	Established Fact
W.O-02	Obstruction of Senate Subpoenas for Router Data and EMS Servers (AZ)	Established Fact
W.O-03	Post-Subpoena Clearing of EMS Database Logs (AZ)	Disputed Fact
W.O-04	Maricopa County Directed Vendors Not to Cooperate with Audit (AZ)	Established Fact
W.O-05	Exclusion of Poll Watchers and Counting Concealed Ballots at State Farm Arena (GA)	Established Fact
W.O-06	Defiance of DOJ Subpoena and Substitution of Audit County (GA)	Established Fact
W.O-07	False Attestations of Machine Audits That Never Occurred (GA)	Established Fact
W.O-08	Destruction of Ballot Images Statewide - Systematic Non-Preservation (GA)	Established Fact
W.O-09	State-Directed Destruction of Electronic Pollbook Data (MI)	Established Fact
W.O-10	Physical Obstruction of Poll Challengers at TCF Center, Detroit (MI)	Established Fact
W.O-11	ElectionSource Battery-Removal Directive - Vendor-Directed Destruction of Configuration Data (MI)	Established Fact
W.O-12	Antrim County Adjudication Log Deletion (MI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.O-13	Attorney General/U.S. Attorney Failure to Respond to Election Fraud Referrals (MI)	Established Fact
W.O-14	Physical Destruction of Election Records - Delaware County (PA)	Disputed Fact
W.O-15	AG Barr's Direction to Route Fraud Referrals to Conflicted State AG (PA)	Established Fact
W.O-16	Delaware County RTKL Responses Inconsistent with Internal Records; Allegheny County Denial (PA)	Disputed Fact
W.O-17	Governor Evers Directed State Actors Not to Comply with Legislative Subpoenas (WI)	Established Fact
W.O-18	Dark Money Attorneys Provided to Government Employees to Enable Subpoena Non-Compliance (WI)	Established Fact
W.O-19	WEC Administrator Wolfe's False Statements to Assembly Committee (WI)	Established Fact
W.O-20	Voting Machine Vendors Withheld Records Under Contractual Confidentiality Claims (WI)	Established Fact
W.O-21	CISA Co-Authored Security Documentation with Dominion During Active Litigation (US)	Established Fact
W.O-22	Maricopa County Direction to Vendors Not to Cooperate with State Senate Audit (AZ)	Established Fact
W.O-23	Exclusion and Removal of Poll Watchers at State Farm Arena (GA)	Established Fact
W.O-24	Fulton County Defiance of DOJ Subpoena (GA)	Established Fact
W.O-25	Deletion of Video Record of Public Intimidation from Board of Canvassers Meeting (MI)	Disputed Fact
W.O-26	Governor Evers' Instructions to Executive Agencies Not to Comply with Legislative Subpoenas (WI)	Established Fact
W.O-27	Dark Money Organizations Providing Free Legal Services to Government Employees to Resist Legislative Subpoenas (WI)	Established Fact
W.O-28	Refusal to Allow Independent Forensic Examination of Maricopa County Equipment (AZ)	Established Fact
W.O-29	EMS Internet Connectivity Alleged - Routers Withheld from Subpoena - Foreign Infiltration Alleged in Federal Court (AZ)	Disputed Fact
W.O-30	DOJ Leadership Ordered U.S. Attorney McSwain to Stand Down - Systematic Suppression of Federal Election Fraud Investigation During Certification Window (PA)	Reasonable Inference
W.O-31	Jack Smith was Chief of the DOJ Public Integrity Section (PIN) (US)	Established Fact
W.O-32	Special Master Word Games (AZ)	Disputed Fact
W.O-33	Post-Election Voting Machine Forensic Audit was a Ruse (GA)	Established Fact
W.O-34	Obstruction of Investigation of Complaint SEB2023-025 (GA)	Disputed Fact
W.O-35	FEC FOIA Obstruction of Request for List of Data Sharing Agreements Between FEC and Other Organizations (US)	Reasonable Inference



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.O-36	DNI Protective Order on Dennis Montgomery Intelligence Assets	Established Fact
W.O-37	31 States Refused to Comply with DoJ Election Records Request Pertaining to HAVA Compliance (US)	Established Fact
W.O-38	Livonia FOIA Obstruction Pertaining to Legislative Subpoena Records (MI)	Established Fact

Every contested election eventually comes down to the record — the ballots, the images, the logs, the routers, the vendor files, the emails, the tapes. The thirty-eight findings grouped under Obstruction describe what happens when the record itself is deleted, withheld, wiped, scrubbed, or routed to an office that would not look at it. Maricopa County withheld subpoenaed routers and Splunk logs and produced only one of two subpoenaed Election Management System servers; forensic review identified more than 37,000 identical database queries on the EMS server in the days immediately following a court order, after which the 2020 EMS activity log was cleared. Fulton County admitted in federal court (*Curling v. Raffensperger*) to destroying the majority of in-person ballot images from the November 3 original count, and 74 of Georgia’s 159 counties failed to produce ballot images. The Michigan Bureau of Elections issued a February 12, 2021, directive ordering clerks to delete electronic pollbook software in direct conflict with 52 U.S.C. § 20702’s 22-month federal retention mandate; the Antrim County 2020 adjudication log was “manually removed.” Wisconsin Governor Tony Evers instructed state actors not to comply with validly issued legislative subpoenas; Dominion, ES&S, and other voting-system vendors refused Office of Special Counsel subpoenas on contractual-confidentiality grounds the OSC characterized as legally baseless. At the federal level, Attorney General William Barr directed U.S. Attorney William McSwain to route all Pennsylvania election-fraud referrals to state Attorney General Josh Shapiro — who had publicly declared he would “fight like hell” for the opposing candidate — while Department of Justice Election Crimes Branch Director Richard Pilger resigned on November 9, 2020, the same day Barr issued the authorization memorandum, and 15 District Election Officers wrote to urge its rescission.

OBSTRUCTION

“Deleted databases. Scrubbed government websites. Defied subpoenas. Directed vendors to withhold cooperation. Court preservation orders violated within days. Every layer of the 2020 election that investigators tried to examine — someone made sure they couldn’t.”

The 38 findings group into a small number of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Subpoenas defied, logs cleared, routers withheld.** Maricopa County withheld the routers and Splunk logs the Arizona State Senate subpoenaed to determine whether the Election Management System was reachable from an outside network and produced only one of two subpoenaed EMS servers. Forensic review identified more than 37,000 identical database



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

queries on the EMS server in the days immediately following a court order, after which the 2020 EMS activity log was cleared. Wisconsin Governor Tony Evers instructed state actors not to comply with validly issued legislative subpoenas; Dominion, ES&S, and other voting-system vendors refused Office of Special Counsel subpoenas on contractual-confidentiality grounds the OSC characterized as legally baseless.

- **The records that would have answered the question were destroyed.** Fulton County admitted in federal court in *Curling v. Raffensperger* to destroying the majority of in-person ballot images from the November 3, 2020, original count; 74 of Georgia's 159 counties failed to produce ballot images, with 56 providing written admissions of non-preservation. The Michigan Bureau of Elections issued a February 12, 2021, directive ordering local clerks to delete electronic pollbook software in direct conflict with 52 U.S.C. § 20702's 22-month federal retention mandate. The Antrim County 2020 adjudication log — the primary record of manual ballot-reading overrides — was “manually removed” per Allied Security Operations Group, while logs from prior years on the same software remained intact.
- **Exclusion of witnesses during the count itself.** At State Farm Arena in Fulton County on November 3, 2020, election officials told credentialed Republican poll watchers and media that counting had concluded and instructed them to leave; once observers were gone, workers retrieved containers of ballots from under a table and continued counting without the bipartisan observation Georgia law requires. At the TCF Center in Detroit, credentialed Republican challengers were excluded citing overcrowding while uncredentialed operatives were admitted, and windows were covered with cardboard specifically timed to the processing of military ballots requiring bipartisan witnessing.
- **The federal prosecutorial channel was closed during the window.** Attorney General William Barr directed U.S. Attorney William McSwain — by McSwain's subsequent written attestation — to route all Pennsylvania election-fraud referrals to state Attorney General Josh Shapiro, who had publicly declared before the election that he would “*fight like hell*” to ensure Pennsylvania went for the opposing candidate. Department of Justice Election Crimes Branch Director Richard Pilger resigned on November 9, 2020 — the same day Barr issued the authorization memorandum — and fifteen District Election Officers wrote to urge its rescission.
- **Vendors and federal agencies positioned as shields rather than examiners.** The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency co-authored a “Joint Security Guide” with Dominion Voting Systems distributed to Michigan county clerks in October 2020 — while Dominion equipment was the subject of integrity litigation — and, after congressional oversight opened in 2023, scrubbed its public-facing website of references to its domestic speech-monitoring program. Michigan vendor ElectionSource directed county clerks to allow battery-removal “preventative maintenance” that resets voting machines to factory defaults, erasing server-connection settings and configuration data not listed in the state contract.

Read as a national-security question, the Obstruction record describes what happens when the file an election system is supposed to leave behind — the routers, the EMS logs, the ballot images, the pollbooks, the adjudication entries, the observer record of the count, and the federal referrals that would have tested any of it — is made unavailable during the window when it could still matter.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component is not measured only by what happened on election night; it is measured by whether the record of what happened survives long enough for an independent authority to read it. Each of the mechanisms above bears on that record from a different direction: subpoenas defied; logs and images destroyed; witnesses removed during the count itself; the federal channel routed to a conflicted office and its senior career official gone the day the authorization issued; vendors and federal agencies positioned as shields rather than examiners; and a federal records-access posture now being litigated in court. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to change a single vote; it needs the file that would answer the question about that vote to be gone before anyone can ask. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.9.2 Intimidation

Intimidation encompasses threats or coercive pressures aimed at election officials, canvassers, challengers, witnesses, or ordinary citizens to influence their actions or silence their testimony. The investigative record includes sworn accounts of threats against county canvassers in Michigan, doxing of officials' family members, state and federal bulletins that framed election-integrity advocates as potential security threats, and broader social-media campaigns targeting individuals who raised objections to certification.

This subsection reviews these incidents in light of federal and state laws prohibiting intimidation and coercion in connection with voting and election administration and assesses how such pressures may have altered certification decisions, chilled whistleblowing, and deterred participation in oversight roles.

Table 41 Intimidation Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.I-01	Prosecutorial Threats Against Media ("Detroit Leaks")(MI)	Established Fact
W.I-02	Fulton County Decertification as Retaliation for Independent Audit (PA)	Established Fact
W.I-03	Secretary of State Decertification of County Equipment Following Independent Audit - Retaliatory Denial of Access (PA)	Established Fact
W.I-04	Erie USPS Whistleblower Richard Hopkins - Federal Agent Coercion to Recant (PA)	Disputed Fact
W.I-05	Bureau of Elections Directive Prohibiting Independent Forensic Review of Voting Equipment (MI)	Established Fact
W.I-06	Trump Ally Roger Stone Targeted with Pre-Dawn SWAT-Style Raid (US)	Established Fact
W.I-07	Operation Arctic Frost - Grand Jury Subpoenas and Gag Orders Targeting Congressional Investigators (US)	Established Fact
W.I-08	DOJ Letter to Arizona Senate Threatening to Halt State Legislative Audit (AZ)	Established Fact
W.I-09	DOJ Attempt to Halt Arizona Legislative Audit via Intimidation (AZ)	Established Fact
W.I-10	Senate-County Settlement Requiring Legislature to Exonerate County Before Attorney General (AZ)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.I-11	Coercion of Wayne County Canvassers Through Racial Threats and Doxing (MI)	Established Fact
W.I-12	Death Threats and Graphic Sexual Violence Threats Against Canvasser Palmer's Minor Daughter (MI)	Established Fact
W.I-13	FBI Interrogation of Citizen Canvasser Jacky Eubanks (MI)	Established Fact
W.I-14	Threatening Directive Against Clerk Stephanie Scott for Seeking to Preserve Tabulators (MI)	Established Fact
W.I-15	Michigan State Rep. Cynthia Johnson "Soldiers" Video - Call to Action Against "Trumpers" (MI)	Established Fact
W.I-16	USPS OIG Coercive Interrogation of Whistleblower Richard Hopkins - Alleged Forced Recantation (PA)	Disputed Fact
W.I-17	Democratic State AGs' Coordinated Pressure on DOJ to Stand Down from Election-Fraud Investigations (PA)	Established Fact
W.I-18	Wisconsin AG Sues Own Legislature's Investigative Arm to Obstruct Election Oversight (WI)	Established Fact
W.I-19	Wisconsin AG Indictment of James Troupis - Threat of Life Imprisonment for Legal Counsel (WI)	Established Fact
W.I-20	Ethics Complaints, Private Investigators and OSC Staff (WI)	Established Fact
W.I-21	Ethics Complaints, Private Investigators, and Alleged Device Hacking Against OSC Staff (WI)	Disputed Fact
W.I-22	DHS Terrorism Advisory Bulletin Classifying Election-Integrity Concerns as Terrorism Threat Driver (US)	Established Fact
W.I-23	CISA Integration into Election Integrity Partnership to Flag and Suppress Domestic Election-Related Speech (US)	Established Fact
W.I-24	Democrat lawmakers targeted DOGE staff with investigation requests (US)	Established Fact

Election oversight is not a legal abstraction; it is carried out by specific people acting in specific roles — clerks who flag anomalies, canvassers who withhold certification until numbers reconcile, whistleblowers who sign affidavits, legislators who issue subpoenas, citizens who canvass voter rolls, lawyers who argue contested positions. The twenty-four findings under Intimidation track what happened to those people between late 2020 and 2025. At the federal level, Operation Arctic Frost issued 197 grand-jury subpoenas under “Prohibited Access” file designations that reached more than 430 Republican individuals and entities, including sitting U.S. Senators and Representatives; the U.S. Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division wrote to the Arizona State Senate to warn it off its own Maricopa audit; a Pennsylvania USPS whistleblower was subjected to hours of federal questioning until he signed a recantation he later publicly disavowed. At the state level, Pennsylvania decertified Fulton County’s voting equipment after the county commissioned an independent forensic review expressly authorized by state law; Michigan’s Bureau of Elections threatened clerks with decertification and one clerk with removal for seeking to preserve tabulators; Wisconsin’s Attorney General sued the Legislature’s own Office of the Special Counsel. At the private level, a Wayne County canvasser received death threats that included sexually violent images of her minor daughter after voting to withhold certification. The findings are ideologically



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

mixed — some targets aligned with one party, some with the other, and the 2025 findings extend the pattern to federal executive staff — but the shape of the record is consistent.

INTIMIDATION

“If doing your job in an election gets you the subpoena, the indictment, or the death threat — oversight stops being a duty. It becomes a dare.”

The 24 findings group into a small number of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Federal criminal process pointed at oversight.** The FBI’s Operation Arctic Frost and Special Counsel Jack Smith issued 197 grand-jury subpoenas under “Prohibited Access” designations reaching more than 430 Republican individuals and entities, including sitting U.S. Senators and Representatives — a 2025 Senate oversight letter and contemporaneous reporting describe an investigation whose target set substantially overlaps the groups academic partners had earlier flagged in the “delegitimization” workflow. Independent of any individual case, the structural fact — federal grand-jury power, used at scale, against the political opposition and the lawyers advising it — is on the public record.
- **A DOJ letter to halt a state legislative audit.** On May 5, 2021, the U.S. Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division sent a letter to Arizona State Senate Majority Leader Karen Fann characterizing the Senate’s Maricopa County forensic audit — a state legislative-oversight exercise — as potentially unlawful voter intimidation, and warning that citizen canvassers conducting lawful voter-registration verification could be criminally exposed. The letter is a matter of public record. Its effect, by design, was to move the center of gravity of the audit from the state legislature to the federal executive.
- **Decertification and removal as retaliation.** Pennsylvania’s Secretary of the Commonwealth decertified Fulton County’s Dominion voting equipment after Fulton County commissioned an independent forensic review expressly authorized under Pennsylvania law — a review that had already surfaced uncertified database tools, election-management-system changes three weeks before the election and missed Logic and Accuracy inspections. In Michigan, Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater’s August 4, 2021, directive threatened clerks with decertification of their equipment if they permitted independent technical review, and a separate directive threatened Adams Township Clerk Stephanie Scott with removal for seeking to preserve her tabulators. In Wisconsin, the Attorney General sued the Legislature’s own Office of the Special Counsel to shut its inquiry down, then indicted the Trump campaign’s Wisconsin counsel, former Dane County Circuit Judge James Troupis.
- **Coerced interviews of whistleblowers.** Richard Hopkins, the Erie, Pennsylvania USPS carrier whose sworn affidavit alleged that supervisors had directed the backdating of late-arriving mail-in ballots to November 3, 2020, was subjected to multi-hour federal questioning by USPS Office of Inspector General agents after his public disclosure; he signed a recantation during that interview which he publicly disavowed shortly afterward, stating the agents had pressured him. In Macomb County, Michigan, citizen canvasser Jacky Eubanks’s voter-roll findings were routed



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

to the FBI, which then interviewed her. A whistleblower and a citizen canvasser, both on the record, both visited by federal investigators rather than defended by them.

- **Private-order pressure on public-office targets.** Wayne County Board of Canvassers Chair Monica Palmer, after voting on November 17, 2020 to withhold certification on the ground that 71% of Detroit's Absentee Voter Counting Board precincts were mathematically out of balance, received death threats the following day that included photographs of naked mutilated bodies and images of her minor daughter; the sender was identified and charged. Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel investigative staff were subjected to frivolous ethics complaints, voluminous open-records requests designed to drain resources, and private investigators surveilling their personal lives. A Michigan state representative posted a public video telling "soldiers" they "know how to do it" regarding "Trumpers." The common thread is cost-imposition: make the act of participating in oversight visibly, personally dangerous.
- **Terrorism framing and takedown architecture.** On February 7, 2022, the Department of Homeland Security issued a Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin that placed "false or misleading narratives regarding unsubstantiated widespread election fraud" in the category of "terrorism threat drivers." On a parallel track, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's integration into the Election Integrity Partnership routed flags on election-related speech through a consortium that included Stanford Internet Observatory, the University of Washington's Center for an Informed Public, and affiliated entities, and tracked platform takedown outcomes. The 2025 findings extend the pattern to federal executive staff: Democratic lawmakers sent coordinated criminal-exposure warnings and investigation requests to ethics offices, the DOJ, and OPM that uniquely targeted DOGE-linked employees.

Read as a national-security question, the Intimidation record describes what it costs, in practice, to perform oversight of a federally designated critical-infrastructure system. A voting system is resilient only to the extent there are people willing to be the clerk who preserves the tabulator, the canvasser who withholds certification, the whistleblower who signs the affidavit, the legislator who issues the subpoena, and the lawyer who argues the hard position. Each of the episodes above raised that cost from a different direction — federal grand-jury subpoenas at scale, a DOJ letter warning a state legislature off its own audit, state decertification and removal threats for exercising state-law-authorized review, coerced recantations of whistleblower affidavits, surveillance of investigative staff, death threats that reached a canvasser's minor child, and a terrorism-advisory framework elastic enough to reach documented election-integrity concerns. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to suborn a tabulator; it needs the population of Americans willing to publicly challenge an election result to be smaller than the population willing to let the result stand. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.9.3 Willful Neglect of Duty

Willful neglect of duty, as documented in this subsection, refers to the deliberate failure of officials vested with election administration, law enforcement, or oversight responsibilities to act on



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

credible evidence of violations — not because the evidence was insufficient, but because acting on it was politically inconvenient or contrary to a preferred outcome. The record across multiple jurisdictions reveals a consistent pattern: law enforcement agencies that received referrals of documented election-records destruction took no action; secretaries of state who promised audits substituted narrower or unobserved reviews without disclosure; and federal officials who were presented with election-fraud allegations routed them to state officers with documented conflicts of interest rather than pursuing independent investigation.

This form of neglect is legally distinct from mere incompetence or resource constraints. Where an official with a statutory duty to investigate, preserve records, or enforce election law consciously declines to act in the face of credible evidence — particularly when that inaction consistently favors one set of actors over another — it may satisfy elements of deprivation of rights under color of law under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241–242, willful failure to perform official duties under applicable state codes, and obstruction by omission under 18 U.S.C. § 1505. The findings that follow establish not only that duties went unperformed, but that the pattern of non-performance was sufficiently uniform across jurisdictions and actors to support an inference of coordinated neglect rather than coincidental inaction.

Table 42 Willful Neglect of Duty Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.WND-01	Hart InterCivic Board Member Became DOJ Assistant AG, National Security Division - Conflict of Interest in Election Security Investigations (US)	Reasonable Inference
W.WND-02	DNI Ratcliffe Documented Career CIA Analysts Suppressed Chinese Election Interference Assessment - Violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B (US)	Established Fact
W.WND-03	DOJ Routing of Election Fraud Complaints to Conflicted Pennsylvania AG - De Facto Judicial/Prosecutorial Nullification (PA)	Established Fact
W.WND-04	AG Barr's Re-Routing of PA Election Fraud Reports to Conflicted AG - Structural Suppression (PA)	Established Fact
W.WND-05	DOJ/Election Crimes Branch Institutional Resistance to AG Barr's Post-Election Investigation Directive (US)	Established Fact
W.WND-06	AG Barr's Routing of Pennsylvania Election-Fraud Complaints to Conflicted AG Shapiro (PA)	Established Fact
W.WND-07	Failure to Preserve Drop Box Surveillance Video (AZ)	Established Fact
W.WND-08	Neglect of Chain-of-Custody Violations in DeKalb County (GA)	Established Fact
W.WND-09	Secretary of State Raffensperger's Failure to Act on Senate Subcommittee Findings (GA)	Established Fact
W.WND-10	SOS Post-Election Machine Audit Was a "Ruse" - Five of Six Counties Confirm No Audit Occurred (GA)	Established Fact
W.WND-11	State Election Board Referral to AG Ignored - Fulton County Uncertified Tabulator Returns (GA)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.WND-12	Law Enforcement Refusal to Enforce Election Law at TCF Center (MI)	Established Fact
W.WND-13	Secretary of State Benson's Failure to Honor Audit Commitment to Wayne County Canvassers (MI)	Established Fact
W.WND-14	Bureau of Elections Director's Directive to Destroy Federal Election Records (MI)	Established Fact
W.WND-15	AG Nessel Investigation of Election Integrity Advocates While Ignoring Documented Fraud Evidence (MI)	Established Fact
W.WND-16	Certification Despite Massive Voter-System Discrepancy in SURE System (PA)	Established Fact
W.WND-17	Three Law Enforcement Agencies Refused to Act on Certified Evidence of Record Destruction (PA)	Established Fact
W.WND-18	How Federal Law Enforcement Turned a Blind Eye to Extremist Intelligence Before and After January 6 (US)	Established Fact
W.WND-19	WEC Directives Violating State Nursing Home Absentee Voting Law - No Prosecution (WI)	Established Fact
W.WND-20	City of Madison and Five Wisconsin Cities Refused WEC Oversight of CTCL Operations (WI)	Reasonable Inference
W.WND-21	DOJ/FBI Abdication of Investigative Duty on Multi-State Election Fraud Allegations (US)	Reasonable Inference
W.WND-22	CISA "Most Secure Election" Declaration Issued Without Forensic Audit (US)	Established Fact
W.WND-23	MI AG refused to investigate Dominion CEO perjury allegations (MI)	Disputed Fact
W.WND-24	MI Secretary of the Senate refused to investigate Dominion CEO perjury allegations (MI)	Disputed Fact
W.WND-25	MSP refused to investigate Dominion CEO perjury allegations (MI)	Disputed Fact
W.WND-26	MI House Republican Caucus Chief Counsel, Hassan Beydoun, assumes position with Democrat Mayor Mike Duggan after Joe Biden inauguration (MI)	Reasonable Inference
W.WND-27	MI Republican State Board of Canvassers member Aaron van Langewelde assumes position with Democrat AG Dana Nessel after certifying the 2020 election results (MI)	Reasonable Inference
W.WND-28	MI Senate Republican senior advisor Amber McCann assumes position with Democrat AG Dana Nessel after Joe Biden inauguration (MI)	Reasonable Inference
W.WND-29	Intelligence Community hid that Chinese government manufactured and imported fake Drivers' Licenses for election use (US)	Established Fact
W.WND-30	No Reconciliation or Canvass in Violation of Georgia Law (GA)	Established Fact
W.WND-31	Fulton County Created Daily Recap Sheets After the Election, Not During the Election as Required by Georgia Law (GA)	Established Fact
W.WND-32	MI Senate Oversight Committee Issued Report on 2020 Election Without Reviewing Subpoenaed Records (MI)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.WND-33	State AG Civil Investigative Demands — Available Without Federal Grand Jury Process (US)	Reasonable Inference
W.WND-34	Judge Linda V Parker Biased Promotion of Voter Registration at Naturalization Ceremonies (MI)	Disputed Fact
W.WND-35	Courts Assert That MI Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson Issued Unlawful Guidance to Election Officials (MI)	Established Fact
W.WND-36	Failure to Conduct CFIUS Investigation into US Election Patent Owned by Swiss Company (US)	Established Fact

An election system has two layers of defense: the rules that govern it, and the officials sworn to enforce them. In 2020, the second layer gave way across five states and the federal government. The U.S. Attorney General personally routed all Pennsylvania election-fraud reports to the Pennsylvania Attorney General — an elected partisan who had publicly pledged to “fight like hell” for one candidate — and publicly dismissed the matters as “bullshit” before any forensic audit had been conducted. The Director of the DOJ’s Election Crimes Branch resigned the day that directive was issued. The Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency declared the election “the most secure in American history” without any federal forensic audit, and the Director of National Intelligence later documented that career CIA analysts suppressed the People’s Republic of China interference assessment on political grounds, a violation of IRTPA analytic standards. At the state level, a Georgia Senate subcommittee found that the December 17, 2020, election “should not be certified”; the Secretary of State took no action. The Georgia State Election Board referred approximately 316,000 uncertified Fulton advance-tabulator ballots to the Attorney General and U.S. Attorney for prosecution; no prosecution followed. Michigan’s Bureau of Elections directed county clerks on February 12, 2021, to delete electronic poll-book records inside the federal 22-month preservation window under 52 U.S.C. § 20701, and seven court rulings have found the Michigan Secretary of State issued unlawful guidance on signature verification, poll-challenger access, and related rights. Law enforcement declined to act on documented violations and, in Michigan, opened investigations into the private citizens who had reported them instead. Across five states and the federal government, officials with statutory authority to act did not act — and in several documented cases, they acted against the citizens who did.

WILLFUL NEGLECT OF DUTY

“In 2023 court testimony, Michigan Secretary of State Benson’s own attorney argued that she only follows laws she agrees with. That statement was made in open court, on the record, by her legal representative. An elected official whose lawyer tells a court she selects which laws to obey ran Michigan’s 2020 election. And certified it.”



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

The 36 findings consolidate into five structural patterns; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Federal investigative machinery was stood down before any forensic work.** U.S. Attorney General William Barr instructed the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to route all Pennsylvania election-fraud reports to the Pennsylvania Attorney General and publicly dismissed the allegations as “bullshit” before any forensic audit was conducted. DOJ Election Crimes Branch Director Richard Pilger resigned the day Barr authorized U.S. Attorneys to investigate pre-certification. CISA Director Christopher Krebs declared the 2020 election “the most secure in American history” without performing the forensic audit CISA’s own July 2020 pre-election report had identified as necessary. The Director of National Intelligence subsequently documented that career CIA analysts had suppressed the Chinese-interference assessment on political grounds, a violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B. Separately, DOJ National Security Division leadership at the time had prior business ties to Hart InterCivic, a voting-system vendor whose equipment was at issue.
- **State officials refused to act on evidence referred to them — and destroyed records instead.** In Georgia, Fulton County conceded before the State Election Board that all 148 advance voting tabulator official returns — roughly 316,000 to 320,000 ballots — were never certified; the Board referred the matter to the Georgia Attorney General and U.S. Attorney, and no prosecution followed. Secretary Raffensperger took no action on the December 17, 2020, Senate Subcommittee finding that the election “should not be certified,” and publicly represented that a six-county forensic audit had occurred when five of the six counties confirmed in writing that no such audit had taken place. In Michigan, the Bureau of Elections directed county clerks on February 12, 2021, to delete electronic poll-book software and associated files — inside the federal 22-month preservation window under 52 U.S.C. § 20701. At least seven court rulings have found Michigan’s Secretary of State issued unlawful guidance on signature verification, poll-challenger access, and constitutional rights.
- **Law enforcement declined to act — and investigated the citizens who reported the violations.** At the TCF Center in Detroit, officers stationed on the floor observed Department of Elections officials systematically denying credentialed observation rights guaranteed by MCL § 168.733 and did not enforce the statute. Three law enforcement agencies — the Delaware County District Attorney, the Pennsylvania Attorney General, and the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania — received certified letters on January 4, 2021, from Delaware County whistleblowers detailing specific election-law violations and requests to preserve evidence, and none acted on them. In Wisconsin, the Racine County Sheriff found that Wisconsin Elections Commission nursing-home absentee directives violated state law; no state prosecution followed. Michigan’s Attorney General, in coordination with State Police, opened investigations into private citizens who had submitted sworn testimony to legislative committees, while declining to investigate the record destruction, credential denial, and signature-verification failures reported in that same testimony.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **Certification proceeded over officials' own irreconcilable records.** In Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar certified the state's results while the state's own Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors recorded a 155,053 discrepancy between voters recorded as having voted and ballots certified — a discrepancy her own office controlled the data for. In Fulton County, daily ballot recap sheets used to reconcile precinct tallies to absentee counts were created only after Election Day rather than contemporaneously, eliminating the real-time audit trail the records were designed to provide. In each case, a certifying officer signed over irregularities that officer's own office had documented.
- **Post-election, responsibility was dispersed through revolving-door moves.** Several Michigan Republican officials involved in 2020 certification decisions left their posts and moved directly into Democratic offices: Jonathan Brater's predecessor's staff, Aghogho Edevbie, and Board of State Canvassers member Aaron Van Langevelde moved to positions associated with the Attorney General and Secretary of State; Hassan Beydoun moved to the office of Detroit Mayor Mike Duggan; and former board member Norm Shinkle's related appointments followed similar lines. The pattern does not, by itself, prove misconduct — but it disperses the set of people who could be held accountable for certification decisions across offices on both sides of the aisle, which is the posture any future investigator would have to work against.

Read as a national-security question, the Willful Neglect of Duty record describes the failure of the enforcement layer that every other election control depends on. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and the integrity of that component rests not only on the rules — preservation obligations, observation rights, certification thresholds, referral pathways — but on officials actually executing them. In the cycle described above, a U.S. Attorney General routed fraud reports away from federal investigation; a federal cybersecurity director declared victory without an audit; career intelligence analysts suppressed a foreign-interference finding on political grounds; a state Secretary of State took no action on a legislative non-certification finding and misrepresented an audit that did not occur; a state elections bureau ordered the deletion of electronic poll-book records inside a federal 22-month preservation window; three law enforcement agencies ignored certified preservation letters; and a state Attorney General opened investigations into the witnesses rather than the violations. A foreign or domestic actor planning around a close federal contest does not have to defeat the rules if it can count on the officials charged with enforcing them to stand down, to destroy the records that would support an audit, and to investigate the citizens who report the violations instead of the violations themselves. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.9.4 Malicious Prosecution

Malicious prosecution, as used here, refers to the deployment of criminal investigations, civil suits, or disciplinary proceedings against individuals whose primary “offense” was to investigate, litigate, or publicly question election practices, rather than credible evidence of wrongdoing on their part. The materials describe investigations by state attorneys general targeting election-fraud whistleblowers, referrals for prosecution or bar discipline directed at election-challenge attorneys,



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

and high-profile cases against local officials and technical experts whose work exposed vulnerabilities or irregularities.

This subsection situates those actions within the broader pattern of lawfare and information control, and highlights where the fact patterns may satisfy elements of malicious prosecution or abuse of process—particularly when combined with contemporaneous inaction toward documented violations by election officials or vendors.

Table 43 Malicious Prosecution Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
W.MP-01	Tina Peters Prosecution - Criminalizing Records Preservation (CO)	Established Fact
W.MP-02	Tina Peters Maliciously Prosecuted for Records Preservation (CO)	Reasonable Inference
W.MP-03	Michigan AG Dana Nessel Directed Investigations Targeting Private Citizens for Public Speech About Sworn Election Testimony - Viewpoint-Based Criminal Investigation Under Color of Law (MI)	Disputed Fact
W.MP-04	Tina Peters Prosecution as Deplatforming of a Records Preservation Whistleblower (CO)	Disputed Fact
W.MP-05	Michigan AG Dana Nessel - Retaliatory Investigations and Disbarment Proceedings Against Election-Integrity Attorneys (MI)	Established Fact
W.MP-06	Indictment of Alternate Electors and Attorneys (AZ)	Established Fact
W.MP-07	Fulton County RICO Indictment of Legal Counsel (GA)	Established Fact
W.MP-08	AG Nessel's Probe and Indictment of Alternate Electors and Fraud Claimants (MI)	Established Fact
W.MP-09	Warrantless Surveillance of Lawmakers Investigating Election Anomalies (US)	Established Fact
W.MP-10	Felony Prosecution of Judge James Troupis and Electors (WI)	Established Fact
W.MP-11	"Operation Arctic Frost" Dragnet Surveillance of Political Opponents (US)	Established Fact
W.MP-12	Jan. 6 Committee Referrals and Coordinated Disciplinary "Lawfare" (US)	Established Fact

Criminal prosecution is the instrument a free country reserves for serious wrongdoing; the very gravity of the tool is what makes its direction so important. The 12 findings grouped under Malicious Prosecution do not, taken individually, say that every charging decision described was wrong — reasonable people can argue any one of them in good faith. What the findings describe in the aggregate is a pattern in which the instrument was repeatedly pointed in a specific direction: at the Colorado county clerk who preserved a server image that documented mass file deletion; at the lawyers who drafted memoranda, gave legal advice, and organized contingent elector slates in four



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

states; at the alternate electors who signed those certificates on counsel's advice; and, through grand-jury subpoenas and telecom-metadata orders, at sitting members of Congress who were asking questions about the result. The conduct that the election-integrity record was flagging — the deletions, the process irregularities, the chain-of-custody questions — was, with limited exceptions, not the conduct brought to indictment. That asymmetry is the finding.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

“A county clerk prosecuted for saving records. Citizens investigated for sworn testimony. Lawyers disbarred for filing lawsuits. Senators surveilled under secret orders. Alternate electors charged with felonies — then the charges dismissed for insufficient evidence. At every level, the same pattern: prosecution as a tool to end the inquiry rather than answer it.”

The 12 findings group into a small number of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **The preserver of the record prosecuted.** Mesa County, Colorado Clerk Tina Peters was prosecuted under Colorado state law for preserving forensic images of her county's election management system server — images that documented the deletion of 28,989 files, including 695 legally required log files, during a jointly authorized “trusted build” update. Federal law requires that federal election materials be retained for twenty-two months. The official who documented potential destruction of those records was charged; the officials who conducted or authorized the update that deleted them were not. Independent of the merits of any single count, the direction of the charging decision is the structural fact.
- **Legal advocacy repackaged as conspiracy.** In Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, and Wisconsin, state prosecutors brought felony indictments — including a sweeping RICO indictment by Fulton County District Attorney Fani Willis — against alternate electors and the attorneys who advised them. Named counsel included John Eastman, Jenna Ellis, Rudy Giuliani, and former Dane County Circuit Judge James Troupis. The charged conduct was, in substantial part, drafting memoranda, giving legal advice, and organizing contingent elector slates — activities historically treated as protected advocacy. One state attorney general publicly stated the goal of putting Judge Troupis “away for life.”
- **Viewpoint-based investigations of private citizens.** Between November 2020 and July 2021, the Michigan Attorney General's office, in coordination with the Michigan State Police, opened investigations of private citizens who had spoken publicly about election irregularities or submitted sworn testimony to the Michigan Legislature; the Attorney General also filed sanctions complaints and sought disbarment of the attorneys representing them. The effect, whatever the ultimate disposition of any particular file, was to place the act of submitting a sworn election-integrity affidavit under the operational shadow of a state criminal investigation.
- **Grand-jury and metadata reach into the legislative branch.** Under Operation Arctic Frost, the FBI and Special Counsel Jack Smith issued at least 197 grand-jury subpoenas and telecom-



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

metadata orders reaching roughly 430 Republican-aligned individuals, including the acquisition of toll records for at least eight sitting U.S. Senators and multiple Representatives — among them Rep. Mike Kelly and Sen. Scott Perry — in connection with their post-election investigative activity. The orders were accompanied by nondisclosure directives that kept the targets unaware. Whatever one's view of the underlying investigation, the executive branch mapping the communications of members of the legislative branch, without particularized criminal predication and without notice to the targets, is a separation-of-powers fact.

- **Coordinated bar-discipline and disbarment as a parallel track.** The January 6 Select Committee's final report expressly urged courts, bar disciplinary authorities, and the Department of Justice to pursue sanctions and referrals against Trump-allied attorneys. Disbarment, suspension, and ethics proceedings followed against counsel including John Eastman, Jenna Ellis, and Rudy Giuliani, grounded in substantial part in their post-election representation. Bar-discipline machinery is ordinarily domain-specific and reactive; the record describes its use as a coordinated, forward-looking instrument aimed at a defined class of lawyers.

Read as a national-security question, the Malicious Prosecution record describes what it costs, in practice, to perform the specific acts that make oversight of a federally designated critical-infrastructure system possible: preserving a forensic image before it is overwritten, signing an affidavit, drafting a memorandum, advising a client to organize a contingent elector slate so a disputed outcome can be litigated, or asking — as a member of Congress — whether a state's certification should stand. Each of those acts was, somewhere in this record, the predicate for a criminal charge, a grand-jury subpoena, a telecom-metadata order, or a disbarment proceeding. The conduct the election-integrity record was flagging was, by and large, not what ended up in an indictment. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need to manipulate a tabulator; it needs the population of Americans willing to preserve the record, sign the affidavit, advise the client, or ask the uncomfortable question to be smaller than the population willing to let the result stand unexamined. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.9.5 Analysis of Weaponization of Government Findings

Across all four Weaponization of Government subtopics—Obstruction, Intimidation, Willful Neglect of Duty, and Malicious Prosecution—the findings show a coherent pattern: state and federal power was repeatedly used to block election scrutiny, chill oversight, and punish those who challenged 2020 processes, while leaving clear statutory violations by officials and vendors largely unaddressed.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure



Figure 14 Summary of Weaponization of Government Findings

From a national security perspective, the collective impact is that every institutional layer designed to detect, analyze, and respond to election attacks—local clerks and canvassers, state legislatures, U.S. Attorneys, CISA, the IC, independent media, and specialized counsel—was either deterred, bypassed, or turned inward against those sounding alarms. That undermines deterrence (adversaries see that credible anomalies trigger retaliation against whistleblowers, not rapid remediation), degrades indications-and-warning (intelligence and forensic signals are suppressed or never generated because logs are wiped and audits blocked), and corrodes the legitimacy of any future EO 13848 or Article II response (Congress and the President cannot rely on assessments from agencies that previously suppressed foreign-interference intelligence and labeled core election-security questions as terror-adjacent speech). In effect, weaponization has converted portions of the law-enforcement and national-security apparatus from guardians of electoral infrastructure into guardians of a political narrative, which is itself a live, continuing vulnerability adversarial states can exploit in 2026 and beyond.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

1	Systematic Obstruction of Legislative Subpoenas and Record Destruction Across Five States Maricopa County defied Arizona Senate subpoenas for routers, Splunk logs, and EMS servers — producing only one of two subpoenaed servers — while 37,000+ identical database queries were run on the EMS server immediately after a court order, followed by clearing of the 2020 activity log. Wisconsin Governor Evers directed state agencies not to comply with legislative subpoenas and dark-money organizations provided free legal counsel to government employees to enable non-compliance. Michigan's Bureau of Elections ordered destruction of electronic pollbook data inside the federal 22-month preservation window. Fulton County admitted in federal court to destroying the majority of in-person ballot images from the November 3 original count; 74 of 159 Georgia counties failed to produce ballot images. At every level, the evidentiary record that would have answered the election-integrity question was made unavailable.
2	Federal Prosecutorial Channel Closed — DOJ Routed Fraud Referrals to Conflicted State Officials Attorney General William Barr directed U.S. Attorney William McSwain — by McSwain's subsequent written attestation — to route all Pennsylvania election-fraud referrals to state AG Josh Shapiro, who had publicly pledged to "fight like hell" for the opposing candidate before the election. DOJ Election Crimes Branch Director Richard Pilger resigned the same day Barr issued the authorization memorandum. Fifteen District Election Officers wrote to urge its rescission. Separately, DOJ National Security Division leadership had prior business ties to Hart InterCivic, a voting-system vendor whose equipment was under scrutiny. The net effect was that the federal investigative channel was structurally closed during the certification window, routing all referrals to officials with documented conflicts of interest.
3	Federal Agencies Used to Intimidate Auditors — DHS Labels Election-Integrity Speech a Terrorism Threat On May 5, 2021, DOJ's Civil Rights Division sent a letter to Arizona Senate Majority Leader Fann characterizing the state's own legislative audit as potentially unlawful voter intimidation. On February 7, 2022, DHS issued a Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin placing "false or misleading narratives regarding unsubstantiated widespread election fraud" in the category of "terrorism threat drivers." CISA — the federal agency charged with protecting election infrastructure — co-authored a Joint Security Guide with Dominion Voting Systems during active integrity litigation and later scrubbed its website of references to its domestic speech-monitoring program after congressional oversight opened. Operation Arctic Frost issued 197 grand-jury subpoenas and telecom-metadata orders reaching 430+ Republican-aligned individuals, including sitting U.S. Senators and Representatives, accompanied by nondisclosure directives.
4	Malicious Prosecution Inverted the Enforcement Hierarchy — Preservers Charged, Destroyers Unprosecuted Mesa County, Colorado Clerk Tina Peters was prosecuted for preserving forensic images of her county's election management system server — images that documented the deletion of 28,989 files, including 695 legally required log files, during a vendor-directed "trusted build" update. The officials who authorized the update were not charged. In Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, and Wisconsin, state prosecutors brought felony indictments against alternate electors and the attorneys who advised them for conduct — drafting memoranda, giving legal advice, organizing contingent elector slates — historically treated as protected advocacy. One state attorney general publicly stated the goal of putting defense counsel "away for life." The conduct documented in the election-integrity record — deletions, process irregularities, chain-of-custody failures — was, with limited exceptions, not the conduct brought to indictment.
5	CISA Declared Election "Most Secure" Without Forensic Audit; CIA Analysts Suppressed China Interference Assessment CISA Director Christopher Krebs declared the 2020 election "the most secure in American history" without conducting the forensic audit CISA's own July 2020 pre-election report had identified as necessary — and while CISA was simultaneously co-authoring security documentation with a vendor under active integrity scrutiny. Director of National Intelligence Ratcliffe subsequently documented that career CIA analysts had suppressed the People's Republic of China election-interference assessment on political grounds, in direct violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B governing objectivity and independence. In Michigan, Secretary of State Benson's own attorney argued in open court that she "only follows laws she agrees with." Seven court rulings found that the Michigan Secretary of State issued unlawful guidance. The officials responsible for forensic assessment and enforcement declared the process clean before examining it.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Election systems were designated critical infrastructure by DHS in January 2017 on the premise that both the machinery of the vote and the institutional processes for certifying and auditing it must be protected from interference. The Weaponization of Government findings document a



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

multi-channel, cross-jurisdictional architecture — obstruction, intimidation, willful neglect, and malicious prosecution — that systematically neutralized every institutional layer designed to detect and correct election-integrity failures. Oversight mechanisms were not merely ineffective; they were actively redirected against those attempting to use them. The result is an evidentiary record that has been degraded, a forensic capacity that has been deterred, and a legal architecture whose enforcement was selectively suspended.

KEY TAKEAWAY

"The subpoenas were defied. The logs were cleared. The whistleblowers were interrogated. The auditors were threatened. The lawyers were indicted. The clerk who saved the server image was prosecuted. The officials who deleted the files were not. At every level, the power of government was not directed at the question of what happened — it was directed at the people asking it."

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION: *An adversarial foreign intelligence service does not need to penetrate an election system if the domestic oversight architecture has already been neutralized from the inside. The Weaponization of Government record documents that every institutional layer capable of detecting, auditing, and responding to election irregularities — local canvassers, state legislatures, U.S. Attorneys, CISA, the Intelligence Community, and independent counsel — was either deterred, bypassed, or turned against those sounding the alarm. That architecture remains intact and unreformed and represents an exploitable attack surface for any adversary planning around a close federal contest.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 12: WEAPONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. §§ 241–242	Conspiracy Against Rights / Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law	Prohibit conspiring to injure or intimidate any person in the free exercise of constitutional rights (§ 241) and willfully depriving any person of rights under color of law (§ 242). Applicable to: (1) the coordinated obstruction of credentialed poll-watcher and challenger rights at the TCF Center and State Farm Arena; (2) state attorneys general opening criminal investigations into citizens who submitted sworn legislative testimony while declining to investigate documented record destruction; (3) Michigan Bureau of Elections directives that threatened clerks with decertification and removal for exercising state-law-authorized preservation rights; and (4) the DHS Terrorism Advisory Bulletin deploying a federal security classification against domestic political speech on one side of a contested electoral issue.
18 U.S.C. § 1505	Obstruction of Congressional and Agency Proceedings	Prohibits corruptly obstructing or impeding any pending proceeding before a department, agency, or committee of Congress. Applicable to: (1) Maricopa County's defiance of Arizona State Senate subpoenas for routers and EMS servers constituting obstruction of a lawfully authorized legislative oversight proceeding; (2) Wisconsin Governor Evers' written instructions to executive agencies not to comply with Office of the Special Counsel subpoenas; (3) CISA's scrubbing of its public-facing website of domestic speech-monitoring records after congressional oversight proceedings opened in 2023; and (4) dark-money organizations providing free legal services to government employees to facilitate non-compliance with legislative subpoenas, creating a coordinated obstruction enterprise.
18 U.S.C. § 1512	Tampering With Witnesses, Victims, or Informants / Obstruction of Official Proceedings	Prohibits corruptly obstructing, influencing, or impeding any official proceeding (§ 1512(c)); tampering with witnesses or preventing testimony (§ 1512(b)). Applicable to: (1) Maricopa County directing vendors not to cooperate with the Arizona Senate audit — actively obstructing third-party technical witnesses; (2) USPS OIG agents subjecting whistleblower Richard Hopkins to multi-hour interrogation until he signed a recantation he subsequently publicly disavowed; (3) FBI interrogation of citizen canvasser Jacky Eubanks after she submitted voter-roll findings; and (4) post-subpoena clearing of the Maricopa EMS activity log and the 37,000+ identical database queries run on the EMS server immediately after a court preservation order.
18 U.S.C. § 1519	Destruction / Alteration of Records in Federal Investigations	Prohibits knowingly destroying, altering, or falsifying any record with intent to impede, obstruct, or influence any federal investigation or contemplated proceeding. Applicable to: (1) Michigan Bureau of Elections' February 12, 2021 directive ordering deletion of electronic pollbook software inside the federal 22-month preservation window under 52 U.S.C. § 20701; (2) Antrim County's manual removal of all 2020 adjudication logs while prior-year logs remained intact; (3) CISA's post-congressional-inquiry scrubbing of domestic censorship records; (4) Fulton County's destruction of the majority of in-person ballot images from the original November 3 count, admitted in federal court; and (5) the Mesa County "trusted build" deletion of 28,989 files including 695 legally required log files.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 595	Interference by Federal Employees in Elections	Prohibits any person employed in any administrative position under the United States from using official authority to interfere with, or affect, the nomination or election of any candidate for federal office. Applicable to: (1) DOJ directing U.S. Attorney McSwain to route all Pennsylvania election-fraud referrals to a partisan-conflicted state official — using the federal referral structure to insulate a preferred outcome from independent review; (2) CISA deploying federal agency authority to co-author security documentation with a vendor under active election-integrity litigation, conferring federal imprimatur during a contested certification; and (3) DOJ's Civil Rights Division sending a letter to the Arizona State Senate characterizing a state legislative audit as potentially unlawful voter intimidation — a federal use-of-authority directed at impeding state oversight.
18 U.S.C. § 371	Conspiracy to Commit Offense Against the United States	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States. Applicable as a predicate theory connecting the documented multi-jurisdictional coordination among state attorneys general, DOJ leadership, CISA, and aligned private actors — each of which individually touched separate federal statutory violations (§§ 241, 1505, 1512, 1519, 595) — into a unified conspiracy charge. The coordinated issuance of dark-money legal defense to government employees resisting legislative subpoenas, the simultaneous multi-state malicious prosecution pattern, and the alignment between Operation Arctic Frost targeting and the EIP "delegitimization" workflow each provide independent bases for conspiracy analysis.
18 U.S.C. § 1001	False Statements to Federal Authorities	Prohibits knowingly and willfully making materially false statements to federal agencies or Congress. Applicable to: (1) Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Meagan Wolfe's false statements to an Assembly oversight committee regarding election administration practices; (2) Voting-machine vendor testimony before Congress and state legislatures denying internet connectivity that was subsequently refuted by contemporaneous vendor invoices showing active cellular modem charges; (3) representations to congressional investigators made during or around CISA's post-oversight website scrubbing; and (4) CISA Director Krebs' declaration that the election was "the most secure in American history" while CISA's own July 2020 report had documented unaddressed vulnerabilities in the very systems being assessed.
52 U.S.C. § 20701	Federal Election Records Retention Mandate	Requires that all federal election records be preserved for twenty-two months following any general election for federal office. The Michigan Bureau of Elections' February 12, 2021 directive ordering county clerks to delete electronic pollbook software and associated files occurred within the 22-month window following the November 3, 2020 federal election — constituting a government-issued directive to violate a federal preservation obligation. The Antrim County adjudication-log deletion, Fulton County's destruction of ballot images admitted in federal court, and the Maricopa County post-subpoena EMS log clearing each occurred within the preservation window and implicate this statute independently of the obstruction statutes.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
44 U.S.C. § 3106	Federal Records Act — Unlawful Removal or Destruction	Requires federal agencies to prevent the unlawful removal, defacing, alteration, corruption, deletion, or destruction of federal records. CISA's scrubbing of its public-facing website of all references to its domestic Election Integrity Partnership speech-monitoring activities — timed to coincide with the initiation of congressional oversight proceedings and Missouri v. Biden litigation — constitutes destruction of publicly accessible government records in violation of the Federal Records Act. The statutory obligation to preserve agency records responsive to anticipated oversight requests is triggered upon notice of a foreseeable proceeding; CISA's deletion after oversight opened, not before, places it squarely within the statute's prohibition.
50 U.S.C. § 3033 / IRTPA Analytic Standard B	Intelligence Reform — Analytic Objectivity and Independence	The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 and implementing IC directives require that intelligence assessments be based on analytic integrity free from political bias. DNI Ratcliffe documented that career CIA analysts suppressed the assessment of Chinese government interference in the 2020 presidential election on political grounds, in direct violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B governing objectivity and independence. This suppression deprived the President, Congress, and the public of intelligence bearing on a national-security threat to federally designated critical infrastructure during the certification window — constituting the most consequential institutional failure documented in the Weaponization of Government record.
A.R.S. § 13-2402	Arizona — Obstructing Governmental Operations	Prohibits using or threatening to use physical force or any other means to prevent a public servant from lawfully performing an official duty. Maricopa County's affirmative direction to election vendors not to cooperate with the Arizona State Senate's legally authorized forensic audit, combined with the defiance of Senate subpoenas for routers, Splunk logs, and EMS servers, constitutes obstruction of a governmental operation. The Senate's subpoena authority is derived from the Arizona Constitution, Art. IV — rendering the County's direction to vendors a direct interference with constitutional legislative-oversight authority. The settlement provision requiring Senate President Fann to notify the Attorney General that "no further investigation was warranted" additionally implicates A.R.S. § 13-2402 as a judicially-enforced obstruction mechanism.
MCL §§ 168.733, 168.931	Michigan — Poll Challenger Rights and Election Law Violations	MCL § 168.733 grants credentialed challengers the right to be present at any absent voter counting board; MCL § 168.931 establishes criminal penalties for willful violations of election law. At the TCF Center, law enforcement officers stationed on the floor observed Department of Elections officials systematically denying credentialed observation rights guaranteed by MCL § 168.733 and did not enforce the statute. The Michigan Bureau of Elections' directive prohibiting independent forensic review of voting equipment and the directive threatening Adams Township Clerk Stephanie Scott with removal for seeking to preserve tabulators each independently constitute willful violations of the election-administration framework MCL § 168.931 is designed to protect.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-483, 16-10-94	Georgia — Election Records and Evidence Tampering	O.C.G.A. § 21-2-483 requires preservation of election records; § 16-10-94 prohibits tampering with evidence. Fulton County's admitted destruction of the majority of in-person ballot images from the November 3, 2020 original count — confirmed in federal court in <i>Curling v. Raffensperger</i> — constitutes destruction of election records required to be preserved under Georgia law. The false attestation of a post-election machine audit that Secretary of State Raffensperger represented as having occurred in six counties, when five of the six counties confirmed in writing that no such audit took place, implicates both statutes: the records that would have confirmed the audit's non-occurrence were not preserved, and the false representation was made in the context of a pending federal certification proceeding.
Wis. Stat. §§ 19.35, 13.35	Wisconsin — Open Records / Legislative Subpoena Authority	Wisconsin Stat. § 19.35 establishes the public's right of access to government records; § 13.35 codifies the Legislature's subpoena authority. Governor Evers' written instructions to executive agencies not to comply with Office of the Special Counsel subpoenas — validated by the OSC's characterization of vendor confidentiality claims as legally baseless — constituted a governor-directed nullification of the Legislature's constitutional oversight authority. The Wisconsin Attorney General's lawsuit against his own Legislature's investigative arm to shut down its election inquiry, and the subsequent indictment of OSC-adjacent counsel James Troupis, transformed the state's legal machinery into an instrument for foreclosing the precise oversight Wis. Stat. § 13.35 was designed to enable.
Pa. Const. Art. II § 1 / 25 Pa. C.S. § 3157	Pennsylvania — Legislative Oversight and Election Records	The Pennsylvania Constitution vests legislative power in the General Assembly; 25 Pa. C.S. § 3157 establishes records preservation obligations for election materials. Three law enforcement agencies — the Delaware County District Attorney, the Pennsylvania Attorney General, and the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania — received certified letters on January 4, 2021 from Delaware County whistleblowers detailing specific election-law violations and requests to preserve evidence, and none acted on them. Pennsylvania's Secretary of the Commonwealth decertified Fulton County's voting equipment after the county commissioned an independent forensic review expressly authorized by state law — retaliatory use of state decertification authority against a county exercising rights Pennsylvania law expressly recognized.

3.10 FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

Foreign interference in the administration of the 2020 United States General Election encompasses four distinct but interrelated categories of concern: Remote Access, Supply Chain, Fraudulent Records, and Influence Operations. The evidentiary record is not speculative on the question of state-sponsored activity; rather, it establishes multiple real pathways through which foreign actors could access, shape, or conceal activity within U.S. election systems. This section documents findings across all four subtopics that, taken together, demonstrate the existence of concrete avenues for foreign exploitation of U.S. election infrastructure. These pathways are real, documented, and in multiple instances traversed by unknown or unattributed actors during the election period. The institutional response — including the suppression of intelligence findings, the curtailment of investigative leads, and the destruction or non-retention of forensic log files that



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

would have enabled post-hoc verification — has severely hampered subsequent investigations; this obstruction is itself a material finding.

3.10.1 Foreign Remote Access Findings

The Foreign Remote Access subtopic addresses technical pathways by which foreign or remote actors could interact with, monitor, or manipulate U.S. election systems over networks during the 2020 cycle. Remote access refers to any network connectivity—whether direct internet, VPN, or wireless—that allows external control of voting systems, which is prohibited under VVSG Principle 10 and most state laws requiring “air-gapped” operations. Certified systems must be demonstrably isolated from networks during elections, with no remote login capabilities enabled and full logs of any exceptions; even “read-only” remote monitoring can create risks if credentials or pathways are compromised.

The core question here is not only whether a specific foreign actor is proven to have changed votes, but whether the remote-access surface that would make such interference possible existed, was used, and was later shielded from scrutiny.

Table 44 Foreign Remote Access Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FN.RA-01	Dominion Engineers Tied to Venezuela have Remote Access to U.S. Election Systems (Venezuela)	Disputed Fact
FN.RA-02	Dominion Election Systems in Michigan Communicated Over Internet with Taiwan (Taiwan)	Disputed Fact
FN.RA-03	Dominion Election Systems in Michigan Communicated Over Internet with Germany (Germany)	Disputed Fact
FN.RA-04	ESS Election Systems in Michigan Configured to Communicate Overseas (China)	Established Fact
FN.RA-05	Dominion’s Election Systems Accessible from China (Serbia, China)	Reasonable Inference
FN.RA-06	Dominion Election Systems in Pennsylvania Accessible from Canada (Canada)	Established Fact
FN.RA-07	Dominion Election Systems in Arizona are Accessible from Serbia/China (Serbia/China)	Reasonable Inference
FN.RA-08	ERIC Election Records Accessible from China (China)	Disputed Fact
FN.RA-09	Dominion Election Systems in Michigan Connected to Servers in Taiwan and Germany (Taiwan, Germany)	Established Fact
FN.RA-10	Spanish Company SCYTL Had Access to U.S. Election Results (Spain)	Disputed Fact
FN.RA-11	Konnech Shared U.S. Election Data with China (China)	Established Fact
FN.RA-12	Dominion Employees and Contractors in Serbia had Access to U.S. Election Results (Serbia)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FN.RA-13	Dominion Provided Chinese-Based Companies Access to U.S. Election Results (Serbia, China)	Established Fact

The reassuring line about American voting machines is that they are not connected to the internet. Vendor executives have said it in congressional testimony and sworn affidavits; election officials repeat it at press conferences. The record under Foreign Remote Access tells a different story. A Dominion ImageCast X touchscreen examined by a court-authorized forensic examiner in Antrim County, Michigan held artifacts of past communications with an IP address registered to the Taiwan Ministry of Education and a second IP at a cloud provider in Nuremberg. Michigan ESS DS200 tabulators were found with Verizon 4G cellular modems installed, active at power-up, and configured to transmit results to a private network address reachable only through the public internet — directly contradicting the vendor’s sworn statements. A Pennsylvania ballot-adjudication device in Fulton County was reached from a Canadian IP address without any state authorization. A sworn witness statement filed in U.S. District Court in Colorado in September 2025 alleges that Dominion engineers based in Venezuela used a VPN and a man-in-the-middle virtual machine to interact with U.S. election systems during the 2020 count. Beneath all of this sits Dominion’s primary data center in Belgrade, Serbia, built by a firm that is a strategic partner of Huawei — the Chinese vendor Congress has barred from U.S. critical infrastructure under NDAA § 889. No one of these items is, standing alone, a conviction. Taken as a body they describe a critical-infrastructure footprint that was never actually air-gapped.

FOREIGN REMOTE ACCESS

“Chinese components. Serbian developers. Venezuelan remote access. Taiwanese IP addresses. German cloud servers. At every layer of the system, a foreign hand had a path in. And we called it secure.”

The record on Foreign Remote Access runs to 13 findings touching at least seven foreign jurisdictions. The highlights below describe the forensic, litigation, and corporate findings in the terms the primary sources actually support:

- **Antrim County, Michigan — foreign IP artifacts recovered from a Dominion ImageCast X.** Pursuant to court authorization in *Bailey v. Antrim County*, CyFIR forensic examiner Ben Cotton documented in sworn affidavits (April 9 and June 8, 2021) the recovery of two foreign IP addresses from unallocated space on an ImageCast X touchscreen used in November 2020: 120.125.201.101, registered to the Taiwan Ministry of Education Computer Center in Taipei, and 62.146.7.79 / 62.146.7.95, registered to a cloud provider in Nuremberg, Germany. The ICX device itself was manufactured in Taiwan and shipped to the United States via China Airlines. Dominion publicly denied internet connectivity under oath, placing the vendor’s testimony and the forensic record in direct conflict.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **Michigan ESS DS200 tabulators — active Verizon 4G cellular modems.** Forensic examination of ESS DS200 tabulator thumb drives from a Michigan county confirmed each unit had a Verizon 4G wireless card installed and active at power-up and was configured to transmit election results to 10.48.51.1, a private-network address reachable only across the public internet or a VPN. ESS CEO Tom Burt had represented publicly and in sworn state-certification documents that the machines were not internet-connected; Burt also testified to Congress in January 2020 that the programmable logic devices in those same tabulators are manufactured in China — firmware that cannot be independently verified.
- **Fulton County, Pennsylvania — ballot adjudication reached from a Canadian IP.** Evidence presented in *Fulton County, PA v. Dominion Voting Systems* (No. 277 MD 2021) showed that unauthorized remote access to Fulton County’s ballot-adjudication devices originated from a Canadian IP address. Ballot-adjudication devices are among the most sensitive components of an election system — they let an operator override a machine’s reading of an individual ballot. Privileged access from a foreign IP, without authorization from any Pennsylvania official, is not a configuration detail; it is a breach of the chain that decides what counts.
- **Colorado (filed Sept. 2025) — sworn allegation of a Venezuelan VPN pathway.** A confidential witness testified under oath in Case No. 1:25-cv-00425-STV (U.S. District Court, District of Colorado) that Dominion engineer Ronald Morales used VPN connections and a man-in-the-middle virtual machine to remotely access and alter U.S. electoral systems during the 2020 election period, circumventing local chain of custody. The testimony is filed of record; its evidentiary weight is for the court, not commentary. The allegation of a Venezuelan remote-access pathway to U.S. election infrastructure is now on a federal docket.
- **Dominion’s Belgrade data center — built on a Huawei-partnered platform.** Dun & Bradstreet corporate records confirm Dominion Voting Systems began operations in Belgrade, Serbia in May 2011 and established its primary data center there through RoamingDot Networks, with Huawei Technologies as a strategic infrastructure partner. NDAA § 889 bars Huawei from supplying components to U.S. federal critical infrastructure — a bar Congress enacted because of documented Chinese-state leverage over Huawei systems. Whistleblower testimony in the Smartmatic litigation stated under oath that a Serbia-based engineer with remote access “can make changes in the electoral system.” The Belgrade footprint and the Huawei partnership are established facts; the question of use during U.S. elections remains open pending federal forensic review.
- **Serbia-developed software with remote file access — “RemovableMediaManager.”** A Serbia-based Dominion engineer authored software called RemovableMediaManager capable of remote file operations (send, receive, create, modify, delete) on Dominion machines. The code is reported to be publicly available on GitHub and usable as a client for remote access. Whatever its intended purpose, its existence establishes that a remote-file-access client written by a foreign national was part of the Dominion software environment.
- **Konnech Inc. — U.S. election-worker data on servers inside China.** The East Lansing-based vendor transferred poll-worker personally identifiable information, facility schematics, and operational logistics to servers physically located in China, managed through its Chinese subsidiary Jinhua Konnech. CEO Eugene Yu was arrested by the Los Angeles County District



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Attorney in October 2022; the case was dismissed on jurisdictional grounds, not on the merits. Under Article 37 of the PRC Cybersecurity Law, data on Chinese servers is accessible to the Chinese government on request.

- **Scytl (Spain) and ERIC — hosted and networked election data abroad.** Scytl’s hosted Election Night Reporting and eBallot-Delivery services ingest U.S. county results, turnout, precinct figures, and UOCAVA ballot data into Scytl-operated SaaS platforms whose staff — tied to a Barcelona-based parent — hold administrative access. In parallel, civil litigation has disclosed that ERIC’s data transmissions reached an entity (700.com) with IP addresses traceable to Beijing and Hong Kong. If verified, the transmission of U.S. voter PII to PRC-linked entities would sit squarely inside Executive Orders 13873 and 14034 and raise FARA questions.

Read as a national-security matter, the Foreign Remote Access record describes a critical-infrastructure system whose network perimeter does not match the perimeter that was publicly represented. Taiwan and Germany appear as IP artifacts on a Michigan voting device; Canada appears as the origin of a Pennsylvania adjudication session; Venezuela appears in a sworn federal filing as the remote endpoint of a VPN tunnel into U.S. election systems; Serbia and China appear in the vendor layer beneath the machines themselves. Each foreign touchpoint is, at minimum, an attack surface that vendor representations said did not exist. Together they describe an election infrastructure that sits, by operation of its own supply chain and its own network artifacts, inside the reach of adversary and allied foreign actors alike — a posture inconsistent with the protections Congress assigned to critical infrastructure when it placed elections in that category in January 2017. Whatever the ultimate adjudicated meaning of any individual finding, the cumulative picture is the one an adversary planning the next election would draw up first.

3.10.2 Supply Chain Findings

Supply chain integrity ensures that voting systems are sourced, assembled, and delivered free from foreign-linked compromise, with transparent ownership, manufacturing, and software provenance. While HAVA and VVSG do not explicitly mandate supply-chain audits, certification requires vendors to disclose key dependencies and risks, and post-2020 federal guidance (e.g., CISA advisories) emphasizes scrutiny of foreign ownership or manufacturing; hidden beneficial ownership or indicted executives (e.g., Smartmatic) create unacceptable risks for critical infrastructure.

This subsection reviews evidence of foreign-linked ownership (e.g., Venezuelan officials in Smartmatic), outsourced manufacturing, and unverified software origins, which undermine the premise that deployed systems were domestically secure and independently verifiable.

Table 45 Supply Chain Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FN.SC-01	Smartmatic DNA Found Throughout Leading U.S. Electronic Voting Systems (Venezuela)	Disputed Fact
FN.SC-02	Dominion Manufactures Election System Components in China (China)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FN.SC-03	ESS CEO Testified Under Oath – DS200 Programmable Logic Devices Manufactured in China (China)	Established Fact
FN.SC-04	Hart InterCivic Employees Former Smartmatic Employee from Venezuela as Senior VP (Venezuela)	Established Fact
FN.SC-05	Konnech Inc. - U.S. Election Logistics Data Exfiltrated to Chinese Government Servers (China)	Established Fact
FN.SC-06	Dominion's Primary Data Center in Serbia - Established with Huawei as Strategic Infrastructure Partner (Serbia, China)	Established Fact
FN.SC-07	Venezuelan CNE Owns Smartmatic Source Code - OFAC-Sanctioned and DOJ-Indicted Individuals Alleged as Beneficial Owners (Venezuela)	Disputed Fact
FN.SC-08	Spanish-owned SCYTL Contracted with U.S. Election Officials to Provide Election Results Services	Established Fact
FN.SC-09	U.S. Election Systems Hosted on AWS Platform Compromised by Chinese Government	Disputed Fact
FN.SC-10	Dominion Corporate Structure and Licensing Agreements Compromise Election Security (China)	Reasonable Inference
FN.SC-11	20% of U.S. Election System Components Manufactured by Foreign Adversaries (China)	Established Fact

The United States counts its ballots on equipment whose hardware, firmware, software, data centers, and cloud infrastructure are deeply entangled with foreign states. Internal Dominion Voting Systems communications (Chaudhry to Poulos, April 14, 2020) document that 39 to 48 percent of the programmable components inside the ImageCast Precinct and ImageCast Evolution tabulators — the machines that scanned ballots at scale in Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, and Pennsylvania — were sourced from China. In January 2020, ES&S CEO Tom Burt testified under oath before the House Administration Committee that the programmable logic devices inside the DS200 tabulator, deployed widely across Wisconsin, are manufactured in a factory in China. An Interos third-tier supply-chain map of a representative U.S. tabulator found that 19.6 percent of its components originate from China-based companies, including hardware inside the primary voter-interface touchscreen. Dominion stood up its primary data center in Belgrade, Serbia in May 2011 with Huawei Technologies as its strategic infrastructure partner — the same Huawei that Congress later barred from U.S. federal critical infrastructure under NDAA Section 889. As of 2019, Amazon Web Services confirmed that it supported election infrastructure in more than 40 states, including voter registration databases, overseas military voting systems, and real-time election-night reporting; AWS China operations are contractually partnered with a CCP-linked operator that Chinese National Intelligence Law compels to cooperate with state intelligence collection. Konnech, an East Lansing-based election logistics vendor, transferred poll-worker personally identifiable information and facility schematics to servers physically located in China. Across all three U.S. voting-system vendors, the forensic record traces common Smartmatic code lineage back to a company whose core SAES source code is owned by the Venezuelan National Electoral Council, and whose former lead developer now sits as a senior vice president at Hart InterCivic.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

SUPPLY CHAIN

“Dominion: 39-48% Chinese components confirmed in internal emails. ES&S: Chinese-manufactured logic devices admitted under oath in Congress. Scytl: Spanish parent company through bankruptcy to unknown new owners. Konnech: U.S. election data on Chinese servers by court charge. The supply chain for American elections runs through every country with the greatest interest in their outcome.”

The 11 findings consolidate into a small set of structural exposures; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **Foreign-manufactured hardware sits inside certified U.S. tabulators.** Internal Dominion Voting Systems emails (Chaudhry to Poulos, April 14, 2020) confirm that between 39 and 48 percent of the programmable components in the ImageCast Precinct (ICP) and ImageCast Evolution (ICE) tabulators were sourced from China. These machines scanned and tabulated ballots at scale in the decisive battleground states of Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Less than ten months before Election Day, ES&S CEO Tom Burt testified under oath before the U.S. House Administration Committee that the programmable logic devices inside the DS200 tabulator — the machine deployed widely across Wisconsin — are manufactured in a factory in China. Programmable logic devices are, by design, reprogrammable after manufacture, and a Chinese factory is subject to the People’s Republic of China’s full intelligence-oversight regime. An Interos mapping of a representative tabulator to its third-tier suppliers found that 19.6 percent of 140 identified components originate from China-based companies, entering the machine at every level of the supply chain — including the primary voter-interface touchscreen.
- **Foreign data centers and foreign-partnered cloud sit inside the election pipeline.** Corporate records confirm that Dominion established its primary data center in Belgrade, Serbia in May 2011, with Huawei Technologies as a strategic infrastructure partner — the same Huawei that NDAA Section 889 later barred from U.S. federal critical infrastructure because of the Chinese government’s documented ability to leverage Huawei infrastructure for intelligence collection. As of 2019, Amazon Web Services confirmed, on the record, that it supported election infrastructure in more than 40 states, including state and county election websites, voter registration databases, overseas military voting, and real-time election-night results. AWS operates in China through a contractual partnership with a CCP-linked operator that Articles 7 and 14 of the Chinese National Intelligence Law compel to “support, assist, and cooperate with national intelligence efforts.”
- **Foreign code lineage runs through every U.S. voting-system vendor.** Forensic analysis of Dominion, Hart InterCivic, and ES&S identifies a common Smartmatic code lineage across all three vendors, carrying forward the same design-level vulnerabilities: plaintext password storage, unencrypted source code, multiple active project files, and remote-access



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

features. The 2005 European Union Electoral Observation Mission and the Venezuelan government itself confirm that the Venezuelan National Electoral Council (CNE) owns the source code of Smartmatic's core SAES election software. A 2006 U.S. Embassy cable from Caracas assessed that "Smartmatic's real ownership is hidden" and maintained ties to the Chávez government; a CFIUS investigation opened that year, and Smartmatic's response — a nominal sale of Sequoia Voting Systems — was characterized by investigators as a possible sham structured to avoid CFIUS scrutiny while retaining software-licensing rights.

- **Foreign personnel are embedded in U.S. election vendor leadership and U.S. county election offices.** Heider Garcia, currently Vice President of Customer Success at Hart InterCivic, spent 2003 to 2016 at Smartmatic, where he served as a lead developer for the SAES voting device, as Asia-Pacific lead, and as a Smartmatic shareholder, and participated in deployments in Venezuela and the Philippines. Between Smartmatic and Hart he transitioned into U.S. county election administration, holding Elections Manager positions in Placer County, California and Tarrant County, Texas. Konnech Inc., an East Lansing, Michigan election logistics firm, transferred sensitive U.S. election data — including poll-worker personally identifiable information and facility schematics — to servers in China managed by its Chinese subsidiary, where developers with CCP-proximate affiliations held developer-level access.
- **The cumulative exposure spans hardware, firmware, code, data, cloud, and personnel — in the same system.** Read together, the record describes election infrastructure in which each independent layer — the physical hardware, the firmware that executes vote-tabulation logic, the software code lineage, the voter and poll-worker data at rest, the cloud on which that data lives, and the people who build and maintain the systems — has a documented, non-trivial connection to a foreign state or foreign-adversary jurisdiction. No single finding would, on its own, compromise a national election. The national-security question posed by Supply Chain is what it means that they coexist inside the same pipeline, across all three certified vendors, across 40-plus states, and across the equipment that counted ballots in every decisive 2020 jurisdiction.

Read as a national-security question, the Supply Chain record describes the structural exposure of a federally designated critical-infrastructure component to foreign states whose interests are not aligned with the United States. Elections depend on a specific premise: that the hardware which records the vote, the firmware which counts it, the software which consolidates it, the databases which store it, the networks which transmit it, and the people who maintain all of the above are under the control of the United States and its citizens. In the system described here, that premise does not hold at any single layer — and it holds at no layer when the layers are examined together. A foreign intelligence service planning against a close U.S. federal contest does not need a breach in the sense most Americans imagine: it needs a reprogrammable component manufactured in a jurisdiction it controls, a cloud tenancy partnered with an operator it can compel, a source-code lineage it already owns, and a personnel pipeline through which it has lawful access. Each of those conditions is documented in the record. That is the attack surface this record describes, and it is



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.10.3 Election Records Findings

The Election Records subtopic addresses the use of falsified or manufactured documentation to create, move, or validate illegal votes and voting capacity. It focuses on evidence and allegations of false bills of lading or shipping documents used to conceal or misrepresent the transport of ballots or election materials; fake or fraudulently obtained driver's licenses and ID cards used to register ineligible or non-resident individuals as voters; and pre-printed or mass-produced ballots prepared outside normal chain-of-custody and accountability controls. In this framework, fraudulent records are not merely paperwork irregularities; they are operational tools that can seed voter rolls with illegal registrants, inject unauthorized ballots into the stream of commerce, and mask the scale and routing of those ballots once in motion. The subtopic therefore examines how such records were created, how they interacted with official election systems and procedures, and how weaknesses in verification, cross-checking, and audit practices allowed them to function as effective vehicles for large-scale fraud.

Table 46 Election Records Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FN.ER-01	Discovery of Fake IDs from China Enabling Illegals to Vote (China)	Established Fact
FN.ER-02	Dominion Employees and Contractors in Serbia had Ability to Manipulate U.S. Election Results (Serbia)	Reasonable Inference
FN.ER-03	Spain had Ability to Manipulate Election Results (Spain)	Reasonable Inference
FN.ER-04	Konnech Indicted for Giving U.S. Election Records to China (China)	Established Fact

American election systems have been federally designated critical infrastructure since January 2017, placing them in the same protected category as the power grid and water utilities. The record on Election Records tells a less-reassuring story about who actually touches that infrastructure. In the first six months of 2020, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized 19,888 counterfeit American driver's licenses at Chicago O'Hare alone, the overwhelming majority shipped from China and Hong Kong; a 2020 FBI intelligence report, declassified in 2025, tied that pipeline to a plan to generate fraudulent mail-in ballots. Inside the vendor layer, Dominion Voting Systems acknowledges software development and maintenance performed by its own employees in Serbia, and Scytel — a Barcelona-based Spanish parent company — ultimately controls a Florida-based subsidiary (SOE Software / Scytel USA) whose products are sold to U.S. local jurisdictions. In the back office, Konnech Inc., a Michigan-based poll-worker-management vendor, was found to have transferred U.S. election-worker personal data, building schematics, and operational logistics to servers physically located in China. Any one of these items could be explained as a routine globalized-supply-chain artifact. Taken together they describe something else: the code, the



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

credentials, and the people files that make American elections run are not, in every case, under American hands.

ELECTION RECORDS

“If the code is written in Belgrade, the parent company sits in Barcelona, and the poll-worker files live on a server in China — whose election is it, really?”

The record on Election Records is compact — four findings under the Foreign Interference section — but each one lands on a separate pillar of election security: identity documents, voting-system code, vendor ownership, and election-worker data.

- **Counterfeit American identity documents from China — 19,888 seized at O’Hare.** U.S. Customs and Border Protection publicly reported seizing 19,888 counterfeit U.S. driver’s licenses, the overwhelming majority shipped from China and Hong Kong, at Chicago O’Hare between January and June 2020. In 2025, FBI Director Kash Patel declassified a 2020 Intelligence Information Report describing a Chinese-government plan to mass-produce fraudulent U.S. driver’s licenses and ship them to nationals and sympathizers inside the United States to facilitate tens of thousands of fraudulent mail-in ballots in that November’s election. The seizure totals and the declassified report are now both matters of public record.
- **Voting-system code written and maintained in Serbia.** Dominion Voting Systems acknowledges that some of its software development and maintenance is performed by its own employees in Serbia, and contemporaneous reporting describes this as an ongoing arrangement. The reasonable inference is that Serbia-based developers had the technical capability and internal permissions to interact with code and systems ultimately deployed in U.S. elections. Under the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act and HAVA’s voting-system certification regime, that kind of foreign access is not a neutral fact — it is a compliance question that has not been publicly adjudicated.
- **A Spanish parent company inside the U.S. vendor chain.** Scytl Election Technologies S.L.U. is a Spanish electronic-voting company headquartered in Barcelona. An Alaska procurement decision describes its U.S. subsidiary, Scytl USA LLC, as “a wholly-owned subsidiary of a Spanish entity, Scytl Secure Electronic Voting, S.A. (Scytl Spain).” Scytl USA is in turn the parent of SOE Software in Florida, which provides election services to local U.S. jurisdictions. When a U.S. jurisdiction signs a contract with “Scytl USA” or “SOE Software (d/b/a Scytl),” operational control, intellectual property, and some personnel sit with a foreign parent — and that parent passed through Spanish bankruptcy proceedings in 2020 with a planned sale to an outside investment fund, adding a further layer of ownership change.
- **U.S. election-worker data exfiltrated to servers in China — Konnech Inc.** Konnech Inc., an East Lansing, Michigan-based election-software company, provided poll-worker management, logistics, and scheduling software to U.S. election offices including multiple Michigan jurisdictions. Forensic work established that Konnech had transferred sensitive U.S. election data — poll-worker personally identifiable information, facility schematics, and operational



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

logistics — to servers physically located in China, managed through its Chinese subsidiary Jinhua Konnech, where Chinese nationals with CCP-proximate affiliations held developer-level access. CEO Eugene Yu was arrested by the Los Angeles County District Attorney in October 2022; the case was dismissed on jurisdictional grounds, not on the merits, leaving the underlying data-transfer allegations unresolved. Under Article 37 of the PRC Cybersecurity Law, data stored on servers inside China is, by operation of Chinese law, accessible to the Chinese government on request.

Viewed as a national-security matter, these four findings describe attack surface, not partisan grievance. A critical-infrastructure system that accepts counterfeit identification as the gateway to a mail ballot, runs on software maintained in Serbia, sits inside a vendor chain that ends in Barcelona, and backs up its poll-worker roster to a data center inside the People’s Republic of China is not a system an adversary has to hack. It is a system an adversary is already inside — legally, contractually, and by operation of foreign law. The counterfeit-ID pipeline compromises who can vote. The foreign-developer pipeline compromises how the vote is counted. The foreign-server pipeline compromises the identities, schedules, and physical access of the people who run the count. Each pillar — identity, tabulation, administration — carries documented foreign exposure. That is the national-security posture on the public record as of today, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.10.4 Foreign Influence Operations

The Influence Operations subtopic covers foreign state and proxy campaigns aimed at shaping the information, legal, and administrative environment surrounding the 2020 election. It includes cyber operations and online propaganda targeting voter perceptions, public trust in election outcomes, and the behavior of officials; foreign amplification of domestic narratives designed to constrain audits or delegitimize specific lines of inquiry; and the handling of U.S. intelligence assessments that identified such activities. Of particular concern are instances where intelligence products documenting foreign information operations against election infrastructure or discourse were downplayed, delayed, or politically constrained after November 2020. In this sense, foreign interference is not limited to direct technical access to machines; it also encompasses sustained efforts to influence how Americans talk about, investigate, and ultimately remember the 2020 election.

Table 47 Influence Operations Findings

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FN.IO-01	Smartmatic Executives Indicted for FCPA Violations and Money Laundering - Pattern of Corporate Corruption in Foreign Election Contracts (Venezuela)	Established Fact
FN.IO-02	Smartmatic: Venezuelan Government Funding, OFAC-Sanctioned Beneficial Owners, DOJ-Indicted Beneficial Owners, FCPA-Convicted Executives - Core Software Architecture Licensed to Dominion (Venezuela)	Established Fact
FN.IO-03	DNI Ratcliffe Memorandum: CIA Analysts Suppressed Chinese Election Interference Assessments on Explicit Political Grounds - Violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B (China)	Established Fact



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	CLASSIFICATION
FN.IO-04	Iranian Nationals Charged for Cyber-Enabled Disinformation and Threat Campaign Designed to Influence the 2020 U.S. Presidential Election (Iran)	Established Fact
FN.IO-05	CCP University Partnerships Established with US Universities (China)	Established Fact
FN.IO-06	COVID-19 Released from Lab in Wuhan, China Encouraged Mail-In Voting (China)	Disputed Fact
FN.IO-07	Swiss Business Contracted by National Institute for Health to Develop a Patent for Injection of Fake Voters into Election Systems (Switzerland)	Established Fact
FN.IO-08	Venezuelan General Exposes Maduro's Cartel (Venezuela)	Established Fact
FN.IO-09	Venezuela's Former Spy Chief Speaks from U.S. Prison (Venezuela)	Established Fact
FN.IO-10	Venezuelan Election Insider Reveals Election Theft Mechanisms (Venezuela)	Established Fact

Influence operations work the edges of an election where the fingerprints are hardest to read. The four findings grouped under Influence Operations describe foreign fingerprints that were read on three adversaries — and one assessment that was never finished. On Venezuela, a superseding federal indictment filed in the Southern District of Florida charges Smartmatic President and Chief Operating Officer Roger Piñate Martinez and executive Jorge Vásquez with Foreign Corrupt Practices Act conspiracy and money laundering in connection with bribes paid to Philippine officials to obtain the 2016 Philippine national election contract. The same corporate vendor was funded by a \$140 million Venezuelan government contract, developed its core software in Venezuela, and was the subject of a 2006 U.S. Embassy Caracas cable assessing that its “real ownership is hidden.” On Iran, two Iranian nationals were charged in the Southern District of New York for obtaining confidential U.S. voter information from at least one state election website, sending threatening emails to voters, and attempting unauthorized access to several states’ voting-related systems and a U.S. media company’s network. On China, a January 7, 2021 Director of National Intelligence memorandum from John Ratcliffe formally stated that career CIA China analysts “were hesitant to assess Chinese actions as ‘undue influence’ or ‘interference’” because “they tend to disagree with the administration’s policies” — a violation of Analytic Standard B (Independence of Political Considerations) under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. The substance of the suppressed China assessment has never been publicly disclosed, and the Executive Order 13848 45-day post-election assessment due on or about December 18, 2020, was not publicly issued in a form that resolved it. The record also preserves university-partnership and pandemic-origin findings that round out the China nexus.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE OPERATIONS

“Venezuelan-linked executives bribing their way into election contracts worldwide. CIA analysts suppressed from reporting Chinese interference. Nearly 20,000 counterfeit IDs



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

seized heading into the 2020 election. U.S. election data on Chinese servers. At what point does 'foreign influence' become 'foreign operation'?"

The ten findings group into a small number of recurring mechanisms; the ones below carry most of the national-security weight.

- **A prosecuted corruption pattern at the vendor.** On October 16, 2025, federal prosecutors in the Southern District of Florida filed a superseding indictment against Smartmatic President and Chief Operating Officer Roger Piñate Martinez and executive Jorge Vásquez for FCPA conspiracy and money laundering in connection with bribes paid to Philippine officials to obtain the 2016 Philippine election contract (U.S. v. Piñate Martinez and Vásquez, No. 1:24-cr-20343-KMW). This is the same corporate vendor whose foundational software was funded by a \$140 million Venezuelan government contract and whose “real ownership” a 2006 U.S. Embassy Caracas cable characterized as “hidden.” Whether identical practices reached into U.S. election-industry relationships has not been the subject of any known federal investigation.
- **The China assessment that was never finished.** The January 7, 2021, Ratcliffe memorandum is an on-the-record statement by a Director of National Intelligence that career analysts declined to assess a specific foreign adversary on stated political grounds — a violation of Analytic Standard B under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. The underlying analysis — what the CIA actually found on Chinese interference with the 2020 election — has never been publicly disclosed, and the Executive Order 13848 45-day post-election assessment required by approximately December 18, 2020, was not publicly issued in a form that resolved it. On a foreign-interference question, the missing assessment is itself part of the record.
- **Iran reached the voters directly.** Seyyed Mohammad Hosein Musa Kazemi and Sajjad Kashian, both of Iran, were charged in the Southern District of New York with obtaining confidential U.S. voter information from at least one state election website, sending threatening emails to voters, attempting unauthorized access to several states’ voting-related websites, and gaining unauthorized access to a U.S. media company’s computer network which, but for Federal Bureau of Investigation and victim-company mitigation, would have been used to disseminate false post-election claims. This is the rare foreign-interference finding where the actors are named, the conduct is charged, and the operation touched voters directly.
- **A long-standing institutional China exposure around a state chief election officer.** A 2013 Wayne State University Law School delegation led by then-Interim Dean Jocelyn Benson established memoranda of understanding with Beijing Normal University and the China University of Political Science and Law, providing a framework for Chinese law students to enroll in Wayne Law’s master of laws program and for faculty exchanges. Benson was appointed permanent dean in June 2014 and took office as Michigan Secretary of State in January 2019. Long-running institutional partnerships with People’s Republic of China entities in the professional history of a chief state election officer are a relationship the record preserves; they are not alleged as a charged offense and they are not alleged to have affected Michigan’s 2020 election operation.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- **A pandemic-origin finding whose downstream effect was on how Americans voted.** The House Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic's December 2024 final report concluded that COVID-19 "most likely emerged from a laboratory in Wuhan, China" and that a "lab-related incident involving gain-of-function research is most likely the origin." The Federal Bureau of Investigation has assessed a laboratory origin with moderate confidence; the Central Intelligence Agency has assessed a laboratory origin with low confidence. The 2020 general election was the first presidential election in American history conducted at scale by mail, under a public-health rationale whose origin is now assessed by the U.S. Government itself as more likely than not a foreign research incident.

Read as a national-security question, the Influence Operations record describes what happens when the hardest foreign-interference questions an election system faces are answered unevenly. On three adversaries — Venezuela through a vendor corruption prosecution, Iran through a Southern District of New York indictment, and a fourth through a pandemic-origin assessment reaching back to the conditions under which the election was conducted — the record is public, named, and specific. On the fourth question, concerning the People's Republic of China, the Director of National Intelligence himself put on the record that career analysts declined to produce the assessment on stated political grounds, and the underlying analysis has not been released in any form that closes the question. Elections are a federally designated critical-infrastructure component, and confidence in that component depends on a foreign-interference assessment that is both independent of political considerations and publicly resolved. An adversary shaping the environment around a future U.S. election does not need the fingerprints to disappear; it needs the assessment that would read them to never be finished. That is the calculation this record works on, and it is the posture any future adversary will plan around whether the United States chooses to address it or not.

3.10.5 Analysis of Foreign Interference Findings

The Foreign Interference findings show that in 2020 the United States conducted a presidential election using critical infrastructure whose hardware, software, data flows, and information environment were all measurably exposed to adversarial foreign jurisdictions and operations, while the intelligence system responsible for detecting and deterring that interference was itself politicized and partially blinded.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure



Figure 15 Summary of Foreign Interference Findings

Taken together, these findings depict a national-security posture in which: (1) foreign adversaries had real, technically credible opportunities to observe or affect U.S. election systems, data, and voters; (2) the upstream supply chain and vendor ecosystem embedded high-risk foreign ties directly into the core of U.S. election infrastructure; and (3) the intelligence and cyber-defense architecture charged with detecting and responding to such interference was compromised by politicization and by systematic withholding of logs, routers, and assessments needed to “close the loop.” From a national security perspective, the collective impact is that the United States cannot presently give an authoritative, evidence-complete answer to whether and how 2020 election systems were exploited by foreign actors, and that ambiguity itself functions as a strategic vulnerability that adversaries can exploit in future cycles unless there is declassification of suppressed intelligence, hardware-level forensics, supply-chain remediation, and a restructuring of election-related intelligence oversight.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

1

Foreign IP Artifacts Recovered From Deployed Voting Devices — Network Perimeter Breach

Court-authorized forensic examination of a Dominion ImageCast X in Antrim County, Michigan recovered foreign IP addresses in unallocated storage: an IP registered to Taiwan's Ministry of Education Computer Center and a German cloud provider in Nuremberg. ESS DS200 tabulators in Michigan carried active Verizon 4G cellular modems configured to transmit results to a network address reachable only via the public internet — directly contradicting sworn testimony by the ESS CEO that the machines were not internet-connected. A Pennsylvania ballot-adjudication device was accessed from a Canadian IP without state authorization. Vendor executives denied connectivity under oath; the forensic record contradicts those denials.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

2	Chinese-Manufactured Components and Foreign Data Centers Inside the Election Supply Chain Internal Dominion Voting Systems emails confirm 39–48% of programmable components in tabulators deployed across Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, and Pennsylvania were manufactured in China. ESS CEO Tom Burt testified under oath in January 2020 that DS200 programmable logic devices are Chinese-manufactured — reprogrammable components subject to the PRC's full intelligence oversight regime. Dominion's primary data center in Belgrade, Serbia was established with Huawei as strategic infrastructure partner — the same Huawei that Congress subsequently barred from U.S. federal critical infrastructure under NDAA § 889. An Interos supply-chain map found 19.6% of tabulator components originate from China-based companies.
3	U.S. Election Data Exfiltrated to Chinese Government Servers — Konnech Inc. Konnech Inc., an East Lansing, Michigan election-logistics vendor, transferred poll-worker personally identifiable information, facility schematics, and operational logistics to servers physically located in China managed by its subsidiary Jinhua Konnech, where Chinese nationals with CCP-proximate affiliations held developer-level access. CEO Eugene Yu was arrested by the Los Angeles County District Attorney in October 2022; the case was dismissed on jurisdictional grounds — not on the merits — leaving the underlying data transfer unresolved. Under Article 37 of the PRC Cybersecurity Law, data on Chinese servers is accessible to the Chinese government on demand.
4	CIA Analysts Suppressed Chinese Interference Assessments on Explicit Political Grounds A January 7, 2021, memorandum from Director of National Intelligence John Ratcliffe formally documented that career CIA China analysts declined to assess Chinese election interference because they "tend to disagree with the administration's policies" — a violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B (Independence of Political Considerations). The suppressed China assessment was never publicly disclosed; the E.O. 13848 mandatory post-election sanctions assessment was never completed. The statutory mechanism Congress created to respond to foreign election interference was disabled from inside the intelligence community itself.
5	Iran Conducted Charged Cyber Operations Against U.S. Voters and Voting Infrastructure Two Iranian nationals — Seyyed Mohammad Hosein Musa Kazemi and Sajjad Kashian — were charged in the Southern District of New York with obtaining confidential voter data from at least one state election website, sending threatening emails to voters, attempting unauthorized access to multiple states' voting-related websites, and penetrating a U.S. media company's network to disseminate false election claims. Additionally, the House Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic concluded COVID-19 "most likely emerged from a laboratory in Wuhan, China" — meaning the public-health rationale that converted the 2020 election to mail-ballot scale originated in a foreign research incident.

WHY SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTION IS ESSENTIAL

Election systems were designated critical infrastructure by DHS in January 2017 — a designation premised on the assumption that the hardware, software, data, and network architecture of U.S. elections are under American control. The Foreign Interference findings destroy that premise at every layer. Foreign-manufactured components sit inside certified tabulators. Foreign data centers route election results. Foreign developers maintain voting-system code. Foreign servers hold poll-worker credentials. A foreign intelligence service's interference assessment was suppressed by the analysts charged with producing it. And Iran ran a named, prosecuted cyber operation against U.S. voters during the election. Failure to address this attack vector means every subsequent U.S. election will be conducted on infrastructure whose foreign exposure has been publicly documented but never remediated — and on the judgment of an intelligence community whose independence on foreign election interference has been structurally compromised.

KEY TAKEAWAY

"The machines contained Chinese components. The data center ran on Huawei. The code was maintained in Serbia. The poll-worker files lived on a server in Beijing. The CIA analysts declined to report Chinese interference — in writing, on the record, for political reasons. Iran was charged. The E.O. 13848 sanctions trigger was never pulled. By every measurable layer of the system, a foreign adversary had a path in — and the intelligence architecture built to close that path was deliberately left open."



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATION: *Foreign adversaries — China, Iran, Venezuela-linked actors, and others — had documented, technically credible access to U.S. election hardware, software, voter data, and poll-worker operations during the 2020 cycle. The intelligence architecture that should have detected, assessed, and triggered mandatory sanctions in response was compromised by career analysts acting on explicit political grounds. The statutory E.O. 13848 foreign-interference response mechanism was never activated. This is not a historical vulnerability; it is the current operational posture of U.S. election infrastructure, and every future adversary will plan around it.*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE STATUTES — ATTACK VECTOR 07: FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1030	Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA)	Prohibits unauthorized access to, or exceeding authorized access to, a protected computer — expressly including computers used in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce and computers used by or for the U.S. government. Directly applicable to forensically documented foreign IP access to Antrim County ballot-adjudication devices, Venezuelan VPN access to Dominion systems, and any unauthorized transmission of election data from ES&S tabulators via active cellular modems. Carries criminal penalties up to 10 years per count; foreign-state nexus elevates to national security classification.
18 U.S.C. § 2511	Electronic Communications Privacy Act — Unlawful Interception	Prohibits the intentional interception of any wire, oral, or electronic communication. Applicable to the forensically documented transmission of election results from Michigan ES&S DS200 tabulators via active Verizon 4G cellular modems to a network address reachable only via the public internet, and to any interception of those transmissions by a foreign actor with access to the cellular transmission pathway.
18 U.S.C. § 951	Acting as Agent of a Foreign Government	Prohibits any person from acting within the United States as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Attorney General. Applicable to foreign nationals with administrative or developer-level access to U.S. election systems — including Serbia-based Dominion engineers with access to deployed voting-system code, Konnech employees with CCP-proximate affiliations holding developer-level access to U.S. election data, and Venezuelan-connected individuals alleged to have remotely accessed U.S. election systems during the 2020 count.
18 U.S.C. § 1001	False Statements to Federal Officials	Prohibits knowingly and willfully making materially false statements to federal officials or in any matter within federal jurisdiction. Directly applicable to sworn congressional testimony by ES&S CEO Tom Burt that DS200 tabulators were not internet-connected when forensic examination confirmed active cellular modems transmitting election results over the public internet, and to any Dominion sworn denials of internet connectivity contradicted by forensic artifacts of foreign IP communications on deployed devices.
18 U.S.C. § 371	Conspiracy to Commit Federal Offenses	Prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States. Applicable to any coordinated multi-actor scheme to enable unauthorized foreign access to U.S. election systems — including coordination among vendor personnel, foreign actors, and U.S. election officials that resulted in foreign-origin network access to certified voting equipment in violation of HAVA certification requirements.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
18 U.S.C. § 1519	Destruction of Records in Federal Investigations	Prohibits knowingly destroying, concealing, or falsifying records with intent to obstruct any federal investigation or proceeding. Applicable to deletion of network log files that would have established the timing, origin, and nature of foreign IP communications with deployed voting systems — including the 37,000 database queries run against an Election Management System following a legislative subpoena, the deletion of adjudication logs, and the deletion of network traffic records that would have resolved the foreign-access questions raised by forensic examination.
50 U.S.C. §§ 1701–1708	International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) / E.O. 13848	Authorizes the President to block all property and interests in property of foreign persons who have engaged in foreign interference in U.S. elections. Executive Order 13848 (September 12, 2018) implements IEEPA in the election context, requiring the Director of National Intelligence to submit a post-election assessment within 45 days. The DNI Ratcliffe memorandum of January 7, 2021 formally documented that career CIA analysts suppressed Chinese interference assessments on explicit political grounds, preventing the mandatory E.O. 13848 assessment from being completed and the mandatory sanction trigger from being activated.
22 U.S.C. § 611 et seq.	Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA)	Requires persons acting in the United States as agents of foreign principals — including foreign governments and their instrumentalities — to register with the Department of Justice. Applicable to foreign nationals who acted in the United States on behalf of foreign government-linked entities in connection with U.S. election systems — including personnel with undisclosed foreign principal relationships in election vendor operations, and any U.S. person facilitating access by foreign-government-linked actors to election infrastructure.
50 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq.	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)	Authorizes electronic surveillance and physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes targeting foreign powers and their agents operating in the United States. Applicable to authorized foreign-intelligence investigation of foreign-state actors with documented access to U.S. election systems — including network access originating from foreign IP addresses, Venezuelan-linked personnel with remote access to deployed voting systems, and Chinese-government-proximate personnel with developer access to poll-worker data on Chinese servers.
50 U.S.C. § 3033	Inspector General of the Intelligence Community	Authorizes the Intelligence Community Inspector General to conduct independent investigations of programs and activities within the intelligence community. Applicable to documented misconduct by career CIA analysts who suppressed assessments of Chinese election interference on explicit political grounds in violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B — conduct formally documented in the January 7, 2021 DNI Ratcliffe memorandum and constituting a violation of the statutory independence requirements for intelligence analysis.
50 U.S.C. § 3036	Director of Central Intelligence — Analytic Standards (IRTPA)	The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 establishes binding analytic standards for intelligence community analysis, including Analytic Standard B, which requires independence from political considerations. The January 7, 2021 DNI Ratcliffe memorandum formally documented that career CIA China analysts violated Analytic Standard B by declining to assess Chinese election interference because they "tend to disagree with the administration's policies" — the first on-the-record DNI acknowledgment that a specific foreign-interference assessment was suppressed for political reasons.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
6 U.S.C. § 1533	Homeland Security Act — Critical Infrastructure Designation	Provides the legal foundation for the January 2017 DHS designation of election infrastructure as critical infrastructure — placing it in the same protected category as the power grid and water utilities. Under this designation, the supply-chain, network-access, and vendor-ownership findings of Foreign Interference represent critical infrastructure security failures requiring mandatory federal assessment. Foreign-manufactured components in certified tabulators, foreign data centers in the vendor pipeline, and foreign-origin network access to deployed equipment are all incompatible with the protections Congress assigned to critical infrastructure.
10 U.S.C. § 2533a et seq. / NDAA § 889	National Defense Authorization Act — Huawei Supply Chain Bar	Prohibits U.S. government agencies and federal contractors from procuring or using equipment or services produced by Huawei Technologies or other covered Chinese entities. Dominion Voting Systems established its primary data center in Belgrade, Serbia using Huawei Technologies as a strategic infrastructure partner — the same Huawei that NDAA § 889 bars from U.S. federal critical infrastructure based on Congress's finding that Chinese-state leverage over Huawei infrastructure creates unacceptable national security risk for critical systems. Whether the Dominion-Huawei relationship creates a contractual prohibition for election systems used by state and local jurisdictions receiving federal HAVA funding requires formal legal determination.
52 U.S.C. § 30121	Ban on Foreign National Contributions to Elections	Prohibits any foreign national — including foreign governments and their agents — from making any contribution or donation of money or other thing of value in connection with any U.S. federal, state, or local election. Applicable to any finding that foreign-state actors provided financial, technical, or operational support to one side of a U.S. election through vendor relationships, software licensing, or data access — including any instance in which Venezuela-linked actors or Chinese-government-connected entities provided things of value to election operations in connection with the 2020 cycle.
18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A–2339B	Material Support to Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations	Prohibits knowingly providing material support or resources to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization or to any terrorist activity. Applicable where any person in the United States knowingly provided financial services, technical access, or other support to Cartel de los Soles, Sinaloa Cartel, or Tren de Aragua — all designated FTOs as of 2025 — through election-adjacent financial channels, and to any foreign-linked actor who provided technical access to U.S. election systems for a state sponsor of terrorism.
52 U.S.C. §§ 20701–20702	Federal Election Records Preservation	Requires all federal election records to be preserved for 22 months following a federal election and prohibits destruction, concealment, or falsification of those records. Applicable to the deletion of network log files, adjudication logs, and forensic artifacts that would have enabled determination of whether and how foreign actors accessed U.S. election systems — including the 37,000 database queries run against an Election Management System post-subpoena and the deletion of ballot-image authentication files.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute Reference	Statute Title	Statute Description
52 U.S.C. §§ 21081–21083	Help America Vote Act — Voting System Standards	Establishes mandatory federal certification standards for voting systems, including requirements that certified systems not be connected to the internet and that all certified system configurations be tested and verified. Directly violated by the deployment of voting systems with active cellular modems, by the installation of uncertified software updates on 30,000 Ballot Marking Devices without EAC approval, and by the operation of foreign-linked data center infrastructure outside the scope of any HAVA certification review.
MCL § 168.795a	Michigan — Unauthorized Access to Election Equipment	Prohibits unauthorized access to election equipment or election management systems in Michigan. Directly applicable to findings of forensically documented foreign IP artifacts on Michigan-deployed Dominion ICX devices indicating past communications with Taiwanese and German IP addresses, and to the operation of active Verizon 4G cellular modems on Michigan ES&S DS200 tabulators configured to transmit results over the public internet in violation of Michigan's air-gapped election system requirements.
O.C.G.A. § 21-2-379.25	Georgia — Election System Security Requirements	Requires that Georgia election systems meet security standards prohibiting unauthorized network access and mandating isolation from external networks. Applicable to findings that Fulton County ballot-adjudication devices were accessed from a Canadian IP address without authorization, and to the Coffee County breach in which a complete copy of Georgia's Dominion election system architecture was placed on the open internet — creating a permanent, publicly accessible copy of the state's election infrastructure.
25 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 3241 et seq.	Pennsylvania — Election Code Security Provisions	Establishes security and integrity requirements for Pennsylvania election equipment and prohibits unauthorized access to or interference with Pennsylvania election systems. Applicable to the documented unauthorized remote access to Fulton County, Pennsylvania ballot-adjudication devices from a Canadian IP address, as established in <i>Fulton County, PA v. Dominion Voting Systems</i> (No. 277 MD 2021) — one of the only documented instances of confirmed foreign-origin access to a specific U.S. election system component on the public record.
A.R.S. § 16-442	Arizona — Voting System Certification and Security	Requires Arizona election equipment to be certified and maintained in compliance with security standards, including prohibitions on unauthorized external connectivity. Applicable to findings that Dominion election systems deployed in Arizona had network connectivity artifacts and were accessible from a Serbia-based data center infrastructure, and that Arizona CTCL grant funds were asymmetrically distributed — with 76% going to Biden-won counties — in a pattern the Arizona Auditor General confirmed in Report No. 22-301.

4 Cross-Jurisdictional Patterns in the 2020 General Election

One of the most analytically significant features of the evidentiary record compiled in this report is not found within any single jurisdiction, but rather in the consistency of conduct that appears across multiple, geographically separate jurisdictions simultaneously. Cross-



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

jurisdictional pattern analysis is a foundational methodology in federal law enforcement and counterintelligence work: where a common method, timing, or outcome appears independently in multiple states or counties, the probability of coincidental occurrence diminishes sharply with each additional instance, and the inference of coordination or a common directing hand grows correspondingly stronger. The ten attack vectors documented in this report — spanning election record integrity, voting system security, certification processes, judicial access, information control, private funding, privatized operations, seditious conspiracy, weaponized government, and foreign interference — each exhibit evidence of cross-jurisdictional replication that, taken in aggregate, satisfies the analytical threshold for identifying a coordinated pattern rather than a series of unrelated local failures. This section identifies and summarizes the principal cross-jurisdictional patterns that emerge from that record.

4.1 Synchronized Record Destruction Preceding Oversight Events

Across Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Arizona, the destruction or deletion of legally mandated election records did not occur randomly or uniformly throughout the post-election period. Instead, the documented timing of record destruction consistently preceded legislative subpoenas, FOIA requests, and the commencement of forensic audits — a sequencing that is statistically inconsistent with routine administrative action. In Georgia, 315,000-plus advance-vote ballot images were destroyed and 132,286 SHA cryptographic authentication files were eliminated before records requests could be fulfilled. Adjudication logs for the 2020 election were absent in at least one Michigan county while prior-year logs for the same system remained intact, a pattern consistent only with targeted deletion. In multiple jurisdictions, vendor-directed "trusted build" software updates were deployed in the post-election window that deleted tens of thousands of legally mandated log files simultaneously across counties — an action requiring coordinated vendor-level instruction rather than individual county decision-making. The cross-jurisdictional synchrony of this destruction, combined with the consistent pre-subpoena timing, constitutes a pattern that a federal grand jury should evaluate as potential evidence of coordinated obstruction under 18 U.S.C. § 1519.

Cross-Jurisdictional Indicator: Record destruction preceded legislative subpoenas and FOIA requests in a consistent sequence across multiple battleground states, with vendor-coordinated deletions occurring simultaneously across county lines — a pattern inconsistent with independent local decisions.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

4.2 Uniform Voting System Configuration Deviations

Voting systems across multiple battleground states were operated in configurations that materially deviated from their certified baselines in ways that were structurally identical, despite those systems being administered by separate and nominally independent county and state authorities. The presence of plaintext master cryptographic keys stored directly within election management system databases was documented in multiple counties across at least two states — a security failure that could not arise independently in multiple locations from a single vendor's certification, suggesting coordinated configuration management at the vendor level. Similarly, a single shared generic password protecting all Election Management System components persisted in at least one major county for over two years, a practice documented as widespread among systems from the same vendor family. Active cellular modem connectivity was confirmed in deployed tabulators across multiple counties in multiple states, contradicting sworn vendor testimony and federal certification standards simultaneously. An uncertified software update was pushed without EAC approval to 30,000 Ballot Marking Devices statewide in one jurisdiction, demonstrating that vendor-level decisions could override state and county certification controls across an entire jurisdiction in a single action. These identical configuration vulnerabilities appearing across jurisdictions sharing common vendor platforms indicate that the attack surface was created and maintained at the supply-chain and vendor-management level — above the jurisdictional layer entirely.

Cross-Jurisdictional Indicator: Identical security misconfigurations — plaintext credentials, active cellular connectivity, uncertified software — appeared across multiple counties and states sharing common vendor platforms, indicating vulnerabilities introduced at the vendor/supply-chain level rather than by independent local error.

4.3 Coordinated Coercion of Certification Officials

The certification process — the final institutional checkpoint before electoral votes are cast — was disrupted in a strikingly uniform manner across multiple jurisdictions. In Michigan, bipartisan canvassing board members who identified statistically anomalous precinct imbalances and voted against certification were subjected to a coordinated, nationally publicized campaign of threats, harassment, and doxing. Those officials certified under documented duress, formally rescinded their certifications under oath, and their rescissions were procedurally disregarded. The pattern was not confined to a single county or state. A state's presidential certification was transmitted bearing fewer signatures than required by statute. Another state certified its results while its own official voter registration system



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

simultaneously reflected a mathematical impossibility — more ballots than recorded voters — without investigation. The temporal and methodological uniformity of the coercion campaigns, which utilized national media amplification and organized social pressure in a manner not replicable by local actors alone, indicates coordination above the jurisdictional level. The consistent outcome — certification proceeding over unresolved mathematical anomalies and under official duress — across multiple states points to a common strategic objective executed through parallel local operations.

Cross-Jurisdictional Indicator: Certification officials in multiple states faced nationally coordinated coercion campaigns that produced the identical outcome — certification proceeding over unresolved anomalies — a pattern requiring organizational capacity above the local level to execute simultaneously.

4.4 Procedural Foreclosure of Judicial Merits Review

Of 64 major post-election legal challenges filed across multiple jurisdictions, approximately thirty-one percent were dismissed on procedural grounds — standing, laches, and mootness — without any court reaching the evidentiary record. Discovery was denied in virtually all remaining cases. This outcome was not the product of weak filings or uniformly clear law; courts in multiple circuits and multiple states applied the same procedural instruments to foreclose review of identical substantive claims. Simultaneously, a documented conflict of interest — a state supreme court justice ruling on election-related matters after receiving a \$82,500 campaign contribution from a political action committee affiliated with the official being litigated against — appeared without disclosure in the opinion. Multi-state, coordinated disbarment campaigns against attorneys who filed election integrity challenges were documented as explicitly designed to financially destroy individuals regardless of legal merit, creating a structural deterrent to future litigation. The geographic breadth of procedural dismissals, combined with the coordinated financial targeting of election integrity counsel across state bar systems, constitutes a cross-jurisdictional pattern of judicial access denial that no single jurisdiction could have accomplished in isolation.

Cross-Jurisdictional Indicator: Identical procedural foreclosure strategies — standing dismissals without merits review, denial of discovery, and coordinated bar complaints against opposing counsel — were applied across multiple federal and state court systems simultaneously, producing uniform denial of evidentiary access across jurisdictions.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

4.5 Geographically Targeted Private Funding with Operational Control

Over \$350 million in private funding was injected into election administration across multiple battleground states through a common NGO funding apparatus. The distribution of this funding was not geographically neutral. In at least one battleground state, private grants were distributed at a per-voter ratio exceeding 70:1 between Democratic-stronghold jurisdictions and Republican-leaning jurisdictions — a disparity that cannot be explained by population, administrative capacity, or documented need. Across jurisdictions that accepted the funding, grant agreements imposed identical contractual conditions: public officials were required to obtain the funding NGO's written approval before changing election operations, to submit ongoing compliance reports to the private entity, and to face clawback of the entire grant upon deviation. In at least one state, the Secretary of State's office used official government communications to direct all county election commissioners toward this private funding source, creating a government-endorsed dependency on a politically affiliated private entity. Drop boxes deployed under these private funding agreements were subsequently ruled illegal in at least one state, yet the ballots deposited in those boxes were nonetheless counted and no decertification followed. The cross-jurisdictional uniformity of the contractual subordination language, the targeting disparity, and the operational takeover structure indicates a single directing entity operating simultaneously across multiple states rather than independent local adoption.

Cross-Jurisdictional Indicator: Identical contractual subordination terms, a 70:1 per-voter funding disparity along partisan geographic lines, and operational control provisions appeared in grant agreements across multiple battleground states — the uniform structure of a single directing entity, not independent local decisions.

4.6 Unvetted Private Actors Controlling Critical Election Infrastructure

In multiple major cities across multiple battleground states, private contractors without statutory appointment, executed public agreements, or verifiable security vetting exercised direct operational control over ballot custody, tabulation hardware, and election network infrastructure on Election Night. In one major city, a private contractor physically controlled the central ballot counting facility, the Wi-Fi network connected to voting machines and made authoritative legal determinations on Election Night about late ballot eligibility — none of which were within his statutory authority. In a separate major city, a private contractor controlled the wireless access point connecting all voting machines and transmitted a documented



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

communication stating he had "delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." — a communication that has not been investigated by any law enforcement authority. A voting system subcontractor simultaneously held administrative-level system access across more than 26 counties, directed county clerks to destroy configuration data as "preventative maintenance," and asserted contractual rights superior to those of elected officials. These parallel deployments of unaccountable private actors in operationally sensitive positions across multiple jurisdictions — with identical absence of statutory authority, identical destruction of configuration evidence, and identical suppression of independent forensic access — constitute a cross-jurisdictional pattern of infrastructure control that cannot be explained by independent local contracting decisions.

Cross-Jurisdictional Indicator: Unvetted private actors with no statutory authority controlled ballot custody, network infrastructure, and tabulation hardware simultaneously in multiple cities and counties, with identical patterns of evidence destruction and forensic access suppression following in each jurisdiction.

4.7 Selective Prosecution of Witnesses and Suppression of Oversight

Across multiple states, a uniform inversion of law enforcement priorities was documented: individuals who provided sworn legislative testimony about election irregularities were subjected to criminal investigation, while officials who ordered the destruction of legally mandated election records faced no charges. In one state, the attorney general launched criminal investigations against private citizens who testified under oath about election anomalies while contemporaneously declining to prosecute documented violations of federal record preservation statutes by election officials. Federal prosecutors were directed by senior DOJ leadership to route election fraud reports through state officials who had publicly committed to a partisan electoral outcome, structurally guaranteeing that no independent federal review would occur — a routing decision applied consistently across multiple jurisdictions. Federal postal inspection personnel aggressively coerced a whistleblower into retracting sworn testimony about interstate ballot transport, conduct documented by the Inspector General's own investigative record. A state government decertified a county's voting equipment specifically in retaliation for that county conducting an independent forensic audit. A federal homeland security advisory formally classified narratives about election fraud as terrorism-related threat drivers, operationalizing the counterterrorism apparatus against constitutionally protected political speech. This identical pattern of selective enforcement — protecting conduct, suppressing witnesses, deterring auditors — appeared simultaneously and



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

uniformly across federal and multiple state law enforcement systems, indicating direction or coordination above the individual agency level.

Cross-Jurisdictional Indicator: The identical inversion of law enforcement priorities — prosecution of witnesses, protection of record destroyers, routing of complaints to conflicted officials — appeared simultaneously across federal and multiple state systems, indicating a coordinated directive rather than independent institutional decisions.

4.8 Suppression of Foreign Interference Intelligence Across Agencies

The foreign interference dimension of the 2020 election record exhibits a cross-jurisdictional pattern at the intelligence community level. Chinese-manufactured programmable components comprising up to 48% of deployed tabulator hardware across multiple states were known to federal authorities and not disclosed to state or local election administrators. A voting system with documented software lineage originating under contract to a foreign government — and with a U.S. Embassy assessment from 2006 confirming hidden ownership ties to that government — was deployed across multiple U.S. states through corporate transactions structured to avoid CFIUS review. Forensic examination of deployed equipment in multiple counties produced documented evidence of network communications originating from foreign IP addresses, including a foreign government ministry. On Election Day, a confirmed federal cybersecurity alert acknowledged that a foreign nation-state had successfully exfiltrated U.S. voter registration data from at least one state. Despite this cumulative record, the Director of National Intelligence confirmed on January 7, 2021, that career CIA analysts had deliberately suppressed intelligence assessments documenting foreign election interference, preventing those findings from reaching the statutory E.O. 13848 assessment that would have triggered mandatory sanctions. The suppression of this intelligence was not the act of a single analyst or a single agency; it represented a coordinated decision within the career intelligence apparatus to neutralize a congressionally mandated response mechanism — a cross-institutional pattern with no innocent administrative explanation.

Cross-Jurisdictional Indicator: Foreign supply-chain vulnerabilities, active network intrusions, and confirmed voter data exfiltration appeared across multiple states and agencies, while intelligence confirming these facts was simultaneously suppressed across multiple career intelligence offices to prevent the mandatory E.O. 13848 sanction trigger from being activated.



5 National Security Implications of Cross-Jurisdictional Patterns

The cross-jurisdictional patterns identified above collectively reframe the evidentiary record of the 2020 General Election from a series of local administrative failures into a matter of national security significance. No single pattern in isolation would compel that conclusion — record destruction occurs in individual jurisdictions; private contractors occasionally overstep their authority; individual prosecutors exercise discretion. What elevates this record to a national security question is the simultaneous appearance of these patterns across geographically and administratively independent jurisdictions, their mutual reinforcement, and the documented neutralization of every institutional layer — forensic, judicial, legislative, informational, and intelligence — that would otherwise have detected, investigated, or corrected the underlying conduct.

The defining national security characteristic of this convergence is its symmetry with the operational requirements of a foreign intelligence service seeking to alter the outcome of a U.S. presidential election while defeating post-election detection. Such an operation would require: corruption of voter rolls to obscure ballot counts; destruction of ballot images and log files to eliminate forensic traceability; control of network access points to enable data exfiltration or manipulation; suppression of intelligence assessments to prevent mandatory governmental response; foreclosure of judicial review to eliminate legal remediation; coercion of certification officials to prevent institutional holds on certification; and weaponization of law enforcement to deter witnesses. The documented record contains evidence of each of these elements — executed not by a single actor, but through a distributed structure of domestic and potentially foreign participants whose actions converged on precisely that operational outcome. Whether that convergence was the product of formal coordination, common directive, or ideological alignment cannot be determined without investigation; but the structure and outcome are analytically indistinguishable from a coordinated operation.

For election systems specifically designated as critical infrastructure under Presidential Policy Directive 21, these findings require a response calibrated to that designation. Critical infrastructure protection doctrine does not permit the conclusion that a threat is absent simply because its origin has not been conclusively proven. The documented supply chain penetration through Chinese-manufactured tabulator components, the confirmed deployment of voting software with foreign government lineage, the active cellular connectivity of voting machines to public internet addresses, the exfiltration of voter registration data by a confirmed foreign nation-state, and the deliberate suppression of the intelligence assessment that should have triggered mandatory sanctions together constitute an open counterintelligence investigation — not a closed political question. The cross-jurisdictional patterns documented in this section



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

demonstrate that the vulnerabilities these actors could have exploited were not the product of isolated negligence, but were present, maintained, and in several cases actively shielded from remediation, across the full breadth of the battleground states that determined the outcome of the 2020 presidential election. The institutional will to examine this record honestly — through grand jury proceedings, declassification, independent supply-chain audit, and restoration of statutory oversight — remains the only variable that has not yet been resolved.

6 Criminal Investigation Timeline

The following six-phase summary covers 40+ timestamped criminal predicate events drawn from forensic analyses, sworn testimony, Inspector General investigations, court filings, and FOIA-obtained government records. Each phase represents a distinct window of criminal exposure. The complete timeline — with full statutory citations, evidence classifications, and prosecutorial priority designations — is contained in the companion document.

PHASE	KEY CRIMINAL PREDICATE EVENTS
Phase 1 Pre-Positioned Infrastructure <i>2006 – 2019</i>	• Voting system software with concealed foreign government ownership deployed in U.S. elections; corporate transactions structured to evade CFIUS national-security review (2006). • pcAnywhere remote-access source code stolen (2006); confirmed compromised (2012); voting system vendor admits installation on election management systems to Congress (2018); removal never independently verified. • Single shared administrator password installed on Antrim County, MI EMS (Aug. 2019); never rotated; entire system log subsequently deleted through Feb. 5, 2021. • EAC certification gaps documented (Nov. 2019); ES&S tabulator failure in PA (2019) — no federal remediation before 2020 deployment.
Phase 2 Pre-Election Period <i>July – Nov. 2, 2020</i>	• CISA creates Election Integrity Partnership — internal communications confirm architecture designed to circumvent First Amendment; DNC participates, RNC declines (July 2020). • \$350M+ in private CTCL/CEIR funds deployed with 70:1 per-voter disparity favoring Democratic-stronghold jurisdictions; grant agreements contractually subordinate public officials to private NGO (July–Nov. 2020). • Georgia: uncertified software pushed to 30,000 BMDs without EAC approval (Sept. 2020); classified BMD vulnerability report suppressed by CISA for 22 months. • Oct. 23: Fulton County EMS remotely accessed, election data deleted, testing configuration swapped — no new L&A test conducted before Election Day. • 51 former intelligence officials sign coordinated false letter characterizing authenticated evidence as disinformation (Oct. 14). CISA flags sitting President's tweet for removal without legal process (Oct. 19). • Delaware County, PA: entire Oct. 20 – Nov. 23 tabulation log window subsequently found deleted; earliest surviving entry Feb. 5, 2021.
Phase 3 Election Day & Night <i>Nov. 3–4, 2020</i>	• Republican credentialed challengers physically expelled from Detroit TCF Center; "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" document observed on counting floor by sworn witnesses (~1:00 PM, Nov. 4). • Milwaukee Elections Group contractor Ryan Arey emails City Attorney at 9:29 PM confirming unauthorized control of wireless access point connecting all voting machines. • Wisconsin: 143,379-vote spike uploaded at 3:26 AM — period coincides with exclusion of Republican challengers from Milwaukee counting center.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

PHASE	KEY CRIMINAL PREDICATE EVENTS
	• Arey transmits email at 4:07 AM stating he "delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." — uninvestigated by any law enforcement authority. • Federal cybersecurity alert confirms foreign nation-state successfully exfiltrated voter registration data on Election Day. Foreign IP communications — including a foreign government ministry — documented in tabulator unallocated storage. • Antrim County, MI: 68.05% ballot adjudication error rate (VMSG max: 1 per 10,000,000); adjudication logs subsequently deleted.
Phase 4 Certification & Destruction <i>Nov. 5 – Jan. 5, 2021</i>	• Maricopa County, AZ: unauthorized EMS database privilege escalations executed Nov. 5 and Nov. 17 — after Election Day, before certification. • DOJ Election Crimes Branch Director Pilger resigns Nov. 9; DOJ routes all fraud reports through state AG publicly committed to one candidate's victory. • Wayne County, MI canvassers coerced through nationally coordinated threat/doxing campaign; certify under duress; sworn rescissions subsequently ignored (Nov. 17). • CISA Director Krebs issues "most secure election" declaration (Nov. 13) while agency holds classified assessment of 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities. • Five battleground states certify over documented ballot-voter discrepancies totaling hundreds of thousands of unaccounted votes (Nov. 20–30). • "Trusted build" vendor updates delete tens of thousands of mandated log files across multiple jurisdictions within federal 22-month preservation window (Dec. 1). • Georgia Dec. 17 Senate committee issues nine-finding irregularity report — subsequently omitted from Raffensperger's Jan. 6 letter to Congress.
Phase 5 January 6, 2021 <i>Jan. 6, 2021</i>	• Capitol Police submit six National Guard deployment requests; all denied over 70+ minutes as breach occurs — timeline inconsistent with normal institutional response. • Congressional Electoral College certification proceedings permanently terminated — the explicit stated objective of documented pre-election simulation exercises. • Georgia Secretary Raffensperger transmits letter to Congress containing identified false statements: omits 250+ open fraud investigations; cites audit not yet completed at time of transmission.
Phase 6 Post-Certification <i>Feb. 2021 – Present</i>	• Fulton County, GA destruction of election records within federal preservation window. 315,000+ ballot images and 132,286 SHA authentication files destroyed; Delaware County, Pennsylvania ballot sorter wiped immediately before public-records production (May 2021). Michigan Bureau of Elections "Release of Security" resulted in destruction of key election records. • Michigan AG Nessel launches criminal investigations against citizens who gave sworn election testimony; simultaneously declines to prosecute documented record-preservation violations by officials. • DOJ letter used to halt Arizona Senate forensic audit (May 5, 2021). Michigan election bureau bans independent forensic experts; preserves exclusive vendor access (Aug. 2021). • DNI memorandum (Jan. 7, 2021) confirms career CIA analysts deliberately suppressed foreign interference intelligence — preventing mandatory E.O. 13848 sanctions trigger from activating. • DHS classifies election fraud narratives as terrorism-related threat driver (Feb. 7, 2022) — operationalizing counterterrorism apparatus against constitutionally protected speech. • Michigan Supreme Court Justice issues ruling in favor of official whose PAC contributed \$82,500 to her campaign; conflict undisclosed in opinion (2024).

Prosecutorial Note: Multiple Criminal Predicate entries in Phases 1–6 carry statutes of limitations approaching their outer boundaries (computer fraud and election bribery: 5-year limit; obstruction and record destruction: 8-year limit). Grand jury action



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

and compulsory EMS preservation orders are time-sensitive. The complete timeline with full statutory citations and Priority 1/2/3 designations is contained in the companion Criminal Investigative Timeline document.

7 What Findings Reveal About 2020 Election Results

This report does not claim to possess a complete, case-by-case numerical correction of the 2020 presidential vote in every contested state. Instead, it evaluates whether the documented record is sufficient to (1) demonstrate outcome-determinative uncertainty in specific jurisdictions, and (2) establish a clear investigative predicate for any body constitutionally empowered to revisit or remediate presidential elections.

Structural barrier: destroyed and withheld records

Across multiple battleground states, the category of evidence that would allow a definitive, ballot-level reconstruction of the certified outcome has been destroyed, altered, or withheld. Established facts include:

- Deletion of entire election-management system databases and logs after subpoenas or court orders issued, as in Maricopa County, Arizona, where more than 37,000 overwrite queries were run and the 2020 EMS database and associated logs were removed before the Senate audit, eliminating the digital baseline for any authoritative recount.
- Missing or destroyed ballot images and authentication files in multiple jurisdictions, including at least 17,852 missing ballot images in Fulton County, Georgia, and 284,412 corrupt or missing ballot images documented in the Arizona Senate audit, rendering machine recounts mathematically unauditably.
- Official directives or practices that resulted in destruction of e-pollbook software, ballot images, and other 52 U.S.C. 20701 records within weeks or months of the election, in violation of the 22-month federal preservation requirement.

These are not abstract process defects; they are the very records a forensic examiner would need to determine who actually won. Their absence means that any claim of final certainty—either that the certified result is correct or that it is definitively wrong—cannot presently be proven to a scientific standard in those jurisdictions.

Documented error pools vs. margins

Despite these structural barriers, the surviving record still reveals error pools, irregular ballots, or unresolved discrepancies that are comparable to or greater than the certified presidential margins in key states. Examples include:

- In Georgia, the Governor-initiated SEB complaint SEB2021-181 documented a 4.52 percent false-ballot rate in the hand-count audit sample of absentee ballots; when conservatively extrapolated by outside experts to the statewide absentee universe, this yields



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

approximately 49,718 suspect Biden ballots and 9,066 suspect Trump ballots, compared to an official statewide margin of 12,670 votes.

- The same Georgia recount/audit process proceeded despite 17,852 missing ballot images, thousands of ballots unique to only one of two machine counts, and documented double-scanning of 3,930 ballots in Fulton County, conditions under which Professor Philip Stark concluded that the electronic records are not intact and that Fulton County's lack of basic accounting controls makes it impossible to determine who really won in 2020.
- In Pennsylvania, official data analyzed by the Public Interest Legal Foundation show 440,781 mail ballots classified as "unknown" (disposition not recorded), more than five times the certified presidential margin of 81,660 votes, and Representative Francis Ryan's analysis identified 155,053 more votes than voters recorded in the SURE system, a discrepancy that no recount statute is designed to resolve.
- In Michigan, 71 percent of Detroit's absentee counting boards were out of balance and therefore legally ineligible for a hand recount under MCL 168.871, meaning the very precincts with the largest discrepancies between voters and ballots were structurally shielded from verification.

These findings do not, by themselves, mathematically re-allocate the Electoral College. They do, however, satisfy a higher threshold: they show that in multiple decisive states, the known error pools, unaccounted ballots, and unresolved voter-to-ballot discrepancies are on the same order of magnitude as, or substantially exceed, the official margins.

Legal and constitutional sufficiency vs. numerical sufficiency

The Constitution and federal statutes do not require that post-election investigations produce an exact alternate vote total in order to justify remedial action. What they require is:

- Evidence sufficient to establish probable violations of election law, record-preservation statutes, and anti-fraud provisions.
- A reliable basis to conclude that the certified result cannot be independently verified because essential records have been destroyed, altered, or withheld.

On that standard, the record assembled here is sufficient to:

1. Establish probable cause for federal and state grand-jury investigations into specific conduct, including destruction of election records, obstruction of legislative and judicial processes, falsification of certification documents, and deprivation of rights under color of law.
2. Support the conclusion that, in several battleground states, the 2020 presidential result is **not forensically auditable** to a degree that would satisfy normal critical-infrastructure or national-security assurance standards.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Whether any particular court or political body would treat that combination as sufficient to overturn or decertify results is a separate, institutional question. This report does not purport to usurp that role; instead, it documents that the evidentiary predicate for such consideration exists and has, to date, been systematically prevented from full adjudication.

Practical constraints on retroactive reversal

Even where outcome-determinative uncertainty is established, the United States currently lacks a fully developed legal mechanism for retroactively correcting a presidential election once electoral votes have been counted and a president inaugurated. As the Judicial Malfeasance section details, no court conducted a full evidentiary merits review of the 2020 forensic record; most cases were dismissed on standing, timing, or mootness grounds, leaving the substantive questions unresolved.

Accordingly:

- The findings in this report are sufficient to demonstrate that the 2020 presidential outcome, in several key states, cannot be treated as conclusively validated by ordinary audit and recount mechanisms.
- They are sufficient to justify comprehensive criminal and civil investigations, targeted legislative inquiries, and structural reforms aimed at restoring auditable elections going forward.
- They are **not**, standing alone and in the current legal environment, a self-executing basis for overturning the 2020 presidential result nationwide, because the institutional pathways to do so have been foreclosed or never fully developed.

Conclusion of this section

The ten attack vectors documented here demonstrate that, in multiple decisive states, the 2020 presidential election cannot be meaningfully evaluated under the basic tests of auditability, transparency, and legal compliance that should apply to critical-infrastructure systems. The remaining record is insufficient to reliably confirm or disconfirm the certified outcome in those states, because the very mechanisms that should have resolved the anomalies were disabled through record destruction, procedural manipulation, and tight control of information.

The purpose of this analysis is not to re-adjudicate the 2020 presidential election, but to show that the convergence of these failures left the country with no credible pathway to test and, if warranted, correct results in the face of rampant and well-documented anomalies. Future elections must not be constrained in this way. We must mitigate these security vulnerabilities and guarantee a rational, transparent, and lawful process for questioning and resolving results when anomalies of this magnitude arise, so that public confidence rests on verifiable evidence rather than on forced closure.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

8 Recommendations

The findings set forth in this report require more than historical review; they require a disciplined public response equal to the gravity of the evidence and the critical-infrastructure status of American election systems. Where the record identifies destroyed election records, unresolved chain-of-custody failures, unauthorized or unexplained system access, private control over public election functions, foreign exposure, censorship-by-proxy, or the weaponization of government against those seeking transparency, the proper remedy is not rhetoric but investigation, accountability, and structural reform. The recommendations that follow are therefore organized around two complementary imperatives: first, targeted investigations capable of determining who acted, under what authority, with what knowledge, and with what effect; and second, federal and state legislation designed to ensure that future elections are transparent, auditable, publicly controlled, and provably lawful. Together, these recommendations are intended to restore the burden of proof to the institutions entrusted with administering elections: public officials must be able to demonstrate, through preserved records and verifiable procedures, that every federal election was conducted in accordance with law.

8.1 Investigations

The report recommends a disciplined, formal investigation of the findings summarized in this report. These investigations are designed to secure our election system for future election cycles and ensure accountability in the interest of deterring similar conduct in future election cycles. A list of the recommended investigations is found in Table 48. More details on each investigation can be found in Appendix C-1.

Table 48 Recommended Investigations

ID	INVESTIGATION TITLE	PRIORITY
INV-01	Vote Tally Chain of Custody: Results Transmission, ENR, Media Feed, and Vendor-Held Records	IMMEDIATE
INV-02	Ballot Chain of Custody	IMMEDIATE
INV-03	Voter History Chain of Custody	IMMEDIATE
INV-04	Voter Roll Chain of Custody	IMMEDIATE
INV-05	Election Interference Planning and Execution	IMMEDIATE
INV-06	FEC-Enabled Money Laundering	HIGH
INV-07	Perjury — Voting System CEO's False Sworn Denial of Internet Connectivity	IMMEDIATE
INV-08	Post-Election Destruction of Federally Mandated Election Records — Michigan	IMMEDIATE
INV-09	Post-Election Destruction of Federally Mandated Election Records — Georgia	IMMEDIATE
INV-10	Post-Election Destruction of Federally Mandated Election Records — Pennsylvania & Arizona	IMMEDIATE
INV-11	Perjury — Voting System CEO's False Sworn Denial of Internet Connectivity	IMMEDIATE
INV-12	False Statements to Congress — Georgia Secretary of State's January 6, 2021 Letter	HIGH



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	INVESTIGATION TITLE	PRIORITY
INV-13	Remote Access to Electronic Voting Systems – Center for Internet Security	IMMEDIATE
INV-14	Electronic Voting System Subcontractors – Election Source, Runbeck	IMMEDIATE
INV-15	CISA / Election Integrity Partnership — Unconstitutional Censorship Architecture	HIGH
INV-16	CTCL/CEIR Private Election Funding — Election Bribery and Subordination of Public Officials	HIGH
INV-17	"Delivered Just the Margin" — Milwaukee Elections Group Contractor	HIGH
INV-18	CFIUS Evasion — Voting System Foreign Ownership and Chinese-Manufactured Components	IMMEDIATE

The search warrants delineated in Table 49 are recommend in support of these investigations. More details on each search warrant can be found in Appendix C-2.

Table 49 Recommended Search Warrants

ID	SEARCH WARRANT TITLE	TARGET / SUBJECT
SW-01	Center for Internet Security / EI-ISAC 2020 Election Infrastructure Records	CIS, MS-ISAC, EI-ISAC
SW-02	Electronic Voting System Subcontractors – EMS Project Files, Configuration Records, Access Logs, and Maintenance Directives	Election Source, Runbeck
SW-03	Milwaukee Elections Group Contractor — Election Night Network Control	Ryan Arey; Elections Group LLC
SW-04	Georgia Secretary of State's Office — January 6 Letter and Internal Investigation Records	Office of the Georgia Secretary of State; Brad Raffensperger (official capacity)
SW-05	CTCL/CEIR Grant Agreements, Compliance Reports, and Operational Communications	Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL); Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR)
SW-06	CISA / Election Integrity Partnership — Internal Communications and Content-Flagging Records	CISA; Stanford Internet Observatory; Election Integrity Partnership
SW-07	Voting System Vendor Cellular Modem Billing Records	Dominion Voting Systems, Inc.; AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile (cellular carriers)
SW-08	Search Warrant for Vote Tally Chain-of-Custody Records, Results Transmission Logs, Election Night Reporting Data, Media Feed Records, and Vendor-Held Election Result Artifacts	SCYTL/SOE; Edison Research; Tyler Technologies; Associated Press

The record of the 2020 election demonstrates that laws designed to protect voters' rights and preserve public confidence in election integrity were too often disregarded, especially in jurisdictions whose conduct had the greatest bearing on the outcome. That failure undermined not only the rule of law, but also the public trust upon which self-government depends.

The most effective safeguard against a recurrence is not simply the enactment of additional laws, but the consistent enforcement of those already on the books, coupled with meaningful



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

accountability for officials who failed to uphold them. New statutes cannot substitute for the will to enforce existing obligations. Accountability is the foundation of deterrence, and deterrence is essential to restoring confidence in our elections.

8.2 Legislation

This section converts the report's election-security findings into a legislative framework suitable for insertion into the broader report. The recommendations are organized around a central principle: election integrity cannot depend on citizens, candidates, or investigators proving fraud after officials have destroyed, concealed, or failed to preserve the records needed to evaluate the election. Election officials should instead be required to affirmatively prove, through transparent physical and digital records, that an election was conducted in a lawful, auditable, and verifiable manner before results are certified.

The Save America Act¹⁹ is identified here as one important eligibility-focused example. However, the report's findings point to a broader statutory need: enhanced transparency of physical and digital election records, enforceable preservation duties, independent audit rights, vendor accountability, and a certification framework that shifts the burden of proof to the officials who control the evidence.

High-level descriptions of recommended federal legislation is provided in Table 50. High-level descriptions of recommended state legislation is provided in

Table 51. Appendix D provides detailed explanations of the recommended provisions for each piece of legislation.

Table 50 Recommended Federal Legislation

ID	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
F-01	Election Records Transparency and Preservation Act	Requires comprehensive preservation, public availability, and forensic protection of physical and digital election records necessary to reconstruct federal elections.
F-02	Election Certification Burden of Proof Act	Prohibits certification of federal election results unless election officials first produce a public evidentiary record proving lawful compliance.
F-03	Federal Election Digital Evidence Act	Establishes national digital-evidence standards for systems and records used to administer, tabulate, adjudicate, and audit federal elections.
F-04	Voting System Certification Integrity Act	Requires the system actually deployed in an election to match the certified system and be retested after material changes.
F-05	Election System Connectivity Prohibition Act	Bans unauthorized connectivity and requires sworn, independently verified proof that election systems are not connected to prohibited networks.
F-06	Election Vendor Accountability and Supply Chain Security Act	Regulates election vendors as critical-infrastructure contractors and requires transparency over ownership, software, components, and foreign exposure.
F-07	Public Election Administration Act	Prevents private entities from exercising operational control over public election functions or election infrastructure.

¹⁹ Public reference: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/saveamerica/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
F-08	Election Data Access and Voter File Security Act	Regulates third-party access to voter files and election databases and requires auditable logs of voter-file changes.
F-09	Federal Election Audit Rights Act	Creates enforceable audit rights for candidates, parties, voters, legislatures, and courts before federal results are finalized.
F-10	Election Whistleblower Protection Act	Protects election workers, public officials, contractors, vendors, and citizens who make good-faith reports of election irregularities.
F-11	Election Censorship and Government Speech Neutrality Act	Prohibits federal agencies from suppressing lawful domestic speech about election administration directly or through third parties.
F-12	Foreign Election Interference Disclosure and Sanctions Act	Strengthens congressional notification, public reporting, and sanctions review for foreign threats to U.S. election infrastructure.
F-13	SAVE Act / Save America Act Eligibility Model	Uses proof-of-citizenship, voter-identification, and voter-roll maintenance reforms as one component of a broader election-integrity framework.

Table 51 Recommended State Legislation

ID	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
S-01	State Election Record Transparency Act	Requires preservation and prompt public disclosure of physical and digital election records at the state and local levels.
S-02	State Election Certification Proof Act	Requires state and local election officials to prove statutory compliance before certifying results.
S-03	State Burden-Shifting Election Contest Act	Revises election-contest procedures so officials bear the burden once challengers identify material irregularities.
S-04	State Ballot Image and Digital Audit Act	Requires creation, preservation, hashing, and controlled public release of ballot images and digital audit records.
S-05	State Chain-of-Custody Act	Codifies strict custody requirements for every ballot, election device, memory card, seal, and transfer point.
S-06	State Voting System Configuration Act	Requires public testing, disclosure, and forensic preservation of the actual voting-system configuration used in each election.
S-07	State No-Connectivity Election System Act	Prohibits unauthorized network connectivity in voting and tabulation systems and requires sworn verification.
S-08	State Election Vendor Licensing Act	Licenses and regulates election vendors, subcontractors, and service providers as entities serving critical public infrastructure.
S-09	State Private Election Funding Prohibition Act	Prohibits private money, staffing, software, consulting, or operational support from controlling public election administration.
S-10	State Voter Roll Integrity Act	Requires continuous, auditable voter-roll maintenance and eligibility verification, including proof-of-citizenship reforms where legally permissible.
S-11	State Canvasser Independence Act	Protects canvassers and election boards from coercion and guarantees access to records necessary for certification decisions.
S-12	State Election Audit Independence Act	Creates independent audit authority outside the control of the officials and vendors whose conduct is being audited.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
S-13	State Election Public Records Fast-Track Act	Creates expedited public-records procedures, preservation duties, and penalties for delayed election-record production.
S-14	State Legislative Election Oversight Act	Reaffirms the legislature's constitutional role by requiring election officials to produce records and comply with subpoenas.
S-15	State Election Official Accountability Act	Creates meaningful civil, administrative, and criminal consequences for intentional or reckless violations of election law.

MODEL LEGISLATION LANGUAGE

“No election result for federal or statewide office shall be certified unless the responsible election officials first produce a complete evidentiary record demonstrating substantial compliance with all constitutional, statutory, regulatory, chain-of-custody, record-retention, and system-certification requirements governing the election. Where material discrepancies, missing records, unlawful procedures, unexplained system changes, chain-of-custody defects, or unresolved reconciliation errors are identified, the burden shall rest upon the responsible election officials to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the election was conducted in a lawful manner and that such irregularities did not affect the reported outcome.”

9 Conclusion

The evidence synthesized in this report establishes that the 2020 general election cannot responsibly be evaluated as a collection of isolated local disputes, administrative mistakes, or post-election political disagreements. The record instead reveals a volume, breadth, and consistency of findings that demand treatment as a national-security matter. Election systems are not ordinary government processes. They are designated critical infrastructure. They are the machinery through which the American people exercise sovereignty, consent to be governed, and preserve the peaceful transfer of power. An attack upon that infrastructure is therefore not merely an attack upon a candidate, a party, or a single election cycle. It is an attack upon the constitutional order of the United States itself.

The significance of the record lies not only in the seriousness of individual findings, but in their convergence across jurisdictions. The report documents recurring patterns involving election-record destruction, missing or deleted digital logs, ballot and voter-history discrepancies, compromised chain of custody, uncertified or materially altered voting-system configurations, unexplained connectivity and remote-access risks, politicized private funding streams, privatized election operations, information suppression, foreign-exposure

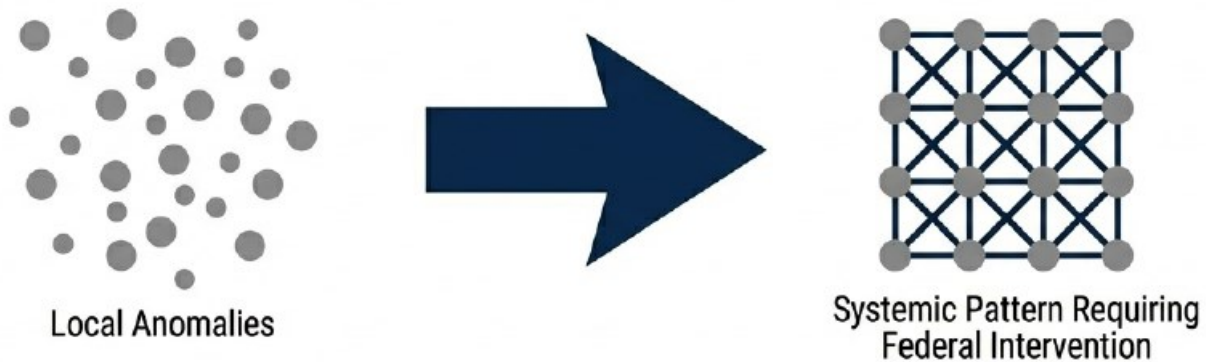


THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

indicators, judicial foreclosure, and retaliatory use of governmental power against those who sought answers. These are not random or disconnected failures. They form a cross-jurisdictional pattern in which the institutional safeguards capable of detecting, adjudicating, or correcting election misconduct were repeatedly neutralized before full forensic verification could occur.

Moving from Local Irregularities to Systemic Federal Vulnerabilities



That convergence is especially grave because the election turned on narrow margins in a small number of battleground states and key urban jurisdictions. In that context, vulnerabilities affecting voter rolls, ballot custody, tabulation systems, certification procedures, and post-election review cannot be dismissed as theoretical. When the records needed to validate the result are destroyed, withheld, altered, or made inaccessible, the public is left with a demand for trust where the law should require proof. No republic can sustain confidence in its elections if officials who control the evidence may certify results first and answer questions later or never answer them at all.

The human cost of this failure must also be squarely acknowledged. Patriotic Americans who attempted to investigate the integrity of the 2020 election were not merely ignored. In many cases, they were threatened, censored, defamed, professionally punished, prosecuted, bankrupted, or placed under the weight of governmental and institutional retaliation. Citizens, attorneys, whistleblowers, election workers, county officials, legislators, experts, and witnesses who asked whether the election had been conducted lawfully often found themselves treated as enemies of the state rather than participants in self-government. A government that turns its coercive power against those seeking transparency in a critical-infrastructure failure compounds the original injury and teaches future witnesses that silence is safer than truth.

Accountability is therefore required for more than retrospective justice. It is required because without accountability, the same incentives remain in place for future elections. Officials who unlawfully destroy records, obstruct oversight, certify unsupported results,



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

conceal system vulnerabilities, mislead courts or Congress, retaliate against witnesses, or coordinate with private actors to suppress scrutiny must face consequences proportionate to the gravity of the offense. Likewise, private vendors, contractors, nonprofit intermediaries, technology platforms, and governmental partners who exercised influence over election infrastructure or public discourse must be subject to investigation where the evidence establishes a lawful predicate. Election law is meaningless if violation carries no consequence, and critical-infrastructure protection is hollow if the systems most essential to constitutional legitimacy are exempt from enforcement.

This report does not ask the Department of Justice, Congress, state legislatures, inspectors general, or state attorneys general to relitigate political arguments. It asks them to investigate evidence. It asks them to preserve records before they disappear forever, compel testimony before memories fade, examine digital artifacts before systems are overwritten, and determine whether crimes, civil-rights violations, obstruction, foreign interference, or national-security failures occurred. The proper question is not whether every irregularity has already been proven to have changed the outcome. The proper question is whether the evidentiary record establishes a sufficient predicate for compulsory investigation into the apparent compromise of election infrastructure. On that question, the answer is plainly yes.

The reforms identified in this report must likewise be understood as safeguards for the future, not as remedies for the past alone. Election officials should be required to prove, before certification, that an election was conducted in substantial compliance with law. Physical and digital election records should be preserved, transparent, auditable, and available for timely inspection. Voting systems should be treated with the same seriousness applied to other critical infrastructure sectors, including rigorous supply-chain controls, independent cybersecurity review, immutable logging, forensic auditability, and meaningful penalties for false statements or unauthorized system changes. Certification should be an evidentiary act, not a political formality.

A nation that cannot verify the lawful administration of its elections cannot guarantee the legitimacy of its government. A nation that punishes those who seek such verification cannot credibly claim to be defending democracy. The United States must therefore respond to the 2020 election record with the seriousness due an attack upon critical infrastructure: preserve the evidence, follow the facts, hold wrongdoers accountable, protect those who came forward, and rebuild election systems so that future contests are transparent, lawful, auditable, and worthy of public confidence.

Bottom line: Justice for those targeted by a weaponized government and its partners is inseparable from the integrity of future elections. Accountability is not vengeance. It is deterrence. It is restoration. It is the minimum obligation of a constitutional republic whose electoral infrastructure has been placed at risk.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Appendix A: Detailed Findings

Appendix A provides the detailed findings and sources pertaining to the findings cited in Section 3 of this report. As extensive as this list of findings may be, there are significantly more findings for each of the attack vectors that were not included in the interest of time and resources. Investigators are encouraged to share any findings that may not have been addressed in this report via email to nexus@electioncrimebureau.com.

A-1 Election Record Integrity

A-1.1 Voter Roll Integrity

Table 52 Detailed Voter Roll Integrity Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.VRI-01	Systemic Failure to Verify Voter Identities - 393,017 Unverifiable Registrants (AZ)	Disputed Fact	A study cross-referencing 673,560 registered Arizona voters against Arizona Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) driver's license data and federal Social Security Administration records found that 58% - or 393,017 individuals - could not be positively identified as real human beings through either database. The methodology and verification standards underlying this study have not been independently replicated by a state agency, but the cross-reference approach is consistent with HAVA's mandate to coordinate with state databases to maintain list accuracy. ²⁰	Arizona, United States
ERI.VRI-02	20-Year MVD Citizenship Verification System Failure - ~98,000 Unverified Registrants (AZ)	Established Fact	A system defect in the Arizona Motor Vehicle Division's automated voter registration interface allowed approximately 98,000 voter registrations to be processed and validated without requiring documentary proof of citizenship - the constitutional and statutory precondition for voter registration in Arizona. This defect persisted undetected for approximately 20 years. Arizona officials were aware of the defect but did not publicly disclose it, reportedly due to concern that disclosure would validate election integrity claims. This is classified as an Established Fact because official government records confirm the defect's existence; the number of affected registrations and whether those individuals voted are subject to further investigation. ^{21,22}	Arizona, United States

²⁰AZ State Senator Wendy Rogers: \"Arizona's 2020 Forensic Election Senate Audit, What You Haven't Heard, And Much, Much More!\":

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/11/az-state-senator-wendy-rogers-arizonas-2020-forensic-election-senate-audit-havent-heard-much-much/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹Number of voters with unconfirmed citizenship documents more than doubles in battleground Arizona: <https://www.ap.org/news-highlights/elections/2024/number-of-voters-with-unconfirmed-citizenship-documents-more-than-doubles-in-battleground-arizona/> | Associated Press

²²AZ updates tally of voters mis-listed as providing proof of citizenship to 218,000: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/az-secretary-state-updates-voters-incorrectly-listed-providing-proof> | Just The News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.VRI-03	"Ghost Voting" - 96,389 Mail Ballots Attributed to Unknown or Relocated Persons; 173,000 Claimed Votes Unrecorded (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	Canvassing analysis conducted post-election estimated that 96,389 mail-in votes were cast as "ghost votes" - attributed to individuals who were unknown to current residents at the listed address or who had moved prior to October 2020. In parallel, approximately 173,000 registered Maricopa County voters stated they had voted in the 2020 election, but the county had no record of votes being cast in their names. These two data points - votes without identifiable voters, and voters without recorded votes - are structurally inconsistent with a clean election record and are consistent with roll manipulation. This finding is classified as Reasonable Inference because the underlying canvassing methodology has not been independently certified; it is nonetheless a documented finding warranting forensic follow-up. ^{23,24}	Arizona, United States
ERI.VRI-04	Fulton County Registration Rate of 113.8% of Citizen Voting-Age Population - Statistical Impossibility (GA)	Disputed Fact	Fulton County, Georgia's voter registration rate reached 113.8% relative to its citizen voting-age population (CVAP) - a mathematical impossibility that cannot be explained by any legitimate registration or demographic dynamic. A registration rate exceeding 100% of the eligible population provides per se evidence that the voter rolls contain registrations for individuals who either are not citizens, are not of voting age, have duplicate registrations, or do not exist at all. The 100%-CVAP threshold is the standard benchmark used by HAVA compliance analysts to assess roll accuracy. A registration rate exceeding 100% in a major metropolitan county does not require inferential analysis - it establishes structural roll inflation as an established fact. ²⁵	Georgia, United States
ERI.VRI-05	211,958 Georgia Votes Attributed to Ineligible Addresses - Warehouses, Vacant Lots, UPS Stores (GA)	Disputed Fact	Fractal quantum data analysis identified 211,958 Georgia voters in 2020 who were recorded as casting ballots from addresses that are legally ineligible as residences - including commercial warehouses, vacant lots, and UPS Store mailbox addresses. Georgia law, O.C.G.A. § 21-2-216, requires that a voter be registered at their actual residence. The ERIC system, which is intended to flag cross-state and ineligible registrations, failed to identify these addresses. The analytical methodology - fractal quantum data analysis - is not a standard forensic technique and has not been subject to peer review, requiring this finding to be classified as Disputed Fact. The category of	Georgia, United States

²³"Liz Harris, *Election 2020: Grassroots Canvass Report (Maricopa County)* (Sept. 2021) (11-page PDF, reporting estimates of 173,104 'lost votes' and 96,389 'ghost votes' based on a private door-to-door canvass of Maricopa County voters)." <https://www.worldtribune.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Maricopa-County-Canvass-Report-Final-090721.pdf>

²⁴Fact check: Arizona voter fraud not proven in viral canvassing report: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2021/09/15/fact-check-arizona-voter-fraud-not-proven-viral-canvassing-report/8262315002/> | [USA Today](<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2021/09/15/fact-check-arizona-voter-fraud-not-proven-viral-canvassing-report/8262315002/>)

²⁵Gateway Pundit FBI Warrant Report: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/01/read-gateway-pundit-obtained-report-allegedly-used-secure/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			addresses identified - warehouses, vacant lots, UPS stores - has been corroborated by multiple independent research teams as a pattern in voter roll data. ^{26, 27,28,29}	
ERI.VRI-06	GBI Strategies - Organized Voter Registration Fraud; 8,000-10,000 Fraudulent Forms in Muskegon (MI)	Established Fact	In October 2020, an operative employed by GBI Strategies, LLC, a nationally operating voter registration organization, delivered between 8,000 and 10,000 voter registration forms to the Muskegon, Michigan city clerk's office. The forms exhibited hallmarks of organized fraud: identical handwriting across multiple applications, non-existent addresses, and fictitious phone numbers. Identical, coordinated spikes in new registrations occurred on October 9, 2020, across 8 major Michigan jurisdictions - a statistical clustering inconsistent with organic civic participation and consistent with coordinated, organized data injection. The Muskegon city clerk's office confirmed receipt of the forms; Michigan State Police were notified; the investigation was subsequently shielded from public disclosure and from local clerks by the Secretary of State's office and the Attorney General. GBI Strategies was contracted by the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee (DSCC). ^{30,31,32}	Michigan, United States
ERI.VRI-07	"1/1/1900" Placeholder Birthdate - Systematic Bypass of QVF Validation at TCF Center (MI)	Established Fact	Multiple poll challengers present at the TCF Center Absentee Voter Counting Boards in Detroit on November 3-4, 2020, provided sworn testimony that election workers were manually entering thousands of unverified ballots into electronic poll books for voters who were not listed in the QVF. In each instance, workers entered a placeholder birthdate of January 1, 1900 - a date used to bypass the QVF's automated validation requirement, which requires a legitimate date of birth to complete a voter entry. This conduct, if proven, constitutes a systemic and deliberate circumvention of the QVF's	Michigan, United States

²⁶ Fractal/Omega4America analysis of official Georgia 2020 voter-registration and property-tax data (methodology described in Jay Valentine, "And How to Stop Voter Fraud in Georgia in 2024 BEFORE Election Day," The Gateway Pundit, Feb. 7, 2024), using "Fractal quantum technology" to cross-map registrations to parcel-use and address-type classifications, concluded that approximately 211,958 registrations were associated with addresses classified as non-residential (warehouses, commercial mail-receiving agencies, vacant parcels, etc.).

²⁷ Favorito v. Cooney / Favorito v. Perdue, Complaint (Fulton County Superior Court, Dec. 10, 2021). Voter-integrity plaintiffs challenged voter roll maintenance in Fulton County, Georgia, citing ineligible registrations; case managed by Democracy Docket; available at: <https://www.democracymocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/2021-12-10-Perdue-complaint.pdf>

²⁸ Favorito v. Cooney / Favorito v. Perdue, Complaint (Fulton County Superior Court, Dec. 10, 2021). Voter-integrity plaintiffs challenged voter roll maintenance in Fulton County, Georgia, citing ineligible registrations; case managed by Democracy Docket; available at: <https://www.democracymocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/2021-12-10-Perdue-complaint.pdf>

²⁹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-216 (Georgia Code - Voter Registration - Residence requirement). Georgia law requires voters to register at their actual place of residence, explicitly excluding commercial mailbox addresses; available at: <https://law.justia.com/codes/georgia/title-21/chapter-2/article-5/section-21-2-216/>

³⁰ FBI Deputy Director Dan Bongino Called The 2020 GBI Strategies Mass Voter Registration Fraud Investigation 'A MAJOR STORY!':

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/04/fbi-deputy-director-dan-bongino-called-2020-gbi/> | The Gateway Pundit

³¹ Workers at firm probed for 2020 voter registration fraud warned police about 'red flags': <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/gbi-strategies-alleged-2020-voter-fraud-case-employees-warn-companys-red> | Just The News

³² GBI Strategies' national role and DSCC relationship <https://capitalresearch.org/article/testimony-on-the-nonprofit-voter-registration-industry/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			identity-verification function, allowing votes to be credited to individuals who were not registered voters in the system. This conduct is classified as an Established Fact because it was corroborated by multiple sworn witnesses under penalty of perjury before legislative committees. ^{33,34}	
ERI.VRI-08	Voting from the Grave - 333 Active Wayne County Voters Aged 115+; Named Deceased Individuals (MI)	Established Fact	Investigation of Wayne County QVF data identified 333 registered voters listed as "active" with ages of 115 years or older - well beyond any credible lifespan. More critically, specific named individuals were identified as having votes cast in their names despite having been deceased for decades: Ardis Barnes (died 1968) and Selma Steel (died 1992) are specifically documented instances. The existence of votes credited to persons who died 28 and 52 years before the election, respectively, cannot be explained by data-entry error or system limitations. These are not statistical anomalies; they are specific, named, verifiable instances of votes appearing in records attributed to confirmed deceased persons. ^{35,36,37,38}	Michigan, United States
ERI.VRI-09	Over 800,000 absentee ballot applications sent to individuals who are likely not eligible to vote (MI)	Disputed Fact	In a memo from former MI State Senator Ruth Johnson to her colleagues in the MI Senate requesting subpoena authority, the former MI SOS asserted " I estimate that, conservatively, over 800,000 absentee ballot applications were mailed to individuals who are likely not eligible to vote in Michigan. Already, the Secretary of State has received over 500,000 of these applications back as undeliverable. I have also received hundreds of examples of applications sent to non-eligible individuals in my legislative office, including applications sent to those who are underage, non-citizens, moved out-of-state, or deceased. " ³⁹	Michigan, United States
ERI.VRI-10	25,709 dead voters on voter rolls (MI)	Disputed Fact	PILF's voter roll error map lists for Michigan: "Deceased Registrants as of 2020: 25,709." In later litigation-related press materials, PILF repeatedly describes having "more than 26,000" deceased registrants on Michigan's voter rolls.	Michigan, United States

³³Great Lakes Justice Center Press Release: <https://letsfixstuff.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Press-Release-Election-Fraud-Complaint.pdf> | LetsFixStuff.org

³⁴Undocumented Ballots at TCF Center: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/undocumented-ballots-reason-fraud-detroits-tcf-center-literally-watched-thousands-unverified-ballots-get-run-machines-video/> | The Gateway Pundit

³⁵ <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/11/meet-michigans-dead-voters-some-voted-person-others/>

³⁶Public Interest Legal Foundation (PILF) v. Jocelyn Benson (NVRA enforcement action, Sixth Circuit, U.S. Supreme Court petition filed Oct. 8, 2025). PILF documented 27,000+ deceased registrants on Michigan's voter rolls, providing the basis for NVRA-enforcement litigation against the Michigan Secretary of State; available at: <https://publicinterestlegal.org/press/pilf-takes-michigan-to-the-supreme-court-for-failing-to-remove-deceased-voters/>

³⁷Public Interest Legal Foundation (PILF) v. Jocelyn Benson (NVRA enforcement action, Sixth Circuit, U.S. Supreme Court petition filed Oct. 8, 2025). PILF documented 27,000+ deceased registrants on Michigan's voter rolls, providing the basis for NVRA-enforcement litigation against the Michigan Secretary of State; available at: <https://publicinterestlegal.org/press/pilf-takes-michigan-to-the-supreme-court-for-failing-to-remove-deceased-voters/>

³⁸MCL § 168.509o (Michigan Compiled Laws - removal of deceased voters). State statute requiring removal of deceased persons from voter rolls; available at: <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/Laws/MCL?objectName=mcl-168-509o>

³⁹ Memo from Senator Ruth Johnson to her Senate Colleagues asking for subpoena authority, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AeZvSiOYLymwqXu4fs85jsSMMR1wukbf/view?usp=sharing>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			PILF further breaks this down as: 23,663 registrants dead for five years or more. 17,479 registrants dead for at least a decade. 3,956 registrants dead for at least 20 years. ^{40,41,42}	
ERI.VRI-11	SURE System Irreconcilable Discrepancy - 121,240 More Votes Counted Than Voters Who Voted (PA)	Disputed Fact	Pennsylvania Representative Frank Ryan's December 2020 forensic analysis of the state's Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE) system identified an initial discrepancy of 170,830 more votes counted in the certified results than the number of voters recorded in SURE as having participated in the election. After Pennsylvania officials made revisions to the SURE data, an irreconcilable discrepancy of 121,240 more votes than voters remained in the record. The state's certified presidential margin of victory was 81,660 votes - meaning the unresolved discrepancy exceeds the margin by a ratio of approximately 1.5:1. State officials attributed discrepancies to data-entry timing differences and provisional ballot sequencing; this explanation has not been independently forensically verified. The discrepancy is established as a fact; the causation is disputed. ^{43,44}	Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.VRI-12	440,781 "Status Unknown" Mail Ballots - Untrackable; Exceeds Margin of Victory 5:1 (PA)	Established Fact	Federal Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) data for Pennsylvania in the 2020 election, as analyzed by the Public Interest Legal Foundation from EAC federal data, reflects that of 3.1 million mail ballots transmitted to voters, 425,606 were classified as 'unknown' — meaning election officials could not account for their disposition — and an additional 15,175 were confirmed undeliverable, for a combined total of 440,781 ballots that were either untracked or undeliverable within the mail ballot management system. This combined figure exceeds the state's certified presidential margin of victory of 80,555 votes by a ratio of more than 5:1. Under HAVA, states are required to maintain a system capable of tracking mail ballot status; the presence of 425,606 ballots in an affirmatively untracked category represents a fundamental breakdown of the required ballot tracking framework. This is classified as Established Fact because it is drawn directly from federal EAVS data — official government-reported statistics compiled by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission — with the	Pennsylvania, United States

⁴⁰Meet Michigan's DEAD Voters: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/11/meet-michigans-dead-voters-some-voted-person-others/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁴¹Who Is Corrupting Our Voter Rolls?: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/03/who-is-corrupting-our-voter-rolls/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁴²Errors in America's Voter Rolls, <https://publicinterestlegal.org/issues/voter-roll-error-map/>

⁴³Pennsylvania Republicans find 'alarming discrepancy' twice the margin of Biden's victory: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/456309/pennsylvania-republicans-find-alarming-discrepancy-twice-the-margin-of-bidens-victory/> | Washington Examiner

⁴⁴DOS responds to Republican lawmakers' claim of election numbers: <https://wjactv.com/news/local/pa-republican-lawmakers-analysis-finds-presidential-election-numbers-dont-add-up> | WJAC



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			specific Pennsylvania figures available in the 2020 EAVS public dataset (Version 1.1, released October 8, 2021) at eac.gov, and independently analyzed in PILF's September 9, 2021 research brief. ^{45,46}	
ERI.VRI-13	Voter Roll Anomalies - Impossible Birthdates, Pre-Return Mail Dates, 1,573 Centenarians (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact – As to data fields documented] In his December 16, 2020 testimony to the U.S. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, Pennsylvania Rep. Frank Ryan cited multiple inconsistencies in the Commonwealth's SURE system data for the 2020 general election, including: an "over-vote" in Philadelphia County where mail-in ballots counted briefly exceeded mail-in ballots issued; a roughly 400,000-ballot increase in reported mail ballots sent between November 2 and the November 4 PA Open Data download; and a one-day addition of 75,505 returned ballots between the November 15 and November 16 voter datasets. Ryan further referenced "mail date irregularities" affecting 154,584 ballots and "voter date of birth irregularities" for 1,573 voters recorded as over age 100 and argued that such discrepancies required a detailed review of SURE transaction logs to assess compliance with applicable election laws and controls. ⁴⁷	Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.VRI-14	SURE system not operating in compliance with HAVA (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to causation and fraud inference] In his December 16, 2020 testimony to the U.S. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, Pennsylvania Rep. Frank Ryan cited multiple inconsistencies in the Commonwealth's SURE system data for the 2020 general election, including: an "over-vote" in Philadelphia County where mail-in ballots counted briefly exceeded mail-in ballots issued; a roughly 400,000-ballot increase in reported mail ballots sent between November 2 and the November 4 PA Open Data download; and a one-day addition of 75,505 returned ballots between the November 15 and November 16 voter datasets. Ryan further referenced "mail date irregularities" affecting 154,584 ballots and "voter date of birth irregularities" for 1,573 voters recorded as over age 100 and argued that such discrepancies required a detailed review of SURE transaction logs to assess compliance with applicable election laws and controls. ⁴⁸	Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.VRI-15	WisVote Rolls Exceed Eligible Population - 7.3M Registrations vs. 4.6M Eligible Residents (WI)	Disputed Fact	Election integrity activists have pointed out that Wisconsin's statewide voter system (WisVote) contains millions of inactive records in addition to about 3.6–3.8 million active registered voters, which can produce headline figures of 7–8 million "names" when active and inactive lists are combined. As of late 2020, WEC reported approximately 3.7 million active registered voters and a voting-age population of about 4.54 million, with active registrations increasing by about 11.9% (roughly 404,000) from July 1 to December 1, 2020. Critics argue that Wisconsin's list-maintenance practices under Wis. Stat. § 6.27 and NVRA leave too many outdated or inactive records in WisVote,	Wisconsin, United States

⁴⁵2020 EAVS Comprehensive Report: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/document_library/files/2020_EAVS_Report_Final_508c.pdf | U.S. Election Assistance Commission

⁴⁶Report: 440,000 Pennsylvania Mail Ballots 'Went Missing or Undeliverable': https://publicinterestlegal.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Mail-Voting-2012_2020-1P-PA.pdf | Public Interest Legal Foundation

⁴⁷Testimony of Rep. Frank Ryan, December 16, 2020, <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf>

⁴⁸Forensic Audit Proposal for PA Election by Dr. Robert Sklaroff, <https://www.scribd.com/document/508104000/Election-Review-VI>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			while WEC responds that maintaining inactive records is required by law and does not itself indicate fraud or noncompliance. ^{49,50}	
ERI.VRI-16	569,277 Active Voters with Identical "1/1/1918" Registration Application Date - Systemic Placeholder Anomaly (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin voter database contained 569,277 active voters who shared an identical registration application date of January 1, 1918 - a placeholder date that functions as a system default, not as an actual registration date. Of these anomalous registrations, 115,252 cast ballots in the November 2020 election. The existence of over half a million active voters in a state database with an identical, clearly false application date - and the subsequent casting of ballots by more than 115,000 of those registrations - raises fundamental questions about when those voters were actually registered, by what process, and whether the underlying identity information associated with those registrations was validated. ^{51,52}	Wisconsin, United States
ERI.VRI-17	"Indefinitely Confined" Status Abuse - 287% Surge; 48,554 Without Photo ID on File (WI)	Established Fact	Wisconsin law (Wis. Stat. § 6.86(2)) permits voters who are permanently or indefinitely confined due to age, illness, infirmity, or disability to request absentee ballots without submitting photo identification. In 2020, Wisconsin experienced a 287% statewide surge in the number of voters claiming "indefinitely confined" status, reaching 220,404 ballots cast under that designation. This surge followed instructions issued by multiple Democrat-affiliated county clerks - including Scott McDonnell (Dane County) and Claire Woodall-Vogg (Milwaukee) - advising the general public that any voter could use the indefinitely confined designation to bypass photo ID requirements. The Legislative Audit Bureau subsequently found that 48,554 voters who claimed indefinitely confined status had no photo ID on file with WEC. The Wisconsin Supreme Court subsequently ruled in Teigen	Wisconsin, United States

⁴⁹Wisconsin - Census Bureau Profile: <https://data.census.gov/profile/Wisconsin?g=040XX00US55> | U.S. Census Bureau

⁵⁰ Wisconsin Law Journal, <https://wislawjournal.com/2026/02/02/wisconsin-voter-roll-claim-misleads-on-fraud-risk/>

⁵¹115,252 of those records confirmed to have cast ballots in Nov. 2020 general election). Reported contemporaneously in Julian Conradson, 'UPDATE: Elections Expert Reveals Over 550,000 Registered Voters in Wisconsin Have a Registration Date of 1/1/1918 – 115,252 of Them VOTED in 2020,' The Gateway Pundit, Jan. 20, 2022. Official government concession of placeholder: Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC), FAQ: 'Why does the statewide voter registration database include multiple voters with birth dates of 1/1/1900 and registration dates of 1/1/1918?' (elections.wi.gov/faq) — WEC confirms 1/1/1918 is a legacy data-migration placeholder applied to records lacking authentic registration dates, resulting from the 2005-06 migration of 200+ municipal legacy systems into SVRS/WisVote. WEC's contemporaneous figure: ~120,000 records (disputed vs. O'Donnell's 569,277 — basis of discrepancy unresolved

⁵²requires forensic database audit). Legislative record: Wisconsin Assembly Joint Resolution 120 (AJR120), introduced Jan. 25, 2022, incorporating related O'Donnell voter-roll findings from the Dec. 8, 2021 Assembly Committee hearing into the formal legislative record (docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2021/related/proposals/ajr120). Applicable statutes: Wis. Stat. § 6.27



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			v. WEC (2022) that drop boxes used in conjunction with this absentee ballot expansion were unlawful. ^{53,54}	
ERI.VRI-18	WEC Failure to Cross-Reference Guardianship and Non-Citizen Data - Ineligible Voters Retained on Rolls (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) failed to record in WisVote available ineligibility information regarding: (1) persons under court-ordered guardianship who are prohibited from voting under Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(a); (2) non-citizens who are ineligible under Wis. Stat. § 6.02; and (3) adjudicated incompetent individuals. Circuit court guardianship data was available to WEC but was not integrated into WisVote. Department of Transportation records identifying non-citizen driver's license holders were available but not cross-referenced. Both failures violate the HAVA requirement, 52 U.S.C. § 20503(b), that states remove ineligible voters from their computerized voter lists in accordance with state law. ^{55,56,57}	Wisconsin, United States
ERI.VRI-19	ERIC System - Designed to Detect Interstate Duplicates; Failed to Remove Known Ineligibles Pre-Election	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to ERIC failure being a cause of roll inflation] The Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) is a nonprofit consortium of which Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, and Arizona were all members in 2020. ERIC receives voter roll data from member states and compares it to detect duplicate registrations, deceased voters, and address changes. The source record documents that despite ERIC's access to cross-state data, voters registered at commercial addresses (warehouses, vacant lots, UPS stores) in Georgia, voters registered in multiple states in Pennsylvania, and deceased voters in Michigan all remained on active rolls through November 3, 2020. Additionally, the OSC Gableman Report documented that WEC shared real-time API access to WisVote data with CTCL and ERIC - partisan-aligned nonprofit organizations - while denying equivalent access to the public and to the legislative investigators conducting the election oversight inquiry. ^{58,59}	National, United States
ERI.VRI-20	ERIC System - Connected to State	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to WisVote API access to ERIC and CTCL] The Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) is a nonprofit consortium of which Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, and Arizona were all members in 2020. ERIC receives voter roll data from member states	National, United States

⁵³LAB Report 21-19: Elections Administration: <https://legis.wisconsin.gov/lab/media/rz1nj2dh/21-19full.pdf> | Legislative Audit Bureau

⁵⁴Gateway Pundit Summary citing LAB: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/01/wisconsin-pennsylvania-highlights-explosive-summary-election-fraud-2020/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁵⁵Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

⁵⁶Wisconsin Voter Alliance v. Reynolds Court of Appeals Opinion: <https://www.wicourts.gov/ca/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=726837>

⁵⁷seqNo=726837: Wisconsin Courts

⁵⁸Membership in Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC): [https://www.lgbtmap.org/img/maps/citations-membership-in-electronic-registration-information-center-\(eric\).pdf](https://www.lgbtmap.org/img/maps/citations-membership-in-electronic-registration-information-center-(eric).pdf) | LGBT Map (State List)

⁵⁹CATCHING THE FRAUD: Check My Vote Investigators Uncover FAKE MI Addresses: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/01/catching-fraud-check-my-vote-investigators-uncover-fake/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Voter Registration Database APIs		and compares it to detect duplicate registrations, deceased voters, and address changes. The source record documents that despite ERIC's access to cross-state data, voters registered at commercial addresses (warehouses, vacant lots, UPS stores) in Georgia, voters registered in multiple states in Pennsylvania, and deceased voters in Michigan all remained on active rolls through November 3, 2020. Additionally, the OSC Gableman Report documented that WEC shared real-time API access to WisVote data with CTCL and ERIC - partisan-aligned nonprofit organizations - while denying equivalent access to the public and to the legislative investigators conducting the election oversight inquiry. ^{60,61}	
ERI.VRI-21	Intelligence Community hid that Chinese government manufactured and imported fake Drivers' Licenses for election use	Established Fact	The Intelligence Community also hid that the Chinese government was manufacturing and importing fake Driver's Licenses into the United States for election use. These ID's were made for Chinese people living among us, in various States. The DL's were to help them vote for Biden using fake mail-in ballots. Four months before the election, in July 2020, US Customs and Border Protection seized 19,888 Driver Licenses at O'Hare International Airport. The barcodes on the Michigan licenses actually worked. Hmm? CBP never disclosed that these ID's were for an election plot. ^{62,63}	Foreign, China
ERI.VRI-22	The State of Georgia had 103.6 Percent, and Fulton County had	Disputed Fact	Based on official data from the Election Assistance Commission ("EAC"), the state of Georgia and Fulton County had amongst the dirtiest voter rolls in the country with more people registered to vote than the eligible population. ^{64,65,66}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

⁶⁰ERIC Investigation Part 2: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/eric-investigation-part-2-largest-u-s-counties-removed-zero-two-ineligible-voters-voter-rolls-4-years/> | Gateway Pundit

⁶¹Who Has Access To Election Records: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/03/who-has-access-to-election-records-and-who-doesnt/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁶²U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Press Release (July 27, 2020): CBP officers at Chicago O'Hare International Airport seized a shipment of 19,888 counterfeit driver's licenses. The licenses were manufactured in China and the barcodes on the Michigan licenses functioned correctly. CBP identified this as the largest seizure of counterfeit IDs in agency history at that time; available at: <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/chicago-area-cbp-officers-seize-nearly-20000-fake-ids>

⁶³American Military News, '20,000 fake licenses, mostly from China, seized at Chicago O'Hare Airport in 2020' (Aug. 10, 2020). Reports on the July 27 CBP press release and confirms details including that Michigan barcodes worked; available at: <https://americanmilitarynews.com/2020/08/20000-fake-licenses-mostly-from-china-seized-at-chicago-ohare-airport-in-2020/>

⁶⁴U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), '2020 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Comprehensive Report' (released Aug. 16, 2021). Official federal data on voter registration as percentage of CVAP. Georgia total registrations: 7,618,436; CVAP: 7,581,837; Active registrations: 7,194,889 (94.9% of CVAP). This is the authoritative primary source for any CVAP registration analysis; available at: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/document_library/files/2020_EAVS_Report_Final_508c.pdf

⁶⁵EAC, 'EAVS Raw Data Files 2020' (available at eac.gov/research-and-data/studies-and-reports). Sub-jurisdiction EAVS data files contain county-level registration data that would be needed to verify the Fulton County 113.8% figure. The county-level breakdown is in the EAVS data file, not the summary report; available at: <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/studies-and-reports>

⁶⁶EAC Press Release, 'US Election Assistance Commission Releases 2020 Election Administration and Voting Survey' (Aug. 16, 2021). Official announcement of EAVS report release confirming >209 million active registered voters nationally — an all-time high — and that voter registration rates exceeded 100% of CVAP in some jurisdictions due to roll maintenance lags; available at: <https://www.eac.gov/news/2021/08/16/us-election-assistance-commission-releases-2020-election-administration-and-voting>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	113.8 Percent of the Citizen Voting Age Population Registered to Vote (GA)			
ERI.VRI-23	State Of Arizona Study Could Not Identify 58% Of Voters As Real Humans (AZ)	Established Fact	The State of Arizona, from July 3 to Sept 4, 2021, researched the voter identity of 673,560 registered AZ Voters and found that they could not identify 58% or 393,017 as being real human beings. The State found these “people” could not be identified through either an Arizona MVD driver’s license search, nor could they be identified or found under a federal search with the last 4 numbers of their Social Security #, name and date of birth. ^{67,68,69}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

A-1.2 Voter History Integrity

Table 53 Detailed Voter History Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.VHI-01	Retrospective Deletion/Alteration of Voter History - ~499,850 Fewer VoterIDs Than Ballots Cast (MI)	Established Fact	Per MCL 168.813, the state Qualified Voter File (QVF) must reflect the list of people who voted within 7 days of an election. According to Michigan Law (MCL 168.509q), voter history data must be retained in the QVF for a minimum of 5 years. Examination of the voter history data stored in the November 2025 QVF reveals that the number of voter IDs that cast ballots in 2020 election is 499,850 fewer than the 5,579,317 ballots that the Michigan Secretary of State says were cast in the 2020 election. The scale of the imbalance between number of voters and ballots is more than 3	Michigan, United States

⁶⁷ Senate Wendy Rogers, November 9, 2021 <https://wendyrogers.org/arizonas-2020-forensic-election-senate-audit-what-you-havent-heard-and-much-much-more/>

⁶⁸Cyber Ninjas, 'Maricopa County Forensic Audit — Volume I: Executive Summary' (Arizona Senate, released Sept. 24, 2021). Official audit report contracted by Arizona Senate, released Sept. 24, 2021. Executive summary confirms voter identity verification was conducted through Arizona MVD and federal SSA systems. Findings Summary table lists multiple critical voter history and registration concerns; available at: [https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919 - Maricopa County Forensic Audit - Volume I - Executive Summary.pdf](https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919_-_Maricopa_County_Forensic_Audit_-_Volume_I_-_Executive_Summary.pdf)

⁶⁹Arizona Senate Hearing (Sept. 24, 2021), presentation of Cyber Ninjas audit results — YouTube video of full hearing. Doug Logan and audit team presented full findings to Arizona Senate, including voter identity verification results; available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ukitwzb_p44



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			times the reported margin of victory for Joe Biden over Donald Trump in the 2020 election. ^{70,71,72,73,74}	
ERI.VHI-02	EPB "Sitebook" Mid-Election Software Update - Multiple Ballots Issued Per Voter Without Override Alert (AZ)	Established Fact	During active voting on November 3, 2020, a software update was deployed to the "Sitebooks" - Maricopa County's electronic poll book system - that resulted in the electronic poll book issuing multiple ballots to a single voter without triggering any alert or requiring supervisor override. A poll worker testified under oath that the update neutralized the system's primary technical control against double voting. The Sitebooks are the only mechanism that prevents in-person double issuance; their disablement during active voting transformed the poll book from an access-control device into a passive log. ^{75,76,77}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.VHI-03	Missing Chain-of-Custody Documentation for EPB Records - Audit Liaison Finding (AZ)	Established Fact	The Arizona State Senate's Audit Liaison, Ken Bennett, formally documented that Maricopa County failed to produce chain-of-custody documentation required by A.R.S. § 16-621(E) for election equipment and ballots during the active election period. This gap directly implicates the Sitebook EPB records: without chain-of-custody documentation, it is impossible to determine whether the EPB logs were altered, supplemented, or replaced between Election Day and their production to auditors. The Cyber Ninjas audit team confirmed it was "never provided Chain-of-Custody documentation for the ballots for the time-period prior to the ballot's movement into the Auditors' care." ⁷⁸	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

⁷⁰MCL 168.813 <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/Laws/MCL?objectName=MCL-168-813>

⁷¹MCL 168.509q <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/Laws/MCL?objectName=mcl-168-509q>

⁷²The 499,850 voter deficit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/11ViriO-lyEUilGTUb9taCLZifPjMDI3y/view?usp=drive_link

⁷³https://rumble.com/v707vh8-vote-history-records-data-manipulation-summary-for-the-last-6-years.html?_cf_chl_tk=imISFVdu0gR7CNrZwuN37Ga3EtgAll4WzR.QpnV8dgY-1775065712-1.0.1.1-Wm6YKiLaClvPcK5C9MoDAygsq78zYfBrGtW6mv4Xwxc

⁷⁴Direct link: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/Election-Results-and-Statistics/General-Voter-Reg-Turnout-Stats.pdf>

In the presidential-election-years table, under "Number Voting" for 2020: 5,579,317.

⁷⁵Maricopa County Elections Department, 'Election Day and Emergency Voting Plan' (March 2020 Presidential Preference Election). Official county document confirming: 'The Department will deploy the use of SiteBooks to check-in voters at all polling locations and vote centers. The SiteBook is a voter check-in system, with similar functionality to an electronic poll book referenced in state statute.' Plans to deploy 1,400+ SiteBook check-in stations; available at:

<https://legacy.recorder.maricopa.gov/pdf/March%202020%20PPE%20Election%20Day%20and%20Emergency%20Voting%20plan.pdf>

⁷⁶U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), '2023 U.S. EAC Voluntary E-Poll Book Pilot Program Report' (Oct. 2023). Includes Maricopa County's SiteBook 3.4 as one of the evaluated e-poll book systems, confirming it remains the county's official EPB system through 2023; available at: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/2023-10/2023_U.S._EAC_Voluntary_E-Poll_Book_Pilot_Program_Report_508.pdf

⁷⁷Improper Governmental Operations of the Maricopa County Elections Department and Board of Supervisors, We the People AZ Alliance, <https://www.scribd.com/document/527239370/IGA-Report-by-We-The-People-AZ-Alliance>

⁷⁸Senate Audit Liaison Ken Bennett, Compliance Report (Sept. 2021), quoted in AZ Investigative Legal-Policy Report (Feb. 2026) [3]; Cyber Ninjas, Maricopa County Forensic Election Audit, Vol. I (Sept. 24, 2021)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.VHI-04	22,534 "Ghost" Ballots - Ballots Counted Without Corresponding Voter Check-In Record (GA)	Established Fact	Official Fulton County records demonstrate that 22,534 more ballots were counted in the November 3, 2020 General Election than the number of voters actually credited in the voter history file as having cast a ballot. The county additionally failed to create and maintain the legally required numbered list of voters for all advance voting locations - severing the audit trail for tens of thousands of ballots at the earliest link in the chain of custody. Without a numbered voters list, there is no official, contemporaneous record of which individuals were issued advance ballots, making it impossible to reconcile the advance ballot count against any external check. The certified margin of victory in Georgia was 12,670 votes. ⁷⁹	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.VHI-05	Advance Voting Poll Books - Absent Opening and Closing Tapes, Zero Records, and Daily Recap Sheets (GA)	Established Fact	The EOG Report documented that there are only nine (9) zero tapes for the 148 tabulators used for advance voting in Fulton County, and that all 138 closing tapes for those same tabulators are "fraudulent, invalid, and do not bear the serial number or identity of the machines used to actually scan the ballots." Zero tapes establish the starting count of a machine before voting begins; their near-total absence means there is no documentary basis to establish that machines were not pre-loaded with votes. Additionally, no daily recap sheets, no numbered lists of voters, and no poll pad check-in lists exist for the entirety of Fulton County's advance voting period - a complete destruction of the voter-to-ballot audit trail for that entire voting category. ^{80, 81}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.VHI-06	The "1/1/1900" Electronic Poll Book Placeholder Bypass - Thousands of Unverified Voters Forced into System (MI)	Established Fact	Sworn poll challengers present at the TCF Center Absentee Voter Counting Board on November 3-4, 2020 observed election workers manually entering thousands of individuals into the Electronic Poll Books (EPBs) for persons who were not listed in the Qualified Voter File (QVF) - Michigan's statewide voter registration system. To bypass the EPB's system validation, which would otherwise reject an unregistered individual, workers uniformly assigned these individuals a fabricated placeholder birthdate of January 1, 1900 - a date that is impossible for any living voter. This placeholder allowed the EPB to accept the entry and authorize the issuance of a ballot without any registration record existing in the QVF. The use of a uniform, fabricated birthdate by multiple workers is inconsistent with isolated clerical error; it indicates a coordinated workaround of the voter verification system. ^{82, 83, 84}	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁷⁹Report of Investigation Fulton 2020: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link | Election Oversight Group, LLC

⁸⁰BREAKING: Judge Unseals Warrant and Affidavit of Probable Cause Used by FBI: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/02/breaking-judge-unseals-warrant-affidavit-probable-cause-fbi/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁸¹Report of Investigation Fulton 2020: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link | Election Oversight Group, LLC

⁸²TCF Timeline Report 2020 Detroit General Election, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNanmLajK89Sxsbb8fjPQ30rsG4HK1S/view?usp=drive_link

⁸³Detroit Elections: Smoke and Mirrors: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/05/detroit-elections-smoke-and-mirrors/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁸⁴Affidavits: Detroit Ballot Tabulators Entered Names of Non-Voters During Count: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2020/11/07/detroit-ballot-tabulators-entered-names-of-non-voters-during-count/> | Breitbart



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.VHI-07	Post-Election Poll Book Replacement - "Black Trunk" Delivery 13 Days After Election Night (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - 71% imbalance documented; black trunk delivery confirmed by Palmer and Hartmann under oath; new poll books acknowledged] In the immediate aftermath of the November 3, 2020 election, 71% of Detroit's Absentee Voter Counting Board precincts were mathematically unbalanced - meaning the poll book count of check-in voters did not match the number of ballots scanned, with some precincts reporting discrepancies of up to 600 votes. This figure represents more out-of-balance precincts than all other 82 Michigan counties combined. On November 16, 2020 - thirteen days after the election - Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater directed Wayne County Canvasser Monica Palmer to contact Detroit's Department of Elections Director Daniel Baxter about an "unlisted list." Subsequently, a "black trunk" was delivered to the Board of Canvassers containing "new revised" poll books that retroactively balanced the AVCB precincts to a maximum discrepancy of 29. The original, unbalanced poll books were effectively replaced by new documentation of unknown origin and chain of custody, delivered days before the November 17 certification meeting. ^{85,86,87}	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERI.VHI-08	Unlawful Post-Election Poll Book Replacement - "Black Trunk" Delivery 13 Days After Election Night (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Origin and lawfulness of revised poll books uninvestigated] In the immediate aftermath of the November 3, 2020 election, 71% of Detroit's Absentee Voter Counting Board precincts were mathematically unbalanced - meaning the poll book count of check-in voters did not match the number of ballots scanned, with some precincts reporting discrepancies of up to 600 votes. This figure represents more out-of-balance precincts than all other 82 Michigan counties combined. On November 16, 2020 - thirteen days after the election - Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater directed Wayne County Canvasser Monica Palmer to contact Detroit's Department of Elections Director Daniel Baxter about an "unlisted list." Subsequently, a "black trunk" was delivered to the Board of Canvassers containing "new revised" poll books that retroactively balanced the AVCB precincts to a maximum discrepancy of 29. The original, unbalanced poll books were effectively replaced by new documentation of unknown origin and chain of custody, delivered days before the November 17 certification meeting. Per MCL 168.813, all voter history data for a given election must be uploaded to the Michigan Qualified Voter File (QVF) within 7 days of the election. ^{88,89,90,91}	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁸⁵ TCF Timeline Report 2020 Detroit General Election, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNanmLajK89Sxsbb8fjPQ30rsG4HK1S/view?usp=drive_link

⁸⁶ Poll Challenger Gina Gianuzzi Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PBDht1IFa2fUFuA_ayqvDPFe7Uy7bWdx/view?usp=sharing

⁸⁷ Michigan Post-Election Audit Report November 2020: https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/30lawens/BOE_2020_Post_Election_Audit_Report_04_21_21.pdf?rev=fa1fc123c0bc4da59bc7402daa825774 | Michigan Bureau of Elections

⁸⁸ MCL 168.813 <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/Laws/MCL?objectName=MCL-168-813>

⁸⁹ TCF Timeline Report 2020 Detroit General Election, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNanmLajK89Sxsbb8fjPQ30rsG4HK1S/view?usp=drive_link

⁹⁰ Poll Challenger Gina Gianuzzi Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PBDht1IFa2fUFuA_ayqvDPFe7Uy7bWdx/view?usp=sharing

⁹¹ Detroit Elections: Smoke and Mirrors: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/05/detroit-elections-smoke-and-mirrors/> | LetsFixStuff.org



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.VHI-09	Director Baxter's Denial Under Oath - False Official Statement at Certification (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Denial made and documented contemporaneously] During the November 23, 2020 State Board of Canvassers certification meeting, State Board member Norman Shinkle directly asked Detroit Department of Elections Director Daniel Baxter whether he had provided revised poll lists to the Wayne County Board of Canvassers. Baxter answered: "No. I'm not aware of that." This denial appears to be in direct conflict with Bureau of Elections Director Brater's documented direction to Palmer to contact Baxter for the "unlisted list," and with the delivery of the black trunk. If the denial was knowingly false - as Baxter's own colleagues' actions suggest it was - it constitutes false testimony at a quasi-judicial proceeding and potential perjury exposure under MCL § 750.423 and false statement liability under 18 U.S.C. § 1001. ^{92,93}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERI.VHI-10	Director Baxter's Denial Under Oath – Knowingly False Official Statement at Certification	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether knowing or truthful] During the November 23, 2020 State Board of Canvassers certification meeting, State Board member Norman Shinkle directly asked Detroit Department of Elections Director Daniel Baxter whether he had provided revised poll lists to the Wayne County Board of Canvassers. Baxter answered: "No. I'm not aware of that." This denial appears to be in direct conflict with Bureau of Elections Director Brater's documented direction to Palmer to contact Baxter for the "unlisted list," and with the delivery of the black trunk. If the denial was knowingly false - as Baxter's own colleagues' actions suggest it was - it constitutes false testimony at a quasi-judicial proceeding and potential perjury exposure under MCL § 750.423 and false statement liability under 18 U.S.C. § 1001. ^{94,95,96}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERI.VHI-11	Monthly Alteration of QVF Voter History - Post-Election (MI)	Established Fact	Analysis of sequential snapshots of Michigan's Qualified Voter File (QVF) reveals that post-election alterations of voter history occurred on a monthly basis. Alterations include method of voting (absentee, election day), voting jurisdiction, and whether or not a voter voted in a given election. Michigan law requires preservation of voter records in the QVF for five years, and federal law requires 22-month preservation of all election records. The mass deletion of voter history entries - whether or not it was technically authorized - destroys the foundational audit record that would allow cross-referencing of ballots cast against individual voter participation. ^{97,98}	Michigan, United States
ERI.VHI-12	Secretary Benson February 12, 2021	Established Fact	On December 1, 2020 - within the federally mandated 22-month record preservation window and in the middle of legislative inquiries into the integrity of the 2020 election - Michigan Bureau of	Michigan, United States

⁹² TCF Timeline Report 2020 Detroit General Election, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNanmLajK89Sxsbb8fjPQ30rsG4HK1S/view?usp=drive_link

⁹³ Michigan Board of Canvassers Meeting Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lytepDbGK5E> | Official Video (Court-Cited)

⁹⁴ Michigan Board of State Canvassers Meeting Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lytepDbGK5E> | YouTube (Official Meeting Recording)

⁹⁵ State Defendants' Response to Motion for TRO: <https://www.mied.uscourts.gov/PDFFiles/PelDoc31.pdf> | US District Court

⁹⁶ Michigan election results certified by Board of State Canvassers: <https://outliermedia.org/michigan-election-results-certified-by-board-of-state-canvassers/> | Outlier Media

⁹⁷ The 499,850 voter deficit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/11ViriO-lyEUilGTUb9taCLZifPjMDI3y/view?usp=drive_link

⁹⁸ https://rumble.com/v707vh8-vote-history-records-data-manipulation-summary-for-the-last-6-years.html?cf_chl tk=imISFVdu0gR7CNrZwuN37Ga3EtgAll4WzR.QpnV8dgY-1775065712-1.0.1.1-Wm6YKiLaClvPcK5C9MoDAygsq78zYfBrGtW6mv4Xwxc



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Directive - Ordered Deletion of Electronic Poll Book Software (MI)		Elections Director Jonathan Brater, acting under Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson, issued a memorandum to all county clerks directing that certain election records "must be deleted" and that "ballots, programs and related materials are released" from security requirements. The directive specifically ordered deletion of electronic pollbook software and associated files. Electronic poll book software files, configuration data, and associated logs are "records and papers" within the meaning of 52 U.S.C. § 20702. No exception or caveat in the federal statute authorizes deletion of software or configuration files. The directive therefore constitutes, on its face, a directive to commit a federal crime. ⁹⁹	
ERI.VHI-13	Missing and Irreconcilable "Yellow Books" - 244 of 428 Precincts Without Required Voter Lists at Certification (PA)	Established Fact	Delaware County, Pennsylvania certified the November 3, 2020 election on or about November 24, 2020. At the time of certification, Delaware County's own records - produced in response to a May 21, 2021 Right to Know Law request - revealed that 15 precincts had no Return Sheets at all, 16 precincts had blank Return Sheets, and 213 precincts were missing required information. In total, 244 of 428 precincts - more than half - were missing data legally required to certify. Poll worker coordinators formally admitted to missing "yellow numbered list of voters" (the formal statutory term for the poll book voter list under 25 P.S. § 3154(b)), to incorrect numbers in the yellow books that did not match scanner tabulations, and to precincts where Judges of Election outright refused to fill out the poll books at all. Certification occurred despite these documented deficiencies. ^{100,101,102,103}	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.VHI-14	Missing Zero-Report and Open-Poll Tapes - No Documentary Proof Machines Were Cleared Before Voting (PA)	Established Fact	Delaware County's own RTKL response confirmed the following record gaps for scanner 1: 125 of 428 tally tapes missing; 137 of 428 ballot-count tapes missing; 255 of 428 open-poll tapes missing; and 244 of 428 "zero report" tapes missing. Zero-report tapes are the machine-generated records that establish a scanner registered zero ballots before polls opened - the foundational control against pre-loaded votes. Under Pennsylvania law, election judges must certify machine zero status before polls open. The absence of 244 of 428 zero reports means that for more than half of precincts, there is no documentary basis to establish that scanners did not begin the day with votes already recorded. When cross-referenced against the yellow-book deficiencies in Finding PA.ERI.VH-10, the combined	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

⁹⁹MI Bureau of Elections Memo Demanding Deletion of Electronic Pollbook Data:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WzUMUbNqVbS45pDP2eNVzuG4gEBQcNpX/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁰⁰ Moton, Hoopes & Stenstrom v. Boockvar, CV-2022-000032 (Del. Cty. CCP, Jan. 1, 2022), ¶¶ 128–135 citing RTKL Response June 28, 2021 — the breakdown: 15 no Return Sheets + 16 blank + 213 missing info = 244 of 428 precincts

¹⁰¹Same complaint ¶¶ 128–135 — poll worker coordinator admissions on missing yellow books, scanner-to-book discrepancies, JOE refusals.

¹⁰²Gregory Stenstrom, Sworn Declaration, Nov. 9, 2020 (DOJ-filed) — firsthand chain-of-custody account

¹⁰³ Hoopes & Stenstrom SCOTUS Cert. Petition No. 22-503, App. p.3 (Mar. 14, 2023) — "220 of 428 return sheet records not returned or missing" (narrower definition, for context)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			absence creates an irreconcilable gap in the voter-to-ballot audit chain for the majority of Delaware County's election infrastructure. ^{104,105}	
ERI.VHI-15	SURE System Voter Deficit - More Certified Votes Than Recorded Voters (PA)	Disputed Fact	Pennsylvania Representative Frank Ryan, in a December 2020 report, compared certified presidential vote totals against the number of voters recorded in Pennsylvania's Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE) as having voted in the November 3, 2020 election. The SURE system recorded 6,760,230 voters as having voted. Secretary of State Boockvar certified 6,962,607 votes. That produces a voter deficit of 170,830 - a certified election result with more votes counted than voters recorded as having participated. State officials attributed the discrepancy to data-entry timing differences and provisional ballot sequencing. This explanation may be valid but has not been subjected to independent forensic verification. Additionally, the PILF documented 440,781 mail ballots classified as "unknown" statewide - no record of their disposition - a figure that exceeds Pennsylvania's presidential margin of victory (81,660 votes) by more than 5:1. ^{106,107,108}	Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.VHI-16	SURE System Voter Roll Anomalies - Impossible Birthdates, Pre-Return Mail Dates, and Missing Dates (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Anomalies confirmed in legislative record] Official Pennsylvania legislative correspondence documented the following anomalies in the SURE voter history file: 1,573 mail ballots cast by voters listed as over 100 years old; 41 Allegheny County ballots mailed to persons with a date of birth of January 1, 1800; 245 mail votes cast by voters with no date of birth in the system at all; 58,221 ballots returned on or before the date they were ostensibly mailed (a physical impossibility); and 9,005 ballots with no mailed date recorded at all. Each category individually may reflect data-entry error, system limitation, or actual fraud; the cumulative volume and variety of the	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁰⁴Moton, Hoopes, and Stenstrom v. Boockvar, Complaint ¶ 177, Del. Cty. CCP No. CV-2022-000032 (Jan. 1, 2022), citing Delaware County RTKL Response (June 28, 2021): 125/428 tally tapes missing; 137/428 ballot-count tapes missing; 255/428 open-poll tapes missing; 233/428 zero-report tapes missing (all Scanner 1 figures)

¹⁰⁵Moton v. Boockvar, 876/877 C.D. 2022 (Pa. Cmwlth. Feb. 24, 2025) — affirming dismissal on procedural grounds (failure to use Pa. Election Code remedies); court expressly declined to reach the merits of the tape-count allegations

¹⁰⁶PA Lawmakers: Numbers Don't Add Up, Certification of Presidential Results Premature and In Error: <https://www.repdiamond.com/News/18754/Latest-News/PA-Lawmakers-Numbers-Don%E2%80%99t-Add-Up,-Certification-of-Presidential-Results-Premature-and-In-Error> | Rep. Russ Diamond

¹⁰⁷DOS responds to Republican lawmakers' claim of election numbers ...: <https://wjactv.com/news/local/pa-republican-lawmakers-analysis-finds-presidential-election-numbers-dont-add-up> | WJAC

¹⁰⁸Testimony of Frank Ryan December 16, 2020 The mail in-ballots ...: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf> | US Senate Homeland Security Committee



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			anomalies preclude a comprehensive administrative-error explanation without forensic investigation. ^{109,110}	
ERI.VHI-17	Fraudulent SURE System Voter Roll Anomalies - Impossible Birthdates, Pre-Return Mail Dates, and Missing Dates (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether anomalies reflect fraud or systemic data error] Official Pennsylvania legislative correspondence documented the following anomalies in the SURE voter history file: 1,573 mail ballots cast by voters listed as over 100 years old; 41 Allegheny County ballots mailed to persons with a date of birth of January 1, 1800; 245 mail votes cast by voters with no date of birth in the system at all; 58,221 ballots returned on or before the date they were ostensibly mailed (a physical impossibility); and 9,005 ballots with no mailed date recorded at all. Each category individually may reflect data-entry error, system limitation, or actual fraud; the cumulative volume and variety of the anomalies preclude a comprehensive administrative-error explanation without forensic investigation. ¹¹¹	Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.VHI-18	"1/1/1918" WisVote Placeholder Registration Date - 569,277 Active Voters; 115,252 Voted in 2020 (WI)	Established Fact	Wisconsin's WisVote statewide voter registration database contained 569,277 active voter registrations with an identical placeholder application date of January 1, 1918 - a date assigned, in many systems, to records where the actual registration date is unknown, missing, or was not properly recorded. Of these 569,277 registrations with the suspicious uniform placeholder date, 115,252 are recorded in the WisVote voter history file as having cast a ballot in the November 2020 election. Wisconsin law (Wis. Stat. § 6.27) requires that all voter registrations contain accurate information including the date of registration. A voter registered with a placeholder date has not been properly entered into the system; the legitimacy of ballots attributed to such entries cannot be verified without examining the underlying registration documentation, if any exists. ^{112,113}	Wisconsin, United States
ERI.VHI-19	MyVote WI Database Security Vulnerability - Unauthorized Remote Alteration of Voter	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Vulnerability confirmed] Investigators identified a documented security vulnerability in Wisconsin's MyVote WI public-facing voter registration portal that created the capability for anyone obtaining remote access to the voter rolls to change voter information - including voting history - without the change being detected or logged in any auditable way. MyVote WI is the public interface that connects to the backend WisVote database. A modification of voter	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁰⁹ Letter from Pennsylvania Legislators to Congressman Scott Perry on 2020 Election Irregularities: <https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20210603/212421-file-10839.pdf> | Pennsylvania Courts

¹¹⁰ Wisconsin and Pennsylvania Highlights from Explosive \"Summary of Election Fraud 2020\": <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/01/wisconsin-pennsylvania-highlights-explosive-summary-election-fraud-2020/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹¹¹ Testimony of Frank Ryan: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf> | US Senate Homeland Security Committee

¹¹² Official Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) Response to Open Records Request (WI-REP-22-0104-A, dated Dec. 4, 2021) <https://archive.americanoversight.org/2022/22-0104/Responses/WI-REP-22-0104-A.pdf>

¹¹³ January 1, 1918, was the system-assigned default during the 2005–2006 statewide migration (mandated by Help America Vote Act) when legacy municipal systems lacked a registration date. (Same process used 1/1/1900 for missing birth dates.) WEC acknowledges this created unverifiable records without underlying documentation.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Histories Without Detection (WI)		history records through this vulnerability would retroactively alter the voter participation record, severing the forensic link between ballots cast and voters credited with casting them, with no discoverable evidence of the alteration. Whether this vulnerability was exploited in 2020 is not established, but its existence - and the WEC's failure to disclose or remediate it - constitutes a systemic failure of election record stewardship. ^{114,115}	
ERI.VHI-20	Exploitation of MyVote WI Database Security Vulnerability - Unauthorized Remote Alteration of Voter Histories Without Detection (WI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Exploitation uninvestigated] Investigators identified a documented security vulnerability in Wisconsin's MyVote WI public-facing voter registration portal that created the capability for anyone obtaining remote access to the voter rolls to change voter information - including voting history - without the change being detected or logged in any auditable way. MyVote WI is the public interface that connects to the backend WisVote database. A modification of voter history records through this vulnerability would retroactively alter the voter participation record, severing the forensic link between ballots cast and voters credited with casting them, with no discoverable evidence of the alteration. Whether this vulnerability was exploited in 2020 is not established, but its existence - and the WEC's failure to disclose or remediate it - constitutes a systemic failure of election record stewardship. ^{116,117}	Wisconsin, United States
ERI.VHI-21	WisVote FIDO Key Proliferation - WEC Cannot Account for All Database Access Credentials (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB) determined that WEC issued 3,137 FIDO Keys - multi-factor authentication tokens for WisVote access - and "apparently does not know how many FIDO Keys they have actually issued." At least one county received 15 FIDO Keys when it requested 2 and was told to retain unused keys "just in case." Of 2,938 active keys at the time of audit, 1,929 (66%) were issued with full clerk-level access. WisVote contains sensitive personally identifiable information on every registered voter, including driver's license numbers, partial Social Security numbers, dates of birth, and protected voter addresses. When the agency responsible for the state voter registration database - which contains voter history files - cannot account for all outstanding	Wisconsin, United States

¹¹⁴Gableman Report, pp. 15-16 (at least one city provided CTCL partners real-time API access into WisVote and BadgerBooks — access WEC Administrator Wolfe falsely denied to the Assembly Committee) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view?usp=drive_link

¹¹⁵Gableman Report, p. 8 (Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau finding that WEC failed to maintain a sufficiently accurate WisVote database) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view?usp=drive_link

¹¹⁶Gableman Report, pp. 15-16 (at least one city provided CTCL partners real-time API access into WisVote and BadgerBooks — access WEC Administrator Wolfe falsely denied to the Assembly)

¹¹⁷Gableman Report, p. 8 (Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau finding that WEC failed to maintain a sufficiently accurate WisVote database). NOTE: No project-source document directly identifies a specific named security vulnerability in the MyVote WI public portal permitting unlogged voter history modification. The cited sources establish systemic WisVote access-control failures but do not constitute a confirmed MyVote portal vulnerability finding.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			access credentials, it cannot certify that voter history entries were made only by authorized users. ^{118,119}	
ERI.VHI-22	WisVote and BadgerBooks Real-Time API Access Granted to Private CTCL Partners - Unauthorized Private Access to Voter History Data (WI)	Established Fact	At least one Zuckerberg 5 city provided CTCL and its private partner organizations with a real-time Application Programming Interface (API) connection to both the WisVote statewide voter registration database and the BadgerBooks electronic poll book system. BadgerBooks is the electronic poll book used by Wisconsin municipalities on Election Day; it records voter check-ins in real time. A live API connection into BadgerBooks provides not merely historical voter data but live, real-time voter participation information during an active election - including who has checked in at what precinct and at what time. This information is specifically protected under Wis. Stat. § 6.95 and was made available to private political organizations without any lawful authority. WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe denied to the Legislature that such an API existed - a statement the OSC documented as directly contradicted by city records. ^{120,121}	Wisconsin, United States
ERI.VHI-23	Pre-Election Filings and Post-Election Rulings (MI)	Established Fact	Allegan County Clerk Robert Genetski and the Michigan Republican Party filed a complaint against new signature verification guidelines issued by MI SoS the same day the guidance was issued — October 6, 2020 — and amended it on December 30, 2020 to argue the directive was unlawful. Court issued a ruling in favor of the plaintiff on March 9, 2021 - too late to have any impact upon the 2020 election outcome. ¹²²	Michigan, United States
ERI.VHI-24	Fulton County Willfully Failed to Perform Absentee Ballot Signature Verification (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County failed to perform signature verification of absentee ballot envelopes for the 2020 General Election in accordance with Georgia law, and in contravention of the terms of a Consent Order to which Fulton County voluntarily agreed. Evidence establishes that Fulton County's failure was willful and intentional. ¹²³	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.VHI-25	Fulton County Failed to Create, Maintain, Preserve, or Produce a	Established Fact	Fulton County failed to contemporaneously maintain a record of the voters who checked-in and cast ballots ("Numbered List of Voters") for the 2020 General Election as explicitly required by Georgia law. Not just the official record identifying who voted, but the same is the metric to which statute	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹¹⁸ Special Counsel Gableman Report https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view?usp=drive_link

¹¹⁹ LAB Report 21-19: Elections Administration – Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau: <https://legis.wisconsin.gov/lab/media/rz1nj2dh/21-19full.pdf>

¹²⁰ Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News; see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

¹²¹ Smoking Gun Emails Reveal How Milwaukee Shared Government Election Data: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/smoking-gun-emails-reveal-milwaukee-shared-government-election-data-far-left-groups-prove-existence-massive-ballot-harvesting-operation/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹²² Genetski v Benson timing assessment based upon official court records

¹²³ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Numbered List of Voters for All of Advance Voting (GA)		requires the number of ballots cast be compared. Without the Numbered List of Voters, foundational election accounting process controls like reconciliation, and canvassing were not performed. ¹²⁴	
ERI.VHI-26	Fulton County 's Official Records Include 22,534 More Ballots Cast than Voters Credited with Casting a Ballot (GA)	Established Fact	According to Fulton County and the State's own records, 148,319 absentee ballots were counted for the 2020 General Election, but only 125,784 voters were recorded as casting a ballot. Therefore, 25,534 more ballots were counted than voters given credit for voting. ¹²⁵	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.VHI-27	Black Trunk Document Substitution and Unlisted List - Fraud in the Certification Record (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Document delivery, Brater direction, and Baxter denial documented under oath] One day before the November 17, 2020 Wayne County Board of Canvassers certification meeting, Canvassers Palmer and Hartmann observed a black trunk being delivered containing a new, revised Statement of Votes for the absentee counting boards - a substitution of official documentation thirteen days after the election and one day before the certification vote. Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater directed Palmer to resolve precinct imbalances by consulting Detroit AVCB Director Daniel Baxter, who possessed an "unlisted list" of voters - a list exclusive to Detroit, with no counterpart in Wayne County's other 42 municipalities. During the November 23, 2020 State Board of Canvassers certification meeting, Board member Norman Shinkle directly asked Director Baxter whether he had provided revised poll lists to the Wayne County Board. Baxter answered: "No. I'm not aware of that." This sworn denial is directly contradicted by Brater's documented direction to Palmer and by the physical delivery of the black trunk. If Baxter's denial was knowingly false, it constitutes perjury under MCL §750.423 or a false official statement under 18 U.S.C. §1001 if made	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹²⁴ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹²⁵ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			in connection with a federal proceeding. The origins, compilation, and chain of custody of the "unlisted list" have never been disclosed by the Secretary of State's office. ^{126,127,128}	
ERI.VHI-28	Canvassing Revealed Up To 173,000 Missing Ballots In Maricopa County (AZ)	Established Fact	During the canvass, individuals were interviewed at their residence that were registered to vote in Maricopa County but whom the county did not record a vote. Of those interviewed, 34.23% of these people said they had actually voted in the 2020 election. 34.23 % of these residents had voted, but no vote was ever registered or recorded for them. Their vote was missing and not counted in the election... When multiplying 34.23% by the number of registered Voters in Maricopa County that also show "not to have voted", (505,709 people), there is a potential 173,000 missing Votes in Maricopa County alone! Arizona has 14 other counties. ¹²⁹	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.VHI-29	Canvassing Revealed Over 96,000 Ghost Votes In Arizona (AZ)	Established Fact	In addition, the Canvass found that across the state of Arizona an estimated 96,389 mail-in votes were Ghost Votes! These are votes that were cast under the names of registered voters who were either unknown to the residents of the registered address or who were verified as having moved away before October 2020. ¹³⁰	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.VHI-30	Pennsylvania certified the 2020 election with 121,240 more ballots than voters (PA)	Established Fact	Pennsylvania's official statewide voter registration and ballot-tracking system — the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE) — reflected a deficit of 121,240 voters relative to the total number of ballots counted at the time Secretary of State Kathy Boockvar certified the presidential results on November 24, 2020. In other words, Pennsylvania's own official system of record showed more ballots counted than it could account for with corresponding voter participation records. ^{131,132}	Pennsylvania, United States

¹²⁶ TCF Timeline Report 2020 General Election by MC4EI https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNanmLaJkK89Sxsbb8fPQ30rsG4HK1S/view?usp=drive_link

¹²⁷ Monica Palmer's Sworn Testimony (Michigan Senate Oversight Committee Hearing, January 28, 2021) Under oath: Palmer testified in detail about contacting Brater to resolve imbalances, being directed to Baxter's "unlisted list," and the delivery of revised documentation (including the trunk/updated Statements of Votes). This is the primary sworn source cited in the TCF Timeline and other filings. The hearing video and transcript are publicly available via the Michigan Senate (Oversight Committee archives); excerpts are quoted in the TCF report and related election-integrity analyses. Supporting context: Palmer's earlier Nov. 18, 2020 affidavit (filed in Costantino v. City of Detroit, Wayne County Circuit Court, and referenced in federal filings such as Trump v. Benson) describes the same imbalances, revised documentation issues, and coordination with Brater/Baxter.

¹²⁸ Michigan Board of State Canvassers Meeting (November 23, 2020) – Video and Transcript Directly documents Baxter's denial: Board member Norman Shinkle asked Baxter about providing revised poll lists to the Wayne County Board. Baxter responded: "No. I'm not aware of that." The full meeting was streamed live and recorded; the exchange is referenced in the TCF Timeline and court appendices. Video: Available on YouTube (searchable as "Michigan Board of State Canvassers November 23 2020" or direct link in public archives: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lytepDbGK5E>). Draft minutes and excerpts appear in federal court appendices (e.g., Trump v. Benson filings).

¹²⁹ Senator Wendy Rogers , <https://wendyrogers.org/arizonas-2020-forensic-election-senate-audit-what-you-havent-heard-and-much-much-more/>

¹³⁰ Senator Wendy Rogers , <https://wendyrogers.org/arizonas-2020-forensic-election-senate-audit-what-you-havent-heard-and-much-much-more/>

¹³¹ Verity Vote, *Pennsylvania Voter Deficit Analysis*, https://legrandcontinent.eu/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2025/08/pa-voter-deficit_VerityVote.pdf

¹³² Rep. Frank Ryan Press Release, November 2020, <https://www.repdiamond.com/News/18754/Latest-News/PA-Lawmakers-Numbers-Don%E2%80%99t-Add-Up,-Certification-of-Presidential-Results-Premature-and-In-Error>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-1.3 Ballot Integrity

Table 54 Detailed Ballot Integrity Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.BI-01	263,139 Corrupted and 21,273 Missing Ballot Images on the EMS (AZ)	Established Fact	Forensic examination of the Maricopa County Election Management System (EMS) revealed that 263,139 ballot images were corrupt and unreadable, and an additional 21,273 ballot images were entirely missing. Ballot images are the digital photographs taken by tabulators at the moment of scanning; they are the primary instrument for correlating electronic cast vote records to physical paper. Their mass corruption and absence prevents any auditor from independently verifying that the electronic tallies correspond to the physical ballots. The Cyber Ninjas audit confirmed the Maricopa County EMS database for the 2020 General Election was "fully cleared" and that activity logs "appeared to be intentionally rolled over" - with more than 37,000 identical database queries executed after a court order to preserve materials was issued. ^{133,134}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.BI-02	Unauthorized Ballot Paper - Up to 10 Non-Compliant Paper Types Forced 11.2% Adjudication Rate (AZ)	Disputed Fact	Digital forensic microscopy conducted as part of the post-election audit detected the use of up to 10 different forms of unauthorized, non-compliant ballot paper stock in Maricopa County's 2020 election. Official Maricopa County ballots have a specific, certified paper specification, calibration marks, and Machine Identification Codes (steganographic hexagonal dots) that identify them as authentic. The use of non-compliant papers caused severe ink bleed-through, forcing an adjudication rate of approximately 11.2% - a 1,000% increase above the 2016 baseline. Adjudication is the process by which human operators override a machine's reading of a ballot; at an 11.2% rate, hundreds of thousands of ballots had their recorded vote determined by human judgment rather than machine scan, with no surviving adjudication logs to document who made those decisions or how. ^{135,136,137,138}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.BI-03	Commingled Original and Duplicate Ballots -	Established Fact	Post-election audit confirmed that boxes of ballots delivered to auditors contained commingled original damaged ballots and their machine duplicates, inconsistently identified, with batch	Maricopa County,

¹³³Maricopa County Forensic Audit Volume I Executive Summary: https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919_-_Maricopa_County_Forensic_Audit_-_Volume_I_-_Executive_Summary.pdf | Arizona State Senate Audit

¹³⁴Arizona Audit Report Summary: <https://lvtp.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/AZ-Audit-Summary-09.27.21.pdf>

¹³⁵Erich Speckin, Forensic Analysis of Maricopa County Ballots (Sept. 2021), Findings 1–2 (approx. 23,000 ballots printed from unidentified source https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JCXLxG70bqpOBRspf6yrDhKfQTkVEox/view?usp=drive_link

¹³⁶58 batches with 90%+ single-candidate distribution)

¹³⁷Tesla Laboratories / Jovan Hutton Pulitzer, Kinematic Artifact Detection Report — Maricopa County Preliminary (PKAD Report), Sept. 14, 2021, Sworn Affidavit of Aug. 4, 2021, at 76 (ballots lacking certified paper stock, MICs, and calibration standards characterized as counterfeit) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jAaiPt6j2r21fRJxzuNiGv_brqhYd4Kl/view?usp=drive_link

¹³⁸Rasmussen Reports post on X, Nov. 4, 2025 (summarizing 10 non-compliant paper types and 200,000+ non-conforming ballots)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Batch Manifests Do Not Match Physical Contents; UOCAVA Double-Counts (AZ)		manifests that did not match physical contents. In the documented example of Box EVH1/11-07/MC17349, the manifest listed 14 batches of original ballots while the box physically contained 7 original and 8 duplicate batches, with one batch missing from the manifest entirely. Additionally, instances were identified where electronic UOCAVA (uniformed and overseas citizen) ballots were duplicated and counted more than once. The Arizona 2019 Election Procedures Manual requires segregation of originals and duplicates; the Secretary of State's own counsel represented to the Arizona Supreme Court in CV2020-015285 that duplicated ballots were "segregated and preserved" - a representation directly contradicted by the physical audit record. ^{139,140}	Arizona, United States
ERI.BI-04	Approximately 23,000 Ballots Printed From Unidentified Source - Speckin Forensic Report (AZ)	Disputed Fact	Forensic document examiner Erich Speckin, retained as part of the Arizona Senate audit, reported that approximately 23,000 ballots appeared to have been printed from a source other than the official ballot PDF on file with Maricopa County. He further documented that 58 batches of ballots (approximately 11,600 ballots) from early voting favored one candidate by 90% or more - a distribution he characterized as statistically improbable. IMPORTANT CAVEAT: Senate President Fann's cover letter to the audit noted that Speckin's report was not included in the formal audit release, and the Cyber Ninjas' own analysis found the 23,000 anomalous ballots were split approximately evenly between candidates. The Speckin findings remain disputed and require independent forensic verification under recognized ASTM standards before they can be treated as established. ¹⁴¹	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.BI-05	Mass Destruction of Ballot Images - 374,000+ Fulton County; 1.7 Million Statewide; Court-Admitted (GA)	Established Fact	In response to a Request for Admissions filed in Curling v. Raffensperger, Fulton County expressly "Admitted" that it "did not preserve until the present time the majority of ballot images from in-person voting for the November 3, 2020 election original machine count." The EOG Report documents the specific scope of destruction in Fulton County: 380,458 original in-person ballot images destroyed; all approximately 316,000 advance voting ballot images destroyed; and 132,286 of 148,318 absentee ballot SHA authentication files intentionally deleted. SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) files are cryptographic fingerprints that authenticate a digital ballot image against tampering - their deletion destroys the ability to verify that any surviving ballot image is unaltered. Statewide, VoterGA's Open Records Act requests revealed that 74 of Georgia's 159 counties failed to produce ballot images; 56 provided written admissions of non-preservation. The Secretary of State's December 1, 2020 Official Elections Bulletin directed counties to preserve recount ballot images but conspicuously omitted any instruction to preserve original count ballot images - an asymmetric	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹³⁹Primary Source: Cyber Ninjas "Maricopa County Forensic Audit" Report – Volume III: Result Details (September 24, 2021)

https://mr.cdn.ignitedcdn.com/client_assets/kelliward/media/attachments/6179/bd40/06f0/9337/138e/5f68/6179bd4006f09337138e5f68.pdf?1635368256

¹⁴⁰AZ Senate Audit Hand Count Report: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/09/25/arizona-senate-draft-report-on-the-maricopa-county-election-audit-highlights-49000-questionable-votes-asks-ag-to-investigate/> | Breitbart

¹⁴¹Erich Speckin, Forensic Analysis of Maricopa County Ballots (Sept. 2021), Findings 1–2 (approx. 23,000 ballots printed from unidentified source https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-JCXLxG70bqpOBRsp6YrDHHKfQtkVEox/view?usp=drive_link)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			directive that is circumstantially consistent with intentional exclusion of the original count from preservation obligations. ^{142,143}	
ERI.BI-06	17,852 Recount Ballots Without Corresponding Images; 20,713 Ballots of No Provenance; 3,930 Duplicate Scans (GA)	Established Fact	Official records confirm that Fulton County certified 17,852 recount votes for which no corresponding ballot image exists - ballots that were counted in the official recount but have no digital record. The EOG Report further documents 20,713 ballots tied to tabulators with "no provenance" - meaning they cannot be traced back to any origin in the ballot accounting record. An additional 3,930 duplicate ballots were scanned and counted multiple times through human intervention. The certified margin of victory in Georgia's presidential race was 12,670 votes. The sum of unaccounted-for and multiply-counted ballots documented in Fulton County alone significantly exceeds the margin of victory. Dr. Philip Stark, University of California, Berkeley, inventor of risk-limiting audits, stated that "the electronic records of the election are not intact" and that Fulton County's "lack of basic accounting controls make it impossible to determine who really won" in 2020. ^{144,145,146}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.BI-07	35 Tabulator Memory Cards Swapped Mid-Election; Closing Tapes Printed on Surrogate Machines (GA)	Established Fact	The EOG Report documents that 35 tabulator memory cards were swapped mid-election in Fulton County - an event for which no chain-of-custody documentation exists. Memory card swapping during an active election is not a standard procedure and introduces the possibility that cards containing accumulated vote totals were replaced with cards containing different data. The EOG Report further confirms that closing tapes - the machine-generated printouts that establish tabulator totals at poll close - were not printed on the actual scanning tabulators but on surrogate machines. Closing tapes printed on surrogate machines are not auditable records of the actual machine's count; they are secondary printouts whose relationship to the actual tally cannot be verified. Under	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹⁴² Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁴³ WHO SAYS THERE WAS NO 2020 GEORGIA ELECTION FRAUD?: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/WHO-SAYS-THERE-WAS-NO-2020-GEORGIA-ELECTION-FRAUD.pdf> | VoterGA

¹⁴⁴ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁴⁵ FBI Search Warrant Affidavit (unsealed): <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/02/breaking-judge-unseals-warrant-affidavit-probable-cause-fbi/> | U.S. Federal Court

¹⁴⁶ Fulton County 17,852 Missing Ballot Images: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/2026/02/skeptics-of-2020-election-look-for-answers-from-fbi-raid-in-fulton/> | Atlanta Journal-Constitution



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Georgia law, tabulators must generate their own closing tapes; the use of surrogates is not authorized and creates an irresolvable break in the chain of evidence. ^{147,148,149}	
ERI.BI-08	Dominion Voting Systems Personnel in Operational Control of Voting Systems During Election and Post-Election (GA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Dominion operational control confirmed; FIPS violation confirmed; EAC certification timing confirmed] The EOG Report concluded that Dominion Voting Systems personnel were in operational control of voting systems in nearly every Georgia county during the election period. This determination is critical to the record destruction findings: the personnel with the greatest access to the machines whose images were subsequently destroyed were not government officials subject to statutory duties of preservation, but private contractor employees whose records retention obligations were defined by contract rather than statute. The EOG Report characterizes the failure to preserve ballot images statewide as "almost certainly no accident" given the extent of Dominion's operational presence. Additionally, the EOG Report and forensic analysis confirmed that Dominion stored encryption keys in plain text within election databases - a confirmed violation of FIPS 140-2 federal cryptographic standards - and that Dominion installed software on 30,000+ Ballot Marking Devices (BMDs) before obtaining EAC certification, in violation of federal certification requirements. ^{150,151}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.BI-09	Dominion Voting Systems Personnel in Operational Control of Voting Systems and Ballot Images During Election and Post-Election (GA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Causal link between operational control and record destruction] The EOG Report concluded that Dominion Voting Systems personnel were in operational control of voting systems in nearly every Georgia county during the election period. This determination is critical to the record destruction findings: the personnel with the greatest access to the machines whose images were subsequently destroyed were not government officials subject to statutory duties of preservation, but private contractor employees whose records retention obligations were defined by contract rather than statute. The EOG Report characterizes the failure to preserve ballot images statewide as "almost certainly no accident" given the extent of Dominion's operational presence. Additionally, the EOG Report and forensic analysis confirmed that Dominion stored encryption keys in plain text within election databases - a confirmed violation of FIPS 140-2 federal cryptographic	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹⁴⁷ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁴⁸ Dominion Procedure Memory Card Removal: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/dominion-procedure-included-possible-removal-memory-cards-voting-machines> | Just the News

¹⁴⁹ Ballot Scanner Complaint: [https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-04/SEB_BALLOT_SCANNER_PROTOCOL_COMPLAINTS_03_30_2022_1%20\(1\).pdf](https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-04/SEB_BALLOT_SCANNER_PROTOCOL_COMPLAINTS_03_30_2022_1%20(1).pdf) | Just the News

¹⁵⁰ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁵¹ Curling v. Raffensperger, No. 1:17-cv-02989-AT (N.D. Ga. Nov. 10, 2023), at 43–44 (court-accepted Halderman testimony: BMD system can alter votes without detection)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			standards - and that Dominion installed software on 30,000+ Ballot Marking Devices (BMDs) before obtaining EAC certification, in violation of federal certification requirements. ¹⁵²	
ERI.BI-10	TCF Center 3:30 AM Ballot Delivery Without Chain-of-Custody Manifests (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Speckin forensic finding and sworn testimony as to 3:30 AM delivery confirmed] A forensic audit by Speckin Forensics of sampled Wayne County TCF Center Absentee Voter Counting Boards determined that up to 20% of absentee ballots in the sampled boards lacked the legally required absentee ballot application - the instrument that creates the official record of a voter's request and the authorization for issuance of an absentee ballot. A ballot without a corresponding application has no legal origin document; it cannot be traced to a specific registered voter. Separately, sworn poll challenger affidavits document that tens of thousands of ballots were delivered to the TCF Center at approximately 3:30 AM - during the active counting period - in cardboard boxes, without any chain-of-custody manifests identifying the source, the delivering official, or the ballot count in the delivery. During the 2022 pre-election walkthrough, Detroit election official Daniel Baxter admitted to lack of chain of custody documentation for ballots dropped off at TCF Center. The absence of manifests for a late-night ballot delivery of this scale eliminates any forensic basis for determining whether the delivered ballots were lawfully cast before polls closed. ^{153,154,155,156}	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERI.BI-11	TCF Center 3:30 AM Ballot Delivery Without Chain-of-Custody Manifests; 20% of Absentee Ballots Lack Legal Applications (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Extent of missing applications and ballot count of late delivery contested] A forensic audit by Speckin Forensics of sampled Wayne County TCF Center Absentee Voter Counting Boards determined that up to 20% of absentee ballots in the sampled boards lacked the legally required absentee ballot application - the instrument that creates the official record of a voter's request and the authorization for issuance of an absentee ballot. A ballot without a corresponding application has no legal origin document; it cannot be traced to a specific registered voter. Separately, sworn poll challenger affidavits document that tens of thousands of ballots were delivered to the TCF Center at approximately 3:30 AM - during the active counting period - in cardboard boxes, without any chain-of-custody manifests identifying the source, the delivering official, or the ballot count in the delivery.	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹⁵²Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁵³ Speckin Forensic, LLC Amended Report of July 26, 2023 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MoOF40aANUfZ5lp3Fm8sJaOq8bOWmweU/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁵⁴"2000 Mules" Investigator Gregg Phillips Announces... TCF Center... Ballot Dump: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/07/election-integrity-investigator-gregg-phillips-announces-investigative-team-identified-unique-devices-interest-location-tcf-center-election-night-ballot-dump/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁵⁵Yet More Evidence of Detroit Election Malfeasance: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/08/yet-more-evidence-of-detroit-election-malfeasance/> | LetsFixStuff.org

¹⁵⁶ 2022 Detroit Pre-Election Walkthru, <https://rumble.com/v2lp642-detroit-officials-confirm-lack-of-chain-of-custody-for-ballots.html>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			The absence of manifests for a late-night ballot delivery of this scale eliminates any forensic basis for determining whether the delivered ballots were lawfully cast before polls closed. ^{157,158,159}	
ERI.BI-12	Physical Destruction of Election Records by Named County Officials - Eyewitness Testimony (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Eyewitness testimony documented; internal emails authenticated; blank ballot discovery confirmed] Named witness Regina Miller testified that she personally observed Delaware County official Thomas Gallagher and county employee James Ziegelhoffer physically tear election data - including machine tapes and return sheets - into pieces and place them in the trash. Ziegelhoffer was reported to have justified the destruction by stating the data had "no audit value" because it "wouldn't match the election results." If this statement was made as reported, it constitutes an admission that the physical record did not match the certified result - which would independently establish fraudulent certification. On May 27, 2021, plaintiff Gregory Stenstrom alleges that newly appointed Director James Allen directed the removal and destruction of additional November 3, 2020 election evidence. Internal county emails from May 4, 2021 (Perrone to Winterbottom/Iacono/Allen) confirm that "everything with the last election was screwed up," specifically referencing machine-sliced ballots and chain-of-custody failures. Additionally, 27 banker	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁵⁷Speckin Forensic, LLC Amended Report of July 26, 2023 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MoOF40aANUfZ5Ip3Fm8sJaOq8bOWmweU/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁵⁸"2000 Mules" Investigator Gregg Phillips Announces... TCF Center Ballot Dump: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/07/election-integrity-investigator-gregg-phillips-announces-investigative-team-identified-unique-devices-interest-location-tcf-center-election-night-ballot-dump/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁵⁹King v. Whitmer: <https://www.opn.ca6.uscourts.gov/opinions.pdf/23a0134p-06.pdf> | US Court of Appeals Sixth Circuit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			boxes of blank official ballots were found in the Delaware County Bureau of Elections in July 2021 with no chain-of-custody documentation. ^{160,161,162}	
ERI.BI-13	Authorized Physical Destruction of Election Records by Named County Officials - Eyewitness Testimony (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to intent and whether destruction was authorized] Named witness Regina Miller testified that she personally observed Delaware County official Thomas Gallagher and county employee James Ziegelhoffer physically tear election data - including machine tapes and return sheets - into pieces and place them in the trash. Ziegelhoffer was reported to have justified the destruction by stating the data had "no audit value" because it "wouldn't match the election results." If this statement was made as reported, it constitutes an admission that the physical record did not match the certified result - which would independently establish fraudulent certification. On May 27, 2021, plaintiff Gregory Stenstrom alleges that newly appointed Director James Allen directed the removal and destruction of additional November 3, 2020 election evidence. Internal county emails from May 4, 2021 (Perrone to Winterbottom/Iacono/Allen) confirm that "everything with the last election was screwed up," specifically referencing machine-sliced ballots and chain-of-	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁶⁰Exclusive Video: PA Election Workers Discuss Hiding 'Derogatory' Records: <https://thefederalist.com/2021/12/10/exclusive-whistleblower-video-pennsylvania-election-workers-discuss-hiding-derogatory-records/> | The Federalist

¹⁶¹ Complaint in Ruth Moton, Gregory Stenstrom, Leah Hoopes, et al. v. Kathy Boockvar, Delaware County, et al. (Delaware County Court of Common Pleas, filed November 18/22, 2021; later docketed under CV-2022-000032) Full 91-page complaint (publicly available via Delaware County court records and archived on Scribd): <https://www.scribd.com/document/540801092/Delaware-County-Pennsylvania-Lawsuit-Against-County-Election-Officials>. Regina Miller's observation and Ziegelhoffer's statement (pp. 46, 51): Miller (whistleblower/contract employee) personally witnessed Gallagher (county lawyer) and Ziegelhoffer ("Ziggy," election official/Judge of Election) physically tearing election data—including machine/proof tapes and return sheets—into pieces and placing them in the trash. Ziegelhoffer justified the destruction by stating the data had "no audit value" because it "wouldn't match the election results" (or words to that effect, as he also noted the materials could not be reconciled due to missing data, multiple scanners, and improper Return Sheet completion). The complaint explicitly ties this to an admission that the physical records did not match certified results. Gregory Stenstrom's allegation re: James Allen (pp. 50–52): On or about May 27, 2021, plaintiff Gregory Stenstrom alleges that newly appointed Director of Elections James Allen directed the removal and destruction of additional November 3, 2020 election evidence (including V-Drives, scanners, and related materials) in response to an impending Right-to-Know request. Internal county email from May 4, 2021 (p. 48): Christina Perrone emailed Crystal Winterbottom, Christina Iacono, and James Allen stating that "everything with the last election was screwed up," specifically referencing machine-sliced ballots and chain-of-custody failures. 27 banker boxes of blank ballots (p. 53): In July 2021, 27 banker boxes of blank official ballots were discovered in the Delaware County Bureau of Elections with no chain-of-custody documentation whatsoever.

¹⁶²Stunning Election Fraud Found In Delaware County, PA: <https://skagitrepubicans.com/stunningelectionfraudfoundindelawarecountypa> | Skagit Republicans



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			custody failures. Additionally, 27 banker boxes of blank official ballots were found in the Delaware County Bureau of Elections in July 2021 with no chain-of-custody documentation. ^{163,164}	
ERI.BI-14	Agissar Machine "Slicing" - Ballots Processed Unobserved After Machine Damage (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Machine slicing confirmed by internal emails and whistleblower testimony] An Agissar ballot processing machine - used in Delaware County's ballot handling operation - "sliced" thousands of ballots, physically damaging them. The sliced ballots were removed from the standard processing stream and, per whistleblower accounts, were subsequently processed outside the observation of legally required poll watchers and without chain-of-custody documentation recording who handled the damaged ballots, how they were evaluated for voter intent, or what happened to them. Internal county email communications confirm county employees were aware of the machine slicing events and the resulting chain-of-custody failures. Under Pennsylvania law, damaged ballots must be duplicated according to specific procedures with bipartisan witness requirements; any deviation is a statutory violation. ^{165,166}	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.BI-15	Agissar Machine "Slicing" - Thousands of Ballots Processed	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to number of affected ballots and disposition] An Agissar ballot processing machine - used in Delaware County's ballot handling operation - "sliced" thousands of ballots, physically damaging them. The sliced ballots were removed from the standard processing stream and, per whistleblower accounts, were subsequently processed outside the observation of legally	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁶³Petition for Writ of Certiorari: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/25/25-630/385889/20251126124453744_251009%20Petition%20for%20eservice.pdf | US Supreme Court

¹⁶⁴Complaint in Ruth Moton, Gregory Stenstrom, Leah Hoopes, et al. v. Kathy Boockvar, Delaware County, et al. (Delaware County Court of Common Pleas, filed November 18/22, 2021; later docketed under CV-2022-000032) Full 91-page complaint (publicly available via Delaware County court records and archived on Scribd): <https://www.scribd.com/document/540801092/Delaware-County-Pennsylvania-Lawsuit-Against-County-Election-Officials>.

¹⁶⁵Complaint in Ruth Moton, Gregory Stenstrom, Leah Hoopes, et al. v. Kathy Boockvar, Delaware County, et al. (Delaware County Court of Common Pleas, filed November 18/22, 2021; later docketed under CV-2022-000032) Full 91-page complaint (publicly available via Delaware County court records and archived on Scribd): <https://www.democracymotion.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Complaint-Nov-4-2022-1.pdf>. Direct support for Agissar slicing of thousands of ballots, removal from standard stream, and chain-of-custody failures: "Many thousands of mail in and absentee ballots were culled and removed from the 'normal' voting tabulation process in the Delaware County central counting center ... because mail in ballots could not be sorted properly by precinct by the 'BlueCrest' mail sorter, or were sliced into pieces by the 'Agissar' envelope slicer and ballot extraction equipment – and spoiled."

"Thousands of mail in ballots could not be scanned or were so badly spoiled in the November 2020 election during the BlueCrest mail sorting and Agissar ballot extraction process at the centralized Delaware County Wharf Counting Center."

The complaint details that these sliced/damaged ballots were taken out of the standard processing stream and "remediated/curated" off-site or in unobserved areas, without chain-of-custody documentation recording handlers, voter-intent evaluation, or disposition — directly corroborated by whistleblower and observer accounts (including Leah Hoopes' eyewitness observations of ballots being removed upstairs/out of view of legally required poll watchers).

¹⁶⁶Motion to Strike Amended Complaint: https://www.democracymotion.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Petition_Motion-Motion-to-Strike-Amended-Complaint.pdf | Democracy Docket (Court Filing)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Unobserved After Machine Damage (PA)		required poll watchers and without chain-of-custody documentation recording who handled the damaged ballots, how they were evaluated for voter intent, or what happened to them. Internal county email communications confirm county employees were aware of the machine slicing events and the resulting chain-of-custody failures. Under Pennsylvania law, damaged ballots must be duplicated according to specific procedures with bipartisan witness requirements; any deviation is a statutory violation. ^{167,168,169}	
ERI.BI-16	440,781 Mail Ballots Classified as "Status Unknown" - No Record of Disposition (PA)	Established Fact	Federal Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) data for Pennsylvania's 2020 election classified 440,781 mail ballots as "status unknown" - meaning election officials have no record of whether these ballots were delivered, returned, counted, rejected, or disposed of. These are not ballots that were tracked and rejected for cause; they are ballots that disappeared from the accounting system entirely. Pennsylvania's certified presidential margin of victory was 81,660 votes. The volume of completely unaccounted-for mail ballots exceeds the margin of victory by a ratio exceeding 5:1. The Public Interest Legal Foundation (PILF) documented these figures in its September 2021 report. This finding does not establish that these ballots were fraudulently cast; it establishes that they cannot be accounted for, which is legally indistinguishable from a chain-of-custody failure at the scale necessary to question certification. ^{170,171,172}	Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.BI-17	Lost USB Flash Drive Containing 120,000+ Absentee Votes; Contemporaneous	Disputed Fact	On election night, Milwaukee Election Commission Deputy Director Kimberly Zapata briefly lost chain of custody of a USB flash drive containing absentee voter data for over 120,000 votes. The flash drive was reported as missing, then recovered, during the period when central count tabulation was active. This loss of custody over the primary electronic storage medium for a substantial portion of Milwaukee's absentee ballot record occurred contemporaneously with an unexplained ballot	Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁶⁷Complaint in Ruth Moton, Gregory Stenstrom, Leah Hoopes, et al. v. Kathy Boockvar, Delaware County, et al. (Delaware County Court of Common Pleas, filed November 18/22, 2021; later docketed under CV-2022-000032) Full 91-page complaint (publicly available via Delaware County court records and archived on Scribd): <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Complaint-Nov-4-2022-1.pdf>.

¹⁶⁸Clip shows Pennsylvania workers legally transcribing damaged ballots: <https://apnews.com/article/fact-check-delaware-county-ballots-transcribing-video-883425721846> | AP News

¹⁶⁹Fact check: Video shows Pennsylvania officials fixing damaged ballots: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/11/06/fact-check-video-shows-pennsylvania-poll-workers-fixing-damaged-ballots/6185589002/> | USA Today

¹⁷⁰440K Mail Ballots Went Missing or Undeliverable amid 81K Vote Margin of Victory in PA 2020 Presidential: <https://publicinterestlegal.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Mail-Voting-2012-2020-1P-PA.pdf> | Public Interest Legal Foundation

¹⁷¹Report: 440,000 Pennsylvania Mail Ballots 'Went Missing or Undeliverable': <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/09/09/public-interest-legal-foundation-440781-pennsylvania-mail-ballots-went-missing-or-undeliverable-in-2020/> | Breitbart

¹⁷²2020 Election Administration and Voting Survey Comprehensive Report: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/document_library/files/2020_EAVS_Report_Final_508c.pdf | U.S. Election Assistance Commission



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	3:26 AM Ballot Dump of 143,379 Votes (WI)		dump of 143,379 votes reported at 3:26 AM - a single batch upload that dramatically shifted the reported statewide vote total. The metadata of the flash drive - which would establish whether any write events occurred during the period it was unaccounted for - has not been forensically examined. Significantly, Kimberly Zapata was subsequently convicted of a separate felony - fabricating military absentee ballots - establishing her willingness to commit election fraud and bearing directly on the credibility of any innocent explanation for the flash drive's temporary loss of custody. ^{173,174,175}	
ERI.BI-18	Non-Compliance With Subpoenas Pertinent to Command Central, LLC - Wisconsin Ballots Retained at Private Facility in Minnesota Without Lawful Authority (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - OSC documented allegation and Command Central's non-compliance with subpoenas] The Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel (OSC) documented that Command Central, LLC - a Dominion Voting Systems reseller and servicer - received images of cast ballots on election night via internet connection and is alleged to be holding actual physical cast ballots at its facilities in Minnesota. If Wisconsin ballots were transported across state lines and retained by a private entity without governmental authorization or a court order, this constitutes a chain-of-custody failure at the most fundamental level: the physical ballot corpus itself is no longer in the legal custody of the Wisconsin government. Command Central did not comply with OSC subpoenas, and the underlying question of whether Wisconsin ballots are in Minnesota has not been resolved by any court. ¹⁷⁶	Wisconsin, United States
ERI.BI-19	Command Central, LLC - Wisconsin Ballots Retained at Private Facility in Minnesota Without Lawful Authority (WI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to physical ballot location pending forensic verification] The Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel (OSC) documented that Command Central, LLC - a Dominion Voting Systems reseller and servicer - received images of cast ballots on election night via internet connection and is alleged to be holding actual physical cast ballots at its facilities in Minnesota. If Wisconsin ballots were transported across state lines and retained by a private entity without governmental authorization or a court order, this constitutes a chain-of-custody failure at the most fundamental level: the physical ballot corpus itself is no longer in the legal custody of the Wisconsin	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁷³Developing: Milwaukee Elections Chief Lost Elections Flash Drive in Morning Hours of November 4th When Democrats Miraculously Found 120,000 Votes for Joe Biden: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/developing-milwaukee-elections-chief-lost-elections-flash-drive-morning-hours-november-4th-democrats-miraculously-found-120000-votes-joe-biden/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁷⁴REVEALED: Woman Charged with Voter Fraud in Wisconsin Was ALSO INVOLVED in 2020 Election Night Absentee Ballot Flash Drive Scandal: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/03/breaking-woman-charged-voter-fraud-wisconsin-was-also/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁷⁵Fact check: Milwaukee elections flash drive transferred to county office without tampering: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/11/17/fact-check-milwaukee-flash-drive-incident-unrelated-biden-votes/6325022002/> | USA Today

¹⁷⁶Second Interim Investigative Report of the Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel: <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			government. Command Central did not comply with OSC subpoenas, and the underlying question of whether Wisconsin ballots are in Minnesota has not been resolved by any court. ¹⁷⁷	
ERI.BI-20	Private Non-Government Agent Controlled Voting Machines, Ballots, and Secret Wi-Fi Access Point at Grand Hyatt Central Count (WI)	Established Fact	The OSC documented that on election day 2020, all voting machines in Green Bay were ESS machines connected to a secret, hidden Wi-Fi access point located at the Grand Hyatt hotel - Green Bay's central count facility. The Wi-Fi access point, the machines, and the ballots at the central count facility were controlled by a single individual: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein, an agent of a private organization (CTCL) who was not a government employee and who held no statutory election authority. Control of ballot custody and tabulation equipment by a private actor without statutory authority is not merely a procedural irregularity; it is a fundamental chain-of-custody breach. No government official can certify the integrity of ballots whose chain of custody passed through a private actor with undisclosed interests and unrestricted access. ^{178,179}	Green Bay, Wisconsin, United States
ERI.BI-21	10K "Ghost Vote" Marks on Ballots (MI)	Established Fact	Gateway Pundit reports that an independent review of Detroit's 2020 ballots has identified more than 10,000 "ghost vote" ballots where voters filled in the oval for a write-in candidate but left the name line blank, concentrated almost entirely in down-ballot races on ballots that otherwise show straight-ticket or top-of-ticket votes for Democrats. The article argues this highly uniform, unexplained error pattern—occurring at roughly 6% of ballots and never cited in official audits—combined with Detroit's high adjudication rate and large number of out-of-balance precincts, suggests systemic irregularities or possible mass fraud in how ballots were marked and adjudicated, and calls for further investigation into whether such ballots enabled duplicate counting or other manipulation that benefited Democratic candidates. ¹⁸⁰	Detroit, Michigan, United States
ERI.BI-22	Absentee Ballot Timing Discrepancies (MI)	Established Fact	Gateway Pundit says that, after reviewing about 40% of nearly one million Detroit election records obtained through FOIA, its team has identified multiple categories of alleged absentee-ballot irregularities in the city's 2020 vote. The article highlights claimed problems such as ballots linked to a non-existent Detroit address, absentee envelopes that appear to show impossible or suspicious mailing timelines (including same-day transatlantic delivery), ballots recorded as counted despite unsigned or "rejected" envelopes, and envelopes with conflicting or altered "received" date stamps. According to the piece, these findings suggest Detroit officials improperly accepted and counted	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹⁷⁷Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report:

<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Madison.com

¹⁷⁸Office of Special Counsel Second Interim Report (Full): <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Madison.com / Wisconsin OSC

¹⁷⁹2020 Election Fraud Is No Longer a Theory - It's a Fact: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/03/official-cheated-emerald-robinson-reports-2020-election-wisconsin-green-bay-run-new-york-attorney-hyatt-hotel/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁸⁰<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/01/not-normal-10k-voters-made-same-bizarre-ghost/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			significant numbers of absentee ballots in 2020, and the outlet is continuing its record-by-record review to build a broader case about alleged election misconduct. ¹⁸¹	
ERI.BI-23	Detroit Write-In Precinct Tape Discrepancy (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Poll worker overseeing Precinct 374 in Detroit provided affidavit that the tabulator printouts indicated write-in votes but none of the ballots that he saw featured write-in votes. This could indicate that the ICP was programmed to flag certain ballots (perhaps Trump votes) as "write-in" so that the ballots would be diverted to the write-in bin and swapped with new ballots denoting Biden votes or blank write-ins. The write-in ballot diversion feature could be used to facilitate ballot swaps and reinforce the "just look at the ballots" mantra. ¹⁸²	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERI.BI-24	Fulton County's order of over one million "extra" absentee ballots without stubs or envelopes (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County ordered 1,058,910 absentee ballots at the last minute, without envelopes, without stubs, and after they could have realistically been mailed. The "extra" ballots were not ordered for the reasons given, and what ballots from the order that remained after the election were destroyed. For reference, a total of 528,777 ballots were cast for the 2020 General Election, and of those only approximately 148,000 were absentee. The majority of which were sent by Runbeck Election Services directly to the voter. ¹⁸³	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.BI-25	Damaged Ballot Boxes and No Ballot Box Chain of Custody (AZ)	Established Fact	Arizona Senate Audit team led by Cyber Ninjas received damaged ballot boxes from Maricopa County officials and have video evidence of that. Auditors were never provided Chain-of-Custody documentation for the ballots for the time-period prior to the ballot's movement into the Auditors' care. ¹⁸⁴	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.BI-26	Ballots stored in illegal ballot containers (MI)	Established Fact	Wayne County Board of Canvassers Chair, Monica Palmer arrives at the TCF and will stay until after 11 pm November 4th. She and fellow GOP Canvasser Bill Hartmann inspect the metal transfer cases that are used to seal the ballots at the close of the election. They had reported over 30 out of 50 that were not usable and were appalled at the high percentage of defective containers. They identify and document 5 on the counting floor still not meeting security standards. As a result, in the event	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹⁸¹ UPDATE: We've Completed 40 PERCENT Of Our Investigation Into Detroit's 2020 Absentee Ballot Envelopes And We're Now Beginning To Understand Why They Covered The Windows, <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/02/update-weve-completed-40-percent-our-investigation-detroits/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁸²Kaminski poll worker affidavit. Precinct tapes.; available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iYwJZwg5-8zGRF4cDpMIBBLUTImOrqK0/view?usp=sharing>

¹⁸³Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁸⁴Arizona Secretary of State, Coliseum Observer Notes 2021, published at <https://azsos.gov/elections/results-data/election-information/2020-election-information/coliseum-observer-notes-2021>, Cyber Ninjas, Maricopa County Forensic Audit — Volume I: Executive Summary & Recommendations, September 24, 2021, at p. 2 (confirmed via document fetch of the published report)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			of a recount, those ballots would not be recountable due to the chain of custody not being maintained [Palmer, M. Pers. Comm.] ¹⁸⁵	
ERI.BI-27	Fulton County Included 20,713 Ballots Attributed to Ten Advance Voting Tabulators with No Provenance (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County's November 3rd results include votes from 20,713 ballots from ten tabulators with no records, chain of custody, or official returns. ¹⁸⁶	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.BI-28	State Farm Arena Incident & Larger Problem (GA)	Established Fact	1. At State Farm Arena on the night of November 03, 2020, county staff, election workers, poll watchers, and the media were told that counting was stopped for the night and would resume the following morning. For disputed reasons five members resumed scanning after everyone else had left. 2. Ruby Freeman was not a county employee nor was she trained nor authorized to operate the scanner she used to scan ballots on November 3, 2020. 3. Unsecured mail carts filled with tens of thousands of ballots with no chain of custody or provenance appeared at State Farm Arena. The ballot containers were not inspected nor were they sealed as required by statute. ¹⁸⁷	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.BI-29	3,930 Ballots were Intentionally Scanned and Counted More than Once for the Recount (GA)	Disputed Fact	3,930 ballots were intentionally selected from batches of ballots that had already been scanned and counted to form new batches of ballots that were scanned and counted again. ¹⁸⁸	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.BI-30	The Fulton County Candidate-Requested Recount Included Hundreds of Test	Established Fact	At least hundreds of test ballots, produced during the Logic & Accuracy testing process, were included in the Recount, but were not in the initial count. ¹⁸⁹	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹⁸⁵Monica Palmer affidavit, TCF Timeline Report; see also TCF Center Timeline Report 2020 Detroit General Election, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNanmLajK89Sxsb8fjPQ30rsG4HK1S/view>

¹⁸⁶Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁸⁷Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁸⁸Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁸⁹Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Ballots Which Were Counted and Included in the Official Results (GA)			
ERI.BI-31	Thousands of Ballots Included in the Original Count are Missing from the Recount, and Thousands of Ballots in the Recount are Missing from the Original Count (GA)	Established Fact	The ballots counted for the Original November 3, 2020 Election, should match almost perfectly with the ballots counted for the Recount as the same paper ballots are being scanned and counted by the same machines; however, thousands of ballots are unique to each, which is not possible by natural means or mistake. ¹⁹⁰	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.BI-32	57,734 potentially fraudulent ballots cast in Maricopa County (AZ)	Established Fact	There were 57,734 potentially fraudulent ballots cast in Maricopa County for the 2020 general election. Remember, the vote difference in the 2020 election between Biden and Trump in Arizona was only 10,457 votes. ¹⁹¹	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.BI-33	Digital Ballot Images Do Not Match Physical Ballots – Deliberately (US)	Established Fact	High-end scanners used in election tabulation are programmed with a feature called "color dropout." This is an intentional functionality documented in system user manuals. When a ballot with "TEST" written in red ink is scanned, the machine ignores the red ink. The resulting digital image—the official record used for audits—is a black-and-white copy where the word "TEST" has completely disappeared. Because digital images are used for voter intent reviews, recounts, and audits, the loss of "TEST" or "VOID" markings means a test ballot becomes indistinguishable from a legitimate vote	United States

¹⁹⁰Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁹¹Senator Wendy Rogers , <https://wendyrogers.org/arizonas-2020-forensic-election-senate-audit-what-you-havent-heard-and-much-much-more/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			in the digital record. In the 2021 New York City mayoral primary, 135,000 test ballots were accidentally included in preliminary results. ^{192,193,194,195}	

A-1.4 Vote Tally Integrity

Table 55 Detailed Vote Tally Integrity Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.VTI-01	Intentional Overwriting of EMS Security Logs via Script Executed 38,478 Times (AZ)	Established Fact	Windows security event logs on the Maricopa County Tabulation and Election Center (MCTEC) Election Management System server - the primary records of who accessed the system, when, and what actions were taken - were deliberately restricted to a maximum file size of 20 MB, causing automatic overwriting of older entries. This configuration alone would predictably destroy election-period records. But the Cyber Ninjas forensic audit and subsequent analysis documented that a script was executed 38,478 times in the days after the Arizona State Senate's court-authorized subpoena was issued, forcing the logs to roll over and purging all access records covering the November 3, 2020 election period. The earliest retained log entry was February 5, 2021 - the final day of a separate pre-audit access event - meaning no records of the election itself survive. Video surveillance of the MCTEC facility identified three individuals present at the exact time the log-purging script was executing, none of whom have been publicly identified or charged. Senate President Karen Fann's September 24, 2021 letter to Attorney General Brnovich characterized the overwriting as accomplished by "churning more than 37,000 identical queries several days after the court ordered Maricopa County to produce its election materials." The result	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

¹⁹² The Canon DR-G2140 — which Dominion uses with its ImageCast Central central-count scanner — explicitly documents the color dropout function in its official user manual, <https://verifiedvoting.org/election-system/dominion-imagecast-central/>

¹⁹³ The Colorado Secretary of State's Conditions of Use for Dominion Democracy Suite 5.17 contain this explicit prohibition: "Counties must not utilize any color drop-out, including red drop-out, in the scanner settings in the ICC application.", <https://www.coloradosos.gov/pubs/elections/VotingSystems/DVS-DemocracySuite517/documentation/DemocracySuite517ConditionsOfUse.pdf>

¹⁹⁴ The peer-reviewed paper UnclearBallot: Automated Ballot Image Manipulation (Bernhard et al., University of Michigan) establishes the foundational problem: "Since ballot images are disconnected from the actual source of truth — physical paper ballots — they do not necessarily provide reliable evidence of the outcome of an election under adversarial conditions... post-election audits must inspect physical ballots, not merely ballot images, if they are to strongly defend against computer-based attacks.", <https://mbernhard.com/papers/unclearballot.pdf>

¹⁹⁵ "It has been identified that ballot images utilized for testing were not purged from the Election Management System (EMS). When the votes cast were retrieved for the initial extraction of ranked-choice voting results, both test and election night results were included, resulting in roughly 135,000 extra records." — NYC Board of Elections statement via NY Post, PBS NewsHour, NPR, Business Insider, Slate, and Wikipedia, <https://nypost.com/2021/06/29/boe-botched-nyc-mayoral-primary-results-by-including-test-run/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			is that no forensic reconstruction of EMS activity during the election is possible from surviving logs. ^{196,197,198}	
ERI.VTI-02	EMS SQL Database Purged of 2020 Election Results Prior to Forensic Audit - 263,139 Corrupt and 21,273 Missing Ballot Images (AZ)	Established Fact	The Maricopa County EMS SQL Database was purged of all 2020 General Election results by an administrator account in the period immediately prior to the forensic audit team gaining access. Forensic examiners found that: (1) the database contained 263,139 corrupt and unreadable ballot images - digital records that should allow tally reconciliation to each scanned ballot - that cannot be read or correlated to vote totals; and (2) 21,273 ballot images were entirely absent from the EMS, meaning a significant share of the November 2020 ballot corpus has no surviving digital representation. Without readable ballot images, it is impossible to independently verify whether the machine-reported vote totals correspond to the actual ballots that voters submitted. Additionally, Mesa County (CO) Forensic Report No. 3 - examining a parallel Dominion system under Mesa County Clerk Tina Peters - documented the creation of unauthorized new Tabulation and Adjudication databases mid-election, with selective copying of batch and ballot records from the original databases into the new ones. In specific batches, this process sent 339 ballots to manual adjudication during first processing, but only 39 when the same ballots were reprocessed in the new database - a difference of 300 adjudicated ballots without any paper record of the original decisions. The Colorado and Arizona findings, on parallel Dominion system versions, establish that this database architecture permitted mid-election manipulation of the adjudication pipeline in a manner that defeats standard audit reconciliation. ^{199,200,201,202}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.VTI-03	17,852 Certified Votes Have No Corresponding Ballot Images - 20,713 Ballots Lack Provenance -	Established Fact	Three distinct categories of tabulation record failure have been documented in Fulton County by independent forensic investigators. First, official records confirm that Fulton County certified 17,852 votes in the presidential race for which no corresponding ballot images exist in the county's production - confirmed by two independent expert declarations filed in Curling v.	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹⁹⁶ Cyber Ninjas Maricopa County Forensic Audit Report (Volume I-III) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZQF4My5NXqxhlfFnW3DrIJvcQL2-ruvx/view?usp=drive_link ; also <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/10/breaking-cyber-ninjas-releases-maricopa-county-analysis-senate-review-cyber-ninjas-response/> | The Gateway Pundit:

¹⁹⁷ Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2> | Cyber Ninjas

¹⁹⁸ Fann letter (Sept 24, 2021): <https://thenewamerican.com/assets/sites/2/Audit-Cover-Letter-to-Attorney-General.pdf> (exact quote on p. 2)

¹⁹⁹ Cyber Ninjas Maricopa County Forensic Audit Report (Volume I-III) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZQF4My5NXqxhlfFnW3DrIJvcQL2-ruvx/view?usp=drive_link ; also <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/10/breaking-cyber-ninjas-releases-maricopa-county-analysis-senate-review-cyber-ninjas-response/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁰⁰ Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2> | Cyber Ninjas

²⁰¹ Mesa County (CO) Forensic Report No. 3 – unauthorized new Tabulation and Adjudication databases created mid-election with selective copying, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EKbFA9oljLDSZ9UTkYAqyd_XqhZz56-/view?usp=drive_link

²⁰² Amended Complaint Case 2:22-cv-00677-DMF: <https://www.democracymarket.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/03-2022-05-04-amended-complaint.pdf> | Court Filing



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	3,930 Ballots Double-Scanned (GA)		Raffensperger: (1) Professor Philip B. Stark (UC Berkeley, EAC Board of Advisors), who stated "Fulton County's production included images of ballots and printout cards for 510,073 of the 527,925 cast vote records - 17,852 image files are missing"; and (2) Professor Duncan Buell (University of South Carolina), who independently confirmed approximately 17,800 missing images and the same number of missing .sha authentication files. Second, the Election Oversight Group (EOG) documented 20,713 ballots tied to tabulators with no provenance - they cannot be traced to a chain-of-custody origin. Third, EOG documented that 3,930 duplicate ballots were scanned and counted multiple times through human intervention: ballots were extracted from already-scanned batches 17, 18, and 19, consolidated into a new batch, and scanned on a different tabulator (tabulator 794) - a process requiring affirmative, multi-step human action that EOG characterized as intentional. Georgia's certified presidential margin was 11,779 votes. The 17,852 votes with no ballot image representation alone exceed the margin of victory. ^{203,204}	
ERI.VTI-04	Master Cryptographic Keys Stored in Plain Text - Complete Tabulator Configuration and CVR Manipulation Enabled Without Detection (GA)	Established Fact	Forensic examination of the Dominion election database in Fulton County and multiple additional Georgia counties discovered that master cryptographic encryption keys - the core secrets protecting the integrity of tabulator configurations and Cast Vote Records (CVRs) - were stored unprotected in plain text within the election database files. A cryptographic key is only as secure as its storage: a key stored in plain text is, by definition, accessible to any person with database read access, which in these systems included vendor personnel, IT administrators, and anyone who exploited the open SQL Server port (port 1433, confirmed open to any IP address worldwide in the Mesa County forensic analysis of an identical system version). With the master cryptographic key, an attacker can: (1) decrypt and modify tabulator configuration files before or during an election; (2) alter Cast Vote Records without triggering integrity checks; and (3) reconfigure tabulators to shift vote allocations between candidates. Georgia's entire statewide election infrastructure - 30,050 Ballot Marking Devices deployed across all 159 counties - used the same Dominion Democracy Suite platform where this vulnerability was documented. No public disclosure to voters, the legislature, or CISA was made before the 2020 election; CISA acknowledged nine Dominion vulnerabilities only in a June 2022 advisory, 22 months after Election Day. ^{205,206,207}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

²⁰³ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁰⁴ SEB 2023-025 Complaint by Kevin Moncla: <https://www.scribd.com/document/673176648/MONCLA-2023-025> | Georgia State Election Board Filing

²⁰⁵ DeKalb County Republican Party v. Raffensperger Lawsuit: <https://theswamphunter.substack.com/p/lawsuit-alleges-dominion-master-encryption> | Substack

²⁰⁶ Mesa County Forensic Report #2: <https://magaraccoon.com/docs/MesaCountyReport2.pdf> (or #3 at tinapeters.us)

²⁰⁷ CISA ICSA-22-154-01: <https://www.cisa.gov/uscert/ics/advisories/icsa-22-154-01>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.VTI-05	Election System Event Logs Entirely Absent for Election Period (Oct. 20-Nov. 23, 2020) - Coinciding with Discovery of 2,600 Uncounted Trump Votes (GA)	Reasonable Inference	The election system event logs from Floyd County, Georgia completely skip the critical tabulation period from October 20, 2020 through November 23, 2020 - a 34-day gap that encompasses the entire early-vote tabulation period, Election Day itself, and the immediate post-election canvass period. This missing data covers the exact period during which 2,600 previously uncounted votes for President Trump were discovered during the mandatory hand recount. The discovery of those 2,600 votes - which changed the certified county result - is an established fact acknowledged by Georgia election officials. The absence of system event logs for the period in which those votes were uncounted and later found means that there is no forensic record of why the original tabulation failed to count them, who had system access during the relevant period, or whether any operator actions were taken that could have caused or contributed to the omission. Without those logs, the finding that votes were miscounted cannot be forensically investigated or attributed. The classification as Reasonable Inference reflects that the log gap could represent intentional deletion, system failure, or data loss - but the absence of logs covering precisely the period of the documented counting failure warrants criminal investigation to determine the cause. ^{208,209}	Floyd County, Georgia, United States
ERI.VTI-06	Centralized Subversion of Statewide Tabulation via ElectionSource VIFCHOICEINSTANCE.DVD Repository - Both Paper Tapes and Digital EMS Simultaneously Alterable (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Forensic analysis demonstrated that modifying a single file - VIFCHOICEINSTANCE.DVD - within the central repository maintained by voting system vendor ElectionSource simultaneously alters the vote totals on both the printed tabulator paper tapes and the digital EMS results. This is a finding of profound significance: the paper tape - the physical record that serves as the "paper audit trail" in standard canvassing reconciliation - is generated from the same underlying file as the digital EMS result. If that file has been modified before printing, both the paper record and the digital record will reflect the modified totals, and a standard canvass reconciliation comparing paper tapes to digital EMS results will show a perfect match - masking any underlying manipulation. ElectionSource acted as the centralized manager for election project files across 22 Michigan counties in 2020. Forensic investigators further documented the existence of a companion file - VIFBALLOTINSTANCE.DVD - that controls ballot definition in the same repository. The existence of a single centralized file controlling tabulation outputs across 22 counties - maintained by a private vendor without independent government verification of its integrity - represents a structural vulnerability that defeats the purpose of distributed, precinct-level tabulation architecture. The Secretary of State ordered the deletion of ballot images from Antrim County and other counties	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

²⁰⁸Gateway Pundit article with SLOG screenshots (October 15, 2022). <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/10/emergency-complaint-filed-georgia-election-board-alleges-dominion-voting-erroneous-code-thought-exclusive-tennessee-exists-georgia-counties/>

²⁰⁹2,600 uncounted Trump votes discovered during mandatory hand recount — acknowledged by Georgia election officials; see also Fox News <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/2600-uncounted-ballots-found-recount-efforts-georgia>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			following the ASOG analysis, precluding independent forensic verification of the vote-shift analysis. ^{210,211,212}	
ERI.VTI-07	ImageCast Tabulators Jammed 4-5 Times Per Hour - Jammed Batches of 50 Ballots Rescanned Up to 8 Times Without Zero-Reset (MI)	Disputed Fact	Sworn testimony from Dominion contractor Mellissa Carone and multiple GOP poll challengers at the TCF Center in Detroit documented that ImageCast tabulators jammed 4 to 5 times per hour throughout the central count operation on November 3-4, 2020. When a tabulator jams, standard procedure requires operators to zero out the vote count before reinserting the interrupted batch - a step equivalent to a zero tape at the start of polls, ensuring no ballots are double-counted. Sworn witnesses testified that operators failed to zero out the vote counts prior to re-inserting jammed batches, resulting in the same batches of 50 ballots being tabulated up to 8 times. If a batch of 50 ballots was re-scanned 8 times without a zero reset, it would be counted as if 400 ballots had been processed. Multiple sworn affidavits corroborate this pattern. The State of Michigan and Dominion disputed this characterization, attributing the reports to observer misunderstanding of the tabulation process. However, the dispute is between sworn affidavit testimony subject to perjury liability and unsworn vendor and government denials. No independent forensic investigation of the TCF Center's tabulation records has been publicly conducted and published. The Wayne County result was the decisive component of Michigan's certified presidential margin of 154,188 votes. ^{213,214}	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERI.VTI-08	Director of Elections and Warehouse Director Replaced Original V-Drives with "Clean" Drives to Fabricate Tally Results Matching Certified Totals (PA)	Established Fact	When more than 200 Delaware County precincts failed to mathematically reconcile their vote totals in the canvassing process prior to certification, the Director of Elections (James P. Allen) and the Voting Machine Warehouse Director (James P. Savage) did not disclose the discrepancies to the Board of Elections, seek a recount, or report the anomaly to the Secretary of State. Instead, according to whistleblower testimony and First Amended Complaint allegations filed November 18, 2021, they conspired to replace the original V-drives - the tabulator flash drives containing the actual election data - with "clean" substitute drives, and used those clean drives to recreate tabulation results that mathematically matched the certified totals, effectively hiding the discrepancies from any subsequent Right-to-Know request. This conduct was confirmed by named witnesses present in the warehouse. Delaware County certified the November 3, 2020 election on	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

²¹⁰ [17] Lenberg #8 [Central Vote Manipulation] [060921]: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BV466yIOnjqaLQDbUMIbJzp8qrIKbHOG/view?usp=drivesdk>

²¹¹ Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG), Antrim Michigan Forensics Report v2, Dec. 13, 2020 (error rate 68.05%)

²¹² Mesa County Forensic Report No. 3 (unauthorized new Tabulation and Adjudication databases created mid-election, 300 ballots receiving different adjudication outcomes between first and second processing).

²¹³ Whistleblower and Dominion Staffer Saw Detroit Voter Fraud: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/whistleblower-dominion-staffer-saw-detroit-voter-fraud/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁴ 'Sassy' Michigan Dominion worker and GOP witness goes viral after ...: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/780974/sassy-michigan-dominion-worker-and-gop-witness-goes-viral-after-contentious-exchange-with-lawmakers/> | Washington Examiner



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			approximately November 24, 2020, while simultaneously possessing knowledge of the 200+ precinct reconciliation failures. The underlying precinct-level V-drive data - which would have established the nature and scope of the reconciliation failures - was destroyed or concealed by this alleged substitution. The certified result is thus insulated from forensic verification at the precinct level because the original storage media no longer exists in its election-day state. ^{215,216,217}	
ERI.VTI-09	County Solicitor and Warehouse Personnel Physically Tore Up Original Tabulator Tally Tapes and Return Sheets - Declared Records "Had No Audit Value" Because They Would Not Match Certified Results (PA)	Established Fact	Named witness Regina Miller, present at the Delaware County election warehouse, provided sworn testimony that County Solicitor Thomas Gallagher and warehouse personnel James Ziegelhoffer physically tore election data into pieces - specifically the original November 3, 2020 machine tally tapes and return sheets - and placed them in the trash. The most legally significant element of this account is the stated justification: Ziegelhoffer declared that the destruction was necessary because the tapes "had no audit value because they would not match the election results." If true - and this is a serious sworn-witness allegation, not yet adjudicated - this statement constitutes an acknowledgment that the physical tabulator record did not match the certified results, and that the records were destroyed specifically to prevent that discrepancy from becoming part of the reviewable record. Tabulator tally tapes are the primary paper audit trail for electronic tabulation; their destruction eliminates the only physical record that would allow independent verification of whether machine-counted totals were accurately reported. Delaware County was also missing: 125 of 428 tally tapes for Scanner 1; 137 of 428 ballot-count tapes; 255 of 428 open-poll tapes; and 233 of 428 zero-report tapes - the records establishing that machines were empty before voting began, without which there is no documentary basis to rule out pre-loaded vote counts. ^{218,219}	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.VTI-10	3:26 AM Tabulation Dump of ~170,000 Heavily Biden-Weighted Votes - Concurrent with Executive Director Losing Chain of Custody of	Disputed Fact	At 3:26 AM on November 4, 2020, official Wisconsin election results recorded a single tabulation update of approximately 170,000 votes showing a ratio severely disproportionate for Joe Biden - a batch upload that is statistically anomalous relative to the distribution of vote totals in surrounding time periods. This event occurred concurrently with a documented chain-of-custody failure: Milwaukee Elections Executive Director Claire Woodall-Vogg briefly lost possession of the encrypted USB flash drive containing the city's absentee vote tallies during transport from the	Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, United States

²¹⁵Delaware County Return Board Audit Report: <https://www.scribd.com/document/548447321/Letter-to-Delaware-County-Election-Board> | Official Audit Report

²¹⁶Stenstrom et al. v. Boockvar Court Complaint: <https://www.scribd.com/document/540801092/Delaware-County-Pennsylvania-Lawsuit-Against-County-Election-Officials> | Court Filing

²¹⁷Moton v. Schmidt Petition: [https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20220601/200251-june1,2022-petitionforreview\(amended\).pdf](https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20220601/200251-june1,2022-petitionforreview(amended).pdf) | Court Filing

²¹⁸First Amended Complaint, Hoopes, Stenstrom, and Moton v. Boockvar et al., filed Nov. 18, 2021 (PA Del. Co. Hoopes18Nov2021.pdf), ¶¶ 156–158 (Regina Miller sworn witness account: Gallagher and Ziegelhoffer physically tore election data)

²¹⁹Ruth Moton v Boockvar, https://patriotbytes.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/PA_Del_Co_-1.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Absentee Flash Drive (WI)		central count facility. The flash drive contained over 120,000 absentee vote tallies. The correlation between the chain-of-custody lapse for the absentee flash drive and the timing of the anomalous vote-total spike has not been forensically resolved: there is no publicly available independent forensic analysis that has either confirmed or excluded the possibility that data was injected into the flash drive during the period it was outside official custody. Wisconsin's certified presidential margin was 20,682 votes - a margin that falls well within the 170,000-vote batch that was recorded at 3:26 AM. The anomalous timing and the concurrent chain-of-custody failure, taken together, constitute a serious investigative basis for forensic examination of the specific flash drive used and the metadata of the vote-total file it contained. ^{220,221,222}	
ERI.VTI-11	Fulton County Unlawfully Discarded Write-In Votes for Qualified Candidates (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County willfully failed to count- and effectively discarded- nearly all votes for qualified write-in candidates for ballots cast in-person for both early and Election Day voting. ²²³	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.VTI-12	Thousands of False Ballots Added to the Post-Election Hand-Count/Audit (GA)	Established Fact	a. Fulton County falsified records (batch tally sheets) which caused approximately 6,691 fictitious absentee ballots and votes for the presidential contest to be added to the results of the 2020 post-election hand-count audit. b. The Secretary of State and/or Fulton County have refused to correct the results, and the Attorney General has falsely attributed the inconsistencies to "data entry errors". c. As compared to the official results for each advance voting polling location, Fulton County's hand-count audit includes a delta of some 13,910 ballots and votes. ²²⁴	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.VTI-13	Fulton County, GA election results uncertifiable due to CVR mismatch with Master	Established Fact	A comparison between the Master Activation Dataset and the CVR/Ballot Images highlights clear anomalies: Example 1: Ballot ID 3 is programmed for Precinct 01A (Democratic), and Ballot ID 19 is programmed for Precinct 01G (Non-Partisan). Variance: In the CVR/Images, both Ballot ID 3 and Ballot ID 19 appear as Precinct 01C.	Fulton County, GA

²²⁰Milwaukee Election Flash Drive Was Briefly Lost, Sources Say: <https://www.wisconsinrightnow.com/milwaukee-election-flash-drive/> | Wisconsin Right Now; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

²²¹Fact check: No fraud in Wisconsin overnight vote spike: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/11/04/fact-check-no-fraud-wisconsin-overnight-vote-spike/6167188002/> | USA Today

²²²Developing: Wisconsin Gableman Election Fraud Team Member Comes Forward: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/01/developing-wisconsin-gableman-election-fraud-team-member-comes-forward-damaging-evidence-2020-presidential-election/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²³Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²²⁴Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Code Activation database (GA)		Anomalous Contests: Democratic (DEM) ballots were found in precincts that were not part of the 86 authorized precincts for the District 39 Democratic contest. The Master Activation dataset provides a necessary external benchmark to test the reliability of the election record. The presence of ballots in the CVR that contradict the programmed definitions in the Master Activation dataset—such as Democratic primary contests appearing in unauthorized precincts—indicates a failure of the system to maintain the fixed identity required by federal standards (HAVA) and the manufacturer's own specifications. These discrepancies are directly testable using the ballots currently held in custody. ^{225,226}	
ERI.VTI-14	Logical Bumper Vote Shift Algorithm Evident in Dominion System (MI)	Reasonable Inference	The persistence of Secretary Benson in keeping RFK Jr. on the ballot in Michigan, despite his withdrawal and the resulting legal challenges, raises significant questions regarding the integrity of the upcoming election. With absentee ballots scheduled for mailing as early as September 26, 2024, there is insufficient time to redesign or redeploy a new vote-shifting algorithm. Therefore, if such an algorithm exists and was pre-programmed for the 2024 cycle, the specific ballot configuration—including the Natural Law Party candidate—must be maintained for the intended "shift" to occur. The lack of transparency and the active destruction of records further complicate efforts to verify the security of the voting systems. ^{227,228,229}	Antrim County and Barry County, Michigan, United States
ERI.VTI-15	Multiple Vote Tally Reporting Pathways Evident in Single Tabulator (MI)	Established Fact	Banks Township serves as a critical control case because its election results card loaded successfully and was unaffected by the ballot-definition mismatch occurring elsewhere in the county. Analysis reveals that the tabulator generated multiple, materially different representations of the same ballot set. The central finding is a "subset output" error where one reporting layer reflected only 13 ballots (corresponding to a single ballot ID) despite the tabulator correctly scanning 1,129 ballots. This discrepancy provides a technical explanation for large-scale reporting variances observed in other Antrim County precincts that required manual reconstruction from tape-based outputs. In those precincts, Republican straight-party and candidate totals were significantly suppressed in initial unofficial reports before being corrected to align with paper ballot counts. ^{230,231}	Banks Township, Antrim County, Michigan, United States
ERI.VTI-16	Detroit Never Provided Precinct-Level Election Results (MI)	Established Fact	The precinct serves as the foundational unit of American election administration. It is the primary level where reconciliation, chain of custody verification, and post-election audits occur. In Michigan, precinct-level reporting is not merely a convention but a constitutional and statutory	Detroit, Wayne County,

²²⁵ Independent analysis of Fulton County, GA election records by Narelle Brigden <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sfmDRNwZC8DRhpyuSYr0QYLwlsftCFhp/view?usp=sharing>

²²⁶ Independent analysis of Fulton County, GA election records by Narelle Brigden, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ohYDrft8emouXUT0uYPZB0pfiTOfl3cf/view?usp=sharing>

²²⁷ Jeffrey Lenberg Analysis of Vote Swap in Antrim County, MI, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lZR_xSxNJ7JEiud8gf_qMYTZ58PMNkYO/view?usp=drive_link

²²⁸ Jeffrey Lenberg Analysis of Vote Shifting in Barry County, MI, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b1L2m4PnKgWdnHoTH0-IKzdIV6MGlcpc/view?usp=drive_link

²²⁹ Jeffrey Lenberg Vote Shift Theory Overview, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UWKNCtm34vmeo5erVovjCTkGtN2liPu1/view?usp=drive_link

²³⁰ Analysis of Election Artifact Discrepancies in Banks Township, MI by Narelle Brigden, https://drive.google.com/file/d/11LaoTFtN9KV9ymcu6ggPkYyvpvwOatRg/view?usp=drive_link

²³¹ Antrim County Tabulator Diagnostic by Narelle Brigden, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_Xq-1N3qsZ-NOOf9Lg5OK94V745xlyf/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			mandate. However, a significant "structural gap" exists in the official records of the 2020 Detroit General Election due to the centralized processing of mail-in ballots. Detroit NEVER provided precinct-level vote tallies for the 2020 general election yet MCL 168.812 clearly requires the reporting of election results by precinct. While election-day data is recorded by precinct, mail-in ballots were processed through 134 Absentee Voter Counting Boards (AVCBs), most of which served multiple precincts. Consequently, the official Statement of Votes (SOV) for these boards lacks a precinct-level breakdown for the majority of the vote. Resolving this discrepancy and achieving a complete precinct-level picture of the election requires the acquisition of Cast Vote Record (CVR) data—machine-generated logs that are currently unreleased. ^{232,233,234}	Michigan, United States

A-1.5 Record Destruction

Table 56 Detailed Record Destruction Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.RD-01	Manual Deletion of All 2020 Adjudication Logs From EMS Server; Prior Years' Logs Intact (MI)	Established Fact	The December 13, 2020 forensic report by Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG) on the Antrim County EMS confirmed that all adjudication logs for the 2020 election cycle were entirely absent from the server, while logs for prior election years using the identical software remained intact. Adjudication logs are the transaction records of every instance in which a human operator overrode the machine's interpretation of voter intent - they record the operator's identity, the timestamp, the original machine reading, and the replacement decision. Their absence means the 68.05% ballot error rate that triggered mass adjudication in Antrim County cannot be audited: there is no record of who adjudicated hundreds of thousands of ballots, how they adjudicated them, or whether the adjudication was authorized. The selective deletion of only the 2020 logs - while preserving all prior years' logs in the same system - is inconsistent with accidental data loss	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

²³² Official 2020 Election Results Per Precinct, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/2020-Results-per-Precinct-Data-report.pdf>

²³³ Detroit AVCB to Precinct Map Part 1, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Detroit-AVCB-to-Precinct-Map-2.png>

²³⁴ Detroit AVCB to Precinct Map Part 2, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Detroit-AVCB-to-Precinct-Map.png>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			or routine maintenance and constitutes circumstantial evidence of deliberate targeted deletion. ^{235,236,237,238}	
ERI.RD-02	ElectionSource (Dominion Subcontractor) Directed Battery Removal from Voting Machines (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Battery removal directive confirmed; 26-county access confirmed] ElectionSource - a Dominion Voting Systems subcontractor under Michigan State Contract #071B7700117 - issued letters to county clerks directing "preventative maintenance" that included the removal of internal batteries from voting machines. Per voting machine operations manuals, battery removal resets a machine to factory default settings, erasing server connection settings, configuration data, logs, and other forensic artifacts. The preventative maintenance checklist in the state contract does not identify battery removal as a scheduled item; the instruction therefore represents either an unauthorized modification of the maintenance protocol or a deliberate directive to destroy forensic evidence under the guise of routine maintenance. ElectionSource technicians working on the Antrim County project file simultaneously had access to project files for at least 26 other Michigan counties - raising the question of whether the battery removal directive affected the forensic integrity of voting machines across multiple jurisdictions. ^{239,240,241}	Michigan, United States
ERI.RD-03	ElectionSource (Dominion Subcontractor) Directed Battery Removal from Voting Machines - Resetting Configuration Data and Destroying Forensic Evidence (MI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Characterization as evidence destruction] ElectionSource - a Dominion Voting Systems subcontractor under Michigan State Contract #071B7700117 - issued letters to county clerks directing "preventative maintenance" that included the removal of internal batteries from voting machines. Per voting machine operations manuals, battery removal resets a machine to factory default settings, erasing server connection settings, configuration data, logs, and other forensic artifacts. The preventative maintenance checklist in the state contract does not identify battery removal as a scheduled item; the instruction therefore represents either an unauthorized modification of the maintenance protocol or a deliberate directive to destroy forensic evidence under the guise of routine maintenance. ElectionSource technicians working on the Antrim	Michigan, United States

²³⁵Antrim Michigan Forensics Report [121320] v2 [Redacted]: <https://www.scribd.com/document/488163922/Antrim-Michigan-Forensics-Report-121320-v2-Redacted> | ASOG Report

²³⁶Crucial Logs Missing From Michigan County Dominion Voting Machines: Forensics Report: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/article/crucial-logs-missing-from-antrim-county-dominion-voting-machines-forensics-report-3617768> | Epoch Times

²³⁷ March 4, 2021 Antrim County Commissioner Meeting, <https://rumble.com/v73jaeq-antrim-county-clerk-guy-admits-to-election-record-destruction.html>

²³⁸Antrim County: The Thread That Unravels 2020 Election Theft: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/04/antrim-county-the-thread-that-unravels-2020-election-theft/> | LetsFixStuff.org

²³⁹Michigan Contract 071B7700117 Change Notice: <https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/dtmb/Procurement/Contracts/MiDEAL-Media/008/7700117.pdf?rev=3aacd7f449d34cc1901c3740f6a74ae5> | State of Michigan

²⁴⁰Michigan Attorneys Issue Cease and Desist to Election Source: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-exclusive-michigan-attorneys-issue-cess-desist-letter-vendor-election-source-prevent-removing-data-election-machines-15th/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁴¹Preventative Maintenance? Yeah Right: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/07/preventative-maintenance-yeah-right/> | Lets Fix Stuff



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			County project file simultaneously had access to project files for at least 26 other Michigan counties - raising the question of whether the battery removal directive affected the forensic integrity of voting machines across multiple jurisdictions. ^{242,243,244}	
ERI.RD-04	Deletion of EMS Files and Database (AZ)	Established Fact	Forensic experts found that 865 directories and 85,673 election-related files were deleted from the EMS C:\ Drive, and over 1 million files from the D:\ Drive. The Cyber Ninjas audit report states all data in the EMS database related to the 2020 General Election "had been fully cleared" and that security logs "appeared to be intentionally rolled over." More than 37,000 identical queries were run on the EMS server in the days after the court ordered Maricopa County to produce election materials to the Arizona State Senate. ^{245,246,247}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.RD-05	Overwriting of Windows Security Event Logs (AZ)	Established Fact	Windows security event logs on the EMS server - which track remote and local access - were restricted to a 20 MB file size, causing them to automatically overwrite. The logs covering the November 3, 2020 election period were purged, destroying the complete audit trail of all system access during the election. ^{248,249}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.RD-06	Missing Chain-of-Custody Documentation (AZ)	Established Fact	Maricopa County failed to produce to the Arizona State Senate the chain-of-custody documentation required by A.R.S. § 16-621(E), which expressly mandates records tracing custody of all election equipment and ballots through completion of provisional voting tabulation. Senate Audit Liaison Ken Bennett stated this as an established compliance failure. ²⁵⁰	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

²⁴²Michigan Contract #071B7700117 (Dominion Voting Systems): <https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/dtmb/Procurement/Contracts/MiDEAL-Media/008/7700117.pdf?rev=3aacd7f449d34cc1901c3740f6a74ae5> | Official Government

²⁴³BREAKING EXCLUSIVE: Michigan Attorneys Issue Cease and Desist to ElectionSource: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-exclusive-michigan-attorneys-issue-cease-desist-letter-vendor-election-source-prevent-removing-data-election-machines-15th/> | Gateway Pundit

²⁴⁴Preventative Maintenance? Yeah Right (ElectionSource Memo): <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/07/preventative-maintenance-yeah-right/> | LetsFixStuff.org

²⁴⁵HCR 2033: <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/2R/bills/HCR2033P.pdf> | Arizona Legislature

²⁴⁶Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2> | Cyber Ninjas

²⁴⁷BREAKING: Maricopa County Elections Officials DELETED ENTIRE DATABASE: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/breaking-maricopa-county-elections-officials-deleted-entire-database-voting-machines-including-election-information-main-database/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁴⁸Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2> | Audit Report

²⁴⁹Maricopa County EMS Logs Statement in Cyber Ninjas Report: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/10/breaking-cyber-ninjas-releases-maricopa-county-analysis-senate-review-cyber-ninjas-response/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁵⁰AZ Senate Audit Liaison Bennett Presentation, https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/17OnPCVdWk1nIj-Il-u1a-6GxDvvxiA_Y/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=117625254021737371418&rtpof=true&sd=true



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.RD-07	284,412 Corrupt or Missing Ballot Images (AZ)	Disputed Fact	The Cyber Ninjas audit found 284,412 ballot images on the EMS were "corrupt or missing." Files were additionally found missing from the EMS server. Maricopa County contested the characterization; Cyber Ninjas responded that their team included certified forensic examiners and that the County's own actions - creating new executable files and modifying thousands of DLL files after Dominion software installation - contradicted the County's claim that the system was "frozen." ^{251,252}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.RD-08	Commingle Ballots Contradicting Court Representations (AZ)	Established Fact	Ballot boxes delivered to auditors contained commingled original and duplicate ballots, inconsistently identified, with batch manifests not matching physical contents. In at least one documented box (EVH1/11-07/MC17349), the manifest listed 14 batches of originals while the physical contents contained 7 originals and 8 duplicates with one batch entirely unaccounted. During prior Arizona Supreme Court litigation, the Secretary of State's counsel represented that original and duplicate ballots "are, by statute, segregated and preserved." ²⁵³	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.RD-09	Mass Destruction of Original Ballot Images (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County admitted in federal court (Curling v. Raffensperger) that it "did not preserve until the present time the majority of ballot images from in-person voting" for the November 3, 2020 election original machine count. For advance voting, all approximately 316,000 ballot images were destroyed. Statewide, 74 of Georgia's 159 counties failed to produce ballot images; 56 provided written admissions of non-preservation. Over 1.7 million original ballot images were lost statewide. ^{254,255}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-10	Deletion of SHA Authentication Files for 132,286 Absentee Ballots (GA)	Established Fact	Of 148,318 absentee ballot images, only 16,032 have corresponding SHA authentication (hash/fingerprint) files. The remaining 132,286 authentication files were, in the words of the EOG Report, "intentionally deleted." SHA files are the cryptographic verification mechanism that would allow auditors to confirm images were not altered. Dr. Philip Stark (UC Berkeley), inventor of risk-limiting audits, stated "the electronic records of the election are not intact" and that Fulton	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

²⁵¹ Maricopa County Forensic Audit Volume III: Results Details: https://c692f527-da75-4c86-b5d1-8b3d5d4d5b43.filesusr.com/ugd/2f3470_d36cb5eaca56435d84171b4fe7ee6919.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Audit Report

²⁵² Maricopa County Forensic Audit Executive Summary: https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919_Maricopa_County_Forensic_Audit_Volume_I_-_Executive_Summary.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Audit

²⁵³ Maricopa County Forensic Audit Volume III: Results Details: https://c692f527-da75-4c86-b5d1-8b3d5d4d5b43.filesusr.com/ugd/2f3470_d36cb5eaca56435d84171b4fe7ee6919.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Audit Report

²⁵⁴ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁵⁵ Part 4: Nothing Adds Up in Fulton County: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/09/part-4-nothing-adds-up-fulton-county-17k/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			County's "lack of basic accounting controls make it impossible to determine who really won." ^{256,257}	
ERI.RD-11	Fraudulent and Invalid Tabulator Closing Tapes (GA)	Established Fact	There are only 9 zero tapes for 148 tabulators used for advance voting in Fulton County. All 138 closing tapes for those tabulators are, per the EOG Report, "fraudulent, invalid, and do not bear the serial number or identity of the machines used to actually scan the ballots." No daily recap sheets, numbered lists of voters, or poll pad check-in lists exist for the entirety of early voting - all records required by O.C.G.A. § 21-2-483 et seq. The State Election Board (SEB) voted to refer the matter to the Georgia AG with a recommended fine of \$740,000 and separately referred the matter to the U.S. Department of Justice. ^{258,259}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-12	Missing State Farm Arena Pre-5:22 AM Surveillance Video (GA)	Established Fact	The State Farm Arena surveillance video from the night of November 3, 2020 would have shown the arrival of ballots in unsecured industrial laundry carts at 5:22 AM. The video prior to 5:22 AM - which would have documented who delivered those ballots and when - was not preserved. This missing segment cannot be explained by routine retention limitations and represents a targeted, specific evidentiary gap coinciding with the most contested event of election night. ²⁶⁰	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-13	Missing Election Day System Log Files (GA)	Established Fact	Floyd County election system log files completely skip the critical period covering October 20, 2020 through November 23, 2020. The entire Election Day event log is missing, eliminating the ability to audit machine functionality or manual vote manipulation during that window. ²⁶¹	Floyd County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-14	Secretary of State's Post-Election Bulletin Omitted Original Count Preservation (GA)	Reasonable Inference	A December 1, 2020 Official Elections Bulletin (OEB) from Secretary Raffensperger's office directed counties to preserve ballot images for the Recount but conspicuously omitted any parallel instruction to preserve ballot images from the original November 3 count. This asymmetric directive - issued by the Secretary's own office after the election - is circumstantially	Georgia, United States

²⁵⁶ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁵⁷ Election Oversight Group Releases 262-Page Investigative Report: <https://georgiatips.substack.com/p/election-oversight-group-releases> | Georgia Political Insight

²⁵⁸ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁵⁹ Materials Sought in Fulton County FBI Warrant Revealed: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/01/materials-sought-fulton-county-fbi-warrant-revealed-difficult/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁶⁰ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link (State Farm Arena surveillance — ballot boxes delivered in unsecured carts at 5:22 AM

²⁶¹ Gateway Pundit article (October 15, 2022) with embedded SLOG screenshots: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/10/emergency-complaint-filed-georgia-election-board-alleges-dominion-voting-erroneous-code-thought-exclusive-tennessee-exists-georgia-counties/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			consistent with intentional exclusion of original count images from the preservation mandate. ^{262,263}	
ERI.RD-15	17,852 Ballot Images Missing from Official Recount (GA)	Established Fact	The EOG Report identified that 17,852 ballot images are missing from the candidate-requested recount of the November 3, 2020 General Election. This figure is characterized in the report as occurring under "unnatural circumstances," raising concerns about whether the recount itself can be validated as accurate. ^{264,265}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-16	Missing 2020 Adjudication Logs (Prior Years Intact) (MI)	Established Fact	Forensic audits of the Antrim County EMS server found that adjudication log entries for the 2020 election cycle were entirely absent, while logs from prior years using identical software remained intact. Given that the 2020 Antrim County election featured a reported 68.05% error rate triggering mass ballot adjudication, the absence of these logs removes the only record of how adjudicated ballots were resolved. ^{266,267}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States
ERI.RD-17	Missing Server Security Logs Prior to 11:03 PM, Nov. 4, 2020 (MI)	Established Fact	All server security logs prior to 11:03 PM on November 4, 2020 - including all logs covering Election Day itself - were missing from the Antrim County EMS, destroying evidence of network connections and data transfers on and before election night. CyFIR forensic examiner Ben Cotton found anonymous remote logon activity on November 5 and November 17, 2020; Cotton concluded "it is likely that the same actor had access prior to November 4th." Antrim County	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

²⁶² Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁶³ Fulton County Response to Request for Admissions, Curling v. Raffensperger, No. 1:17-cv-02989-AT Document 1297-6 (Fulton County Response to RFAs) is hosted on court archives and secondary repositories (e.g., Scribd mirror: <https://www.scribd.com/document/679975974/Fulton-County-Request-for-Admissions2>).

²⁶⁴ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁶⁵ BREAKING: Judge Unseals Warrant and Affidavit of Probable Cause Revealing FBI Raid on Fulton County Elections: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/02/breaking-judge-unseals-warrant-affidavit-probable-cause-fbi/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁶⁶ Antrim Michigan Forensics Report: [https://ftt-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-](https://ftt-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/29140911/antrim_michigan_forensics_report_121320_v2_redacted.pdf)

[content/uploads/2021/03/29140911/antrim_michigan_forensics_report_121320_v2_redacted.pdf](https://ftt-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/29140911/antrim_michigan_forensics_report_121320_v2_redacted.pdf) | Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG)

²⁶⁷ Crucial Logs Missing From Michigan County Dominion Voting Machines: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/article/crucial-logs-missing-from-antrim-county-dominion-voting-machines-forensics-report-3617768> | The Epoch Times



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Clerk Sheryl Guy later admitted to deleting the records during a public meeting of the County Commissioners. ^{268,269,270}	
ERI.RD-18	Antrim County Clerk Admits to Destroying Election Records During County Commissioner Meeting (MI)	Established Fact	During a March 4, 2021 Antrim County Commissioner Meeting, Antrim County Clerk Sheryl Guy appeared before the Antrim County Board of Commissioners and, in that public setting, acknowledged that election records were destroyed at her direction. ²⁷¹	Michigan, United States
ERI.RD-19	Secretary of State Directive to Delete Electronic Pollbook Software (MI)	Disputed Fact	Michigan Bureau of Elections, under Secretary Benson, issued a February 12, 2021 memorandum to county clerks directing that certain election records "must be deleted" and that electronic pollbook software and associated files be deleted. This directive was issued within the 22-month federal preservation window and appears to conflict facially with 52 U.S.C. § 20702. The Michigan Senate Oversight Committee characterized the allegations as "misleading," asserting e-pollbook deletion is "standard practice ordered by the federal government" - but no federal authority for this specific directive has been identified in the record. ^{272,273}	Michigan, United States
ERI.RD-20	Mass Deletion of ~500,000 Voter History Records from QVF (MI)	Disputed Fact	Analysis of the Michigan Qualified Voter File (QVF) reveals that approximately 500,000 voting history records were deleted from the statewide voter registration database as of January 1, 2021. Deletion of a voter record from "voted" to "did not vote" eliminates key evidence of ballot-to-voter matching essential to any audit. The official number of ballots cast (5,579,317) exceeded QVF voter history records (5,475,179) by 104,138 individuals with no voter history record. ²⁷⁴	Michigan, United States
ERI.RD-21	Physical Destruction of Machine Tapes and	Disputed Fact	Named witness Regina Miller states she personally observed Attorney Thomas Gallagher and James Ziegelhoffer physically tear election data into pieces and place it in the trash, stating they would "have a campfire to burn the data." Ziegelhoffer stated the data had "no audit value"	Delaware County,

²⁶⁸ Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG) Antrim Michigan Forensics Report: https://www.justice.gov/oip/foia-library/foia-processed/general_topics/interference_elections_03_31_23/dl | Justice.gov FOIA Library

²⁶⁹ Halderman Antrim County Forensic Report: <https://www.usenix.org/system/files/sec22-halderman.pdf> | USENIX Security Symposium

²⁷⁰ Crucial Logs Missing From Michigan County Dominion Voting Machines: Forensics Report: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/article/crucial-logs-missing-from-antrim-county-dominion-voting-machines-forensics-report-3617768> | The Epoch Times

²⁷¹ March 4, 2021 Antrim County Commissioner Meeting, <https://rumble.com/v73jaeq-antrim-county-clerk-guy-admits-to-election-record-destruction.html>

²⁷² Release of Voting Equipment Memo: <https://www.whmi.com/dbfiles/download/newsarticles/attachment1/38219> | WHMI (Michigan Bureau of Elections)

²⁷³ Protest Erupts In Front Of Radical MI Sec of State Jocelyn Benson's Home: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/protest-erupts-front-radical-mi-sec-state-jocelyn-bensons-home-lawmakers-discover-mi-county-clerks-ordered-delete-election-related-data-computers-video/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁷⁴ Investigative Report: Systematic Data Volatility and Statutory Non-Compliance in the Michigan Qualified Voter File (QVF): Based Upon Analysis by Tim Vetter, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xbfvo8ePX8HccY1lWoMAOeMVceCs1v0yKJ6mXNy6SEM/edit?usp=drivesdk>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Return Sheets by County Officials (PA)		because it "wouldn't match the election results." Director of Elections James Allen separately ordered removal and destruction of November 3, 2020 election evidence on or about May 27, 2021. Delaware County's own RTKL response confirmed 244 of 428 precincts were missing legally required return-sheet documentation at the time of certification. ^{275,276,277}	Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.RD-22	Ordered Erasure of Blue Crest Ballot Sorter Data (PA)	Disputed Fact	Delaware County Director of Elections James Allen explicitly ordered the Blue Crest ballot sorter to be completely erased of all November 3, 2020 election data in May 2021 - strategically timed immediately prior to the county's fulfillment of Right to Know Law requests. The Blue Crest machine's data would have provided independent verification of ballot-scanning processes and chain-of-custody documentation for individual ballots. ^{278,279}	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.RD-23	Missing Zero-Report, Tally, and Open-Poll Tapes (PA)	Established Fact	Delaware County's RTKL response disclosed the following missing records: 125 of 428 tally tapes for Scanner 1; 137 of 428 ballot-count tapes; 255 of 428 open-poll tapes; and 233 of 428 zero-report tapes. Zero-report tapes are machine-generated records proving machines registered zero votes before polls opened. Their absence means there is no documentary basis to establish machines were not pre-loaded with votes before Election Day. ²⁸⁰	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.RD-24	440,781 Mail Ballots "Unknown" - Chain of Custody Unresolvable (PA)	Established Fact	The Public Interest Legal Foundation (PILF) published a September 2021 report documenting that Pennsylvania sent 3.1 million mail ballots in 2020 but had 440,781 ballots classified as "unknown," meaning election officials had no record of what happened to them. Pennsylvania's presidential margin of victory was 81,660 votes. The number of unaccounted ballots exceeded the certified margin by more than five to one. ^{281,282}	Pennsylvania, United States
ERI.RD-25	Destruction of Drop Box Surveillance Video	Established Fact	In the City of Milwaukee - where nearly half of all votes were cast by mail and 15 drop boxes were deployed - not a single municipality produced the statutorily required video surveillance of drop	Milwaukee, Milwaukee

²⁷⁵Hoopes Complaint, ¶¶ 156–161 (Regina Miller account of Gallagher/Ziegelhoffer physical destruction

²⁷⁶James Allen order to remove/destroy Nov. 3, 2020 evidence on or about May 27, 2021)

²⁷⁷Hoopes Complaint, ¶¶ 128–129 and Exhibit N (RTKL Response, June 28, 2021: 244 of 428 precincts missing legally required return-sheet documentation)

²⁷⁸Moton v. Schmidt Petition for Certiorari: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/25/25-630/385889/20251126124453744_251009%20Petition%20for%20eservice.pdf | US Supreme Court

²⁷⁹Delaware County Election Lawsuit Complaint: <https://www.scribd.com/document/540801092/Delaware-County-Pennsylvania-Lawsuit-Against-County-Election-Officials> | Court of Common Pleas Delaware County

²⁸⁰Hoopes Complaint, ¶¶ 177–178 (citing Delaware County RTKL Response, Exhibit N): 125 of 428 tally tapes for Scanner 1 missing https://patriotbytes.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/PA_Del._Co._-1.pdf

²⁸¹440K Mail Ballots Went Missing or Undeliverable amid 81K Vote Margin of Victory in PA 2020 Presidential: https://publicinterestlegal.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Mail-Voting-2012_2020-1P-PA.pdf | Public Interest Legal Foundation Report

²⁸²Report: 440,000 Pennsylvania Mail Ballots 'Went Missing or Undeliverable': <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/09/09/public-interest-legal-foundation-440781-pennsylvania-mail-ballots-went-missing-or-undeliverable-in-2020/> | Breitbart



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	- Zero Footage Produced (WI)		boxes in response to open records requests. Wisconsin law requires drop box surveillance to be retained as an election record. The complete absence of this footage across every Milwaukee drop box location is consistent with systematic non-preservation or deliberate destruction, not with routine loss. ^{283,284}	County, Wisconsin, United States
ERI.RD-26	Voting Machines Wiped During Vendor Updates (WI)	Established Fact	The OSC consulted with multiple computer security experts regarding voting machine data retention in Wisconsin. A representative of one machine manufacturer stated that voting machines "were wiped during updates" - meaning they did not retain federally required voter data. If voting machines were wiped before expiration of the 22-month federal retention period, this constitutes a potential violation of 52 U.S.C. § 20701 and may constitute destruction of records under 18 U.S.C. § 1519, which carries a penalty of up to 20 years' imprisonment. ²⁸⁵	Wisconsin, United States
ERI.RD-27	Command Central (Dominion Reseller) Holding Wisconsin Ballots in Minnesota (WI)	Established Fact	The OSC learned that Command Central, LLC - a Dominion reseller and servicer - received images of cast ballots on election night via the internet and is alleged to be holding actual cast ballots at its offices in Minnesota. Command Central did not comply with OSC legislative subpoenas. If Wisconsin ballots were transported to and retained by a private party in another state without lawful authority, this constitutes a potential violation of Wis. Stat. § 7.23 and federal election records law. ^{286,287}	Green Bay, Wisconsin, United States
ERI.RD-28	WEC Failure to Maintain Accurate WisVote Database / Inadequate FIDO Key Security (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau determined that WEC failed to maintain a sufficiently accurate WisVote voter registration database. WEC issued 3,137 FIDO Keys and cannot account for how many were actually issued. At least one county received 15 keys when it requested 2. Of 2,938 active keys at one audit point, 1,929 (66%) were issued with full clerk-level access. This level of key proliferation rendered multi-factor authentication effectively meaningless and exposes all voter records to unauthorized access and potential alteration. ^{288,289}	Wisconsin, United States

²⁸³True the Vote Special Report 1 (full PDF with appendices logging every municipality's response): <https://barroncountypatriots.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/True-the-Vote-Ballot-Trafficking-Report-w-Appendices.pdf> (Appendices 2–3 detail Milwaukee-area responses).

²⁸⁴Newsweek article (March 2, 2022) quoting Milwaukee's withholding of the video.

²⁸⁵Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

²⁸⁶Second Interim Investigative Report: https://www.wispolitics.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220322_Second_Report_Pages_11-16.pdf | Wisconsin OSC

²⁸⁷Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Madison.com

²⁸⁸Report 21-19 Elections Administration: <https://legis.wisconsin.gov/lab/by-year/2021-2022/report-21-19-elections-administration/> | Legislative Audit Bureau; see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

²⁸⁹The WEC Is a Member of the ERIC System: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/02/1500-volunteers-investigate-wisconsin-election-wec-member-eric-system-deliberately-not-cleaning-voter-rolls-video/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERI.RD-29	Missing Chain-of-Custody on Drop Box Ballots and Deleted Surveillance Footage (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County deployed drop box infrastructure funded in part by approximately \$6 million in CTCL grants. Forensic reviews identified over 100,000 ballots lacking legally required chain-of-custody transfer forms, particularly those retrieved from drop boxes. Video surveillance of nighttime ballot drop activity was reportedly deleted or of such poor quality as to be unusable for forensic verification. The State Election Board (SEB) referred related record failures to both the Georgia AG and the DOJ. ^{290,291}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-30	Fulton County Unlawfully Swapped Thirty-Five Advance Voting Tabulator Memory Cards During a Live Election (GA)	Established Fact	During the course of advance voting, security seals were cut, and the memory cards of thirty-five tabulators were unlawfully removed- and replaced with other memory cards. ²⁹²	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-31	Security Seals were Cut, Tabulator Memory Cards Were Removed, and Fraudulent Returns were Printed on Surrogate Machine (GA)	Established Fact	At the end of advance voting, the memory cards were removed from 138 tabulators and on Election Day they were inserted into surrogate tabulators which were used to print fraudulent official returns. ²⁹³	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-32	Destruction & Failure to Preserve Election Records from	Established Fact	Fulton County destroyed approximately 374,128 ballot images for nearly all of in-person voting for the November 03, 2020 General Election. ²⁹⁴	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

²⁹⁰BREAKING: Voter GA Confirms Over 100,000 Ballots in Georgia 2020 Election Missing Valid Chain of Custody Documentation:

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/breaking-voterga-confirms-100000-ballots-2020-election-missing-valid-chain-custody-documentation-drop-box-videos-destroyed/>

| The Gateway Pundit

²⁹¹Breaking: Ballot Box Video Missing in Georgia: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/breaking-georgia-officials-tampered-deleted-hours-ballot-box-video-released-investigators/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁹²Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁹³Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁹⁴Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	November 3rdCount (GA)			
ERI.RD-33	Absentee Ballot Image SHA Authentication Files Intentionally Removed (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County selectively and willfully destroyed approximately 132,280 electronicballot image authentication hash files. ²⁹⁵	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-34	Missing Ballot Image Records from the Recount (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County is missing 17,852 ballot images for the candidate-requested recount of the November 03, 2020 General Election ²⁹⁶	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERI.RD-35	MCTEC Deleted All of the Election Files (AZ)	Established Fact	Fortunately, in the AZ Senate audit, a company by the name of CyFIR was contracted to investigate the hardware, machines, tabulators, etc used in the election. CyFIR found and showed that the Maricopa County Recorder's office actually deleted the entire 2020 General election results from their system the day before an audit and when the results were reinstalled on the system, approximately 269,000 ballot images were now corrupt and unreadable, in addition to approximately 30,000 missing ballots! ²⁹⁷	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERI.RD-36	Trusted Build Process Deleted 28,989 Files - Including 695 Legally Mandated Logs (CO)	Established Fact	The Colorado Secretary of State's trusted build process - a state-mandated Dominion upgrade conducted with active state participation and approval - deleted 28,989 files from the Mesa County EMS server, including at least 695 log and event-log files required by federal and state law to be retained for 22 months. Deleted categories included IIS web-server logs, SQL Server installation and error logs, Windows Defender logs, and multiple Windows event-log archives. These logs are the primary means by which examiners could reconstruct whether unauthorized access, configuration changes, or exploitation of documented vulnerabilities had occurred. The "trusted build" - a mechanism presented to the public as an integrity-preserving certification update - functioned operationally as a mass evidence-destruction tool. ²⁹⁸	Mesa County, Colorado, United States

²⁹⁵Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁹⁶Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

²⁹⁷Senator Wendy Rogers , <https://wendyrogers.org/arizonas-2020-forensic-election-senate-audit-what-you-havent-heard-and-much-much-more/>

²⁹⁸ Mesa County Forensic Report No. 1: <https://tinapeters.us/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Mesa-EMS-Server-Image-Forensic-Report-No-1-09-15-21.pdf> | TinaPeters.US



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-2 Electronic Voting System Integrity

A-2.1 System Certification

Table 57 Detailed System Certification Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.SC-01	EAC features significant security gaps (US)	Disputed Fact	The latest VVSG 2.0 standard features the following security gaps: • System boundary: focuses on the voting device and EMS, not the full enterprise and vendor environments. • Operational security: limited guidance on continuous monitoring, vulnerability management, and incident response. • Identity and access: no full RBAC requirement and constrained, fragmented MFA implementation relative to federal best practice. • Supply chain: high level risk management language without concrete, enforceable controls commensurate with foreign hardware/software risk. • Enforcement: voluntary, non-retroactive adoption, with no hard deadlines for migrating off weaker, legacy systems.²⁹⁹	United States
EVSI.SC-02	EAC lacks analysis rigor sufficient for critical infrastructure (US)	Disputed Fact	CISA's Cyber Risk Assessment depicts U.S. election infrastructure as a highly networked, variably secured critical infrastructure ecosystem with persistent, exploitable weaknesses, while the EAC's election system oversight is narrowly product centric, episodic, and largely detached from those systemic cyber risk realities. Unlike other critical infrastructure systems, there are no failure modes and effects analyses performed on election systems nor is there any substantive analysis of their supply chain. ^{300,301}	United States
EVSI.SC-03	EAC governance system is an insulated "circle of trust" that lacks independent oversight needed for the security of critical infrastructure (US)	Disputed Fact	When these elements are combined—foreign manufactured platforms, vendor centric designs, VSTLs and CIS operating inside the same ecosystem, and state/local officials willing to violate logging and record retention laws—the EAC's security mission becomes structurally incapable of detecting or correcting the most damaging risks. • CISA's EI data show pervasive phishing weaknesses (73% of assessed EI entities), long patching delays (median >90 days for critical/high vulnerabilities), and extensive use of unsupported software, exactly the conditions in which sophisticated foreign adversaries and criminal groups excel at gaining and maintaining covert access. • Because the same small circle designs, configures, certifies, and later investigates these systems, any	United States

²⁹⁹ Assessment of EAC Assertions Regarding Electronic Voting Systems, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/the-security-of-electronic-voting-systems-in-the-u-s/>

³⁰⁰ CISA Cyber Risk Assessment: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nKO-5TLaDIXxkwMM4qv7uayGb-g9K9wX/view?usp=sharing>

³⁰¹ Assessment of EAC Assertions Regarding Electronic Voting Systems, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/the-security-of-electronic-voting-systems-in-the-u-s/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			successful intrusion that leverages supply chain tampering, out of band management, weak configurations, or deleted logs can be misattributed to “operator error” or simply declared unprovable, preserving vendor reputations and EAC narratives at the expense of verifiable election integrity. This closed, conflicted circle of trust is itself a demonstrated security risk, and any credible reform of EAC security analysis must begin by replacing it with truly independent, adversarial, and supply chain aware scrutiny. ³⁰²	
EVS1.SC-04	Electronic voting systems lack the transparency needed to promote public trust in election outcomes (US)	Disputed Fact	Together, illusory contracts, FOIA obstruction, and denials of access create a structural environment in which grave technical weaknesses can persist indefinitely without detection or remediation. • Mesa County’s case demonstrates that unauthorized software (SSMS), global SQL exposure, disabled logging, and mass deletion of audit trails can coexist with EAC/VSTL “certification” and state assurances precisely because the public and independent experts are blocked from seeing the full system state and history. • CISA’s data confirm that unpatched, exposed, and poorly configured systems are common across the subsector, meaning that Mesa County is almost certainly not an outlier but one of the few instances where a clerk preserved images before a vendor state process wiped logs and thus made the failures visible. In this environment, the EAC’s security analysis is compromised not only by technical gaps but by an information regime designed to prevent effective external challenge, converting what should be verifiable critical infrastructure security into an untestable set of assurances.³⁰³	United States
EVS1.SC-05	Retaliatory Decertification - State Punishes County for Exercising Audit Rights (PA)	Disputed Fact	The Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth’s decertification of Fulton County’s Dominion machines, triggered solely by Fulton County’s exercise of its audit rights, effectively inverted the relationship between state oversight and local accountability. Under Pennsylvania election law, counties retain statutory authority to verify the integrity of election equipment under their custody. If the state can decertify county equipment as a penalty for independent auditing, it structurally eliminates the possibility of any county-level verification of certified voting system compliance - creating a regime in which the certified configuration is legally unverifiable at the point of deployment. The Fulton County litigation confirms this interpretation is disputed and that the Secretary’s legal authority for the decertification is at minimum contestable.^{304,305,306}	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States

³⁰² Assessment of EAC Assertions Regarding Electronic Voting Systems, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/the-security-of-electronic-voting-systems-in-the-u-s/>

³⁰³ Assessment of EAC Assertions Regarding Electronic Voting Systems, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/the-security-of-electronic-voting-systems-in-the-u-s/>

³⁰⁴ Pennsylvania decertifies county’s voting system after ‘audit’: <https://whyy.org/articles/pennsylvania-decertifies-countys-voting-system-after-audit/> | WHYY

³⁰⁵ Pennsylvania decertifies county’s voting machines after 2020 audit: <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/pennsylvania-decertifies-countys-voting-machines-after-2020-audit-2021-07-21/> | Reuters

³⁰⁶ County of Fulton, et al. v. Sec. of Com.: <https://law.justia.com/cases/pennsylvania/supreme-court/2023/3-map-2022.html> | Justia



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.SC-06	EAC's Own Investigation Found Tabulation Discrepancies in 7 of 18 Dominion ICP Tabulators (TN)	Established Fact	The EAC's own investigation of Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5-B deployment in Williamson County, Tennessee documented anomalies in which close poll reports from 7 of 18 ICP tabulators did not match the number of ballots scanned - requiring correction through central count scanner re-tabulation. This is not a finding by election integrity advocates; it is a finding by the federal certification body itself that certified Dominion tabulation equipment produced vote count discrepancies in an official election environment. The EAC certification of Democracy Suite 5.5-B did not prevent, detect, or report these discrepancies to the jurisdictions that deployed the same system. ^{307,308}	Williamson County, Tennessee, United States
EVSI.SC-07	EAC Certification Does Not Require Disclosure of Foreign Ownership, Supply Chain Provenance, or Remote Access Capabilities (US)	Established Fact	The EAC's certification program, as documented by the Brennan Center's November 2019 report, certifies voting systems against technical performance standards but does not require vendors to disclose: (1) foreign connections or ownership structures; (2) supply chain provenance of components; or (3) embedded remote-access capabilities. This structural gap enabled ESS and Dominion to pass through the federal certification pipeline while deploying systems with Chinese-manufactured components (documented at 48% for Dominion ICX), Serbian data center operations partnered with Huawei, and embedded cellular modems - none of which were disclosed to or reviewed by the EAC as part of the certification process. ^{309,310}	National, United States
EVSI.SC-08	Secretary of Commonwealth Decertified Fulton County Voting Machines in Retaliation for Commissioning Independent Forensic Audit (PA)	Established Fact	After Fulton County, Pennsylvania commissioned an independent forensic examination of its Dominion voting equipment - an audit it was authorized to conduct under Pennsylvania law - the Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth decertified Fulton County's voting machines on the stated basis that the county had permitted an independent inspector to access them. Fulton County subsequently filed suit, arguing that the decertification was unlawful and retaliatory - that the Secretary used the power of the state office to punish a county government for exercising its legitimate audit rights. This decertification creates a distinct configuration-integrity problem independent of any underlying forensic findings: by punishing the one county that subjected its equipment to independent forensic scrutiny, the Secretary created a statewide deterrent effect ensuring that no other county would risk losing its equipment by commissioning a similar audit. The	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States

³⁰⁷EAC Report of Investigation Dominion D-Suite 5.5-B: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/2022-03/EAC_Report_of_Investigation_Dominion_DSuite_5.5_B_0.pdf | U.S. Election Assistance Commission

³⁰⁸EAC Issues Report on Tennessee Voting System Anomaly: <https://www.eac.gov/news/2022/04/01/eac-issues-report-tennessee-voting-system-anomaly> | U.S. Election Assistance Commission

³⁰⁹A Framework for Election Vendor Oversight: <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/policy-solutions/framework-election-vendor-oversight> | Brennan Center for Justice

³¹⁰Voting System Testing and Certification Program Manual Version 3.0:

[https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/TestingCertification/Testing%20and%20Certification%20Program%20Manual%20Version%203.0%20\(2\).pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/TestingCertification/Testing%20and%20Certification%20Program%20Manual%20Version%203.0%20(2).pdf) | U.S. Election Assistance Commission



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			result was the systematic foreclosure of precisely the kind of independent technical review that would establish whether the certified configuration had been maintained across all Pennsylvania Dominion deployments. ^{311,312,313}	

A-2.2 Deployment Configuration

Table 58 Detailed Deployment Configuration Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.DC-01	68.05% Ballot Error Rate - Dominion EMS Configuration Altered Pre-Election to Force Mass Adjudication (MI)	Established Fact	The ASOG forensic report further documented that the Antrim County Dominion EMS was erroneously configured to produce a 68.05% ballot error rate - meaning more than two-thirds of all ballots were rejected by the machine and routed to human adjudication. The national standard for acceptable ballot error rates is less than 0.0008%. A 68.05% error rate is not the product of voter error or equipment malfunction; it is the product of misconfiguration of the election management software, which defines the parameters under which ballots are accepted or rejected. ASOG concluded: "The Antrim County Clerk and Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson need to come forward and explain how the error rate was allowed to be set to 68.05%." When combined with the deletion of all adjudication logs, the mass routing of ballots to human adjudication becomes forensically unauditable. ^{314,315}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States
EVSI.DC-02	Dominion EMS Deliberately Configured with 68.05% Error Rate -	Disputed Fact	Forensic analysis by the Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG), conducted pursuant to a court-authorized inspection in Bailey v. Antrim County, documented that the Dominion EMS was intentionally configured to generate a tabulation error rate of 68.05% - meaning more than two-thirds of all ballots processed were flagged for manual adjudication. The VVSG Section 4.1.1	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

³¹¹Letter to Fulton County Officials Decertifying Dominion Voting System: <https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/dos/alerts-and-notice/statements/2021-07-20-Letter-to-Fulton-County-Officials.pdf> | PA Department of State

³¹²Voting machines in Pennsylvania's Fulton County decertified after audit: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/1836191/voting-machines-in-pennsylvanias-fulton-county-decertified-after-audit/> | Washington Examiner

³¹³Pennsylvania Senate leaders question 'aggressive' decertification of voting machines: <https://justthenews.com/nation/states/pennsylvania-senate-leaders-question-aggressive-decertification-fulton-county-voting> | Just The News

³¹⁴Antrim Michigan Forensics Report v2 [Redacted] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1368h9iDatJxLC0O45fxR5-y_7y8o5rVE/view?usp=drive_link

³¹⁵BREAKING: Antrim Co. Forensic Report BOMBSHELL Reveals Dominion Machines Set at 68.05% Error Rate: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/breaking-antrim-co-forensic-report-bombshell-reveals-dominion-machines-set-68-05-error-ratemeaning-68-05-ballots-sent-mass-adjudication-giving-individuals-ma/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Forcing Mass Adjudication - System Suppressed Critical Error Messages During Vote Shifting (MI)		maximum allowable error rate is 1 in 125,000 ballot positions - approximately 0.0008%. The documented Antrim error rate exceeded the legal maximum by a factor of approximately 85,000. Of 15,676 total log events, 10,667 were critical errors or warnings. The ASOG report's key forensic finding is that the error-handling routines were subverted to suppress critical error messages when votes were shifted between contests - the system automatically converted shifted votes into undervotes without generating the system alerts that would normally flag the anomaly for operator review. This combination - a configuration generating mass errors, a suppression mechanism hiding the errors from operators, and the routing of flagged ballots to bulk adjudication where human operators make the final allocation - created a pipeline in which the outcome of adjudicated ballots could be directed by whoever controlled the adjudication interface, without any surviving log record. All adjudication logs for the 2020 election cycle were subsequently found to be manually deleted - while logs from prior election years remained intact. ^{316,317,318}	
EVSI.DC-03	ESS Tabulators with 4G Modems - Certified Machines Bypassing Isolation Requirements (WI)	Established Fact	The Gableman Special Counsel Report documented that ESS voting tabulators deployed throughout Wisconsin, despite holding federal and state certification, were manufactured and deployed with embedded 4G wireless modems enabling internet connectivity. In Green Bay, these certified machines connected to a hidden Wi-Fi access point at the Grand Hyatt hotel - the central count facility - controlled by CTCL operative Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein rather than any government employee. The presence of active 4G modems in federally certified election equipment deployed in a presidential election directly contradicts the certified air-gap configuration and represents a categorical certification violation that state-level pre-election L&A testing was not designed to detect. ^{319,320}	Green Bay, Wisconsin, United States
EVSI.DC-04	Unauthorized Dual-Boot Configuration on Adjudication Endpoint (AZ)	Established Fact	Forensic review of Maricopa County's election network discovered a dual-boot configuration on the "Adjudication 02" endpoint workstation. The system contained two internal hard drives, both capable of booting to different operating environments. The second drive contained non-county, non-election data whose provenance has not been publicly disclosed. A certified election system is required to operate in a single, fixed, pre-approved hardware and software environment. The	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

³¹⁶ Antrim Michigan Forensics Report v2 [Redacted] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1368h9iDatJxLC0045fxR5-y_7y8o5rVE/view?usp=drive_link

³¹⁷ BREAKING: Antrim Co. Forensic Report BOMBSHELL Reveals Dominion Machines Set with 68.05% Error Rate: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/breaking-antrim-co-forensic-report-bombshell-reveals-dominion-machines-set-68-05-error-ratemeanig-68-05-ballots-sent-mass-adjudication-giving-individuals-ma/> | The Gateway Pundit

³¹⁸ Judge orders release of report showing Dominion Voting Systems had 68% error rate in Michigan county: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/judge-orders-release-report-says-dominion-systems-are-designed-throw> | Just The News

³¹⁹ Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

³²⁰ ES&S EVS 6.4.0.0 Certificate and Scope of Conformance: [https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/2023-08/ES&S%20EVS%206.4.0.0%20Certificate%20and%20Scope%20of%20Conformance%20Signed%20\(2\).pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/2023-08/ES&S%20EVS%206.4.0.0%20Certificate%20and%20Scope%20of%20Conformance%20Signed%20(2).pdf) | EAC



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			presence of a second bootable drive with extraneous data means that the adjudication workstation - through which ballot-level voting records were reviewed and potentially altered - was operating in a configuration that was neither tested nor approved by any accredited Voting System Test Laboratory (VSTL). Any adjudication decisions made on this machine are therefore produced by an unverifiable, uncertified configuration. ^{321,322}	
EVSI.DC-05	Surreptitious Software Alteration - Tabulation Components Deviated from Certified Build; L&A Testing Conducted on Only Five Spare Tabulators (AZ)	Disputed Fact	System log files reviewed during post-election forensic analysis indicate that Maricopa County's tabulation software was surreptitiously altered in components that control how ballots are read - the core functional module of any optical scan tabulator. This alteration rendered the deployed software an uncertified build not matching the EAC-approved Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5B golden image. Compounding this configuration failure, statutorily mandated pre-election Logic and Accuracy (L&A) testing was not conducted on all vote center tabulators as required; instead, testing was conducted only on five spare tabulators. L&A testing on machines that were not the machines used on Election Day cannot validate the Election Day configuration. Maricopa County operated over 230 vote centers on November 3, 2020. ^{323,324}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVSI.DC-06	Unapproved Hardware Substitution - Tabulators Identified as ICE Devices Despite ICP2 Representation; Procurement Records Corroborate Substitution (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	Maricopa County publicly represented its 2020 tabulator deployment as consisting of ImageCast Precinct 2 (ICP2) optical scan units. However, multiple independent forensic indicators establish that the devices operated on Election Day were ImageCast Evolution (ICE) units: (1) EMS configuration files consistently identified the tabulators as ICE devices, not ICP2 units; (2) SLOG verification logs and Cast Vote Records (CVRs) used ICE device identifiers; (3) tabulator tapes substituted a Master Build Software (MBS) baseline identifier instead of the EAC-certified hardware model (PCOS-330A); and (4) Maricopa County procurement records show the purchase of 1,800 ICE-specific paper rolls - a physical supply that does not fit ICP2 units without unauthorized modification. The ICP2 and ICE are different certified products with different EAC certifications; using one while representing the other breaks the certification chain entirely. Whether the paper records produced by these tabulators accurately reflect cast ballots cannot be verified without knowing the actual hardware and software configuration under which they were generated. ³²⁵	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

³²¹ Arizona Senate Audit Presentation by Ben Cotton: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898198781/Senate-Presentation-4-30-22> | Scribd

³²² Maricopa County Forensic Audit Executive Summary: https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919_-_Maricopa_County_Forensic_Audit_-_Volume_I_-_Executive_Summary.pdf | Cyber Ninjas / Arizona Senate

³²³ The Case Against Electronic Voting Systems: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2024/03/the-case-against-electronic-voting-systems/> | LetsFixStuff.org

³²⁴ Lake v. Fontes Appellants' Corrected Motion to Recall Mandate: <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Appellants-corrected-motion-to-recall-mandate-june-13-2024.pdf> | Court Filing

³²⁵ Second Declaration of Benjamin R. Cotton, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_N46rVDold7DVspKFHgXBuh3bcyPQoQB/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.DC-07	Defective L&A Testing Using Zero-Voter "NVP" Synthetic Precincts (AZ)	Disputed Fact	Maricopa County utilized "NVP" (zero-voter, or No Voter Population) synthetic precincts in its election programming and in its pre-election Logic and Accuracy testing. Because these synthetic precincts contain no registered voters, testing them does not validate: (1) the actual ballot styles that will appear on Election Day; (2) the district overlay configurations that determine how ballots are attributed to specific races and candidates; or (3) the reporting structures through which results are tabulated and transmitted. Arizona statutes and HAVA § 301 require that L&A testing be conducted on the precise configuration that will be used in the live election. An L&A test that validates a zero-voter synthetic precinct configuration rather than a live-voter ballot configuration cannot demonstrate that the live election configuration is functioning correctly. Any assertion that L&A testing "passed" in Maricopa County is therefore forensically meaningless as a validation of the live election system. ^{326,327,328,329}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVSI.DC-08	Post-Election Forensic Audit Scope Insufficient to Validate or Refute Hardware Configuration - Internal Inspection Refused (AZ)	Established Fact	Post-election forensic examinations of Maricopa County's voting systems conducted by certified test laboratories, including Pro V&V and SLI Compliance, were structurally limited to external reviews, removable-media imaging, and software-level analysis. No auditor was permitted to conduct internal hardware inspections of the tabulator units - the "lift the hood" examination that would verify whether the internal computing components inside each physical tabulator matched the EAC-certified PCOS-330A hardware model or instead matched an ICE configuration. Maricopa County's refusal to permit physical internal inspection means that the most critical hardware-level question - whether the deployed tabulators were actually the certified model - remains forensically unresolved. An audit that cannot examine the hardware cannot validate the hardware configuration. ^{330,331,332}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

³²⁶Official Maricopa County and City of Phoenix election records explicitly list multiple "NVP" precincts (e.g., NVP 1, NVP 17, NVP 20, NVP 23, etc.). These precincts consistently report zero registered voters and zero votes cast in Statement of Votes Cast (SOV) reports. Maricopa County Justice Courts documentation confirms these were created as "non-voting precincts" or "NVPs" — small areas left with no registered voters due to redistricting boundary misalignments. They appear in precinct maps, committeemen quota lists, and canvass reports alongside normal precincts.

³²⁷A.R.S. § 16-442 (Arizona L&A testing requirement — tests must be conducted on actual election configuration)

³²⁸HAVA § 301, 52 U.S.C. § 21081 (federal requirement that L&A testing validate live election configuration)

³²⁹Analysis of NVP-Designated Zero-Voter Precincts in Election Programming and Testing based upon analysis by Narelle Brigden, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HBk7fGHHip1yXExQssmV0eUpKaAJzwyu/view?usp=drive_link

³³⁰Maricopa County Forensic Audit Results Released: <https://www.maricopa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/66857/2-24-21-press-release-draft> | Maricopa County

³³¹Maricopa County Continues To Claim Their FRAUDITs Performed By Two Voting Machine Companies Were Sufficient - THEY WEREN'T: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/08/635644/> | The Gateway Pundit

³³²Maricopa County releases forensic audit of elections equipment; no irregularities found <https://www.fox10phoenix.com/news/maricopa-county-releases-forensic-audit-of-elections-equipment-no-irregularities-found>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVS1.DC-09	Dominion ICX BMDs Deployed in Unauthorized Tabulator/DRE Mode (GA)	Established Fact	The Dominion ImageCast X (ICX) devices deployed in Fulton County were operated in tabulator (DRE - Direct Recording Electronic) mode during the 2020 election, with devices actively displaying "Total Ballots Cast" on their screens during voting operations. This is an unauthorized operational mode. Georgia's Master Solution Contract and the applicable EAC certification - Democracy Suite 5.5-A - certified the ICX exclusively as a Ballot Marking Device (BMD): a device that produces a marked paper ballot for separate scanning, not one that itself records and tallies votes. Operating a BMD in tabulator mode means that votes were recorded and counted by a device that was never certified for that function. The implications are fundamental: (1) the L&A testing performed on BMD-mode configurations does not validate DRE-mode operation; (2) the paper trail produced by a BMD in DRE mode may not accurately reflect what the tabulation module recorded; and (3) the result produced by an uncertified operational mode has no legal validity under HAVA or Georgia law. ^{333,334,335,336,337,338}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
EVS1.DC-10	Illegal Dual Project Configuration - Two Prior Election Projects Active Simultaneously in EMS During Live Election (CO)	Established Fact	Forensic database analysis of the Mesa County Dominion Voting Systems EMS server revealed an unauthorized creation of new election databases during early voting in the 2020 General Election on October 21, 2020, followed by the digital reloading of 20,346 ballot records into the new election databases, making the original voter intent recorded from the ballots unknown. The multiple databases found within the voting system show that ballot and ballot batch records were moved and changed, breaking the chain of evidence and leaving the true vote count unknown — making the vote count impossible to authenticate or prove accurate. Dominion's installation of the Trusted Build update on the EMS in May 2021, as ordered by the Colorado Secretary of State, destroyed all data on the EMS hard drive, including the batch and ballot records that evidenced the creation of new databases and reprocessing of ballot records. ³³⁹	Mesa County, Colorado, United States
EVS1.DC-11	Uncertified 4GB CompactFlash Memory Cards Deployed in Place of Contracted 8GB Cards;	Established Fact	Georgia's Master Solution Contract specified 8GB CompactFlash (CF) cards with a 29,000-ballot storage capacity per card. Fulton County instead deployed 4GB CF cards with a stated operational limit of 5,000 ballots - less than one-fifth the contracted capacity. Because these cards reached their informal 3,000-ballot threshold before filling, county personnel swapped memory cards 36 separate times during the early voting and Election Day period. This alone represents a significant deviation	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

³³³Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link, Count 5, pp. 49–50 (ICX devices operating in tabulator/DRE mode — unauthorized operational mode)

³³⁴ICP2 v ICE configuration summary based upon Narelle Brigden analysis, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MB6tQndVmaGBrTQOp5cu2m4Y21Hhoe0s/view?usp=sharing>

³³⁵Georgia Master Solution Contract (ICX certified as BMD only under Democracy Suite 5.5-A)

³³⁶EAC Democracy Suite 5.5-A certification (BMD-only function)

³³⁷Curling v. Raffensperger (Halderman Report: BMD vulnerabilities)

³³⁸ICP2 v ICE configuration analysis report based upon Narelle Brigden analysis https://drive.google.com/file/d/14aVpDlz40U4pn09Cybs0cBm_SYUjFE1/view?usp=drive_link

³³⁹ Mesa County Colorado Voting Systems Report #3, <https://tinapeters.us/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Mesa-county-forensic-report-no-3-signed.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	36 Mid-Election Card Swaps Without EMS Logical Delineation (GA)		from the certified deployment configuration. The configuration failure was compounded in a critical way: when swapping cards, Fulton County staff failed to create new "logical tabulators" in the Dominion EMS - Dominion's own prescribed method for creating auditable boundaries between card-load periods. The EMS Batches Loaded Report shows no corresponding batch segmentation or load entries for the approximately 108,000 ballots associated with these card swaps, meaning the origin and chain of custody of these ballots is untraceable in the digital audit record. Dominion was aware of the 4GB card deployment; a contemporaneous report established that company officials warned Georgia election officials about the capacity mismatch. ^{340,341,342}	
EVSI.DC-12	Recount Server Crash and Complete Database Recreation - Fourth Full Rescan Required (GA)	Established Fact	During the court-ordered machine recount of Fulton County's 2020 general election results, a failure by county staff to comply with approved technological protocols for backing up and uploading tabulation data caused a server crash on November 29, 2020. This catastrophic configuration failure destroyed the active recount tabulation database entirely, requiring Fulton County to completely rescan all ballots for a fourth time. The significance of this event extends beyond the operational disruption: (1) the specific cause of the server crash - whether hardware failure, software error, or user action - has not been forensically determined; (2) the destroyed database contained intermediate tabulation data from the recount that was never recovered; and (3) the requirement to conduct a fourth full rescan means that no single complete, uninterrupted tabulation of Fulton County's ballots exists in the record without a mid-process disruption. A database recreated after a crash is not the same certified database that was deployed on Election Day. ^{343,344}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
EVSI.DC-13	Dominion Software Installed on 30,000+ BMDs Without EAC	Established Fact	In the weeks immediately preceding the 2020 election, the Georgia Secretary of State authorized Dominion to install software updates across more than 30,000 BMDs statewide without completing the EAC recertification process that such modifications require. Pre-election installation of software	Georgia, United States

³⁴⁰Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link (4GB CompactFlash card deployment vs. contracted 8GB)

³⁴¹Philip B. Stark, "When Audits and Recounts Distract from Election Integrity," arXiv:2408.00055 (2024) <https://arxiv.org/abs/2408.00055>; Stark independently confirmed that "the audit did not check whether every memory card used in the election was accounted for, nor whether every memory card containing votes was uploaded" — and that memory card failures were discovered mid-audit with no comprehensive reconciliation performed. This corroborates the forensic audit's finding that card-swap events were not captured in the EMS audit record.

³⁴²System Audit: Election Integrity Failures – Memory Cards, based upon analysis by Narelle Brigden

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nQOmgS0VyHBCsb9SfQqXl62xoeqGZEcn/view?usp=drive_link

³⁴³Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

³⁴⁴Dominion server crash delays recount in Georgia's Fulton County: report: <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/dominion-server-crash-delays-recount-in-georgias-fulton-county-report> | Fox News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Certification; Encryption Keys Stored in Plain Text in Violation of FIPS 140-2 (GA)		updates on certified systems without re-certification is a categorical violation of federal certification standards - it means that on Election Day, every BMD in Georgia was running software that had not been certified by an accredited lab as meeting HAVA's functional and security requirements. Additionally, forensic examination of the Dominion Democracy Suite databases established that cryptographic encryption keys were stored in plain text within the election database - in direct violation of FIPS 140-2 federal standards for cryptographic module security. FIPS 140-2 is specifically incorporated into HAVA's security requirements. Plaintext storage of encryption keys means that any party with database access - including through the open SQL Server port 1433 documented in multiple jurisdictions - could read, copy, or misuse the keys that secure the election's cryptographic integrity. Expert testimony accepted by the federal district court in Curling v. Raffensperger found the system capable of altering individual votes and election outcomes without detection. ^{345,346,347}	
EVSI.DC-14	Installation of Uncertified Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio on Dominion EMS - Direct Database Manipulation Capability Without Application-Level Audit Trail (MI)	Disputed Fact	The Dominion Election Management Server (EMS) in Antrim County, Michigan was found to contain an installation of Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio - a database administration tool that is not part of the certified Dominion Democracy Suite configuration and has not been approved by the EAC for use on election systems. This installation is not a passive software presence; SQL Server Management Studio is an active tool that allows any user with database credentials to run arbitrary SQL scripts directly against the backend database - including scripts that would alter vote tallies, modify ballot records, or delete audit log entries - without generating any entry in the certified application-level audit log. The Dominion Democracy Suite's EAC-certified audit trail only captures actions taken through the application interface, not direct database-level operations. Any action taken through SQL Server Management Studio against the election database would be invisible to the application-level audit log. This means that the audit trail cannot be relied upon to detect whether unauthorized modifications were made to the Antrim County election database. ^{348,349}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

³⁴⁵ Dominion's Trump-Hating Executive Eric Coomer Performed a Suspicious Update in Georgia a Week Before Early Voting Started:

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/dominions-trump-hating-executive-eric-coomer-performed-suspicious-update-georgia-week-early-voting-started/> | The Gateway Pundit; see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

³⁴⁶ Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger's Update to Georgia's Voting Machine Software Right Before the 2020 Election Was Unlawful and Violates Any Certification of State Results: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/01/georgia-secretary-state-brad-raffenspergers-update-georgias-voting-machine-software-right-2020-election-unlawful-violates-certification-state-results/> | The Gateway Pundit

³⁴⁷ Monday, Sept 30th - Georgia Judge Hears Case on Lawsuit Concerning Dominion Encryption Keys: <https://truethevote.org/news/monday-sept-30th-georgia-judge-hears-case-on-lawsuit-concerning-dominion-encryption-keys> | True the Vote

³⁴⁸ Antrim County, MI Election Management System Application Security Analysis:

https://www.depernelaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/%5B14%5D_ex_12_cyber_ninjas_1.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Report

³⁴⁹ Antrim County: Technology Expert Witness Comparisons: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/04/antrim-county-technology-expert-witness-comparisons/> | LetsFixStuff.org



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVS.I.DC-15	Concurrent Conflicting Election Project Files - Dominion CEO Admits Under Oath Two Versions Active Simultaneously (MI)	Established Fact	Dominion Voting Systems CEO John Poulos testified under oath that the Antrim County EMS concurrently housed two different versions of the 2020 election project: one from September 25, 2020, and a later version from October 23, 2020. The coexistence of two versions of the same election's project file on a single EMS is not a trivial technical detail - it is a categorical violation of the system's certified state. The EAC certifies a voting system for deployment in a single, specific, unambiguous configuration; the presence of two concurrent versions of the same election project means that the system was operating in a configuration that was neither tested nor certified. Further, any L&A testing conducted before October 23 - on the September 25 version - did not validate the October 23 version that was actually used on Election Day. This admission, made under oath by the system's CEO, is direct evidence of a configuration deviation from a primary source that cannot be dismissed as partisan interpretation of forensic findings. ³⁵⁰	Antrim County, Michigan, United States
EVS.I.DC-16	Mid-Election EMS Database Recreation - Tabulation and Adjudication Databases Recreated on October 21, 2020; Selective Ballot Record Reprocessing (CO)	Established Fact	Forensic analysis of the Mesa County, Colorado EMS server - utilizing the same Dominion Democracy Suite platform deployed in multiple 2020 battleground states - revealed the unauthorized, mid-election creation of entirely new Tabulation and Adjudication databases on October 21, 2020, during the active early voting period. The original pre-election databases were deleted and replaced with new database instances. Thousands of ballot records were selectively copied into the new databases and reprocessed. This mid-election database recreation permanently and irreversibly broke the chain of custody between the ballots physically cast by voters and the database records purporting to represent those votes and voided the certified configuration state that had been validated by pre-election L&A testing. This finding is directly relevant to battleground state investigations because Mesa County used the same Dominion Democracy Suite platform and the same trusted build procedures; it demonstrates that this specific category of configuration manipulation - mid-election database recreation - is technically feasible within the platform's architecture, was actually executed in the field, and would be invisible to the application-level audit trail. ^{351,352,353}	Mesa County, Colorado, United States
EVS.I.DC-17	Voting Systems Failure and Reprogramming of Election Systems	Established Fact	On September 30, 2020, the Secretary of State directed county officials to install untested and uncertified software (version 5.5.10.32) written the week before on 34,000 Ballot Marking Devices across the state before it was tested or submitted to the Election Assistance Commission ("EAC") as	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

³⁵⁰Sworn testimony of Dominion CEO John Poulos before Michigan Senate Oversight Committee (admitted coexistence of two project versions)
https://drive.google.com/file/d/15RP0TPYNQH5JTHiW65dAsz6QomlVPmhZ/view?usp=drive_link

³⁵¹ Mesa County Colorado Voting Systems Report #3, <https://tinapeters.us/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Mesa-county-forensic-report-no-3-signed.pdf>

³⁵²Investigation Reveals Secret Databases Created On Mesa County Colorado Dominion Voting Machine:
<https://hgw48dqlxw9zzghkyktq9fc9.js.wpenginepowered.com/articles/investigation-reveals-secret-databases-created-on-mesa-county-colorado-dominion-voting-machine-after-2020-vote-counting-began> | Just the News

³⁵³Mesa County Forensic Report No. 2: <https://useip.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/mesa-county-forensic-report-no.-2.pdf> | US Election Integrity Plan



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Immediately Before The 2020 General Election (GA)		required. To be clear- this was not a patch, but a complete installation of a new and untested software version. ³⁵⁴	
EVSI.DC-18	Ballot Paper Authentication Disabled Across the State of Georgia (GA)	Established Fact	Georgia purchased the Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5A voting system that included tabulators with the capacity to authenticate specialized ballot paper. The Georgia Master Solutions Agreement requires counties to use the specialized paper which must be purchased from Dominion Voting Systems. The feature has been disabled on all tabulators across the state since the purchase of the system while counties continue to purchase the specialized paper at a premium. ³⁵⁵	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
EVSI.DC-19	Post-Certification Software Alterations - 45 EXEs and 1,053 DLLs Modified (AZ)	Disputed Fact	Forensic cybersecurity analyst Ben Cotton (CyFIR), retained by the Arizona Senate audit, documented that after the Dominion software installation 45 .exe packages and 1,053 .dll files were modified, and 4 .exe files and 377 .dll files were newly created on the EMS system. Cotton stated: "The machine behavior settings (MBS) and the database versions that existed on the tabulators...could not have been produced by the DVS version 5.5B. Any representation that this is the same golden image that the EAC approved is false." The county simultaneously defended its unpatched OS by claiming updates would void certification - a logically contradictory position, since the software modifications already voided it by the county's own standard. ^{356,357,358}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVSI.DC-20	EMS OS and Antivirus Unpatched Since August 2019 - Contradictory CISA Guidance (AZ)	Established Fact	The Cyber Ninjas audit documented as an established fact that neither the EMS operating system nor its antivirus software had been patched or updated since August 2019 - the date of Dominion's software installation - meaning Maricopa ran a presidential election on a system with 15+ months of unaddressed CVEs. Maricopa County contended that patching would have "invalidated EAC certification." EAC Notice of Clarification 19.01 expressly contradicted this: security patches qualify for de minimis approval, and CISA has explicitly recommended such patching. The county's defense	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

³⁵⁴Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

³⁵⁵Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

³⁵⁶Senate Presentation 4-30-22:

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1tdiOdxaoPKbG1nhDDuzdYGU4VvjLbha7/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=117625254021737371418&rtpof=true&sd=true (Arizona Senate Audit by Ben Cotton)

³⁵⁷Update Report for Senate 3-17-24: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898195768/Update-Report-for-Senate-3-17-24> | Scribd (Ben Cotton CyFIR Declaration)

³⁵⁸Arizona Audit: Deleted Election Files: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898198781/Senate-Presentation-4-30-22> | Scribd



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			was therefore factually false, while the unpatched system remained exposed to documented critical vulnerabilities. ^{359,360,361}	
EVSI.DC-21	EMS Compiler Installed - Capable of Generating New Executables During Live Election (AZ)	Disputed Fact	Cotton's forensic presentation to the Arizona Senate documented that a compiler was installed on the Maricopa EMS - a tool providing the ability to modify and create executable files and drivers on the fly that could alter election results without detection. Evidence showed that new executable files were created at least three times during the active voting period in the 2020 election, a finding with no benign operational explanation. The presence of a compiler on a production election system fundamentally contradicts the static, locked-configuration requirement of the VVSG 1.0 certification paradigm. ^{362,363,364}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVSI.DC-22	ICX BMDs Deployed in Uncertified Tabulator/DRE Mode (GA)	Established Fact	The Dominion ImageCast X (ICX) was EAC-certified under Democracy Suite 5.5-A exclusively as a Ballot Marking Device (BMD) - not as a tabulator or direct-recording electronic (DRE) system. That distinction was expressly addressed in the certification. Field deployment photographs and analysis from a Pro V&V audit documented that Georgia's ICX devices were operating in tabulator/DRE mode, displaying a "Total Ballots Cast" screen - a configuration reserved for tabulator or DRE systems that was specifically excluded from the ICX's 5.5-A certification. Georgia thereby conducted its 2020 elections using equipment operating entirely outside its certified configuration, in violation of both federal certification standards and the terms of Georgia's contract with Dominion, which required EAC certification. ^{365,366}	Georgia, United States
EVSI.DC-23	Equipment Chain of Custody Discrepancy	Established Fact	"The Antrim Paradox," highlights an irreconcilable discrepancy between the documented chain of custody for voting equipment and the metadata printed on the physical poll tapes. While the Halderman report attributes massive vote mis-mapping to a "one-row shift" caused by an outdated	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

³⁵⁹ Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2> | Scribd

³⁶⁰ Ben Cotton Testimony July 15 2021: <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15> | Rev.com

³⁶¹ EAC De Minimis Changes NOC 19-01: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/voting_equipment/NOC19.01_SoftwareDeMinimisChanges_11-15-2019.pdf | EAC.gov

³⁶² Second Declaration of Benjamin R. Cotton: https://state-of-denial.org/supreme-court/documents/20240319-Ben_Cotton_Affidavit-1202.pdf | Court Filing; see also Affidavits-Reports Spreadsheet (Election Integrity Sandbox)

³⁶³ Ben Cotton CyFir Presentation to Arizona Senate: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hr8QxT9-5jg> | Arizona Senate Audit

³⁶⁴ CyFir Final Report: <https://www.azsenaterepublicans.com/cyfir-report> | Arizona Senate Republicans

³⁶⁵ Security Analysis of Georgia's ImageCast X Ballot Marking Devices – Halderman Report (Curling v. Raffensperger): <https://blog.citp.princeton.edu/2023/06/14/security-analysis-of-the-dominion-imagecast-x/>

³⁶⁶ "The Dominion Voting Systems Democracy Suite 5.5-A System is a paper-based optical scan voting system. The certified system consists of four major components: 1. Election Management System (EMS); 2. ImageCast X (ICX BMD) ballot marking device; 3. ImageCast Precinct (ICP) precinct scanner; 4. ImageCast Central (ICC) central count scanner."

Source: U.S. Election Assistance Commission, Attachment A — Dominion D-Suite 5.5-A Implementation Statement, dated Oct. 31, 2018. https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/voting_system/files/Attachment_A_-_Dominion_D-Suite_5.5-A_Implementation_Statement.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	With the Poll Tape Metadata (MI)		election definition on a CompactFlash (CF) card, the actual poll tapes produced by that card contain revised contest headings and write-in structures that should not exist if the card had not been reprogrammed. This finding challenges the internal logic of the report's explanation for the Antrim County voting discrepancies. ^{367,368}	
EVS.I.DC-24	Dominion EMS Deployed with Known Deadlock Issues Compromising Audit Trail (CO)	Established Fact	Analysis of Mesa County, CO Dominion EMS Server images reveals that system was deployed with known SQL Server "deadlock" issues that compromises audit trail integrity. ^{369,370}	Mesa County, Colorado, United States
EVS.I.DC-25	Non-Certified Software Tools, Pre-Election EMS Changes, and Failed L&A Tests on Certified Dominion System (PA)	Disputed Fact	Independent forensic examination of Fulton County's Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 server - conducted by a third-party consultant retained by Fulton County - found: (a) failure to meet Commonwealth certification requirements; (b) non-certified database tools installed on the Dominion system; (c) changes made to the EMS three weeks before the 2020 election; and (d) failure to conduct required Logic and Accuracy (L&A) inspections. These findings collectively establish that Fulton County's deployed Dominion system materially deviated from its certified configuration in multiple independent respects simultaneously. The Pennsylvania Department of State subsequently decertified Fulton County's machines - not because of the substantive violations found by the audit, but because Fulton County had hired an independent third-party to conduct the examination, which the Secretary characterized as grounds for decertification. Fulton County sued, characterizing the decertification as unlawful retaliation. ^{371,372,373}	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States
EVS.I.DC-26	ESS Tabulators with Embedded 4G Modems Not	Established Fact	As documented in the Gableman Report, ESS voting tabulators deployed in Wisconsin were manufactured and deployed with embedded 4G cellular wireless modems enabling internet connectivity. L&A testing protocols in Wisconsin - and nationally - do not include network traffic	Madison; Milwaukee, Milwaukee

³⁶⁷The Antrim Paradox analysis by Narelle Brigden, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-pxCFBECVJrIOW8Xc57vYANDvdURV9zJ/view?usp=drive_link

³⁶⁸Halderman Analysis of Antrim County, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pcNPj7q_4AWKdXusJ37IUg26Ch7kfwDF/view?usp=drive_link

³⁶⁹Root Cause Diagnostic: Mesa County 2020 EMS Anomalies discovered by Narelle Brigden, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Mesa_County_EMS_Technical_Diagnostic-1.pdf

³⁷⁰Technical Analysis of Dominion EMS Export and Deadlock Anomalies discovered by Narelle Brigden, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Technical-Analysis-of-Dominion-EMS-Export-and-Deadlock-Anomalies.pdf>

³⁷¹Fulton County PA v. Dominion Voting Systems Complaint: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/FultonPASuesDominion.pdf> | Just The News

³⁷²PA Secretary Certification Report Dominion Democracy Suite 5.17: <https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/dos/resources/voting-and-elections/voting-systems/dominion%20democracy%20suite%205.17%20secretary's%20certification%20report%20final%20signed.pdf> | PA.gov

³⁷³PA DOS Decertification Letter Fulton County Dominion 5.5: https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/dos/resources/voting-and-elections/voting-systems/malfunction-reports/combined%20voting%20system%20malfunction%20report%20final_redacted.pdf | PA.gov



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Disclosed Before or During L&A Testing - Connectivity Undetected (WI)		monitoring, port scanning, or connectivity verification as components of the accuracy test. As a result, the L&A testing conducted on ESS tabulators in Milwaukee, Madison, and other jurisdictions tested tabulation accuracy in isolation while leaving entirely undetected the active cellular modems that connected those certified machines to external networks. A system with a live cellular modem and an active internet connection is not the same system as a certified, air-gapped tabulator - and no L&A test verified the security configuration that certification assumed to be present. ^{374,375}	County, Wisconsin, United States
EVSI.DC-27	Non-"Air Gapped" Scanner Configuration Deployed in Support of 2020 Election Operations (MI)	Established Fact	Election records obtained in response to FOIA request for 2020 election records that were subpoenaed by the MI legislature revealed that LAN-enabled JF-prefix Serial Numbers were deployed in Livonia, MI rather than the "air-gapped" JS-prefix models. The deployed version significantly increased the risk of network-based subversion of the election and indicates that the election was not conducted with an approved scanner configuration thereby serving as grounds for decertification of the results. ^{376,377,378,379,380,381,382}	Livonia, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

³⁷⁴Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

³⁷⁵Gableman Report on Wisconsin Elections (page 14): <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Gableman Report

³⁷⁶Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

³⁷⁷Analysis of Livonia 2020 Election subpoena records by Narelle Brigden, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zXxvq3ErDeJ4I9MO73mHgl_8mvMsbe03/view?usp=drive_link

³⁷⁸Michigan Legislature, Joint Legislative Subpoena, December 15, 2020 ("Document 003"), covering 38 document categories, compliance deadline January 12, 2021. Citizens filed FOIA request May 7, 2021 encompassing all 38 subpoena categories. See Kate Riley, Livonia Election Integrity FOIA Timeline (April–June 2021). FOIA production repository: <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1IWmi6UvHHWjkOhTb80QJF0s9qr4IKZ7phttps://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1IWmi6UvHHWjkOhTb80QJF0s9qr4IKZ7p>

³⁷⁹Canon Inc., DR-G2140/G2110/G2090 User ManualDR-G2140/G2110/G2090 User Manual, p. 5 (distinguishing JF "network models" supporting wired LAN scanning via RJ-45 from JS "USB models" supporting USB connection only). Available at https://gdlp01.c-wss.com/gds/8/0300031738/03/DR-G2140_G2110_G2090_User_Manual_EN.pdf.

³⁸⁰Canon Inc., imageFORMULA DR-G2140/G2110 Service ManualimageFORMULA DR-G2140/G2110 Service Manual ("The network scanning with wired LAN is supported by the DR-G2140/G2110 network models."). Available at <https://iteminc.info/dlcuploads/Canon-imageFORMULA-DR-G2140--DR-G2110-Service-Manual-66a2c46c692c8.pdf>

³⁸¹U.S. Election Assistance Commission, D-Suite 5.5 Certificate and Scope of CertificationD-Suite 5.5 Certificate and Scope of Certification (FINAL), specifying: "Wide Area Network – Use of Wireless: NO; Local Area Network – Use of Wireless: NO; Local Area Network – Use of TCP/IP: YES (Client/server only); Internet Connectivity: NO." The Verified Voting Foundation's profile of the ImageCast Central further confirms that "ImageCast Central workstation is connected to the EMS Local Area Network" — the approved data path routes scanner → workstation via USB, and workstation → EMS via LAN. EAC Scope: [https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/voting_system/files/DSuite55_CertConf_Scope\(FINAL\).pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/voting_system/files/DSuite55_CertConf_Scope(FINAL).pdf)

³⁸²The compliance argument proceeds as follows: (a) ECO 100601 approves the DR-G2140 for use in D-Suite 5.5; (b) the D-Suite 5.5 Scope of Certification restricts LAN use to client/server communication between the ICC workstation and EMS server; (c) Canon's User Manual and Service Manual establish that the JF variant possesses an independent RJ-45 LAN port and LAN-scanning capability; (d) that independent LAN capability has no approved role in the certified data path. Neither the EAC documents nor the Canon documents individually adjudicate the JF/JS compliance question; the argument rests on the combination of both.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-2.3 Public Accuracy Testing

Table 59 Detailed Public Accuracy Testing Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.PAT-01	Failure to Test Production Tabulators - Only Five Spare Units Tested (AZ)	Established Fact	Contrary to representations made to the district court and the public, Maricopa County did not conduct statutorily mandated pre-election L&A testing on all its active vote-center tabulators prior to the November 2020 election. Instead, county officials tested only five spare tabulators - units not deployed to vote centers - leaving the actual production machines used by voters on Election Day entirely unverified. L&A test result tapes were generated on spare units and associated with production machine serial numbers in a manner that could not confirm those production units tabulated accurately. ^{383,384}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVSI.PAT-02	COVID-19 Restrictions Invoked to Limit Observation of L&A Testing (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	Maricopa County leveraged COVID-19 social-distancing protocols to restrict the number and proximity of public observers permitted to witness L&A testing sessions. The practical effect was that observers were unable to verify machine serial numbers against test tapes, confirm that the same machines tested were the same machines deployed, or meaningfully observe the testing process as required by A.R.S. § 16-442. Because Arizona law makes public observability a substantive component of the L&A process, restricting observation is not a procedural accommodation - it is a violation of the statute's transparency requirements. ^{385,386,387}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVSI.PAT-03	Truncated L&A Test Decks - Only One Race Per BMD Tested Statewide (GA)	Established Fact	The Georgia Secretary of State's L&A procedures manual, issued in January 2020, directed counties to test only one candidate race per Ballot Marking Device (BMD) for each ballot style, rather than all contests on the ballot. This truncated testing protocol directly contradicts O.C.G.A. § 21-2-379.25(c), which requires L&A testing to verify accurate recording for all offices and questions on the ballot. In a statewide election with dozens of contest positions - judicial races, constitutional amendments, local races, and federal contests - testing a single race provides no assurance whatsoever that the BMD will accurately record votes in untested races, including presidential. An undetected software	Georgia, United States

³⁸³Parikh Declaration (v4c, Mar. 18, 2024): https://state-of-denial.org/supreme-court/documents/20240320-Parikh_Declaration_v4c.pdf

³⁸⁴Lake Motion to Expedite (SCOTUS Docket 23-1021): Available via supremecourt.gov docket search or mirrored copies on Democracy Docket.

³⁸⁵EO 2020-43 by Governor Deucy, https://azgovernor.gov/sites/default/files/eo_2020-43_sw.pdf

³⁸⁶EO 2020-36 by Governor Deucy, <https://www.huschblackwell.com/arizona-state-by-state-covid-19-guidance>

³⁸⁷Maricopa County COVID election plan, <https://www.lawfaremedia.org/article/arizonas-2020-elections-wake-coronavirus>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			defect affecting the presidential race but not the single tested race would pass L&A testing under Georgia's protocol without triggering any alarm. ³⁸⁸	
EVSI.PAT-04	Late-Stage BMD Software Update Nullified Prior L&A Testing on All 30,000 Devices (GA)	Established Fact	Shortly after L&A testing began across Georgia's counties in advance of the November 2020 general election, a display bug was discovered in the Dominion ICX BMD software. The Secretary of State's office coordinated a software patch - described as correcting the visual display of ballots - that was distributed and installed on all 30,000 BMDs statewide without completing VSTL testing or obtaining the required EAC certification, as documented in the September 30, 2020 SOS directive. This last-minute installation nullified every L&A test that had already been conducted, introducing untested code into all 30,000 production devices. No state directive was issued requiring re-testing of the updated devices before the election, and there is no documented evidence that comprehensive re-testing was conducted on any material portion of the updated fleet. ^{389,390}	Georgia, United States
EVSI.PAT-05	Fulton County L&A Testing for Advance Voting Tabulators Not Independently Verified - Dominion Personnel Conducted Testing (GA)	Reasonable Inference	Dominion Voting Systems personnel, operating under a nearly \$2 million on-site staffing contract with Fulton County, were directly involved in programming, testing, and post-election support for the county's voting equipment, including participation in L&A testing procedures. Official L&A testing conducted by a vendor with a financial interest in the system's continued deployment cannot satisfy the independence requirement of a meaningful public accuracy test. The EOG Report further confirmed that 35 tabulator memory cards were swapped mid-election without documented authorization - an event that, had L&A testing been independently and comprehensively conducted on the actual production memory cards that were ultimately used, would have been detectable. ³⁹¹	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
EVSI.PAT-06	EMS, Adjudication Workstations, and RTM Laptops Excluded from L&A Testing - 172,000+ Absentee Votes Affected (MI)	Established Fact	The City of Detroit deployed central Election Management System (EMS) workstations, Remote Tally Management (RTM) laptops, and adjudication workstations at the TCF Center to process over 172,000 absentee ballots. None of these centralized, high-risk systems were subjected to public accuracy testing before the election. MCL § 168.798 requires public testing of voting equipment; the EMS and adjudication systems are the highest-impact nodes in the vote-tabulation chain - they receive tabulator output, manage batch adjudication decisions, and produce final consolidated totals. Testing only precinct-level tabulators while leaving EMS and adjudication systems entirely	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

³⁸⁸Logic and Accuracy Procedures v1.02: [https://archive.org/download/logic-and-accuracy-procedures-v-1-02-2020-stv-1/Logic%20and%20Accuracy%20Procedures%20v1_02-2020\(STV\)%20\(1\).pdf](https://archive.org/download/logic-and-accuracy-procedures-v-1-02-2020-stv-1/Logic%20and%20Accuracy%20Procedures%20v1_02-2020(STV)%20(1).pdf) | Georgia Secretary of State

³⁸⁹Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

³⁹⁰Halderman Report: Dominion Machines Can Be Defeated During Certification Testing: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/06/halderman-report-dominion-machines-can-be-subverted-during/> | News Article

³⁹¹Georgia awards new voting machine contract to Dominion – Atlanta Journal-Constitution: <https://www.ajc.com/news/state--regional-govt--politics/georgia-bets-new-voting-system-amid-high-stakes-election/XVR7Jw5i1J7MiZ11O8xUZK/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			untested creates a fundamental gap in the verification chain: accurate precinct tabulation can be completely negated by downstream manipulation at the EMS or adjudication layer. ^{392,393,394}	
EVSI.PAT-07	Mandatory L&A Test Skipped After October 23, 2020 Database Modification - 7,060-Vote Discrepancy Resulted (MI)	Established Fact	Antrim County Clerk Sheryl Guy uploaded a modified election project file to the Dominion ImageCast Precinct tabulators on October 23, 2020 - replacing the original project built on September 25, 2020 - without conducting the required public accuracy test on the newly programmed system as required by MCL § 168.798. This statutory violation allowed a severe configuration mismatch to remain undetected and ultimately produced an apparent 7,060-vote flip from Trump to Biden that was reported on election night before being corrected. The ASOG forensic report documented a 68.05% error rate in the tabulator logs - vastly exceeding the VVSG maximum of 1 per 125,000 positions - with 10,667 critical errors or warnings out of 15,676 total log events. Had a proper L&A test been conducted after the October 23 modification, these errors would have been detected before any voter cast a ballot. ^{395,396,397}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States
EVSI.PAT-08	110% Ballot Reversal Rate Observed During L&A Testing - Anomaly Not Investigated (MI)	Established Fact	ASOG's forensic examination of Antrim County L&A records revealed a 110% ballot reversal rate in adjudication log records during the L&A testing phase for Warner Township. A reversal rate exceeding 100% is mathematically indicative of systematic error, configuration failure, or software anomaly - it means more ballots were reversed in adjudication than were cast in the test. This anomalous finding was not investigated, not corrected, and not reported to any oversight authority before the election proceeded. EMS system event logs (slog.txt and EmsLogger) that would contain the complete record of these anomalous events are among the class of records documented as absent for the 2020 election cycle, consistent with ASOG's finding that 2020 adjudication logs were selectively deleted. ^{398,399,400}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

³⁹²"October 29th, 9 AM – the voting machine Logic and Accuracy test is held via Zoom, due to Covid-19. Trump campaign lawyers are denied in-person observation of the event."

[Flynn, S. Trump Campaign, Pers. Comm. c. October 28th, 2020] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cvei4sf8n2Sn02u5gwNQsXTm_XbdgCUB/view?usp=drive_link

³⁹³EXPOSED: Detroit Election Night Reporting Process: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2024/05/exposed-detroit-election-night-reporting-process/> | Lets Fix Stuff

³⁹⁴Election Results Are Missing Key Audit Trail Links | Lets Fix Stuff: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2022/11/election-results-are-missing-key-audit-trail-links/>

³⁹⁵ASOG Antrim Michigan Forensics Report:

https://www.depernolaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/antrim_michigan_forensics_report_%5B121320%5D_v2_%5Bredacted%5D.pdf | ASOG Report

³⁹⁶Halderman Antrim County Forensic Analysis: <https://www.usenix.org/system/files/sec22-halderman.pdf> | USENIX Security Symposium

³⁹⁷Antrim County: The Thread That Unravels 2020 Election Theft: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/04/antrim-county-the-thread-that-unravels-2020-election-theft/> | LetsFixStuff.org

³⁹⁸Warner Township Public Accuracy Test held on October 20, 2020 <https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/30lawens/Antrim.pdf>

³⁹⁹Halderman "entirely omitted" the 111% reversal rate: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/antrim-county-mi-findings/> | Election Crime Bureau

⁴⁰⁰*Bailey v. Antrim County*, Case No. 20-9238-CZ, James Thomas Penrose IV and Jeffrey Lenberg, "Assessment of Halderman Expert Report Dated March 26, 2021" (June 23, 2021) <https://www.scribd.com/document/513548171/JPenrose-JLenberg-AssessmentofHalderman-06-23-2021-Final-Signed2>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVS.I.PAT-09	Standard L&A Testing Structurally Unable to Detect Test-Aware Malware (PA)	Reasonable Inference	Technical cybersecurity evaluations of Pennsylvania voting system deployments - most concretely illustrated by the Northampton County ESS ExpressPoll failure in 2019, which produced zero votes for one candidate in a contested race despite those votes having been cast - demonstrated a documented pattern: systems passing L&A testing subsequently suffered massive tabulation failures in production conditions. Cybersecurity researchers, including Prof. Halderman in his expert report in Curling v. Raffensperger, documented that standard L&A test decks are wholly ineffective against test-aware malware that can detect the testing environment (limited ballot count, sequential testing pattern, absence of network traffic) and remain dormant during the test window while activating only during live polling hours. L&A testing, as designed and implemented, cannot detect malicious code that knows when it is being tested. ^{401,402,403}	Northampton County, Pennsylvania, United States
EVS.I.PAT-10	Required L&A Testing Not Conducted - Forensic Exam Found Pre-Election EMS Changes Three Weeks Before Election (PA)	Established Fact	The Speckin Forensics examination of Fulton County's Dominion voting machines - conducted in 2022 as part of Fulton County v. Dominion Voting Systems - documented that required Logic and Accuracy inspections had not been conducted and that changes were made to the EMS three weeks before the 2020 election. A system that has been modified after its last documented L&A test has, by definition, not been tested in its deployed configuration. L&A testing had been designed specifically to catch this class of pre-election modification. Its omission meant that a materially modified EMS configuration was deployed without any independent verification of accurate tabulation. The Pennsylvania Department of State's response to this finding - decertifying Fulton County's machines not for the substantive violations but for the act of hiring an independent expert - structurally discouraged any other county from conducting independent verification. ⁴⁰⁴	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States
EVS.I.PAT-11	COVID Rules Weaponized to Block Observers from L&A Testing; Demonstration Units Substituted for Production Tabulators (WI)	Disputed Fact	Wisconsin municipalities leveraged COVID-19 spacing restrictions to unlawfully restrict poll challengers and citizen observers from meaningfully overseeing L&A testing. Wis. Stat. § 5.84 guarantees any elector the right to observe pre-election testing of automatic voting equipment. The use of public health rules to enforce the practical equivalent of exclusion from these tests violated this statutory guarantee. Compounding this, testing was in multiple documented instances limited to a single demonstration tabulator rather than comprehensive testing of all electronic tabulators scheduled for deployment - identical to the Maricopa County pattern of testing spare or representative units instead of actual production machines. In Green Bay specifically, CTCL operative Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein had been granted operational access to the central tabulation facility -	Green Bay, Wisconsin, United States

⁴⁰¹A year ago, voting machines malfunctioned in a pivotal Pa. county. Have the problems been fixed?: <https://www.spotlightpa.org/news/2020/10/pa-northampton-county-voting-machines-glitches-presidential-election/> | Spotlight PA

⁴⁰²Northampton County kept sloppy voting machine records: <https://www.spotlightpa.org/news/2024/04/northampton-county-voting-machine-error-testing-records-2023-election/> | Spotlight PA

⁴⁰³They may look and look, yet not see: BMDs cannot be tested adequately: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.08144> | Philip B. Stark arXiv paper

⁴⁰⁴Speckin Forensics Report: [https://www.co.fulton.pa.us/files/live-folders/FC-vs-Dom/\(E\)%20SPECKIN%20FORENSICS%20LLC%20SEPTEMBER%20REPORT.pdf](https://www.co.fulton.pa.us/files/live-folders/FC-vs-Dom/(E)%20SPECKIN%20FORENSICS%20LLC%20SEPTEMBER%20REPORT.pdf) | Fulton County PA



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			access that no private citizen should have held - raising the question of whether L&A testing at that facility was supervised by an authorized governmental official or by a partisan private operative. ⁴⁰⁵	
EVSI.PAT-12	L&A Testing Conducted Before EMS Programming Complete - Testing Window Does Not Cover Final Configuration (US)	Reasonable Inference	A structural deficiency in L&A testing practice across multiple jurisdictions is that testing is frequently conducted after initial EMS programming but before final ballot database configuration is complete - particularly in jurisdictions where late ballot contest additions, ballot style corrections, or candidate withdrawals occur close to the election. The October 23, 2020 Antrim County database modification is the most clearly documented instance of this pattern: the original project was built September 25, tested, and then replaced by a new project on October 23 with no subsequent testing. The practical consequence is that L&A testing in these jurisdictions verifies an intermediate configuration, not the final deployed configuration - rendering the test legally insufficient to satisfy the statutory purpose of verifying that "the equipment will accurately tabulate the ballots to be cast." ^{406,407,408}	National, United States
EVSI.PAT-13	Fulton County Utilized Voting Systems For Advance Voting That Had not Been Tested for Logic & Accuracy as Required by Georgia Law (GA)	Established Fact	After the discovery of the voting systems failure detailed in Count 1, Logic & Accuracy testing was suspended pending resolution of the problem. After the new software was installed, Fulton County did not perform L&A testing on the voting equipment utilized for Advance Voting. ⁴⁰⁹	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
EVSI.PAT-14	Detroit Deployed Tabulators Not Subject to Public Accuracy Test (MI)	Established Fact	During the 2020 election, the City of Detroit had 503 election precincts. Each election precinct featured a Dominion ImageCast Precinct (ICP) tabulators and a Dominion ImageCastX (ICX) Voter Assist Terminal Station (VATS) to assist handicapped individuals in generating a ballot for them to deposit into the ICP for tabulation. The Detroit Absentee Voter Counting Board (AVCB) featured 134 counting boards. Each of these counting boards were assigned 3-5 precincts. AVCB ballots were tallied by 25 ImageCast Central (ICC) tabulators which routed rejected ballots to one of 14 unique Adjudicator workstations. Only 14 Dominion ICP devices were subject to Public Accuracy Test. ⁴¹⁰	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁴⁰⁵Gableman Report on Wisconsin Elections (page 14): <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Gableman Report

⁴⁰⁶ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

⁴⁰⁷Halderman Antrim County Forensic Analysis: <https://www.usenix.org/system/files/sec22-halderman.pdf> | USENIX Security Symposium

⁴⁰⁸Fulton County PA sues Dominion: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/FultonPASuesDominion.pdf> | Just The News

⁴⁰⁹Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

⁴¹⁰ Election Results Are Missing Key Audit Trail Links | Lets Fix Stuff: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2022/11/election-results-are-missing-key-audit-trail-links/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVS.I.PAT-15	Livonia Tabulator Tested for Different Ballot Styles from Those Used in Deployed Precincts (MI)	Established Fact	The pre-election logic and accuracy testing tabulator configurations were not consistent with how the tabulators were actually deployed in support of election operations. Logic and accuracy testing was conducted for precinct tabulators, however, the zero tapes for tabulators show that tabulators were deployed in support of ballot styles and precincts for which they were never tested. ⁴¹¹	Livonia, Wayne County, Michigan

A-2.4 Security Negligence

Table 60 Detailed Security Negligence Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVS.I.SN-01	Shared Single Password Across All EMS, EMS Client, ICC, HiPro, and Adjudication Systems (AZ)	Established Fact	The Cyber Ninjas audit documented that a single, identical password was used for all user accounts on all EMS, EMS client, adjudication, HiPro scanner, and ICC workstations - credentials installed by Dominion during the August 6, 2019 system installation and never changed through the date of the audit, a period exceeding two years and one presidential election. This directly violated Arizona's 2019 Election Procedures Manual (EPM), §5, which mandates that "users and, if applicable, stations shall have unique usernames and secure passwords" and that "vendor-supplied generic passwords may not be used." The practical consequence: any person who obtained the single credential - authorized, unauthorized, or via social engineering - had administrative access to every component of the election management infrastructure. ⁴¹²	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVS.I.SN-02	iButton Authentication Hardware Retained by Vendor - County Had No Independent System Access (AZ)	Established Fact	The Cyber Ninjas audit confirmed as an established fact that Maricopa County did not possess the administrative iButtons required to independently access, configure, or validate its Dominion tabulation systems. Only Dominion Voting Systems held these tokens. The Senate cover letter stated: "No private company should be trusted with the keys to our democracy. If a county doesn't even have administrator passwords for its vote-counting machines, the county cannot properly monitor its own elections." A county that structurally lacks administrative access to its own certified election	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

⁴¹¹ City of Livonia 2020 General Election Ballot Style Anomaly Analysis by investigator Narelle Brigden, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b7eCUr8XxCyXaGzLCZLGlyuBRY2vVNLH/view?usp=drive_link

⁴¹² Maricopa County Forensic Audit Volume III: Results Details: https://c692f527-da75-4c86-b5d1-8b3d5d4d5b43.filesusr.com/ugd/2f3470_d36cb5eaca56435d84171b4fe7ee6919.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Audit Report



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			equipment cannot demonstrate VVSG-required configuration compliance and cannot independently verify the integrity of a single count. ^{413,414,415}	
EVSI.SN-03	Encryption Keys Stored in Plaintext Within Election Database - FIPS 140-2 Violation (GA)	Established Fact	The EOG Report and independent forensic analysis confirmed that Dominion stored master cryptographic encryption keys unprotected and in plain text within the same database used to store election data and produce contest results - in direct violation of FIPS 140-2, which requires cryptographic keys to be protected within a cryptographic module from unauthorized access. This violation was confirmed in election databases from multiple Georgia counties including Appling, Bibb, Coffee, Jones, and Telfair. The plaintext keys provide access to "all tools and information including usernames and passwords necessary to manipulate, fabricate, produce, and/or replace election results...without detection." This vulnerability is the most catastrophic single-point security failure documented in any certified U.S. election system. ^{416,417,418,419}	Georgia, United States
EVSI.SN-04	Halderman Expert Findings - QR Code Manipulation and Remote Malware Installation Possible on Certified BMDs (GA)	Established Fact	Prof. J. Alex Halderman (Univ. of Michigan), serving as plaintiff's expert in Curling v. Raffensperger, documented through hands-on forensic testing of the EAC-certified ICX BMD system that: (1) attackers can alter ballot QR codes (the operative data the tabulation system counts, not the human-readable text); (2) malicious software can be installed remotely from the EMS; and (3) audit log entries can be subverted. The Curling court found these opinions credible and issued injunctive relief. CISA was notified of these findings on September 2, 2021, but suppressed public disclosure for approximately 22 months - finally acknowledging nine specific vulnerabilities in a June 2022 advisory	Georgia, United States

⁴¹³Maricopa County Forensic Audit Volume III: Results Details: https://c692f527-da75-4c86-b5d1-8b3d5d4d5b43.filesusr.com/ugd/2f3470_d36cb5eaca56435d84171b4fe7ee6919.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Audit Report

⁴¹⁴AZ Senate cover letter (Karen Fann letter, Sept. 24, 2021): 'No private company should be trusted with the keys to our democracy'

⁴¹⁵Ken Bennett Compliance Report (county directed Dominion not to cooperate with Senate audit)

⁴¹⁶RESPONSE TO MOTION TO DISMISS: <https://www.fultonclerk.org/DocumentCenter/View/10068/16-RESPONSE-to-Motion-to-Dismiss-09-30-2024> | Fulton County Superior Court

⁴¹⁷Dekalb GOP v. Raffensperger Mandamus: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Dekalb-GOP-v-Raffensperger-Mandamus-Dominion-Encryption.pdf> | VoterGA.org

⁴¹⁸Halderman Expert Report (referenced): <https://www.fultonclerk.org/DocumentCenter/View/10068/16-RESPONSE-to-Motion-to-Dismiss-09-30-2024> | Fulton County Superior Court

⁴¹⁹Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGikVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			- while Georgia conducted additional elections on the same platform. The EAC's certification of this system did not detect, and its program did not address any of these vulnerabilities. ^{420,421,422}	
EVSI-SN-05	Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 Deployed with Open SQL Server Port 1433 - Direct Database Modification Possible from Any Internet-Connected Device (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to SQL port configuration and demonstrated vulnerability] Forensic analysis of Dominion's Democracy Suite in multiple jurisdictions established that SQL Server port 1433 was configured to accept connections from any IP address worldwide. Port 1433 is the standard network port for Microsoft SQL Server - the database engine underlying the Democracy Suite. An open, world-accessible SQL Server port means that any actor with valid database credentials could directly connect to the election database from any internet-connected device and execute queries against it: inserting, modifying, or deleting records in the vote database without passing through any certified application interface and without generating any entry in the certified application-level audit trail. The Mesa County forensic team demonstrated this vulnerability empirically: using a non-Dominion workstation and an iPhone SQL client, they were able to directly modify election database records in a Mesa County Democracy Suite environment. Whether this architectural deficiency - present in the certified deployment configuration shipped to all Democracy Suite jurisdictions - was exploited in any Pennsylvania county is a forensic question that has not been answered, because the external IP transmission logs from the Fulton County forensic examination have not been fully disclosed. ^{423,424,425,426}	Mesa County, Colorado, United States
EVSI-SN-06	Exploitation of Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 Deployed with Open SQL Server Port 1433 - Direct	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether vulnerability was exploited] Forensic analysis of Dominion's Democracy Suite in multiple jurisdictions established that SQL Server port 1433 was configured to accept connections from any IP address worldwide. Port 1433 is the standard network port for Microsoft SQL Server - the database engine underlying the Democracy Suite. An open, world-accessible SQL Server port means that any actor with valid database credentials could directly	Pennsylvania, United States

⁴²⁰Security Analysis of Georgia's ImageCast X Ballot Marking Devices: <https://voterqa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Halderman-Security-Analysis-Dominion-ICX-BMD-.pdf> | VoterGA

⁴²¹Security Analysis of the Dominion ImageCast X: <https://blog.citp.princeton.edu/2023/06/14/security-analysis-of-the-dominion-imagecast-x/> | CITP Princeton

⁴²²Halderman Declaration: https://www.coloradosos.gov/pubs/rule_making/written_comments/2022/20220524AliLaing.pdf | Colorado SOS

⁴²³Douglas Gould, "Report #2: Forensic Examination and Analysis Report" (Feb. 28, 2022), analyzing forensic images of Mesa County's Dominion D-Suite 5.11-CO EMS server (the certified version used in the 2020 election)

⁴²⁴Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, *ICS Advisory (ICSA-22-154-01): Dominion Voting Systems Democracy Suite ImageCast X* (June 3, 2022), discussed in *CyberScoop* at <https://cyberscoop.com/dominion-vulnerability-cisa-advisory-2020/> and acknowledged at <https://www.eac.gov/news/2022/06/03/eac-issues-advisory-dominion-imagecast-x-component>

⁴²⁵Fulton County v. Dominion Voting Systems, Inc., No. 277 MD 2021, Civil Complaint (Fulton Cty. Ct. of Common Pleas, Sept. 20, 2022), available at <https://www.co.fulton.pa.us/files/live-folders/FC-vs-Dom/COMPLAINT.v6.09.20.22.pdf>

⁴²⁶Fulton County, PA Speckin Forensics Report, September 15, 2022 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xHDI_qbZbFSBu_cJ-BEP4WNxSjc-e1Z_/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Database Modification Possible from Any Internet-Connected Device (PA)		connect to the election database from any internet-connected device and execute queries against it: inserting, modifying, or deleting records in the vote database without passing through any certified application interface and without generating any entry in the certified application-level audit trail. The Mesa County forensic team demonstrated this vulnerability empirically: using a non-Dominion workstation and an iPhone SQL client, they were able to directly modify election database records in a Mesa County Democracy Suite environment. Whether this architectural deficiency - present in the certified deployment configuration shipped to all Democracy Suite jurisdictions - was exploited in any Pennsylvania county is a forensic question that has not been answered, because the external IP transmission logs from the Fulton County forensic examination have not been fully disclosed. ⁴²⁷ , 428,429,430,431	
EVSI.SN-07	Unpatched EMS Operating System and Plaintext FIPS Decryption Keys (AZ)	Established Fact	The Dominion EMS server's operating system and antivirus software were not patched or updated after August 6, 2019 - the date of initial installation - leaving the system exposed to all known exploits disclosed during the subsequent 14 months before the November 2020 election, including the entire pre-election deployment period. More critically, Dominion configured the voting machines with FIPS-level decryption keys stored in an election database table in plaintext, protected only by easily bypassed Windows credentials. Any actor with access to the database - through the globally-	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

⁴²⁷ Security Analysis of Georgia's ImageCast X Ballot Marking Devices – Curling v. Raffensperger: <https://blog.citp.princeton.edu/2023/06/14/security-analysis-of-the-dominion-imagecast-x/>

⁴²⁸ Douglas Gould, "Report #2: Forensic Examination and Analysis Report" (Feb. 28, 2022), analyzing forensic images of Mesa County's Dominion D-Suite 5.11-CO EMS server (the certified version used in the 2020 election)

⁴²⁹ Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, *ICS Advisory (ICSA-22-154-01): Dominion Voting Systems Democracy Suite ImageCast X* (June 3, 2022), discussed in *CyberScoop* at <https://cyberscoop.com/dominion-vulnerability-cisa-advisory-2020/> and acknowledged at <https://www.eac.gov/news/2022/06/03/eac-issues-advisory-dominion-imagecast-x-component>

⁴³⁰ *Fulton County v. Dominion Voting Systems, Inc.*, No. 277 MD 2021, Civil Complaint (Fulton Cty. Ct. of Common Pleas, Sept. 20, 2022), available at <https://www.co.fulton.pa.us/files/live-folders/FC-vs-Dom/COMPLAINT.v6.09.20.22.pdf>

⁴³¹ Speckin Forensics Report, September 15, 2022 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xHDI_qbZbFSBu_cJ-BEP4WNxSjc-e1Z_/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			open SQL Server port (see AZ.EVS.SN-03) - could retrieve these keys and decrypt, modify, or replace election result files without cryptographic detection. ^{432,433,434}	
EVS.I.SN-08	Single Shared Password Across All EMS Components - Never Rotated Through 2020 Election (AZ)	Established Fact	The credentials (usernames and passwords) for all EMS server components - EMS workstations, adjudication workstations, HiPro scanners, and ICC workstations - were created during the Dominion software installation on August 6, 2019, and were never changed from that date through the delivery of systems for forensic audit following the 2020 election: a period exceeding two years encompassing one presidential election cycle. The same password was used for all user accounts on all systems, meaning that any person - an insider, vendor employee, or unauthorized actor who obtained the single common credential - could access and potentially modify any component of the election management infrastructure without attribution. This directly violates the Arizona Election Procedures Manual's requirement that users have unique usernames and secure passwords, and that vendor-supplied generic passwords may not be used. ^{435,436}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVS.I.SN-09	SQL Server Port 1433 Open to Any Global IP - Direct Database Modification Without Application Layer (CO)	Established Fact	The Dominion EMS SQL Server was configured with firewall rules accepting inbound connections on port 1433 from any IP address worldwide, bypassing the certified application layer entirely. The Mesa County Forensic Team demonstrated this vulnerability empirically: a non-Dominion workstation - and even an iPhone SQL client - could directly query and modify election databases without interacting with the certified Dominion software. This is not a theoretical risk; it is a documented architectural deficiency in the deployed production system. ⁴³⁷	Mesa County, Colorado, United States
EVS.I.SN-10	EMS Security Event Log Configured to Auto-Overwrite - Election Day Logs Destroyed (AZ)	Established Fact	The EMS server's Windows Security Event Log was configured with a maximum retention size of 20 MB and set to automatically overwrite older entries when full. As a consequence, the earliest log entry preserved at the time of forensic audit was dated February 5, 2021 - not November 3, 2020. Every access event, authentication attempt, administrative action, and network connection that occurred during the preparation and conduct of the 2020 general election had been automatically	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

⁴³²Cyber Ninjas Findings: No OS or AV Updates Since Aug 2019: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/cyber-ninjas-found-many-issues-voting-machines-processes-maricopa-county-wonder-previous-auditors-didnt-find-issues/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁴³³Ben Cotton Second Declaration: 12,507 Executables Modified Post Aug 6 2019 & Plaintext Encryption Keys: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898195768/Update-Report-for-Senate-3-17-24> | Benjamin R. Cotton Declaration

⁴³⁴AZ Senate Hearing Transcript: No Updates/Patches Since Dominion Install Aug 2019: <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15> | Arizona Senate Audit Hearing

⁴³⁵Arizona State Senate Hearing on the 2020 Election Audit Transcript: <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15> | Rev.com

⁴³⁶Cyber Ninjas Audit Findings on Maricopa Voting Machines: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/cyber-ninjas-found-many-issues-voting-machines-processes-maricopa-county-wonder-previous-auditors-didnt-find-issues/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁴³⁷Mesa County Forensic Report No. 2: <https://useip.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/mesa-county-forensic-report-no.-2.pdf> | US Election Integrity Plan



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			overwritten before auditors arrived. This configuration did not result from storage constraints: the EMS server had over 2 terabytes of free storage. The practical effect was that it is impossible to determine who accessed the EMS, from what IP address, on what dates, or what actions they took during the election cycle. ^{438,439}	
EVSI.SN-11	Unhardened Election Servers - Unauthorized USB Use, Video Games Installed, No NIST Hardening (GA)	Established Fact	Cybersecurity expert Harri Hursti, providing sworn testimony in Curling v. Raffensperger, documented severe operational security failures in Georgia county election offices. EMS and tabulation servers were not hardened according to NIST benchmark guidelines; servers exhibited frequent, untracked use of USB flash drives, and unauthorized software applications - including video games - were installed on election management workstations. The presence of unauthorized software creates direct pathways for malware injection via USB, introduces unknown network-facing processes that may create additional attack surfaces, and violates both the VVSG's requirement that systems operate in a closed, controlled configuration and the principle that only certified software run on election-certified machines. ⁴⁴⁰	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
EVSI.SN-12	Dominion Stored Master Encryption Keys in Plaintext in Election Databases - Confirmed in 5+ Counties (GA)	Established Fact	Independent forensic analysis confirmed that Dominion placed master cryptographic encryption keys unprotected and in plaintext within the same database used to store election data and produce contest results - in direct violation of FIPS 140-2, which requires cryptographic keys to be protected within a cryptographic module. This vulnerability was confirmed in election databases from multiple Georgia counties, including Appling, Bibb, Coffee, Jones, and Telfair. The EOG Report concluded that these encryption keys "provide access to all tools and information including usernames and passwords necessary to manipulate, fabricate, produce, and/or replace election results . . . without detection." The keys were present in the same database that was accessible via open SQL Server ports, meaning that any remote actor who connected to the database had the cryptographic means to decrypt, modify, and re-encrypt results without leaving evidence. ^{441,442,443}	Georgia, United States

⁴³⁸ Arizona State Senate Hearing on the 2020 Election Audit: <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15> | Rev Transcript

⁴³⁹ Maricopa County Forensic Audit Volume III: Results Details: https://c692f527-da75-4c86-b5d1-8b3d5d4d5b43.filesusr.com/ugd/2f3470_d36cb5eaca56435d84171b4fe7ee6919.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Audit Report

⁴⁴⁰ Declaration of Harri Hursti: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Hursti-Curling-v-Raffensperger-Declaration-809-3-200dpi-1bit-color-scan.pdf> | Curling v. Raffensperger Court Filing

⁴⁴¹ True the Vote on DeKalb GOP Lawsuit: <https://truethethevote.org/news/monday-sept-30th-georgia-judge-hears-case-on-lawsuit-concerning-dominion-encryption-keys> | True the Vote

⁴⁴² Fulton County Superior Court Dismissal Order: <https://www.fultonclerk.org/DocumentCenter/View/10139/32-DISMISSAL-ORDER-10-04-2024> | Fulton County Clerk

⁴⁴³ Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.SN-13	Plaintext Master Cryptographic Key, 12-Year-Old Shared Password, and Two Anonymous Remote Logins with Escalated Privileges (MI)	Established Fact	Forensic analysis of the Antrim County EMS revealed that the master cryptographic key used to encrypt all voting results transmitted from tabulators was stored in plaintext in a database table - identical to the vulnerability confirmed in Georgia. Additionally, all users relied on the generic, shared administrative account "EMSADMIN" with a 12-year-old password: "dvscorp08!" - a password whose format encodes the corporate initials "dvs" (Dominion Voting Systems) and the year "08," indicating it was set at manufacture in 2008 and never changed. CyTech/CyFir forensic examination documented two successful, anonymous remote logins with escalated privileges on November 5 and November 17, 2020 - two and fourteen days after the election - using this credential. The identity of these remote actors has never been publicly established. ^{444,445}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States
EVSI.SN-14	Unauthenticated RDP and VNC Remote Access Protocols Enabled on Certified EMS Workstations (PA)	Established Fact	Forensic imaging of the Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 server in Fulton County, PA discovered that VNC (Virtual Network Computing) and RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) protocols were actively enabled on secured election management workstations - creating open remote-access channels that permitted outward data routing to foreign IP addresses without authentication requirement. These misconfigurations nullified any defense relying on a physical or logical air gap. The Pennsylvania Department of State's subsequent decertification of Fulton County's Dominion machines - issued not because of the substantive security vulnerabilities found, but purportedly because Fulton County had used an independent third-party consultant to find them - is itself documented as a potentially retaliatory act. Fulton County filed suit, characterizing the decertification as unlawful retaliation for exercising its audit rights. ^{446,447,448,449}	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States
EVSI.SN-15	ESS Installed Remote-Access Software (pcAnywhere) on EMS Systems - Source Code	Established Fact	Election Systems & Software (ESS), the largest U.S. voting machine vendor, admitted in a 2018 letter to Senator Ron Wyden that it had installed pcAnywhere remote-access software on election management systems sold to Pennsylvania and other states between 2000 and 2006 - directly contradicting prior public representations that it had never done so. The period during which	Pennsylvania, United States

⁴⁴⁴Cyber Ninjas Antrim County EMS Security Analysis: https://www.depernolaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/%5B14%5D_ex_12_cyber_ninjas_1.pdf | Court Filing

⁴⁴⁵Benjamin R. Cotton Affidavit June 8, 2021: https://www.depernolaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/ex_7_-_cotton_2_%5B060821%5D.pdf | Court Filing

⁴⁴⁶Fulton County v. Dominion Voting Systems, Inc., Civil Complaint ¶¶ 70–74, Court of Common Pleas, 39th Judicial District, Fulton County, PA (Sept. 20, 2022), available at <https://www.co.fulton.pa.us/files/live-folders/FC-vs-Dom/COMPLAINT.v6.09.20.22.pdf>, incorporating Exhibit E: Speckin Forensics LLC Report (Sept. 15, 2022)

⁴⁴⁷Carroll et al. v. Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Emergency Application for Stay, Pennsylvania Supreme Court No. 277 MD 2021 (filed Aug. 28, 2023), at p. 25, incorporating Benjamin R. Cotton Affidavit (Exhibit C, Aug. 24, 2023), available at <https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20240307/213824-aug.28.2023-emergencyapplicationforastayuponspecialmaster'sdenialofsame.pdf>

⁴⁴⁸Carroll et al. v. Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Petition for Writ of Certiorari, SCOTUS Docket No. 23-1237 (filed May 30, 2024), available at https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1237/310494/20240530141057018_240505a%20Revised%20Petition%20for%20efiling.pdf

⁴⁴⁹County of Fulton v. Secretary of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 3 MAP 2022, opinion at <https://law.justia.com/cases/pennsylvania/supreme-court/2023/3-map-2022.html>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Was Stolen by Hackers (PA)		pcAnywhere was installed coincided with the theft of pcAnywhere's source code by hackers, meaning that any ESS EMS with pcAnywhere installed was potentially accessible to anyone possessing the stolen source code. ESS refused to disclose to Congress which specific states and counties had received affected systems and refused to seek Colorado certification when the state required vulnerability test results to be made public. ^{450,451,452}	
EVS.I.SN-16	FIDO Key Mismanagement and Private Operative's Control of Hidden Election-Night Wi-Fi Network (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) issued 3,137 FIDO (Fast Identity Online) hardware security keys for WisVote database access while admitting it cannot account for how many keys it has actually issued. At least one county received 15 keys after requesting only 2, and was told to hold unused keys "just in case." Of 2,938 active keys at one audit point, 1,929 (66%) were issued with full clerk-level access, rendering multi-factor authentication effectively meaningless. In Green Bay, CTCL-affiliated operative Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein - a Brooklyn-based attorney with no governmental authority - controlled a hidden Wi-Fi access point at the Grand Hyatt Hotel facility to which all Green Bay ESS voting machines were connected on election night. He simultaneously had physical access to ballots and machines and made the determination that late-arriving ballots should be counted. ^{453,454,455}	Green Bay, Wisconsin, United States
EVS.I.SN-17	Dominion iButtons - Hardware Authentication Tokens Retained Exclusively by Vendor, Never Transferred to County (AZ)	Established Fact	Maricopa County did not possess the administrative iButtons - hardware authentication tokens required to configure, validate, and independently access the Dominion tabulation systems it deployed in the 2020 election. These tokens were retained exclusively by Dominion Voting Systems throughout the election cycle. As a consequence, Maricopa County election officials had no independent ability to configure, validate, or verify the operational status of the voting systems they were legally responsible for administering. The Cyber Ninjas audit team confirmed: "Maricopa County does not control the administrative iButtons." When investigators attempted to obtain technical explanation from Dominion, the vendor refused - acting under direction from the County. A	Arizona, United States

⁴⁵⁰Top Voting Machine Vendor Admits It Installed Remote-Access Software on Systems Sold to States: <https://www.vice.com/en/article/top-voting-machine-vendor-admits-it-installed-remote-access-software-on-systems-sold-to-states/> | Vice Motherboard

⁴⁵¹Public Citizen Calls on Largest Voting Machine Vendor to Stop Selling Machines That Connect to the Internet: <https://www.citizen.org/news/public-citizen-calls-on-largest-voting-machine-vendor-to-stop-selling-machines-that-connect-to-the-internet-increase-costs-to-taxpayers/> | Public Citizen

⁴⁵²Voting machine vendor says it installed remote software connections: <https://cyberscoop.com/es-s-voting-machine-remote-access-ron-wyden/> | CyberScoop

⁴⁵³The WEC Is a Member of the ERIC System: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/02/1500-volunteers-investigate-wisconsin-election-wec-member-eric-system-deliberately-not-cleaning-voter-rolls-video/> | Gateway Pundit

⁴⁵⁴Gableman Report on Wisconsin Elections (page 14): <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Gableman Report

⁴⁵⁵Election Security Report - Sauk County: https://www.co.sauk.wi.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/management_information_systems/page/112761/2019_wis_elections_security_planning_report.pdf | Sauk County WI



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			private company retaining exclusive hardware authentication authority over critical government election infrastructure is constitutionally and legally incompatible with the principle that elections are a governmental function. ^{456,457,458}	
EVS1.SN-18	EAC security rigor insufficient to secure election systems as critical infrastructure (US)	Disputed Fact	On December 7, 2025, the Chair of the Election Assistance Commission, Donald Palmer, issued a statement designed to give a false sense of security that our electronic voting systems are secure. The Election Crime Bureau responded with a report supported by evidence that asserts that the security safeguards in place for election systems are not sufficient to satisfy the security needs of "critical infrastructure". Certified systems have contained unlisted tools and insecure configurations; trusted builds have destroyed required audit records; documented database manipulations and logging practices have rendered key contests non-verifiable; systemic cyber weaknesses persist across the election infrastructure subsector; and federal authorities have been slow to act on urgent, expert warnings. The Chair's statements do not grapple with these realities and therefore cannot be treated as an adequate or complete description of the true security posture and governance of U.S. voting systems. ⁴⁵⁹	National, United States
EVS1.SN-19	Voting System's Encryption Keys Provided to Counties Unprotected in Plain Text (GA)	Disputed Fact	Encryption is used to protect the voting system configuration files, programming, election results, and functions. With the cryptographic encryption keys, the programming, results, and functions can be easily manipulated without detection. ⁴⁶⁰	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
EVS1.SN-20	RestoreDatabase API Found – Able to Overwrite Voter Database at Runtime (MI)	Established Fact	Binary analysis of EPBHostService.exe — the poll book host service deployed to all 44 Livonia precincts on Election Day 2020 — reveals a RestoreDatabase API endpoint capable of overwriting the entire active voter database (EPB.accdb, 79 MB) at runtime. Calling this endpoint during an election would replace all voter check-in records accumulated since polls opened — erasing voting-status data and potentially allowing already checked-in voters to re-appear as unchecked-in. No access controls, authentication requirements, or API call logs for this endpoint were produced in any FOIA	Livonia, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁴⁵⁶Maricopa County Forensic Audit Volume III: Results Details: https://c692f527-da75-4c86-b5d1-8b3d5d4d5b43.filesusr.com/ugd/2f3470_d36cb5eaca56435d84171b4fe7ee6919.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Audit Report

⁴⁵⁷Ben Cotton Testimony July 15 2021: <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15> | Rev.com

⁴⁵⁸EAC De Minimis Changes NOC 19-01: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/voting_equipment/NOC19.01_SoftwareDeMinimisChanges_11-15-2019.pdf | EAC.gov

⁴⁵⁹The Security of Electronic Voting Systems in the U.S. by the Election Crime Bureau, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/the-security-of-electronic-voting-systems-in-the-u-s/>

⁴⁶⁰Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			or subpoena response. The security perimeter of this API on Election Day 2020 is therefore unknown. ^{461,462,463}	
EVSI.SN-21	Voter ID Tied to Ballot ID Eliminates Secret Ballot and Party ID Increases Risk of Vote Shift Algorithm (MI)	Established Fact	Livonia Electronic Poll Books connected to 79 MB Microsoft Access database containing numerous fields including VoterID, PartyID, Timestamps, BallotNumber, and BallotStyle. When coupled with CVR (which includes RecordID and vote data), this information can reveal how an individual voter cast their votes thereby eliminating the secret ballot which is a guaranteed right in the Michigan Constitution. An additional consideration worth noting pertains to the inclusion of the PartyID field in the EPB database. Michigan does not have party registration which begs the question why such a data field would be present in support of general election operations. It is difficult to understand any benign	Livonia, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁴⁶¹Livonia 2020 Election Precinct Anomalies Report, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k_ovJlMXpRM62kGP7iilK50nBaig04_x/view?usp=drive_link

⁴⁶²Anomaly 23 Detailed Report, 2020 Livonia Election Analysis, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HjMwF2GTTYelptDD97F3NNgEHJQM6vNT/view?usp=drive_link

⁴⁶³The RestoreDatabase API is, by its architecture, a self-erasing capability. The examination of its binary code reveals that the full API surface exposed by EPBHostService.exe includes: api/voters/BackupDatabase/ — creates a backup, api/voters/RestoreDatabase/ — overwrites the active database, and api/voters/CloseDatabaseConnection/ — closes the connection. None of these three administrative endpoints appear in any logging path. Calling RestoreDatabase at runtime would replace EPB.accdb wholesale — overwriting every voter check-in record, every ACTIONHISTORY entry, every VOTINGSTATUS record — and leave no trace of the call itself anywhere in the system. If it was called on Election Day 2020, no record of that call survives in any system accessible through FOIA. The only potential forensic path is the encrypted EPB.accdb itself — if decrypted, a gap in ACTIONHISTORY timestamps or an anomalous reset of VOTINGSTATUS entries mid-election would be circumstantial evidence of a Restore call having occurred.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			explanation for the use of this field in support of election operations. The field would be very useful, however, in support of a party-affiliation based vote-flip script. ^{464, 465, 466, 467}	

⁴⁶⁴Livonia 2020 Election Precinct Anomalies Report, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k_ovJlMXpRM62kGP7iIlK50nBaig04_x/view?usp=drive_link

⁴⁶⁵Anomaly 25 Detailed Report, 2020 Livonia Election Analysis, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1y0o9brbn5nCj87n0jsRDAdKgD3lj2tf/view?usp=drive_link

⁴⁶⁶The City of Livonia deployed Electronic Poll Books (EPBs) running on a Microsoft Access database (EPB.accdb, 79 MB, timestamped December 29, 2020). Forensic analysis of the EPB binary files confirmed the database schema contains fields including VoterID, PartyID, BallotNumber, BallotStyleID, and check-in timestamps recorded at ballot issuance. When combined with a Cast Vote Record (CVR) export from the Dominion Democracy Suite Election Management System — which contains a RecordID field, TabulatorID, BatchID, and vote selections for each scanned ballot — this data combination creates a pathway to identify how individual voters cast their ballots, in direct violation of the right to a secret ballot guaranteed by Michigan Constitution Article II, § 4(1) ("the right, once registered, to vote a secret ballot in all elections") and the legislative mandate under Article II, § 4(2) that the Legislature "preserve the secrecy of the ballot."

The specific technical mechanism enabling this breach was publicly disclosed on August 23, 2022, when Professor J. Alex Halderman of the University of Michigan wrote directly to Dominion CEO John Poulos identifying a "serious privacy flaw" in the ImageCast Precinct (ICP) and ImageCast Evolution (ICE) tabulators, the specific models deployed in Michigan. Halderman and co-author Braden L. Crimmins found that Dominion tabulators generate RecordIDs using a fixed, predictable mathematical sequence — a linear congruential generator with output obfuscated by a simple substitution cipher — such that anyone possessing the algorithm (which the researchers derived using only public information) can reconstruct the precise order in which ballots were scanned within any batch. The letter states: "In many cases, this would allow attackers to determine how identifiable individuals voted." Halderman further documented that the flaw "can be discovered and exploited by members of the public without any access to equipment or breach of controls," and that "all publicly available ICP and ICE ballot images and CVRs that we have examined suffer from this flaw" — a statement covering all current versions of both devices. Dominion's own documentation had previously claimed CVR exports entail "[n]o compromise to voter privacy," a representation the disclosure letter directly contradicted.

The scanning order recovered via the RecordID algorithm, when correlated against EPB check-in timestamps linking voters to specific ballot issuance times, creates a probabilistic — and in low-traffic precincts, near-certain — bridge between voter identity and vote content. In small precincts such as those among Livonia's 44 precincts, this correlation strengthens substantially.

⁴⁶⁷An additional concern arises from the presence of a PartyID field within the EPB database, populated with values drawn from the Michigan Qualified Voter File (QVF).

Michigan law is unambiguous: "[Michigan voters do not register by party affiliation](#)," as confirmed by the Michigan Secretary of State, the [U.S. Election Assistance Commission](#), and the City of Portage's official elections FAQ citing Michigan Election Law. There is no party registration field on the Michigan voter registration form, and no party affiliation field exists in the standard QVF data dictionary. The sole lawful source of any party-associated data in Michigan voter records is the history of primary ballot selections — specifically, the party's primary ballot a voter requested in prior elections — which Michigan law at MCL 168.615c requires voters to indicate in writing only for Presidential Primary elections, and which MCL 168.495a — enacted in response to "public outrage" over perceived violations of ballot secrecy — expressly prohibits from disclosure under FOIA. Michigan previously operated a closed primary system requiring party declaration, but abandoned it by 1995 specifically because voters objected that recording party preference "is an intrusion on their right to a secret ballot." The presence of a PartyID field in a general election EPB database — where no partisan primary split exists and no ballot style distinction by party is required — has no apparent operational justification. The field would, however, provide the precise targeting selector required by a party-affiliation-based vote manipulation script executing a SQL UPDATE against BALLOTREGISTER records: WHERE PartyID = [target party], SET BallotStyleID = [alternate style]



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-2.5 Remote Access

Table 61 Detailed Remote Access Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.RA-01	Federal Government Contracted with Center for "Internet" Security to Secure Election Systems (US)	Established Fact	The federal government contracted with an organization whose name is the Center for Internet Security to protect election infrastructure from internet-based threats — while simultaneously maintaining the official public position that the very election systems being protected are not connected to the internet. The logical tension this creates is not merely rhetorical. If election systems were genuinely air-gapped and offline, the engagement of an organization whose entire institutional identity and mission is organized around internet security would be, at minimum, unnecessary. The contractor's name implicitly concedes what official denials explicitly rejected: that internet connectivity is a live and present concern in election infrastructure. Federal officials testified under oath before Congress that election systems are protected in part by being "non-Internet connected," while simultaneously funding an organization called the Center for Internet Security — receiving at its peak \$27 million per fiscal year in federal funds — to provide 24/7 internet threat monitoring, incident response, and intrusion detection services to those same systems. ^{468,469,470}	National, United States
EVSI.RA-02	WEC Administrator Wolfe Falsely Denied API Access to WisVote Before Legislative Committee (WI)	Established Fact	WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe made at least three demonstrably false statements to the Wisconsin Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, including expressly denying the existence of any API into the WisVote or BadgerBooks systems. Documentary evidence - including grant agreements, city-provided records, and direct admissions from city officials - established that at least one Zuckerberg 5 city had provided real-time API access to WisVote and BadgerBooks to private CTCL-affiliated organizations. Real-time API access to a statewide certified voter registration system by uncredentialed private parties constitutes both a certification integrity failure and an unlawful disclosure of protected voter data. Wolfe's false denial before the committee may	Wisconsin, United States

⁴⁶⁸June 21, 2017 Testimony of Jeanette Manfra, Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications, "multiple checks and redundancies in U.S. election infrastructure—including diversity of systems, **non-Internet connected voting machines**, pre-election testing, and processes for media, campaign, and election officials to check, audit, and validate results—make it likely" [that operations against the infrastructure would be unsuccessful] <https://www.intelligence.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/sites-default-files-documents-os-jmanfra-062117.pdf>

⁴⁶⁹"WHEREAS, CIS has entered into an agreement with the US Department of Homeland Security ('DHS') to provide Cybersecurity Services, including Cybersecurity Services for state election entities; and WHEREAS, the Entity is a state election entity designated to receive Cybersecurity Services.", Memorandum of Agreement Between the Center for Internet Security / Election Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center and Dallas County, Texas for Cybersecurity Services (Federally Funded Election Services)

⁴⁷⁰"Albert Sensors: Front Door to Sensitive Election Data?" | Let's Fix Stuff <https://letsfixstuff.org/2022/12/albert-sensors-front-door-to-sensitive-election-data/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			constitute perjury under Wis. Stat. § 946.31 if made under oath, and misconduct in public office under Wis. Stat. § 946.12 in any event. ^{471,472,473}	
EVSI.RA-03	Unauthorized Remote Transmissions to External IP Addresses - Air-Gap Configuration Breached (PA)	Established Fact	Forensic imaging of the Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 server utilized in Fulton County, Pennsylvania recovered definitive evidence of remote transmissions to external IP addresses during the election period. EAC certification of the Democracy Suite 5.5 series requires the system to operate in a strictly air-gapped configuration - meaning zero connectivity to any external network before, during, or after tabulation. This requirement is not aspirational; it is a hard certification condition because any external network connection creates a pathway through which ballots records, vote tallies, or configuration data can be exfiltrated, and through which unauthorized commands or database modifications can be introduced from outside the physical election environment. The documented existence of remote transmissions to external IPs is direct, forensic evidence that the Fulton County (PA) Dominion deployment was not operating in its certified air-gapped configuration. The identities of the external IP addresses - and their geographic or organizational attribution - have not been publicly disclosed. ^{474,475,476}	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States
EVSI.RA-04	ES&S Voting Machines Deployed with Factory-Installed 4G Wireless Modems Capable of Internet Connectivity (WI)	Established Fact	The OSC Gableman Report documented that ES&S voting machines deployed in Wisconsin municipalities were manufactured with 4G wireless modems installed at the factory level. These modems enabled the machines to connect to the internet through Wi-Fi hotspots, directly contravening the configuration requirements of Wis. Stat. § 5.91 and the federal VVSG framework, both of which mandate absolute network isolation for certified voting systems. A 4G modem is not a passive hardware component - it is an active radio transceiver capable of transmitting and receiving data over any available cellular network. The presence of factory-installed 4G modems in tabulation hardware that is required by law to be air-gapped means that the fundamental security premise of Wisconsin's certified voting system configuration was false from the point of manufacture. Whether	Wisconsin, United States

⁴⁷¹Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

⁴⁷²THIS IS BIG: Wisconsin Committee on Campaigns and Elections Demands Answers from Wisconsin Elections Commission on Access to Voter Rolls: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/12/big-wisconsin-committee-campaigns-elections-demands-answers-wisconsin-elections-commission-access-voter-roles-ability-manipulate/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁴⁷³2023 ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 18 Impeachment of Meagan Wolfe: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/proposals/ar18.pdf> | Wisconsin Legislature

⁴⁷⁴Fulton County Emergency Application for Stay: <https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20240307/213824-aug.28.2023-emergencyapplicationforastayuponspecialmaster'sdenialofsame.pdf> | Pennsylvania Supreme Court Filing

⁴⁷⁵Fulton County v. Dominion Complaint: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/FultonPASuesDominion.pdf> | Just the News (Court Complaint)

⁴⁷⁶Pennsylvania high court taps special master: <https://www.reuters.com/legal/pennsylvania-alleges-fulton-county-breached-security-voting-machines-second-time-2022-10-21/> | Reuters



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			any of the factory-installed modems were active during the 2020 election - and whether any data was transmitted through them - is an open forensic question that has not been resolved, because Wisconsin's voting machines were subsequently subjected to software updates that erased configuration-relevant records before forensic imaging was completed. ^{477,478,479}	
EVS.I.RA-05	Remote Access of Absentee Ballot Processing Computer - Data Deleted During Live Election (GA)	Established Fact	On October 23, 2020, a poll worker at the North Fulton Government Service Center reported that one of the computers used for absentee ballot processing was remotely accessed from an unknown location, with the remote party taking control of the computer and deleting information. This incident was documented in an email chain initiated by Frances Watson, Chief Investigator of the Secretary of State's Investigations Division. The laptop was confirmed to be connected to the internet via Wi-Fi at the time of the unauthorized access. No public criminal referral, arrest, or prosecution regarding this incident has been documented in any available record, despite its unambiguous character as a Computer Fraud and Abuse Act violation occurring during live election operations. ^{480,481,482}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
EVS.I.RA-06	Detroit AVCB Computers Connected to Internet During Absentee Ballot Tabulation (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Colbeck's sworn testimony] Former Michigan State Senator Patrick Colbeck, an aerospace engineer, certified Microsoft Small Business Specialist, and credentialed observer at the TCF Center, provided sworn affidavit testimony that tabulation workstations and adjudication workstations at the Detroit central count facility were connected to the internet during the tabulation of over 172,000 absentee ballots. Judge Timothy Kenny's ruling in Costantino v. City of Detroit dismissed this claim without discovery or evidentiary hearing, while simultaneously acknowledging that "essential tables had computer connectivity" - a logical distinction the court did	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁴⁷⁷ Gableman Report on Wisconsin Elections (page 14): <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Gableman Report

⁴⁷⁸ Review finds Wisconsin voting equipment at times connected to internet: <https://www.wispolitics.com/2019/review-finds-wisconsin-voting-equipment-at-times-connected-to-internet-potentially-vulnerable/> | WisPolitics

⁴⁷⁹ Wisconsin County Successfully Debuts ExpressVote and DS200: <https://www.essvote.com/blog/our-customers/wisconsin-county-successfully-debuts-expressvote-and-ds200/> | ES&S

⁴⁸⁰ Frances Watson email chain (Chief Investigator, SOS Investigations Division) documenting Oct. 23, 2020 report of remote access and data deletion at North Fulton Government Service Center

⁴⁸¹ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link (remote access incident as part of broader election security analysis)

⁴⁸² Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link, Section II Security Negligence (Established Fact — no criminal referral or prosecution documented).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			not explain. The court's own admission of partial internet connectivity, combined with refusal to permit network log discovery, left the factual record unresolved. ^{483,484,485}	
EVS.I.RA-07	EMS and Adjudication Workstations Connected to Internet During Absentee Ballot Tabulation (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Extent of connectivity unresolved by court] Former Michigan State Senator Patrick Colbeck, an aerospace engineer, certified Microsoft Small Business Specialist, and credentialed observer at the TCF Center, provided sworn affidavit testimony that tabulation workstations and adjudication workstations at the Detroit central count facility were connected to the internet during the tabulation of over 172,000 absentee ballots. Judge Timothy Kenny's ruling in Costantino v. City of Detroit dismissed this claim without discovery or evidentiary hearing, while simultaneously acknowledging that "essential tables had computer connectivity" - a logical distinction the court did not explain. The court's own admission of partial internet connectivity, combined with refusal to permit network log discovery, left the factual record unresolved. ASOG's forensic report independently found that Dominion systems had 68.05% error and warning rates in tabulator logs, consistent with system anomalies. ^{486,487,488}	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States
EVS.I.RA-08	EMS CyFir Analysis Finds Foreign IP Addresses in Unallocated Device Storage - Taiwan Ministry of Education and German Cloud Provider (MI)	Established Fact	CyTech/CyFir forensic examination of a Dominion ICX device from Antrim County found, in the unallocated storage space of the device, data contextually proximate to a TCP/IP communication session resolving to IP address 120.125.201.101 - the Ministry of Education Computer Center in Taipei, Taiwan. A second IP address resolving to a cloud provider in Germany was found in proximity to the Taiwanese address. Dominion publicly denied internet connectivity in sworn legislative testimony. The presence of foreign IP data in unallocated space is consistent with internet communications that occurred during the device's operational lifespan and were subsequently	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

⁴⁸³Colbeck Affidavit: <https://www.scribd.com/document/483570436/Colbeck-Affidavit> | Scribd; see also Costantino v Detroit, https://www.greatlakesjc.org/cases/costantino_v_detroit/

⁴⁸⁴Detroit Elections: Smoke and Mirrors: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/05/detroit-elections-smoke-and-mirrors/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁴⁸⁵MI Senate 2020 Election Report: #BigLie vs #BigTruth: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/06/mi-senate-2020-election-report-biglie/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁴⁸⁶Patrick Colbeck Affidavit: <https://www.scribd.com/document/483570436/Colbeck-Affidavit> | Scribd; see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

⁴⁸⁷Detroit Elections: Smoke and Mirrors: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/05/detroit-elections-smoke-and-mirrors/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁴⁸⁸King v. Whitmer Amended Complaint: https://unamericanbar.com/filings/MI/king-v-whitmer-certification/MI-King_v_Whitmer-Amended_Complaint_fed.pdf | Court Filing; see also Costantino v Detroit, https://www.greatlakesjc.org/cases/costantino_v_detroit/



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			deleted but not fully overwritten. This finding has never been subject to federal forensic verification. ^{489,490,491}	
EVS.I.RA-09	ESS DS200 Voting Machines Contained Active 4G Wireless Modems - Connected to Internet on Election Night (MI)	Established Fact	During forensic examination of an ES&S DS200 ballot tabulator, analysts found a Telit LE910-SV1 wireless 4G LTE modem card installed internally within the enclosure of the machine (Figure 5 in the document). This was not an external peripheral — it was a built-in, internal component of the DS200 unit itself. The card is described in the document as physically present and photographed within the ES&S machine's circuit board assembly. ⁴⁹²	Michigan, United States
EVS.I.RA-10	EMS Server Internet History & Enabled Remote Services (AZ)	Established Fact	Forensic analysis of the Maricopa County EMS server and client workstations revealed 59 open ports at boot, active IPv6, and enabled Terminal Services and Remote Access features. Unallocated hard drive space yielded artifacts of internet connections to public URLs and foreign entities on devices officials represented as strictly air-gapped. The audit team found the Windows security event log was configured to auto-overwrite, with the earliest retained log dated February 5, 2021 - meaning no Election Day 2020 logs were preserved. ^{493,494}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVS.I.RA-11	SQL Server Port Open to Global Connections (CO)	Established Fact	Forensic examination of Dominion Democracy Suite EMS in Mesa County documented that SQL Server port 1433 was configured to accept connections from any IP address worldwide - enabling any actor with credentials to directly query and modify election databases outside the certified application layer. Investigators demonstrated this empirically: a non-Dominion workstation and even an iPhone SQL client were used to directly modify election databases in the live EMS environment. ^{495,496}	Mesa County, Colorado, United States

⁴⁸⁹CyTech CyFir #1 [Taiwan Germany] Report: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534306174/03-CyTech-CyFir-1-Taiwan-Germany-040821> | Scribd; see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

⁴⁹⁰Affidavit of Benjamin R. Cotton (June 8, 2021): <https://files.causeofamerica.org/docs/2021-jun-08-mi-antrim-legal-case-cytech-cyfir-2-anonymous-remote-logons-on-key-dates.pdf> | Cause of America

⁴⁹¹Antrim County MI Findings: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/antrim-county-mi-findings/> | Election Crime Bureau

⁴⁹²Penrose, James Thomas, IV. "Preliminary Assessment of Wireless Communications Technology for Michigan Voting Systems." Analyst report submitted in Bailey v. Antrim County, Case No. 20-9238-CZ (13th Circuit Court, Michigan), April 9, 2021. Filed as Exhibit B in related proceedings. Available via Matthew DePerno Law Office: https://www.depernelaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/ex_8-9.pdf

⁴⁹³Arizona Senate Audit Presentation: Deleted Election Files: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898198781/Senate-Presentation-4-30-22> | Scribd

⁴⁹⁴SLI Compliance Forensic Audit Report - Maricopa County: <https://www.maricopa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/66843/SLI-Compliance-Forensic-Audit-Report?bidId=> | Maricopa.gov

⁴⁹⁵Mesa County Forensic Report No. 2: <https://www.scribd.com/document/805862030/Mesa-county-forensic-report-no-2> | Scribd

⁴⁹⁶Mesa County Forensic Report #3: <https://letsfixstuff.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/13-MESA-Forensic-Report-3.pdf> | LetsFixStuff.org



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.RA-12	ICX BMD Critical Vulnerabilities - QR Code Manipulation and Remote Malware Install (GA)	Established Fact	Prof. J. Alex Halderman (Univ. of Michigan), as expert in Curling v. Raffensperger, documented through hands-on forensic testing that Georgia's Dominion ImageCast X (ICX) BMDs contain critical vulnerabilities enabling attackers to: (1) alter ballot QR codes (the actual counted data); (2) install malicious software remotely from the EMS; and (3) subvert audit log entries. CISA was notified September 2021 but suppressed public disclosure for 22 months, finally acknowledging nine vulnerabilities in a June 2022 advisory - while Georgia conducted additional elections on the same platform. ^{497,498}	Georgia, United States
EVSI.RA-13	Anonymous Remote Logins to EMS During Tabulation (MI)	Established Fact	Forensic examination of the Antrim County EMS server (Allied Security Operations Group, court-authorized in Bailey v. Antrim County) documented two successful remote logins by an "Anonymous" user with escalated administrative privileges on November 5 and November 17, 2020 - during critical tabulation and post-election periods. The logins originated from external addresses and the supposedly isolated system was accessed by untraceable actors. The same server subsequently showed all 2020 adjudication logs missing while prior years' logs remained intact. ^{499,500}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States
EVSI.RA-14	MI Bureau of Elections Director Admits to Remote Access to Election Systems (MI)	Established Fact	MI Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater admitted during his testimony against Attorney Sidney Powell during a that there were active VPN connections during the 2020 election at the TCF Center (i.e. remote access via internet connections). ⁵⁰¹	Detroit, Michigan, United States
EVSI.RA-15	Dominion Contract Expressly Provides for Internet Connectivity (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan state contract 071B7700117 with Dominion Voting Systems explicitly contemplates internet connectivity for precinct-level tabulation: the contract describes wireless/cellular results transmission, specifies precinct tabulators require an external wireless modem and active GSM SIM card, and identifies the "ImageCast Listener" as a "turnkey solution for internet-based results transmission." Canton Township records include Dominion invoice DVS134375 for annual cellular	Michigan, United States

⁴⁹⁷Security Analysis of the Dominion ImageCast X: <https://blog.citp.princeton.edu/2023/06/14/security-analysis-of-the-dominion-imagecast-x/> | CITP Blog (Univ. of Michigan Prof. Halderman)

⁴⁹⁸Halderman Report Released in Georgia Confirms Votes Can Be Unsealed: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/06/explosive-halderman-report-released-georgia-confirms-votes-can/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁴⁹⁹Affidavit of Benjamin R. Cotton (June 8, 2021): https://www.depernelaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/ex_7_-_cotton_2_%5B060821%5D.pdf | DePerno Law (Bailey v. Antrim County filing)

⁵⁰⁰On the Five-Year Anniversary of 2020 Election, Michigan Court Moves the Goalposts: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/11/five-year-anniversary-2020-michigan-court-moves-goalposts/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁵⁰¹May 29, 2026 Criminal referral by former MI State Senator Patrick Colbeck to USA, Middle District of North Carolina Dan Bishop, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Bishop-Criminal-Referral.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			modem billing - confirming active modem service during the 2020 cycle - while officials and the vendor publicly denied internet connectivity. ^{502,503}	
EVSI.RA-16	VNC/RDP External Routing - Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 (PA)	Established Fact	Independent forensic examination of Fulton County's Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 server found: (a) open external network interfaces; (b) actively enabled remote-desktop protocols (VNC and RDP); and (c) data routing to foreign networks including a Canadian IP address - nullifying the required air gap. The Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth subsequently decertified Fulton County's machines - not for the forensic violations found, but purportedly because Fulton County had permitted an independent audit. Fulton County sued, characterizing the decertification as unlawful retaliation. ^{504,505}	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States
EVSI.RA-17	ESS Tabulators with 4G Modems; Hidden Wi-Fi at Central Count (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin OSC (Gableman) Special Counsel Report documented that ESS voting tabulators deployed statewide were equipped with active 4G wireless modems enabling internet connectivity. In Green Bay, all ESS voting machines were connected to a secret, hidden Wi-Fi access point located at the Grand Hyatt hotel - the central count facility - controlled not by any government employee but by Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein, a private CTCL operative. At 9:29 PM on November 3, Spitzer-Rubenstein emailed Green Bay City Attorney Chavez regarding delayed ballot deliveries and unilaterally decided they should be counted without legal challenge. ^{506,507}	Green Bay, Wisconsin, United States
EVSI.RA-18	ESS pcAnywhere Remote Access Software Installed on EMS Systems (US)	Established Fact	Election Systems & Software (ESS) admitted in a 2018 letter to Sen. Ron Wyden that it had installed pcAnywhere remote access software on election management systems sold to customers between	National, United States

⁵⁰²Michigan Dominion Voting Systems Contract 071B7700117: https://letsfixstuff.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/071B7700117_Dominion_555356_73and-4.pdf |

LetsFixStuff.org

⁵⁰³7700117 - DOMINION VOTING SYSTEMS, INC. Contract Change Notice: <https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/dtmb/Procurement/Contracts/MiDEAL-Media/008/7700117.pdf?rev=3aacd7f449d34cc1901c3740f6a74ae5> | State of Michigan DTMB ("Internet" explicitly mentioned 14 times in contract)

⁵⁰⁴Fulton County, PA Speekin Forensics Report, September 15, 2022 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xHDI_qbZbFSBu_cJ-BEP4WNxSjc-e1Z_/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁰⁵*County of Fulton v. Secretary of the Commonwealth*, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 3 MAP 2022, opinion at <https://law.justia.com/cases/pennsylvania/supreme-court/2023/3-map-2022.html>

⁵⁰⁶Statement of Progress, Office of Special Counsel Second Interim Report: https://www.wispolitics.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220322_Second_Report_Pages_11-16.pdf | Wisconsin Politics and Policy; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

⁵⁰⁷Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just the News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			2000 and 2006, directly contradicting its prior public representations that it had never done so. ESS refused to disclose which states and counties received affected systems. ^{508,509,510}	
EVSI.RA-19	Albert Sensors / CIS Endpoint Access - Federal Monitoring of Election Infrastructure (US)	Established Fact	The Center for Internet Security (CIS), recognized by DHS as the MS-ISAC and EI-ISAC, deployed Albert Sensors into local election networks nationwide under the guise of threat monitoring. These sensors actively monitor and transmit election network traffic to centralized cloud servers (AWS), introducing internet-based monitoring that bypasses local air gaps. A June 23, 2022, MOU between Wayne County, MI and CIS grants endpoint security services access to county election infrastructure - raising the question of whether analogous access existed during and around the November 2020 election. ^{511,512}	National, United States
EVSI.RA-20	ESS Concealed pcAnywhere Remote-Access Software Installation - Installed During Period of Source Code Theft (PA)	Established Fact	Election Systems & Software (ESS), which operates the largest installed base of voting machines in the United States, admitted in a 2018 letter to Senator Ron Wyden that between 2000 and 2006, it installed pcAnywhere remote-access software on election management systems sold to customers - directly contradicting prior public representations. Critically, Symantec's pcAnywhere source code was stolen by hackers in 2006 and publicly disclosed as compromised in 2012, meaning that any ESS system with pcAnywhere installed during this window was potentially accessible to anyone possessing the stolen source code - including sophisticated foreign state actors. ESS refused to disclose to Congress which specific states and counties received systems with the software installed and refused to seek Colorado certification when that state required vulnerability testing results be made public. Pennsylvania deployed ESS systems in multiple counties, and ESS refused to identify	Pennsylvania, United States

⁵⁰⁸ES&S Letter to Sen. Wyden: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4608550-elections-systems-amp-software-letter-received-4> | DocumentCloud

⁵⁰⁹Voting machine vendor says it installed remote software connections on some systems: <https://cyberscoop.com/es-s-voting-machine-remote-access-ron-wyden/> | CyberScoop

⁵¹⁰A Voting-Machine Manufacturer Installed Remote-Access Software: <https://psmag.com/news/a-voting-machine-manufacturer-installed-remote-access-software/> | Pacific Standard

⁵¹¹Albert Sensors: Front Door to Sensitive Election Data?: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2022/12/albert-sensors-front-door-to-sensitive-election-data/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁵¹²EXCLUSIVE: Was CIS Using \"Albert Sensors\" to Steal States' Data ...: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/04/exclusive-rather-than-protecting-states-data-did-cis-albert-sensors-steal-states-data-to-use-in-nefarious-ways-during-the-2020-election/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			which Pennsylvania jurisdictions received affected systems, preventing state-level security assessment. ^{513,514,515,516,517,518}	
EVSI.RA-21	DS200 Components that Enable Hidden Remote Access Are Funded by China (US)	Established Fact	President and CEO of Election Systems & Software — testified under oath. When asked about supply chain components from China or Russia, Burt stated: "We do have a limited number of components that come from China... the potential for a backdoor threat really doesn't pertain to inert items like a piece of plastic or a piece of metal. What we really should be concerned about are the programmable logic devices." The DS200 tabulator features several components made overseas including a wireless 4G card that enables hidden remote access. The manufacturer of the wireless 4G card used in the ES&S DS200 is a company named Telit — an Internet of Things company that has recently taken major investment from a Chinese investment fund that has ties to the Chinese Communist Party, according to UK media reporting. While the company's website states that "zero" of its voting tabulators are connected to the internet, ES&S told NBC News 14,000 of their DS200 tabulators with online modems are currently in use around the country. Critics also argue ES&S misled jurisdictions into thinking their DS200 tabulators with modems are certified by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. ^{519,520,521,522}	United States
EVSI.RA-22	October 23, 2020 Remote Takeover and Deletion of Absentee Ballot Processing	Established Fact	On October 23, 2020 - 11 days before Election Day - a poll worker at the North Fulton Government Service Center reported that one of the computers used for Absentee Ballot Processing had been remotely accessed from somewhere else, with the remote party taking control of the computer and deleting information. This incident was known to Frances Watson, Chief Investigator of the Georgia Secretary of State's Investigations Division, who initiated the email chain documenting the report.	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

⁵¹³ES&S Letter to Sen. Wyden: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4608550-elections-systems-amp-software-letter-received-4> | DocumentCloud

⁵¹⁴Voting machine vendor says it installed remote software connections on some systems: <https://cyberscoop.com/es-s-voting-machine-remote-access-ron-wyden/> | CyberScoop

⁵¹⁵A Voting-Machine Manufacturer Installed Remote-Access Software: <https://psmag.com/news/a-voting-machine-manufacturer-installed-remote-access-software/> | Pacific Standard

⁵¹⁶Pennsylvania decertifies county's voting system after 'audit': <https://whyy.org/articles/pennsylvania-decertifies-countys-voting-system-after-audit/> | WHYY

⁵¹⁷Pennsylvania decertifies county's voting machines after 2020 audit: <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/pennsylvania-decertifies-countys-voting-machines-after-2020-audit-2021-07-21/> | Reuters

⁵¹⁸County of Fulton, et al. v. Sec. of Com.: <https://law.justia.com/cases/pennsylvania/supreme-court/2023/3-map-2022.html> | Justia

⁵¹⁹Congress.gov — 2020 Election Security, House Administration Committee hearing transcript, <https://www.congress.gov/event/116th-congress/house-event/LC65587/text>

⁵²⁰NBC News — "Voting machine makers face questions from House lawmakers," Jan. 9, 2020, <https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/security/voting-machine-makers-face-questions-house-lawmakers-more-remain-n1113181>

⁵²¹Nextgov/FCW — "Voting machine vendors say they're open to new mandates," Jan. 2020, <https://www.nextgov.com/digital-government/2020/01/voting-machine-vendors-say-theyre-open-to-new-mandates/196122/>

⁵²²DePerno Law — Penrose Exhibit 10, https://www.depernelaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/%5B12%5D_ex_10_penrose_1.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Computer - No Criminal Referral (GA)		The computer was confirmed to be connected to the internet via Wi-Fi. The critical established facts are: (1) a computer in the absentee ballot processing chain was confirmed to have been remotely accessed and manipulated; (2) data was deleted from that computer during an active election period; (3) the incident was reported to the Secretary of State's Investigations Division; and (4) no public criminal referral or prosecution has been documented as resulting from this incident. Whether the remote access originated from a domestic or foreign actor is unknown - no forensic investigation has been publicly disclosed. A computer used in absentee ballot processing that was remotely accessed with data deletion during the pre-election period presents a direct pathway for election interference, regardless of the perpetrator's national origin. ^{523,524,525}	
EVS.I.RA-23	ESS DS400 Tabulators Equipped with Active Verizon Cellular Modems Configured to Transmit Results to Private Network IP Address (MI)	Established Fact	Forensic examination of ESS DS400 tabulator thumb drives confirmed that each DS400 was equipped with a Verizon cellular wireless communications card that was active on power-up. Both devices were configured to transmit election results to IP address 10.48.51.1 - a private network address accessible remotely only through the public internet or a VPN. This finding directly contradicts ESS's public representations that its tabulators do not have internet connectivity. A cellular modem that activates on power-up and transmits results to a network-accessible private IP establishes a functional, built-in data transmission pathway of unknown destination. ^{526,527,528}	Michigan, United States
EVS.I.RA-24	Dominion Executive Confirms Remote Access to Election Systems (US)	Established Fact	In 2022, Dr. Coomer's testimony was characterized by categorical denials of remote access and internet connectivity. By 2026, he admitted to the existence of Virtual Private Network (VPN) configurations, Remote Access Servers (RAS), and secure FTP infrastructure used to transmit live tally data. Furthermore, while Dr. Coomer identified as a "Chief Software Architect" in 2022, he explicitly denied writing code or designing systems in 2026. These discrepancies represent a material departure from the narrative provided to the grand jury investigating election interference. ^{529,530,531}	United States

⁵²³ Investigative Report: Information Integrity and Allegations of Technology-Mediated Election Interference: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rqm6PDLJ0BW9ILRvk1v-tlNnIrtwoHn84zzcyTxujtg/edit?usp=drivesdk>

⁵²⁴ Fulton County 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link, Section II Security Negligence (Established Fact — computer confirmed internet-connected via Wi-Fi)

⁵²⁵ 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (CFAA — unauthorized computer access and intentional data deletion during live election period).

⁵²⁶ Affidavit of Benjamin R. Cotton: https://www.depernolaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/ex_7_-_cotton_2_%5B060821%5D.pdf | DePerno Law

⁵²⁷ Affidavit of Benjamin R. Cotton: https://www.depernolaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/%5B13%5D_ex_11_cotton_1.pdf | DePerno Law

⁵²⁸ Antrim County Technology Expert Witness Comparisons: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/04/antrim-county-technology-expert-witness-comparisons/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁵²⁹ 2022 Testimony by Eric Coomer, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/6-14-22-DR-COOMER.pdf.pdf>

⁵³⁰ 2026 Testimony by Eric Coomer, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Coomer_Dr_Eric_01-27-2026_REDACTED.pdf

⁵³¹ Coomer Caught Lying - The Sequoia Connection, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Eric-Coomer-Caught-Lying-Sequoia-Connection.mp4>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
EVSI.RA-25	CISA TLP-AMBER Report: 319 Critical Vulnerabilities - 47% Active Exploitation Rate - Iranian APT Obtained U.S. Voter Registration Data - "Most Secure" Declaration Contradicts Classified Data (US)	Established Fact	CISA's own classified TLP-AMBER Election Infrastructure Subsector Cyber Risk Summary - produced but not publicly released in a voter-accessible form - documented: (1) 319 Critical-severity and 1,820 High-severity vulnerabilities in election infrastructure during the 12 months preceding Election Day; and (2) approximately 47% of election infrastructure entities with Critical vulnerabilities experienced active exploitation events during 2020. On the same day the election was held - November 3, 2020 - CISA issued Alert AA20-304A documenting that Iranian APT actors obtained U.S. voter registration data. On October 9, 2020, CISA issued Alert AA20-283A documenting APT actors targeting state, local, tribal, and territorial government networks containing election infrastructure. Notwithstanding this classified and public documentation of active foreign exploitation of election infrastructure, CISA Director Christopher Krebs signed the November 13, 2020 joint statement declaring the election "the most secure in American history." This declaration - issued 10 days after CISA's own alert documenting Iranian APT success in obtaining voter data - creates a direct and legally significant contradiction between CISA's public statement and its own classified and unclassified risk data. CISA additionally sought to suppress the Halderman vulnerability report for 22 months after it was disclosed in September 2021. These 22 months encompassed Georgia's January 5, 2021 Senate runoff elections - conducted on the same vulnerable BMD platform - during which voters received no warning of the documented vulnerabilities. ^{532,533}	National, United States
EVSI.RA-26	Election Machines Accessed the Internet (AZ)	Established Fact	In the Sept. 24 hearing, CyFIR revealed and showed that not only can these ballot machines access the internet, but in Maricopa County they did access the internet. In the hearing, CyFIR provided the time & date stamps to prove it as well as the IP addresses of the computers they connected to. ⁵³⁴	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
EVSI.RA-27	Insecure SERVE Program Assets Re-Purposed in Support of Elections (US)	Reasonable Inference	The technology described in the patent was developed as part of the Secure Electronic Registration and Voting Experiment (SERVE), a \$22 million program designed to allow military personnel and overseas citizens (UOCAVA) to vote online. Accenture's partners on the project included VeriSign, Hart InterCivic, Hewlett-Packard, Avendale, and election.com (acquired by Accenture in 2003). SERVE was halted before the 2004 election following a report by independent security experts. The report concluded the system was fundamentally insecure and vulnerable to: Vote alteration, Denial-of-service attacks, Man-in-the-middle attacks. Despite the public cancellation of SERVE in 2004, the patent filings in 2003 and 2005, along with continued DOD-FVAP contract orders, suggest the development of the technology continued or was repurposed. ⁵³⁵	United States

⁵³²EXCLUSIVE: Former CISA Chief Chris Krebs LIED Under Oath: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/02/breaking-big-former-cisa-chief-chris-krebs-lied/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁵³³Iranian Advanced Persistent Threat Actor Identified Obtaining Voter Registration Data: <https://www.iranwatch.org/library/governments/united-states/executive-branch/departments/homeland-security/iranian-advanced-persistent-threat-actor-identified-obtaining-voter> | CISA/FBI Advisory

⁵³⁴Senator Wendy Rogers , <https://wendyrogers.org/arizonas-2020-forensic-election-senate-audit-what-you-havent-heard-and-much-much-more/>

⁵³⁵Bogasky, J. J., & Almond, C. (2009). Dynamic Auditing of Electronic Elections (U.S. Patent No. 7,549,049B2). U.S. Patent and Trademark Office



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-3 Election Results Certification Integrity

A-3.1 Canvassing Board

Table 62 Detailed Canvassing Board Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.CB-01	Certification Despite Protocol Non-Compliance and Post-Certification Board Obstruction (AZ)	Established Fact	The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors certified the county's 2020 general election results despite documented, forensically confirmed non-compliance with critical election security protocols. The Cyber Ninjas forensic audit documented that the Dominion Democracy Suite EMS software was materially altered from its certified "golden image" configuration, that all user accounts on all election systems shared a single password in violation of the Arizona Election Procedures Manual, and that election management system logs had been systematically overwritten prior to the audit - eliminating the forensic record that would have been required to verify tabulation integrity. Post-certification, the Board refused to produce administrative passwords, defied legislative subpoenas for EMS servers and routers, and directed its vendors (including Dominion Voting Systems) not to cooperate with the Arizona State Senate's legislatively authorized forensic audit. A resolution was subsequently introduced by State Representative Mark Finchem to decertify the results as irredeemably compromised. The legal basis for certification - that the Board had reviewed the underlying records and found them sufficient - was facially undermined by the Board's simultaneous assertion that the election's records were protected from audit. ^{536,537,538,539}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERC.CB-02	Canvass Board Knew of EMS Software Deviation from Certified	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to Board knowledge at time of certification] The forensic analysis conducted by Ben Cotton of CyFIR documented that the Maricopa County EMS contained an unauthorized compiler capable of creating and executing files during the active voting period - a capability not present in the EAC-certified Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5B configuration. The Cotton analysis, presented to the Arizona Senate, further documented that neither the operating system nor	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

⁵³⁶Second Declaration of Benjamin R. Cotton: https://state-of-denial.org/supreme-court/documents/20240319-Ben_Cotton_Affidavit-1202.pdf | Court Filing; see also Affidavits-Reports Spreadsheet (Election Integrity Sandbox)

⁵³⁷Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County Analysis of Senate Report, § 1.9.4.2., <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2>

⁵³⁸Fann Letter, Sept. 24, 2021 ('The audit found that Maricopa County overwrote the entire activity log in its Election Management System')

⁵³⁹HCR 2033 — Arizona Legislature, 55th Leg., 2d Reg. Sess. (2022), <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/2R/bills/HCR2033P.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Configuration at Time of Board Canvass (AZ)		antivirus software had been patched since August 2019, and that a single, shared password was used for all user accounts across all EMS systems - in direct violation of the Arizona Election Procedures Manual. Certification of results produced by an EMS operating outside its certified configuration without disclosure of that deviation to the canvassing board constitutes a certification of results whose provenance cannot be verified. Whether the Board members or their legal counsel possessed information about the software configuration deviation at the time of certification is a disputed but critical factual question. ^{540,541,542,543}	
ERC.CB-03	EMS Software Deviation from Certified Configuration at Time of Board Canvass (AZ)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to software configuration] The forensic analysis conducted by Ben Cotton of CyFIR documented that the Maricopa County EMS contained an unauthorized compiler capable of creating and executing files during the active voting period - a capability not present in the EAC-certified Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5B configuration. The Cotton analysis, presented to the Arizona Senate, further documented that neither the operating system nor antivirus software had been patched since August 2019, and that a single, shared password was used for all user accounts across all EMS systems - in direct violation of the Arizona Election Procedures Manual. Certification of results produced by an EMS operating outside its certified configuration without disclosure of that deviation to the canvassing board constitutes a certification of results whose provenance cannot be verified. ^{544,545,546,547}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERC.CB-04	Board Member Formally Votes Against Certification Due to Total Absence	Established Fact	Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections member Mark Wingate formally and explicitly voted against certifying the 2020 general election results. In a sworn affidavit, Wingate stated that he refused certification because the Board was specifically informed - before the certification vote - that the county had performed no signature verification on over 147,000	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

⁵⁴⁰Second Declaration of Benjamin R. Cotton: https://state-of-denial.org/supreme-court/documents/20240319-Ben_Cotton_Affidavit-1202.pdf | Court Filing; see also Affidavits-Reports Spreadsheet (Election Integrity Sandbox)

⁵⁴¹Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County Analysis of Senate Report, § 1.9.4.2., <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2>

⁵⁴²Fann Letter, Sept. 24, 2021 ('The audit found that Maricopa County overwrote the entire activity log in its Election Management System')

⁵⁴³HCR 2033 — Arizona Legislature, 55th Leg., 2d Reg. Sess. (2022), <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/2R/bills/HCR2033P.pdf>

⁵⁴⁴Arizona Audit report presentation, Cyber Ninjas share their results of election audit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sAAu6O33rNE> | YouTube; see also transcript at <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15>

⁵⁴⁵Cyber Ninjas Found So Many Issues with the Voting Machines: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/cyber-ninjas-found-many-issues-voting-machines-processes-maricopa-county-wonder-previous-auditors-didnt-find-issues/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁵⁴⁶Declaration of Clay Parikh, filed as an exhibit in Lake v. Fontes (No. 23-1021), which incorporated the CyFIR/Cotton findings and extended them, "Contained on the Maricopa EMS are computer programs designed to create or modify executable files through a command line interface (CLI) by any user on the system. These programs are not found as part of approved and certified Voting System Platform software... The Maricopa County EMS server program installations deviate from the EAC approved certification baseline and has the following programming software packages installed: i) Visual Studio 10... iii) Visual Studio 2016 Prerequisites..."

⁵⁴⁷EAC Scope of Conformance for D-Suite 5.5B, https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/voting_system/files/DVS_5.5B_Certificate_Scope_Conformance.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	of Signature Verification on 148,000+ Absentee Ballots (GA)		absentee-by-mail ballots. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386(a)(1)(B) requires that absentee ballots be accepted only after the registrar "compare[s] the signature or mark of the elector on the envelope with the signature or mark of the elector on the absentee ballot application." The complete absence of signature verification on 147,000 ballots is not a documentation gap or administrative irregularity - it is a wholesale failure to perform a mandatory statutory function. Wingate additionally questioned the fundamental accuracy of the active/inactive voter rolls as a basis for his refusal. The certification proceeded over his dissent. ^{548,549,550}	
ERC.CB-05	148 Advance Voting Tabulator Returns Were Never Certified - Certification Proceeded Anyway (GA)	Disputed Fact	Fulton County conceded in SEB2022-015 proceedings that all 148 advance voting tabulator official returns representing approximately 316,000-320,000 ballots were never formally certified by the county canvassing authority prior to the county submitting those results to the Secretary of State for statewide certification. The State Election Board voted to refer this matter to the Georgia Attorney General. The certification of a statewide election on the basis of county returns that themselves incorporated uncertified tabulator data violates the foundational requirement of O.C.G.A. §21-2-498 that returns be certified before they form the basis for statewide certification. The 316,000-ballot figure is more than 25 times the certified margin of victory. Additionally, the EOG Report documented that only 9 zero tapes existed for the 148 advance voting tabulators, and that all 138 closing tapes for those tabulators were fraudulent, invalid, and did not bear the serial numbers of the machines actually used. ^{551,552,553}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERC.CB-06	Black Trunk Document Substitution and Unlisted List (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Document delivery, Brater direction, and Baxter denial documented under oath] One day before the November 17, 2020 Wayne County Board of Canvassers certification meeting, Canvassers Palmer and Hartmann observed a black trunk being delivered containing a new, revised Statement of Votes for the absentee counting boards - a substitution of official documentation thirteen days after the election and one day before the certification vote. Bureau	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁵⁴⁸Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections Approved Minutes November 13, 2020: <https://fultoncountyga.gov/-/media/Departments/Registration-and-Elections/Board-of-Registration-and-Elections/Approved-Meeting-Minutes/Approved-Regular-Minutes-11132020.pdf> | [Fulton County Government]

⁵⁴⁹Affidavit of Mark Wingate: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2023-07/Notice%20of%20Filing%20Mark%20Wingate%20Affidavit.pdf> | [Just The News]

⁵⁵⁰ Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁵¹ Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁵²More than 300,000 votes unverified in Georgia's Fulton County: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/greater-victory-margin-19000-votes-unverifiable-fulton-county-2020> | Just The News

⁵⁵³Request For Hearing Complete With Factual Response: <https://www.scribd.com/document/874578846/Request-for-Hearing-Complete-With-Factual-Response> | Scribd (SEB Filing)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			of Elections Director Jonathan Brater directed Palmer to resolve precinct imbalances by consulting Detroit AVCB Director Daniel Baxter, who possessed an "unlisted list" of voters - a list exclusive to Detroit, with no counterpart in Wayne County's other 42 municipalities. During the November 23, 2020 State Board of Canvassers certification meeting, Board member Norman Shinkle directly asked Director Baxter whether he had provided revised poll lists to the Wayne County Board. Baxter answered: "No. I'm not aware of that." This sworn denial is directly contradicted by Brater's documented direction to Palmer and by the physical delivery of the black trunk. If Baxter's denial was knowingly false, it constitutes perjury under MCL §750.423 or a false official statement under 18 U.S.C. §1001 if made in connection with a federal proceeding. The origins, compilation, and chain of custody of the "unlisted list" have never been disclosed by the Secretary of State's office. ^{554,555,556}	
ERC.CB-07	Coerced Certification Followed by Sworn Rescission - Wayne County Results Never Lawfully Certified (MI)	Disputed Fact	On November 17, 2020, Wayne County Board of Canvassers Republican members Monica Palmer and William Hartmann initially voted against certifying the county's election results because 71% of Detroit's Absentee Voter Counting Board (AVCB) precincts were documented as out of balance - meaning the number of ballots counted at those precincts did not reconcile with the number of voters who signed in. During the public comment period that followed, elected officials and university administrators conducted a coordinated public campaign of intimidation: State Representative Ibrahim Aiyash publicly identified Palmer's home municipality and referenced her children on camera. Wayne State University Vice President Ned Staebler made similar statements. Statements by both officials were subsequently deleted from the publicly available recording of the meeting. Following these public statements, Palmer and Hartmann conditionally changed their votes to "yes" on the express, documented condition that a comprehensive audit would be conducted. Fellow canvasser Jonathon Kinloch personally promised the audit. Within hours, Secretary of State Benson publicly stated the audit promise was not binding on her office. The next day, Palmer and Hartmann each signed sworn affidavits rescinding their conditional certification votes. ^{557,558,559}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁵⁵⁴ TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgjpBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI

⁵⁵⁵ Monica Palmer Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0qvz8VWLNpWQE4D IEUXUdE4kgSdD-u/view?usp=drive_link ;see also William Hartman Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aqTQswrUXG LNBk36D U3m8nSUKgA0D1/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁵⁶ State Board of Canvassers Nov. 23, 2020 certification meeting transcript (Norman Shinkle questioning Baxter); transcript filed in *Texas v. Pennsylvania*

⁵⁵⁷ Monica Palmer Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0qvz8VWLNpWQE4D IEUXUdE4kgSdD-u/view?usp=drive_link ;see also William Hartman Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aqTQswrUXG LNBk36D U3m8nSUKgA0D1/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁵⁸ November 17, 2020 Wayne County Canvassing Board Minutes: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1atDOPQSpqmn3V35pYsAGVEdDBADVoi4e/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁵⁹ GOP members of Wayne County Board of Canvassers Bullied to Rescind, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/wayne-county-election-board-republicans-say-they-were-bullied-rescind> | Just the News; see also "What Happens in MI When County Canvassers Refuse to Certify an Election?", <https://x.com/picolbeck/article/1829261055685448095>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.CB-08	Wayne County was never lawfully certified (MI)	Disputed Fact	Official certification paperwork for Wayne County did not satisfy certification requirements under MCL 168.24e. Statute requires at least one signature from representatives of both political parties. Neither of the Republican canvassers signed the official certification paperwork. MCL 168.822(4) stipulates that Certification requires a "signed, written statement". Both Republican canvassers provided signed affidavits in support of their no vote on certification. These affidavits were ignored by the State Board of Canvassers. ^{560,561,562}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERC.CB-09	Intentional Inducement of Quasi-Judicial Certification Vote - Audit Promise Made and Immediately Repudiated (MI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Fraudulent inducement theory requires further evidentiary development] The specific mechanism by which Palmer and Hartmann's conditional certification votes were obtained - a promise by fellow canvasser Jonathon Kinloch that a comprehensive audit would be conducted, followed within hours by Secretary of State Benson's public statement that the promise was not binding - constitutes a potential case of fraudulent inducement of a quasi-judicial act. Palmer and Hartmann's affidavits make explicit that their conditional votes were cast solely in reliance on the audit promise; without that promise, they would not have changed their votes. The repudiation of the promise immediately after the conditional votes were recorded establishes that the promise either was known to be false when made or was made by someone without authority to bind the Secretary of State. Either characterization supports a finding of fraud in the procurement of a governmental certification. The subsequent refusal of both canvassers to sign the official certification paperwork establishes that, under their own assessment of their legal obligations, they never provided valid consent to certification. ^{563,564,565,566}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁵⁶⁰ Official Wayne County 2020 Election Certification paperwork, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vcytDwmX-JjDbLKamJVS9mslM4Xs9x2L/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁶¹ Monica Palmer Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0qvz8VWLNpWQE4D IEUXUdE4kgSdD-u/view?usp=drive_link ;see also William Hartman Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aqTQswrUXG LNBk36D U3m8nSUKgA0D1/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁶² GOP members of Wayne County Board of Canvassers Bullied to Rescind, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/wayne-county-election-board-republicans-say-they-were-bullied-rescind> | Just the News; see also "What Happens in MI When County Canvassers Refuse to Certify an Election?", <https://x.com/picolbeck/article/1829261055685448095>

⁵⁶³ Monica Palmer Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0qvz8VWLNpWQE4D IEUXUdE4kgSdD-u/view?usp=drive_link ;see also William Hartman Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aqTQswrUXG LNBk36D U3m8nSUKgA0D1/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁶⁴ November 17, 2020 Wayne County Canvassing Board Minutes: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1atDOpQSpqmn3V35pYsAGVEdbADVoi4e/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁶⁵ GOP members of Wayne County Board of Canvassers Bullied to Rescind, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/wayne-county-election-board-republicans-say-they-were-bullied-rescind> | Just the News; see also "What Happens in MI When County Canvassers Refuse to Certify an Election?", <https://x.com/picolbeck/article/1829261055685448095>

⁵⁶⁶ Official Wayne County 2020 Election Certification paperwork, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vcytDwmX-JjDbLKamJVS9mslM4Xs9x2L/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.CB-10	Inducement of Quasi-Judicial Certification Vote - Audit Promise Made and Immediately Repudiated (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to promise, reliance, repudiation, and affidavit rescissions] The specific mechanism by which Palmer and Hartmann's conditional certification votes were obtained - a promise by fellow canvasser Jonathon Kinloch that a comprehensive audit would be conducted, followed within hours by Secretary of State Benson's public statement that the promise was not binding - constitutes a potential case of fraudulent inducement of a quasi-judicial act. Palmer and Hartmann's affidavits make explicit that their conditional votes were cast solely in reliance on the audit promise; without that promise, they would not have changed their votes. The repudiation of the promise immediately after the conditional votes were recorded establishes that the promise either was known to be false when made or was made by someone without authority to bind the Secretary of State. Either characterization supports a finding of fraud in the procurement of a governmental certification. The subsequent refusal of both canvassers to sign the official certification paperwork establishes that, under their own assessment of their legal obligations, they never provided valid consent to certification. ^{567,568,569,570}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERC.CB-11	Black Trunk Document Substitution and Unlisted List – Fraudulent Intent (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Cause and intent - requires confrontation of Baxter with documentary evidence] One day before the November 17, 2020 Wayne County Board of Canvassers certification meeting, Canvassers Palmer and Hartmann observed a black trunk being delivered containing a new, revised Statement of Votes for the absentee counting boards - a substitution of official documentation thirteen days after the election and one day before the certification vote. Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater directed Palmer to resolve precinct imbalances by consulting Detroit AVCB Director Daniel Baxter, who possessed an "unlisted list" of voters - a list exclusive to Detroit, with no counterpart in Wayne County's other 42 municipalities. During the November 23, 2020 State Board of Canvassers certification meeting, Board member Norman Shinkle directly asked Director Baxter whether he had provided revised poll lists to the Wayne County Board. Baxter answered: "No. I'm not aware of that." This sworn denial is directly contradicted by Brater's documented direction to Palmer and by the physical delivery of the black trunk. If Baxter's denial was knowingly false, it constitutes perjury under MCL §750.423 or a false official statement under 18 U.S.C. §1001 if made in connection with a federal proceeding. The	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁵⁶⁷ Monica Palmer Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0qvz8VWLNpWQE4D IEUXUdE4kgSdD-u/view?usp=drive_link ;see also William Hartman Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aqTQswrUXG_LNBk36D_U3m8nSUKgA0D1/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁶⁸ November 17, 2020 Wayne County Canvassing Board Minutes: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1atDOpQSpqmn3V35pYsAGVEdDBADVoi4e/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁶⁹ GOP members of Wayne County Board of Canvassers Bullied to Rescind, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/wayne-county-election-board-republicans-say-they-were-bullied-rescind/> | Just the News; see also "What Happens in MI When County Canvassers Refuse to Certify an Election?", <https://x.com/pjcolbeck/article/1829261055685448095>

⁵⁷⁰ Official Wayne County 2020 Election Certification paperwork, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vcytDwmX-JiDbLKamJVS9msIM4Xs9x2L/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			origins, compilation, and chain of custody of the "unlisted list" have never been disclosed by the Secretary of State's office. ^{571,572,573}	
ERC.CB-12	Canvassing Board Voted Unanimously Not to Certify 2022 Election On Basis of 2020 Election Findings (NM)	Established Fact	In June 2022, the three-member Otero County Commission, acting as the county canvassing board, voted unanimously not to certify the June 7 primary election results. Commissioners cited "distrust of Dominion vote-tallying machines" and dissatisfaction with the state's prior audit of the 2020 results as their basis. Underscores need for transparency in the conduct of elections in order to promote trust in our election systems. ⁵⁷⁴	Otero County, New Mexico, United States
ERC.CB-13	Certification Executed Without Foundational Return Sheet Documentation - 244 of 428 Precincts Missing or Incomplete (PA)	Established Fact	Delaware County, Pennsylvania certified its 2020 general election results despite the absence of complete foundational documentation for the majority of its precincts. In response to a Right-to-Know Law request, Delaware County's own records revealed that 244 of its 428 precincts - 57% - were missing valid return sheets at the time of certification: 15 return sheets were entirely absent from county records, 16 were blank, and 213 were incomplete. A return sheet is the primary precinct-level record that reconciles the number of ballots cast with the number of voters who signed in - it is the document that makes a precinct's results auditable. Certification in the absence of complete return sheets means that the Delaware County Board of Elections certified results for which it possessed no complete foundational documentary basis - it certified totals that could not be verified from the underlying records in the county's own possession. This is not a post-hoc records gap; it is a certification gap that existed at the time the certification was	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

⁵⁷¹ TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgjpBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI

⁵⁷² Monica Palmer Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0qvz8VWLNpWQE4D IEUXUdE4kgSdD-u/view?usp=drive_link ;see also William Hartman Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aqTQswrUXG_LNBk36D_U3m8nSUKgA0D1/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁷³ State Board of Canvassers Nov. 23, 2020 certification meeting transcript (Norman Shinkle questioning Baxter); transcript filed in *Texas v. Pennsylvania*

⁵⁷⁴ Otero County Commissioners Vote Unanimously NOT to Certify Election Results, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/gop-commission-refuses-to-certify-new-mexico-primary-results-over-distrust-of-voting-machines>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			signed. The return sheet records were subsequently reportedly destroyed, compounding the legal violation. ^{575,576,577,578,579,580}	
ERC.CB-14	Intentional Record Destruction - Delaware County Certified with 244 of 428 Precincts Missing Required Documentation	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Record destruction - named-witness testimony, not yet adjudicated] Delaware County certified the November 3, 2020 election on or about November 24, 2020, contributing data to Secretary Boockvar's statewide certification. Delaware County's own Right to Know Law (RTKL) response, dated June 28, 2021, established that: 15 precincts had no Return Sheets at all; 16 precincts had blank Return Sheets; and 213 precincts were missing required information on their Return Sheets - totaling 244 of 428 precincts (more than half) with missing or incomplete documentation legally required for certification. Additionally, Delaware County was missing: 125 of 428 tally tapes for Scanner 1; 137 of 428 ballot-count tapes for Scanner 1; 255 of 428 open-poll tapes; and 233 of 428 zero-report tapes - the machine-generated records establishing that machines registered zero before counting began. The absence of zero-report tapes means there is no documentary basis to confirm that machines were not pre-loaded with votes before the election began. Named witness Regina Miller states she subsequently witnessed individuals physically tear election data and place it in the trash, with one official stating the data "had no audit value because it wouldn't match the election results" - an admission, if true, that the physical record did not match what was certified. ^{581,582,583,584,585,586}	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

⁵⁷⁵ Moton, Hoopes & Stenstrom v. Boockvar, CV-2022-000032 (Del. Cty. CCP, Jan. 1, 2022), ¶¶ 128–135 citing RTKL Response June 28, 2021 — the breakdown: 15 no Return Sheets + 16 blank + 213 missing info = 244 of 428 precincts

⁵⁷⁶ Same complaint ¶¶ 128–135 — poll worker coordinator admissions on missing yellow books, scanner-to-book discrepancies, JOE refusals.

⁵⁷⁷ Gregory Stenstrom, Sworn Declaration, Nov. 9, 2020 (DOJ-filed) — firsthand chain-of-custody account

⁵⁷⁸ Hoopes & Stenstrom SCOTUS Cert. Petition No. 22-503, App. p.3 (Mar. 14, 2023) — "220 of 428 return sheet records not returned or missing" (narrower definition, for context)

⁵⁷⁹ Stunning Election Fraud Found In Delaware County, PA: <https://skagitrepublicans.com/stunningelectionfraudfoundindelawarecountypa> | Skagit Republicans

⁵⁸⁰ Appendix - Supreme Court of the United States: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/24/24-430/328530/20241017145230806_20241017-144351-06833351-00007384.pdf | U.S. Supreme Court

⁵⁸¹ Moton, Hoopes & Stenstrom v. Boockvar, CV-2022-000032 (Del. Cty. CCP, Jan. 1, 2022), ¶¶ 128–135 citing RTKL Response June 28, 2021 — the breakdown: 15 no Return Sheets + 16 blank + 213 missing info = 244 of 428 precincts

⁵⁸² Same complaint ¶¶ 128–135 — poll worker coordinator admissions on missing yellow books, scanner-to-book discrepancies, JOE refusals.

⁵⁸³ Gregory Stenstrom, Sworn Declaration, Nov. 9, 2020 (DOJ-filed) — firsthand chain-of-custody account

⁵⁸⁴ Hoopes & Stenstrom SCOTUS Cert. Petition No. 22-503, App. p.3 (Mar. 14, 2023) — "220 of 428 return sheet records not returned or missing" (narrower definition, for context)

⁵⁸⁵ Stunning Election Fraud Found In Delaware County, PA: <https://skagitrepublicans.com/stunningelectionfraudfoundindelawarecountypa> | Skagit Republicans

⁵⁸⁶ Appendix - Supreme Court of the United States: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/24/24-430/328530/20241017145230806_20241017-144351-06833351-00007384.pdf | U.S. Supreme Court



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-3.2 Recounts

Table 63 Detailed Recount Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.R-01	Database Purge the Day Before Audit/Recount - Destruction of Digital Baseline (AZ)	Established Fact	Forensic analysis conducted during the Arizona Senate-ordered Cyber Ninjas audit revealed that the Maricopa County Recorder's office deleted the entire 2020 General Election database from the Election Management System (EMS) - including all activity logs - in the days following a court order directing Maricopa County to produce election materials to the Arizona State Senate. Specifically, more than 37,000 identical queries were run on the EMS server in rapid sequence, effectively overwriting the activity log. The audit contractor documented that 284,412 ballot images were corrupt or missing when the system was restored, and that all data in the EMS database related to the 2020 General Election had been fully cleared. This destruction of the digital baseline - accomplished after litigation was pending and a subpoena was outstanding - eliminated the primary mechanism by which any independent recount or audit could have verified whether reported vote totals matched the underlying ballot corpus. The digital record that would have enabled a valid independent recount was rendered irrecoverable. Senate Audit Liaison Ken Bennett separately confirmed that the required chain-of-custody documentation under A.R.S. §16-621(E) was never produced. ^{587,588,589,590,591}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERC.R-02	Maricopa County Refused to Cooperate with Senate Audit (AZ)	Established Fact	Arizona Senate President Karen Fann documented in her September 24, 2021 letter to Attorney General Mark Brnovich that Maricopa County and its vendors - including Dominion Voting Systems - did not cooperate with the Senate-authorized audit and recount. This constitutes an affirmative act of obstruction against a lawfully authorized legislative oversight function. Because the audit was the only independent quantitative verification of the 2020 vote count available outside official county processes, obstruction of the audit is functionally indistinguishable from obstruction of the recount. Maricopa County's simultaneous refusal to produce chain-of-custody documentation, the missing ballot images, and the vendor non-cooperation directive collectively eliminated any independent	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

⁵⁸⁷Cyber Ninjas Forensic Audit Volume I Executive Summary, p. 1, "Logs appeared to be intentionally rolled over, and all the data in the database related to the 2020 General Election had been fully cleared.", <https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919 - Maricopa County Forensic Audit - Volume I - Executive Summary.pdf>

⁵⁸⁸BREAKING: Maricopa County Elections Officials DELETED ENTIRE DATABASE DIRECTORY from Voting Machines: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/breaking-maricopa-county-elections-officials-deleted-entire-database-voting-machines-including-election-information-main-database/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁵⁸⁹9/27/21 High-Level Review of the September 24, 2021 AZ Senate Audit Report, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jp38rV6sE27UqZZOjcnaiYaFv7J_ETKs/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁹⁰HCR 2033

⁵⁹¹Ken Bennett Confirmed Chain-of-Custody Documentation Under A.R.S. § 16-621(E) Was Never Produced, Arizona Senate Hearing on the 2020 Election Audit, July 15, 2021, Ken Bennett testimony at 07:14 and 08:48, <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			basis for verifying the accuracy of the certified results. Fann's letter further noted that Maricopa County failed to provide documentation sufficient to reconcile duplicated ballots to corresponding original ballots. ^{592,593,594}	
ERC-R-03	Machine Recount Conducted with 3,000 Double-Scanned Ballots and Injected Test Ballots (GA)	Established Fact	During the candidate-requested machine recount of the 2020 General Election in Fulton County, the Election Oversight Group (EOG), LLC, conducting forensic analysis pursuant to court-ordered document production in Curling v. Raffensperger, documented that 3,930 ballots were systematically double-scanned and double-counted. The mechanism was deliberate and multi-step: ballots that had already been scanned and assigned to existing batches (batches 17, 18, and 19) were extracted from those batches, consolidated into a new batch, and scanned a second time on a different tabulator (tabulator 794), resulting in each ballot being counted twice. EOG documented that this process required affirmative, sequential human action - it is not attributable to operator error. Additionally, hundreds - and likely thousands - of test ballots produced during Logic and Accuracy testing were improperly included in the official recount totals, despite not having been part of the original count. The machine recount was certified and publicly used to "confirm" the accuracy of the original election results, despite having incorporated these fabricated and double-counted totals. The certified recount result was then transmitted to Georgia state officials and publicly represented as an independent verification of the original count. ^{595,596,597}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERC-R-04	17,852 Ballot Images Missing from Official Recount - Recount Mathematically Unauditable (GA)	Established Fact	The official machine recount of the 2020 General Election in Fulton County was certified despite the documented absence of 17,852 ballot images. This finding was confirmed by two independent expert declarations filed in Curling v. Raffensperger: (1) Professor Philip B. Stark, a member of the Board of Advisors of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission and inventor of risk-limiting audits, stated that "for the second machine count, Fulton County's production included images of ballots and printout cards for 510,073 of the 527,925 cast vote records - 17,852 image files are missing";	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

⁵⁹²Maricopa County and Dominion refuse to comply with subpoenas: <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/arizona-audit-election-subpoenas-maricopa-county-dominion-voting-systems-refuse/> | CBS News

⁵⁹³County supervisors plan response to Senate's election audit concerns: <https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/politics/elections/2021/05/13/arizona-senate-wants-meeting-maricopa-county-election-audit-questions/5074932001/> | Arizona Republic

⁵⁹⁴ Senate President Karen Fann's public statement on August 2, 2021 named both the Board and Dominion together, "It is unfortunate the noncompliance by the County and Dominion continues to delay the results and breeds distrust.", <https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/politics/elections/2021/08/02/maricopa-co-and-dominion-face-monday-deadline-ariz-senate-election-subpoenas/5434136001/?gnt-cfr=1&gca-cat=p&gca-uir=true&gca-epti=z1105xxe1105xxv004299d--47--b--47--&gca-ft=192&gca-ds=sophi>

⁵⁹⁵Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

⁵⁹⁶READ: The Gateway Pundit Obtained the Report Used to Secure FBI Warrant: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/01/read-gateway-pundit-obtained-report-allegedly-used-secure/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁵⁹⁷Georgia reprimands Fulton County for scanning ballots twice in 2020 recount: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/georgia-reprimands-fulton-county-scanning-ballots-twice-2020-recount> | Just The News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			and (2) Professor Duncan Buell independently confirmed that approximately 17,800 images and the same number of .sha files are missing from the presidential count. Professor Stark further stated that the electronic records of the election are "not intact" and that Fulton County's lack of basic accounting controls makes it "impossible to determine who really won in 2020." EOG further documented that thousands of ballots are unique to each count - present in the original count and absent from the recount, or vice versa - a result that is "not possible by natural means or mistake," indicating the ballot corpus itself was not stable between counts. The recount was nevertheless certified and publicly used to corroborate the original results. ^{598,599,600}	
ERC.R-05	Hand-Count "Audit" Used as Recount Surrogate Contained 4.52% False Ballot Rate (GA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - False ballot rate, batch discrepancies, SEB referral] Georgia's mandatory hand-count audit - conducted in lieu of a traditional recount as the first-tier verification mechanism - was subsequently documented by the Governor's own SEB complaint (SEB2021-181) to contain a false-ballot rate of approximately 4.52% among absentee ballots audited. EOG calculated, by extrapolating this error rate across the statewide proportion of absentee ballots, a potential impact of approximately 49,718 false Biden votes and 9,066 false Trump votes. The certified Biden margin in Georgia was 12,670 votes - a figure smaller than a single county's identified error pool. The hand-count also produced 36 batch tally sheet inconsistencies, adding 6,691 fictitious votes to the reported totals, of which 5,618 benefited Biden and 1,025 benefited Trump. Fulton County was aware of these discrepancies at the time and is alleged to have concealed them for two years during SEB2021-181 investigation. Despite all of this adverse information, the hand-count result was certified and transmitted to the Secretary of State as the basis for final certification, without any disclosure of the known error rate or batch tally discrepancies. ^{601,602,603}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERC.R-06	Deceptive Hand-Count "Audit" Used as Recount Surrogate	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Statewide extrapolation and concealment characterization require further evidentiary development] Georgia's mandatory hand-count audit - conducted in lieu of a traditional recount as the first-tier verification mechanism - was subsequently documented by the Governor's	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

⁵⁹⁸SEB2023-025 Report of Investigation: <https://www.scribd.com/document/874573732/SEB2023-025-Report-of-Investigation-Combined> | Georgia State Election Board

⁵⁹⁹Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

⁶⁰⁰VoterGA SEB2023-025 Presentation: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/SEB-2023-025-State-Election-Board-Presentation.pdf> | VoterGA

⁶⁰¹Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

⁶⁰²Georgia investigation finds errors in Fulton audit of 2020 election: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-investigation-finds-errors-in-fulton-audit-of-2020-election/BZ7D5JXOMRBPZIU4PNVYIHQZR4/> | Atlanta Journal-Constitution

⁶⁰³Email Shows Top Fulton County Election Officials KNEW About Discrepancies: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/01/email-shows-top-fulton-county-election-officials-knew/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Contained 4.52% False Ballot Rate (GA)		own SEB complaint (SEB2021-181) to contain a false-ballot rate of approximately 4.52% among absentee ballots audited. EOG calculated, by extrapolating this error rate across the statewide proportion of absentee ballots, a potential impact of approximately 49,718 false Biden votes and 9,066 false Trump votes. The certified Biden margin in Georgia was 12,670 votes - a figure smaller than a single county's identified error pool. The hand-count also produced 36 batch tally sheet inconsistencies, adding 6,691 fictitious votes to the reported totals, of which 5,618 benefited Biden and 1,025 benefited Trump. Fulton County was aware of these discrepancies at the time and is alleged to have concealed them for two years during SEB2021-181 investigation. Despite all of this adverse information, the hand-count result was certified and transmitted to the Secretary of State as the basis for final certification, without any disclosure of the known error rate or batch tally discrepancies. ^{604,605,606}	
ERC.R-07	Statutory Loophole Shielded 71% of Detroit's AVCB Precincts from Hand Recount (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - 71% imbalance rate, statutory mechanism, and recount disqualification are documented in official canvassing records] Michigan law, MCL §168.871, provides that when a precinct is "out of balance" - meaning the number of voters credited in the poll book does not match the number of ballots counted - that precinct is legally ineligible for a statutory hand recount. In Detroit, 71% of Absentee Voter Counting Board (AVCB) precincts were out of balance at the time of the recount. The statutory consequence: the vast majority of Detroit's absentee votes were disqualified from rigorous hand-recount verification by operation of law. This disqualification served as an effective shield - the most suspect precincts, those with documented imbalances between voters and ballots, were precisely the precincts excluded from the only independent quantitative verification mechanism available. The imbalance rate - 71% of Detroit's AVCB precincts, more than all other 82 Michigan counties combined - is an established fact drawn from the official canvassing record. The use of this statutory loophole to insulate Detroit's absentee votes from hand recount	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁶⁰⁴Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

⁶⁰⁵Georgia investigation finds errors in Fulton audit of 2020 election: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-investigation-finds-errors-in-fulton-audit-of-2020-election/BZ7D5JXOMRBPZIU4PNVYIHQZR4/> | Atlanta Journal-Constitution

⁶⁰⁶Email Shows Top Fulton County Election Officials KNEW About Discrepancies: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/01/email-shows-top-fulton-county-election-officials-knew/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			verification, whether deliberate or incidental, meant that the "recount" of Wayne County's most problematic votes was never conducted. ^{607,608,609}	
ERC.R-08	Statutory Loophole Exploited to Shield 71% of Detroit's AVCB Precincts from Hand Recount (MI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Characterization of the loophole as "exploited" rather than incidental requires further evidence of intent] Michigan law, MCL §168.871, provides that when a precinct is "out of balance" - meaning the number of voters credited in the poll book does not match the number of ballots counted - that precinct is legally ineligible for a statutory hand recount. In Detroit, 71% of Absentee Voter Counting Board (AVCB) precincts were out of balance at the time of the recount. The statutory consequence: the vast majority of Detroit's absentee votes were disqualified from rigorous hand-recount verification by operation of law. This disqualification served as an effective shield - the most suspect precincts, those with documented imbalances between voters and ballots, were precisely the precincts excluded from the only independent quantitative verification mechanism available. The imbalance rate - 71% of Detroit's AVCB precincts, more than all other 82 Michigan counties combined - is an established fact drawn from the official canvassing record. The use of this statutory loophole to insulate Detroit's absentee votes from hand recount verification, whether deliberate or incidental, meant that the "recount" of Wayne County's most problematic votes was never conducted. ^{610,611,612}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States
ERC.R-09	Machine Recount of a Compromised Tabulator System - 68.05% Error Rate (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - ASOG error rate, log anomalies, project file alteration, image deletion] Antrim County's tabulation system - Dominion Voting Systems Democracy Suite 5.5 - was documented by the Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG) forensic report to have a 68.05% error rate in tabulator logs, grossly exceeding the maximum allowable 1-per-125,000 error rate under Voluntary Voting Systems Guidelines (VVSG) §4.1.1. Of 15,676 total log events, 10,667 were critical errors or warnings. The election project file on the EMS was altered on October 23, 2020, replacing the original project built on September 25, 2020. Despite these documented system-level anomalies - which fundamentally called into question the reliability of the tabulator outputs - Michigan certified Antrim	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

⁶⁰⁷Election Officials Manual Chapter 18: Recounts: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/01mcalpine/Recounts-and-Special-Mail-Elections.pdf?rev=c2f24a47082a49478625b3a0a8e4a543&hash=F0E8A0D26FF159E3430B58EA232A0E27> | Michigan Bureau of Elections

⁶⁰⁸Audits of the November 3, 2020 General Election: https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/30lawens/BOE_2020_Post_Election_Audit_Report_04_21_21.pdf?rev=fa1fc123c0bc4da59bc7402daa825774 | Michigan Bureau of Elections

⁶⁰⁹Putting Detroit's vote count errors in context: <https://outliermedia.org/detroit-vote-count-errors-unbalanced-precincts/> | Outlier Media

⁶¹⁰Election Officials Manual Chapter 18: Recounts: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/01mcalpine/Recounts-and-Special-Mail-Elections.pdf?rev=c2f24a47082a49478625b3a0a8e4a543&hash=F0E8A0D26FF159E3430B58EA232A0E27> | Michigan Bureau of Elections

⁶¹¹Audits of the November 3, 2020 General Election: https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/30lawens/BOE_2020_Post_Election_Audit_Report_04_21_21.pdf?rev=fa1fc123c0bc4da59bc7402daa825774 | Michigan Bureau of Elections

⁶¹²Putting Detroit's vote count errors in context: <https://outliermedia.org/detroit-vote-count-errors-unbalanced-precincts/> | Outlier Media



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			County's results without a full forensic accounting of why the certified results differed so dramatically from initial returns. Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson subsequently ordered the deletion of ballot images from Antrim County and other counties - destroying the physical evidentiary basis that would have enabled independent recount verification - before independent forensic analysis was complete. Expert Jeffrey Lenberg documented a vote-shift algorithm that appeared to redistribute votes between candidates. The machine recount effectively re-ran a compromised system's output without independent forensic resolution. ^{613,614,615}	
ERC.R-10	Machine Recount of a Compromised Tabulator System – Vote Shift Algorithm Identified (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Vote-shift algorithm characterization - supported by Lenberg analysis, contested by Secretary of State] Antrim County's tabulation system - Dominion Voting Systems Democracy Suite 5.5 - was documented by the Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG) forensic report to have a 68.05% error rate in tabulator logs, grossly exceeding the maximum allowable 1-per-125,000 error rate under Voluntary Voting Systems Guidelines (VVG) §4.1.1. Of 15,676 total log events, 10,667 were critical errors or warnings. The election project file on the EMS was altered on October 23, 2020, replacing the original project built on September 25, 2020. Despite these documented system-level anomalies - which fundamentally called into question the reliability of the tabulator outputs - Michigan certified Antrim County's results without a full forensic accounting of why the certified results differed so dramatically from initial returns. Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson subsequently ordered the deletion of ballot images from Antrim County and other counties - destroying the physical evidentiary basis that would have enabled independent recount verification - before independent forensic analysis was complete. Expert Jeffrey Lenberg documented a vote-shift algorithm that appeared to redistribute votes between candidates. The machine recount effectively re-ran a compromised system's output without independent forensic resolution. ^{616,617,618,619,620}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States

⁶¹³Allied Security Operations Group Antrim Michigan Forensics Report: <https://www.justice.gov/file/1284311/dl?inline=> | U.S. Department of Justice

⁶¹⁴BREAKING: Antrim Co. Forensic Report BOMBSHELL Reveals Dominion Machines Were Set At 68.05% Error Rate: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/breaking-antrim-co-forensic-report-bombshell-reveals-dominion-machines-set-68-05-error-ratemeaning-68-05-ballots-sent-mass-adjudication-giving-individuals-ma/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁶¹⁵Antrim County: The Thread That Unravels 2020 Election Theft: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/04/antrim-county-the-thread-that-unravels-2020-election-theft/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁶¹⁶Allied Security Operations Group Antrim Michigan Forensics Report: <https://www.justice.gov/file/1284311/dl?inline=> | U.S. Department of Justice

⁶¹⁷BREAKING: Antrim Co. Forensic Report BOMBSHELL Reveals Dominion Machines Were Set At 68.05% Error Rate: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/breaking-antrim-co-forensic-report-bombshell-reveals-dominion-machines-set-68-05-error-ratemeaning-68-05-ballots-sent-mass-adjudication-giving-individuals-ma/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁶¹⁸Antrim County: The Thread That Unravels 2020 Election Theft: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/04/antrim-county-the-thread-that-unravels-2020-election-theft/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁶¹⁹Bailey v Antrim County, Lenberg Exhibit 09, Vote Shifting in Antrim County, MI https://drive.google.com/file/d/11gSL_Mm1NAszwHEMa4u4DKmzo07UCER7/view?usp=drive_link

⁶²⁰Bailey v Antrim County, Lenberg Exhibit 11, Vote Shifting in Barry County, MI https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qbl1ZVz1Qw9eOuV-7RC8GgodKVkq1VSj/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.R-11	Physical Destruction of Machine Tapes and V-Drives to Prevent Recount Discrepancy Discovery (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Named-witness testimony not yet adjudicated; Ziegelhoffer statement is powerful but requires corroboration and authentication] Named-witness testimony from a person present at a Delaware County election facility establishes that county officials - identified as Attorney Thomas Gallagher and James Ziegelhoffer - physically tore election data into pieces, with Ziegelhoffer stating the data "had no audit value because it wouldn't match the election results." This statement, if credited by a factfinder, is a direct acknowledgment that the physical record did not reconcile with the certified results - meaning any recount conducted from those records would have revealed a discrepancy with the official count. The destruction of these records - which included machine tapes and V-drives - was accomplished after the election was certified, after litigation was initiated, and after Right to Know Law requests were filed. Delaware County's own RTKL response had already established that 244 of 428 precincts were missing required Return Sheet documentation. The destruction of the V-drives and machine tapes eliminated the last mechanism by which those missing records might have been reconstructed. Any recount conducted in Delaware County after this destruction would have been conducted in the absence of the foundational documentation required by 25 P.S. §3154. ^{621,622,623,624,625,626}	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States
ERC.R-12	Physical Destruction of Machine Tapes and V-Drives to Intentionally Prevent Recount Discrepancy Discovery (PA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Timing and Ziegelhoffer's statement are consistent with intentional destruction to prevent recount discrepancy detection] Named-witness testimony from a person present at a Delaware County election facility establishes that county officials - identified as Attorney Thomas Gallagher and James Ziegelhoffer - physically tore election data into pieces, with Ziegelhoffer stating the data "had no audit value because it wouldn't match the election results." This statement, if credited by a factfinder, is a direct acknowledgment that the physical record did not reconcile with the certified results - meaning any recount conducted from those records would have revealed a discrepancy with the official count. The destruction of these records - which included machine tapes and V-drives - was accomplished after the election was certified, after litigation was initiated, and after Right to Know Law requests were filed. Delaware County's own RTKL response had already established that 244 of 428 precincts were missing required Return Sheet documentation. The	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

⁶²¹ Moton, Hoopes & Stenstrom v. Boockvar, CV-2022-000032 (Del. Cty. CCP, Jan. 1, 2022), ¶¶ 128–135 citing RTKL Response June 28, 2021 — the breakdown: 15 no Return Sheets + 16 blank + 213 missing info = 244 of 428 precincts

⁶²² Same complaint ¶¶ 128–135 — poll worker coordinator admissions on missing yellow books, scanner-to-book discrepancies, JOE refusals.

⁶²³ Gregory Stenstrom, Sworn Declaration, Nov. 9, 2020 (DOJ-filed) — firsthand chain-of-custody account

⁶²⁴ Hoopes & Stenstrom SCOTUS Cert. Petition No. 22-503, App. p.3 (Mar. 14, 2023) — "220 of 428 return sheet records not returned or missing" (narrower definition, for context)

⁶²⁵ 'It's a Felony:' A New Lawsuit, with Video Evidence, Alleges Delaware County, Pennsylvania Election Officials Destroyed Voting Records: <https://tennesseestar.com/news/its-a-felony-a-new-lawsuit-with-video-evidence-alleges-delaware-county-pennsylvania-election-officials-destroyed-voting-records/bvasoli/2021/11/18/> | Tennessee Star

⁶²⁶ New Lawsuit, Videos Allege Delco Election Officials Destroyed Election Results: <https://delawarevalleyjournal.com/new-lawsuit-videos-allege-delco-election-officials-destroyed-election-results/> | Delaware Valley Journal



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			destruction of the V-drives and machine tapes eliminated the last mechanism by which those missing records might have been reconstructed. Any recount conducted in Delaware County after this destruction would have been conducted in the absence of the foundational documentation required by 25 P.S. §3154. ^{627,628,629,630,631}	
ERC.R-13	440,781 "Unknown" Mail Ballots and 155,053 Voter Deficit - No Recount Could Resolve the Foundational Discrepancy (PA)	Established Fact	The Public Interest Legal Foundation (PILF), analyzing EAC post-election survey data, documented that 440,781 Pennsylvania mail ballots were classified as "unknown" - meaning election officials had no record of what happened to them. This figure exceeded the certified presidential margin of victory (81,660) by a ratio of more than 5:1. Separately, Representative Francis Ryan's December 2020 report identified that Secretary Boockvar certified 6,915,283 votes for presidential candidates against only 6,760,230 voters recorded in the SURE system as having voted - a deficit of 155,053 votes over voters. No recount mechanism was triggered or designed to reconcile this voter-to-vote discrepancy. Pennsylvania's recount statutes govern the manual re-tallying of ballots; they do not require reconciliation of the SURE system voter record against certified totals. This structural gap means that a recount, even if perfectly conducted, would have re-tallied the same inflated ballot total without examining whether those ballots corresponded to actual voter participation records.	Pennsylvania, United States

⁶²⁷ *Moton v. Boockvar et al.*, Court of Common Pleas, Delaware County, PA, filed November 18, 2021 (Plaintiffs: Ruth Moton, Leah Hoopes, Gregory Stenstrom), available at Scribd doc. 540801092., "Attorney Thomas Gallagher and James Zieglehoffer conspired to destroy November 3, 2020 election data, and materials. The pair set up a long table full of November 3, 2020, election data, and selectively destroyed the machines/proof tapes along with other November 3, 2020 records by tearing it into pieces and placing into the trash stating they will have a campfire to burn the data.", <https://www.scribd.com/document/540801092/Delaware-County-Pennsylvania-Lawsuit-Against-County-Election-Officials>

⁶²⁸ Gregory Stenstrom, Sworn Declaration, Nov. 9, 2020 (DOJ-filed) — firsthand chain-of-custody account

⁶²⁹ Hoopes & Stenstrom SCOTUS Cert. Petition No. 22-503, App. p.3 (Mar. 14, 2023) — "220 of 428 return sheet records not returned or missing" (narrower definition, for context)

⁶³⁰ "It's a Felony: A New Lawsuit, with Video Evidence, Alleges Delaware County, Pennsylvania Election Officials Destroyed Voting Records: <https://tennesseestar.com/news/its-a-felony-a-new-lawsuit-with-video-evidence-alleges-delaware-county-pennsylvania-election-officials-destroyed-voting-records/bvasoli/2021/11/18/> | Tennessee Star

⁶³¹ New Lawsuit, Videos Allege Delco Election Officials Destroyed Election Results: <https://delawarevalleyjournal.com/new-lawsuit-videos-allege-delco-election-officials-destroyed-election-results/> | Delaware Valley Journal



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			The recount process was thus structurally incapable of detecting or correcting the most significant documented discrepancy in Pennsylvania's results. ^{632,633,634,635}	
ERC.R-14	Recount Certification Signed Unilaterally by WEC Chair - Bipartisan Commission Vote Bypassed (WI)	Established Fact	On November 30, 2020, Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) Chairperson Ann Jacobs unilaterally signed the formal determination of the 2020 presidential election recount - and the determination of the presidential contest - without holding a full vote of the Wisconsin Elections Commission. This bypassed the bipartisan deliberative structure that Wisconsin statutes require. Wis. Stat. §5.05 establishes the WEC as a body that acts by majority vote of its six members - three from each major party - specifically to ensure that no single official can unilaterally determine the outcome of a contested election. By signing the recount determination without a full Commission vote, Chair Jacobs unilaterally transformed a bipartisan verification mechanism into a single-administrator act. The recount itself had been requested by the Trump campaign for Milwaukee and Dane Counties, covering approximately 800,000 ballots, at a cost of \$3 million paid by the campaign. The unilateral certification of the recount determination prevented any dissenting commissioner from formally registering objections or demanding additional examination before the result was locked in. Special Counsel Michael Gableman, in his report on the administration of the 2020 Wisconsin election commissioned by the Wisconsin State Assembly, identified this unilateral act as a material procedural irregularity. ^{636,637,638,639}	Wisconsin, United States

⁶³² 440K Mail Ballots Went Missing or Undeliverable amid 81K Vote Margin of Victory in PA 2020 Presidential: <https://publicinterestlegal.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Mail-Voting-2012-2020-1P-PA.pdf> | PILF

⁶³³ REPORT: 440K Mail Ballots Went Missing or Undeliverable amid 81K Vote Margin of Victory in PA 2020 Presidential: <https://publicinterestlegal.org/press/report-440k-mail-ballots-went-missing-or-undeliverable-amid-81k-vote-margin-of-victory-in-pa-2020-presidential/> | PILF

⁶³⁴ Election Administration and Voting Survey 2020 Comprehensive Report: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/document_library/files/2020_EAVS_Report_Final_508c.pdf | EAC

⁶³⁵ Testimony of Frank Ryan December 16, 2020 The mail in-ballots ...: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf> | US Senate Homeland Security Committee; see also Francis X. Ryan (R-Lebanon), *PA 2020 Election Issues Summary / Citizen's Audit*, December 20, 2020 (interim report), later transmitted to the U.S. Senate and submitted to DOJ. The 12/20/2020 interim report is reproduced in a DOJ communications PDF released September 2022 and separately in a Scribd presentation (PA Citizen's Audit of 2020 election). https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2022/09/19/09.13.22.-comms_doj_and_congressional_state_officials_-_response.pdf

⁶³⁶ Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

⁶³⁷ Wisconsin confirms Joe Biden as winner following recount: <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/wisconsin-confirms-joe-biden-as-winner-following-recount> | PBS News

⁶³⁸ Trump v. Evers WEC Response: <https://electioncases.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Trump-v-Evers-WEC-Response-in-Opposition-to-Petition.pdf> | Court Filing

⁶³⁹ Testimony of Frank Ryan December 16, 2020 The mail in-ballots ...: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf> | US Senate Homeland Security Committee; see also Francis X. Ryan (R-Lebanon), *PA 2020 Election Issues Summary / Citizen's Audit*, December 20, 2020 (interim report), later



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.R-15	Recount Confirmed Results Incorporating Votes Cast Under Subsequently Invalidated Drop-Box Guidance (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Elections Commission issued administrative guidance memoranda in spring 2020 and on August 19, 2020, authorizing unstaffed ballot drop boxes as a permissible method of absentee ballot return. These memoranda were subsequently held by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in <i>Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission</i> , 2022 WI 64, No. 2022AP91 (Wis. July 8, 2022), to be legally invalid on the ground that ballot drop boxes are illegal under Wisconsin statutes — specifically, that only two lawful methods of absentee ballot return exist under Wis. Stat. §6.87(4)(b)1., and an inanimate drop box satisfies neither. The court declined to address whether the guidance documents constituted unpromulgated administrative rules, resting its holding on statutory illegality alone; the circuit court below had additionally declared the memos invalid as unpromulgated rules under Chapter 227. The 2020 presidential recount — conducted in Milwaukee and Dane Counties only — confirmed and locked in vote totals that included ballots returned through these unlawfully authorized drop boxes. Wisconsin Stat. §6.84(2) provides in mandatory terms that "ballots counted in contravention of the procedures specified in [absentee ballot statutes] may not be included in the certified result of any election." The recount, by re-confirming results that included these ballots, incorporated totals that a subsequent court ruling established were cast in a manner having no statutory authorization. Justice Rebecca Grassl Bradley, joined by two other justices in the relevant portion of the <i>Teigen</i> opinion, wrote that <i>Trump v. Biden</i> , 394 Wis. 2d 629 (2020 WI 91), had allowed notions of equity to override mandatory statutory language — specifically, that the <i>Trump v. Biden</i> majority had refused to invalidate ballots cast through unlawfully authorized procedures by invoking laches rather than enforcing §6.84(2)'s mandatory terms. The recount process had no mechanism to exclude or identify drop-box ballots from the totals it was re-confirming, as ballot anonymity makes it impossible to trace a counted ballot to its method of return once separated from its envelope. ^{640,641,642}	Wisconsin, United States

transmitted to the U.S. Senate and submitted to DOJ. The 12/20/2020 interim report is reproduced in a DOJ communications PDF released September 2022 and separately in a Scribd presentation (PA Citizen's Audit of 2020 election). https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2022/09/19/09.13.22._comms_doj_and_congressional_state_officials_-_response.pdf

⁶⁴⁰Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission: <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&mp>

⁶⁴¹WEC Absentee Ballot Drop Box Information August 19, 2020: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Exhibit-B-WEC-August-2020-Drop-Box-Memo.pdf> | Wisconsin Elections Commission

⁶⁴²Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just the News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-3.3 Audits

Table 64 Detailed Audit Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.A-01	Spoliation of Evidence Prior to Senate Forensic Audit (AZ)	Established Fact	The Maricopa County Recorder's office deleted the entire 2020 General Election database from the Dominion EMS server and purged SQL logs the day before the Arizona Senate's Cyber Ninjas forensic audit began, permanently eliminating native election-period system logs. When a backup was later restored, approximately 263,139 ballot images were corrupt and unreadable and about 21,273 ballot images were missing from the restored dataset, blinding auditors to the full digital chain of custody. ^{643,644,645}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERC.A-02	Falsification of RLA Data to Substantiate Initial Count (GA)	Established Fact	During Georgia's post-election Risk Limiting Audit (RLA), Fulton County auditors reported batch tally sheets that were "wildly inconsistent" with the underlying ballots. The Governor's office verified 36 specific batch discrepancies, resulting in 6,691 fictitious votes being effectively padded into the RLA results to make the audit appear to confirm the original machine count. ^{646,647,648}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
ERC.A-03	Fabricated Post-Election Voting Machine "Audit" (GA)	Established Fact	Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger publicly announced that Pro V&V had conducted a forensic audit of Dominion voting machines and found "no sign of foul play." Open records responses from the counties named in his announcement showed no records of any such audit activity; Pro V&V was	Georgia, United States

⁶⁴³ Arizona Senate President Fann Letter on Deleted Databases: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/breaking-maricopa-county-elections-officials-deleted-entire-database-voting-machines-including-election-information-main-database/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁶⁴⁴ 9/27/21 High-Level Review of the September 24, 2021 AZ Senate Audit Report, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jp38rV6sE27UqZZOjcnaiYaFv7J_ETKs/view?usp=drive_link

⁶⁴⁵ Maricopa County Forensic Audit Volume III: Results Details: https://c692f527-da75-4c86-b5d1-8b3d5d4d5b43.filesusr.com/ugd/2f3470_d36cb5eaca56435d84171b4fe7ee6919.pdf | Cyber Ninjas Audit Report

⁶⁴⁶ Governor Kemp Letter to State Election Board (Nov 17, 2021): https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | US Supreme Court Filing

⁶⁴⁷ Georgia investigation finds errors in Fulton audit: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-investigation-finds-errors-in-fulton-audit-of-2020-election/BZ7D5JXOMRBPZIU4PNVYIHQZR4/> | Atlanta Journal-Constitution

⁶⁴⁸ Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			not accredited for forensic security audits, and the work actually performed was limited to a software hash check, not a substantive tamper or configuration review. ^{649,650,651,652}	
ERC.A-04	Erasure of Adjudication Logs to Prevent Meaningful Audit (MI)	Disputed Fact	A court-ordered forensic examination in Antrim County documented a 68.05% tabulation error rate that routed large numbers of ballots to electronic adjudication. When auditors accessed the Dominion EMS, all 2020 adjudication log entries were missing, while adjudication logs for prior election years on the same system remained intact, making it impossible to reconstruct how contested ballots were altered or assigned during post-election review. ^{653,654,655,656}	Antrim County, Michigan, United States
ERC.A-05	RLA Invalidated by Statutory Loopholes and Non-Compliance (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan's statewide Risk Limiting Audit was structurally compromised: under MCL 168.871, "out-of-balance" precincts are legally ineligible for hand recounts, and this rule was used to exclude roughly 71% of Detroit absentee counting boards from meaningful post-election scrutiny. Additionally, 21 county clerks simply failed to complete the required RLA, rendering the statutory "risk limit"	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁶⁴⁹Secretary Raffensperger Announces Completion of Voting Machine Audit Using Forensic Techniques:

<https://www.facebook.com/GASecretaryofState/posts/3564269637021920/> | GA Sec of State

⁶⁵⁰GA Sec. of State says 'no sign of foul play' after completing voting machine audit: <https://newschannel9.com/news/local/ga-sec-of-state-says-no-sign-of-foul-play-after-completing-voting-machine-audit> | NewsChannel 9

⁶⁵¹Smoke and Mirrors: New Evidence Suggests That NO Audit was Performed...: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/12/smoke-mirrors-new-evidence-suggests-that-no-audit/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁶⁵²Amicus Document (Pro V&V Audit Non-Existent): https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20File.pdf | US Supreme Court

⁶⁵³ASOG Forensic Audit Report: <https://www.justice.gov/file/1284316/dl> | DOJ FOIA

⁶⁵⁴Antrim County: The Thread That Unravels 2020 Election Theft: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/04/antrim-county-the-thread-that-unravels-2020-election-theft/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁶⁵⁵Judge orders release of report showing Dominion Voting Systems had 68% error rate: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/judge-orders-release-report-says-dominion-systems-are-designed-throw> | Just The News

⁶⁵⁶"Antrim County does not use the adjudication software application in question, and does not have compatible systems. The ASOG report also claims impropriety due to a lack of adjudication forensic logs. However, because, as noted above, Antrim County does not use the [adjudication software], [missing logs are] a red herring.", <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-DOC-CTRL0000915111/pdf/GPO-J6-DOC-CTRL0000915111.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			mathematically uncomputable and forcing state officials to concede that the RLA functioned only as an "exercise." ^{657,658,659,660,661,662}	
ERC.A-06	Retaliatory Decertification of Machines to Obstruct Legislative Audits (PA)	Established Fact	After Fulton County permitted an independent forensic examination of its Dominion equipment at the request of the Pennsylvania Senate, the Secretary of the Commonwealth decertified the county's voting machines on that basis. At the same time, the Governor, Attorney General, and Dominion Voting Systems engaged in coordinated litigation to block the Senate's contractor (Envoy Sage) from conducting a broader forensic audit, citing proprietary and privacy claims. ^{663,664,665}	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States
ERC.A-07	Coordinated Evasion of Special Counsel Subpoenas (WI)	Established Fact	During the Wisconsin Legislature's investigation led by Special Counsel Michael Gableman, the Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC), the State Attorney General, and voting-machine vendors (Dominion and ES&S) refused to comply with legislative subpoenas seeking voting system data and logs. Local clerks asserted that providing secure copies of machine data to the legislature would	Wisconsin, United States

⁶⁵⁷Michigan Compiled Laws Section 168.871: <https://legislature.mi.gov/Laws/MCL?objectName=MCL-168-871> | Michigan Legislature

⁶⁵⁸Election Officials Manual Chapter 18: Recounts and Special Mail Elections: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/01mc Alpine/Recounts-and-Special-Mail-Elections.pdf?rev=c2f24a47082a49478625b3a0a8e4a543> | Michigan Secretary of State

⁶⁵⁹Audits of the November 3, 2020 General Election: https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/30lawens/BOE_2020_Post_Election_Audit_Report_04_21_21.pdf?rev=fa1fc123c0bc4da59bc7402daa825774 | Michigan Bureau of Elections

⁶⁶⁰Michigan SOS press release, February 12, 2021, "Twenty-one clerks did not retrieve 78 ballots in their jurisdictions, meaning the sample was 78 ballots short of a complete sample. For this reason, the audit is being considered a pilot exercise."; see also Michigan Auditor General, Bureau of Elections Performance Audit, March 4, 2022, "21 jurisdictions did not participate...limiting BOE's ability to determine if the selected risk limit was met."

⁶⁶¹It should be noted that the Bailey v Antrim County lawsuit was dismissed by Judge Kevin Elsenheimer on the basis that a statewide audit had been conducted per the MI SoS. By conceding that the RLA functioned only as an "exercise" undermines the assertion that a statewide audit of the 2020 election results was ever conducted thereby eliminating the premise by which Bailey v Antrim County lawsuit was dismissed.

⁶⁶²MI Statewide Audit Deconstructed, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Michigan_Audit_Deconstructed.pdf

⁶⁶³Letter to Fulton County Officials from Acting Secretary of State: <https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/dos/alerts-and-notice/statements/2021-07-20-Letter-to-Fulton-County-Officials.pdf> | [PA Department of State]

⁶⁶⁴Fulton County vs. Dominion Complaint: <https://www.co.fulton.pa.us/files/live-folders/FC-vs-Dom/COMPLAINT.v6.09.20.22.pdf> | [Fulton County Court Filing]

⁶⁶⁵Pennsylvania punishes county that allowed audit of vote counting machines: <https://justthenews.com/nation/states/pennsylvania-state-department-decertifies-fulton-county-voting-machines-after-third> | [Just The News]



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			"compromise election integrity," effectively blocking meaningful technical audits of the systems used to produce certified results. ^{666,667,668}	
ERC.A-08	Fake Forensic Audit of ES&S System (MI)	Disputed Fact	In the wake of the 2020 election, incoming Macomb County Clerk Anthony Forlini contracted with Pro V&V to conduct what he referred to as a "forensic" audit of the ES&S. Cybersecurity expert Ben Cotton of CyFir was invited to observe the conduct of the audit but was not allowed to examine the equipment in any substantive manner. He concluded that the audit was not a forensic audit as advertised because Pro V&V failed to protect the original hard drives from modification. ^{669,670}	United States, Michigan, Macomb County
ERC.A-09	Pre-Meditated FOIA Obstruction Intended to Prevent Access to Machine Audit Detailed Technical Report (MI)	Reasonable Inference	The office of Macomb County Clerk Anthony Forlini engaged in pre-meditated FOIA obstruction when they reached out to the office of MI Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson and ES&S representatives for guidance on how to prevent disclosure of the audit records. Macomb County subsequently denied FOIA requests for such records using the rationale provided by ES&S as the basis for their denial. ^{671,672}	United States, Michigan, Macomb County

A-3.4 Unofficial Reports

Table 65 Detailed Unofficial Reports Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.UR-01	AP Arizona Early Call on Election Night (AZ)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Premature call] The Associated Press called Arizona for Joe Biden on election night of November 3, 2020, before multiple other major outlets and before official canvass was complete. Fox News also called Arizona early. This premature media call established an unofficial "result" that was treated by state officials and the public as settled before the legal canvass process concluded. Arizona's canvassing process subsequently faced pressure to conform results to the projected outcome. The early call was not retracted despite narrowing vote margins, and the existence of a	Arizona, United States

⁶⁶⁶ Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

⁶⁶⁷ Voting machine company won't comply with Wisconsin subpoena: <https://apnews.com/article/technology-business-wisconsin-voting-elections-2a6e73e2884c084ac2117dda2aff1313> | AP News

⁶⁶⁸ GOP election investigation: AG Josh Kaul seeks to block subpoenas: <https://www.fox6now.com/news/gop-election-investigation-ag-josh-kaul-seeks-to-block-subpoenas> | FOX6 News

⁶⁶⁹ Public Summary of Macomb County ES&S Audit Report: https://drive.google.com/file/d/159Z4WPTsbRXsir4TON_yNz6alza842Po/view?usp=sharing

⁶⁷⁰ Ben Cotton Affidavit: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IsRyTBXSFBoY4N0t9VCgW3r4orJ4eAk/view?usp=drive_link

⁶⁷¹ Email seeking recommendations for prevention of release of audit records https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-C-zwkhNZu-GAPP_t15PV3BDOqzKXqG6/view?usp=drive_link

⁶⁷² Macomb County FOIA denial of audit detailed technical report https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zkCszeRFI6l2zxp80t-7MPajabcePMY7/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			publicly declared "winner" prior to canvass completion created an institutional expectation of finality that directly shortened the effective window for thorough precertification review. ^{673,674,675}	
ERC.UR-02	AP Arizona Early Call on Election Night - Pressure on Canvassing Board (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Causal link to shortened review window] The Associated Press called Arizona for Joe Biden on election night of November 3, 2020, before multiple other major outlets and before official canvass was complete. Fox News also called Arizona early. This premature media call established an unofficial "result" that was treated by state officials and the public as settled before the legal canvass process concluded. Arizona's canvassing process subsequently faced pressure to conform results to the projected outcome. The early call was not retracted despite narrowing vote margins, and the existence of a publicly declared "winner" prior to canvass completion created an institutional expectation of finality that directly shortened the effective window for thorough precertification review. ^{676,677,678,679}	Arizona, United States
ERC.UR-03	Media Dismissal of Sworn Affidavits to Protect Unofficial Results - TCF Center (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Media outlets across Michigan and nationally used unofficial election-night results to establish an expectation of decisive victory, then systematically characterized hundreds of sworn, notarized affidavits from TCF Center poll workers and observers as "baseless," "unsubstantiated," or already "debunked." These affidavits detailed election administration chaos including the boarding of windows to prevent lawful observation, unlawful ballot adjudication, and the delivery of ballot containers after reporting deadlines. This media campaign - characterizing sworn testimony as unworthy of factual investigation - provided direct institutional cover for the certification of Wayne County despite 71% of Absentee Voter Counting Board (AVCB) precincts being mathematically out of balance. When Republican canvassers Monica Palmer and William Hartmann cited these record anomalies and initially refused certification on November 17, 2020, they were publicly identified, threatened, and accused of racism in a media-amplified intimidation campaign. The coordinated	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

⁶⁷³ AP Explains Calling Arizona For Biden Early: <https://www.npr.org/2020/11/19/936739072/ap-explains-calling-arizona-for-biden-early-before-it-got-very-close> | NPR

⁶⁷⁴ EXPLAINER: Why AP called Arizona for Biden: https://tucson.com/article_18aef2d2-1ea4-11eb-ac34-53a4eaf0afc0.html | Tucson.com (AP)

⁶⁷⁵ State Election Canvassing Timeframes: <https://www.nass.org/node/2455> | NASS

⁶⁷⁶ AP Explains Calling Arizona For Biden Early: <https://www.npr.org/2020/11/19/936739072/ap-explains-calling-arizona-for-biden-early-before-it-got-very-close> | NPR

⁶⁷⁷ EXPLAINER: Why AP called Arizona for Biden: https://tucson.com/article_18aef2d2-1ea4-11eb-ac34-53a4eaf0afc0.html | Tucson.com (AP)

⁶⁷⁸ State Election Canvassing Timeframes: <https://www.nass.org/node/2455> | NASS

⁶⁷⁹ Board of Supervisors Certifies Maricopa County Election Results: <https://listos.maricopa.gov/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=1889> | Maricopa County



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			characterization of legitimate, documented concerns as "baseless" directly compressed the time available for factual investigation prior to the certification deadline. ^{680,681,682,683}	
ERC.UR-04	Media Amplification of False Ballot Count Data Without Correction - Philadelphia County Vote Dump (PA)	Established Fact	On November 4, 2020, Pennsylvania Republican legislators — including State Rep. Frank Ryan, a certified public accountant — reported in sworn testimony before the U.S. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee that Pennsylvania's Department of State vote-reporting portal showed an updated Philadelphia County mail-in ballot count of 508,112 at 11:30 AM, despite their data showing only 432,873 ballots having been issued to Philadelphia County voters. The legislators reported that the figure was reduced later that same day. Ryan's testimony questioned "who had the authority to add and subtract votes on the ballot counts reported to the Department of State," and stated that "[e]ven if this was simply a data entry error, the lack of internal controls over such reporting necessitates a review of the numbers, the process and system access." No Pennsylvania state official produced a public incident report identifying who held portal access, why the figure appeared, or whether any downstream certification process was affected. Despite the anomaly having been raised in sworn federal testimony and in a formal letter to Congress signed by multiple Pennsylvania legislators, no major news outlet investigated or reported on the specific discrepancy; the episode received no coverage in contemporaneous Pennsylvania or	Pennsylvania, United States

⁶⁸⁰ Appendix of Sworn Affidavits from TCF Center Poll Challengers:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/220155/163392/20201214094759648_Appendix%20section%206.pdf | US Supreme Court Filing; see also TCF Center Timeline Report 2020 Detroit General Election, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNanmLaJiK89Sxsbb8fjPQ30rsG4HK1S/view>

⁶⁸¹ Fact-Checking the Phony Fact-Checkers: Gateway Pundit TCF Reporting: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/02/fact-checking-phony-fact-checkers-gateway-pundits-explosive/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁶⁸² Monica Palmer Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0qvz8VWLNpWQE4D_IeUXUdE4kgSdD-u/view?usp=drive_link ;see also William Hartman Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aqTQswrUXG_LNBk36D_U3m8nSUKgA0D1/view?usp=drive_link

⁶⁸³ ClickOnDetroit / WDIV Local 4 (Nov. 12, 2020): Characterized allegations as claims "without evidence" and "unfounded"; described affidavit claims as "dismissed as hearsay.", <https://www.clickondetroit.com/decision-2020/2020/11/12/trust-index-fact-checking-claims-regarding-michigans-2020-election/> ; see also NPR (Nov. 18, 2020): "Every court on the Detroit election results has ruled that Trump's claims of error were baseless." (Quoting Detroit Mayor Mike Duggan's tweet, but uncritically incorporated.); see also Detroit Free Press headline: "Allegations, but little evidence, at TCF.", <https://www.freep.com/story/news/politics/elections/2020/12/01/detroit-vote-counting-tcf-center-trump-michigan-election-results/6474768002/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			national press commensurate with its potential significance, and no public accounting of the episode has appeared in the record since. ^{684,685,686}	
ERC.UR-05	Intentional Media Dismissive of Election Integrity Concerns in Reporting on Election Results (PA)	Reasonable Inference	Beginning on Election Day and continuing through certification, major national and Pennsylvania news outlets adopted a consistent framing that characterized election integrity claims raised by Republican legislators and the Trump campaign as "baseless," "debunked," or "without evidence" — often in headlines and opening paragraphs, and before any independent investigation of the underlying factual claims had been conducted or disclosed. The Associated Press published multiple fact-checks on Pennsylvania-specific claims — including the phantom-ballot count claim and the alleged vote-machine manipulation in Northampton County — uniformly labeling them false or unsupported, and the AP's broader post-election investigation across six contested states identified fewer than 475 possible fraud instances out of more than 25 million ballots cast, a finding it presented as dispositive of the broader fraud claim. The Philadelphia Inquirer, Pennsylvania's newspaper of record, published a comprehensive fact-check on December 6, 2020, characterizing Trump's Pennsylvania claims as "completely disconnected from reality" and stating that his campaign had not alleged in court that "even one vote in Pennsylvania was deliberately cast illegally" — a technically accurate observation as to the legal filings, but one that did not address the separate legislative-record concerns raised in Ryan's testimony and the Perry letter twelve days later. PolitiFact similarly published a December 6, 2020 Pennsylvania fact-check that catalogued and rejected specific statistical claims but did not examine or reference the DOS portal reporting anomaly subsequently described in sworn Senate testimony. The pattern across outlets was structurally consistent: claims were evaluated against the legal record and court outcomes, not against the documentary and testimonial record compiled independently by state legislators and claims that were unaddressed in court — including the portal figure anomaly raised by Ryan — received no independent press investigation. ^{687,688}	Pennsylvania, United States

⁶⁸⁴Testimony of Rep. Frank Ryan, December 16, 2020, <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf>

⁶⁸⁵Young Internet Sleuth Reveals Evidence Showing Over 23K PA Ballots Were Filled Out and Returned Before They Were Ever Mailed To Voters: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/breaking-video-young-internet-sleuth-reveals-evidence-showing-23k-pa-ballots-filled-returned-ever-mailed-voters/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁶⁸⁶No, 'ballot dumps' in key states were not a magical surprise: <https://www.politifact.com/factchecks/2020/nov/04/donald-trump/no-president-trump-ballot-dumps-key-states-were-no/> | PolitiFact

⁶⁸⁷Testimony of Frank Ryan: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf> | US Senate Homeland Security Committee

⁶⁸⁸Philadelphia Inquirer (Dec. 6, 2020): "Trump's relentless and false attacks on the results in Pennsylvania...are completely disconnected from reality.; see also PolitiFact (Dec. 6, 2020): Comprehensive Pennsylvania fact-check labeling specific claims false — does not address the Ryan/Perry portal figure.; see also AP (Nov. 30, 2020): Phantom-ballot claim labeled false; AP notes Giuliani conflated primary and general election data.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.UR-06	Edison Research Data Feed Anomalies - Compromised Unofficial Results as Pressure Mechanism (US)	Reasonable Inference	The unofficial results broadcast by every major media outlet on and after election night 2020 were powered by data feeds from Edison Research - a commercial elections data provider contracted by the major networks to supply real-time vote tabulation data. Multiple independent analysts documented live vote flips and mathematically anomalous vote-count dumps within these Edison Research data feeds during election night. If these anomalies reflect actual manipulation of the underlying data source rather than reporting sequencing artifacts, the unofficial results that created the public expectation of a decisive Biden victory - and that state officials subsequently cited as contextual justification for expedited certification - were themselves based on mathematically compromised data. This possibility remains unresolved because no public authority has conducted a forensic audit of Edison Research's election-night servers, data pipelines, or API transmission logs. ^{689,690,691}	National, United States

A-3.5 State Certification

Table 66 Detailed State Certification Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.SC-01	Certification of Compromised Results Despite Margin-of-Error Exceeding Margin of Victory (AZ)	Established Fact	Arizona state officials certified the 2020 general election on November 30, 2020 — signed by Secretary of State Katie Hobbs, Governor Doug Ducey, and Attorney General Mark Brnovich — despite documented discrepancies and missing chain-of-custody records that legislators and audit contractors subsequently identified as unresolved at the time of certification. ^{692,693,694}	Arizona, United States

⁶⁸⁹Reuters Collaboration with National Election Pool using Edison Research Data: <https://www.edisonresearch.com/reuters-collaboration-with-national-election-pool-using-edison-research-data/> | Edison Research

⁶⁹⁰BREAKING EXCLUSIVE: One Year Ago on Election Night All State Reporting Was Zeroed Out on the Edison Election Reporting System: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/11/breaking-exclusive-one-year-ago-election-night-state-reporting-zeroed-edison-election-reporting-system-one-one-states-totals-reset/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁶⁹¹"The Great Carnac: Election Style", <https://letsfixstuff.org/2022/07/the-great-carnac-election-style/> | Let's Fix Stuff

⁶⁹²9/27/21 High-Level Review of the September 24, 2021 AZ Senate Audit Report, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jp38rV6sE27UqZZOjcnaiYaFv7J_ETKs/view?usp=drive_link

⁶⁹³Arizona Certificate of Ascertainment 2020: <https://www.archives.gov/files/electoral-college/2020/ascertainment-arizona.pdf> | National Archives (Official Govt Doc)

⁶⁹⁴The 2021 Maricopa Audit Proved After Three Days that the 2020...: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/12/exclusive-truth-behind-2021-maricopa-audit-ballot-counting-review-ended-three-days-confirmed-results-uncertifiable/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.SC-02	Secretary of State Katie Hobbs Certified Results Despite Active Litigation and Audit Request (AZ)	Established Fact	On November 30, 2020, Secretary of State Katie Hobbs signed the official canvass certifying Arizona's 2020 general election results alongside Governor Doug Ducey and Attorney General Mark Brnovich — the same day Arizona Republican Party Chair Kelli Ward had a pending court action requesting examination of signatures on early ballot envelopes. The certification proceeded despite at least one active legal challenge and despite a formal request from Arizona Senate Republicans for an audit of Maricopa County ballots that would not be commissioned until March 2021. No forensic review of ballot chain-of-custody records had been completed at the time of certification. HCR 2033, introduced the following legislative session, characterized the November 30 certification as having occurred "even while a hearing was underway revealing election discrepancies and fraud" — language that, whatever its legal weight, reflects the contemporaneous legislative record that certification was not preceded by resolution of pending integrity challenges. ^{695,696,697}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
ERC.SC-03	Conflict of Interest - Secretary of State Katie Hobbs Certified Results Despite Active Litigation and Audit Request (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	On November 30, 2020, Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs signed the official canvass certifying the state's 2020 general election results — a certification she executed as the sitting respondent in active post-election litigation challenging those same results. At least one legal action, filed by Arizona Republican Party Chair Kelli Ward, was pending on the day of certification, seeking examination of early ballot signatures. Hobbs was named as a defendant in subsequent decertification litigation filed in 2022 specifically challenging the authority of the officials who signed the November 30, 2020 canvass. No Arizona statute required her recusal, and the certification was co-signed by Republican Governor Doug Ducey and Republican Attorney General Mark Brnovich. Nevertheless, the structural posture — in which the official responsible for certification was simultaneously a named party in litigation contesting the results she was certifying — has been cited by legislators as a basis for questioning the independence of the certification process. ^{698,699,700}	Arizona, United States
ERC.SC-04	Certification Despite 460,000 Drop-Box Ballots with No Chain-	Established Fact	Georgia's State Election Board Rule 183-1-14-0.8-.14 required drop-box collection teams to "complete and sign a ballot transfer form . . . which shall include the date, time, location and number of ballots." The Georgia Senate Judiciary Subcommittee's Chairman's Report (December	Georgia, United States

⁶⁹⁵ Arizona Certificate of Ascertainment 2020: <https://www.archives.gov/files/electoral-college/2020/ascertainment-arizona.pdf> | [National Archives](<https://www.archives.gov/files/electoral-college/2020/ascertainment-arizona.pdf>)

⁶⁹⁶ Ward court action filed same day: [Arizona Republic, Nov. 30, 2020](#)

⁶⁹⁷ HCR 2033 "hearing underway" language: [HCR 2033, p. 7](#)

⁶⁹⁸ C-SPAN Arizona 2020 Election Certification: https://archive.org/details/CSPAN_20201201_100200_Campaign_2020_Arizona_Certifies_Election_Results | C-SPAN

⁶⁹⁹ Maricopa County Subpoena Compliance: <https://www.maricopa.gov/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=2235> | Maricopa County

⁷⁰⁰ Ward v. Hobbs Election Challenge: <https://www.azcourts.gov/newsandinfo/High-Profile-Case-Update/CV-20-0343> | Arizona Courts



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	of-Custody Documentation (GA)		3, 2020) found a "systematic failure to maintain appropriate records of the chain of custody for these ballots, both prior to and after voting and throughout the recount." True the Vote estimated that approximately 460,000 ballots were deposited in Georgia drop boxes during the 2020 general election — a figure not independently confirmed by any government body or validated by any court. Secretary of State Raffensperger certified the results on November 20, 2020, thirteen days before the Subcommittee issued its findings, with a certified Biden margin of 12,670 votes. The final official vote margin was 11,779 yielding further support for the assertion that the initial certification was premature. ^{701,702,703,704,705}	
ERC.SC-05	False Statements to Congress in Raffensperger's January 6, 2021 Congressional Letter (GA)	Established Fact	On January 6, 2021, Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to the U.S. Congress, including then-Vice President Pence, in which he stated that the results reported by Georgia's voting systems "were accurate" and that "there is nowhere close to sufficient evidence to put in doubt the results of the presidential contest in Georgia." A subsequent analysis by VoterGA identified 42 false or misleading statements within the letter. Most critically: (a) the letter made no reference to the Georgia Senate Judiciary Subcommittee's finding — transmitted to Secretary Raffensperger and the executive branch on December 17, 2020 — that "the 2020 Georgia General Election was so compromised by systemic irregularities and voter fraud that it should not be certified"; when Senator Ligon was later asked what Raffensperger did with the Subcommittee's evidence, he stated: "the Secretary did nothing";(b) the letter omitted the existence of over 250 open election investigations which Raffensperger's own office had publicly acknowledged just fifteen days earlier, in a December 22, 2020 press release stating that the Secretary "has already launched over 250 investigations into credible elections concerns"; and (c) the letter asserted that Pro V&V had "conducted an audit of a random sample of Dominion Voting Systems voting machines throughout the state using forensic techniques," when Open Records Request responses from five of the six counties named in the letter confirmed that no Pro V&V audit had taken place in their counties, and no county received a copy of the Pro V&V Field Report or results. Senior U.S. District Judge Amy Totenberg, in <i>Curling v. Raffensperger</i> , No. 1:17-cv-02989	Georgia, United States

⁷⁰¹ The 460,000 figure originates with True the Vote and affiliated election integrity groups who analyzed drop box surveillance video footage in Georgia. It was prominently cited in the film *2000 Mules* (2022) and in related affidavits. The figure circulated widely but has not been verified by any government body or court.

⁷⁰² SEB Rule 183-1-14-0.8-.14: <https://saportakinsta.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Table-of-Contents-for-SEB-Rule-183-1-14-0.8-.14.pdf>

⁷⁰³ GA Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Chairman's Report, Dec. 3, 2020: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Final-Senate-Judiciary-Sub-Committee-2020-Election-Report-.pdf>

⁷⁰⁴ CNN, Nov. 20, 2020: <https://www.cnn.com/2020/11/20/politics/georgia-certify-secretary-of-state-raffensperger>

⁷⁰⁵ Kemp formalization press release, Nov. 23, 2020: <https://gov.georgia.gov/press-releases/2020-11-23/governor-kemp-formalizes-election-certification-calls-signature-audit>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.SC-06	Michigan State Board of Canvassers Certified Statewide Election Despite Explicit Notice That Wayne County Certification Was Legally Defective (MI)	Established Fact	(N.D. Ga. 2019), had previously found that the Secretary's office was "not credible" and had "previously minimized, erased, or dodged the issues underlying this case." ^{706,707,708,709} On November 23, 2020, the Michigan Board of State Canvassers certified the 2020 general election via a 3-0 vote, with Republican member Norman Shinkle abstaining. The certification proceeded despite Shinkle having been explicitly notified - and having raised on the record - that the underlying Wayne County certification was legally invalid, lacking the statutorily required minimum of three canvasser signatures to be effective under MCL §168.24e. This was not an abstract procedural defect: Wayne County contains the City of Detroit, whose Absentee Voter Counting Board precincts were 71% out of balance at the time of certification - more out-of-balance precincts than all other 82 Michigan counties combined. The official vote totals for Wayne County included 174,384 votes attributed to zero registered voters - an anomaly the Secretary of State attributed to "formatting conventions" but which Canvasser Palmer found inadequately documented under any statutory standard. The State Board certified Wayne County's returns without conducting any independent inquiry into the imbalances, without demanding a Republican signature, and without investigating the delivery of revised vote documentation one day prior to certification. State Board members Aaron Van Langevelde, Jeannette Bradshaw, and Julie Matuzak voted yes to certify with knowledge of these deficiencies on the record. ^{710,711}	Michigan, United States
ERC.SC-07	Coordinated Pattern of Certification Over	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Coordination and systemic characterization] Across all five major battleground states, the documentary record establishes a consistent pattern: state certifying	National, United States

⁷⁰⁶ Refutation of Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger's False Election Claims, <https://voterGA.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/VOTERGA-Raffensperger-Congress-Letter-Refutation.pdf> | VoterGA; see also <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-elections-chief-refutes-election-claims-in-letter-to-congress/RBZIQSTUOJECTO4EMSAXGXISK4/>

⁷⁰⁷ GA Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Chairman's Report, Dec. 3, 2020: <https://voterGA.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Final-Senate-Judiciary-Sub-Committee-2020-Election-Report-.pdf>

⁷⁰⁸ December 22, 2020 SOS press release, quoted verbatim in [Supreme Court amicus brief \(May 31, 2024\)](#): "The Office of the Secretary of State has already launched over 250 investigations into credible elections concerns this year and begun a signature audit in Cobb County."

⁷⁰⁹ [Supreme Court amicus brief \(May 31, 2024\)](#): "Through the Georgia Open Records Request ('ORR') process, we obtained replies from the six counties in which Secretary Raffensperger stated the audit was conducted. Election Officials from five of the counties replied that the Pro V&V audit did not take place in their county . . . no documentation exists with the six counties that supports that statement." See also [VoterGA Refutation Report](#) (Point 17): "Cobb and Paulding counties indicated that no such audit was ever done in their counties."; see also *Curling v. Raffensperger*, No. 1:17-cv-02989, Doc. 579 (N.D. Ga. 2019), quoted in [Supreme Court amicus brief \(May 31, 2024\)](#)

⁷¹⁰ Michigan board of state canvassers votes 3-0 to certify election results: <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/michigan-board-of-state-canvassers-votes-to-certify-election-results> | Fox News

⁷¹¹ Nov-23-2020-BSC-Meeting-Minutes.pdf: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/BSC-Meeting-Minutes/2020/Nov-23-2020-BSC-Meeting-Minutes.pdf?rev=4713269abf01466c8253fb92d1c045e7&>; see also Testimony of Former MI State Senator Patrick Colbeck, <https://rumble.com/v2lq87o-mi-state-board-of-canvassers-testimony-of-former-senator-patrick-colbeck.html>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Acknowledged Deficiencies - Systemic Finality Weaponization (US)		officials were in possession of material adverse information - including documented record deficiencies, unresolved statutory violations, active litigation, and in multiple instances formal legislative or audit findings - at the time they certified their respective elections. [AZ: audit findings; GA: 460,000 undocumented ballots, 6,691 fictitious votes, Senate Subcommittee non-certification finding; MI: 71% counting boards out of balance in Wayne County, invalid county certification, missing Republican signature; PA: 244 precincts missing Return Sheets, 155,053 voter deficit, unconstitutional mail-voting framework; WI: illegally authorized drop boxes, procedurally defective recount determination.] In no case was the fact of these deficiencies noted in the official certification instrument. In no case was the certification conditioned or qualified. In every case, the certification was executed as though the record was complete, compliant, and legally sufficient. The legal effect of this uniform pattern was to generate finality - congressional acceptance, media closure, litigation mootness - from legally deficient state acts, transforming institutional momentum into a de facto substitute for demonstrated legal compliance. The Time Magazine "secret campaign" article of February 4, 2021, openly acknowledged a coordinated pre-planned network of actors who managed the post-election environment specifically to ensure rapid certification closure and suppress challenge. ⁷¹²	
ERC.SC-08	Fraudulent WEC Certification Incorporated Votes Cast Under Unlawful Procedures - Drop Boxes, Nursing Home Absentee Violations, and "Indefinitely Confined" Abuse (WI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact — As to whether legal uncertainty at time of certification is an independent certification defect] The Wisconsin 2020 presidential election certification incorporated votes cast under at least four categories of procedures subsequently found unlawful: (1) absentee ballot drop boxes, ruled illegal by Waukesha County Circuit Court in Teigen v. WEC (affirmed, 2022 WI 64) — a ruling later overruled on different statutory grounds by the Wisconsin Supreme Court's reconstituted majority in Priorities USA v. Wisconsin Elections Commission, 2024 WI 32; (2) absentee ballots collected from nursing home residents without Special Voting Deputies (SVDs) as required by Wis. Stat. § 6.875, producing documented 100% registered-voter turnout rates at multiple nursing homes in Milwaukee, Racine, and Dane counties — figures reported in the Office of the Special Counsel's Second Interim Investigative Report (March 2022) and contested in methodology by the WEC;(3) absentee ballots cast by voters claiming "indefinitely confined" status under Wis. Stat. § 6.86(2), a pool that grew from approximately 66,611 in 2016 to more than 265,979 in 2020, following guidance from the Dane County and Milwaukee County clerks that the Wisconsin Supreme Court subsequently held was "erroneous" — the court finding that COVID-19 and related emergency orders did not render voters indefinitely confined within the meaning of the statute; and (4) ballots cast by wards under guardianship who were legally ineligible under Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(a), which disqualifies from voting any person under guardianship unless a court has specifically determined that the person is competent to exercise the right to vote — a protection the Office of the Special Counsel found was left unchecked	Wisconsin, United States

⁷¹² The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election by Molly Ball, Feb 4, 2021, <https://time.com/5936036/secret-2020-election-campaign/> | Time Magazine



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			because WEC failed to record guardianship adjudications in the WisVote voter database. WEC's certification did not note, qualify, or flag any of these categories. WEC Chairperson Ann Jacobs signed the determination of the recount and the presidential contest on November 30, 2020, incorporating votes cast through mechanisms that a court of competent jurisdiction later determined were unlawful — a certification based on procedures whose legality was at minimum unresolved at the time. ^{713,714,715}	
ERC.SC-09	Premature Statewide Presidential Certification While SURE System Showed 155,053-Vote Irreconcilable Discrepancy (PA)	Disputed Fact	Pennsylvania Secretary of State Kathy Boockvar certified the 2020 presidential election on November 24, 2020, despite an irreconcilable discrepancy between the certified vote total and the Commonwealth's own official voter record. Pennsylvania's SURE system is, by statute, the official voter record of the Commonwealth. A December 20, 2020 interim analysis of SURE data across 64 counties identified approximately 205,122 more votes counted than voters of record. A December 28, 2020 analysis by Pennsylvania House Republicans identified a gross discrepancy of approximately 202,377, with a net unexplained discrepancy of approximately 170,830 votes after accounting for over- and under-votes — more than double Biden's certified margin of 80,555 votes. Representative Frank Ryan testified before the U.S. Senate on December 16, 2020, that "the results of the 2020 presidential election in Pennsylvania cannot be conclusively determined." The House Republican analysis characterized the certification as "absolutely premature, unconfirmed, and in error." The contemporaneous record states plainly: "If SURE data was correct, the election could not be certified due to the discrepancies. If SURE data was incorrect, the election could not be certified due to discrepancies." The Pennsylvania Department of State attributed the gap to counties that had not yet completed uploading vote histories to SURE at the time of certification, characterizing the analysis as based on "incomplete data." ^{716,717,718}	Pennsylvania, United States

⁷¹³*Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*, 2022 WI 64 (July 8, 2022) — Wisconsin Supreme Court held drop boxes have "no statutory authorization" and "WEC's authorization of ballot drop boxes was unlawful." Justia; WILL case page. NOTE: Overruled by *Priorities USA v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*, 2024 WI 32 (July 5, 2024).

⁷¹⁴Gableman Report on Wisconsin Elections (page 14): <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Gableman Report

⁷¹⁵*Trump v. Biden*: <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=315395> | Wisconsin Supreme Court

⁷¹⁶PA Lawmakers: Numbers Don't Add Up, Certification of Presidential Results Premature and In Error: <https://www.pahousegop.com/News/18754/Latest-News/PA-Lawmakers-Numbers-Don%E2%80%99t-Add-Up-Certification-of-Presidential-Results-Premature-and-In-Error> | PA House GOP

⁷¹⁷"On December 29, 2020, Secretary Boockvar noted that four counties had not finished uploading voter histories in the SURE System. Yet, she had certified the election on November 24, 2020 despite a significant voter deficit." The last county did not close the election in SURE until February 1, 2021 — the same day Boockvar announced her resignation, https://legrandcontinent.eu/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2025/08/pa-voter-deficit_VerityVote.pdf

⁷¹⁸Testimony of Frank Ryan December 16, 2020 The mail in-ballots ...: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf> | US Senate Homeland Security Committee; see also Francis X. Ryan (R-Lebanon), *PA 2020 Election Issues Summary / Citizen's Audit*, December 20, 2020 (interim report), later transmitted to the U.S. Senate and submitted to DOJ. The 12/20/2020 interim report is reproduced in a DOJ communications PDF released September 2022 and separately in a



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.SC-10	Pennsylvania Supreme Court and Secretary Boockvar Unilaterally Altered Four Core Mail Ballot Provisions Without Legislative Authorization (PA)	Established Fact	In the weeks preceding the November 2020 general election, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar altered four core provisions of Pennsylvania's mail ballot law — Act 77 of 2019 — without action by the General Assembly. First, Act 77 unambiguously required all mailed ballots to be received by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, by a 4-3 vote, extended that deadline by three days, accepting ballots received as late as 5:00 p.m. on November 6, 2020, acknowledging that the statutory deadline was "constitutional on its face" and that its ruling was not an interpretation of the statute but an exercise of remedial authority it claimed under the state constitution's Free and Equal Elections Clause. Three Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court stated that this "squarely alters an important statutory provision enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature pursuant to its authority under the Constitution of the United States," expressing "a strong likelihood that the [Pennsylvania] Supreme Court decision violates the Federal Constitution." Second, the court authorized the use of unmanned ballot drop boxes across the Commonwealth, a mechanism not authorized by statute, on the basis that Act 77's language permitting personal delivery to "the county board of election" encompassed locations other than the board's office. Third, Secretary Boockvar issued guidance on September 11, 2020 directing all county boards of elections to accept mail-in ballots without conducting signature verification — a practice that had previously been employed in at least some counties — effectively eliminating a verification mechanism without legislative sanction; the Pennsylvania Supreme Court subsequently ratified this guidance in a unanimous October 23, 2020 ruling. Fourth, on the eve of Election Day, Secretary Boockvar issued guidance authorizing counties to share information with political parties about mail ballots with deficiencies so that voters could be contacted and allowed to cure their ballots by casting provisional ballots in person — a "ballot	Pennsylvania, United States

Scribd presentation (PA Citizen's Audit of 2020 election). https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2022/09/19/09.13.22._comms_doj_and_congressional_state_officials_-_response.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			curing" process not authorized by the Election Code and challenged as executive overreach in federal court. ^{719,720,721,722,723}	
ERC.SC-11	Pennsylvania Supreme Court and Secretary Boockvar Unilaterally Altered Four Core Mail Ballot Provisions Without Legislative Authorization - Certification Rests on Legally Altered Foundation (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to ultimate legal effect on certification validity] The Pennsylvania Election Code, as enacted by the General Assembly in Act 77 of 2019, specified four specific mail ballot requirements: (1) all ballots received after 8:00 p.m. on Election Day shall not be counted; (2) all mail-in ballots must include a postmark; (3) signatures on ballot envelopes must be authenticated; and (4) defective ballots shall not be counted. All four provisions were altered without legislative authorization before or during the election: the Pennsylvania Supreme Court extended the receipt deadline to November 6 (three days post-election) and eliminated the postmark requirement; the court later eliminated signature verification; and Secretary Boockvar issued selective ballot-curing guidance on November 2, 2020, allowing defective ballot remediation in some counties but not others. On January 28, 2022, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania struck down Act 77 as unconstitutional - confirming that all 2.48 million mail ballots in 2020 were cast under a system subsequently found constitutionally invalid by the court with primary state election law jurisdiction. Certification of results incorporating 2.48 million ballots issued under a statutory framework later ruled unconstitutional, and further incorporating court-modified procedural	Pennsylvania, United States

⁷¹⁹Act 77, § 11 provides that if any provision of the Act is found unconstitutional, the remaining provisions — including the entire mail-in voting authorization — are likewise void. The Commonwealth Court's January 28, 2022 holding that Act 77 is "void ab initio" means, under the Act's own nonseverability clause, that the entire mail-in voting authorization was void from enactment — which would encompass the 2020 election.

⁷²⁰Pennsylvania Democratic Party v. Boockvar Receipt Deadline Extension: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-542/162072/20201130142834068_20-542%2020-574%20LuzerneCountyBoardOfElectionsInOpposition.pdf | US Supreme Court Brief

⁷²¹Justice Alito Statement, *Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Boockvar*, No. 20-542 (U.S. Oct. 28, 2020) (joined by Thomas and Gorsuch, JJ.) — https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/20pdf/20-542_i3dj.pdf

⁷²²*Trump v. Boockvar*, No. 2:20-cv-00966-NR, Doc. 574 (W.D. Pa. Oct. 10, 2020) (discussing Boockvar guidance on ballot curing as challenged executive overreach) — <https://latino.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Trump-v-Boockvar-1.pdf>; Spotlight PA, Nov. 6, 2020 — <https://www.spotlightpa.org/news/2020/11/pennsylvania-election-2020-provisional-cured-ballots-court-ruling/>

⁷²³Federalist Society State Court Docket Watch analysis — <https://fedsoc.org/scdw/PADemvBoockvar2020>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			requirements not authorized by the legislature, rests on a legal foundation of documented constitutional infirmity. ^{724,725,726,727,728}	
ERC.SC-12	Premature Executive Certification Precluding SURE System Reconciliation - 155,053 Voter Deficit Codified (PA)	Established Fact	Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar unilaterally and prematurely certified the statewide presidential election results on November 24, 2020, before Philadelphia County and Allegheny County had completed uploading their voter histories to Pennsylvania's Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE system). The consequence of this premature certification is mathematically irreconcilable: Representative Francis Ryan's December 2020 report, comparing certified vote totals against the SURE system record of voters who cast ballots, identified that Boockvar certified 6,915,283 votes for presidential candidates against only 6,760,230 voters recorded in SURE as having voted - a deficit of 155,053. The certified election results include more votes than voters. Additional voter-roll anomalies documented in official legislative correspondence include: 1,532 mail ballots cast by voters listed as over 100 years old; 41 Allegheny County ballots mailed to persons with a date of birth of January 1, 1800; 245 mail votes cast by voters with no date of birth in the system; 58,221 ballots returned on or before the date they were mailed; and 9,005 ballots with no mailed date recorded. Each of these categories was present in the certified totals. Boockvar certified these results knowing that Delaware County - which contributed data to the statewide total - had 244 of its 428 precincts with missing or incomplete Return Sheet documentation (an established fact drawn from Delaware County's own	Pennsylvania, United States

⁷²⁴Act 77, § 11 provides that if any provision of the Act is found unconstitutional, the remaining provisions — including the entire mail-in voting authorization — are likewise void. The Commonwealth Court's January 28, 2022 holding that Act 77 is "void ab initio" means, under the Act's own nonseverability clause, that the entire mail-in voting authorization was void from enactment — which would encompass the 2020 election.

⁷²⁵Pennsylvania Democratic Party v. Boockvar Receipt Deadline Extension: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-542/162072/20201130142834068_20-542%2020-574%20LuzerneCountyBoardOfElectionsInOpposition.pdf | US Supreme Court Brief

⁷²⁶Justice Alito Statement, *Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Boockvar*, No. 20-542 (U.S. Oct. 28, 2020) (joined by Thomas and Gorsuch, JJ.) — https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/20pdf/20-542_i3dj.pdf

⁷²⁷*Trump v. Boockvar*, No. 2:20-cv-00966-NR, Doc. 574 (W.D. Pa. Oct. 10, 2020) (discussing Boockvar guidance on ballot curing as challenged executive overreach) — <https://latino.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Trump-v-Boockvar-1.pdf> ; Spotlight PA, Nov. 6, 2020 — <https://www.spotlightpa.org/news/2020/11/pennsylvania-election-2020-provisional-cured-ballots-court-ruling/>

⁷²⁸Federalist Society State Court Docket Watch analysis — <https://fedsoc.org/scdw/PADemvBoockvar2020>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			RTKL response). Pennsylvania's own Attorney General Josh Shapiro publicly stated that "certification of false results is fraud" under Pennsylvania law. ^{729,730,731}	
ERC.SC-13	WEC Chairperson Ann Jacobs Unilaterally Certified Presidential Contest Without Full Commission Vote - Minutes Before Governor's Certificate of Ascertainment (WI)	Established Fact	On November 30, 2020, Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) Chairperson Ann Jacobs unilaterally signed the "determination of the recount and the presidential contest" without conducting a full vote of the Wisconsin Elections Commission or obtaining recorded approval from the broader Commission membership. This action was taken in the final hours before Governor Tony Evers signed Wisconsin's Certificate of Ascertainment - a timing that created maximum institutional momentum and minimum opportunity for deliberative review. Another WEC Commissioner, bypassed in the process, publicly called for Jacobs' resignation in direct response to the unilateral action. The OSC Gableman Report documented that WEC regularly conducted official business - including its drop box guidance of August 19, 2020, and its decisions regarding nursing home absentee voting procedures - without proper majority votes at publicly noticed meetings. Wis. Stat. § 5.05(1e) and § 5.05(5s)(a) require Commission action by majority vote at a publicly noticed meeting. Actions taken without this procedural predicate may be void ab initio under Wisconsin administrative law. ^{732,733}	Wisconsin, United States
ERC.SC-14	WEC Certification Incorporated Votes Cast Under Unlawful Procedures - Drop Boxes, Nursing Home Absentee Violations, and "Indefinitely Confined" Abuse (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to subsequent court rulings] The Wisconsin 2020 presidential election certification incorporated votes cast under at least four categories of procedures subsequently found unlawful: (1) absentee ballot drop boxes, ruled illegal by Waukesha County Circuit Court in Teigen v. WEC (affirmed, 2022 WI 64); (2) absentee ballots collected from nursing home residents without Special Voting Deputies (SVDs) as required by Wis. Stat. § 6.875, producing documented 100% turnout rates among residents in cognitive-impairment facilities; (3) 220,404 "indefinitely confined" ballots cast by voters who did not meet the statutory eligibility criteria under Wis. Stat. § 6.86(2), following instructions from partisan county clerks advising any voter to claim that status; and (4) ballots cast by wards under guardianship who were legally ineligible under Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(a). WEC's certification did not note, qualify, or flag any of these categories. WEC Chairperson Jacobs certified results that incorporated votes cast through mechanisms that a court	Wisconsin, United States

⁷²⁹Pennsylvania certifies its presidential election results, officially declaring Joe Biden the winner: <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/pennsylvania-certification-2020-presidential-election-vote-20201124.html> | Philadelphia Inquirer

⁷³⁰PA Lawmakers: Numbers Don't Add Up, Certification of Presidential Results Premature and In Error: <https://www.pahousegop.com/News/18754/Latest-News/PA-Lawmakers-Numbers-Don%E2%80%99t-Add-Up,-Certification-of-Presidential-Results-Premature-and-In-Error> | PA House GOP

⁷³¹PA 2020 Election Issues Overview: <https://www.scribd.com/document/519537418/PA-Citizen-s-Audit-of-2020-election> | Citizen Audit Report

⁷³²Wisconsin State Canvass: <https://www.courthousenews.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/wis-canvass.pdf> | Official State Document; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

⁷³³Gableman Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Legislative Report



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			of competent jurisdiction later determined were illegal - a certification based on procedures whose legality was at minimum unresolved at the time of certification. ^{734,735,736}	

A-3.6 National Certification

Table 67 Detailed National Certification Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC.NC-01	Indictment of Alternate Electors Despite Active Legislative Decertification Dispute (AZ)	Established Fact	Following the 2020 election, alternate Republican electors convened to cast a provisional slate preserving constitutionally authorized remedies for Congress to exercise. Concurrently, state legislators introduced HCR 2033 to formally decertify Arizona's election results. Years after Congress accepted the certification, Attorney General Kris Mayes initiated a grand jury proceeding and indicted 18 individuals associated with the alternate slate. The source document notes that Mayes privately admitted the election was "challengeable," creating a credible basis to characterize the prosecution as a retroactive lawfare effort to criminalize a historically established constitutional contingency process rather than a good-faith election law enforcement action. The prosecution therefore had the effect - regardless of ultimate legal resolution - of deterring future use of the constitutional alternate-electors mechanism. ^{737,738,739}	Arizona, United States
ERC.NC-02	Arizona Senate Decertification Resolution and Maricopa County Non-Compliance Concealed from Congress (AZ)	Established Fact	The Arizona State Legislature introduced HCR 2033 as a formal effort to decertify the state's presidential electors, citing documented irregularities including deleted EMS files, overwritten security logs, and the Cyber Ninjas audit's finding that election files were deleted from scanner machines. This legislative dispute was active during the transmission of Arizona's Certificate of Ascertainment to Congress and the National Archives. Congress received no notification from Arizona executive officials that its own legislature had formally challenged the validity of the certification. The Cyber Ninjas audit finding that the EMS server's Windows security log contained no	Arizona, United States

⁷³⁴Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission (2022 WI 64): <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=542617> | Wisconsin Supreme Court; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

⁷³⁵Jefferson v. Dane County (2020 WI 90): <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=315283> | Wisconsin Supreme Court

⁷³⁶Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Wisconsin State Assembly

⁷³⁷HCR 2033 Arizona Legislature: <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/2R/bills/HCR2033P.pdf> | Arizona Legislature

⁷³⁸2020 Presidential Election Unofficial Certificates: <https://www.archives.gov/foia/2020-presidential-election-unofficial-certificates> | National Archives

⁷³⁹Arizona prosecution of fake electors: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arizona_prosecution_of_fake_electors | Wikipedia



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			entries predating February 5, 2021 - meaning no Election Day logs were preserved - was not disclosed to Congress in any executive communication. ^{740,741}	
ERC.NC-03	Materially False and Omitted Statements to Congress - Raffensperger January 6 Letter (GA)	Established Fact	On January 6, 2021, Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to Congress and Vice President Pence representing that no fraud or irregularities occurred in Georgia. The letter was not made public for several months after its transmission. A subsequent analysis by VoterGA identified what researchers characterized as 42 false or misleading statements within the letter. Critically, the letter omitted: (a) the Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections' December 17, 2020, conclusion that the election was "so compromised by systemic irregularities and voter fraud that it should not be certified"; (b) the Governor's referral of 6,691 fictitious ballots to the State Election Board (SEB2021-181); (c) the Secretary's own December 22, 2020 press release acknowledging over 250 open election investigations - just 15 days before the Congressional letter claimed no fraud had occurred; and (d) the fact that 148 advance voting tabulator returns in Fulton County had never been certified, as Fulton County later conceded in SEB2022-015. Congress was presented with an affirmative representation of election integrity while each of these material facts was contemporaneously known to the transmitting official. ^{742,743,744}	Georgia, United States
ERC.NC-04	Certification Over Known Material Audit Defects - Uncertified Tabulator Returns and False Batch Tallies (GA)	Established Fact	Georgia Governor Brian Kemp certified the presidential election result with a margin of 12,670 votes despite the following known, unresolved conditions at the time of certification: (a) Fulton County's hand-count audit contained 6,691 fictitious votes (5,618 for Biden, 1,025 for Trump) as identified by the Governor's own referral in SEB2021-181; (b) 148 advance voting tabulator official returns in Fulton County were never certified, representing approximately 316,000-320,000 ballots, a defect Fulton County later conceded before the SEB; (c) Logic Accuracy testing had not been completed on advance voting equipment; and (d) the Georgia Senate Subcommittee had publicly issued its non-	Georgia, United States

⁷⁴⁰HCR 2033: <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/2R/bills/HCR2033P.pdf> | Arizona Legislature

⁷⁴¹Arizona Senate Letter on Deleted EMS Files: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/2876715/arizona-senate-questions-whether-maricopa-county-erased-key-election-files/> | Washington Examiner

⁷⁴²Georgia elections chief refutes election claims in letter to Congress: <https://thehill.com/homenews/campaign/533135-georgia-elections-chief-refutes-election-claims-in-letter-to-congress/> | The Hill

⁷⁴³VoterGA Refutes Raffensperger's Letter to Members of Congress: <https://www.timesexaminer.com/political/9257-voterga-refutes-raffensperger-s-letter-to-members-of-congress/> | Times Examiner

⁷⁴⁴True the Vote Files Affidavit in Trump Georgia Case: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/10/true-vote-files-affidavit-trump-georgia-case-testimony/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			certification finding. Certification over these known conditions transmitted a facially defective state electoral result to Congress as a valid basis for the national certification. ^{745,746, 747}	
ERC.NC-05	Suppression of Georgia Senate Subcommittee Report from Congressional Notification (GA)	Established Fact	The Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections, chaired by Senator William Ligon, issued a formal nine-finding report on December 17, 2020 - three weeks before the joint session - concluding the election "should not be certified." Senator Ligon confirmed the Secretary of State "did nothing" in response to these findings. This report was not referenced or transmitted to Congress as part of Secretary Raffensperger's January 6, 2021, communication. Congressional actors objecting to Georgia's electoral slate were thereby denied access to an official state legislative finding of non-certifiability that was directly relevant to their constitutional deliberation. The suppression of this finding from Congress - by the official responsible for transmitting the election narrative - is among the most significant informational failures documented in the national certification record. ^{748,749}	Georgia, United States
ERC.NC-06	Executive Transmission of Disputed Certification to Congress While Active Litigation and Special Master Demands Were Pending (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan's executive branch transmitted its Certificate of Ascertainment to the National Archives and Congress while lawful certification in Wayne County remained actively disputed: (a) Republican canvassers Monica Palmer and William Hartmann had initially refused to certify, citing 71 unbalanced absentee vote counting boards; (b) both canvassers subsequently executed affidavits claiming their ultimate signatures were obtained under duress; (c) multiple lawsuits demanding a Special Master review and enjoining transmission of the certification were pending in Michigan courts. Congress received Michigan's electoral certification without any executive disclosure of the legal disputes, the canvasser affidavits of duress, or the 71 unbalanced counting boards underlying	Michigan, United States

⁷⁴⁵Governor Kemp Formalizes Election Certification: <https://gov.georgia.gov/press-releases/2020-11-23/governor-kemp-formalizes-election-certification-calls-signature-audit> | Official Georgia Government Press Release

⁷⁴⁶Georgia again certifies election results showing Biden won: <https://apnews.com/article/election-2020-joe-biden-donald-trump-georgia-elections-4eeea3b24f10de886bcdeab6c26b680a> | AP News

⁷⁴⁷Report of the Election Law Study Subcommittee of the Standing Senate Judiciary Committee: <https://files.causeofamerica.org/docs/2020-dec-17-ga-legal-exhibit-08-senate-judiciary-subcommittee-final-report.pdf> | Cause of America (archived official report); see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

⁷⁴⁸Report of the Election Law Study Subcommittee of the Standing Senate Judiciary Committee: <https://files.causeofamerica.org/docs/2020-dec-17-ga-legal-exhibit-08-senate-judiciary-subcommittee-final-report.pdf> | Cause of America (archived official report); see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

⁷⁴⁹DOJ Draft Letter Referencing Ligon Report: [https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Rosen%20Ex%206%20-%20SJC-Pre-CertificationEvents-000697-702%20\(December%2028,%202020%20email%20and%20attachment\).pdf](https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Rosen%20Ex%206%20-%20SJC-Pre-CertificationEvents-000697-702%20(December%2028,%202020%20email%20and%20attachment).pdf) | U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			the original refusal to certify - any one of which would have materially informed Congress's deliberation. ^{750,751,752}	
ERC.NC-07	Post-Certification Felony Indictment of 16 Alternate Republican Electors (MI)	Disputed Fact	Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel indicted 16 alternate Republican electors on felony forgery and conspiracy charges arising from their assembly on December 14, 2020, to cast a provisional electoral slate preserving constitutional options for Congress. The alternate elector mechanism has historical precedent - including in 1960 in Hawaii, where a similar provisional slate was used - and was utilized in coordination with pending federal litigation challenging Michigan's certification. The prosecutions were initiated years after the events, following the national political transition. Whether the prosecutions constitute legitimate election law enforcement or a retroactive criminalization of constitutional contingency procedures - functioning as a deterrent against future deployment of this remedy - requires independent evaluation of prosecutorial intent and coordination. ^{753,754}	Michigan, United States
ERC.NC-08	Premature Unilateral Certification Transmitted to Congress While Legislature Formally Disputed Electors (PA)	Established Fact	Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar, acting unilaterally, certified the Commonwealth's presidential electors to the National Archives and Congress on November 24, 2020 — while active election litigation remained pending, including a Third Circuit appeal of the federal court dismissal in <i>Trump for President v. Boockvar</i> and <i>Kelly v. Commonwealth</i> (No. 620 MD 2020), a state suit filed three days earlier expressly seeking to halt certification, which obtained a temporary injunction in Commonwealth Court the very next day. The certification preceded any opportunity for the General Assembly to exercise its constitutional authority, and the legislature's formal response was unambiguous: House Resolution 1094 (introduced November 30, 2020), adopted by 41 members, declared the certification "unilateral and premature," formally condemned the "infringement on the General Assembly's authority pursuant to the Constitution of the United States to regulate elections," and urged the United States Congress to "declare the selection of presidential electors in this Commonwealth to be in dispute." The certified result was therefore transmitted to	Pennsylvania, United States

⁷⁵⁰ Monica Palmer Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0qvz8VWLNpWQE4D IEUXUdE4kgSdD-u/view?usp=drive_link ;see also William Hartman Affidavit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aqTQswrUXG_LNBk36D_U3m8nSUKgA0D1/view?usp=drive_link

⁷⁵¹Wayne County Canvassers Rescind Votes Affidavit: <https://www.clickondetroit.com/news/local/2020/11/19/two-wayne-county-election-board-members-trying-to-rescind-vote-certification/> | ClickOnDetroit

⁷⁵²King v. Whitmer Amended Complaint: <https://unamericanbar.com/filings/MI/king-v-whitmer-certification/MI - King v. Whitmer - Amended Complaint fed.pdf> | Court Filing; see also Costantino v Detroit, https://www.greatlakesjc.org/cases/costantino_v_detroit/

⁷⁵³Report Regarding the Prosecution of Michigan's 2020 False Slate of Presidential Electors: <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/-/media/Project/Websites/AG/releases/2026/March/Report-Regarding-the-Prosecution-of-Michigans-2020-False-Slate-of-Presidential-Electors.pdf> | Michigan AG

⁷⁵⁴Michigan Republicans charged in 'false elector' scheme to overturn Trump loss: <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/michigan-files-felony-charges-alleged-false-electors-scheme-2020-us-election-2023-07-18/> | Reuters



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Congress over the formal written objection of the legislature whose constitutional authority it purported to represent. The evidentiary foundation of the certification was itself subject to legal challenge. On October 23, 2020, on petition filed by Secretary Boockvar herself, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court issued a declaratory order directing county boards of elections "not to reject absentee or mail-in ballots for counting, computing, and tallying based on signature comparisons" — a ruling HR 1094 characterized as eliminating "a critical safeguard against potential election crime." (<i>In Re: November 3, 2020 General Election</i>, No. 149 MM 2020 [J-113-2020].) Separately, on January 28, 2022, an en banc panel of the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court held in <i>McLinko v. Commonwealth</i> (No. 244 M.D. 2021) that Act 77 — the 2019 statute under which all no-excuse mail-in ballots in the 2020 election were cast — violated Article VII, Section 1 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, temporarily establishing that the statutory framework governing the certified ballots was constitutionally infirm. That ruling was subsequently reversed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on August 2, 2022.^{755,756}	
ERC-NC-09	Attorney General Barr's Direction to Suppress Federal Election Fraud Communications in Pennsylvania During Certification Window (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Letter exists and content documented] Former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania William M. McSwain, in a documented letter, attests that Attorney General William Barr instructed him on Election Day 2020 not to make public statements or issue press releases regarding election irregularities, and directed him to pass all reports to Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro - who had pre-election publicly declared that Trump "could not win" Pennsylvania and could not be treated as a neutral party. This instruction prevented the senior federal law enforcement officer in Pennsylvania from publicly addressing election fraud allegations at the precise moment Pennsylvania's results were determinative of the national outcome. The net effect was that Congress received neither a federal law enforcement assessment of Pennsylvania irregularities nor any public documentation of the specific substantive allegations that U.S. Attorney McSwain had been positioned to evaluate.^{757,758,759}	Pennsylvania, United States

⁷⁵⁵PA Lawmakers: Numbers Don't Add Up, Certification of Presidential Results Premature and In Error: <https://www.pahousegop.com/News/18754/Latest-News/PA-Lawmakers-Numbers-Don%E2%80%99t-Add-Up,-Certification-of-Presidential-Results-Premature-and-In-Error> | [PA House GOP](<https://www.pahousegop.com/News/18754/Latest-News/PA-Lawmakers-Numbers-Don%E2%80%99t-Add-Up,-Certification-of-Presidential-Results-Premature-and-In-Error>)

⁷⁵⁶Pennsylvania Certificate of Ascertainment, National Archives — dated November 24, 2020; signed by Governor Tom Wolf; attested by Secretary Boockvar. Certifies 3,458,229 votes per Biden elector; 20 electors named, <https://www.archives.gov/files/electoral-college/2020/ascertainment-pennsylvania.pdf>

⁷⁵⁷William McSwain Letter to Trump (quoted in Politico): <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519> | Politico

⁷⁵⁸Trump Releases McSwain Letter on Barr Blocking PA Election Probes: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/us/trump-releases-letter-from-ex-us-attorney-alleging-barr-pressured-him-not-to-probe-voter-fraud-claims-3898922> | Epoch Times

⁷⁵⁹BREAKING: Trump Releases McSwain Letter Claiming Barr Blocked Investigation: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/president-trump-releases-letter-us-attorney-claimed-ag-barr-told-not-investigate-2020-election-results-pennsylvania/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
ERC-NC-10	Attorney General Barr's Responsible for Suppression of Federal Election Fraud Investigations in Pennsylvania During Certification Window (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Legal characterization of Barr's authority] Former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania William M. McSwain, in a documented letter, attests that Attorney General William Barr instructed him on Election Day 2020 not to make public statements or issue press releases regarding election irregularities, and directed him to pass all reports to Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro - who had pre-election publicly declared that Trump "could not win" Pennsylvania and could not be treated as a neutral party. This instruction prevented the senior federal law enforcement officer in Pennsylvania from publicly addressing election fraud allegations at the precise moment Pennsylvania's results were determinative of the national outcome. The net effect was that Congress received neither a federal law enforcement assessment of Pennsylvania irregularities nor any public documentation of the specific substantive allegations that U.S. Attorney McSwain had been positioned to evaluate. ^{760,761,762}	Pennsylvania, United States
ERC-NC-11	Certified Result Built on Procedures Ruled Unconstitutional by Pennsylvania Court (PA)	Established Fact	Pennsylvania's certified presidential results were transmitted to Congress on a procedural foundation that included: (a) extended ballot receipt deadlines ordered by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court over explicit statutory text; (b) elimination of signature verification for mail-in ballots; and (c) Act 77 of 2019's universal mail-in ballot provisions, which the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court subsequently held unconstitutional on January 28, 2022, in <i>McLinko v. Department of State</i> . The national certification thus rested on a Pennsylvania state certification that was built on procedures subsequently adjudicated unconstitutional. While courts declined to provide relief in 2020 on procedural grounds, the subsequent constitutional invalidation of the underlying procedures is an established fact that retroactively confirms the certification's procedural infirmity. ^{763,764,765}	Pennsylvania, United States
ERC-NC-12	Acceptance of Certification Based on Drop Boxes Subsequently Ruled	Established Fact	Wisconsin's presidential certification - accepted by Congress on January 7, 2021 - was built in part on ballots cast through drop boxes authorized only by unpromulgated Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) administrative memoranda issued in March and August 2020. The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in <i>Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission</i> , No. 2022AP91 (July 8, 2022), subsequently held those memoranda to be legally invalid administrative guidance without the force of law, and that ballot	Wisconsin, United States

⁷⁶⁰William McSwain Letter to Trump (quoted in Politico): <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519> | Politico

⁷⁶¹Trump Releases McSwain Letter on Barr Blocking PA Election Probes: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/us/trump-releases-letter-from-ex-us-attorney-alleging-barr-pressured-him-not-to-probe-voter-fraud-claims-3898922> | Epoch Times

⁷⁶²BREAKING: Trump Releases McSwain Letter Claiming Barr Blocked Investigation: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/president-trump-releases-letter-us-attorney-claimed-ag-barr-told-not-investigate-2020-election-results-pennsylvania/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁷⁶³Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Boockvar Statement: https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/20pdf/20-542_i3dj.pdf | US Supreme Court

⁷⁶⁴Pennsylvania Certificate of Ascertainment 2020: <https://www.archives.gov/files/electoral-college/2020/ascertainment-pennsylvania.pdf> | National Archives

⁷⁶⁵*McLinko v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of State*, No. 244 M.D. 2021 (consolidated with No. 293 M.D. 2021), Pa. Commonwealth Court, Jan. 28, 2022. Opinion by Judge Leavitt.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Illegal by Wisconsin Supreme Court (WI)		drop boxes are "illegal under Wisconsin statutes." Wisconsin Stat. §6.842 mandates that ballots cast in contravention of specified absentee procedures "may not be included in the certified result of any election." The Special Counsel's investigation confirmed the Wisconsin Legislature retained plenary authority under Article II to decertify the election. The certification Congress accepted therefore included a legally determined quantity of ballots cast under procedures ruled unlawful by the state's own Supreme Court. ^{766,767}	
ERC.NC-13	Litigation Filed Against Alternate Electors (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Proceedings occurred] Wisconsin's alternate Republican electors who convened on December 14, 2020, to provide Congress with a disputed electoral option were subsequently subjected to intense civil litigation and public proceedings that ultimately resulted in a "struggle session" in which the alternate electors were compelled to publicly disavow their constitutional actions. Special Counsel Gableman reported that common law principles establish that fraud vitiates election results, and that the Wisconsin Legislature retained plenary power under Article II to decertify - findings that validate, rather than undermine, the constitutional basis of the alternate-electoral mechanism. The compelled public disavowal - obtained through civil coercion rather than criminal adjudication on the merits - effectively foreclosed future deployment of this constitutional remedy. ^{768,769}	Wisconsin, United States
ERC.NC-14	Civil Lawfare Against Alternate Electors and Forced Disavowal of Constitutional Contingency Procedure (WI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Constitutional characterization] Wisconsin's alternate Republican electors who convened on December 14, 2020, to provide Congress with a disputed electoral option were subsequently subjected to intense civil litigation and public proceedings that ultimately resulted in a "struggle session" in which the alternate electors were compelled to publicly disavow their constitutional actions. Special Counsel Gableman reported that common law principles establish that fraud vitiates election results, and that the Wisconsin Legislature retained plenary power under Article II to decertify - findings that validate, rather than undermine, the constitutional basis of the alternate-electoral mechanism. The compelled public disavowal - obtained through civil coercion	Wisconsin, United States

⁷⁶⁶Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission: <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=542617> | Wisconsin Supreme Court

⁷⁶⁷Second Interim Investigative Report on the Wisconsin Elections System: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Wisconsin Assembly Special Counsel

⁷⁶⁸Wisconsin Trump Electors Forced through Struggle Session and Public Apology for Challenging 2020 Election: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/12/wisconsin-trump-electors-forced-through-struggle-session-public/> | [The Gateway Pundit](<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/12/wisconsin-trump-electors-forced-through-struggle-session-public/>)

⁷⁶⁹Dane County Circuit Court Complaint], <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/icap/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2022/05/Wisconsin-Fraudulent-Electors-Complaint.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			rather than criminal adjudication on the merits - effectively foreclosed future deployment of this constitutional remedy. ^{770,771,772,773}	
ERC.NC-15	CISA "Most Secure Election" Declaration Contradicted by Simultaneous Classified Vulnerability Assessment (US)	Established Fact	On November 13, 2020, CISA Director Christopher Krebs issued a joint statement, signed by election security officials, declaring the November 3 election "the most secure in American history." This statement was widely cited by congressional actors during the January 6, 2021, joint session to dismiss objections. Yet CISA's own classified TLP-AMBER Election Infrastructure Cyber Risk Assessment - covering the 12 months preceding Election Day - documented 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities and 1,820 high-severity vulnerabilities in election infrastructure, with approximately 47% of entities with critical vulnerabilities experiencing active exploitation during 2020. The public declaration of security thus directly contradicted a simultaneous classified assessment of widespread critical exploitation - meaning that Congress's dependence on this declaration as a basis for dismissing objections rested on a public statement that CISA's own classified record renders factually unsupportable. ^{774,775,776}	National, United States
ERC.NC-16	Resignation of DOJ Election Crimes Branch Director on Day of Barr Irregularities Memorandum (US)	Established Fact	Richard Pilger, Director of the DOJ Election Crimes Branch, resigned on November 9, 2020 - the same day AG Barr issued a memorandum authorizing U.S. Attorneys to investigate "substantial allegations of voting and vote tabulation irregularities prior to certification." Fifteen District Election Officers subsequently wrote AG Barr urging rescission of the memorandum. The combined effect of Pilger's immediate resignation, the coordinated DEO letter, and AG Barr's subsequent channeling of Pennsylvania fraud reports to a conflicted partisan state AG (see PA.ERC.NC-002) was that no effective federal DOJ investigation of election irregularities was conducted before the national	National, United States

⁷⁷⁰Wisconsin Trump Electors Forced through Struggle Session and Public Apology for Challenging 2020 Election: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/12/wisconsin-trump-electors-forced-through-struggle-session-public/> | [The Gateway Pundit]

⁷⁷¹Dane County Circuit Court Complaint], <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/icap/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2022/05/Wisconsin-Fraudulent-Electors-Complaint.pdf>

⁷⁷²Gateway Pundit on WI Lawfare, <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/12/wisconsin-democrats-continue-their-endless-government-lawfare-attacks/>

⁷⁷³CBS News on WI Electors Lawsuit, <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/wisconsin-republicans-sued-for-submitting-false-electors-in-2020-presidential-campaign/>

⁷⁷⁴The Election Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Council (SCC): <https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/news/joint-statement-elections-infrastructure-government-coordinating-council-election> | CISA

⁷⁷⁵CONFIDENTIAL TLP-AMER EI Subsector Cyber Risk Summary: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1f4SOaerwuakGcx08L8LTuz74Laz7CQCj/view?usp=drive_link | CISA

⁷⁷⁶Testimony of Chris Krebs: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Krebs-2020-12-16.pdf> | U.S. Senate



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			certification was finalized. Congress received no substantive DOJ election crimes assessment before January 6, 2021. ^{777,778,779}	
ERC-NC-17	Report Released on Illegal Election Activity Across Battleground States (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Transmission] Peter Navarro, Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Trade and Manufacturing Policy, compiled a three-volume analytical report documenting alleged categories of potentially illegal ballot activity that, in his analysis, exceeded the certified margin of victory in Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The categories included: outright fraud, ballot mishandling, process violations, Equal Protection violations, voting machine irregularities, and statistical anomalies. The Report was transmitted to Congress and to the Vice President in advance of the January 6, 2021, joint session. While specific numerical claims in the Report are disputed and were not accepted by courts that reviewed related claims - primarily on procedural grounds rather than merits - the Report's existence and transmission to Congress constitutes documentary evidence that executive branch officials provided Congress with a detailed contemporaneous assessment of certification deficiencies that Congress did not subject to evidentiary hearing before proceeding. ^{780,781,782}	National, United States
ERC-NC-18	Report Released on Illegal Election Activity Proves That Certification Deficiencies Exceed Margins of Victory in Six States (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Underlying numerical claims] Peter Navarro, Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Trade and Manufacturing Policy, compiled a three-volume analytical report documenting alleged categories of potentially illegal ballot activity that, in his analysis, exceeded the certified margin of victory in Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The categories included: outright fraud, ballot mishandling, process violations, Equal Protection violations, voting machine irregularities, and statistical anomalies. The Report was transmitted to Congress and to the Vice President in advance of the January 6, 2021, joint session. While specific numerical claims in the Report are disputed and were not accepted by courts that reviewed related claims - primarily on procedural grounds rather than merits - the Report's existence and transmission to Congress constitutes documentary evidence that executive branch officials provided Congress	National, United States

⁷⁷⁷Head Of DOJ's Election Crimes Unit Steps Down After Barr OKs Election Inquiries: <https://www.npr.org/sections/live-updates-2020-election-results/2020/11/10/933395215/head-of-dojs-election-crimes-unit-steps-down-after-barr-oks-election-inquiries> | NPR

⁷⁷⁸DOJ's election crimes chief resigns after Barr directs prosecutors to probe voter fraud claims: <https://www.cnn.com/2020/11/10/doj-election-crimes-chief-resigns-after-barr-directs-prosecutors-to-probe-voter-fraud-claims.html> | CNBC

⁷⁷⁹Richard Pilger - Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Pilger | Wikipedia

⁷⁸⁰The Navarro Report Volumes I-III: <https://www.thethinkingconservative.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/The-Navarro-Report-Vol-I-II-III-Feb-2-2021.pdf> | The Thinking Conservative

⁷⁸¹House Report on Navarro Contempt: <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/IJ/IJ00/20220328/114565/HRPT-117-NA.pdf> | U.S. House of Representatives

⁷⁸²Washington Examiner Article on Navarro Report: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/1052307/peter-navarro-releases-36-page-report-alleging-election-fraud-more-than-sufficient-to-swing-victory-to-trump/> | Washington Examiner



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			with a detailed contemporaneous assessment of certification deficiencies that Congress did not subject to evidentiary hearing before proceeding. ^{783,784,785}	
ERC.NC-19	January 6 Capitol Security Intelligence Failure Created Chaotic Conditions That Disrupted Objection Process (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Failure documented] The U.S. Capitol Police Intelligence and Interagency Coordination Division (IICD) possessed specific intelligence about plans to target the Capitol on January 6 but failed to incorporate that intelligence into formal security assessments - rating the likelihood of civil disobedience as "Remote" or "Improbable" in reports issued January 4-6, 2021. The resulting security breakdown cut short the objection proceedings before all state objections had been fully deliberated and provided the political context for subsequent prosecutions of the President and others that further foreclosed the legal debate. Whether the intelligence failures were the result of institutional negligence or deliberate suppression of threat assessments that, if acted upon, would have prevented the security breach and preserved the full objection proceeding, is a material unresolved question. ^{786,787}	National, United States
ERC.NC-20	January 6 Capitol Security Intelligence Failure Intentionally Created Chaotic Conditions That Disrupted Objection Process (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Intentionality unresolved] The U.S. Capitol Police Intelligence and Interagency Coordination Division (IICD) possessed specific intelligence about plans to target the Capitol on January 6 but failed to incorporate that intelligence into formal security assessments - rating the likelihood of civil disobedience as "Remote" or "Improbable" in reports issued January 4-6, 2021. The resulting security breakdown cut short the objection proceedings before all state objections had been fully deliberated and provided the political context for subsequent prosecutions of the President and others that further foreclosed the legal debate. Whether the intelligence failures were the result of institutional negligence or deliberate suppression of threat assessments that, if acted upon, would have prevented the security breach and preserved the full objection proceeding, is a material unresolved question. ^{788,789}	National, United States

⁷⁸³The Navarro Report Vol I-II-III: <https://www.thethinkingconservative.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/The-Navarro-Report-Vol-I-II-III-Feb-2-2021.pdf> | The Thinking Conservative

⁷⁸⁴Peter Navarro releases 36-page report alleging election fraud: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/1052307/peter-navarro-releases-36-page-report-alleging-election-fraud-more-than-sufficient-to-swing-victory-to-trump/> | Washington Examiner

⁷⁸⁵House Report on Navarro Subpoena: <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/IJ/IJ00/20220328/114565/HRPT-117-NA.pdf> | U.S. House of Representatives

⁷⁸⁶Examining the U.S. Capitol Attack: <https://www.rules.senate.gov/download/hsgac-rules-jan-6-report> | Senate Report

⁷⁸⁷Initial Findings of the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government: <https://cha.house.gov/cache/files/d/9/d96ba6ce-03fb-4fc8-a4a7-5b5daf19d064/4F510144C1F427873D3298D955C8E19F.initial-findings-report.pdf> | House Administration Report

⁷⁸⁸Examining the U.S. Capitol Attack: Executive Summary: https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/HSGAC&RulesReport_ExaminingU.S.CapitolAttack_%20ExecutiveSummary.pdf | U.S. Senate HSGAC Report

⁷⁸⁹Probe confirms Capitol Police, feds had intel on Jan. 6 threat but failed to adapt security: <https://justthenews.com/government/congress/hldcapitol-police-feds-had-intel-jan-6-threats-failed-adapt-security-gao> | Just the News (citing GAO)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-4 Judicial Malfeasance

Judicial Malfeasance

A-4.1 Case Dismissals

Table 68 Detailed Case Dismissal Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.CD-01	Bowyer v. Ducey, No. 2:20-cv-02321-DJH (D. Ariz.) - Dismissed for Standing (AZ)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Dismissal] A federal lawsuit alleging large-scale election fraud and seeking to decertify Arizona's election results was dismissed for lack of legal standing. The presiding judge described the claims as "sorely wanting of relevant or reliable evidence" and noted entertaining the suit "would cause extreme and unprecedented harm" at that late date. Critically, the "lack of evidence" characterization was made in the context of a standing dismissal - prior to discovery - meaning the court assessed the sufficiency of pleadings without permitting development of the evidentiary record that plaintiffs sought. The Bost v. Illinois ruling, discussed infra, subsequently removed the principal standing barrier that barred plaintiffs in this class of cases. ^{790,791, 792,793}	Arizona, United States
JM.CD-02	Bowyer v. Ducey, No. 2:20-cv-02321-DJH (D. Ariz.) - Dismissed for Standing; Claims Mischaracterized as Evidence Failure (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Characterization as evidence dismissal is misleading] A federal lawsuit alleging large-scale election fraud and seeking to decertify Arizona's election results was dismissed for lack of legal standing. The presiding judge described the claims as "sorely wanting of relevant or reliable evidence" and noted entertaining the suit "would cause extreme and unprecedented harm" at that late date. Critically, the "lack of evidence" characterization was made in the context of a standing dismissal - prior to discovery - meaning the court assessed the sufficiency of pleadings without permitting development of the evidentiary record that plaintiffs sought. The Bost v. Illinois	Arizona, United States

⁷⁹⁰Bowyer v. Ducey Dismissal Order (Doc. 84): <https://archive.amarkfoundation.org/the2020election/wp-content/uploads/ElectionLawsuits/Arizona/AZ-Bower-02321-disposition.pdf> | Court Filing

⁷⁹¹Unsuccessful Suit to Overturn Arizona's 2020 Presidential Election Results: <https://www.fjc.gov/sites/default/files/materials/10/EE-AZ-2-20-cv-2321-Bowyer.pdf> | Federal Judicial Center

⁷⁹²Unsuccessful Suit to Overturn Arizona's 2020 Presidential Election Results: <https://www.fjc.gov/sites/default/files/materials/10/EE-AZ-2-20-cv-2321-Bowyer.pdf> | Federal Judicial Center

⁷⁹³Bost v. Illinois State Board of Elections, No. 24-568, 607 U.S. __ (Jan. 14, 2026). Chief Justice Roberts delivered the opinion for a 7–2 Court (5-justice majority + Barrett/Kagan concurring in judgment; Jackson/Sotomayor dissenting). The Supreme Court opinion reversed the Seventh Circuit (114 F.4th 634 (2024)), which had affirmed the N.D. Illinois dismissal for lack of standing (684 F. Supp. 3d 720 (N.D. Ill. 2023))., https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/25pdf/24-568_gfbh.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			ruling, discussed infra, subsequently removed the principal standing barrier that barred plaintiffs in this class of cases. ^{794,795}	
JM.CD-03	Ward v. Jackson, No. CV2020-015285 (Ariz. S. Ct.) – Comingling & Representations by Government Counsel That Contradict Physical Record (AZ)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Representation was made; commingling was documented post-litigation] The Arizona Supreme Court adjudicated a challenge to the 2020 election results in which the Secretary of State's counsel represented that original and duplicate ballots "are, by statute, segregated and preserved." The Cyber Ninjas audit subsequently established that ballot boxes delivered for audit contained commingled original and duplicate ballots, with batch manifests inconsistent with physical contents. If the SOS's representation was materially false, the court's reliance upon it constituted a resolution of the case on a factual premise that was incorrect - not a merits adjudication in the meaningful sense. No finding of judicial misconduct is made; the specific concern is attorney conduct before the court. ^{796,797,798}	Arizona, United States
JM.CD-04	Ward v. Jackson, No. CV2020-015285 (Ariz. S. Ct.) – Decision Rested on Proven Falsehood (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Court decision rested on incorrect factual predicate] In <i>Ward v. Jackson</i> , No. CV-20-0343-AP/EL (Ariz. Dec. 8, 2020), the Arizona Supreme Court rejected a challenge to the 2020 presidential election results in which the central dispute concerned the accuracy of ballot duplication — a process in which damaged or defective ballots are reproduced by election workers, with the duplicate substituted for the original in tabulation. A.R.S. § 16-621(A). The court's denial of relief rested on a sample review of 1,626 out of 27,869 duplicate ballots — approximately 5.8% of the duplicate ballot universe — which produced nine identified errors and an error rate of 0.37%–0.55%. The petitioner's request for expanded inspection of 2,500 additional ballots was denied. The court used its own qualifying language — "fraud, if present" — without having examined the full population. ^{799,800,801}	Arizona, United States

⁷⁹⁴Bowyer v. Ducey Dismissal Order (Doc. 84): <https://archive.amarkfoundation.org/the2020election/wp-content/uploads/ElectionLawsuits/Arizona/AZ-Bower-02321-disposition.pdf> | US District Court District of Arizona

⁷⁹⁵Federal Judicial Center Summary: <https://www.fjc.gov/sites/default/files/materials/10/EE-AZ-2-20-cv-2321-Bowyer.pdf> | Federal Judicial Center

⁷⁹⁶Arizona Supreme Court Decision Order, CV-20-0343-AP/EL: <https://www.azcourts.gov/newsandinfo/High-Profile-Case-Update/CV-20-0343> | Arizona Judicial Branch

⁷⁹⁷Ward v. Jackson Superior Court Minute Entry/Order: [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/File:Ward_v._Jackson_\(CV_2020-015285\)_2020_Minute_Entry_\(Order\).pdf](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/File:Ward_v._Jackson_(CV_2020-015285)_2020_Minute_Entry_(Order).pdf) | Wikisource

⁷⁹⁸US Supreme Court Appendix (Trial Court & AZ SCT Docs): https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-809/163521/20201211121632424_12-11-20%20Appendix%20Ward%20v%20Jackson.pdf | US Supreme Court

⁷⁹⁹Arizona Supreme Court Decision Order, CV-20-0343-AP/EL: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-809/163521/20201211121632424_12-11-20%20Appendix%20Ward%20v%20Jackson.pdf | US Supreme Court

⁸⁰⁰Arizona Judicial Branch Case Summary: <https://www.azcourts.gov/newsandinfo/High-Profile-Case-Update/CV-20-0343> | Arizona Judicial Branch

⁸⁰¹Arizona Audit Report Summary, "The hand count done by Maricopa County was such a small sample size that its margin of error was more than twice the amount of the margin of victory. It is extremely misleading to suggest this is equivalent or just as accurate as a full hand count. The hand count only counted 5,200 of the 2,089,563 ballots. This



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.CD-05	Systemic Speed of Post-Election Dismissals Precluded Forensic Evidence Presentation - Statewide (AZ)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Timing of dismissals vs. completion of audits] Multiple Arizona post-election challenges were dismissed in December 2020 - within weeks of election certification - on standing, mootness, or procedural grounds. The Cyber Ninjas audit was not completed until September 2021, and forensic analyses by Ben Cotton (CyFIR) and Jovan Pulitzer were not complete until 2021. Accordingly, the forensic evidence that most directly bore on the merits of the fraud allegations was not in existence, let alone available for presentation, when these cases were dismissed. Courts' "no evidence" characterizations were made before the primary forensic investigation had occurred. ⁸⁰²	Arizona, United States
JM.CD-06	DoJ Lawsuits To Obtain State Election Records Required to Determine	Established Fact	Courts have dismissed DoJ lawsuits demanding access to records needed to verify HAVA and NVRA compliance. Michigan, Georgia, Oregon and California cases were dismissed. Other suits are pending. These lawsuits cite HAVA and the NVRA as legal authority, but federal courts have so far	United States

equates to roughly 1/4 th of a percentage point of the total ballots. With this small sample size there would be a 1.357% margin of error to achieve a 95% confidence in the election results. This means that if the ballots were truly chosen randomly, then this hand count could be off by over 28,000 ballots. If the ballots were not chosen randomly then the counts could be off by even more": <https://lvtv.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/AZ-Audit-Summary-09.27.21.pdf> Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County:

<https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2> | Scribd

⁸⁰²Wikipedia — Post-election lawsuits from Arizona; Arizona AG Indictment

Case	Court	Dismissal Date	Grounds
<i>Ward v. Jackson</i> , CV2020-015285	Maricopa County Superior Court	Dec. 4, 2020 (affirmed AZ Supreme Court Dec. 8)	Merits — evidentiary hearing held; court found "no misconduct, no fraud, and no effect on the outcome"
<i>Bowyer v. Ducey</i> , No. 2:20-cv-02321	U.S. District Court (D. Ariz.)	Dec. 9, 2020	Primarily standing — court also touched merits, finding allegations "sorely wanting of relevant or reliable evidence" and "largely based on anonymous witnesses, hearsay, and irrelevant analysis"
<i>Burk v. Ducey</i> , CV2020-01869	Pinal County Superior Court	Dec. 15, 2020 (affirmed AZ Supreme Court Jan. 5, 2021)	Procedural — plaintiff not a registered voter; lacked standing; untimely
<i>Stevenson v. Ducey</i> , CV2020-096490	Maricopa County Superior Court	Dec. 7, 2020	Voluntarily dismissed by plaintiff
<i>Aguilera v. Fontes</i> , CV2020-014562	Maricopa County Superior Court	Nov. 29, 2020	Failure to state a claim



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	HAVA and NVRA Compliance Dismissed (US)		rejected the argument that either statute compels states to hand over SSNs and license numbers to the DOJ on demand. ^{803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810}	
JM.CD-07	Wood v. Raffensperger, No. 1:20-cv-04651-SDG (N.D. Ga.), aff'd 11th Cir. - Standing and Laches; Affirmed as Moot Post-Certification (GA)	Established Fact	A lawsuit challenging absentee ballot signature verification procedures and seeking to prohibit certification was dismissed by the District Court for lack of standing and laches, then affirmed by the Eleventh Circuit on the additional ground that the case had become moot once results were certified. The plaintiffs alleged that Georgia's failure to enforce signature-verification requirements diluted lawful votes, a classic vote-dilution theory recognized under Equal Protection doctrine. The Eleventh Circuit's mootness ruling created the logical endpoint of a pre/post-certification catch-22: challenges filed before certification were premature; once certified, they were moot. ^{811,812,813} Judge Steven Grimberg denied a motion for preliminary injunction to enjoin Georgia's certification without conducting a full evidentiary hearing or permitting expert cross-examination, despite extensive documentary and statistical evidence submitted by plaintiffs. The Eleventh Circuit affirmed on procedural grounds; certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court. No court in this chain ruled on the factual merits of the underlying claims. ^{814,815}	Georgia, United States
JM.CD-08	Circular "Ripeness / Mootness" Trap - Pre-Election Claims Premature; Post-	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Dismissals before and after election on procedural grounds] Georgia courts dismissed pre-election challenges to expanded absentee and drop-box procedures as "not yet ripe" because the challenged election had not yet occurred. After the election, courts dismissed the same or analogous challenges on mootness grounds because certification had occurred. This bidirectional procedural barrier - deployed at opposite ends of the election timeline - had the combined effect of	Georgia, United States

⁸⁰³Michigan dismissed — *United States v. Benson*, Feb. 10, 2026, Judge Jarbou (Trump appointee)

⁸⁰⁴Georgia dismissed — Jan. 23, 2026

⁸⁰⁵Oregon dismissed — *United States v. Read*, Feb. 5, 2026, Judge Kasubhai

⁸⁰⁶California dismissed — *United States v. Weber*, Jan. 15, 2026, Judge Carter

⁸⁰⁷<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-sues-six-additional-states-failure-provide-voter-registration-rolls>

⁸⁰⁸<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-sues-six-states-failure-provide-voter-registration-rolls>

⁸⁰⁹<https://www.democracymatters.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/2026-01-15-Order.pdf>

⁸¹⁰<https://usafacts.org/articles/voter-lists-what-are-they-and-why-is-the-doj-asking-for-them/>

⁸¹¹Wood v. Raffensperger, No. 1:20-cv-04651-SDG (N.D. Ga. Nov. 20, 2020): <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/georgia/gandce/1:2020cv04651/283580/54/> | Court Filing

⁸¹²Wood v. Raffensperger, No. 20-14418 (11th Cir. Dec. 5, 2020): <https://media.ca11.uscourts.gov/opinions/pub/files/202014418.pdf> | Court Filing

⁸¹³Civil Rights Litigation Clearinghouse Summary: <https://clearinghouse.net/case/43291> | Court Filing

⁸¹⁴Wood v. Raffensperger, 501 F. Supp. 3d 1310 (N.D. Ga. 2020): <https://casetext.com/case/wood-v-raffensperger-3> | Court Filing

⁸¹⁵Eleventh Circuit Opinion: <https://media.ca11.uscourts.gov/opinions/pub/files/202014418.pdf> | Court Filing



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Certification Claims Moot (GA)		ensuring no Georgia court ever adjudicated the constitutionality of these election procedures on the merits. Justice Rebecca Grassl Bradley of the Wisconsin Supreme Court - whose concurrent state applied identical reasoning - described this pattern in her Teigen concurrence as allowing "equity" to override mandatory statutory requirements. ^{816,817}	
JM.CD-09	System Rigged Against Election Fraud Claims - Circular "Ripeness / Mootness" Trap - Pre-Election Claims Premature; Post-Certification Claims Moot (GA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Pattern was structurally self-reinforcing] Georgia courts dismissed pre-election challenges to expanded absentee and drop-box procedures as "not yet ripe" because the challenged election had not yet occurred. After the election, courts dismissed the same or analogous challenges on mootness grounds because certification had occurred. This bidirectional procedural barrier - deployed at opposite ends of the election timeline - had the combined effect of ensuring no Georgia court ever adjudicated the constitutionality of these election procedures on the merits. Justice Rebecca Grassl Bradley of the Wisconsin Supreme Court - whose concurrent state applied identical reasoning - described this pattern in her Teigen concurrence as allowing "equity" to override mandatory statutory requirements. ^{818,819,820}	Georgia, United States
JM.CD-10	King v. Whitmer, No. 20-13134 (E.D. Mich.) - Dismissed on Five Compounded Procedural Grounds; "Speculation and Conjecture" Language Absent Discovery (MI)	Established Fact	A federal lawsuit seeking to decertify Michigan's election based on widespread fraud allegations and Dominion machine vulnerabilities was dismissed on five simultaneous procedural grounds: Eleventh Amendment immunity, laches, lack of standing, mootness, and abstention doctrines. The judge additionally characterized the claims as based on "nothing but speculation and conjecture" - language subsequently cited broadly as a "merits" finding. However, the dismissal was procedural, and the "no evidence" observation was made without granting plaintiffs access to discovery, forensic machine logs, network access records, or any of the primary data underlying the forensic claims. The ASOG forensic report (filed as an exhibit) was not subjected to the adversarial discovery process that would ordinarily test expert claims. ^{821,822}	Michigan, United States
JM.CD-11	Costantino v. Detroit, No. 20-014780-AW	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to court's factual conclusion] A Michigan circuit court dismissed election challenges related to Detroit ballot-counting procedures at the TCF Center - including systemic	Michigan, United States

⁸¹⁶Wood v. Raffensperger 11th Cir. Opinion: <https://media.ca11.uscourts.gov/opinions/pub/files/202014418.pdf> | 11th Circuit Court of Appeals

⁸¹⁷U.S. Appeals Court rejects bid to block Georgia win for Biden: <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-appeals-court-rejects-bid-block-georgia-win-biden-2020-12-05/> | Reuters

⁸¹⁸Defendants' Response to Court's Request on Ripeness, Curling v. Raffensperger: https://gaverifiedvoting.org/pdf-litigation/20200127-708_0-Defendants-Response-Courts-Request-Ripeness.pdf | N.D. Ga. Court Filing

⁸¹⁹Wood v. Raffensperger: <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/ca11/20-14418/20-14418-2020-12-05.html> | 11th Cir. Court Filing

⁸²⁰Black Voters Matter Fund v. Raffensperger Order:

https://www.acluga.org/app/uploads/2020/09/black_voters_matter_fund_v_raffensperger_order_dismissing_poll_tax_claim.pdf | N.D. Ga. Court Filing

⁸²¹King v. Whitmer Opinion and Order Denying Injunctive Relief (ECF No. 62): <https://electioncases.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/King-v-Whitmer-Doc62.pdf> | Eastern District of Michigan

⁸²²King v. Whitmer Sanctions Opinion: <https://electionjudgments.org/entity/oql9yrnup4h?file=1638301793228i08hsdab14l.pdf> | Eastern District of Michigan



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	(Wayne Co. Cir. Ct.) - Dismissal – Court Basis for Dismissal Disputed (MI)		exclusion of Republican poll challengers - without permitting the factual record to be developed through discovery. Judge Timothy Kenny specifically declined to admit evidence from certified IT specialist Patrick Colbeck that tabulators at TCF Center were connected to the internet. Multiple independent analysts subsequently disputed, as factually incorrect, the court's basis for rejecting that evidence. ^{823,824,825}	
JM.CD-12	Costantino v. Detroit, No. 20-014780-AW (Wayne Co. Cir. Ct.) - Dismissal Without Admission of TCF Center Internet Connectivity Evidence	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Evidence was excluded and witnesses not permitted] A Michigan circuit court dismissed election challenges related to Detroit ballot-counting procedures at the TCF Center - including systemic exclusion of Republican poll challengers - without permitting the factual record to be developed through discovery. Judge Timothy Kenny specifically declined to admit evidence that tabulators at TCF Center were connected to the internet. Forensic expert Patrick Colbeck stated he was prepared to substantiate that claim with documentary evidence; it was excluded. Multiple independent analysts subsequently disputed, as factually incorrect, the court's basis for rejecting that evidence. ^{826,827,828}	Michigan, United States
JM.CD-13	Kelly v. Commonwealth, No. 620 MD 2020 (Pa. S. Ct.) - Act 77 Challenge Dismissed on Laches Despite Meritorious Constitutional Question (PA)	Established Fact	The Pennsylvania Supreme Court dismissed with prejudice a challenge to the constitutionality of Act 77 (which authorized universal no-excuse mail-in voting) on the doctrine of laches, ruling that petitioners had waited over a year after the law's enactment, and until after the election, to file their facial constitutional challenge. However, Pennsylvania courts had previously held pre-election challenges to Act 77 to be premature, creating the identical ripeness/mootness squeeze documented in Georgia. The constitutional question - whether Act 77 violated Article VII, Section 14	Pennsylvania, United States

⁸²³ TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgjpBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI

⁸²⁴ Costantino v. Detroit Case Details: <https://healthyelections-case-tracker.stanford.edu/detail?id=367> | Stanford Healthy Elections Project

⁸²⁵ Costantino v. City of Detroit: https://www.courts.michigan.gov/49d81a/siteassets/case-documents/uploads/sct/public/orders/162245_41_01.pdf | Michigan Courts (Supreme Court Order)

⁸²⁶ TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgjpBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI

⁸²⁷ Costantino v. Detroit Case Details: <https://healthyelections-case-tracker.stanford.edu/detail?id=367> | Stanford Healthy Elections Project

⁸²⁸ Costantino v. City of Detroit: https://www.courts.michigan.gov/49d81a/siteassets/case-documents/uploads/sct/public/orders/162245_41_01.pdf | Michigan Courts (Supreme Court Order)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			of the Pennsylvania Constitution, which authorized absentee voting only for defined categories - was never adjudicated on its merits by any Pennsylvania court. ^{829,830}	
JM.CD-14	Trump v. Biden, No. 2020AP2038 (Wis. S. Ct.) - 4-3 Decision Dismissing Three of Four Claims on Laches; Drop Boxes Subsequently Ruled Illegal (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in a 4-3 decision, dismissed three of four claims in the Trump post-recount challenge under the doctrine of laches, ruling the campaign's delay in bringing the challenges was "unreasonable in the extreme." The challenged conduct included the WEC's drop-box authorization, altered certification envelopes, and "Democracy in the Park" pre-canvassing ballot collection events. Waukesha County Circuit Court, in Teigen v. WEC (2022), subsequently ruled that absentee ballot drop boxes were illegal under Wisconsin law - confirming that the underlying legal claims in Trump v. Biden had merit. The laches dismissal therefore prevented adjudication of claims that were later substantiated. ^{831,832}	Wisconsin, United States
JM.CD-15	Justice Rebecca Bradley's Teigen Concurrence - Judicial Acknowledgment That "Equity" Override of Statute Immunized Unlawful Election Administration (WI)	Established Fact	In Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission, Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Rebecca Grassl Bradley wrote separately to note that the Wisconsin Supreme Court's 2020 Trump v. Biden decision had allowed "equity" concerns - specifically, the disruption that post-election relief would cause - to override mandatory statutory requirements. This is a finding by a sitting state Supreme Court justice that the 2020 ruling effectively immunized unlawful election administration from judicial correction. Justice Bradley further observed that the reasoning created a framework in which unlawful election procedures, if implemented close enough to an election, would always escape judicial review. ^{833,834}	Wisconsin, United States
JM.CD-16	31% of 64 Election Cases Dismissed on Standing - Not on Merits; "No Evidence" Public Narrative Is	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Procedural dismissal percentages from case analysis] Of 64 major post-2020 election cases analyzed, 20 (31%) were dismissed on procedural grounds - predominantly standing. An additional 14 (22%) were voluntarily withdrawn, many under threat of Rule 11 sanctions. Only 30 (47%) proceeded to what was characterized as a merits decision. Source documents assert that of those 30 "merits" cases, the near-universal absence of formal discovery means the characterization of them as merits adjudications is analytically overstated. Separately, source materials assert that of	National, United States

⁸²⁹Pennsylvania Supreme Court Per Curiam Order, November 28, 2020:

<https://www.pacourts.us/assets/opinions/Supreme/out/68%20map%202020%20per%20curiam%20order.pdf> | Pa. Supreme Court

⁸³⁰SCOTUS Emergency Application Describing PA Supreme Court Dismissal:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20A98/162573/20201203162739451_Final_Emergency%20Application%20for%20Writ%20of%20Injunction.pdf | U.S. Supreme Court Docket

⁸³¹Trump v. Biden, 2020 WI 91 (Wis. S. Ct. Dec. 14, 2020): <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=315395> | Wisconsin Supreme Court

⁸³²Wisconsin Supreme Court Rejects Trump Election Lawsuit: <https://apnews.com/article/wisconsin-supreme-court-trump-lawsuit-e6b3aa222b4141c0844d541c4b041964> | AP News

⁸³³Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission, 2022 WI 64: <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&>

⁸³⁴Trump v. Biden, 2020 WI 91: <https://law.justia.com/cases/wisconsin/supreme-court/2020/2020ap002038.html> | Wisconsin Supreme Court



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Materially Inaccurate (US)		the 30 "merits" cases, 22 were decided favorably for plaintiffs raising election integrity claims - a figure disputed by mainstream media accounts and requiring independent verification, but included here as a disputed fact warranting investigative development. ^{835,836,837}	
JM.CD-17	22 of 30 Cases Decided Upon Merit Favored Plaintiff Arguments (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - 22/30 favorable to plaintiffs figure requires independent verification] Of 64 major post-2020 election cases analyzed, 20 (31%) were dismissed on procedural grounds - predominantly standing. An additional 14 (22%) were voluntarily withdrawn, many under threat of Rule 11 sanctions. Only 30 (47%) proceeded to what was characterized as a merits decision. Source documents assert that of those 30 "merits" cases, the near-universal absence of formal discovery means the characterization of them as merits adjudications is analytically overstated. Separately, source materials assert that of the 30 "merits" cases, 22 were decided favorably for plaintiffs raising election integrity claims - a figure disputed by mainstream media accounts and requiring independent verification but included here as a disputed fact warranting investigative development. ^{838,839,840}	National, United States
JM.CD-18	Denial of Leave to Amend and Premature Dismissal in Trump v. Boockvar (PA)	Established Fact	The U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania dismissed the Trump campaign's lawsuit on the pleadings-criticizing the campaign for "speculative accusations unsupported by evidence"-while simultaneously denying the campaign the opportunity to conduct any discovery to obtain such evidence and explicitly blocking a second amendment of the complaint. The Third Circuit affirmed, stating an amendment "would be pointless." The court's demand for evidence it	Pennsylvania, United States

⁸³⁵Lost, Not Stolen Report: <https://lostnotstolen.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Lost-Not-Stolen-The-Conservative-Case-that-Trump-Lost-and-Biden-Won-the-2020-Presidential-Election-July-2022.pdf> | Lost Not Stolen

⁸³⁶PolitiFact Fact Check: <https://www.politifact.com/factchecks/2022/oct/28/instagram-posts/trump-campaigns-evidence-of-fraud-was-reviewed-bef/> | PolitiFact

⁸³⁷*Bost v. Illinois State Board of Elections*, No. 24-568, 607 U.S. __ (Jan. 14, 2026). Chief Justice Roberts delivered the opinion for a 7–2 Court (5-justice majority + Barrett/Kagan concurring in judgment; Jackson/Sotomayor dissenting). The Supreme Court opinion reversed the Seventh Circuit (114 F.4th 634 (2024)), which had affirmed the N.D. Illinois dismissal for lack of standing (684 F. Supp. 3d 720 (N.D. Ill. 2023)), https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/25pdf/24-568_gfbh.pdf

⁸³⁸https://election-integrity.info/2020_Election_Cases.htm

⁸³⁹*Bost v. Illinois State Board of Elections*, No. 24-568, 607 U.S. __ (Jan. 14, 2026). Chief Justice Roberts delivered the opinion for a 7–2 Court (5-justice majority + Barrett/Kagan concurring in judgment; Jackson/Sotomayor dissenting). The Supreme Court opinion reversed the Seventh Circuit (114 F.4th 634 (2024)), which had affirmed the N.D. Illinois dismissal for lack of standing (684 F. Supp. 3d 720 (N.D. Ill. 2023)), https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/25pdf/24-568_gfbh.pdf

⁸⁴⁰Lost, Not Stolen Report: <https://lostnotstolen.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Lost-Not-Stolen-The-Conservative-Case-that-Trump-Lost-and-Biden-Won-the-2020-Presidential-Election-July-2022.pdf> | Lost Not Stolen.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			simultaneously prevented the plaintiffs from gathering represents a fundamental logical inconsistency incompatible with due process norms in high-stakes civil litigation. ^{841,842,843}	
JM.CD-19	Pattern of Procedural Dismissals Without Merits Adjudication (PA)	Established Fact	Multiple post-election cases in Pennsylvania courts-including challenges to envelope defects, observer access, and signature verification-were dismissed on standing, laches, mootness, and failure-to-state-a-claim grounds without any merits review. A November 16, 2020, internal DOJ memorandum prepared by OASG attorneys Freeman and Murray confirmed that the Trump campaign's Pennsylvania legal actions were "primarily procedural and non-fraud claims," which validates that the formal legal process did not adjudicate most election-integrity claims on their merits. ^{844,845,846}	Pennsylvania, United States
JM.CD-20	Weaponization of Laches Doctrine to Avoid Merits in Trump v. Biden (WI)	Reasonable Inference	The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in a 4-3 decision, declined to rule on the substantive merits of three of four claims regarding absentee ballot administration, applying the procedural doctrine of laches on the basis that the delay in bringing suit was "unreasonable in the extreme." This application permanently insulated serious allegations regarding unpromulgated election rules-including practices related to indefinitely confined voters and drop boxes-from any evidentiary hearing. The dissent argued the majority's use of laches was unprecedented and constitutionally infirm for claims of this public magnitude. ^{847,848}	Wisconsin, United States
JM.CD-21	50% of All Election Lawsuits Did Not Receive a Fair Hearing (US)	Disputed Fact	Of 64 election lawsuits examined in source documents, 20 cases (31%) were dismissed on procedural grounds-principally lack of standing-without merits adjudication. An additional 14 (22%) were voluntarily withdrawn, many under sanctions threats. Only 30 (47%) proceeded to any merits-characterized decision, and in those cases, plaintiffs operated without meaningful discovery access. The Supreme Court's subsequent ruling in Bost v. Illinois is asserted to have removed the principal	National, United States

⁸⁴¹Memorandum Opinion: https://www.pamd.uscourts.gov/sites/pamd/files/20-2078_202.pdf | U.S. District Court Middle District of Pennsylvania

⁸⁴²Docket Entry 203 Order: <https://www.pamd.uscourts.gov/donald-j-trump-president-v-boockvar-et-al-420-cv-02078> | U.S. District Court Middle District of Pennsylvania

⁸⁴³In blistering ruling, judge throws out Trump suit in Pa.: <https://apnews.com/article/judge-throws-out-trump-suit-pennsylvania-87eaf4df86d5f6ccc343c3385c9ba86c> | Associated Press

⁸⁴⁴Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Boockvar, No. 20-3371 (3d Cir. Nov. 27, 2020): <https://www2.ca3.uscourts.gov/opinarch/203371np.pdf> | Third Circuit Court of Appeals

⁸⁴⁵Pennsylvania Supreme Court Election 2020 Cases: <https://www.pacourts.us/news-and-statistics/cases-of-public-interest/election-2020> | PA Courts

⁸⁴⁶'Without merit': Judge dismisses Trump campaign lawsuit in Pennsylvania: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/976564/without-merit-judge-dismisses-trump-campaign-lawsuit-in-pennsylvania/> | Washington Examiner

⁸⁴⁷Trump v. Biden, 2020 WI 91: <https://law.justia.com/cases/wisconsin/supreme-court/2020/2020ap002038.html> | Wisconsin Supreme Court via Justia

⁸⁴⁸Significant Wisconsin court decisions, 2020-22: https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lrb/blue_book/2023_2024/130_significant_court_decisions_2020_2022.pdf | Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			standing barrier applied in these cases, calling into question whether the standing dismissals constituted proper jurisprudence. ^{849,850}	
JM.CD-22	Attorney Grievance Commission refusal to investigate bribery charge (MI)	Established Fact	A complaint was filed with the MI Attorney Grievance Commission against attorney and sitting MI SoS Jocelyn Benson related to assertions of bribery. In its January 28, 2025 response to the complaint, the AGC asserted that Plaintiff's allegations—specifically, that a political action committee (PAC) donation from Benson to Justice Kyra Harris Bolden's campaign was a bribe—are insufficient to warrant investigation absent concrete proof, justifying closure under MCR 9.112(C)(1)(a) ⁸⁵¹	Michigan, United States
JM.CD-23	Judicial Tenure Commission refusal to take disciplinary actions (MI)	Established Fact	In a June 30, 2025 response to complaint filed with the Michigan Judicial Tenure Commission against sitting MI Supreme Court Justice Kyra H Bolden, the commission asserted that it had completed an investigation of the judicial misconduct complaint and determined that no disciplinary action was required against Bolden for accepting and \$82,500 contribution from MI SoS Jocelyn Benson while she was a defendant in a case before the court. Bolden later wrote the majority opinion in favor of Benson overturning unanimous lower court decisions against Benson. ⁸⁵²	Michigan, United States
JM.CD-24	Michigan Supreme Court refusal to call for investigation into bribery charges of MI SoS and one of the MI Supreme Court Justices (MI)	Established Fact	An appeal of the AGC ruling in favor of MI SoS Benson was filed with the MI Supreme Court. On May 22, 2025, the MI Supreme Court responded "On order of the Court, the complaint for superintending control is considered, and relief is DENIED, because the Court is not persuaded that it should grant the requested relief" ⁸⁵³	Michigan, United States

⁸⁴⁹Lost, Not Stolen Report: <https://lostnotstolen.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Lost-Not-Stolen-The-Conservative-Case-that-Trump-Lost-and-Biden-Won-the-2020-Presidential-Election-July-2022.pdf> | Lost Not Stolen

⁸⁵⁰*Bost v. Illinois State Board of Elections*, No. 24-568, 607 U.S. __ (Jan. 14, 2026). Chief Justice Roberts delivered the opinion for a 7–2 Court (5-justice majority + Barrett/Kagan concurring in judgment; Jackson/Sotomayor dissenting). The Supreme Court opinion reversed the Seventh Circuit (114 F.4th 634 (2024)), which had affirmed the N.D. Illinois dismissal for lack of standing (684 F. Supp. 3d 720 (N.D. Ill. 2023))., https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/25pdf/24-568_gfbh.pdf

⁸⁵¹January 28, 2025 AGC Response to formal complaint filed against Jocelyn Benson

⁸⁵²June 30, 2025 JTC Response to formal complaint filed against Justice Kyra H Bolden

⁸⁵³May 22, 2025 order on case 168147



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-4.2 Bribery

Table 69 Detailed Bribery Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.B-01	Bribery of Maricopa County Superior Court Judges - Harris/Thaler Law Firm Criminal Investigation (AZ)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact aspect of this finding] An extensive investigation by the Harris/Thaler Law Firm, submitted as a formal brief in Maricopa County Superior Court criminal case CR2021-134056, alleged that public officials - including more than two dozen judges of the Maricopa County Superior Court - accepted bribes to protect racketeering enterprises and to manipulate or shield election-related activities from judicial scrutiny. According to the investigation, the bribe payments were not made in cash but were laundered through two mechanisms: (1) a fraudulent mortgage and real estate transaction scheme through which judges and court officials received above-market real estate consideration as a form of financial reward; and (2) fraudulent Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) healthcare lien claims - auto accident treatment fraud - through which financial value was funneled to judicial officers or their associates through the state's Medicaid healthcare billing system. The investigation's theory is that this financial network created a class of compromised judicial officers who, consciously or through institutional loyalty to the bribery network, declined to entertain election-related litigation on its merits, dismissed claims for technical reasons, or ruled in favor of parties connected to the racketeering enterprise. The full scope of the alleged network extends beyond election matters to include protection of financial and political corruption more broadly, with the election cases representing one dimension of a broader corruption structure that these judges protected. The allegations have not resulted in confirmed criminal convictions as of this report, and multiple dimensions of the scheme are disputed by the accused. However, the criminal brief's specificity - including named judges, described mechanisms of payment, and identified financial instruments - warrants federal RICO and Hobbs Act investigation rather than dismissal on credibility grounds alone. ^{854,855,856}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
JM.B-02	Alleged RICO Bribery Network Among Maricopa County Superior Court Judges - Harris/Thaler Law	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference aspect of this finding] An extensive investigation by the Harris/Thaler Law Firm, submitted as a formal brief in Maricopa County Superior Court criminal case CR2021-134056, alleged that public officials - including more than two dozen judges of the Maricopa County Superior Court - accepted bribes to protect racketeering enterprises and to manipulate or shield election-related activities from judicial scrutiny. According to the investigation, the bribe payments were not	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

⁸⁵⁴WATCH: Forensic Investigator John Thaler Joins Brannon Howse Following EXPLOSIVE Claims: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/02/watch-forensic-investigator-john-thaler-joins-brannon-howse-following-explosive-claims-that-sinaloa-cartel-uses-bribes-money-laundering-to-control-maricopa-county-elections/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁸⁵⁵AZ Senate/House Elections Presenter Claims That Sinaloa Cartel...: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/02/shocking-az-senate-house-elections-presenter-claims-that-sinaloa-cartel-uses-bribes-money-laundering-election-fraud-to-control-elected-officials-and-traffic-drugs-humans-ballots-in-arizona/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁸⁵⁶Jacqueline Breger Full Testimony in Front of Arizona Senate Elections Committee.: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ONAVzl-sS7Y&t=3s&pp=ygUfYnJlZ2VyiHRoYWxlciB0ZXNOaW1vbknkgYXJpem9uYdIHcQNaCgGHKiGM7w%3D%3D> | Arizona Senate



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Firm Criminal Investigation (AZ)		made in cash but were laundered through two mechanisms: (1) a fraudulent mortgage and real estate transaction scheme through which judges and court officials received above-market real estate consideration as a form of financial reward; and (2) fraudulent Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) healthcare lien claims - auto accident treatment fraud - through which financial value was funneled to judicial officers or their associates through the state's Medicaid healthcare billing system. The investigation's theory is that this financial network created a class of compromised judicial officers who, consciously or through institutional loyalty to the bribery network, declined to entertain election-related litigation on its merits, dismissed claims for technical reasons, or ruled in favor of parties connected to the racketeering enterprise. The full scope of the alleged network extends beyond election matters to include protection of financial and political corruption more broadly, with the election cases representing one dimension of a broader corruption structure that these judges protected. The allegations have not resulted in confirmed criminal convictions as of this report, and multiple dimensions of the scheme are disputed by the accused. However, the criminal brief's specificity - including named judges, described mechanisms of payment, and identified financial instruments - warrants federal RICO and Hobbs Act investigation rather than dismissal on credibility grounds alone. ^{857,858,859}	
JM.B-03	Ward v. Jackson - Government Counsel's Representation to Arizona Supreme Court That Ballots Were Segregated; Physical State of Ballot Corpus Inconsistent with Representation (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	In Ward v. Jackson, Arizona Supreme Court Case No. CV2020-015285, the Secretary of State's counsel represented to the court that the challenged ballots had been segregated and preserved in a manner that would permit the relief requested. The Cyber Ninjas audit, completed in September 2021, found that the physical ballot corpus was not consistent with the representations made regarding segregation and preservation. While not constituting direct evidence of judicial bribery, this finding is contextually significant to the bribery subtopic in two respects: (1) if a court accepted a material representation regarding ballot status that was false, the question arises whether any judicial officer had independent knowledge of the falsity; and (2) if the representation was false and the court relied on it to deny relief, the resulting judicial outcome was not the product of neutral adjudication of the true state of facts. The Cyber Ninjas Vol. III finding at page 50 documents the inconsistency between the representation and the physical record. The Arizona source record does not establish direct judicial bribery in connection with this case; the finding is presented as	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

⁸⁵⁷WATCH: Forensic Investigator John Thaler Joins Brannon Howse Following EXPLOSIVE Claims: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/02/watch-forensic-investigator-john-thaler-joins-brannon-howse-following-explosive-claims-that-sinaloa-cartel-uses-bribes-money-laundering-to-control-maricopa-county-elections/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁸⁵⁸AZ Senate/House Elections Presenter Claims That Sinaloa Cartel...: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/02/shocking-az-senate-house-elections-presenter-claims-that-sinaloa-cartel-uses-bribes-money-laundering-election-fraud-to-control-elected-officials-and-traffic-drugs-humans-ballots-in-arizona/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁸⁵⁹Jacqueline Breger Full Testimony in Front of Arizona Senate Elections Committee.: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0NAVzI-sS7Y&t=3s&pp=ygUfYnJlZ2VylHRobWxlcjB0ZXNOaW1vbGkgYXJpem9uYdlHCQNaCgGHKiGM7w%3D%3D> | Arizona Senate



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			contextual evidence of the broader environment in which financial conflicts, if they existed, would have operated. ^{860,861}	
JM.B-04	Prosecutorial Financial Conflict of Interest - DA Fani Willis and Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade; Judicial Finding of "Significant Appearance of Impropriety" (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County District Attorney Fani Willis, who led the primary state-level prosecution of individuals challenging the 2020 Georgia election results, was found by Fulton County Superior Court Judge Scott McAfee to have maintained a personal romantic relationship with Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade — whom she hired and paid \$653,881 from public prosecution funds. McAfee found the arrangement created a "significant appearance of impropriety" arising from a "regular and loose exchange of money without any exact or verifiable measure of reconciliation" between the DA and the prosecutor whose compensation she controlled. The Georgia Court of Appeals subsequently disqualified Willis and her entire office, holding that the appearance of impropriety was so severe that "no other solution will restore public trust in the integrity of these proceedings." All charges were dismissed after Willis's removal. In the parallel divorce proceeding of Nathan Wade, a Cobb County judge found Wade in "willful contempt" for concealing the income he had received from the prosecution. A Georgia Senate Special Committee investigation into whether the financial relationship constituted an improper use of public funds remained active as of March 2026. ^{862,863,864,865,866,867}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
JM.B-05	Misappropriation of Public Funds by DA Fani Willis and Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade (GA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - That appearance created non-neutral prosecutorial incentives] Fulton County District Attorney Fani Willis, the officer of the court responsible for prosecuting individuals who challenged the 2020 election results in Georgia - including former President Trump and eighteen co-defendants - was found by Fulton County Superior Court Judge Scott McAfee to have maintained a personal financial relationship with Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade, whom she hired and whose professional fees were paid from public prosecution funds. Judge McAfee, in a written	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

⁸⁶⁰Ward v. Jackson, Arizona Supreme Court Case No. CV2020-015285 (Secretary of State counsel's representation regarding ballot segregation and preservation)

⁸⁶¹Cyber Ninjas Vol. III, p. 50 (physical ballot corpus inconsistent with segregation representations)

⁸⁶²Roman Motion to Disqualify DA Fani Willis, Fulton County Superior Court, January 8, 2024 (invoices and payment records through open records request):

<https://www.democracymotion.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/2024-01-08-Romans-motion-to-disqualify-DA-Fani-Willis.pdf>

⁸⁶³Order on Motion to Disqualify, Hon. Scott McAfee, Fulton County Superior Court, March 15, 2024: <https://thehill.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2024/03/20240315-order-on-motion-to-disqualify10.pdf>

⁸⁶⁴Georgia Court of Appeals, Willis v. Roman, December 19, 2024: <https://www.cnn.com/2024/12/19/politics/fani-willis-donald-trump-georgia>

⁸⁶⁵Reuters, "Trump Wins Dismissal of Georgia 2020 Election Interference Case," November 26, 2025: <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/georgia-prosecutor-drops-election-interference-case-against-trump-cnn-reports-2025-11-26/>

⁸⁶⁶Politico, "Georgia Prosecutor Under Scrutiny in Trump Case Was Held in Contempt," January 13, 2024: <https://www.politico.com/news/2024/01/13/georgia-trump-prosecutor-nathan-wade-contempt-00135478>

⁸⁶⁷Atlanta Journal-Constitution, "Nathan Wade Defends Georgia's Trump Prosecution to Senate Committee," March 13, 2026: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/2026/03/nathan-wade-defends-georgias-trump-prosecution-to-senate-committee/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			ruling, declined to find an "actual" conflict of interest under the applicable Georgia legal standard - but explicitly found that the relationship created a "significant appearance of impropriety." The court's remedy was to require Wade's resignation as a condition of the prosecution's continuation, not full disqualification of the DA's office. The significance of this finding for election integrity investigation extends beyond the prosecution's ethics: (1) Willis's prosecution was positioned as the primary state-level legal accountability mechanism for the 2020 election; (2) the financial relationship between the chief prosecutor and her hired prosecutor - including documented travel and personal benefits funded from the prosecution's budget - created a personal financial incentive for Willis to aggressively pursue and expand the prosecution regardless of the merits, because the prosecution funded benefits flowing to her personal partner; (3) the defense's discovery establishing the financial relationship was resisted by Willis before the court compelled disclosure; and (4) McAfee's "appearance of impropriety" finding is a judicial determination, not an advocacy claim - it is an established legal fact on the record of a court proceeding. The independent question - not yet investigated - is whether any portion of the prosecution funds used to pay Wade's fees were diverted to personal benefit in a manner that would constitute misappropriation of public funds or tax fraud. 868,869,870,871,872,873	
JM.B-06	Michigan Legacy PAC - \$82,500 Contribution From Defendant Benson's Political Apparatus to Justice Kyra Harris Bolden's Campaign During Pendency of	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to the \$82,500 contribution, the pending litigation, the August 2024 ruling, and the filing of grievances] Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson's political fundraising entity, "Michigan Legacy PAC," made a \$82,500 contribution to the campaign of Michigan Supreme Court Justice Kyra Harris Bolden in April 2024. At the time the contribution was made, Secretary Benson was an active defendant in O'Halloran v. Benson, a case pending before the Michigan Supreme Court in which the central legal question was the validity of Benson's directives to county election inspectors regarding the treatment of election poll challengers. These directives had been the subject of significant controversy, with lower courts issuing rulings both for and against Benson's position at the trial and appellate levels. In August 2024 - approximately four months after the	Michigan, United States

⁸⁶⁸Roman Motion to Disqualify DA Fani Willis, Fulton County Superior Court, January 8, 2024 (invoices and payment records through open records request):

<https://www.democracymotion.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/2024-01-08-Romans-motion-to-disqualify-DA-Fani-Willis.pdf>

⁸⁶⁹Order on Motion to Disqualify, Hon. Scott McAfee, Fulton County Superior Court, March 15, 2024: <https://thehill.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2024/03/20240315-order-on-motion-to-disqualify10.pdf>

⁸⁷⁰Georgia Court of Appeals, Willis v. Roman, December 19, 2024: <https://www.cnn.com/2024/12/19/politics/fani-willis-donald-trump-georgia>

⁸⁷¹Reuters, "Trump Wins Dismissal of Georgia 2020 Election Interference Case," November 26, 2025: <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/georgia-prosecutor-drops-election-interference-case-against-trump-cnn-reports-2025-11-26/>

⁸⁷²Politico, "Georgia Prosecutor Under Scrutiny in Trump Case Was Held in Contempt," January 13, 2024: <https://www.politico.com/news/2024/01/13/georgia-trump-prosecutor-nathan-wade-contempt-00135478>

⁸⁷³Atlanta Journal-Constitution, "Nathan Wade Defends Georgia's Trump Prosecution to Senate Committee," March 13, 2026: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/2026/03/nathan-wade-defends-georgias-trump-prosecution-to-senate-committee/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	O'Halloran v. Benson (MI)		\$82,500 contribution was received - Justice Bolden authored the 5-2 majority opinion of the Michigan Supreme Court that overturned those lower court decisions and ruled in favor of Secretary Benson, the defendant who had contributed \$82,500 to Justice Bolden's campaign while the case was pending. A formal grievance was filed with the Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission alleging that the contribution constituted a bribe or a severe ethical violation by Secretary Benson. A separate grievance was filed against Justice Bolden for failing to recuse herself from a case in which a party to the litigation had made a substantial financial contribution to her campaign during the pendency of that litigation. The Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co. standard - under which due process requires recusal when a significant financial contribution from a litigant creates a "serious risk of actual bias" - is directly applicable: the \$82,500 contribution, made by an active defendant while the case was under consideration, and followed four months later by a majority opinion authored by the recipient in favor of the contributing defendant, presents precisely the factual pattern the Caperton Court identified as constitutionally problematic. Justice Bolden did not recuse herself. ^{874,875,876}	
JM.B-07	MI SoS Jocelyn Benson Bribed MI Supreme Court Justice with Michigan Legacy PAC - \$82,500 Contribution From Defendant Benson's Political Apparatus to Justice Kyra Harris Bolden's Campaign During Pendency of O'Halloran v. Benson (MI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to the constitutional impropriety under Caperton] Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson's political fundraising entity, "Michigan Legacy PAC," made a \$82,500 contribution to the campaign of Michigan Supreme Court Justice Kyra Harris Bolden in April 2024. At the time the contribution was made, Secretary Benson was an active defendant in O'Halloran v. Benson, a case pending before the Michigan Supreme Court in which the central legal question was the validity of Benson's directives to county election inspectors regarding the treatment of election poll challengers. These directives had been the subject of significant controversy, with lower courts issuing rulings both for and against Benson's position at the trial and appellate levels. In August 2024 - approximately four months after the \$82,500 contribution was received - Justice Bolden authored the 5-2 majority opinion of the Michigan Supreme Court that overturned those lower court decisions and ruled in favor of Secretary Benson, the defendant who had contributed \$82,500 to Justice Bolden's campaign while the case was pending. A formal grievance was filed with the Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission alleging that the contribution constituted a bribe or a severe ethical violation by Secretary Benson. A separate grievance was filed against Justice Bolden for failing to recuse herself from a case in which a party to the litigation had made a substantial financial contribution to her campaign during the pendency of that litigation. The Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co. standard - under which due process requires recusal when a significant financial contribution from a litigant creates a "serious risk of actual bias" - is directly applicable: the \$82,500	Michigan, United States

⁸⁷⁴Runestad Letter on Bolden Donation: <https://www.misenategop.com/runestad-demands-conduct-review-after-justice-accepted-large-donation-from-sos-before-major-ruling/> | Michigan Senate Republicans

⁸⁷⁵Buss: Benson funds Dem candidates while running elections: <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/columnists/kaitlyn-buss/2024/09/18/buss-benson-backs-dem-candidates-while-running-elections/75279007007/> | Detroit News

⁸⁷⁶"Evidence of Election-Related Bribery in MI", X Article by Patrick Colbeck: <https://x.com/picolbeck/status/1844483330995020284>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			contribution, made by an active defendant while the case was under consideration, and followed four months later by a majority opinion authored by the recipient in favor of the contributing defendant, presents precisely the factual pattern the Caperton Court identified as constitutionally problematic. Justice Bolden did not recuse herself. ^{877,878,879,880,881,882}	
JM.B-08	Private "Zuckerbucks" CTCL Funding Injected Into Specific Counties; Every Legal Challenge to Targeted Funding Dismissed (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to CTCL funding and judicial dismissals] While direct bribery of a Pennsylvania judge is not explicitly documented in the source record, the investigative record establishes the following sequence: (1) millions of dollars in private CTCL grants were injected into specific Pennsylvania counties - including Philadelphia, Delaware, and Centre Counties - that were selected by their partisan voter composition, not by their administrative need; (2) the grant conditions required recipient counties to implement specific election administration practices mandated by the private grantor; (3) multiple lawsuits were filed challenging this targeted private funding as unlawful under the Pennsylvania Election Code and state constitutional equal protection provisions; and (4) each of these lawsuits was dismissed. The pattern - private money targeted to Democratic-plurality jurisdictions, conditioning election administration practices, followed by universal judicial dismissal of challenges to that money - creates what the investigative source documents characterize as a "judicially protected private financial apparatus" surrounding election administration. Whether any financial relationship existed between CTCL-affiliated entities and any Pennsylvania judicial officer is an open forensic question that has not been investigated. The documented fact that the funding occurred and that all challenges were dismissed without merits review creates an investigative predicate for examining whether those dismissals were the product of neutral application of law or of a judicial environment that was itself part of the financial ecosystem surrounding the election. ^{883,884,885}	Pennsylvania, United States

⁸⁷⁷Michigan Legacy PAC Expenditures: <https://www.transparencyusa.org/mi/committee/michigan-legacy-pac-521207-ind> | Transparency USA (MI SOS data)

⁸⁷⁸O'Halloran v. Benson Case Details: <https://www.courts.michigan.gov/c/courts/coc/case/22-000162> | Michigan Courts

⁸⁷⁹Michigan Legacy PAC Media: <https://www.michiganlegacypac.com/media> | Michigan Legacy PAC

⁸⁸⁰Runestad Letter on Bolden Donation: <https://www.misenategop.com/runestad-demands-conduct-review-after-justice-accepted-large-donation-from-sos-before-major-ruling/> | Michigan Senate Republicans

⁸⁸¹Buss: Benson funds Dem candidates while running elections: <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/columnists/kaitlyn-buss/2024/09/18/buss-benson-backs-dem-candidates-while-running-elections/75279007007/> | Detroit News

⁸⁸²"Evidence of Election-Related Bribery in MI", X Article by Patrick Colbeck: <https://x.com/picolbeck/status/1844483330995020284>

⁸⁸³Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre County Memorandum Opinion:

https://cdn.ballotpedia.org/images/8/80/Pennsylvania_Voters_Alliance_et_v_Centre_County_et_al_pamdce-20-01761_0075.0.pdf | US District Court M.D. Pa.

⁸⁸⁴10 Facts About CTCL Grants: <https://www.techandcivicle.org/10-facts-about-ctcl-grants/> | Center for Tech and Civic Life

⁸⁸⁵Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre County Case Summary: <https://clearinghouse.net/case/44487/> | Civil Rights Litigation Clearinghouse



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.B-09	Private "Zuckerbucks" CTCL Funding Injected Into Specific Counties; Every Legal Challenge to Targeted Funding Dismissed - Judicial Shielded Bribery Scheme for Privately Financed Election Administration (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to characterization as judicially shielded bribery scheme] While direct bribery of a Pennsylvania judge is not explicitly documented in the source record, the investigative record establishes the following sequence: (1) millions of dollars in private CTCL grants were injected into specific Pennsylvania counties - including Philadelphia, Delaware, and Centre Counties - that were selected by their partisan voter composition, not by their administrative need; (2) the grant conditions required recipient counties to implement specific election administration practices mandated by the private grantor; (3) multiple lawsuits were filed challenging this targeted private funding as unlawful under the Pennsylvania Election Code and state constitutional equal protection provisions; and (4) each of these lawsuits was dismissed. The pattern - private money targeted to Democratic-plurality jurisdictions, conditioning election administration practices, followed by universal judicial dismissal of challenges to that money - creates what the investigative source documents characterize as a "judicially protected private financial apparatus" surrounding election administration. Whether any financial relationship existed between CTCL-affiliated entities and any Pennsylvania judicial officer is an open forensic question that has not been investigated. The documented fact that the funding occurred and that all challenges were dismissed without merits review creates an investigative predicate for examining whether those dismissals were the product of neutral application of law or of a judicial environment that was itself part of the financial ecosystem surrounding the election. ^{886,887,888}	Pennsylvania, United States
JM.B-10	Kelly v. Commonwealth - Pennsylvania Supreme Court Dismissed Mail-In Ballot Constitutional Challenge on Laches Without Addressing Act 77's Constitutionality (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to dismissal and its legal effect] In Kelly v. Commonwealth, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court dismissed a facial constitutional challenge to Act 77 of 2019 - the statute authorizing universal no-excuse mail-in voting - on the doctrine of laches, ruling that plaintiffs had waited too long after the law's passage to bring the challenge. The legal significance of this dismissal in the context of the bribery subtopic is this: Act 77 was the legal foundation upon which 2.48 million mail-in ballots were cast in Pennsylvania's 2020 general election. A ruling that Act 77 violated the Pennsylvania Constitution's requirement that no-excuse absentee voting be authorized by constitutional amendment would have required re-examination of those results. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court's laches dismissal foreclosed that constitutional examination permanently without ever reaching the merits. Simultaneously, the court dismissed after the election was certified - meaning the "laches" clock ran while the election was conducted under the challenged statute. The timing - post-certification laches dismissal of a constitutional challenge to the legal foundation of 2.48 million ballots - is, in the context of this investigation, a finding that warrants examination of whether any financial relationship existed between CTCL/Democratic Party-affiliated organizations	Pennsylvania, United States

⁸⁸⁶Final Report on 2020 COVID-19 Response Grant Program: <https://www.techandciviclife.org/2020covidsupport/> | CTCL

⁸⁸⁷Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre County: <https://clearinghouse.net/case/44487/> | Court Filing

⁸⁸⁸Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre Cnty., No. 4:20-cv-01761 Opinion: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/18478175/pennsylvania-voters-alliance-v-centre-county/> | Court Filing



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			and any member of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No such relationship is presently documented; the finding is presented as an investigative predicate requiring financial disclosure audit. ^{889,890}	
JM.B-11	Financial Incentives Behind Kelly v. Commonwealth - Pennsylvania Supreme Court Dismissal (PA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to investigative need for financial relationship audit] In Kelly v. Commonwealth, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court dismissed a facial constitutional challenge to Act 77 of 2019 - the statute authorizing universal no-excuse mail-in voting - on the doctrine of laches, ruling that plaintiffs had waited too long after the law's passage to bring the challenge. The legal significance of this dismissal in the context of the bribery subtopic is this: Act 77 was the legal foundation upon which 2.48 million mail-in ballots were cast in Pennsylvania's 2020 general election. A ruling that Act 77 violated the Pennsylvania Constitution's requirement that no-excuse absentee voting be authorized by constitutional amendment would have required re-examination of those results. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court's laches dismissal foreclosed that constitutional examination permanently without ever reaching the merits. Simultaneously, the court dismissed after the election was certified - meaning the "laches" clock ran while the election was conducted under the challenged statute. The timing - post-certification laches dismissal of a constitutional challenge to the legal foundation of 2.48 million ballots - is, in the context of this investigation, a finding that warrants examination of whether any financial relationship existed between CTCL/Democratic Party-affiliated organizations and any member of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No such relationship is presently documented; the finding is presented as an investigative predicate requiring financial disclosure audit. ^{891,892}	Pennsylvania, United States
JM.B-12	Election Officials Legal Defense Network (EOLDN) - CEIR-Linked Private Funding of Legal Defense for Subpoenaed Election Officials; Providing "Anything of Value" to Procure Non-Compliance With	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to EOLDN existence and free counsel provision] The Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel (OSC), led by former Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Michael Gableman, documented in its Second Interim Investigative Report that the Election Officials Legal Defense Network (EOLDN) - an organization linked through funding networks to the Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR), which itself was funded by Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan - offered free legal counsel to municipal election officials in Wisconsin whose activities were under active legislative subpoena and investigative scrutiny. The OSC concluded that this arrangement "effectively armed one side of oversight disputes with privately financed counsel" and that providing anything of financial value - including free legal services worth thousands of dollars per official - to public officials as an incentive or reward for the manner in which they exercised (or declined to exercise) their official duties may constitute a violation of Wisconsin's election bribery statute, Wis.	Green Bay; Kenosha; Madison; Milwaukee; Racine, Wisconsin, United States

⁸⁸⁹Per Curiam Order, 68 MAP 2020: <https://www.pacourts.us/assets/opinions/Supreme/out/68%20map%202020%20per%20curiam%20order.pdf> | Pennsylvania Supreme Court

⁸⁹⁰Justice Wecht Concurring Statement: <https://www.pacourts.us/assets/files/setting-7862/file-10782.pdf> | Pennsylvania Supreme Court

⁸⁹¹Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Per Curiam Order, No. 68 MAP 2020:

<https://www.pacourts.us/assets/opinions/Supreme/out/68%20map%202020%20per%20curiam%20order.pdf> | Pennsylvania Courts

⁸⁹²Kelly v. Commonwealth Petition for Review: <https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20210603/221944-file-10773.pdf> | Pennsylvania Courts



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Legislative Oversight (WI)		Stat. § 12.11, which prohibits giving or receiving "anything of value" to cause an election official to perform their duties. The constitutional and statutory framework of Wisconsin election law makes no distinction between cash payments and equivalent financial value in the form of professional legal services when the services are provided specifically because the official exercised election-administration authority in a manner the grantor wished to reward or encourage. The EOLDN's provision of free legal defense to officials who were simultaneously resisting OSC subpoenas created a financial relationship in which the officials' cooperation or non-cooperation with oversight became financially consequential to them - cooperation would end the free legal services; non-cooperation, funded by the EOLDN, was economically rational. ^{893,894}	
JM.B-13	Quid Pro Quo CEIR-Linked Private Funding of Legal Defense for Subpoenaed Election Officials (WI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to ethics violation and quid pro quo structure] The Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel (OSC), led by former Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Michael Gableman, documented in its Second Interim Investigative Report that the Election Officials Legal Defense Network (EOLDN) - an organization linked through funding networks to the Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR), which itself was funded by Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan - offered free legal counsel to municipal election officials in Wisconsin whose activities were under active legislative subpoena and investigative scrutiny. The OSC concluded that this arrangement "effectively armed one side of oversight disputes with privately financed counsel" and that providing anything of financial value - including free legal services worth thousands of dollars per official - to public officials as an incentive or reward for the manner in which they exercised (or declined to exercise) their official duties may constitute a violation of Wisconsin's election bribery statute, Wis. Stat. § 12.11, which prohibits giving or receiving "anything of value" to cause an election official to perform their duties. The constitutional and statutory framework of Wisconsin election law makes no distinction between cash payments and equivalent financial value in the form of professional legal services when the services are provided specifically because the official exercised election-administration authority in a manner the grantor wished to reward or encourage. The EOLDN's provision of free legal defense to officials who were simultaneously resisting OSC subpoenas created a financial relationship in which the officials' cooperation or non-cooperation with oversight became	Green Bay; Kenosha; Madison; Milwaukee; Racine, Wisconsin, United States

⁸⁹³Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report:

<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> |

Gableman OSC Report

⁸⁹⁴All Roads Lead to Mark Zuckerberg: Newest Liberal Group EOLDN Organized to Defend Shady Election Officials for Free: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/12/roads-lead-mark-zuckerberg-newest-liberal-group-eoldn-organized-defend-shady-election-officials-free-zuckerberg-roots/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			financially consequential to them - cooperation would end the free legal services; non-cooperation, funded by the EOLDN, was economically rational. ^{895,896}	
JM.B-14	Trump v. Biden - Wisconsin Supreme Court 4-3 Dismissal on Laches of Claims re: "Democracy in the Park," Indefinitely Confined Voters, and Altered Certification Envelopes (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to 4-3 ruling and dismissal basis] In Trump v. Biden (Wis. Sup. Ct. 2020), the Wisconsin Supreme Court dismissed three of four election challenge claims under the doctrine of laches in a 4-3 decision. The dismissed claims included challenges to (1) the WEC's absentee ballot distribution in "Democracy in the Park" events, which bypassed statutory procedures; (2) the WEC's guidance expanding the "indefinitely confined" voter category in ways that the dissenting justices found to have no statutory basis; and (3) altered certification envelopes that did not comply with Wisconsin absentee ballot requirements. The court's majority held that the campaign's delay in bringing the challenges was "unreasonable in the extreme." In the context of this bribery investigation, the 4-3 split is significant: three justices would have reached the merits. The financial relationships - if any - between CTCL/EOLDN-affiliated organizations and the four justices who voted for procedural dismissal without merits review constitute an open investigative question that the OSC's investigation did not formally reach. The finding is presented as requiring a financial disclosure audit of the four majority justices rather than as an established finding of bribery. ^{897,898,899}	Wisconsin, United States
JM.B-15	Financial Audit Needed in Trump v. Biden - Wisconsin Supreme Court 4-3 Dismissal on Laches of Claims re: "Democracy in the Park," Indefinitely Confined Voters, and Altered Certification Envelopes (WI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to financial audit need] In Trump v. Biden (Wis. Sup. Ct. 2020), the Wisconsin Supreme Court dismissed three of four election challenge claims under the doctrine of laches in a 4-3 decision. The dismissed claims included challenges to (1) the WEC's absentee ballot distribution in "Democracy in the Park" events, which bypassed statutory procedures; (2) the WEC's guidance expanding the "indefinitely confined" voter category in ways that the dissenting justices found to have no statutory basis; and (3) altered certification envelopes that did not comply with Wisconsin absentee ballot requirements. The court's majority held that the campaign's delay in bringing the challenges was "unreasonable in the extreme." In the context of this bribery investigation, the 4-3 split is significant: three justices would have reached the merits. The financial relationships - if any - between CTCL/EOLDN-affiliated organizations and the four justices who voted for procedural dismissal without merits review constitute an open investigative question that the	Wisconsin, United States

⁸⁹⁵Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

⁸⁹⁶All Roads Lead to Mark Zuckerberg: Newest Liberal Group EOLDN Organized to Defend Shady Election Officials for Free has Zuckerberg Roots: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/12/roads-lead-mark-zuckerberg-newest-liberal-group-eoldn-organized-defend-shady-election-officials-free-zuckerberg-roots/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁸⁹⁷Trump v. Biden, 2020 WI 62: <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=315395> | Wisconsin Supreme Court Opinion

⁸⁹⁸Trump v. Biden - Wisconsin Supreme Court Decisions: <https://law.justia.com/cases/wisconsin/supreme-court/2020/2020ap002038.html> | Justia Law Summary

⁸⁹⁹Wisconsin Supreme Court Rejects Trump Challenge to Election: <https://www.breitbart.com/2020-election/2020/12/14/wisconsin-supreme-court-rejects-trump-lawsuit-overturn-election-results/amp/> | Breitbart



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			OSC's investigation did not formally reach. The finding is presented as requiring a financial disclosure audit of the four majority justices rather than as an established finding of bribery. ^{900,901}	
JM.B-16	Conflict of Interest for Former Lead Attorney in Defense of Nicolas Maduro and Current Magistrate Judge Moxila A. Upadhyaya Presiding Over Voting System Proceedings (US)	Disputed Fact	A disputed appearance-of-conflict issue exists because Magistrate Judge Moxila A. Upadhyaya presided over related Smartmatic/OAN and Dominion/Byrne election-defamation proceedings after previously appearing for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in litigation involving the Maduro-Guaidó legitimacy dispute, and because her husband, Mark Maneche, is identified in a DOE/FERC Federal Register notice as an Office of Enforcement staff member excepted from non-decisional status in a federal energy-regulatory proceeding. DOE oversees the Idaho National Laboratory which provides technical cybersecurity support for CISA/DHS including testing of electronic voting systems. ^{902,903,904,905}	United States

A-4.3 Attorney Sanctions

Table 70 Detailed Attorney Sanctions Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.AS-01	Systematic Attorney Discipline Against Election Litigation Attorneys (US)	Disputed Fact	Post-2020 election-integrity lawyers were subjected to an unusually broad, coordinated pattern of professional discipline, and suggesting this may function as systemic deterrence (“lawfare”) against election-fraud litigation. Multiple high-profile election-integrity attorneys—Rudy Giuliani, Sidney Powell, John Eastman, Jenna Ellis, and Michigan attorney Matthew DePerno—faced disbarment, suspension, or bar referrals explicitly tied to their post-election litigation work (e.g., King v. Whitmer,	National, United States

⁹⁰⁰Trump v. Biden, 2020 WI 62: <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=315395> | Wisconsin Supreme Court

⁹⁰¹Trump v. Biden - Wisconsin Supreme Court Decisions: <https://law.justia.com/cases/wisconsin/supreme-court/2020/2020ap002038.html> | Justia Law

⁹⁰²The Smartmatic v. Herring Networks recusal order acknowledges that Magistrate Judge Moxila A. Upadhyaya, while at Venable LLP, appeared for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Rusoro Mining appeal, where a filing asserted that Nicolás Maduro disputed Juan Guaidó’s claim to the presidency and maintained that Maduro remained Venezuela’s rightful leader. <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/district-of-columbia/dcdce/1:2021cv02900/237087/150/>

⁹⁰³OAN moved to recuse Judge Upadhyaya under 28 U.S.C. §§ 455(a), 455(b)(1), and 455(b)(2), arguing that her prior Venezuela representation overlapped with Smartmatic-related allegations concerning Maduro, Venezuelan election irregularities, and Smartmatic’s alleged Venezuelan ties. <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/district-of-columbia/dcdce/1:2021cv02900/237087/150/>

⁹⁰⁴Judge Upadhyaya denied the recusal motion, finding no actual bias, no personal knowledge of disputed facts, and no sufficient overlap between Rusoro Mining and Smartmatic’s defamation claims. <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/district-of-columbia/dcdce/1:2021cv02900/237087/150/>

⁹⁰⁵A Department of Energy/Federal Energy Regulatory Commission notice identifies Mark Maneche among the listed exceptions to a designation of Office of Enforcement staff as non-decisional in a FERC proceeding. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-11-25/pdf/2025-20865.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Bailey v. Antrim County). This clustering of cases supports the assertion that the discipline regime may reflect not just neutral enforcement of ethics rules but a coordinated strategy to deter or punish election-fraud litigation by threatening attorneys with professional and financial ruin. ^{906,907,908} ^{909,910,911}	
JM.AS-02	Attorney Sanctions Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in Arizona Election Cases (AZ)	Disputed Fact	The Maricopa County Superior Court ordered the Arizona Republican Party and its lawyers to pay opposing counsel's fees after they sued over Maricopa County's 2020 election procedures and sought a broader hand-count audit. In doing so, the court labeled the lawsuit "groundless" and said it was brought for the "improper purpose" of undermining public confidence in election results, rather than focusing on whether the legal claims met the statutory standard for being objectively frivolous. By tying fee-shifting to the court's assessment of the attorneys' supposed subjective motivation (to "undermine confidence") instead of solely to the claims' legal merit, the ruling appears to be a viewpoint-based punishment aimed at discouraging litigation that questions election administration. The episode is part of a broader pattern in which sanctions and fee awards are	Arizona, United States

⁹⁰⁶ [Matter of Giuliani \(2021-00506\) - Supreme Court of the State of New York...](https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/ad1/calendar/List_Word/2024/07_Jul/02/PDF/Matter%20of%20Giuliani%20(2021-00506).pdf)

[https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/ad1/calendar/List_Word/2024/07_Jul/02/PDF/Matter%20of%20Giuliani%20\(2021-00506\).pdf](https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/ad1/calendar/List_Word/2024/07_Jul/02/PDF/Matter%20of%20Giuliani%20(2021-00506).pdf)

⁹⁰⁷ John Eastman State Bar Court Review Decision: <https://www.calbar.ca.gov/news/john-eastman-state-bar-court-review-decision-disbarment-recommendation-remains> | California State Bar

⁹⁰⁸ DOJ urged to investigate 65 Project: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/justice/3367251/doj-urged-investigate-65-project-trump-attorneys/> | Washington Examiner

⁹⁰⁹ People v. Ellis, CO Suspension Order: [https://www.coloradolegalregulation.com/wp-content/uploads/PDF/2402%20ORDER%20APPROVING%20STIPULATION%20TO%20DISCIPLINE%20UNDER%20C.R.C.P.%20242.19\(c\).pdf](https://www.coloradolegalregulation.com/wp-content/uploads/PDF/2402%20ORDER%20APPROVING%20STIPULATION%20TO%20DISCIPLINE%20UNDER%20C.R.C.P.%20242.19(c).pdf) | [Colorado Attorney Regulation]([https://www.coloradolegalregulation.com/wp-content/uploads/PDF/2402%20ORDER%20APPROVING%20STIPULATION%20TO%20DISCIPLINE%20UNDER%20C.R.C.P.%20242.19\(c\).pdf](https://www.coloradolegalregulation.com/wp-content/uploads/PDF/2402%20ORDER%20APPROVING%20STIPULATION%20TO%20DISCIPLINE%20UNDER%20C.R.C.P.%20242.19(c).pdf))

[content/uploads/PDF/2402%20ORDER%20APPROVING%20STIPULATION%20TO%20DISCIPLINE%20UNDER%20C.R.C.P.%20242.19\(c\).pdf](https://www.coloradolegalregulation.com/wp-content/uploads/PDF/2402%20ORDER%20APPROVING%20STIPULATION%20TO%20DISCIPLINE%20UNDER%20C.R.C.P.%20242.19(c).pdf)

⁹¹⁰ People v. Jenna Lynn Ellis: [https://www.coloradolegalregulation.com/wp-content/uploads/PDF/Public/2304%20OPINION%20APPROVING%20STIPULATION%20TO%20DISCIPLINE%20UNDER%20C.R.C.P.%20242.19\(c....pdf](https://www.coloradolegalregulation.com/wp-content/uploads/PDF/Public/2304%20OPINION%20APPROVING%20STIPULATION%20TO%20DISCIPLINE%20UNDER%20C.R.C.P.%20242.19(c....pdf) | Colorado Presiding Disciplinary Judge

⁹¹¹ Eastman's Disbarment: <https://www.calbar.ca.gov/news/state-bar-court-hearing-judge-recommends-john-eastmans-disbarment> | CA State Bar Court



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			deployed to raise the professional and financial cost of bringing election-integrity and election-procedure challenges in Arizona. ^{912,913,914,915}	
JM.AS-03	Malicious Prosecution of Attorneys for Providing Legal Advice Regarding Elections (GA)	Disputed Fact	Fulton County District Attorney Fani Willis used Georgia's RICO statute to indict five lawyers who had provided legal advice to the Trump campaign — Giuliani, Powell, Eastman, Chesebro, and Ellis — charging specific legal-service activities, including the drafting of legal memoranda and the filing of a federal court complaint, as predicate criminal acts. ^[1] The prosecution was funded through public fees paid to Special Prosecutor Nathan Wade, with whom Willis maintained a personal financial relationship that a Fulton County Superior Court judge found created a "significant appearance of impropriety." ^[2] The Georgia Court of Appeals subsequently disqualified Willis and her entire office on that ground, and all charges were dismissed in November 2025. ^{[3],[4]} The structural question — whether public prosecution funds were used to finance a personal financial relationship that gave the chief prosecutor a personal stake in expanding the prosecution — was identified by the trial	Georgia, United States

⁹¹²Maricopa County Superior Court Fee Award Ruling: <https://www.scribd.com/document/498886156/AZ-GOP-Election-Lawsuit-Ruling> | Court Filing

⁹¹³Arizona Supreme Court Opinion CV-23-0208-PR (via Gateway Pundit): <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/05/just-arizona-supreme-court-overrules-sanctions-attorney-fees/> | News Article

⁹¹⁴Arizona GOP wins state high court appeal of sanctions for 2020 election challenge: <https://apnews.com/article/arizona-republican-2020-election-challenge-sanction-b0dede9935c87d9d8c906030bf421bc1> | AP News

⁹¹⁵\$47K Sanctions for \"Filing ... Election Challenge Without Substantial Justification\" in Arizona: <https://reason.com/volokh/2024/06/17/47k-sanctions-for-filing-election-challenge-without-substantial-justification-in-arizona/> | Reason.com Volokh Conspiracy



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			court as an unresolved appearance issue and remains the subject of an active Georgia Senate investigation. ^{916,917,918,919,920}	
JM.AS-04	Attorney Plea Agreements - Coerced Admissions Under Financial Duress (GA)	Disputed Fact	Attorneys Jenna Ellis, Kenneth Chesebro, and Sidney Powell each pleaded guilty in October 2023 to reduced charges — with the RICO count dropped in every instance in exchange for probation and cooperation obligations. Ellis stated in open court that she had "failed to do my due diligence" and that "if I knew then what I know now, I would have declined to represent Donald Trump in these post-election challenges." Ellis had publicly stated Trump was "not funding any of us"; she raised over \$217,000 in crowdfunding before the plea, an amount her attorney confirmed the actual legal fees "far exceeded," in a case where per-defendant RICO defense costs were estimated at \$250,000 to \$1 million minimum. Chesebro and Powell both finalized deals the day their trials were scheduled to begin. Trump's lead attorney characterized the pattern on the record: "This so-called RICO case is	Georgia, United States

⁹¹⁶*State of Georgia v. Donald J. Trump et al.*, Indictment No. 23SC188947, Fulton County Superior Court, August 14, 2023 (Chesebro memo overt acts at ¶¶ 39, 46; Ellis memo overt acts at ¶¶ 107, 126; Eastman Jan. 6 memo at ¶ 94; Eastman/Trump federal court filing charged as predicate "filing false documents," Count 27, O.C.G.A. § 16-10-20.1):

<https://www.fultonclerk.org/DocumentCenter/View/2108/CRIMINAL-INDICTMENT>

⁹¹⁷Order on Motion to Disqualify, Hon. Scott McAfee, Fulton County Superior Court, March 15, 2024 ("significant appearance of impropriety"; "regular and loose exchange of money without any exact or verifiable measure of reconciliation"; "possibility and appearance that the District Attorney benefited — albeit non-materially — from a contract whose award lay solely within her purview"; \$653,881 paid to Wade from public prosecution funds): <https://thehill.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2024/03/20240315-order-on-motion-to-disqualify10.pdf>

⁹¹⁸Georgia Court of Appeals, *Willis v. Roman*, December 19, 2024 (disqualifying Willis and her entire office; "no other solution will restore public trust in the integrity of these proceedings"): <https://www.cnn.com/2024/12/19/politics/fani-willis-donald-trump-georgia>

⁹¹⁹Reuters, "Trump Wins Dismissal of Georgia 2020 Election Interference Case," November 26, 2025 (all charges dismissed in entirety by Judge McAfee following Willis disqualification): <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/georgia-prosecutor-drops-election-interference-case-against-trump-cnn-reports-2025-11-26/>

⁹²⁰Atlanta Journal-Constitution, "Nathan Wade Defends Georgia's Trump Prosecution to Senate Committee," March 13, 2026 (Georgia Senate Special Committee on Investigations, created January 2024, continued taking testimony as of March 2026 on whether Willis's financial relationship with Wade constituted improper use of public funds): <https://www.ajc.com/politics/2026/03/nathan-wade-defends-georgias-trump-prosecution-to-senate-committee/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			nothing more than a bargaining chip for DA Willis." All charges were dismissed in November 2025 following Willis's disqualification — no court reached the merits. ^{921,922,923,924,925,926}	
JM.AS-05	Attorney Sanctions Used to Deter election Integrity Litigation in Michigan (MI)	Disputed Fact	In <i>King v. Whitmer</i>, Judge Linda V. Parker sanctioned all nine pro-Trump attorneys — including Sidney Powell and L. Lin Wood — ordering \$175,250 in fee-shifting, twelve hours of mandatory legal education on pleading standards and election law, and referrals to their home bars for possible suspension or disbarment. Parker described the suit as a "historic and profound abuse of the judicial process," stating that "this case was never about fraud — it was about undermining the People's faith in our democracy and debasing the judicial process to do so." The Sixth Circuit upheld sanctions on the merits-falsity ground but reversed the district court's inherent-authority sanctions, finding that the district court's stated rationale — that the attorneys tried to use the judicial process "to frame a public 'narrative'" improperly rested on First Amendment-protected speech. SCOTUS denied certiorari on February 20, 2024. Michigan AG Nessel, Governor Whitmer, and Secretary Benson jointly filed bar complaints seeking permanent disbarment, with the press release framing the action as targeting attorneys "for pushing election fraud narrative." Nessel's complaint to the Texas bar grounded discipline in violations of Rules 3.01, 3.03, and 8.04 arising from filing false factual claims; Nessel's public statement justified disbarment on the grounds that the attorneys used their licenses to "undermine the faith of the public in the legitimacy of the recent presidential election." The Sixth Circuit specifically identified	Michigan, United States

⁹²¹Transcript of Jenna Ellis Negotiated Plea Hearing, Fulton County Superior Court, October 24, 2023 (verbatim statement; plea terms; Judge McAfee finding plea "knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently entered"): <https://www.justsecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Just-Security-Georgia-Trump-Clearinghouse-%E2%80%94Transcript-of-Jenna-Ellis-Oct.-24-negotiated-plea-hearing-Oct.-24-2023-e-filed-Jan.-8-2024.pdf>

⁹²²PBS NewsHour, "Lawyer Kenneth Chesebro Pleads Guilty" (October 20, 2023) (Chesebro pleaded as jury selection was underway; Powell pleaded same week; RICO count dismissed in both; probation only): <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/lawyer-kenneth-chesebro-pleads-guilty-over-efforts-to-overturn-trumps-2020-loss-in-georgia>

⁹²³CNBC, "Trump Co-Defendants in Georgia Face Massive Legal Bills" (August 22, 2023) (Ellis: "I was reliably informed Trump isn't covering any of our legal fees"; defense cost estimates of \$250,000–\$1 million per defendant): <https://www.cnn.com/2023/08/22/trump-co-defendants-in-georgia-face-massive-legal-bills.html>

⁹²⁴PBS NewsHour, "Jenna Ellis Pleads Guilty" (October 24, 2023) (Sadow statement verbatim): <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/jenna-ellis-pleads-guilty-over-efforts-to-overturn-2020-election>

⁹²⁵Newsweek, "Jenna Ellis Trashed Over Defense Fund Revelation" (October 29, 2023) (Ellis raised \$217,000+ via crowdfunding; attorney Melito: "The legal fees and expenses far exceeded the amount collected by the fund"): <https://www.newsweek.com/jenna-ellis-legal-fees-georgia-guilty-donald-trump-1838878>

⁹²⁶Reuters, "Trump Wins Dismissal of Georgia 2020 Election Interference Case" (November 26, 2025): <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/georgia-prosecutor-drops-election-interference-case-against-trump-cnn-reports-2025-11-26/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			the district court's narrative-framing rationale as an improper basis for sanctions — the same rationale Nessel invoked publicly to justify the bar complaints. ^{927,928,929,930,931}	
JM.AS-06	Malicious Prosecution of Attorneys for Election Integrity Litigation in Michigan (MI)	Disputed Fact	Attorney Matt DePerno and attorney Stefanie Lambert Junttila — both active in 2020 election-challenge litigation and forensic investigations of electronic voting systems — were charged with felonies arising from their involvement in unauthorized access to and testing of voting tabulators. On August 1–2, 2023, Michigan special prosecutor D.J. Hilson — appointed by Attorney General Nessel due to her conflict of interest as DePerno's 2022 electoral opponent — charged DePerno and Lambert with undue possession of a voting machine, willful damage to a voting machine, and conspiracy to commit unauthorized access to a computer system, among other counts carrying four-to-five-year maximum sentences. The charges alleged that five tabulators were removed from Barry, Roscommon, and Missaukee counties to hotel rooms in Oakland County for testing sessions at which both DePerno and Lambert were regularly present. In a separate prosecution brought directly by Nessel's office, Lambert and former Adams Township Clerk Stephanie Scott were charged on May 8, 2024 with unauthorized access to a computer system, using a computer to commit a crime, and — in Scott's case — misconduct in office and disobeying a Secretary of State order, based on allegations that Scott withheld a township tabulator from an authorized vendor and that Lambert transmitted data from the township's electronic poll book. Lambert and Scott were bound over for trial in Hillsdale County's First Circuit Court on December 1, 2025. Defense counsel characterized the prosecutions as criminalizing investigative steps — examining machines and extracting data —	Michigan, United States

⁹²⁷Federal Judicial Center, King v. Whitmer Case Summary, No. 2:20-cv-13134 (E.D. Mich.): <https://www.fjc.gov/sites/default/files/materials/10/EE-MIE-2-20-cv-13134-King.pdf>

⁹²⁸ King v. Whitmer, 71 F.4th 511 (6th Cir. June 23, 2023): <https://www.opn.ca6.uscourts.gov/opinions.pdf/23a0134p-06.pdf>

⁹²⁹Michigan AG Press Release, "SCOTUS Denies Request," February 20, 2024: <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2024/02/20/scotus-denies-request-by-attorneys-sanctioned-for-meritless-election-lawsuits>

⁹³⁰ Michigan AG Press Release, "AG Nessel, Gov. Whitmer, Secretary Benson Seek Disbarment of Attorneys for Pushing Election Fraud Narrative," February 1, 2021: <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2021/02/01/ag-nessel-gov-whitmer-secretary-benson-seek-disbarment-of-attorneys>

⁹³¹ Michigan AG Complaint to State Bar of Texas Against Sidney Powell, February 1, 2021: https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/AG/election/Powell_atty_complaint_-_signed.pdf?rev=e8438e583e834ea69e9ec959f68fb995



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			undertaken to document election irregularities, rather than independent criminal schemes; both defendants denied wrongdoing and the cases remain pending. ^{932,933,934,935}	
JM.AS-07	Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. Pence - Proactive Grievance Threat by Federal Judge (WI)	Established Fact	Following the voluntary withdrawal of Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. Pence — a lawsuit challenging the validity of 2020 election procedures in five states, filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia — Judge James E. Boasberg issued a show-cause order on January 7, 2021, the same day plaintiffs' counsel filed the notice of voluntary dismissal, directing attorney Erick Kaardal to demonstrate why the court should not refer him to its Committee on Grievances for potential discipline. In a January 4 opinion denying the preliminary injunction, Boasberg had already warned that, "at the conclusion of this litigation, the Court will determine whether to issue an order to show cause," citing what he characterized as a "serious lack of good faith" and conduct that rendered it "difficult to believe that the suit is meant seriously." Finding Kaardal's response to the show-cause order insufficient to "allay the Court's concerns regarding potential bad faith," Boasberg formally referred the matter to the Committee on Grievances on February 19, 2021, reasoning that "[w]hen any counsel seeks to target processes at the heart of our democracy, the Committee may well conclude that they are required to act with far more diligence and good faith than existed here." The D.C. Circuit dismissed Kaardal's appeal for lack of jurisdiction, characterizing the referral as a "post-dismissal order" that "merely initiated disciplinary proceedings" rather than a final order fixing counsel's rights. The issuance of a show-cause order on the same day as — and after — the	Wisconsin, United States

⁹³²NPR, Michigan Special Prosecutor Charges Former AG Candidate Matt DePerno with Election Crimes (Aug. 1, 2023), <https://www.npr.org/2023/08/01/1142599350/deperno-michigan-voting-machine-breach-charges>; see also PBS NewsHour, Michigan prosecutors charge Trump allies with felonies involving voting machine tampering (Aug. 1, 2023), <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/michigan-prosecutors-charge-trump-allies-with-felonies-involving-voting-machine-tampering>. Special prosecutor Hilson's appointment was necessitated by Nessel's acknowledged conflict of interest as DePerno's prior electoral opponent. Lambert was charged two days later, on August 3, 2023. Detroit Free Press, Stefanie Lambert Junttila charged with criminal counts over voting machines (Aug. 3, 2023), <https://www.freep.com/story/news/politics/2023/08/03/stefanie-lambert-junttila-attorney-criminal-charges-trump/70414010007/>.

⁹³³Bridge Michigan, Matthew DePerno, ex-Rep. Daire Rendon charged over vote-machine tampering (Aug. 1, 2023), <https://bridgemi.com/michigan-government/matthew-deperno-ex-rep-daيرة-rendon-charged-vote-machine-tampering/>; States United Democracy Center, Backgrounder: Lambert Tabulator Trial (updated 2025), <https://statesunited.org/resources/lambert-trial/>.

⁹³⁴Michigan Attorney General, Press Release: AG Nessel Charges Attorney Stefanie Lambert and Former Adams Township Clerk Scott (May 8, 2024), <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2024/05/08/ag-nessel-charges-attorney-stefanie-lambert-and-former-adams-township-clerk-scott>; CBS Detroit, Michigan township clerk, attorney charged in election voter data breach (May 2024), <https://www.cbsnews.com/detroit/news/michigan-township-clerk-stephanie-scott-attorney-stefanie-lambert-election-voter-data-breach/>.

⁹³⁵Lambert's attorney Daniel Hartman stated that Lambert "remains steadfast in her efforts to bring transparency to the people's election data, processes and procedures." States United backgrounder, *suprasupra* n.2. DePerno stated that charges were "motivated primarily by politics rather than evidence." NPR, *suprasupra* n.1. Lambert stated she had "done absolutely nothing illegal." Freep, *suprasupra* n.1.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			voluntary dismissal, when no further procedural harm to the court's docket remained, is consistent with a deterrent purpose; counsel was required to retain separate defense counsel and respond to the referral proceeding despite the underlying case having been terminated. ^{936,937,938,939,940}	
JM.AS-08	Attorney Threats Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in Wisconsin (WI)	Established Fact	Law Forward and Georgetown University's Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection (ICAP) pursued civil litigation against Wisconsin's ten alternate electors and the two Trump campaign attorneys who organized the elector strategy — James Troupis and Kenneth Chesebro — in <i>Penebaker et al. v. Hitt et al.</i> , No. 22CV1178 (Dane Cty. Cir. Ct.), filed May 17, 2022. In December 2023, the ten elector-defendants settled, agreeing to transmit a public statement to the same government offices that received Electoral College votes reaffirming that "Joseph R. Biden, Jr. won the 2020 presidential election" and that they "were not the duly elected presidential electors for the State of Wisconsin," while also agreeing that none of them would ever serve as a presidential elector in any election featuring Donald Trump; neither payment of the \$2.4 million in damages sought nor any admission of wrongdoing was required. Troupis and Chesebro settled separately in March 2024, agreeing to turn over more than 1,400 pages of documents, emails, texts, photos, and video, and to refrain from participating in similar efforts in future presidential campaigns; Troupis paid an undisclosed amount to plaintiffs, and neither attorney admitted wrongdoing or liability. The Dane County Circuit Court, in denying motions to dismiss the surviving claims — civil conspiracy, public nuisance, and quo warranto — found that Troupis had no qualified immunity and that the complaint	Wisconsin, United States

⁹³⁶Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. PenceWisconsin Voters Alliance v. Pence, No. 1:20-cv-3791 (D.D.C.), Minute Order (Jan. 7, 2021) ("Plaintiffs' counsel shall show cause why the court should not refer him to the Committee on Grievances for all of the reasons discussed in its recent Memorandum Opinion"), as described in: Fed. Judicial Ctr., Unsuccessful Suit to Require State Legislatures to Certify Presidential Election ResultsUnsuccessful Suit to Require State Legislatures to Certify Presidential Election Results (EE-DC-1-20-cv-3791), <https://www.fjc.gov/sites/default/files/materials/10/EE-DC-1-20-cv-3791-WVA.pdf>; Kevin Featherly, Judge Orders Kaardal to Show CauseJudge Orders Kaardal to Show Cause, Minn. Lawyer (Jan. 7, 2021), <https://minnlawyer.com/2021/01/07/federal-judge-dangles-sanctions-against-kaardal/>.

⁹³⁷ Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. PenceWisconsin Voters Alliance v. Pence, 514 F. Supp. 3d 117, 122–23 (D.D.C. Jan. 4, 2021) (D.E. 10), full opinion at <https://electioncases.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/WVA-v-Pence-Doc10.pdf>; see alsosee also Michigan AG's office copy, https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/AG/releases/2021/january/WVA_v_Pence_Memorandum_Opinion.pdf.

⁹³⁸Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. PenceWisconsin Voters Alliance v. Pence, No. 1:20-cv-3791 (D.D.C. Feb. 19, 2021) (D.E. 23), 2021 WL 686359; Josh Gerstein, Lawyer Who Brought Election Suit Referred for Possible DisciplineLawyer Who Brought Election Suit Referred for Possible Discipline, Politico (Feb. 19, 2021), <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/02/19/lawyer-election-suit-discipline-470369> (quoting referral order and Boasberg's statement that Kaardal had "not sufficiently allayed the Court's concerns regarding potential bad faith").

⁹³⁹ Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. HarrisWisconsin Voters Alliance v. Harris, 28 F.4th 1282, 1283 (D.C. Cir. 2022) ("In a post-dismissal order cataloging the suit's 'numerous shortcomings,' the district court referred plaintiffs' counsel, Kaardal, to the Committee on Grievances for possible discipline. . . . [T]he district court's referral is not a final order. Rather than fixing Kaardal's rights and liabilities, the challenged order merely initiated disciplinary proceedings."), available at <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/cadc/21-5056/21-5056-2022-03-22.html>.

⁹⁴⁰ Defense representation confirmed in Politico, *suprasupra* n.3 (identifying Justin Flint of Washington as representing Kaardal "in the discipline fight"). The deterrence characterization is the author's analytical inference; no court has so held.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			adequately alleged the conspiracy had the "wrongful purpose of impersonating a public official," a crime under Wisconsin law, as its object. The settlements' combination of public acknowledgment requirements, permanent elector-service restrictions, and mandatory document production — secured through civil litigation rather than criminal process — represented the first time any Trump alternate electors revoked their filings. ^{941,942,943,944,945}	
JM.AS-09	Attorney Sanctions Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in California (CA)	Disputed Fact	John Eastman — a former law school dean, constitutional scholar, and attorney for Donald Trump — has been the subject of California State Bar disciplinary proceedings arising from his role in the effort to challenge the 2020 presidential election results. On January 26, 2023, the California Bar filed a Notice of Disciplinary Charges containing 11 counts, including failure to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, seeking to mislead federal courts, and multiple counts of moral turpitude based on alleged false and misleading statements in his memos, public appearances, and a January 6 email to Pence's counsel Greg Jacob. Following a 35-day trial, Hearing Judge Yvette Roland found Eastman culpable of 10 of 11 counts and recommended disbarment, characterizing his conduct as an attempt to "plan, promote, and assist Trump in executing a strategy... that lacked evidentiary or legal support"; the court rejected his First Amendment defense on the ground that knowingly or recklessly	California, United States

⁹⁴¹ Penebaker et al. v. Hitt et al. Penebaker et al. v. Hitt et al., No. 22CV1178 (Dane Cty. Cir. Ct., filed May 17, 2022); Law Forward/ICAP, Wisconsin's 2020 Fraudulent Electors Acknowledge Their Votes Were Used in Effort to Undermine a Presidential Election, Settle with Plaintiffs Wisconsin's 2020 Fraudulent Electors Acknowledge Their Votes Were Used in Effort to Undermine a Presidential Election, Settle with Plaintiffs (Dec. 6, 2023), <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/icap/our-press-releases/wisconsins-2020-fraudulent-electors-acknowledge-their-votes-were-used-in-effort-to-undermine-a-presidential-election-settle-with-plaintiffs/> (describing lawsuit as "the first of its kind in the nation, using civil law to redress the defendants' unlawful actions").

⁹⁴² ICAP Press Release, *supra* n.1 (verbatim settlement statement and restrictions); PBS NewsHour, Fake pro-Trump electors settle Wisconsin civil lawsuit, admit attempt to overturn Biden win Fake pro-Trump electors settle Wisconsin civil lawsuit, admit attempt to overturn Biden win (Dec. 6, 2023), <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/fake-pro-trump-electors-settle-wisconsin-civil-lawsuit-admit-attempt-to-overturn-biden-win> ("Under the deal, the fake electors don't pay any damages or attorneys fees and there is no admission of wrongdoing or liability.").

⁹⁴³ AP/PBS NewsHour, Settlement in Wisconsin 2020 fake elector case offers new details on the strategy by Trump lawyers Settlement in Wisconsin 2020 fake elector case offers new details on the strategy by Trump lawyers (Mar. 4, 2024), <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/settlement-in-wisconsin-2020-fake-elector-case-offers-new-details-on-the-strategy-by-trump-lawyers> ("There is no admission of wrongdoing or liability in the agreements in which Chesebro and Troupis promise to never participate in similar efforts involving future presidential campaigns. Troupis must also pay an undisclosed amount to the plaintiffs."); Washington Examiner (Mar. 5, 2024), <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/2903329/wisconsin-settlement-reveals-how-trump-team-tried-overturn-2020-election-key-state/>.

⁹⁴⁴ Penebaker v. Hitt Penebaker v. Hitt, No. 22CV1178, Decision and Order at 15–17 (Dane Cty. Cir. Ct. Aug. 10, 2023) (Remington, J.) ("Troupis has no qualified immunity"; "The complaint alleges Hitt and Troupis conspired to commit a wrongful act because it alleges the conspiracy they formed had the wrongful purpose of impersonating a public official. Impersonating public officials is wrongful because it is a crime. Wis. Stat. § 946.69."), <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/icap/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2023/08/10068735.pdf>.

⁹⁴⁵ PBS NewsHour (Dec. 6, 2023), *supra* n.2 ("The settlement marks the first time that any Trump electors have revoked their filings sent to Congress purporting that Trump had won in seven battleground states.").



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			false statements do not receive constitutional protection under <i>Gentile v. State Bar of Nevada</i> and <i>Ramirez v. State Bar</i> . The Review Department's three-judge panel unanimously upheld the disbarment recommendation on June 14, 2025, finding Eastman had engaged in a "calculated campaign to falsely undermine the results of the 2020 presidential election." Eastman's petition for review to the California Supreme Court — filed September 29, 2025, and pending as of April 2026 — raises as its first issue whether "the recommendations of disbarment by both the Hearing Department and the Review Department for core political speech and petitioning of the government for redress of grievances violate Dr. Eastman's First Amendment rights," a question the California Supreme Court has not yet resolved. ^{946,947,948,949}	
JM.AS-10	Attorney Sanctions Used to Deter Election Integrity Litigation in Pennsylvania (PA)	Disputed Fact	Following the 2020 election, attorneys who pursued election-challenge litigation in Pennsylvania and other states faced sanctions motions and bar discipline that created documented deterrent effects on future filings. The Rule 11 safe-harbor provision — which permits withdrawal within 21 days of a sanctions motion to avoid liability — provides a structural mechanism under which sanctions threats can produce voluntary dismissals before factual records are developed; this dynamic played out in multiple post-2020 cases, including election challenges in which Pennsylvania defendants filed Rule 11 motions. Rudy Giuliani was suspended from practicing law in New York on an interim basis in June	Pennsylvania, United States

⁹⁴⁶ Cal. State Bar, Office of Chief Trial Counsel, Attorney John Eastman Charged with Multiple Disciplinary Counts Attorney John Eastman Charged with Multiple Disciplinary Counts (Jan. 26, 2023), <https://www.calbar.ca.gov/news/attorney-john-eastman-charged-multiple-disciplinary-counts-state-bar-california> ; see also see also Lawfare, John Eastman and the Limits of Bar Discipline (Jan. 31, 2023), <https://www.lawfaremedia.org/article/john-eastman-and-the-limits-of-bar-discipline> (analyzing 11 counts and First Amendment implications).

⁹⁴⁷ In the Matter of John Eastman, SBC-23-O-30029, Hearing Dep't Decision and Order (Cal. State Bar Ct. Mar. 27, 2024) (Roland, J.) ("Eastman's wrongdoing constitutes exceptionally serious ethical violations warranting severe professional discipline"; rejecting First Amendment defense at pp. 75–81 on ground that "knowingly false statements and false statements made with reckless disregard of the truth do not enjoy constitutional protection"), <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/SBC-23-O-30029-Decision-Trial.pdf> . Count 11 (provocation of Capitol assault) was dismissed for lack of proof that Eastman's statements foreseeably contributed to the breach; the disbarment recommendation rested on the 10 surviving counts.

⁹⁴⁸ Cal. State Bar, John Eastman State Bar Court Review Decision — Disbarment Recommendation Remains. John Eastman State Bar Court Review Decision — Disbarment Recommendation Remains (Jun. 14, 2025), <https://www.calbar.ca.gov/news/john-eastman-state-bar-court-review-decision-disbarment-recommendation-remains> (quoting Chief Trial Counsel: Eastman "lied to courts, Vice President Michael Pence, and the American people"); see also see also Politico, California court upholds John Eastman's disbarment. California court upholds John Eastman's disbarment (Jun. 17, 2025), <https://www.politico.com/news/2025/06/17/california-court-john-eastman-disbarment-00411266> (quoting Review panel: "He used his skills to push a false narrative in the courtroom, in the White House, and in the media.").

⁹⁴⁹ Eastman Pet. for Review at 1, Eastman on Discipline, Cal. Sup. Ct. (filed Sept. 29, 2025) (first issue presented: "Do the recommendations of disbarment by both the Hearing Department and the Review Department for core political speech and petitioning of the government for redress of grievances violate Dr. Eastman's First Amendment rights?"), as reported in Law & Crime (Sept. 30, 2025), <https://lawandcrime.com/high-profile/nothing-could-be-more-hypocritical-pro-trump-lawyer-john-eastman-implores-state-supreme-court-to-reject-unprecedented-disbarment-recommendation/> ; Horvitz & Levy (Apr. 2, 2026), <https://www.horvitzlevy.com/no-straight-grants-at-this-weeks-conference-4/> (California Supreme Court considered but issued no ruling on Eastman on Discipline at April 1, 2026 conference).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			2021 and disbarred by the New York Appellate Division, First Department, effective July 2, 2024, for 16 counts of knowing false statements about election fraud across multiple states and forums; the court found his conduct "told numerous lies in numerous forums all designed to create distrust of the elective system of our country" and had done "immeasurable damage to our democracy." Separately, the D.C. Bar's Ad Hoc Hearing Committee recommended disbarment based specifically and primarily on Giuliani's prosecution of Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Boockvar, 502 F. Supp. 3d 899 (M.D. Pa. 2020), finding he violated Pennsylvania Rules 3.1 and 8.4(d) by "filing a lawsuit seeking to change the result of the 2020 presidential election when he had no factual basis" and that the "frivolous lawsuit attempted unjustifiably to disenfranchise hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvania voters"; the D.C. Board on Professional Responsibility affirmed the disbarment recommendation in May 2024. Notably, the D.C. disciplinary proceedings did not involve a challenge to Act 77's constitutionality; Giuliani's Pennsylvania claims concerned observational barriers, notice-and-cure procedures, and alleged fraud. A separate challenge to Act 77 — filed by different plaintiffs in <i>McLinko v. Commonwealth</i> — was sustained by the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court on January 28, 2022, which held Act 77 violated the Pennsylvania Constitution; that ruling was reversed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on August 2, 2022 (5-2), which upheld Act 77. Regarding federal oversight of election-fraud complaints in Pennsylvania, former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District William McSwain stated in a June 9, 2021 letter to President Trump that he had been directed to route serious election-fraud allegations to the Pennsylvania Attorney General rather than	



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			independently investigate; former AG Barr disputed this characterization, and AG Shapiro's office reported receiving no referrals from McSwain's office. ^{950,951,952,953,954,955}	

⁹⁵⁰ Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2) (21-day safe-harbor provision); see O'Rourke v. Dominion Voting Sys, No. 20-cv-3747 (D. Colo.), ECF sanctions order (Aug. 3, 2021) (discussing Rule 11 safe harbor and voluntary dismissal of Pennsylvania defendants before sanctions motion was filed), <https://electionjudgments.org/api/files/16383039780381unn4o1oxzt.pdf> (court noting "Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the Pennsylvania Defendants from the case within the time provided under the safe-harbor provisions of that Rule").

⁹⁵¹ See SMU Law Review Forum, Insurrection-Proofing the Courts: Judicial Tools to Protect the Legal Profession, at 4–8 (2024), <https://scholar.smu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1068&context=smulrforum> (documenting Rule 11 sanctions imposed in post-2020 election litigation); King v. Whitmer, 556 F. Supp. 3d 680 (E.D. Mich. 2021) (sanctions against nine attorneys; affirmed in part by Sixth Circuit, as detailed in prior session citations).

⁹⁵² McLinko v. Dep't of State, 244 & 293 M.D. 2021, 270 A.3d 1243 (Pa. Commonwealth. Ct. Jan. 28, 2022) (Act 77 held unconstitutional), reported by WHYY (Jan. 28, 2022), <https://whyy.org/articles/pa-commonwealth-court-tosses-no-excuse-mail-voting-law-appeal-expected-quickly/>; <https://whyy.org/articles/pa-commonwealth-court-tosses-no-excuse-mail-voting-law-appeal-expected-quickly/>; McLinko v. Dep't of State, J-18A–E-2022 (Pa. Aug. 2, 2022) (reversed; Act 77 upheld 5-2: "we find no constitutional violation"), <https://www.pacourts.us/assets/opinions/Supreme/out/j-18a-e-2022mo.pdf>; Democracy Docket summary, <https://www.democracymocket.com/alerts/pennsylvania-supreme-court-upholds-no-excuse-mail-in-voting-law/>.

⁹⁵³ Matter of Giuliani, 2021-00506 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep't Jul. 2, 2024) (disbarment order: "respondent told numerous lies in numerous forums all designed to create distrust of the elective system of our country in the minds of its citizens"; "immeasurable damage to our democracy"), [https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/ad1/calendar/List_Word/2024/07_Jul/02/PDF/Matter%20of%20Giuliani%20\(2021-00506\).pdf](https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/ad1/calendar/List_Word/2024/07_Jul/02/PDF/Matter%20of%20Giuliani%20(2021-00506).pdf). The New York interim suspension was ordered June 24, 2021, pursuant to Judiciary Law § 90(2) and 22 NYCRR 1240.9(a)(5).

⁹⁵⁴ In re Giuliani, D.C. Bar Ad Hoc Hearing Committee Report and Recommendation at 2, 28, 36–37 (Jul. 7, 2023) ("He violated Pennsylvania Rule 3.1 by filing a lawsuit seeking to change the result of the 2020 presidential election when he had no factual basis"; "Respondent's frivolous lawsuit attempted unjustifiably... to disenfranchise hundreds of thousands"; "Mr. Giuliani's effort to undermine the integrity of the 2020 presidential election has helped destabilize our democracy"), <https://www.justsecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Giuliani-dc-bar-committee-report-july-7-2023.pdf>; D.C. Board on Professional Responsibility disbarment recommendation (May 31, 2024), as reported by Democracy Docket, <https://www.democracymocket.com/news-alerts/dc-board-recommends-disbarment-for-rudy-giuliani-over-2020-election-lies/>.

⁹⁵⁵ Letter from William M. McSwain to Donald J. Trump (Jun. 9, 2021) ("I was also given a directive to pass along serious allegations to the State Attorney General for investigation — the same State Attorney General who had already declared that you could not win"), as published and analyzed in Philadelphia Inquirer (Jul. 14, 2021), <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/donald-trump-bill-mcswain-pa-2020-election-letter-20210714.html>; Politico (Jul. 13, 2021), <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519> (Barr: "I never told him not to investigate anything"; Shapiro's office: "received no direct referrals from Mr. McSwain's office"). McSwain's letter attributed the directive to route a specific complaint — involving Delaware County USB drives — to AG Shapiro, not a blanket prohibition on federal investigation.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-4.4 Court Procedures

Table 71 Detailed Court Procedures Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.CP-01	Favorito v. Cooney (Fulton Co. Super. Ct.) - One of Three Discovery Cases; Access to Ballots Controlled by Same Officials Who Destroyed Records (GA)	Established Fact	Favorito v. Cooney, No. 2020CV343938 (Fulton Cty. Super. Ct.), was among the few post-2020 election challenge cases in which a court authorized physical access to actual election materials: on May 21, 2021, Chief Judge Brian Amero (by designation) granted petitioners' motion to unseal and inspect and scan the November 3, 2020 general election absentee ballots, subject to protocols to be set by further court order. The case remained active as of February 4, 2026, when Judge McBurney dismissed most claims but allowed petitioner Jeffords' equal protection count to proceed toward discovery, noting that "The records do in fact remain under seal" and contemplating further proceedings regarding access to electoral materials in related litigation. Separately, Fulton County acknowledged in civil court filings that it did not preserve the majority of ballot images from in-person voting during the original Election Day count, a fact confirmed by multiple sources; however, ballot images are electronic copies generated during scanning and are distinct from the paper ballots that were the subject of the court-authorized inspection — all original paper ballots were retained, sealed, and available, and were counted three additional times across the hand-count audit and machine recount, each confirming the certified result. ^{956,957,958}	Georgia, United States
JM.CP-02	Deliberate Destruction of Records - Favorito v. Cooney (Fulton Co.	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Prior record destruction compromised the discovery process] Favorito v. Cooney was one of only three post-2020 election cases, nationally, in which some form of discovery was permitted. However, the discovery was supervised and channeled through the same Fulton	Georgia, United States

⁹⁵⁶ *Favorito et al. v. Fulton County et al.* *Favorito et al. v. Fulton County et al.*, No. 2020CV343938, Order Granting Motion to Unseal at 1 (Fulton Cty. Super. Ct. May 21, 2021) (Amero, C.J., by designation) ("Petitioners shall only be permitted to inspect and scan [the November 3, 2020 general election absentee ballots] in accordance with protocols and practices that will be set forth by further order of the Court."), <https://www.democracymocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/2020CV343938-ORDER.pdf>.

⁹⁵⁷ *Favorito et al. v. Wan et al.* *Favorito et al. v. Wan et al.*, No. 2020CV343938, Order on the Many Pending Motions at 1, 18–19 (Fulton Cty. Super. Ct. Feb. 4, 2026) (McBurney, J.) ("The records do in fact remain under seal"; Jeffords' Count I equal protection claim permitted to proceed to discovery), <https://electioncases.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Favorito-v-Wan-FCSC-Opinion-020426.pdf>.

⁹⁵⁸ Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections admitted in civil litigation in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia that it had "not preserved the majority of ballot images from in-person voting for the November 3, 2020, Original Count," as noted in Anna Bower, *Fulton County's Battle for Ballots: A Primer* *Fulton County's Battle for Ballots: A Primer*, Lawfare (Mar. 25, 2026), <https://www.lawfaremedia.org/article/fulton-county-s-battle-for-ballots-a-primer>. Ballot images are electronic copies generated during scanning and are not the paper ballots counted in determining election results; Georgia law in 2020 did not require their retention by statute (the requirement was added in 2021), though a January 2020 State Election Board rule may have required their deposit with the clerk. See USA Today fact check (May 23, 2024), <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2024/05/23/missing-ballot-images-fulton-county-georgia/73688622007/> ("In 2020, Georgia law did not require election officials to keep ballot images."); Charlene McGowan, general counsel for the Georgia Secretary of State's Office: "We have the paper ballots. There are no missing ballots. We have hand-counted every single ballot."



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Super. Ct.) - One of Three Discovery Cases; Access to Ballots Controlled by Same Officials Who Destroyed Records (GA)		County officials who, per the EOG Report, had already admitted destroying the majority of original ballot images before this discovery occurred. The effectiveness of any "merits" review in Favorito was therefore compromised ab initio by the prior destruction of the primary evidence the case required. Courts treating this case as a merits adjudication must account for the fact that discovery operated on a depleted record. ^{959,960,961}	
JM.CP-03	Severe Sampling Limitations in Ward v. Jackson (AZ)	Established Fact	The state court restricted forensic document examiners to reviewing only 100 randomly selected mail-in ballots for signature comparisons and evaluated only 1,626 duplicated ballots. The court concluded errors were statistically negligible and dismissed the case, preventing a statistically significant or comprehensive forensic audit of Maricopa County ballots. The arbitrarily narrow discovery perimeter precluded any statistically valid conclusion about systemic signature verification failures. ^{962,963}	Arizona, United States
JM.CP-04	Prevention of discovery limited access to information necessary to prove election fraud (US)	Disputed Fact	Only 3 of the "64 lawsuits" featured any discovery that would provide plaintiffs with access to materials otherwise not available to the general public. Of those 3, only 1 (Bailey v Antrim County) offered any substantive discovery. Notably, in his oral opinion that closed the case, Judge Kevin Elsenheimer specifically stated: "By deciding this motion, the Court is not saying that there were no problems in the way that Antrim County conducted its November 2020 elections. The Clerk has admitted that there were challenges and problems in the elections." This statement by Judge Elsenheimer indicates that discovery did reveal evidence of election malfeasance. He dismissed the case on the basis that the remedies sought had been satisfied not on the basis that there was no evidence as some have attempted to portray. ^{964,965}	National, United States

⁹⁵⁹ Fulton County Superior Court Order (Feb 4, 2026): <https://electioncases.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Favorito-v-Wan-FCSC-Opinion-020426.pdf> | Court Filing

⁹⁶⁰ Favorito v. Cooney Case Summary: <https://archive.amarkfoundation.org/the2020election/voting-related-litigation-georgia/> | News Article

⁹⁶¹ Gateway Pundit on Missing Surveillance Video: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/breaking-georgia-officials-tampered-deleted-hours-ballot-box-video-released-investigators/> | The Gateway Pundit

⁹⁶² Arizona Supreme Court Decision Order, Appendix in Ward v. Jackson: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-809/163521/20201211121632424_12-11-20%20Appendix%20Ward%20v%20Jackson.pdf | US Supreme Court

⁹⁶³ Motion to Compel Continued Inspection of Ballots, filed Dec. 2, 2020, reproduced at Exhibit D, pp. A19–A24, in Appendix to Petition for Certiorari, *Ward v. Jackson*, No. 20-809 (U.S. Dec. 11, 2020), https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-809/163521/20201211121632424_12-11-20%20Appendix%20Ward%20v%20Jackson.pdf.

⁹⁶⁴ Lost Not Stolen, The Conservative Case that Trump Lost and Biden Won the 2020 Presidential Election, <https://lostnotstolen.org/>

⁹⁶⁵ *Bailey v. Antrim County*, No. 2020-009238-CZ (Mich. 13th Cir. Ct. May 18, 2021), Oral Decision Transcript ("Tr.") at 17:20 ("There is no reason to do it twice"), 18:10–20 ("The Court is not saying that there were no problems . . . The Clerk has admitted that there were challenges and problems in the elections . . . Nor am I saying that the processing of election data here wasn't corrupted or corruptible. I don't have the facts to make that determination.").



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.CP-05	Reversal of Discovery Authorization in Fulton County Ballot Inspection Case (GA)	Established Fact	In <i>Favorito et al. v. Wan et al.</i> (Henry County Superior Court, Civil Action No. 2020CV343938), Judge Brian Amero on May 21, 2021 entered an order purporting to unseal approximately 147,000 Fulton County absentee ballots for forensic inspection. The unsealing, however, was expressly contingent on the court issuing a further order establishing protocols to ensure the integrity of the original records — a second order that was never entered, leaving the ballots formally under seal throughout the proceedings. On October 13, 2021, Judge Amero dismissed the suit entirely, ruling that the plaintiffs "failed to allege a particularized injury" and therefore lacked standing to proceed. <i>Favorito</i> appealed; the Georgia Court of Appeals initially affirmed the dismissal, but the Georgia Supreme Court vacated that opinion and remanded, ultimately resulting in partial reinstatement of four plaintiffs' claims in 2023. ^{966,967,968,969}	Georgia, United States
JM.CP-06	Credibility Determinations Without Cross-Examination in <i>Costantino v. Detroit</i> (MI)	Established Fact	Wayne County Circuit Court Judge Timothy Kenny denied a preliminary injunction by making definitive credibility findings without an evidentiary hearing. He summarily dismissed sworn affidavits from multiple Republican poll challengers as "incorrect and not credible" while heavily crediting a single defense affidavit from Christopher Thomas, entirely bypassing the adversarial process of cross-examination. No live testimony was heard. Dozens of eyewitness accounts-submitted under penalty of perjury-were adjudicated on paper alone. ⁹⁷⁰	Michigan, United States

⁹⁶⁶*Favorito et al. v. Wan et al.*, Henry County Superior Court (assigned), Civil Action No. 2020CV343938, Order of May 21, 2021 (Judge Brian J. Amero); see also Kayla Goggin, "Judge Dismisses Ballot Inspection Lawsuit Alleging Fraud in Georgia's 2020 Presidential Race," Courthouse News Service (Oct. 13, 2021), <https://www.courthousenews.com/judge-dismisses-ballot-inspection-lawsuit-alleging-fraud-in-georgias-2020-presidential-race/>

⁹⁶⁷*Favorito et al. v. Wan et al.*, Civil Action No. 2020CV343938, Order on the Many Pending Motions at 6 n.8 (Fulton County Superior Court, Feb. 4, 2026) (McBurney, J.) ("The judge to whom this case was initially assigned entered an order dated 21 May 2021 purporting to unseal the records, but this unsealing was contingent upon the judge issuing a separate order detailing the 'protocols and practices' that would ensure the integrity of the original records. That second order has never been entered."), available at <https://electioncases.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Favorito-v-Wan-FCSC-Opinion-020426.pdf>.

⁹⁶⁸*Favorito v. Wan*, Order of Dismissal (Henry County Superior Court, Oct. 13, 2021) (Amero, J.) (plaintiffs "failed to allege a particularized injury"); see Sara Murray, "Judge Dismisses Fulton County Ballot Review Case in Georgia," CNN (Oct. 13, 2021), <https://www.cnn.com/2021/10/13/politics/judge-dismisses-ballot-review-case-georgia> ; Courthouse News Service, *supra* n.1 ("regardless of the veracity of these allegations,' the voters lacked standing to bring the lawsuit").

⁹⁶⁹*Favorito v. Wan*, 364 Ga. App. 745 (2022) (affirming dismissal for lack of standing), vacated, *Favorito v. Wan*, 367 Ga. App. 642 (2023) (on remand from Georgia Supreme Court in light of *Sons of Confederate Veterans v. Henry Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 315 Ga. 39 (2022), reinstating claims of four Fulton County resident petitioners), available at <https://law.justia.com/cases/georgia/court-of-appeals/2023/a22a0939.html>

⁹⁷⁰Opinion & Order Denying Injunctive Relief, Wayne County Circuit Court, Judge Timothy Kenny: <https://www.greatlakesjc.org/wp-content/uploads/Opinion-and-Order-Judge-Kenny-Costantino.pdf> | Great Lakes Justice Center; see also Wayne County Database Files Appeal.pdf, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ahRyyd74ZmkiKhRTvb1jmff6rgGduKpN/view>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.CP-07	Disparate Pleading Standards and Punitive Page Limits in King v. Whitmer (MI)	Disputed Fact	While plaintiffs faced extreme judicial hostility for technical pleading errors and affidavits deemed hearsay without the benefit of any discovery to prove them, the court accommodated defendants' aggressive litigation tactics-allowing the City of Detroit to file a 38-page brief explicitly seeking sanctions and disbarment against plaintiffs' attorneys, prioritizing punitive procedural action over evidentiary fact-finding. This structural asymmetry inverted the court's neutral-arbiter function. ⁹⁷¹	Michigan, United States
JM.CP-08	Near-Universal Denial of Discovery in Technically Complex Election Cases (US)	Disputed Fact	In the vast majority of cases characterized as merits decisions, plaintiffs operated without access to any meaningful discovery process-unable to subpoena election records, machine logs, chain-of-custody documentation, or tabulation data. Plaintiffs were limited to affidavits, expert reports, and publicly available statistics, which courts then found insufficient. The structural asymmetry-election officials testifying how elections are "supposed to work" while observers could only testify to what they personally witnessed-rendered the "merits" designation analytically incomplete for technically complex claims. ^{972,973,974}	National, United States
JM.CP-09	Wayne County Chief Judge routed all election cases to himself (MI)	Established Fact	Denied plaintiffs in civil lawsuits the opportunity to obtain a fair and unbiased trial. Judge Kenny presided over 2 election cases - Costantino v City of Detroit and Stoddard et al. v City Election Commission of the City of Detroit. He did not allow plaintiffs to pursue discovery in either case. By directing all election cases to his court, he became the de facto arbiter of election crime in one of the most highly suspect election jurisdictions in the nation. ⁹⁷⁵	Wayne County, Michigan, United States
JM.CP-10	Prejudiced Jury Instructions in Tina Peters Prosecution (CO)	Disputed Fact	In <i>People v. Peters</i> , the Colorado Court of Appeals identified a constitutional error in Tina Peters' sentencing: the trial court had imposed a lengthier sentence based in part on Peters' post-offense public statements about election fraud rather than solely on her criminal conduct, violating the First Amendment principle that "a sentence based to any degree on activity or beliefs protected by the First Amendment is constitutionally invalid." The court found it "apparent that the court imposed the lengthy sentence it did because Peters continued to espouse the views that led her to commit these crimes" and that "the tenor of the court's comments makes clear that it felt the sentence length was necessary, at least in part, to prevent her from continuing to espouse views the court deemed 'damaging.' ⁹⁷⁶	Colorado, United States

⁹⁷¹ *King v. Whitmer* – U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit: <https://www.opn.ca6.uscourts.gov/opinions.pdf/23a0134p-06.pdf>

⁹⁷² Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Boockvar: https://www.pamd.uscourts.gov/sites/pamd/files/opinions/20-v-2078_corrected.pdf | US District Court Opinion

⁹⁷³ Results of Lawsuits Regarding the 2020 Elections: <https://campaignlegal.org/results-lawsuits-regarding-2020-elections> | Campaign Legal Center

⁹⁷⁴ Five Courts Have Concluded That MI SoS Jocelyn Benson Conducts Unlawful Elections: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/09/five-courts-have-concluded-that-mi-sos-jocelyn-benson-conducts-unlawful-elections/> | LetsFixStuff.org

⁹⁷⁵ LAO 2019-02 issued by Chief Judge Timothy Kenny April 2019

⁹⁷⁶ *People v. Peters*, 2026COA24, ¶¶ 140, 143 (Colo. App. Apr. 2, 2026) ("Peters contends that the trial court violated her First Amendment right... because it punished her based on her protected speech regarding allegations of election fraud. We agree.... 'a sentence based to any degree on activity or beliefs protected by the [F]irst [A]mendment is constitutionally invalid'"), available at <https://www.coloradojudicial.gov/system/files/opinions-2026-04/24CA1951-PD.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.CP-11	Prohibition of evidence introduction in Tina Peters Prosecution (CO)	Disputed Fact	At trial, the court excluded evidence of Tina Peters' asserted statutory duty to preserve federal election records under 52 U.S.C. § 20701, her claimed belief that the May 2021 "Trusted Build" software installation would destroy those records, and her motive for arranging the forensic imaging of Mesa County's Dominion election equipment server. The trial court also refused Peters' requested jury instruction on the "execution of public duty" affirmative defense under § 18-1-701, C.R.S., which would have asked the jury to consider whether her actions were required or authorized by law. Peters argued on appeal that these rulings collectively deprived her of a meaningful opportunity to present a complete defense. ⁹⁷⁷	Colorado, United States
JM.CP-12	Prejudiced Jury Instructions in Coomer v Lindell (CO)	Disputed Fact	At trial in Coomer v. Lindell, the defense preserved multiple objections to the jury instructions as issued by Judge Wang. The defense objected that the adverse inference instruction regarding Tina Peters' invocation of the Fifth Amendment improperly attributed inferences from a non-agent third party to Lindell, potentially prejudicing the jury's view of him. The defense further objected that the conspiracy instruction — permitting the jury to infer agreement from "words or conduct" rather than an express meeting of the minds — risked a verdict on circumstantially weak evidence. The defense also challenged the willful and wanton instruction tied to exemplary damages as creating a risk of jury confusion between the punitive standard under Colorado law and the actual malice threshold required under federal constitutional defamation law. Additionally, defense counsel argued in a post-trial context that plaintiff's closing improperly implied to the jury that Lindell's honest belief in his statements was not a recognized defense, potentially contradicting the court's own actual malice instruction. All such objections were preserved for appellate review. ⁹⁷⁸	Colorado, United States
JM.CP-13	Prohibition of evidence introduction in Coomer v Lindell (CO)	Disputed Fact	Defense counsel advocated for the admission of a broad range of evidence that Lindell relied on in forming his beliefs, including documentary films, news clips, expert reports, and social media posts about election security vulnerabilities—not just regarding Dr. Coomer, but also general warnings from public officials and election security experts. The defense specifically argued for inclusion of body cam footage relevant to Coomer's credibility, prior mental health and addiction issues to challenge causation and damages, and background documents to establish Lindell's state of mind and lack of actual malice, all of which were partially or fully excluded at the plaintiff's request, citing hearsay or Rule 403 unfair prejudice. ⁹⁷⁹	Colorado, United States

⁹⁷⁷Id. ¶ 86 ("Peters asserts that the trial court deprived her of a meaningful opportunity to present a complete defense by excluding various pieces of evidence."); see also Peters' Emergency Application for Writ of Injunction at 1–3 (U.S. Supreme Court No. 24A65, July 2024) (arguing federal duty under 52 U.S.C. § 20701 to preserve election records animated her conduct), available at https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/24/24A65/318316/20240717165755115_In%20re%20Tina%20Peters%20Emergency%20Application%20for%20a%20Writ%20of%20Injunction.pdf

⁹⁷⁸ Coomer v. Lindell et al., No. 1:22-cv-01129-NYW-SBP (D. Colo. 2025), Trial Transcripts

⁹⁷⁹ Coomer v. Lindell et al., No. 1:22-cv-01129-NYW-SBP (D. Colo. 2025), Trial Transcripts



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-4.5 Lawfare

Table 72 Detailed Lawfare Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.L-01	Dominion Cease-and-Desist Campaign - Systemic Chilling of Election Integrity Speech and Litigation (US)	Reasonable Inference	The law firm Clare Locke, LLP, transmitted more than 150 cease-and-desist letters nationally on behalf of Dominion Voting Systems, including more than 30 to Michigan citizens, targeting private individuals who had publicly cited evidence of election irregularities involving Dominion systems. It is reasonable to infer that this campaign had a chilling effect upon free speech and litigation in the wake of the 2020 election. This campaign extended beyond defamation deterrence to threatening litigation against private citizens for protected civic speech. The Dominion software contract (Michigan contract #071B7700117) contained a clause prohibiting analysis of the software "in whole or in part," which was subsequently used as the basis for court-ordered redaction of forensic evidence and to prevent independent investigation. ^{980,981}	Michigan, United States
JM.L-02	Pre-Election Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rule Changes - Election Rule Modifications Made Without Legislative Authorization (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Orders were issued; legislative authority was not invoked] The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in a series of 2020 pre-election orders, extended mail ballot receipt deadlines (to November 6 for ballots postmarked by November 3), altered ballot-curing procedures, and modified signature-verification requirements - changes that were made by judicial order rather than by the legislature, which is the constitutionally designated authority for election law under Art. I, § 4 and the Electors Clause. Three of the seven Pennsylvania Supreme Court justices were elected with significant campaign contributions from groups with a documented partisan interest in the outcome of the election. This does not establish improper judicial conduct but creates an appearance-of-impartiality question that warrants examination under 28 U.S.C. § 455 principles. ^{982,983,984}	Pennsylvania, United States
JM.L-03	Politically-Biased Pre-Election Pennsylvania	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Appearance of impartiality concern] The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in a series of 2020 pre-election orders, extended mail ballot receipt deadlines (to November 6 for ballots	Pennsylvania, United States

⁹⁸⁰Lindell v. Dominion Opening Brief: <https://www.susmangodfrey.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Lindell-Opening.pdf> | Court Filing

⁹⁸¹Cooper v. Dominion 10th Circuit Appendix: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23A887/306539/20240402171518169_2024-04-02%20-%20Appendix%20to%20MEXT%20Cert%20Pet%20-%20Cooper%20-%20PDF.pdf | Court Filing

⁹⁸²PA Democratic Party v. Boockvar, <https://www.scotusblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/1589ec07-66e0-485c-b9be-9f7a03e99643-1.pdf>

⁹⁸³Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Boockvar US SCOTUS Cert Petition, https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-542/162063/20201130140620945_RPP%20Opp%20Cert%20v.FINAL.pdf

⁹⁸⁴John Roberts Sides with Liberal Justices Gateway Pundit, <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/10/john-roberts-sides-liberal-judges-allows-pennsylvania-count-non-postmarked-ballots-three-days-election-day/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Supreme Court Rule Changes - Election Rule Modifications Made Without Legislative Authorization (PA)		postmarked by November 3), altered ballot-curing procedures, and modified signature-verification requirements - changes that were made by judicial order rather than by the legislature, which is the constitutionally designated authority for election law under Art. I, § 4 and the Electors Clause. Three of the seven Pennsylvania Supreme Court justices were elected with significant campaign contributions from groups with a documented partisan interest in the outcome of the election. This does not establish improper judicial conduct but creates an appearance-of-impartiality question that warrants examination under 28 U.S.C. § 455 principles. ^{985,986}	
JM.L-04	DOJ Letter Threatening Arizona Senate Audit - Chilling Effect on Legal Counsel (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	The U.S. Department of Justice, through its Deputy Assistant Attorney General, transmitted a letter to Arizona Senate Majority Leader Karen Fann explicitly attempting to halt the Arizona Senate's legislatively authorized forensic audit of Maricopa County election systems. This federal intrusion into a state legislative oversight function - using DOJ letterhead and implying federal legal consequences - exerted significant extra-legal pressure on the legal counsel advising the Senate and on the audit contractors, creating a chilling effect on attorneys engaged in election oversight work. ^{987,988,989}	Arizona, United States
JM.L-05	Dominion Mass Cease-and-Desist Campaign Against Citizen Poll Challengers (US)	Established Fact	Dominion Voting Systems, through its retained law firm Clare Locke LLP, transmitted more than 150 cease-and-desist letters nationally - including more than 30 in Michigan - to private citizens who had served as poll challengers and signed sworn affidavits detailing election anomalies observed at the TCF Center and other locations. The letters demanded recipients "cease and desist taking part in defaming Dominion," utilizing the threat of ruinous corporate litigation to silence citizen whistleblowers on a matter of public concern. ^{990,991,992}	United States

⁹⁸⁵Pennsylvania Supreme Court Order No. 133 MM 2020: <https://www.pacourts.us/assets/files/page-1433/file-10012.pdf> | PA Courts

⁹⁸⁶SCOTUSblog on PA Supreme Court Extension to Nov. 6: <https://www.scotusblog.com/2020/10/supreme-court-leaves-in-place-order-requiring-pennsylvania-to-count-absentee-ballots-after-election-day/> | SCOTUSblog

⁹⁸⁷Letter to Arizona Senate President: https://www.justice.gov/d9/case-documents/attachments/2021/05/05/civil_rights_division_letter_to_arizona_senate_president_5-5_final_ro_tag_prop.pdf | U.S. Department of Justice

⁹⁸⁸DOJ Intervention in Maricopa County Audit Lacks Constitutional Authority: Experts: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/us/doj-intervention-in-maricopa-county-audit-lacks-constitutional-authority-experts-3820537> | The Epoch Times

⁹⁸⁹DOJ Expresses Concern Arizona Audit Is Violating Election Law: <https://dailycaller.com/2021/05/06/departments-of-justice-arizona-donald-trump/> | Daily Caller

⁹⁹⁰Clare Locke LLP on behalf of Dominion Voting Systems — 150+ national cease-and-desist letters including 30+ in Michigan

⁹⁹¹Lindell v. Dominion Opening Brief: <https://www.susmangodfrey.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Lindell-Opening.pdf> | Court Filing

⁹⁹²Cooper v. Dominion 10th Circuit Appendix: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23A887/306539/20240402171518169_2024-04-02%20--%20Appendix%20to%20MEXT%20Cert%20Pet%20-%20Cooper%20-%20PDF.pdf | Court Filing



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
JM.L-06	Intimidation and Harassment of Special Counsel Investigative Personnel (WI)	Established Fact	Personnel in the Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel (OSC), who were formally authorized by the Wisconsin Legislature to investigate the 2020 election, were systematically targeted via ethics complaints, private investigators hired to probe their personal lives, coordinated media attacks, and reputational-destruction campaigns. These tactics were designed to delegitimize the investigation, exhaust investigative resources, and deter cooperation by witnesses and staff. ^{993,994,995}	Wisconsin, United States
JM.L-07	Civil Coercion of Alternate Electors - Forced Political Confessions (WI)	Disputed Fact	Activist legal organizations Law Forward and Georgetown University's Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection (ICAP) weaponized civil litigation against Wisconsin's alternate electors and their attorneys, eventually forcing settlements that required defendants to publicly acknowledge Joe Biden's victory and legally agree not to serve as presidential electors for Donald Trump in any future election. This coerced renunciation of future political activity, extracted as a condition of ending financially ruinous litigation, represents a direct suppression of constitutionally protected political association. ^{996,997}	Wisconsin, United States
JM.L-08	Pre-Election Simulation - Documented Planning for Post-Election Legal Retaliation (US)	Reasonable Inference	Pre-election simulation exercises conducted by Democratic-aligned political operatives - including Stuart Karaffa, a former U.S. State Department analyst and Democratic Socialists of America activist - explicitly included plans to retaliate against Trump supporters who raised post-election legal challenges. Documented strategies included exclusion from media platforms, future employment blacklisting, and coordinated legal pressure. This simulation predated the actual election and its legal aftermath by months, establishing premeditated rather than reactive character. ^{998,999}	National, United States
JM.L-09	Coordinated lawfare strategy against DOGE staff (US)	Reasonable Inference	Democratic-aligned groups and Democratic officials are actively using investigations and lawsuits to challenge DOGE's legality, activity, and personnel in an attempt to prevent discovery of illicit transactions pertaining to NGO's engaged in questionable election practices. Multiple lawsuits have been filed against DOGE by progressive or Democratic-aligned organizations (e.g., CREW, Democracy Forward, unions, public-interest groups) seeking to halt or constrain DOGE's operations, arguing violations of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and other transparency and ethics laws. Public commentary from outlets like the New York Post characterizes this strategy as Democrats "fighting	National, United States

⁹⁹³Gableman Report, pp. 43–44 (OSC staff subjected to ethics complaints, voluminous open records requests, private investigator surveillance, media attacks)

⁹⁹⁴Gableman Report, p. 11 and App. I Wisconsin AG filed suit in Dane County Circuit Court seeking declaration OSC lacked authority

⁹⁹⁵AG intervened on behalf of subpoena resisters.

⁹⁹⁶Wisconsin Fraudulent Electors Complaint: <https://www.lawforward.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Wisconsin-Fraudulent-Electors-Complaint-05.16.22.pdf> | Law Forward

⁹⁹⁷Wisconsin's 2020 Fraudulent Electors Acknowledge... Settlement: <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/icap/our-press-releases/wisconsins-2020-fraudulent-electors-acknowledge-their-votes-were-used-in-effort-to-undermine-a-presidential-election-settle-with-plaintiffs/> | Georgetown ICAP

⁹⁹⁸Pre-Election Plans to Destroy Livelihood of Trump Supporters, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/pre-2020-election-plans-to-destroy-livelihoods-of-trump-supporters/>

⁹⁹⁹The Time Article: 'The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election' – Time Magazine: <https://time.com/5936036/secret-2020-election-campaign/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			DOGE with lawsuits” after losing elections, explicitly framing it as a legal offensive to block DOGE’s access to government systems and data. ^{1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004}	
JM.L-10	OSC Legislative Investigation Subjected to Three Simultaneous Dane County Lawsuits (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Three suits filed] The Wisconsin Legislature’s Office of the Special Counsel (OSC) under Special Counsel Michael Gableman faced three separate, simultaneous lawsuits filed against it in Dane County Circuit Court - a Democratic-leaning jurisdiction. These actions forced the OSC to expend significant investigative resources in defensive litigation rather than investigation. The OSC noted in its report that “the constitutional duty of the Legislature is still imperiled in the state courts.” Whether these suits were legally frivolous, whether they were coordinated with state officials resisting subpoenas, and whether any judicial officer exhibited partiality in their management is an open investigative question. ^{1005, 1006, 1007}	Wisconsin, United States
JM.I-11	OSC Legislative Investigation Subjected to Three Simultaneous Dane	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Resource drain on investigative function was the practical effect] The Wisconsin Legislature’s Office of the Special Counsel (OSC) under Special Counsel Michael Gableman faced three separate, simultaneous lawsuits filed against it in Dane County Circuit Court - a Democratic-leaning jurisdiction. These actions forced the OSC to expend significant investigative	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁰⁰⁰Chronological source list in support of coordinated, unusually intense Democratic oversight of DOGE-linked employees in 2025.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2025-03-19/house-democrats-ask-doge-to-produce-staffer-list-ethics-policy>; see also February 14, 2025 – Treasury IG audit pushed by Democrats

¹⁰⁰¹Associated Press, “Treasury watchdog begins audit of DOGE team’s access to US payment systems,” describing how Democratic senators urged an audit of DOGE’s access to sensitive Treasury systems and potential security/legal risks. [apnews]<https://apnews.com/article/treasury-inspector-general-audit-doge-musk-democrats-d1e2710d0b63f54a8c1fe50fe4f23d4d>

¹⁰⁰²GovExec, “Top oversight Dem files resolution to demand answers from DOGE,” describing Rep. Melanie Stansbury’s resolution of inquiry seeking DOGE-related documents and noting that Democrats in both chambers had sent “dozens of letters” to agencies about DOGE access to sensitive data. [govexec](<https://www.govexec.com/management/2025/04/top-oversight-dem-files-resolution-demand-answers-doge-ai-use/404268/>)

¹⁰⁰³NPR, “Democrats demand NLRB respond to whistleblower report...,” covering a letter signed by more than 50 Democrats to NLRB leadership about a whistleblower disclosure that DOGE may have taken sensitive labor data, and demanding explanations and remedial steps. [npr] <https://www.npr.org/2025/04/24/nx-s1-5375118/congress-doge-nlr- whistleblower>

¹⁰⁰⁴ProPublica, “Senators Ask DOJ to Probe Potential DOGE Conflicts of Interest at ...,” and the underlying Warren–Wyden–Reed letter to DOJ, OGE, and multiple IGs requesting investigations into whether DOGE aides violated criminal conflict-of-interest laws while working across agencies. [propublica](<https://www.propublica.org/article/doge-aides-conflict-of-interest-senators-letter>)

¹⁰⁰⁵Democracy Forward Press Release: <https://democracyforward.org/news/press-releases/wisconsin-public-records-lawsuit/> | Democracy Forward; see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

¹⁰⁰⁶WI Court of Appeals Decision: <https://www.wicourts.gov/ca/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=894785> | Wisconsin Courts

¹⁰⁰⁷American Oversight Third Lawsuit: <https://americanoversight.org/american-oversight-files-third-lawsuit-for-wisconsin-election-investigation-records/> | American Oversight



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	County Lawsuits - Judicial Resources as Obstruction Tool (WI)		resources in defensive litigation rather than investigation. The OSC noted in its report that "the constitutional duty of the Legislature is still imperiled in the state courts." Whether these suits were legally frivolous, whether they were coordinated with state officials resisting subpoenas, and whether any judicial officer exhibited partiality in their management is an open investigative question. ^{1008,1009,1010}	
JM.L-12	Prolific Use of Standing Dismissals, Rule 11 Sanctions Threats, and Attorney Discipline to Deter Election Integrity Litigation (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to procedural dismissal rates, Clare Locke letters, anti-analysis clause, and Bailey dismissal basis] The Michigan source record, corroborated by the national elections litigation analysis in the project files, establishes that the characterization of all Michigan post-2020 election cases as having been dismissed "for lack of evidence" is factually inaccurate. Of the cases analyzed nationally, 31% were dismissed on procedural standing grounds, not on the merits. More than 30 cease-and-desist letters from Clare Locke LLP on behalf of Dominion Voting Systems were sent to Michigan citizens publicly raising election integrity concerns - targeting individuals rather than media organizations. The Dominion software license contract (#071B7700117) contained an anti-analysis clause used to resist forensic examination in litigation. Attorneys who filed election integrity cases in Michigan, including Matthew DePerno in Bailey v. Antrim County, were threatened with disbarment. Most significantly, in Bailey v. Antrim County, Judge Kevin Elsenheimer was compelled to dismiss the case not because he found no irregularities, but because all requested remedies had been satisfied - a dispositive distinction from a merits finding. Judge Elsenheimer expressly stated on the record that dismissal was not based on a finding that there were no election issues. The systematic use of financial litigation threats (sanctions, cease-and-desist letters, attorney discipline referrals) as instruments to prevent merits adjudication of election integrity claims represents a pattern of judicially adjacent financial coercion that, if coordinated with state officials, implicates 18 U.S.C. §	Michigan, United States

¹⁰⁰⁸American Oversight v. OSC Complaint (Case 2022CV001583): <https://democracyforward.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/WI-Office-of-Special-Counsel-Complaint.pdf> |

Democracy Forward; see also RE Microsoft Kule House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

¹⁰⁰⁹Wisconsin Court of Appeals Decision on OSC Contempt: <https://www.wicourts.gov/ca/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=894785> | WI Courts

¹⁰¹⁰Wisconsin Special Counsel Michael Gableman GOES OFF on Partisan Judge: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/06/wisconsin-special-counsel-michael-gableman-goes-off-wisconsin-partisan-judge-leftist-group-running-fishing-expedition-office-video/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			1512 (obstruction of judicial proceedings) and potentially 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (deprivation of rights under color of law). ^{1011,1012,1013}	
JM.L-13	Coordinated Use of Standing Dismissals, Rule 11 Sanctions Threats, and Attorney Discipline to Deter Election Integrity Litigation (MI)	Disputed Fact	Multiple attorneys who filed election integrity challenges in Michigan faced concurrent financial and professional consequences initiated or recommended by federal and state officials. In August 2021, U.S. District Judge Linda V. Parker sanctioned Sidney Powell, Lin Wood, Stefanie Lambert, and six other attorneys for the <i>King v. Whitmer</i> challenge, ordering monetary payment of Michigan's and Detroit's defense costs, mandatory election-law continuing education, and referring all nine attorneys to the Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission and their respective state bar associations for investigation into potential suspension or disbarment — characterizing the lawsuit as "a historic and profound abuse of the judicial process." The Sixth Circuit upheld the monetary and disciplinary sanctions in June 2023; the United States Supreme Court denied certiorari in February 2024. Lambert separately faced disqualification from federal litigation, criminal charges in Michigan carrying up to fifteen years' imprisonment for her alleged role in a post-election voting machine examination, and an independent ethics complaint filed by Lawyers Defending American Democracy with the Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission. Matthew DePerno, who represented William Bailey in <i>Bailey v. Antrim County</i> and received a Clare Locke cease-and-desist letter from Dominion in December 2020, faces a pending AGC misconduct complaint and unresolved felony charges for alleged voting machine tampering; he characterizes both proceedings as "political persecutions." The AGC complaint against Powell and eight co-counsel was initiated on the request of Governor Whitmer, Secretary of State Benson, and Attorney General Nessel — a fact noted by defense attorney Hagerstrom, who stated: "It seems that (Democrats) want to keep us alive for some reason. Maybe it helps them politically." Whether this pattern of concurrent sanctions, criminal charges, bar	Michigan, United States

¹⁰¹¹ Bailey v. Antrim County Court of Appeals Opinion: https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/AG/releases/2022/April/Bailey_COA_Opinion_751236_7.PDF?rev=205f449baa38461cbffe446f99ef9bc2 | Michigan Court of Appeals

¹⁰¹² AG Nessel SOS Benson Statements on Bailey v Antrim Opinion: <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2022/04/21/ag-nessel-sos-benson-statements-on-opinion-in-bailey-v-antrim-county> | Michigan AG

¹⁰¹³ Five Courts Have Concluded That MI SoS Jocelyn Benson Conducts Unlawful Elections: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/09/five-courts-have-concluded-that-mi-sos-jocelyn-benson-conducts-unlawful-elections/> | LetsFixStuff.org



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			referrals, and civil litigation threats constitutes coordinated deterrence of merits adjudication remains disputed and has not been adjudicated. ^{1014,1015,1016}	
JM.L-14	Lawfare Waged Against Mike Lindell (US)	Disputed Fact	Mike Lindell, CEO of MyPillow and one of the most prominent public voices asserting that the 2020 presidential election was stolen, became the target of one of the most sustained multi-front legal, financial, and corporate pressure campaigns waged against any private citizen in post-election American history. From defamation suits worth billions, to FBI phone seizures, to retail boycotts and social media deplatforming, the totality of actions against Lindell constitutes what he — and many of his supporters — have characterized as coordinated "lawfare." ^{1017,1018,1019,1020}	United States
JM.L-15	Lawfare Waged Against Patrick Byrne (US)	Disputed Fact	Patrick Byrne — the multimillionaire founder and former CEO of Overstock.com — became one of the most heavily targeted private citizens in the post-2020 election legal and political landscape. A central figure in the effort to challenge the 2020 election results, Byrne participated in the now-infamous December 18, 2020 Oval Office meeting alongside Sidney Powell, Michael Flynn, and Rudy Giuliani, where attendees pressed President Trump to appoint Powell as a special counsel and seize voting machines. From that moment forward, Byrne faced a cascading series of lawsuits,	United States

¹⁰¹⁴ Bridge Michigan, *Michigan Commission Finds 'Misconduct' by Pro-Trump Attorneys in 2020 Lawsuit* (May 15, 2025), <https://bridgemi.com/michigan-government/michigan-commission-finds-misconduct-pro-trump-attorneys-2020-lawsuit/>

¹⁰¹⁵ Bridge Michigan, *Michigan Attorney Booted from 2020 Election Lawsuit over 'Egregious' Misconduct* (Aug. 14, 2024), <https://bridgemi.com/michigan-government/michigan-attorney-booted-2020-election-lawsuit-over-egregious-misconduct/>

¹⁰¹⁶ Michigan Attorney General Press Release, *SCOTUS Denies Request by Attorneys Sanctioned for Meritless Election Lawsuits* (Feb. 20, 2024), <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2024/02/20/scotus-denies-request-by-attorneys-sanctioned-for-meritless-election-lawsuits>

¹⁰¹⁷ "MyPillow and CEO Mike Lindell hit with \$1.3 billion lawsuit" (February 22, 2021), <https://www.cnn.com/2021/02/22/business/dominion-voting-systems-sues-mypillow-ceo>

¹⁰¹⁸ Smartmatic Sues MyPillow CEO Mike Lindell for Defamation", <https://firstamendmentwatch.org/smartmatic-sues-mypillow-ceo-mike-lindell-for-defamation>

¹⁰¹⁹ "Trump loyalist Mike Lindell to take the stand in defamation trial", <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cgeg8ez54ndo>

¹⁰²⁰ "MyPillow CEO Mike Lindell says the FBI seized his cellphone" (September 14, 2022), <https://www.cnn.com/2022/09/14/mypillow-ceo-mike-lindell-says-the-fbi-seized-his-cellphone.html>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			congressional subpoenas, legal fee crises, and personal safety concerns that ultimately drove him to flee the United States entirely. ^{1021,1022,1023,1024}	
JM.L-16	Lawfare Waged Against President Trump (US)	Disputed Fact	No person in American history has faced a more comprehensive, simultaneous array of criminal indictments, civil suits, congressional proceedings, and institutional actions than Donald Trump in the years following the 2020 election. Trump and his supporters have consistently characterized these legal actions as coordinated political warfare — "lawfare" — deployed by opponents who failed to defeat him electorally. Critics counter that the actions represent legitimate legal accountability. The documented record is vast and unprecedented in scale. ^{1025,1026,1027,1028,1029,1030,1031}	United States
JM.L-17	Lawfare Waged Against True the Vote (US)	Disputed Fact	True the Vote (TTV) — the Texas-based nonprofit led by founder Catherine Engelbrecht and longtime board member/contractor Gregg Phillips — became one of the most aggressively targeted election integrity organizations in the wake of the 2020 election. The organization, whose research underpinned the controversial 2000 Mules documentary, faced federal contempt proceedings, criminal referrals, multi-million-dollar defamation lawsuits, IRS complaints, donor clawback litigation,	United States

¹⁰²¹ Dominion Sues Newsmax, OANN And Ex-Overstock CEO Byrne In New Defamation Suits" (August 10, 2021),

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/alisondurkee/2021/08/10/dominion-sues-newsmax-oann-and-ex-overstock-ceo-byrne-in-new-defamation-suits>

¹⁰²² Hunter Biden sues former Overstock.com CEO" (November 7, 2023), <https://www.politico.com/news/2023/11/08/hunter-biden-sues-former-overstock-com-ceo-00126240>

¹⁰²³ "Former Overstock CEO testifies to Jan. 6 committee for nearly 8 hours" (July 15, 2022), <https://www.cnn.com/2022/07/15/politics/former-overstock-ceo-testifies-january-6-committee>

¹⁰²⁴ "In the Documents: Patrick Byrne's Continued Involvement in Election-Denying Efforts" (October 6, 2022), <https://americanoversight.org/in-the-documents-patrick-byrnes-continued-involvement-in-election-denying-efforts>

¹⁰²⁵ Trump impeached for 'inciting' US Capitol riot in historic second charge" (January 13, 2021), <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-55656385>

¹⁰²⁶ "Jack Smith (U.S. Department of Justice special counsel)", [https://ballotpedia.org/Jack_Smith_\(U.S._Department_of_Justice_special_counsel\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Jack_Smith_(U.S._Department_of_Justice_special_counsel))

¹⁰²⁷ "Georgia v. Trump", <https://www.wabe.org/fulton-election-case>

¹⁰²⁸ "Trump gets unconditional discharge sentence for felony case" (January 10, 2025), <https://www.npr.org/2025/01/10/nx-s1-5253927/trump-sentencing-new-york>

¹⁰²⁹ "Trump ordered to pay over \$355M for fraudulent business practices in New York" (February 15, 2024), <https://www.npr.org/2024/02/16/1226294071/trump-fined-fraud-trial-ny>

¹⁰³⁰ "Appeals Court Upholds Carroll's \$83 Million Judgment Against Trump" (September 8, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/09/08/nyregion/trump-e-jean-carroll-defamation.html>

¹⁰³¹ "Jack Smith (U.S. Department of Justice special counsel)", [https://ballotpedia.org/Jack_Smith_\(U.S._Department_of_Justice_special_counsel\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Jack_Smith_(U.S._Department_of_Justice_special_counsel))



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			state attorney general investigations, and coordinated watchdog attacks — simultaneously across multiple jurisdictions. ^{1032,1033,1034,1035,1036,1037}	

A-5 Information Control

Information Control

A-5.1 Misinformation

Table 73 Detailed Misinformation/Disinformation Policy Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
IC.MIS-01	Media Enforcement of the "Baseless Claims" Narrative to Suppress Audit Findings (AZ)	Established Fact	The Arizona State Senate exercised its legislative constitutional authority when it issued subpoenas to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in December 2020 and March 2021, compelling production of ballots, tabulation equipment, voter rolls, and election data for independent review. A Maricopa County Superior Court judge subsequently confirmed in July 2021 that "the audit is clearly an official activity, an 'important' public function" conducted by the Senate "pursuant to the Arizona Constitution," and that the Senate had declared the audit "the exercise of its legislative constitutional powers" with "an important and valid legislative purpose to evaluate whether reforms or changes are needed in the voting laws and voting procedures for the State of Arizona." Before the audit's findings were released, Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs — who was simultaneously a declared candidate for governor in the 2022 race — published a prebuttal on	Arizona, United States

¹⁰³² "True the Vote leaders jailed by federal judge for contempt of court" (October 30, 2022), <https://www.votebeat.org/texas/2022/10/31/23433273/gregg-phillips-catherine-engelbrecht-jailed-contempt-konnech>

¹⁰³³ "Los Angeles County DA drops charges against CEO of Konnech" (November 10, 2022), <https://www.npr.org/2022/11/10/1135839608/los-angeles-county-dropped-charges-konnech-true-the-vote>

¹⁰³⁴ "Georgia 2000 Mules Voter Intimidation Lawsuit", <https://www.democracydocket.com/cases/georgia-2000-mules-voter-intimidation-lawsuit>

¹⁰³⁵ "Fredric N. Eshelman v. True the Vote, Inc., Catherine Engelbrecht, et al." (November 2, 2022), <https://law.justia.com/cases/texas/fourteenth-court-of-appeals/2022/14-21-00279-cv.html>

¹⁰³⁶ "Complaint: True the Vote Leaders Used Donations for Personal Gain" (June 5, 2023), <https://www.propublica.org/article/true-the-vote-donations-irs-engelbrecht-phillips>

¹⁰³⁷ "Judge pressures True the Vote to support its claims with evidence" (November 6, 2022), <https://www.votebeat.org/2022/11/7/23440636/true-the-vote-catherine-engelbrecht-gregg-phillips-konnech>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			August 19, 2021, more than five weeks before the Cyber Ninjas report was presented to the Senate on September 24, 2021. The prebuttal concluded that "security lapses, issues surrounding the chain of custody of both ballots and tabulation equipment, and evidentiary integrity problems throughout the entire exercise" rendered the review "meritless," and that "any 'findings' or 'conclusions' reported from the Senate's review . . . are unreliable." Hobbs issued this conclusion before the audit report existed in final form, and while serving in her official capacity as the state's chief election officer — the same office whose administration of the 2020 election was the subject of the review. 1038,1039,1040	
IC.MIS-02	Temporal Contradiction Between "No Fraud" Media Narrative and Simultaneous Active Investigations (GA)	Established Fact	On December 22, 2020, the Georgia Secretary of State's office issued a press release announcing that Secretary Raffensperger was "coordinating a whole of government effort to combat illegal voting in Georgia" in conjunction with the Governor's office and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and that the office had "already launched over 250 investigations into credible elections concerns this year." Fifteen days later, on January 6, 2021 — as Congress was convening to certify Georgia's electoral votes — Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to Georgia's congressional delegation and Vice President Pence concluding that "there is nowhere close to sufficient evidence to put in doubt the results of the presidential contest in Georgia." The letter itself acknowledged that ongoing investigations continued and that "there will end up being a small amount of illegal votes," but characterized them as insufficient to affect the outcome. Raffensperger's letter did not reference the findings of the Georgia Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, which had transmitted a report to his office on December 17, 2020 — five days before the December 22 press release — finding that the election "was so compromised by systemic irregularities and voter fraud that it should not be certified";	Georgia, United States

¹⁰³⁸*American Oversight v. Fann*, No. CV 2021-008265, slip op. at 3–4 (Maricopa Cty. Super. Ct. July 14, 2021) ("The Arizona Senate issued legislative subpoenas to the Maricopa Board of Supervisors requesting custody of tabulation equipment, software, ballots, and other election data. The Senate declared that the audit is the exercise of its legislative constitutional powers and has an important and valid legislative purpose to evaluate whether reforms or changes are needed in the voting laws and voting procedures for the State of Arizona."; "The audit is clearly an official activity, an 'important' public function."), available at <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/American-Oversight-Denial-of-Lawsuit-Dismissal.pdf>.

¹⁰³⁹See CNN, *Arizona's Sham 'Audit' Report Due to GOP-Led Senate on Monday* (Aug. 22, 2021), <https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/22/politics/arizona-audit-report> (quoting Hobbs's 46-page prebuttal: "It is evident any 'findings' or 'conclusions' reported from the Senate's review, by Cyber Ninjas or any of their subcontractors or partners, are unreliable"; characterizing the review as "secretive and disorganized").

¹⁰⁴⁰Arizona Senate presentation of Cyber Ninjas final report, Sept. 24, 2021 (report released to Senate and public); see Campaign Legal Center, *Common Questions and Answers About the 2020 Election Results*, <https://campaignlegal.org/common-questions-and-answers-about-2020-election-results> ("In anticipation of the final Maricopa County audit by Cyber Ninjas, Hobbs published a prebuttal on August 19"). Hobbs announced her gubernatorial candidacy June 30, 2021. See The Century Foundation, *Arizona Senate Audit in Maricopa County* (July 1, 2021), <https://tcf.org/content/report/arizona-senate-audit-maricopa-county-assault-voting-rights/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			when Senator Ligon, the subcommittee chair, was asked what Raffensperger did with those findings, he stated: "He did nothing." ^{1041,1042,1043}	
IC.MIS-03	Michigan SOS "Fact-Check" Page (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Page existed] The Michigan Secretary of State's office established and maintained a public-facing "SOS Fact-Check" web page during and after the 2020 election, which was used to label specific citizen affidavits, audit claims, and investigative findings as "misinformation" or "debunked." The page utilized state government resources and the official authority of the Secretary of State to suppress protected political speech and documentary evidence by characterizing it as misinformation without adversarial process, sworn testimony, or evidentiary hearing. The practical effect was that media outlets, including those that coordinated with state officials, could cite the SOS Fact-Check page as official government confirmation when dismissing fraud allegations - creating a circular reinforcement loop between government narrative management and media reporting. Whether coordination between the SOS office and private media entities in maintaining this page violated First Amendment state-action doctrine or 18 U.S.C. §242 requires further investigation. ^{1044,1045,1046}	Michigan, United States
IC.MIS-04	Michigan SOS "Fact-Check" Page – Media Coordination (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Coordination with media] The Michigan Secretary of State's office established and maintained a public-facing "SOS Fact-Check" web page during and after the 2020 election, which was used to label specific citizen affidavits, audit claims, and investigative findings as "misinformation" or "debunked." The page utilized state government resources and the official authority of the Secretary of State to suppress protected political speech and documentary evidence by characterizing it as misinformation without adversarial process, sworn testimony, or evidentiary hearing. The practical effect was that media outlets, including those that coordinated with state officials, could cite the SOS Fact-Check page as official government confirmation when dismissing fraud allegations - creating a	Michigan, United States

¹⁰⁴¹ Georgia Secretary of State Press Release (Dec. 22, 2020), quoted in Amicus Brief of Georgia Election Integrity Groups at 9, Moore v. Harper, No. 23-1172 (U.S. May 31, 2024), available at https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20File.pdf

¹⁰⁴² Letter from Brad Raffensperger, Georgia Secretary of State, to Georgia Congressional Delegation and Vice President Pence (Jan. 6, 2021) ("There is nowhere close to sufficient evidence to put in doubt the results of the presidential contest in Georgia"), reported in Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Georgia Elections Chief Refutes Election Claims in Letter to Congress (Jan. 7, 2021), <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-elections-chief-refutes-election-claims-in-letter-to-congress/RBZJQSTUOJECTO4EMSAXGXJSK4/>.

¹⁰⁴³ VoterGA, Refutation of Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger's False Election Claims at 1–2 (Feb. 8, 2022), <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/VOTERGA-Raffensperger-Congress-Letter-Refutation.pdf>

¹⁰⁴⁴ Election Fact Center: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/elections/election-fact-center> | Michigan SOS

¹⁰⁴⁵ Audits of the November 3, 2020 General Election: https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/30lawens/BOE_2020_Post_Election_Audit_Report_04_21_21.pdf?rev=fa1fc123c0bc4da59bc7402daa825774 | Michigan Bureau of Elections

¹⁰⁴⁶ Secretary of State Provides Fact Checks Website: <https://my.lvw.org/michigan/dearborn-dearborn-heights/article/secretary-state-provides-fact-checks-website-counter-misinformation-about-november-election> | League of Women Voters Michigan



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			circular reinforcement loop between government narrative management and media reporting. Whether coordination between the SOS office and private media entities in maintaining this page violated First Amendment state-action doctrine or 18 U.S.C. §242 requires further investigation. ^{1047,1048,1049}	
IC.MIS-05	Michigan SOS "Fact-Check" Page – Valid Election Fraud Claims Labeled as Misinformation (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Legal characterization] The Michigan Secretary of State's office established and maintained a public-facing "SOS Fact-Check" web page during and after the 2020 election, which was used to label specific citizen affidavits, audit claims, and investigative findings as "misinformation" or "debunked." The page utilized state government resources and the official authority of the Secretary of State to suppress protected political speech and documentary evidence by characterizing it as misinformation without adversarial process, sworn testimony, or evidentiary hearing. The practical effect was that media outlets, including those that coordinated with state officials, could cite the SOS Fact-Check page as official government confirmation when dismissing fraud allegations - creating a circular reinforcement loop between government narrative management and media reporting. Whether coordination between the SOS office and private media entities in maintaining this page violated First Amendment state-action doctrine or 18 U.S.C. §242 requires further investigation. ^{1050,1051,1052}	Michigan, United States
IC.MIS-06	CISA "Most Secure Election" Declaration - Classified Vulnerabilities Concealed from Media and Congress (US)	Established Fact	CISA Director Christopher Krebs issued a joint statement on November 13, 2020, declaring the 2020 election "the most secure in American history." This statement was treated by every major media outlet as definitive government confirmation of election security. However, CISA's own classified TLP-AMBER Election Infrastructure Cyber Risk Assessment for the 12 months preceding Election Day documented 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities and 1,820 high-severity vulnerabilities, with approximately 47% of election infrastructure entities experiencing active exploitation. The "most secure election" declaration was thus not merely arguable; it was contradicted by CISA's own classified record. Media organizations that relied on this declaration as authoritative - and used it to	National, United States

¹⁰⁴⁷ Election Fact Center: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/elections/election-fact-center> | Michigan SOS

¹⁰⁴⁸ Inform yourself on Michigan elections: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/elections/security> | Michigan SOS

¹⁰⁴⁹ FACT CHECK: Videos circulating online...: <https://www.facebook.com/MichiganSoS/posts/fact-check-videos-circulating-online-of-the-handling-of-absentee-ballots-in-the-/5567428156646781/> | Michigan SOS Facebook

¹⁰⁵⁰ Misinformation campaign concerning Antrim County expected to continue: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/resources/news/2020/12/08/misinformation-campaign-concerning-antrim-county-expected-to-continue> | Michigan Department of State

¹⁰⁵¹ Audits of the November 3, 2020 General Election: https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/30lawens/BOE_2020_Post_Election_Audit_Report_04_21_21.pdf?rev=fa1fc123c0bc4da59bc7402daa825774 | Michigan Bureau of Elections

¹⁰⁵² Secretary of State Provides "Fact Checks" Website to Counter Misinformation About November Election: <https://my.lwv.org/michigan/dearborn-dearborn-heights/article/secretary-state-provides-fact-checks-website-counter-misinformation-about-november-election> | League of Women Voters Michigan



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			dismiss election integrity objections as "debunked" - were dependent on a public statement that the issuing agency knew was inconsistent with its own classified risk assessment. ^{1053,1054,1055,1056}	
IC.MIS-07	Only Case Allowing Substantive Forensic Discovery Dismissed On Procedural Not Evidentiary Basis (MI)	Established Fact	Bailey v. Antrim County is the most analytically significant Michigan case for this investigation. Judge Kevin Elsenheimer granted a preliminary injunction authorizing forensic examination of Antrim County's tabulating machines, thumb drives, and memory cards - the only such order in Michigan. The case was ultimately dismissed when the court found all requested remedies had been satisfied. Critically, Judge Elsenheimer expressly stated on the record that dismissal was not based on a finding that there were no issues with the elections. The characterization of this case in public discourse as a dismissal "for lack of evidence" is, therefore, directly contradicted by the judge's own words. ^{1057,1058}	Michigan, United States
IC.MIS-08	Lawsuit Dismissed Despite Court-Acknowledged Irregularities in Bailey v. Antrim County (MI)	Established Fact	Each successive dismissal of <i>Bailey v. Antrim County</i> was publicly characterized by Michigan's Secretary of State and Attorney General as an affirmative factual clearance of the 2020 election results — a characterization the underlying judicial record does not support. Upon the trial court's May 18, 2021 dismissal, Secretary of State Benson stated that the ruling "affirms that despite intense scrutiny, and an unprecedented misinformation campaign, the 2020 election was fair and secure, and the results accurately reflect the will of the voters," characterizing the case as "the last of the lawsuits attempting to undermine democracy in furtherance of the Big Lie." Attorney General Nessel simultaneously declared the ruling "should be the nail in the coffin for any remaining conspiracy theories surrounding the outcome of the Nov. 3 general election." These statements were issued on the same day that Judge Elsenheimer — in the oral opinion those statements purported to characterize — had expressly stated he was "not saying that there were no problems in the way that Antrim County conducted its November 2020 elections," that the motion was "not a test of the facts," and that he lacked "the facts to make that determination" as to whether the election data had been corrupted. The pattern was repeated at each subsequent appellate stage. Upon the Michigan Court of Appeals' April 2022 affirmance — which reversed the trial court's mootness rationale and ruled instead on	Michigan, United States

¹⁰⁵³The Election Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Executive Committees: <https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/news/joint-statement-elections-infrastructure-government-coordinating-council-election-infrastructure-sector> | CISA

¹⁰⁵⁴Trump Fires Cybersecurity Official Krebs: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/18/us/politics/trump-fires-a-cybersecurity-official-who-called-the-election-the-most-secure-in-american-history.html> | New York Times

¹⁰⁵⁵EXCLUSIVE: Former CISA Chief Chris Krebs LIED Under Oath: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/02/breaking-big-former-cisa-chief-chris-krebs-lied/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁰⁵⁶CONFIDENTIAL TLP-AMBER EI-Subsector Cyber Risk Summary: https://drive.google.com/file/d/17ILdmj6WE74fP_0G4_cy9m4Jmq-rXXQ/view?usp=drive_link | CISA

¹⁰⁵⁷William Bailey v County of Antrim (Michigan Court of Appeals Opinion): <https://law.justia.com/cases/michigan/court-of-appeals-published/2022/357838.html> | Michigan Court of Appeals

¹⁰⁵⁸Bailey v Antrim County Oral Decision Transcript https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RFNzdx-v00fCw3hnm0ILcmGzC8MLkqzL/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			pleading sufficiency — Benson stated the ruling "once again affirms not only the integrity and accuracy of the 2020 election results, but that those claiming otherwise will not be able to use our legal system as a vehicle for furthering their misinformation and conspiracy theories." Upon the Michigan Supreme Court's December 2022 denial of leave, Nessel characterized the order as "the final word in this case on the legitimacy and accuracy of our elections," stating that "not a single member of the Court believed the claims made by the Plaintiff or his counsel were worthy of consideration." The Michigan Supreme Court's order did not address the merits of the underlying factual claims; it declined review on the ground that the court was "not persuaded that the questions presented should be reviewed." Media coverage amplified the same characterization. The <i>Detroit Free Press</i> headlined its coverage of the May 2021 dismissal "Judge dismisses Antrim County election fraud lawsuit" and reported there was "no evidence of widespread fraud in the Nov. 3 election," without noting Elsenheimer's explicit on-the-record statement that the ruling was not a factual finding. Bridge Michigan similarly reported the dismissal as "yet another blow to ongoing conspiracies," quoting only the "no reason to do it twice" language while omitting Elsenheimer's concurrent statements that he was not ruling on the facts and could not determine whether the election data had been corrupted. 1059,1060,1061,1062,1063	
IC.MIS-09	State-Sponsored Surveillance and Reporting of Private Citizen's Political Facebook Post by Arizona SOS Under Katie Hobbs (AZ)	Established Fact	The Arizona Secretary of State's Office, under then-Secretary of State Katie Hobbs, utilized official government resources and personnel to monitor, identify, and report a private citizen's Facebook post. The post in question claimed the sitting President of the United States had won Arizona - a disputed but at that time contested political assertion. The state official submitted the report to the CIS "misinformation" tipline (misinformation@cisecurity.org), which simultaneously forwarded the request to CISA, the EIP Jira ticketing system, and Facebook for content removal. This sequence documents a complete chain of government-initiated censorship: a state official, acting under color of state law, deployed official resources to identify and report protected political speech, triggering a multi-agency federal and private censorship response targeting a private citizen's personal social	Arizona, United States

¹⁰⁵⁹William Bailey v County of Antrim (Michigan Court of Appeals Opinion): <https://law.justia.com/cases/michigan/court-of-appeals-published/2022/357838.html> | Michigan Court of Appeals

¹⁰⁶⁰Bailey v Antrim County Oral Decision Transcript https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RFNzdx-v00fCw3hnmhOILcmGzC8MLkqzL/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁰⁶¹Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson, quoted in Michigan AG/SOS Joint Press Release, *AG Nessel, SOS Benson Statements on Opinion in Bailey v. Antrim County* (Apr. 21, 2022), <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2022/04/21/ag-nessel-sos-benson-statements-on-opinion-in-bailey-v-antrim-county>

¹⁰⁶²Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel, quoted in The Ticker, *Michigan Supreme Court Rejects Antrim County Election Case* (Dec. 9, 2022), <https://www.traverseticker.com/news/michigan-supreme-court-rejects-antrim-county-election-case/>

¹⁰⁶³Detroit Free Press, *Judge Dismisses Antrim County Election Fraud Lawsuit* (May 18, 2021), <https://www.freep.com/story/news/politics/2021/05/18/michigan-judge-antrim-county-election-lawsuit/4980333001/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			media account. The government's action was not predicated on any factual finding that the post was false - it was predicated on the post's political content, which contradicted the official narrative regarding the election outcome that was, at the time of the post, still a matter of active legal dispute. ^{1064,1065,1066}	
IC.MIS-10	Secretary Raffensperger's False Representations to Congress - Affirmative Disinformation Campaign by State Official to Foreclose Federal Scrutiny (GA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to willful intent - requires further investigation] Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to the United States Congress on January 6, 2021, in which he represented, in substance, that "no fraud or irregularities occurred at all" in Georgia's 2020 election. This representation: (1) was made with knowledge that the Georgia Secretary of State's own office had 250 open election investigations as of December 22, 2020 - a fact publicly announced two weeks earlier in a press release - creating a facially irreconcilable contradiction; (2) omitted any reference to the Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections report, chaired by Senator William Ligon, which had concluded the election "should not be certified" due to systemic irregularities; (3) referenced an audit by ProV&V that, per a FOIA response obtained by researcher Kevin Moncla, ProV&V did not conduct until July 15, 2021 - seven months after the election. Federal Judge Amy Totenberg had previously found Raffensperger's office "not credible" and had "previously minimized, erased, or dodged" issues in <i>Curling v. Raffensperger</i> (2019). The January 6, 2021 letter, transmitted to Congress in the course of a federal constitutional proceeding (joint session of Congress for Electoral College certification), is a document in a matter within the jurisdiction of the federal legislative branch, implicating 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1). VoterGA researchers identified 42 specific false statements in the document. ^{1067,1068,1069}	Georgia, United States

¹⁰⁶⁴ CIS misinformation@cisecurity.org tipline submissions forwarded to CISA, EIP Jira, and Facebook. Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee

¹⁰⁶⁵ AZ SOS office (Katie Hobbs) government resources used to monitor and report private citizen Facebook post

¹⁰⁶⁶ First Amendment implications — state official acting under color of law to trigger multi-agency federal and private censorship response to political speech predating any factual falsity finding. Source: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#).

¹⁰⁶⁷ Letter from Brad Raffensperger, Georgia Secretary of State, to Georgia Congressional Delegation and Vice President Pence (Jan. 6, 2021) ("There is nowhere close to sufficient evidence to put in doubt the result of the presidential contest in Georgia"; "Law enforcement officers with my office and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation have been diligently investigating all claims of fraud or irregularities and continue to investigate"), quoted and summarized in Atlanta Journal-Constitution, *Georgia Elections Chief Refutes Election Claims in Letter to Congress* (Jan. 7, 2021), <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-elections-chief-refutes-election-claims-in-letter-to-congress/RBZJQSTUOJECTO4EMSAXGXJSK4/>

¹⁰⁶⁸ Raffensperger letter (Jan. 6, 2021), quoted in VoterGA, *Refutation of Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger's False Election Claims* at 6–7 (Feb. 8, 2022), <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/VOTERGA-Raffensperger-Congress-Letter-Refutation.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁹ GA Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Chairman's Report, Dec. 3, 2020: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Final-Senate-Judiciary-Sub-Committee-2020-Election-Report-.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
IC.MIS-11	DHS February 7, 2022 Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin - Classifying Election Fraud Allegations as a "Terrorism Threat Driver," (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to existence and content of bulletin] The Department of Homeland Security issued a National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) Bulletin on February 7, 2022, that explicitly classified "false or misleading narratives" regarding "unsubstantiated widespread election fraud" as a primary threat driver for domestic terrorism. The bulletin was documented in the Michigan investigative record specifically because of its chilling effect on Michigan citizens, election integrity researchers, and attorneys operating in the state. The constitutional implications are profound: the federal government published an official national security document categorizing constitutionally protected political speech - dispute about election integrity - as a precursor to terrorism. No specific factual predicate identified any election integrity advocate as an actual terrorism threat. The practical effect of the bulletin was to associate the entire field of election integrity advocacy with terrorism, creating an official government-issued chilling instrument targeting disfavored political speech. The statutory authority for DHS to issue domestic political speech advisories under the NTAS framework - which was created to warn of imminent foreign or domestic attack threats, not to categorize political viewpoints as threat precursors - is absent. The bulletin's use of NTAS infrastructure for political speech control may constitute an abuse of official authority, and the internal communications that produced it should be examined for political motivation. ¹⁰⁷⁰	United States
IC.MIS-12	DHS February 7, 2022 Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin - Classifying Election Fraud Allegations as a "Terrorism Threat Driver," Chilling Protected Political Speech Nationally (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to unconstitutional chilling effect and absence of statutory authority] The Department of Homeland Security issued a National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) Bulletin on February 7, 2022, that explicitly classified "false or misleading narratives" regarding "unsubstantiated widespread election fraud" as a primary threat driver for domestic terrorism. The bulletin was documented in the Michigan investigative record specifically because of its chilling effect on Michigan citizens, election integrity researchers, and attorneys operating in the state. The constitutional implications are profound: the federal government published an official national security document categorizing constitutionally protected political speech - dispute about election integrity - as a precursor to terrorism. No specific factual predicate identified any election integrity advocate as an actual terrorism threat. The practical effect of the bulletin was to associate the entire field of election integrity advocacy with terrorism, creating an official government-issued chilling instrument targeting disfavored political speech. The statutory authority for DHS to issue domestic political speech advisories under the NTAS framework - which was created to warn of imminent foreign or domestic attack threats, not to categorize political viewpoints as threat precursors - is absent. The bulletin's use of NTAS infrastructure for political speech control may constitute an abuse of official authority, and the internal communications that produced it should be examined for political motivation. ^{1071,1072}	United States

¹⁰⁷⁰National Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin - February 07, 2022: <https://www.dhs.gov/ntas/advisory/national-terrorism-advisory-system-bulletin-february-07-2022> | DHS

¹⁰⁷¹National Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin - February 07, 2022: <https://www.dhs.gov/ntas/advisory/national-terrorism-advisory-system-bulletin-february-07-2022> | DHS

¹⁰⁷²Letter to Secretary Mayorkas: <https://www.blackburn.senate.gov/services/files/E355AB6A-558B-4472-B25A-7B2D0DFB4EA2> | Sen. Marsha Blackburn



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
IC.MIS-13	WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe Made Three Documented False Statements to the Wisconsin Legislature Regarding CTCL Grants, Database Access, and API Existence (WI)	Established Fact	WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe made the following specific statements to the Wisconsin State Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, each of which was subsequently documented by the OSC to be contradicted by primary evidence: (1) she stated she did not know about CTCL grants to the Zuckerberg 5 cities - contradicted by grant agreement documents bearing WEC involvement; (2) she stated Wisconsin cities did not have access to statewide WisVote or BadgerBooks data - contradicted by city-provided records and city officials' direct admissions of API access; (3) she stated no Application Programming Interface existed into the WisVote or BadgerBooks system - contradicted by the OSC's forensic discovery of the ballot-tracking application operating via live API connection into WisVote. False statements to a legislative committee by a government official are actionable under Wis. Stat. § 946.31 (perjury before legislative body) if made under oath, and under Wis. Stat. § 946.12(2) (misconduct in public office) if made in an official proceeding. The WisVote API finding is particularly significant: Wolfe's denial of the API's existence was directly aimed at preventing the legislature from understanding the mechanism by which private entities had obtained real-time access to statewide voter data for targeted ballot-harvesting operations. ¹⁰⁷³	Wisconsin, United States
IC.MIS-14	CISA Created the Election Integrity Partnership to Circumvent the First Amendment - Explicit Government Acknowledgment of Constitutional Evasion (US)	Established Fact	The most constitutionally significant documented fact in this investigation is CISA's own internal acknowledgment that no government agency possessed "the explicit mandate to monitor and correct election mis- and disinformation," and that the EIP was created to fill this acknowledged "critical gap" in government legal authority. This language - documented in internal CISA communications obtained by congressional subpoena and confirmed in CISA Director Krebs' congressional testimony - is a government agency's confession that it knowingly operated a censorship system designed to perform functions the First Amendment prohibited it from performing directly. The mechanism - routing government-initiated suppression requests through academic intermediaries to convert them into "platform terms-of-service violations" rather than government censorship orders - is precisely the "laundering" of government censorship that Bantam Books, Inc. v. Sullivan, 372 U.S. 58, 67 (1963), held to violate the First Amendment even when the government's requests are informal. The EIP was used to target entire "narratives" - viewpoints - not specific false factual claims. It targeted speech from the sitting President, from congressional candidates, from sitting Senators, from whistleblowers, and from private citizens. The DNC participated and the RNC did not. CISA scrubbed its website of references to its domestic censorship	National, United States

¹⁰⁷³ OSC Second Interim Report: https://www.wispolitics.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220322_Second_Report_Pages_11-16.pdf | WisPolitics



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			activities in 2023 after congressional oversight began - a form of evidence destruction. 1074,1075,1076,1077,1078,1079	
IC.MIS-15	Secretary Benson False Public Statement Regarding Window Obstruction at TCF (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Statement made; inside placement of cardboard confirmed] Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson publicly stated on radio that the window obstruction at the TCF Center was done by police because challengers were "breaking the windows." This statement was demonstrably false: the pizza boxes and cardboard were placed on the inside of the windows by workers and Democrat-aligned operatives. Benson's false public statement was made in her official capacity as the state's chief election officer. If made knowingly, it constitutes a false official statement in a matter affecting the public interest and potentially 18 U.S.C. § 1001 if federal election oversight was implicated. ^{1080,1081,1082}	Michigan, United States
IC.MIS-16	Secretary Benson Knowingly False Public Statement Regarding	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether knowingly false] Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson publicly stated on radio that the window obstruction at the TCF Center was done by police because challengers were "breaking the windows." This statement was demonstrably false: the pizza boxes	Michigan, United States

¹⁰⁷⁴ Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹⁰⁷⁵ The Long Fuse: Misinformation and the 2020 Election, <https://www.eipartnership.net/report> | Election Integrity Partnership

¹⁰⁷⁶ Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹⁰⁷⁷ EIP, *A Statement from the Election Integrity Partnership* (Oct. 5, 2022), <https://www.eipartnership.net/blog/a-statement-from-the-election-integrity-partnership> ("Both the Republican National Committee and Democratic National Committee were invited to submit tickets. . . . The Republican National Committee was contacted on July 28, 2020. They did not respond to our inquiry and did not submit any referrals.")

¹⁰⁷⁸ "The Democratic National Committee ended up sending four reports to the EIP."; *EIP Jira Ticket Report*, at 38 (citing House Judiciary Committee, Transcribed Interview of Alex Stamos (June 23, 2023), at 8) ("While the EIP invited both the DNC and RNC, the RNC declined to respond. . . . The DNC not only accepted the invitation, but also submitted Jira tickets."), 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.

¹⁰⁷⁹ EIP Statement, *supra* note 1 (describing the four DNC submissions: (1) a voting-by-mail claim that "received little traction and was closed without action"; (2) a Facebook political ad making "false claims about vote-by-mail fraud in an attempt to raise money," which had already been disabled by Facebook and was referred to Facebook as such; (3) a list of "spammy content farms" most of which fell "outside the tight scope of the EIP" with no platform referrals made; and (4) a report that led EIP to discover "two linked Facebook pages attempting to mislead American voters using Facebook Ads," one of which incorrectly claimed completed ballots had been thrown out — Facebook suspended that ad upon EIP notification).

¹⁰⁸⁰ TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgipBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI

¹⁰⁸¹ Recounting Election Night 2020: Trouble at TCF Center: <https://www.detroitpbs.org/news-media/one-detroit/recounting-election-night-2020-trouble-at-tcf-center/> | Detroit PBS

¹⁰⁸² Fact check: Videos of crowd locked out of Detroit center lack context: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/11/10/fact-check-videos-crowd-locked-out-detroit-center-lack-context/6195038002/> | USA Today



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Window Obstruction at TCF (MI)		and cardboard were placed on the inside of the windows by workers and Democrat-aligned operatives. Benson's false public statement was made in her official capacity as the state's chief election officer. If made knowingly, it constitutes a false official statement in a matter affecting the public interest and potentially 18 U.S.C. § 1001 if federal election oversight was implicated. 1083,1084,1085	
IC.MIS-17	Dominion CEO Makes False Statements (MI)	Disputed Fact	On December 15, 2020, Dominion Voting Systems CEO John Poulos testified under oath before the Michigan Senate Oversight Committee, delivering 15 alleged counts of perjury under MCL 750.423. The complaint alleges Poulos falsely stated that: ballots were never transmitted remotely; systems were not internet-connected (repeated five times); vote manipulation was impossible; all systems were EAC-certified; logic and accuracy testing was universally conducted; Antrim County had no modems; source code remained unchanged; no vote flipping occurred; Ranked Choice Voting was not used in Michigan (stated twice); and employees underwent extensive background checks — despite Serbian labor law prohibiting them. Each statement was made in prepared remarks with legal counsel present, establishing willful, premeditated intent under Michigan law. 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089	Michigan, United States
IC.MIS-18	MI Bureau of Elections Director Confirms VPN Connections (MI)	Disputed Fact	The Michigan SOS "no internet" assertions in the wake of the 2020 election mirrored — nearly word for word — the same claims made by Dominion CEO John Poulos in his December 15, 2020 sworn testimony before the Michigan Senate. MI Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater admitted	Michigan, United States

¹⁰⁸³ TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgipBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI

¹⁰⁸⁴ Recounting Election Night 2020: Trouble at TCF Center: <https://www.detroitpbs.org/news-media/one-detroit/recounting-election-night-2020-trouble-at-tcf-center/> | Detroit PBS

¹⁰⁸⁵ Fact check: Videos of crowd locked out of Detroit center lack context: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/11/10/fact-check-videos-crowd-locked-out-detroit-center-lack-context/6195038002/> | USA Today

¹⁰⁸⁶ April 17, 2024 call for Investigation of Dominion CEO John Poulos by MI AG, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Call-for-Investigation-MI-AG.pdf>

¹⁰⁸⁷ April 23, 2024 letter from MI AG Nessel to Rep. DeSana, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Response-to-DeSana.pdf>

¹⁰⁸⁸ Criminal Complaint Against Dominion CEO John Poulos for Perjury: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Criminal-Complaint-Against-John-Poulos.pdf>

¹⁰⁸⁹ December 15, 2020 MI Senate Oversight Committee Testimony by Dominion CEO John Poulos Under Oath, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/SENATE_TRANSCRIPT_FORMATTED.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
IC.MIS-19	Dominion Executive Makes False Statements (US)	Established	during his testimony against Attorney Sidney Powell during a that there were active VPN connections during the 2020 election at the TCF Center (i.e. remote access via internet connections). ^{1090,1091} In 2022, Dr. Coomer's testimony was characterized by categorical denials of remote access and internet connectivity. By 2026, he admitted to the existence of Virtual Private Network (VPN) configurations, Remote Access Servers (RAS), and secure FTP infrastructure used to transmit live tally data. Furthermore, while Dr. Coomer identified as a "Chief Software Architect" in 2022, he explicitly denied writing code or designing systems in 2026. These discrepancies represent a material departure from the narrative provided to the grand jury investigating election interference. ^{1092,1093,1094}	United States

A-5.2 Censorship

Table 74 Detailed Censorship Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
IC.C-01	Media Suppression of Ligon Senate Subcommittee Non-Certification Finding (GA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Report issued; media coverage pattern] The Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections, chaired by Senator William Ligon, issued a formal report on December 17, 2020 - three weeks before the joint session of Congress - concluding that the election was "so compromised by systemic irregularities and voter fraud that it should not be certified." This was a formal legislative finding by the constitutional body with oversight authority over Georgia elections. Major media outlets gave this finding minimal coverage; the prevailing media narrative characterized the election as settled, certified, and beyond challenge. The absence of sustained media coverage of the Ligon	Georgia, United States

¹⁰⁹⁰ The Michigan Bureau of Elections — operating under Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson — published an official public-facing document titled "Election Security in Michigan", https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/21lawensn/Security_best_practices.pdf

¹⁰⁹¹ May 29, 2026 Criminal referral by former MI State Senator Patrick Colbeck to USA, Middle District of North Carolina Dan Bishop, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Bishop-Criminal-Referral.pdf>

¹⁰⁹² 2022 Testimony by Eric Coomer, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/6-14-22-DR.-COOMER.pdf.pdf>

¹⁰⁹³ 2026 Testimony by Eric Coomer, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Coomer_Dr_Eric_01-27-2026_REDACTED.pdf

¹⁰⁹⁴ Coomer Caught Lying - The Sequoia Connection, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Eric-Coomer-Caught-Lying-Sequoia-Connection.mp4>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			report meant that Congress, when acting on January 6, 2021, did so in an information environment from which this official legislative finding had been effectively excluded by omission. ^{1095,1096,1097}	
IC.C-02	Congressional Awareness Suppressed by Media Suppression of Ligon Senate Subcommittee Non-Certification Finding (GA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Causal effect on congressional awareness] The Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections, chaired by Senator William Ligon, issued a formal report on December 17, 2020 - three weeks before the joint session of Congress - concluding that the election was "so compromised by systemic irregularities and voter fraud that it should not be certified." This was a formal legislative finding by the constitutional body with oversight authority over Georgia elections. Major media outlets gave this finding minimal coverage; the prevailing media narrative characterized the election as settled, certified, and beyond challenge. The absence of sustained media coverage of the Ligon report meant that Congress, when acting on January 6, 2021, did so in an information environment from which this official legislative finding had been effectively excluded by omission. ^{1098,1099,1100}	Georgia, United States
IC.C-03	Washington Post Reporter Pressured Amazon to Override Alexa Results Responses (PA)	Established Fact	A Washington Post reporter directly pressured Amazon to alter its Alexa voice assistant programming after the AI accurately cited unvetted sources stating the 2020 election was "stolen" and "Trump won Pennsylvania." Amazon subsequently modified Alexa's response to align with the media consensus narrative. This incident demonstrates direct, documented media intervention to enforce the "secure election" narrative by pressuring a major technology company into overriding its own data-driven outputs post-certification. The request was not made through any legal process, elections authority, or statutory framework - it was an informal editorial pressure campaign by a private journalist that	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁰⁹⁵GA Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Chairman's Report, Dec. 3, 2020: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Final-Senate-Judiciary-Sub-Committee-2020-Election-Report-.pdf>

¹⁰⁹⁶The principal December 2020 news coverage of the report's conclusions appeared in the Tennessee Star — a conservative regional outlet cited by Clark in his own December 28 email. See Clark email, supra note 3 (citing Debra Heine, Georgia State Senate Report: Election Results Are 'Untrustworthy;' Certification Should Be Rescinded, Tennessee Star (Dec. 22, 2020)). No contemporaneous coverage of the Ligon report appears in the Associated Press, New York Times, Washington Post, or major broadcast network archives for December 2020.

¹⁰⁹⁷Chairman's Report of the Election Law Study Subcommittee of the Standing Senate Judiciary Committee: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | US Supreme Court Filing

¹⁰⁹⁸GA Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Chairman's Report, Dec. 3, 2020: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Final-Senate-Judiciary-Sub-Committee-2020-Election-Report-.pdf>

¹⁰⁹⁹The principal December 2020 news coverage of the report's conclusions appeared in the Tennessee Star — a conservative regional outlet cited by Clark in his own December 28 email. See Clark email, supra note 3 (citing Debra Heine, Georgia State Senate Report: Election Results Are 'Untrustworthy;' Certification Should Be Rescinded, Tennessee Star (Dec. 22, 2020)). No contemporaneous coverage of the Ligon report appears in the Associated Press, New York Times, Washington Post, or major broadcast network archives for December 2020.

¹¹⁰⁰Chairman's Report of the Election Law Study Subcommittee of the Standing Senate Judiciary Committee: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | US Supreme Court Filing



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			resulted in a permanent alteration of the information environment on a platform used by tens of millions of Americans. Whether this constitutes a coordinated effort to suppress lawful speech, potentially implicating antitrust or civil rights frameworks, warrants investigation. ^{1101,1102,1103}	
IC.C-04	EIP Targeting of Congressional Candidate Marjorie Taylor Greene's Campaign Social Media Posts as "Delegitimization" Content (GA)	Established Fact	The Election Integrity Partnership, operating under its mandate to suppress "delegitimization" narratives, flagged social media posts from the campaign account of Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene - then a congressional candidate in Georgia - for censorship or labeling by social media platforms. The posts contained political objections regarding the handling of the Georgia election and disputed official characterizations of the election's integrity. These posts were classified by EIP analysts as actionable "disinformation" under the EIP's "Delegitimization of Election Results" category, which was documented by the House Judiciary Committee as the category most broadly applied to conservative and Republican political speech. The targeting of a congressional candidate's campaign speech - speech that is core political expression under <i>Buckley v. Valeo</i> , 424 U.S. 1 (1976), and <i>FEC v. Cruz</i> , 142 S. Ct. 1638 (2022) - using a government-initiated and government-monitored academic intermediary raises the most serious First Amendment concerns documented in this investigation. The government may not suppress electoral speech based on its political content or its contribution to a "narrative" the government disfavors. ^{1104,1105}	Georgia, United States
IC.C-05	Michigan Election Official Deployed CIS/EIP Pipeline to Censor Factual Reporting of Confirmed Antrim County Algorithmic Error - Including Suppression of	Established Fact	Following a confirmed algorithmic glitch in Antrim County, Michigan, that temporarily and incorrectly assigned 6,000 votes - switching them from Republican to Democratic candidates - a Michigan state election official filed a report to the CIS censorship portal explicitly to stop "individuals... using this incident to spread misinformation." The official's own words acknowledge the goal was not to correct a factual error but to prevent the public from learning about and discussing a documented government error in election technology. CIS forwarded the report to both CISA and the EIP's Jira ticketing system. The EIP then flagged a series of URLs containing reporting on the Antrim glitch - including posts by the sitting President of the United States on his official @realDonaldTrump Twitter account - to Twitter and Facebook for censorship or labeling. The Antrim County glitch was not a	Michigan, United States

¹¹⁰¹ Amazon's Alexa Declares 2020 Election Was Stolen, Says Trump Won Pennsylvania - WaPo Reporter Forces Them to Change Responses:

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/10/amazons-alexa-declares-2020-election-was-stolen-says/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹¹⁰² Amazon's Alexa has been claiming the 2020 election was stolen: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/10/07/amazon-alexa-news-2020-election-misinformation/> | Washington Post

¹¹⁰³ Klobuchar, Morelle Call on Amazon for Answers After Reports of Alexa Spreading Election Misinformation:

<https://www.klobuchar.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2023/10/klobuchar-morelle-call-on-amazon-for-answers-after-reports-of-alexa-spreading-election-misinformation> | U.S. Senator Amy Klobuchar

¹¹⁰⁴ Jira Ticket Dataset, [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false)

[Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁰⁵ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Presidential Speech (MI)		fabrication or misinformation; it was a confirmed government error, documented in official Michigan records and later extensively litigated. The government's deployment of the censorship infrastructure to prevent the public from discussing a real, confirmed government failure in election administration - rather than to correct a false factual claim - is among the most constitutionally indefensible documented applications of the EIP apparatus, and may represent the clearest case of government officials acting under color of law to suppress accurate speech about their own official conduct. ^{1106,1107,1108}	
IC.C-06	CISA Official Brian Scully Directly Contacted Facebook Regarding Erie Postal Worker Whistleblower to Justify Content Removal - Federal Agency Suppression of Sworn Witness Speech (PA)	Established Fact	CISA official Brian Scully communicated directly with Facebook to confirm the status of an Erie, Pennsylvania postal worker who had submitted a whistleblower affidavit alleging that mail-in ballots in his jurisdiction were being backdated and improperly handled. Scully's direct communication to Facebook regarding the postal worker - a sworn federal witness - was made to provide Facebook with information that would justify the removal or labeling of content reporting on and discussing the postal worker's testimony. This action constitutes a federal official using government resources and government relationships to suppress public discussion of a federal whistleblower's sworn account. Separately, EIP Director Alex Stamos personally emailed Reddit, Facebook, and Twitter to demand the suppression or labeling of a post by Republican official Harmeet Dhillon regarding legal observation conditions at Philadelphia polling places during ballot counting. Dhillon's post was based on the direct observations of credentialed legal observers at official government proceedings - it was, by definition, a report on a government-conducted event, not a false factual claim. The targeting of Dhillon's factual post and the Postal Worker's sworn testimony for suppression - while failing to flag or label affirmatively false official statements like those documented in Georgia - demonstrates the viewpoint-discriminatory application of the EIP apparatus to Pennsylvania-specific election speech. ^{1109,1110,1111,1112}	Pennsylvania, United States
IC.C-07	EIP Suppressed Factual News Reporting of	Established Fact	The Election Integrity Partnership actively mitigated and labeled social media content reporting on the discovery of absentee ballots that had been found dumped in a ditch in Greenville, Wisconsin.	Wisconsin, United States

¹¹⁰⁶ Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁰⁷ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹⁰⁸ Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁰⁹ Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹¹⁰ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹¹¹ EIP Director Alex Stamos personal email to Reddit, Facebook, Twitter re: Harmeet Dhillon post about Philadelphia polling-place legal observation)

¹¹¹² Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Police-Investigated Ballot Dumping in Greenville, WI - Verified Fact Labeled "Misinformation" Because It Fueled Disfavored Narrative (WI)		The event was a confirmed, documented occurrence - it was investigated by local law enforcement. It was not a false claim, a fabricated story, or foreign disinformation. The EIP targeted the content not because the underlying fact was false, but because the factual reporting on a real event "fueled broader domestic 'mail-in voter fraud' narratives that the EIP deemed detrimental to election integrity." This is a categorical distinction of profound constitutional significance: the suppression of factually accurate reporting on a real, police-investigated event, on the grounds that accurate information about that event contributes to a political narrative the government disfavors, is precisely the form of viewpoint-based censorship that the First Amendment was designed to prohibit. The government may not suppress true information because it is politically inconvenient. <i>United States v. Alvarez</i> , 567 U.S. 709 (2012). The documented suppression of the Greenville ballot dumping reports represents the clearest concrete example of the EIP apparatus being deployed not to combat misinformation but to protect a government-preferred narrative against accurate factual challenge. ^{1113,1114,1115,1116,1117,1118,1119}	
IC.C-08	CISA Website Scrubbing of Domestic Censorship Activity Records Following Congressional Oversight Inquiry (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to the scrubbing occurring post-oversight inquiry] Following the initiation of congressional oversight proceedings and the filing of <i>Missouri v. Biden</i> litigation, CISA deleted references to its domestic speech-monitoring and censorship-coordination activities from its public-facing website. The specific content that was removed included references to the CFITF's domestic monitoring work and links or descriptions of CISA's coordination with the EIP and social media platforms. This deletion occurred in spring 2023, after it became apparent that the records were potentially relevant to litigation and congressional investigation. The deliberate alteration or destruction of agency records that may be material to pending investigation or litigation may constitute a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1519 (destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in federal investigations), even if the records are web-published rather than internal files, because they	National, United States

¹¹¹³ Authorities release photos of mail, including ballots, found in ditch last year: <https://www.nbc26.com/news/local-news/authorities-release-photos-of-mail-including-ballots-found-in-ditch-last-year> | NBC26

¹¹¹⁴ Trays of mail, including absentee ballots, found in a ditch in Wisconsin: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/2374311/trays-of-mail-including-absentee-ballots-found-in-a-ditch-in-wisconsin/> | Washington Examiner

¹¹¹⁵ BREAKING: US Mail Found in Ditch in Rural Wisconsin -- Included Absentee Ballots: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/09/breaking-us-mail-found-ditch-greenville-wisconsin-included-absentee-ballots/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹¹¹⁶ Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹¹⁷ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹¹⁸ EIP Director Alex Stamos personal email to Reddit, Facebook, Twitter re: Harmeet Dhillon post about Philadelphia polling-place legal observation)

¹¹¹⁹ Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			constitute agency records potentially relevant to pending proceedings. The Federal Records Act (44 U.S.C. § 3101) independently requires agencies to preserve records documenting agency activities and policies. ^{1120,1121}	
IC.C-09	CISA Website Scrubbing of Domestic Censorship Activity Records Following Congressional Oversight Inquiry – Awareness of Pending Investigation (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to § 1519 applicability, pending determination of whether CISA officials knew of pending investigation when scrubbing occurred] Following the initiation of congressional oversight proceedings and the filing of Missouri v. Biden litigation, CISA deleted references to its domestic speech-monitoring and censorship-coordination activities from its public-facing website. The specific content that was removed included references to the CFITF's domestic monitoring work and links or descriptions of CISA's coordination with the EIP and social media platforms. This deletion occurred in spring 2023, after it became apparent that the records were potentially relevant to litigation and congressional investigation. The deliberate alteration or destruction of agency records that may be material to pending investigation or litigation may constitute a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1519 (destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in federal investigations), even if the records are web-published rather than internal files, because they constitute agency records potentially relevant to pending proceedings. The Federal Records Act (44 U.S.C. § 3101) independently requires agencies to preserve records documenting agency activities and policies. ^{1122,1123,1124}	National, United States
IC.C-10	State-Sponsored Suppression of Private Citizen Speech via CIS Tipline (AZ)	Established Fact	The Arizona Secretary of State's Office, under then-Secretary Katie Hobbs, monitored the private Facebook page of a private Arizona citizen and submitted a formal censorship request to the CIS misinformation tipline. The report was forwarded through CIS to CISA and the EIP, and then to Facebook to effectuate content removal. A state government official thus used official resources to initiate the deplatforming of a private citizen's constitutionally protected political speech about	Arizona, United States

¹¹²⁰The Weaponization of CISA: How a Cybersecurity Agency Colluded with Big Tech and Disinformation Partners to Censor Americans: <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/JU/JU13/20260121/118875/HHRG-119-JU13-20260121-SD001-U1.pdf> | House Judiciary Committee

¹¹²¹New Report Reveals CISA Tried to Cover Up Censorship Practices: <https://judiciary.house.gov/media/press-releases/new-report-reveals-cisa-tried-cover-censorship-practices> | House Judiciary Committee

¹¹²²Bishop to Mayorkas Letter: <https://homeland.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-05-10-Bishop-to-Mayorkas-DHS-re-CISA-MDM.pdf> | House Homeland Security Committee

¹¹²³Weaponization of CISA Report, at 4–5 (citing Foundation for Freedom Online analysis documenting the page as it appeared February 12, 2023, and the redirect to a "Foreign Influence Operations and Disinformation" page as of the report date).

¹¹²⁴Missouri v. Biden, No. 3:22-cv-01213 (W.D. La.), consent decree entered March 2026; see Press Release, Sen. Eric Schmitt, *Schmitt Celebrates Historic First Amendment Victory in Landmark Missouri v. Biden Case* (Mar. 2026), <https://www.schmitt.senate.gov/media/press-releases/schmitt-celebrates-historic-first-amendment-victory-in-landmark-missouri-v-biden-case/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Arizona's election administration - with no notice, no hearing, and no opportunity to contest the removal. ^{1125,1126}	
IC.C-11	Suppression of Audit-Related Speech During Cyber Ninjas Investigation (AZ)	Established Fact	The EIP engaged in rapid-response flagging campaigns targeting posts that publicized findings from the Arizona Senate-commissioned Cyber Ninjas forensic audit of Maricopa County, characterizing audit-related reporting as a "delegitimization narrative." Posts citing audit-documented facts - including deleted EMS files, overwritten security logs, and missing ballot images - were labeled as misinformation and routed to platforms for labeling or removal, effectively insulating the official record from audit-based public scrutiny during the active investigation period. ^{1127,1128,1129}	Arizona, United States
IC.C-12	Deplatforming Threat Against Sitting Member of Congress and Congressional Candidate (GA)	Established Fact	The EIP identified and flagged core political speech from Georgia Representative Jody Hice (EIP-904) and congressional candidate Marjorie Taylor Greene (EIP-780). Rep. Hice's post directly criticizing Georgia's election administration procedures - a textbook instance of protected legislative political speech - was targeted for suppression. Twitter subsequently labeled a significant portion of Rep. Greene's posts as "misleading" under EIP pressure. The use of a federally initiated censorship pipeline to suppress speech by sitting Members of Congress and federal candidates implicates the most heightened tier of First Amendment protection. ^{1130,1131,1132}	Georgia, United States
IC.C-13	Suppression of State Farm Arena Surveillance Reporting (GA)	Established Fact	Following the December 3, 2020, release of State Farm Arena surveillance video - which showed ballot boxes emerging from under tables and scanning resuming without observers after observers had been told counting was complete - EIP and platform moderators applied the "delegitimization" content category to posts sharing the video footage and underlying reporting. Content characterized as corroborating the video's significance was flagged for reduction in algorithmic visibility. Primary video evidence that had been the subject of a Georgia State Election Board proceeding was thereby	Georgia, United States

¹¹²⁵How Katie Hobbs Abused Government Resources To Censor Her Political Opponents: <https://azcapitol.org/2023/08/10/how-katie-hobbs-abused-government-resources-to-censor-her-political-opponents/> | Arizona Capitol Oversight

¹¹²⁶Katie Hobbs' office flagged misinformation on Twitter. So what?: <https://www.votebeat.org/2022/12/19/23512581/hobbs-arizona-twitter-censorship-misinformation/> | Votebeat

¹¹²⁷Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹²⁸EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹²⁹Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#). | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹³⁰Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹³¹EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹³²Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#). | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			suppressed from mass distribution at the precise moment of its greatest public relevance. ^{1133,1134,1135}	
IC.C-14	Suppression of Confirmed Algorithmic Tabulation Error Reports - Antrim County (MI)	Established Fact	Following a confirmed algorithmic tabulation error in Antrim County, Michigan - acknowledged by local officials - those same local officials reported the event to the CIS misinformation tipline to "prevent the spread of conspiracy theories." The EIP then initiated a mass-flagging campaign (EIP-822), submitting directives to Twitter and Facebook demanding the removal or labeling of posts - including posts from the sitting President of the United States - that reported on the confirmed system failure. The content being suppressed was not false; it described a factually verified tabulation anomaly. Suppression of factually accurate reports about election system performance constitutes the censorship of primary evidence. ^{1136,1137,1138}	Michigan, United States
IC.C-15	Targeting of Presidential and Congressional Speech via EIP-482 (US)	Established Fact	EIP Jira ticket EIP-482 was submitted by the CIS misinformation reporting pipeline on October 27, 2020, targeting a tweet from President Donald Trump's official @realDonaldTrump account. The referral originated from a local Michigan election official, was routed through CIS to CISA, and then forwarded to Twitter for potential removal action. No White House consultation occurred. No legal process was followed. An unelected federal agency official sought to suppress real-time communication from the elected President of the United States. The constitutional inversion - a	United States

¹¹³³ Trump Campaign Claims Video Shows Voting Irregularities, GA Officials Dispute: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2020/12/03/video-georgia-vote-counters-suitcases-ballots-table-observers-media-leave/> | Breitbart

¹¹³⁴ Trump legal team: Georgia video footage depicts poll workers with 'suitcases filled with ballots': <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/trump-legal-team-says-ga-video-footage-depicts-poll-workers-suitcases> | Just The News

¹¹³⁵ Georgia surveillance footage gives Trump legal team rare traction in voter fraud quest: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/1564479/georgia-surveillance-footage-gives-trump-legal-team-rare-traction-in-voter-fraud-quest/> | Washington Examiner

¹¹³⁶ Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹³⁷ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹³⁸ Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			subordinate agency targeting its principal through a private intermediary - is without precedent in the record. ^{1139,1140,1141,1142,1143}	
IC.C-16	EIP-Directed Credibility Suppression of Sworn Affiant Testimony (MI)	Established Fact	EIP Director Alex Stamos directed outreach to Reddit, Twitter, and Facebook to reduce the visibility of posts by witnesses and legal professionals who had submitted sworn affidavits documenting irregularities at the TCF Center in Detroit. The EIP characterized these posts as "delegitimization content," thereby framing legally submitted, penalty-of-perjury testimony as actionable misinformation. This action contributed to a public record environment in which eyewitness accounts that were simultaneously before courts were being suppressed from public view by federal agency proxies - a direct impairment of public ability to assess the credibility of the official election narrative. ^{1144,1145,1146}	Michigan, United States
IC.C-17	EIP Demand to Suppress Election Observer Documentation - EIP-614 (PA)	Established Fact	EIP Director Alex Stamos personally emailed Reddit, Twitter, and Facebook demanding the suppression of posts by Republican official Harmeet Dhillon and others documenting alleged legal violations at Philadelphia-area polling locations (EIP-614). The EIP requested that platforms "at least label" the legal observation claims to diminish their visibility. The content at issue consisted of direct legal observations made by credentialed observers and a licensed attorney - content at the core of the First Amendment's protection of election-related speech. Suppression reduced public access to	Pennsylvania, United States

¹¹³⁹ Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁴⁰ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹⁴¹ Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁴² DHS Subdivision Played Central Role In Attempts To Censor Trump: <https://dailycaller.com/2023/11/07/dhs-involved-attempts-censor-trump-gop-candidates-judiciary-report/> | Daily Caller

¹¹⁴³ How the Federal-Private Speech Police Operated in Election 2020: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/opinion/how-the-federal-private-speech-police-operated-in-election-2020-with-radar-highly-attuned-to-the-right-5527096> | Epoch Times

¹¹⁴⁴ Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁴⁵ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹⁴⁶ Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			contemporaneous accounts of polling place conduct while certification remained pending. 1147,1148,1149	
IC.C-18	Suppression of Jesse Morgan Postal Testimony (PA)	Established Fact	Following USPS contractor driver Jesse Morgan's public account of transporting what he described as a large load of completed ballots from Bethpage, New York, to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, social media posts amplifying Morgan's account were routed through the EIP censorship pipeline for labeling and reduction in platform visibility. Morgan had submitted a sworn statement subject to perjury liability. The USPS OIG subsequently investigated and issued a final report that neither confirmed nor definitively refuted his account. Suppression of testimony that was simultaneously under federal law enforcement investigation constituted suppression of evidence material to a pending investigation. ^{1150,1151}	Pennsylvania, United States
IC.C-19	Suppression of Verified Local News Reporting - Absentee Ballots Found in Ditch (WI)	Established Fact	The EIP engaged in a rapid-response campaign to mitigate the digital reach of factual, local news reporting from WBAY Wisconsin regarding absentee ballots discovered dumped in a ditch in Greenville, Outagamie County. The incident was categorized as a "mail dumping narrative" to be suppressed. The content being suppressed was a local news broadcast - primary journalism - about a documented law enforcement matter involving physical ballots. The EIP's intervention denied the public access to unvarnished primary reporting about a concrete physical irregularity with direct relevance to the election's chain of custody. ^{1152,1153,1154}	Wisconsin, United States
IC.C-20	Suppression of Gableman Investigation Reporting and OSC Findings (WI)	Reasonable Inference	Content summarizing or linking to the findings of Special Counsel Michael Gableman's legislative investigation into Wisconsin's 2020 election - including documented findings regarding CTCL-embedded private operatives and WisVote database access - was targeted for labeling by EIP-affiliated monitoring systems under the "election integrity delegitimization" category. This suppression of a formal, legislature-commissioned investigative report reduced public access to	Wisconsin, United States

¹¹⁴⁷ Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁴⁸ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹⁴⁹ Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁵⁰ Affidavit of Jesse Richard Morgan: <https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20210603/212420-file-10836.pdf> | PA Commonwealth Court

¹¹⁵¹ Postal Service Releases Final Report: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/06/huge-usps-releases-final-report-contract-driver-jesse/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹¹⁵² Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁵³ EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹⁵⁴ Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			official findings that were simultaneously the subject of active legislative proceedings, impeding citizen engagement with the investigative record. ^{1155,1156}	
IC.C-21	Permanent Deplatforming of the Sitting President and 70,000+ Accounts (US)	Established Fact	The federal censorship infrastructure, operating through CISA-EIP-platform coordination, succeeded in contributing to the permanent deplatforming of the sitting President of the United States on January 8, 2021 - two weeks before the end of his term - as well as the suspension of more than 70,000 accounts. EIP Jira tickets had repeatedly issued explicit directives to platforms regarding the President's account, including EIP-668 ("we repeat our recommendation that this account be suspended for the duration of election day") and EIP-673 ("suspending their ability to continue tweeting for 12 hours"). These directives establish documented federal agency involvement in the infrastructure that ultimately produced the suspension. ^{1157,1158,1159,1160,1161,1162}	National, United States
IC.C-22	DNC Asymmetric Participation in EIP Jira Ticketing System (US)	Established Fact	While both the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and Republican National Committee (RNC) were invited to participate in the EIP's Jira censorship ticketing system, the RNC declined participation and the DNC accepted, actively submitting content-flagging tickets through the same system used by federal agencies. This structural asymmetry - a nominally nonpartisan, government-initiated censorship architecture in which only one political party's operational arm was embedded	National, United States

¹¹⁵⁵EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹⁵⁶"The EIP repeatedly used its fourth category, in particular, to justify the censorship of conservative political speech: the 'Delegitimization of Election Results,' defined as 'content that delegitimizes election results on the basis of false or misleading claims.'" "EIP routinely flagged conservative content on social media under the guise that it was inappropriately 'delegitimizing' election results, even in cases where the content was factually accurate." EIP coordinated directly with DHS/CISA and platforms; this created a "censorship laundering" effect that reduced visibility of flagged material. House Judiciary Committee & Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, *The Weaponization of "Disinformation" Pseudo-Experts and the Jira Ticket System*, Staff Report at 1–2 (Nov. 7, 2023), 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

¹¹⁵⁷EIP Final Report: The Long Fuse: <https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf> | Stanford Internet Observatory

¹¹⁵⁸House Judiciary Committee & Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, *The Weaponization of "Disinformation" Pseudo-Experts and the Jira Ticket System*, Staff Report at 1–2 (Nov. 7, 2023), 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

¹¹⁵⁹Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁶⁰Twitter, *An update following the riots in Washington, DC* (Jan. 11, 2021) ("Since Friday, more than 70,000 accounts have been suspended as a result of our efforts"); see also BBC, *Twitter suspends 70,000 accounts linked to QAnon* (Jan. 12, 2021), <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-55638558>

¹¹⁶¹Twitter Permanent Suspension Announcement: https://blog.twitter.com/en_us/topics/company/2020/suspension.html | Twitter Blog

¹¹⁶²AP News on 70,000 QAnon Accounts: <https://apnews.com/article/twitter-blocks-70k-qanon-accounts-171a5c9062be1c293169d764d3d0d9c8> | AP News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			as an active participant - created a directional bias in the suppression of election-related content during the most contested election in modern American history. ^{1163,1164,1165,1166}	
IC.C-23	Global Engagement Center Statutory Overreach into Domestic Speech Control (US)	Established Fact	The State Department's Global Engagement Center (GEC) - an entity statutorily constrained to countering foreign propaganda and disinformation - submitted Jira tickets to the EIP infrastructure targeting domestic American speech. This integration of a foreign-intelligence apparatus into domestic speech control represents a violation of the GEC's statutory mandate and potentially the Smith-Mundt Modernization Act's prohibition on domestic deployment of foreign influence capabilities. ^{1167,1168,1169}	National, United States
IC.C-24	Suppression of Citizen Dissent via State-Federal Influence Network (AZ)	Established Fact	The Arizona Secretary of State's Office under Katie Hobbs submitted a private citizen's Facebook post, which stated that the incumbent president had already won Arizona, to the CISA/EIP tipline, resulting in coordinated removal of the domestic political speech by platforms. EIP and government partners also classified allegations regarding Sharpie use in Maricopa County as "disinformation,"	Arizona, United States

¹¹⁶³EIP, *A Statement from the Election Integrity Partnership* (Oct. 5, 2022), <https://www.eipartnership.net/blog/a-statement-from-the-election-integrity-partnership> ("Both the Republican National Committee and Democratic National Committee were invited to submit tickets. . . . The Republican National Committee was contacted on July 28, 2020. They did not respond to our inquiry and did not submit any referrals.")

¹¹⁶⁴"The Democratic National Committee ended up sending four reports to the EIP."; *EIP Jira Ticket Report*, at 38 (citing House Judiciary Committee, Transcribed Interview of Alex Stamos (June 23, 2023), at 8) ("While the EIP invited both the DNC and RNC, the RNC declined to respond. . . . The DNC not only accepted the invitation, but also submitted Jira tickets."), 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.

¹¹⁶⁵EIP Statement, *supra* note 1 (describing the four DNC submissions: (1) a voting-by-mail claim that "received little traction and was closed without action"; (2) a Facebook political ad making "false claims about vote-by-mail fraud in an attempt to raise money," which had already been disabled by Facebook and was referred to Facebook as such; (3) a list of "spammy content farms" most of which fell "outside the tight scope of the EIP" with no platform referrals made; and (4) a report that led EIP to discover "two linked Facebook pages attempting to mislead American voters using Facebook Ads," one of which incorrectly claimed completed ballots had been thrown out — Facebook suspended that ad upon EIP notification).

¹¹⁶⁶*EIP Jira Ticket Report*, at 38 (citing Stamos Transcribed Interview at 8). The EIP's Jira ticketing system was, per the Committee's report, accessible during operation "only to select parties, including federal agencies, universities, and Big Tech." *Id.* at 5. The DNC's status as a submitting party within that system — alongside CISA, the Global Engagement Center, CIS, and state election officials — is confirmed by both the EIP's own public disclosure and the Committee's record of the Stamos testimony.

¹¹⁶⁷Letter from Rep. Michael McCaul, Rep. Brian Mast, and Rep. Darrell Issa to Secretary of State Antony Blinken (July 8, 2024) (quoting GEC's statutory mandate and citing EIP connection; noting GEC was subject to at least two federal First Amendment lawsuits, including *Missouri v. Biden* and *Daily Wire, LLC v. United States Department of State*), available at <https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/news/press-releases/mccaul-mast-issa-send-letter-expressing-concerns-with-gec-reauthorization>.

¹¹⁶⁸House Judiciary Committee & Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, *The Weaponization of "Disinformation" Pseudo-Experts and the Jira Ticket System*, Staff Report at 1–2 (Nov. 7, 2023), 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

¹¹⁶⁹Jira Ticket Dataset, [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false)

[Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			directing platforms to suppress discussion of a real-time election-administration controversy. This reflects state officials invoking federally coordinated "disinformation" frameworks to silence lawful criticism of Arizona's election administration. ^{1170,1171}	
IC.C-25	Targeting of Sitting Georgia Legislators' Core Political Speech (GA)	Established Fact	The Election Integrity Partnership (EIP), operating at CISA's request, tracked and categorized core political speech from Georgia Rep. Jody Hice and then-candidate Marjorie Taylor Greene about Georgia's 2020 election administration as "delegitimization" and actionable "disinformation." These tickets were routed through the EIP pipeline to platforms, with the practical effect of suppressing or downgrading statements by elected officials and candidates about their own state's election procedures during an active contest. ^{1172,1173,1174}	Georgia, United States

A-5.3 Influence Operations

Table 75 Detailed Influence Operations Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
IC.IO-01	Fabrication of Forensic Audit Via Official Press Release - Raffensperger	Established Fact	On November 17, 2020, Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger issued a press release announcing the successful completion of a voting machine audit using "forensic techniques" that "found no sign of foul play." This press release was disseminated by major media outlets as confirmation of Georgia's election security and was used to shape the national narrative at the precise moment certification was being completed. Subsequent open records requests, obtained by election integrity researcher	Georgia, United States

¹¹⁷⁰House Judiciary Committee & Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, *The Weaponization of "Disinformation" Pseudo-Experts and the Jira Ticket System*, Staff Report at 1–2 (Nov. 7, 2023), 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

¹¹⁷¹Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁷²House Judiciary Committee & Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, *The Weaponization of "Disinformation" Pseudo-Experts and the Jira Ticket System*, Staff Report at 1–2 (Nov. 7, 2023), 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

¹¹⁷³Jira Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹¹⁷⁴US government partnered with universities on election censorship: House GOP report: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/2569223/us-government-partnered-with-universities-on-election-censorship-house-gop-report/> | Washington Examiner



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	November 17, 2020 (GA)		Kevin Moncla, revealed that the audit vendor referenced in the press release - Pro V&V - conducted no such forensic audit activity until July 15, 2021 - more than seven months after the press release was issued. The press release therefore appears to have described an audit that had not yet occurred. This false narrative was broadcast nationally and was referenced as justification for certification, insulating Georgia's results from audit-driven scrutiny during the critical precertification review window. ^{1175,1176,1177,1178}	
IC.IO-02	DHS February 2022 Terrorism Advisory (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Bulletin issued and content documented] The U.S. Department of Homeland Security issued a Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin on February 7, 2022, explicitly classifying "false or misleading narratives regarding unsubstantiated widespread election fraud" as a "terrorism threat driver." This bulletin was issued in the post-election period while litigation and investigation into the 2020 election remained active. Its legal and practical effect was to place citizens and attorneys raising election integrity concerns - including those with documented evidentiary bases - in proximity to a national security threat classification, creating an atmosphere in which journalism covering election integrity findings would be associated with terrorism facilitation. Media outlets widely covered the bulletin without adequately noting its First Amendment implications. ^{1179,1180,1181}	United States
IC.IO-03	DHS February 2022 Terrorism Advisory - Chilling of Election Integrity Speech (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Chilling effect on investigative journalism and litigation] The U.S. Department of Homeland Security issued a Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin on February 7, 2022, explicitly classifying "false or misleading narratives regarding unsubstantiated widespread election fraud" as a "terrorism threat driver." This bulletin was issued in the post-election period while litigation and investigation into the 2020 election remained active. Its legal and practical effect was	United States

¹¹⁷⁵Secretary Raffensperger Announces Completion of Voting Machine Audit Using Forensic Techniques: No Sign of Foul Play: <https://www.fbcoverup.com/docs/library/2020-11-17-SECRETARY-RAFFENSPERGER-ANNOUNCES-COMPLETION-OF-VOTING-MACHINE-AUDIT-USING-FORENSIC-TECHNIQUES-NO-SIGN-OF-FOUL-PLAY-Press-Release-Georgia-Secretary-of-State-Nov-17-2020.pdf> | Georgia Secretary of State Press Release

¹¹⁷⁶Judge Presiding Over Donald Trump Fulton County RICO Ignored Allegations Pro V&V 'Forensic Audit' Never Took Place: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/07/judge-presiding-donald-trump-fulton-county-rico-ignored/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹¹⁷⁷Amicus Document May 31 2024 EFile: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | Supreme Court Filing

¹¹⁷⁸Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹¹⁷⁹DHS Issues National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) Bulletin: <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2022/02/07/dhs-issues-national-terrorism-advisory-system-ntas-bulletin> | DHS

¹¹⁸⁰Head of DHS Disinformation Governance Board called opponents of critical race theory 'disinformers': <https://justthenews.com/government/federal-agencies/head-dhs-disinformation-board-called-opponents-critical-race-theory> | Just The News

¹¹⁸¹DHS issues terrorism advisory against 'offenders' who spread misinformation about election fraud, COVID-19: <https://www.thegeorgiavirtue.com/national-news/dhs-issues-terrorism-advisory-against-offenders-who-spread-misinformation-about-election-fraud-covid-19/> | The Georgia Virtue



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			to place citizens and attorneys raising election integrity concerns - including those with documented evidentiary bases - in proximity to a national security threat classification, creating an atmosphere in which journalism covering election integrity findings would be associated with terrorism facilitation. Media outlets widely covered the bulletin without adequately noting its First Amendment implications. ^{1182,1183}	
IC.IO-04	Media Characterization of Pennsylvania Legislative Dispute as "Baseless" Despite Formal Resolution (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Legislative resolution issued and media characterization documented] The Pennsylvania State Legislature filed a formal resolution explicitly urging the U.S. Congress to declare Pennsylvania's presidential electors "in dispute," citing the executive branch's unlawful infringement of the General Assembly's constitutional authority. This was an official legislative act - yet major media organizations characterized the legislative dispute as a partisan maneuver and "baseless" effort to overturn a settled result. The practical effect was that one branch of Pennsylvania government's formal legal objection was framed by the media as political theater rather than a constitutionally cognizable dispute. Congressional members deliberating on Pennsylvania's electors on January 6, 2021, operated in a media environment in which this formally transmitted legislative objection had been effectively dismissed as meritless before any evidentiary review occurred. ^{1184,1185,1186}	Pennsylvania, United States
IC.IO-05	Congressional Deliberation Suppressed by Media Characterization of Pennsylvania Legislative Dispute as "Baseless" Despite Formal Resolution (PA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Impact on congressional deliberation] The Pennsylvania State Legislature filed a formal resolution explicitly urging the U.S. Congress to declare Pennsylvania's presidential electors "in dispute," citing the executive branch's unlawful infringement of the General Assembly's constitutional authority. This was an official legislative act - yet major media organizations characterized the legislative dispute as a partisan maneuver and "baseless" effort to overturn a settled result. The practical effect was that one branch of Pennsylvania government's formal legal objection was framed by the media as political theater rather than a constitutionally cognizable dispute. Congressional members deliberating on Pennsylvania's electors on January 6, 2021,	Pennsylvania, United States

¹¹⁸²National Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin - February 07, 2022: <https://www.dhs.gov/ntas/advisory/national-terrorism-advisory-system-bulletin-february-07-2022> | DHS

¹¹⁸³CNN: DHS updates terrorism bulletin in the wake of recent violent events: <https://www.cnn.com/2022/02/07/politics/homeland-security-terrorism-bulletin> | CNN

¹¹⁸⁴House Resolution 1094 Information: <https://www.palegis.us/legislation/bills/2019/hr1094> | Pennsylvania General Assembly

¹¹⁸⁵It's Happening: Pennsylvania State Legislature Files Resolution -- DISPUTES STATEWIDE 2020 ELECTION RESULTS: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/happening-pennsylvania-state-legislature-files-resolution-disputes-statewide-2020-election-results/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹¹⁸⁶Results Over Rhetoric - Senator Scott Martin: <https://senatorscottmartinpa.com/2020/12/03/results-over-rhetoric/> | Senator Scott Martin



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			operated in a media environment in which this formally transmitted legislative objection had been effectively dismissed as meritless before any evidentiary review occurred. ^{1187,1188,1189,1190}	
IC.IO-06	WEC Agency Memos Functioning as Press Releases to Preempt Legislative Review (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) utilized public memoranda - issued in March and August 2020 - to unilaterally authorize absentee ballot drop boxes statewide, bypassing the legislature and the formal administrative rulemaking process required under Wis. Stat. §227.40. By broadcasting these memoranda publicly and to media outlets, WEC created a false public consensus that drop boxes were legally authorized under Wisconsin law. This narrative - amplified through media coverage - went unchallenged through the certification period. The Wisconsin Supreme Court subsequently held in <i>Teigen v. WEC</i> , No. 2022AP91 (July 8, 2022), that the drop box memoranda had no legal force and that the drop boxes were illegal under Wisconsin statutes. During the certification period, however, the media-disseminated narrative of legal authorization prevented any public or legislative challenge to the drop-box ballot chain of custody. ^{1191,1192}	Wisconsin, United States
IC.IO-07	Media Amplification of WEC "Clean Election" Narrative (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Gableman findings issued and media characterization documented] When Wisconsin Special Counsel Michael Gableman released findings indicating that the Wisconsin Legislature retained plenary authority under Article II to decertify the election, and that common law fraud vitiates election results, major media outlets characterized the findings as partisan and without legal merit. This media framing suppressed the legislative and public uptake of the Special Counsel's documented findings - including the documented Zuckerbucks funding irregularities and the WEC drop-box illegality - by establishing a consensus narrative that the election was settled and any challenge was meritless. The practical effect was that the Gableman findings, although representing	Wisconsin, United States

¹¹⁸⁷Senate Resolution 410 PN2133: <https://www.palegis.us/legislation/bills/text/PDF/2019/0/SR0410/PN2133> | Pennsylvania General Assembly

¹¹⁸⁸Senate Resolution 410 Information: <https://www.palegis.us/legislation/bills/2019/sr410> | Pennsylvania General Assembly

¹¹⁸⁹*The New Yorker*, "Trump's Battle to Undermine the Vote in Pennsylvania" (Nov. 27, 2020) (quoting Pennsylvania Attorney General Josh Shapiro describing the underlying legislative activity as "purely political theater"), available at <https://www.newyorker.com/news/us-journal/trumps-battle-to-undermine-the-vote-in-pennsylvania>.

¹¹⁹⁰League of Conservation Voters, roll call vote record, "Certifying Pennsylvania's Electoral Votes" (Jan. 7, 2021) (Senate rejected Pennsylvania objection 7–92), available at <https://www.lcv.org/roll-call-vote/certifying-pennsylvanias-electoral-votes-2/>

¹¹⁹¹WEC August 2020 Absentee Ballot Drop Box Information Memo: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Exhibit-B-WEC-August-2020-Drop-Box-Memo.pdf> | Wisconsin Elections Commission

¹¹⁹²*Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission* Supreme Court Opinion: <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=542617> | Wisconsin Supreme Court



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			a formally constituted Special Counsel investigation with subpoena authority, were neutered by a preemptive media narrative that foreclosed political space for remedial action. ^{1193,1194}	
IC.IO-08	Media Amplification of WEC "Clean Election" Narrative to Suppress Special Counsel Findings	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Causal link to foreclosed remedial action] When Wisconsin Special Counsel Michael Gableman released findings indicating that the Wisconsin Legislature retained plenary authority under Article II to decertify the election, and that common law fraud vitiates election results, major media outlets characterized the findings as partisan and without legal merit. This media framing suppressed the legislative and public uptake of the Special Counsel's documented findings - including the documented Zuckerbuds funding irregularities and the WEC drop-box illegality - by establishing a consensus narrative that the election was settled and any challenge was meritless. The practical effect was that the Gableman findings, although representing a formally constituted Special Counsel investigation with subpoena authority, were neutered by a preemptive media narrative that foreclosed political space for remedial action. ^{1195, 1196,1197}	Wisconsin, United States
IC.IO-09	Pre-emptive Official Labeling of Forensic Audit Findings as "Misinformation" Before Independent	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to pre-emptive labeling without independent evidence review] The Arizona source record documents that official state actors and media outlets characterized election integrity analyses - including findings from the Cyber Ninjas forensic audit, the Speckin forensic handwriting and ballot analysis, and the Pulitzer PKAD cybersecurity report - as "misinformation" or "disinformation" before any independent expert review of the underlying evidence was conducted	Arizona, United States

¹¹⁹³Wisconsin GOP's 2020 report embraces fringe election decertification theory: <https://www.politico.com/news/2022/03/01/wisconsin-republicans-embrace-election-decertification-00012793> | Politico; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

¹¹⁹⁴Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, "Gableman report to Wisconsin Republicans promotes legally debunked effort to decertify 2020 election" (March 1, 2022) (cited in PolitiFact Wisconsin, supra fn4); New York Times, "Wisconsin Republicans' Election Report Endorses Debunked Legal Theories" (March 1, 2022) (reporting that Gableman's conclusions "sharply contradicted a legal assessment conducted by the Legislature's attorneys in November, which determined there was no legal foundation for decertifying an election" and that "the Constitution does not grant states any authority 'after presidential election results have been certified'"), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/01/us/politics/wisconsin-republicans-election-report.html>.

¹¹⁹⁵Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Gableman Report; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

¹¹⁹⁶Wisconsin GOP's 2020 report embraces fringe election decertification theory: <https://www.politico.com/news/2022/03/01/wisconsin-republicans-embrace-election-decertification-00012793> | Politico; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

¹¹⁹⁷Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, "Gableman report to Wisconsin Republicans promotes legally debunked effort to decertify 2020 election" (March 1, 2022) (cited in PolitiFact Wisconsin, supra fn4); New York Times, "Wisconsin Republicans' Election Report Endorses Debunked Legal Theories" (March 1, 2022) (reporting that Gableman's conclusions "sharply contradicted a legal assessment conducted by the Legislature's attorneys in November, which determined there was no legal foundation for decertifying an election" and that "the Constitution does not grant states any authority 'after presidential election results have been certified'"), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/01/us/politics/wisconsin-republicans-election-report.html>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Verification - Cyber Ninjas, Speckin Forensic Report, Pulitzer PKAD Report (AZ)		or completed. This pre-emptive labeling is constitutionally and legally distinct from a post-review finding that specific claims were false. It represents government and quasi-governmental actors declaring, based on the political valence of the claims rather than their factual content, that legitimate forensic and documentary evidence was false. When an official agency labels contested audit findings "disinformation" without having independently reviewed the same evidence, and that labeling triggers or encourages platform suppression, the conduct may constitute an attempt to obstruct legitimate legislative inquiry - the Arizona Senate's subpoena-backed forensic audit - by preemptively delegitimizing its findings. A.R.S. § 13-2402 (obstructing governmental operations) is implicated when official action impedes a lawful legislative function. ^{1198,1199,1200,1201,1202}	
IC.IO-10	Deliberate Obstruction Via Official Labeling of Forensic Audit Findings as "Misinformation" Before Independent Verification - Cyber Ninjas, Speckin Forensic Report,	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to obstruction theory] The Arizona source record documents that official state actors and media outlets characterized election integrity analyses - including findings from the Cyber Ninjas forensic audit, the Speckin forensic handwriting and ballot analysis, and the Pulitzer PKAD cybersecurity report - as "misinformation" or "disinformation" before any independent expert review of the underlying evidence was conducted or completed. This pre-emptive labeling is constitutionally and legally distinct from a post-review finding that specific claims were false. It represents government and quasi-governmental actors declaring, based on the political valence of the claims rather than their factual content, that legitimate forensic and documentary evidence was false. When an official agency labels contested audit findings "disinformation" without having independently reviewed the same evidence, and that labeling triggers or encourages platform	Arizona, United States

¹¹⁹⁸Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs, June 2, 2021 Audit Observation Report, documenting alleged audit infractions during the ongoing audit. Referenced and corroborated by Arizona Auditor General Report No. 22-301, p. [see Report]; available at https://www.azauditor.gov/sites/default/files/2023-11/22-301_Report.pdf

¹¹⁹⁹Arizona Auditor General, Performance Audit, Report No. 22-301 (March 2022): "The [Secretary of State's] office spent \$4.5 million, or 88 percent, of private, nongovernmental grant monies it received to combat misinformation and disinformation about 2020 elections." Funding period: June 2020–June 2021. Available at https://www.azauditor.gov/sites/default/files/2023-11/22-301_Report.pdf

¹²⁰⁰Gowri Ramachandran, Brennan Center for Justice, Written Testimony, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on House Administration, "Protecting Elections from Domestic and International Interference" hearing, July 28, 2021. Witness characterized the ongoing Arizona audit as a "disinformation campaign." Available at <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/HA/HA00/20210728/113971/HHRG-117-HA00-Wstate-RamachandranG-20210728.pdf>

¹²⁰¹Cody Speckin, Speckin Forensic Laboratories, "Forensic Analysis of Paper Ballots in Maricopa County, Arizona," September 20, 2021. Executive Summary: "identified over 23,000 ballots that were printed from an unidentified printing source other than directly from the PDF for the official election ballot." Report further noted 61 batches of approximately 200 ballots showing 90%+ support for one candidate (58 favoring Biden, 3 favoring Trump). Report explicitly states the review is "ongoing" and does not conclude fraud. Available at <https://www.scribd.com/document/557578081/Speckin-Report-Forensic-Analysis-of-Paper-Ballots-in-Maricopa-County-Arizona-Sep-2021>.

¹²⁰²Secretary of State Katie Hobbs, public statement, September 24, 2021 (day of Senate audit final report release): "[P]artisan political theatrics culminating [in] a report reinforces what experts have consistently asserted — that this endeavor was a sham." Statement issued contemporaneously with publication of the final report, before independent expert review of the newly released forensic findings.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Pulitzer PKAD Report (AZ)		suppression, the conduct may constitute an attempt to obstruct legitimate legislative inquiry - the Arizona Senate's subpoena-backed forensic audit - by preemptively delegitimizing its findings. A.R.S. § 13-2402 (obstructing governmental operations) is implicated when official action impedes a lawful legislative function. ^{1203,1204,1205}	
IC.IO-11	Secretary Raffensperger's False Representations to Congress - Affirmative Disinformation Campaign by State Official to Foreclose Federal Scrutiny (GA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to contradictions, omissions, and ProV&V timing] Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to the United States Congress on January 6, 2021, in which he represented, in substance, that "no fraud or irregularities occurred at all" in Georgia's 2020 election. This representation: (1) was made with knowledge that the Georgia Secretary of State's own office had 250 open election investigations as of December 22, 2020 - a fact publicly announced two weeks earlier in a press release - creating a facially irreconcilable contradiction; (2) omitted any reference to the Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections report, chaired by Senator William Ligon, which had concluded the election "should not be certified" due to systemic irregularities; (3) referenced an audit by ProV&V that, per a FOIA response obtained by researcher Kevin Moncla, ProV&V did not conduct until July 15, 2021 - seven months after the election. Federal Judge Amy Totenberg had previously found Raffensperger's office "not credible" and had "previously minimized, erased, or dodged" issues in Curling v. Raffensperger (2019). The January 6, 2021 letter, transmitted to Congress in the course of a federal constitutional proceeding (joint session of Congress for Electoral College certification), is a document in a matter within the jurisdiction of the federal legislative branch, implicating 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1). VoterGA researchers identified 42 specific false statements in the document. ^{1206,1207,1208}	Georgia, United States
IC.IO-12	Michigan AG Dana Nessel Directed	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to investigations being opened] Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel, acting in her official capacity and in coordination with the Michigan State Police, launched investigations	Michigan, United States

¹²⁰³Maricopa County Analysis of Senate Audit Report: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2> | Maricopa County (via Cyber Ninjas response doc)

¹²⁰⁴Partisan Arizona Election 'Audit' Was Flawed from the Start: <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/partisan-arizona-election-audit-was-flawed-start> | Brennan Center for Justice

¹²⁰⁵VIDEO EVIDENCE Proves CNN and Politifact Hacks Are Lying: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/video-evidence-proves-cnn-politifact-hacks-lying-cyber-ninjas-missing-database-directory/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹²⁰⁶Refutation of Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger's False Election Claims: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/VOTERGA-Raffensperger-Congress-Letter-Refutation.pdf> | VoterGA

¹²⁰⁷Georgia's Raffensperger's Report to Legislature Withheld Facts: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/02/georgias-raffenspergers-report-legislature-withheld-facts-contained-many-false-statements-deceptively-misleading-claims-votergas-garland-favorito-42-item-rebuttal-video/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹²⁰⁸Georgia elections chief counters false claims in letter to Congress: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-elections-chief-refutes-election-claims-in-letter-to-congress/RBZJQSTUOJECTO4EMSAXGJSK4/> | Atlanta Journal-Constitution



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Investigations Targeting Private Citizens for Public Speech About Sworn Election Testimony - Viewpoint-Based Criminal Investigation Under Color of Law (MI)		between November 2020 and July 2021 targeting private citizens who had spoken publicly about election irregularities - specifically including individuals who had submitted sworn affidavits and testimony to Michigan legislative committees regarding their personal observations of election administration problems. The targets of these investigations had not been found to have committed any crime; they were investigated because of the content of their political speech and their sworn legislative testimony. The use of official prosecutorial and law enforcement resources to investigate citizens for the content of their political speech and sworn government testimony - rather than for any specific unlawful act - raises some of the most serious civil rights concerns in the information control context. A prosecutor who opens investigations based on the viewpoint expressed in a citizen's speech, rather than on evidence of a specific crime, acts under color of law to chill protected First Amendment activity. This conduct may implicate 18 U.S.C. § 242 (deprivation of rights under color of law by a person acting as a state official), and if coordinated with federal agencies or other states' officials, 18 U.S.C. § 241 (conspiracy against rights). ^{1209,1210,1211,1212}	
IC.IO-13	Secretary Boockvar's Last-Minute Differential Ballot-Curing Guidance - Government-Authored Information Asymmetry in Election Administration (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to guidance issuance and non-uniform application] Pennsylvania Secretary of State Kathy Boockvar issued guidance to select Pennsylvania counties on the evening of November 2, 2020 - the night before Election Day - encouraging certain counties to notify party representatives of defective mail-in ballot envelopes before Election Day. This guidance was not uniformly transmitted to all counties, creating a situation in which: (1) voters in some counties were assisted in curing ballot defects before Election Day; (2) voters in other counties were not similarly assisted; and (3) the differential application of this guidance itself constituted an official government-authored information asymmetry that created different election-administration realities in different counties without statutory authorization. The last-minute, non-uniform character of the guidance -	Pennsylvania, United States

¹²⁰⁹NPR, "Former Michigan GOP attorney general nominee is charged in voting machine breach," August 1, 2023. DePerno charged by special prosecutor DJ Hilson with undue possession of a voting machine, willfully damaging a voting machine, and conspiracy — charges arising from alleged physical access to tabulators in hotel rooms, not from any public speech or election integrity claim. Nessel requested special prosecutor because DePerno had become her political opponent, creating a conflict. Available at: <https://www.npr.org/2023/08/01/1142599350/deperno-michigan-voting-machine-breach-charges>.

¹²¹⁰Jonathan Oosting, "Michigan AG, police to probe false election fraud claims after GOP report," Bridge Michigan, July 8, 2021. Nessel spokesperson Lynsey Mukomel: office "has accepted" the committee's invitation to investigate; Michigan State Police "is also assisting in the matter." McBroom quote: "No one has free speech if they're committing a crime, and committing fraud is a crime. We found circumstantial, but substantial, evidence that some people were committing fraud and extorting people for money." Colbeck quote: accused Republicans of "weaponizing the government against those who disagree with their assessment of election fraud"; reported he had not been contacted by the AG's office or MSP as of that date. DePerno: had "raised more than \$384,000" for an "election fraud defense fund"; did not immediately respond to comment request. Available at: <https://bridgemi.com/michigan-government/michigan-ag-police-probe-false-election-fraud-claims-after-gop-report/>

¹²¹¹The Center Square (July 9, 2021): https://www.thecentersquare.com/michigan/article_087ba74a-e0bc-11eb-874b-b71ee52757ce.html; Bridge Michigan / Politifact (July 9, 2021): <https://www.politifact.com/article/2021/jul/09/michigan-will-investigate-people-who-spread-electi/>

¹²¹²Detroit News (June 23, 2021): <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/politics/2021/06/23/michigan-senate-recommends-attorney-general-investigate-false-election-claims/5312166001/>; CBS News summary (June 24, 2021): <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/michigan-senate-no-election-fraud-2020/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			transmitted the night before the election, after counties had completed their pre-election preparations - created conditions in which legitimate disputes about legal compliance were deliberately obscured by the timing. This is a different form of information control from the EIP censorship apparatus, but it represents the same structural dynamic: official actors managed what information reached which voters and county officials, with outcomes that were not random or uniform but favorable to one side. ^{1213,1214}	
IC.IO-14	Secretary Boockvar's Last-Minute Differential Ballot-Curing Guidance - Government-Authored Intentional Information Asymmetry in Election Administration (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether non-uniform application was intentional or logistical] Pennsylvania Secretary of State Kathy Boockvar issued guidance to select Pennsylvania counties on the evening of November 2, 2020 - the night before Election Day - encouraging certain counties to notify party representatives of defective mail-in ballot envelopes before Election Day. This guidance was not uniformly transmitted to all counties, creating a situation in which: (1) voters in some counties were assisted in curing ballot defects before Election Day; (2) voters in other counties were not similarly assisted; and (3) the differential application of this guidance itself constituted an official government-authored information asymmetry that created different election-administration realities in different counties without statutory authorization. The last-minute, non-uniform character of the guidance - transmitted the night before the election, after counties had completed their pre-election preparations - created conditions in which legitimate disputes about legal compliance were deliberately obscured by the timing. This is a different form of information control from the EIP censorship apparatus, but it represents the same structural dynamic: official actors managed what information reached which voters and county officials, with outcomes that were not random or uniform but favorable to one side. ^{1215,1216}	Pennsylvania, United States
IC.IO-15	WEC Chairperson Ann Jacobs Issued Public Statement Denying WEC Lawbreaking Despite Documented Felony Referrals by Racine County Sheriff -	Established Fact	Wisconsin Elections Commission Chairperson Ann Jacobs issued a public press release on October 28, 2021, affirmatively stating that no WEC member had broken the law in connection with the nursing home absentee voting directives that the WEC had issued in 2020. This statement was made with knowledge of, or reckless disregard for, the fact that: (1) the Racine County District Attorney had concluded in writing that multiple WEC members had acted "contrary" to Wisconsin election laws; and (2) the Racine County Sheriff had formally referred felony charges against five named WEC Commissioners to the relevant prosecutorial authority. Jacobs' public denial did not acknowledge the	Racine County, Wisconsin, United States

¹²¹³Testimony of Frank Ryan: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Ryan-2020-12-16.pdf> | U.S. Senate Homeland Security Committee

¹²¹⁴Two tiered system? Many Pa. counties didn't allow voters to cure rejected mail-in ballots: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/many-counties-didnt-follow-pa-guidance-allow-voters-cure-rejected-mail> | Just The News

¹²¹⁵Two tiered system? Many Pa. counties didn't allow voters to cure rejected mail-in ballots: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/many-counties-didnt-follow-pa-guidance-allow-voters-cure-rejected-mail> | Just The News

¹²¹⁶Pennsylvania Republican leaders dismiss Trump fraud claims, but ...: <https://abcnews.go.com/US/pennsylvania-republicans-leaders-dismiss-trump-fraud-claims-call/story?id=74064448> | ABC News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Official Misinformation by a State Actor (WI)		Racine County DA's written finding or the Sheriff's felony referral - two official government documents directly contradicting her statement. A public statement by a state official in her official capacity that affirmatively contradicts two official government legal findings - both finding the official's organization to have violated the law - is the functional equivalent of government-issued disinformation about election administration. Whether this rises to actionable conduct under Wis. Stat. § 946.12 (misconduct in public office) or, if federal jurisdiction attached, 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements in matters within federal jurisdiction), requires examination of whether any federal oversight of the nursing home voting program was implicated. ^{1217,1218,1219}	
IC.IO-16	DNC Participated in EIP Jira Ticketing System; RNC Declined (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to DNC participation and RNC non-participation] The EIP invited both the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee to participate as "external stakeholders" in its Jira ticketing system - the mechanism through which suppression requests were submitted, routed, and tracked against platform action outcomes. The DNC accepted and submitted active censorship requests. The RNC declined. This asymmetry means that during the 2020 election cycle, the Democratic Party's national committee had direct access to the same censorship pipeline that was also used by CISA, federal agencies, and state election officials, and that the Republican Party did not. Whether the DNC's Jira ticket submissions produced specific suppression actions against Republican speech requires examination of the full ticket database. But the structural fact - one party inside the system, one party outside - is sufficient, without proof of specific ticket outcomes, to constitute an actionable political discrimination concern under federal campaign finance law (in-kind contribution analysis) and election interference statute analysis. If the EIP's nominally nonpartisan character was compromised by the DNC's active participation and asymmetrical relationship, then any CISA or federal resource contributed to its operation may	National, United States

¹²¹⁷WEC Statement Regarding Racine County Sheriff's Press Conference: <https://www.wispolitics.com/2021/wec-statement-from-commissioners-regarding-racine-county-sheriffs-department-press-conference/> | WISPolitics

¹²¹⁸Racine Sheriff's Office CATCH Systemic Election Fraud at Nursing Homes: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/10/racine-sheriffs-office-catch-election-fraud-nursing-homes-wisconsin-2020-election-wisconsin-election-commission-broke-law-video/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹²¹⁹Racine County Sheriff Refers Charges For State Elections Commissioners: <https://urbanmilwaukee.com/2021/11/04/racine-county-sheriff-refers-charges-for-state-elections-commissioners/> | Urban Milwaukee



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			represent a prohibited federal corporate or agency in-kind contribution to the DNC under 52 U.S.C. § 30118. ^{1220,1221,1222,1223}	
IC.IO-17	DNC Participated in EIP Jira Ticketing System; RNC Declined - Structural Partisan Asymmetry in Government-Sponsored Censorship Apparatus (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to partisan effect and FEC in-kind contribution theory] The EIP invited both the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee to participate as "external stakeholders" in its Jira ticketing system - the mechanism through which suppression requests were submitted, routed, and tracked against platform action outcomes. The DNC accepted and submitted active censorship requests. The RNC declined. This asymmetry means that during the 2020 election cycle, the Democratic Party's national committee had direct access to the same censorship pipeline that was also used by CISA, federal agencies, and state election officials, and that the Republican Party did not. Whether the DNC's Jira ticket submissions produced specific suppression actions against Republican speech requires examination of the full ticket database. But the structural fact - one party inside the system, one party outside - is sufficient, without proof of specific ticket outcomes, to constitute an actionable political discrimination concern under federal campaign finance law (in-kind contribution analysis) and election interference statute analysis. If the EIP's nominally nonpartisan character was compromised by the DNC's active participation and asymmetrical relationship, then any CISA or federal resource contributed to its operation may	National, United States

¹²²⁰EIP, *A Statement from the Election Integrity Partnership* (Oct. 5, 2022), <https://www.eipartnership.net/blog/a-statement-from-the-election-integrity-partnership> ("Both the Republican National Committee and Democratic National Committee were invited to submit tickets. . . . The Republican National Committee was contacted on July 28, 2020. They did not respond to our inquiry and did not submit any referrals.")

¹²²¹"The Democratic National Committee ended up sending four reports to the EIP."; *EIP Jira Ticket Report*, at 38 (citing House Judiciary Committee, Transcribed Interview of Alex Stamos (June 23, 2023), at 8) ("While the EIP invited both the DNC and RNC, the RNC declined to respond. . . . The DNC not only accepted the invitation, but also submitted Jira tickets."), 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.

¹²²²EIP Statement, *supra* note 1 (describing the four DNC submissions: (1) a voting-by-mail claim that "received little traction and was closed without action"; (2) a Facebook political ad making "false claims about vote-by-mail fraud in an attempt to raise money," which had already been disabled by Facebook and was referred to Facebook as such; (3) a list of "spammy content farms" most of which fell "outside the tight scope of the EIP" with no platform referrals made; and (4) a report that led EIP to discover "two linked Facebook pages attempting to mislead American voters using Facebook Ads," one of which incorrectly claimed completed ballots had been thrown out — Facebook suspended that ad upon EIP notification).

¹²²³A Statement from the Election Integrity Partnership: <https://www.eipartnership.net/blog/a-statement-from-the-election-integrity-partnership> | Election Integrity Partnership



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			represent a prohibited federal corporate or agency in-kind contribution to the DNC under 52 U.S.C. § 30118. ^{1224,1225,1226}	
IC.IO-18	51 Former Intelligence Officials Published Statement Characterizing Authentic Hunter Biden Laptop as Russian Disinformation - Coordinated With Biden Campaign; IC IG Found Characterization False (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to letter, campaign coordination per Morell's Senate testimony, and IC IG authentication finding] Fifty-one former senior intelligence officials signed and published, in October 2020, a letter stating that the Hunter Biden laptop story bore "the hallmarks of Russian disinformation." This letter was published ten days before the 2020 presidential election and was used by social media platforms - specifically Twitter, which blocked sharing of the New York Post story - and media organizations to justify suppression or non-coverage of a story directly relevant to the presidential election. The Intelligence Community Inspector General subsequently found that the laptop was authentic and that the Russian disinformation characterization was inaccurate. Former CIA Deputy Director Michael Morell testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the letter was coordinated with the Biden campaign - specifically that Biden campaign official Antony Blinken contacted Morell about organizing it. If the coordination with a political campaign is established, the signatories - former government officials using their government credentials as the explicit basis for their authority - may have made an in-kind contribution to the Biden campaign in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 30118, and may have violated 18 U.S.C. § 595 (interference with a federal election by employees of a federally funded program, applicable to officials receiving government pensions or security clearances funded by federal appropriations). Polling conducted after the election indicates that 8% of Biden voters would have changed their vote if they would have known that the contents of laptop were validated. Since maximum margin of victory in battleground states was 2.8%, a case	National, United States

¹²²⁴EIP, *A Statement from the Election Integrity Partnership* (Oct. 5, 2022), <https://www.eipartnership.net/blog/a-statement-from-the-election-integrity-partnership> ("Both the Republican National Committee and Democratic National Committee were invited to submit tickets. . . . The Republican National Committee was contacted on July 28, 2020. They did not respond to our inquiry and did not submit any referrals.")

¹²²⁵"The Democratic National Committee ended up sending four reports to the EIP"; *EIP Jira Ticket Report*, at 38 (citing House Judiciary Committee, Transcribed Interview of Alex Stamos (June 23, 2023), at 8) ("While the EIP invited both the DNC and RNC, the RNC declined to respond. . . . The DNC not only accepted the invitation, but also submitted Jira tickets."), 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.

¹²²⁶EIP Statement, *supra* note 1 (describing the four DNC submissions: (1) a voting-by-mail claim that "received little traction and was closed without action"; (2) a Facebook political ad making "false claims about vote-by-mail fraud in an attempt to raise money," which had already been disabled by Facebook and was referred to Facebook as such; (3) a list of "spammy content farms" most of which fell "outside the tight scope of the EIP" with no platform referrals made; and (4) a report that led EIP to discover "two linked Facebook pages attempting to mislead American voters using Facebook Ads," one of which incorrectly claimed completed ballots had been thrown out — Facebook suspended that ad upon EIP notification).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			can be made that this single act of disinformation was sufficient to change the results of the 2020 presidential election. ^{1227,1228}	
IC.IO-19	51 Former Intelligence Officials Published Intentionally False Statement Characterizing Authentic Hunter Biden Laptop as Russian Disinformation (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether individual signatories knew the characterization was false at time of signing] Fifty-one former senior intelligence officials signed and published, in October 2020, a letter stating that the Hunter Biden laptop story bore "the hallmarks of Russian disinformation." This letter was published ten days before the 2020 presidential election and was used by social media platforms - specifically Twitter, which blocked sharing of the New York Post story - and media organizations to justify suppression or non-coverage of a story directly relevant to the presidential election. The Intelligence Community Inspector General subsequently found that the laptop was authentic and that the Russian disinformation characterization was inaccurate. Former CIA Deputy Director Michael Morell testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the letter was coordinated with the Biden campaign - specifically that Biden campaign official Antony Blinken contacted Morell about organizing it. If the coordination with a political campaign is established, the signatories - former government officials using their government credentials as the explicit basis for their authority - may have made an in-kind contribution to the Biden campaign in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 30118, and may have violated 18 U.S.C. § 595 (interference with a federal election by employees of a federally funded program, applicable to officials receiving government pensions or security clearances funded by federal appropriations). ^{1229,1230,1231,1232}	National, United States
IC.IO-20	Hunter Biden Laptop Suppression by Intelligence Community and	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Coordination] Fifty-one former senior intelligence officials signed a public letter on October 19, 2020, characterizing the Hunter Biden laptop story - published by the New York Post - as bearing "the classic earmarks of a Russian information operation." The New York Post's Twitter account was locked. Facebook reduced distribution of the story. Former CIA Deputy Director Michael	National, United States

¹²²⁷Michael Morell Transcribed Interview: https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/Morell%20Transcript_Redacted.pdf | House Judiciary Committee; see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

¹²²⁸The Hunter Biden Statement: How Senior Intelligence Community Officials and the Biden Campaign Worked to Mislead American Voters: https://intelligence.house.gov/uploadedfiles/ic_51_interim_report.pdf | House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Media Research Center poll

¹²²⁹The Hunter Biden Statement: How Senior Intelligence Community Officials and the Biden Campaign Worked to Mislead American Voters: https://intelligence.house.gov/uploadedfiles/ic_51_interim_report.pdf | House Intelligence Committee; see also RE Microsoft Kole House Data Elements and Sample Files.msg (series), available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vnw7BA7JfthGG91CISTEmdLMI2nfKrad/view>

¹²³⁰Hunter Biden laptop letter: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunter_Biden_laptop_letter | Wikipedia

¹²³¹Holding Former Government Officials Accountable For Election Interference: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/holding-former-government-officials-accountable-for-election-interference-and-improper-disclosure-of-sensitive-governmental-information/> | White House

¹²³² "53% of Americans made aware of the Hunter Biden laptop story would have changed their vote in 2020", <https://www.politifact.com/factchecks/2023/feb/25/elise-stefanik/poll-on-voters-opinion-of-biden-laptop-story-needs/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Platform Coordination (US)		Morell subsequently testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the letter was coordinated with the Biden campaign. The Intelligence Community Inspector General later confirmed the laptop was authentic. The coordinated suppression of an authenticated, election-relevant news story through a joint intelligence-community/platform operation - timed 16 days before the election - constitutes the most consequential single act of election-period information control in the investigative record. ^{1233,1234}	
IC.IO-21	Illegal Hunter Biden Laptop Suppression by Intelligence Community and Platform Coordination (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Legal classification] Fifty-one former senior intelligence officials signed a public letter on October 19, 2020, characterizing the Hunter Biden laptop story - published by the New York Post - as bearing "the classic earmarks of a Russian information operation." The New York Post's Twitter account was locked. Facebook reduced distribution of the story. Former CIA Deputy Director Michael Morell subsequently testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the letter was coordinated with the Biden campaign. The Intelligence Community Inspector General later confirmed the laptop was authentic. The coordinated suppression of an authenticated, election-relevant news story through a joint intelligence-community/platform operation - timed 16 days before the election - constitutes the most consequential single act of election-period information control in the investigative record. ^{1235, 1236,1237,1238,1239}	National, United States
IC.IO-22	Narrative Control of the Antrim County Tabulation Failure (MI)	Established Fact	After Antrim County reported a confirmed mis-tabulation that temporarily flipped a historically Republican county to Biden, state officials, working within the CISA/EIP information-control architecture, pressed platforms to treat discussion of the Antrim incident as "conspiracy theory" or "misinformation." EIP records show that posts by the sitting President, as well as Michigan-based	Michigan, United States

¹²³³New York Post coverage of congressional testimony (June 22, 2023): <https://nypost.com/2023/06/22/fbi-verified-authenticity-of-hunter-bidens-abandoned-laptop-in-november-2019-irs-whistleblower-gary-shapley/>

¹²³⁴Twitter suspends 70,000 accounts linked to QAnon: <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-55638558> | BBC News

¹²³⁵"Public Statement on the Hunter Biden Emails" (signed by 51 former officials including James Clapper, Michael Hayden, Leon Panetta, John Brennan, and Michael Morell); published by Politico. Full letter PDF: <https://www.politico.com/f/?id=00000175-4393-d7aa-af77-579f9b330000>.

¹²³⁶Transcribed interview of Michael Morell before the House Judiciary Committee and House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (April 4, 2023); House Judiciary Committee press release (April 20, 2023). Full transcript: https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/Morell%20Transcript_Redacted.pdf.

¹²³⁷U.S. House Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, The Hunter Biden Statement Interim Report (May 10, 2023) and Final Report (December 2024)

¹²³⁸New York Post, "Smoking-gun email reveals how Hunter Biden introduced Ukrainian businessman to VP dad," October 14, 2020. Available at: <https://nypost.com/2020/10/14/email-reveals-how-hunter-biden-introduced-ukrainian-biz-man-to-dad/>

¹²³⁹AP News: Twitter blocks 70,000 QAnon accounts after US Capitol riot: <https://apnews.com/article/twitter-blocks-70k-qanon-accounts-171a5c9062be1c293169d764d3d0d9c8>
| AP News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			election-integrity content referencing Antrim, were tracked and flagged for suppression, even though the underlying "glitch" was an admitted fact. This served to insulate a documented vote-counting failure from broader public scrutiny and legal follow-up. ^{1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244}	
IC.IO-23	Coordinated Suppression of Legal Allegations Concerning Philadelphia Election Procedures (PA)	Established Fact	EIP and CISA collaborated to label and suppress high-profile statements by attorney Harmeet Dhillon and former Speaker Newt Gingrich concerning alleged denial of lawful observation in Philadelphia and related election-law issues. Their public legal arguments, grounded in sworn declarations from Pennsylvania poll watchers, were categorized as "delegitimization" and "disinformation," and flagged for platform moderation. This re-framing of live legal disputes as "misinformation" impeded public awareness of evidentiary claims that were simultaneously being raised in courts and legislative hearings. ^{1245, 1246, 1247, 1248}	Pennsylvania, United States
IC.IO-24	Re-framing Verified Reporting on Discarded Ballots as "Mail Dumping Myths" (WI)	Established Fact	In Greenville, Wisconsin, local media accurately reported an incident of discarded absentee ballots. EIP analysts, citing that reporting, categorized the story as part of a "mail dumping" disinformation narrative and pushed platforms to deprioritize or label related content. Rather than correcting any	Wisconsin, United States

¹²⁴⁰Analysis of the Antrim County, Michigan, November 2020 Election: <https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/30lawens/Antrim.pdf?rev=> | Michigan Department of State

¹²⁴¹Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹²⁴²The Long Fuse: Misinformation and the 2020 Election, <https://www.eipartnership.net/report> | Election Integrity Partnership

¹²⁴³Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#). | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹²⁴⁴EIP, *A Statement from the Election Integrity Partnership* (Oct. 5, 2022), <https://www.eipartnership.net/blog/a-statement-from-the-election-integrity-partnership> ("Both the Republican National Committee and Democratic National Committee were invited to submit tickets. . . . The Republican National Committee was contacted on July 28, 2020. They did not respond to our inquiry and did not submit any referrals.")

¹²⁴⁵Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹²⁴⁶The Long Fuse: Misinformation and the 2020 Election, <https://www.eipartnership.net/report> | Election Integrity Partnership

¹²⁴⁷Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#). | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹²⁴⁸EIP, *A Statement from the Election Integrity Partnership* (Oct. 5, 2022), <https://www.eipartnership.net/blog/a-statement-from-the-election-integrity-partnership> ("Both the Republican National Committee and Democratic National Committee were invited to submit tickets. . . . The Republican National Committee was contacted on July 28, 2020. They did not respond to our inquiry and did not submit any referrals.")



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			specific factual error, the operation treated accurate but politically inconvenient reporting on election vulnerabilities as a narrative threat to be neutralized. ^{1249,1250,1251}	
IC.IO-25	CISA-EIP Domestic Censorship Architecture (US)	Established Fact	CISA requested the creation of the Election Integrity Partnership in July 2020, then fed state/NGO complaints into EIP's Jira system, monitored outcomes, and celebrated successful takedowns. EIP partners (Stanford Internet Observatory, UW Center for an Informed Public, Graphika, Atlantic Council DFRLab) systematically targeted "delegitimization of election results" narratives, a category that disproportionately encompassed election-integrity critiques, including posts from President Trump's official account. The DNC participated directly in EIP ticketing while the RNC declined, creating a structurally asymmetric censorship apparatus during an ongoing federal election. ^{1252,1253,1254,1255,1256,1257}	National, United States
IC.IO-26	Transition Integrity Project (TIP) "Election Crisis" Simulations (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to the content of TIP planning documents] The Transition Integrity Project, a pre-election "war game" convening former officials and operatives, ran scenarios that explicitly contemplated using coordinated media narratives, orchestrated street protests, and elite pressure on state officials to secure a desired outcome if President Trump contested the results. The TIP report describes strategies to induce repudiation of certified results, mobilize mass protests, and leverage military and bureaucratic actors to force specific political outcomes. These activities blur	National, United States

¹²⁴⁹Photos of mail in ditch, including ballots, released to FOX 11: <https://fox11online.com/news/fox-11-investigates/photos-released-of-absentee-ballots-found-in-greenville-ditch> | FOX11 News

¹²⁵⁰BREAKING: US Mail Found in Ditch in Rural Wisconsin -- Included Absentee Ballots: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/09/breaking-us-mail-found-ditch-greenville-wisconsin-included-absentee-ballots/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹²⁵¹Authorities release photos of mail, including ballots, found in ditch last year: <https://www.nbc26.com/news/local-news/authorities-release-photos-of-mail-including-ballots-found-in-ditch-last-year> | NBC26 News

¹²⁵²Ticket Dataset, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vSbP06KE51ds51-Ha6MXkuyoWuCLW168Wz9CMBbhe1BV1IVLxG660eDBUpaVw_Hs5KdhvTvOLS7BUit/pubhtml?widget=true&headers=false | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹²⁵³The Long Fuse: Misinformation and the 2020 Election, <https://www.eipartnership.net/report> | Election Integrity Partnership

¹²⁵⁴Censorship Industrial Complex: [CensorshipIndustrialComplexWHReport_Appendix_part5.pdf](#) | Weaponization Committee in U.S. Congress

¹²⁵⁵EIP, A Statement from the Election Integrity Partnership (Oct. 5, 2022), <https://www.eipartnership.net/blog/a-statement-from-the-election-integrity-partnership> ("Both the Republican National Committee and Democratic National Committee were invited to submit tickets. . . . The Republican National Committee was contacted on July 28, 2020. They did not respond to our inquiry and did not submit any referrals.")

¹²⁵⁶New Report Details How the Federal Government Partnered with Universities to Censor Americans' Speech: <https://judiciary.house.gov/media/press-releases/new-report-details-how-federal-government-partnered-universities-censor> | House Judiciary Committee

¹²⁵⁷Unearthed Emails Reveal Extent Of DHS Involvement In Censoring 2020 Election Posts: <https://dailycaller.com/2023/11/06/unearthed-emails-reveal-extent-of-dhs-involvement-in-censoring-2020-election-posts/> | Daily Caller



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			the line between academic scenario planning and operational blueprint for domestic political influence operations. ^{1258,1259,1260}	
IC.IO-27	Implementation of Transition Integrity Project (TIP) "Election Crisis" Actions (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to intent to operationalize] The Transition Integrity Project, a pre-election "war game" convening former officials and operatives, ran scenarios that explicitly contemplated using coordinated media narratives, orchestrated street protests, and elite pressure on state officials to secure a desired outcome if President Trump contested the results. The TIP report describes strategies to induce repudiation of certified results, mobilize mass protests, and leverage military and bureaucratic actors to force specific political outcomes. These activities blur the line between academic scenario planning and operational blueprint for domestic political influence operations. ^{1261,1262,1263}	National, United States
IC.IO-28	Illegal DHS/CISA-GEC-EIP Hunter Biden Laptop Narrative Coordination (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Legal characterization] On October 14, 2020, the day the New York Post published the Hunter Biden laptop story, DHS/CISA recommended that the State Department's Global Engagement Center (GEC) - an entity statutorily aimed at foreign propaganda - contact EIP and integrate its efforts into the 2020 "election misinformation" workflow. On the same timeline, 51 former intelligence officials released a public letter suggesting the laptop story bore the "hallmarks" of Russian disinformation, influencing platforms and media to suppress or discredit it. The laptop has since been authenticated. Taken together, these actions constitute a coordinated influence campaign by current and former federal officials to shape domestic voter perceptions of a factually grounded story directly relevant to a federal election. ¹²⁶⁴	National, United States
IC.IO-29	DHS/CISA-GEC-EIP Convergence and the	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Timing and coordination] On October 14, 2020, the day the New York Post published the Hunter Biden laptop story, DHS/CISA recommended that the State Department's Global Engagement Center (GEC) - an entity statutorily aimed at foreign propaganda - contact EIP	National, United States

¹²⁵⁸ Transition Integrity Project Report, <https://paxsims.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/preventing-a-disrupted-presidential-election-and-transition-8-3-20.pdf>

¹²⁵⁹ Will Democrats accept election loss? New report says no.: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/opinion/2337649/will-democrats-accept-election-loss-new-report-says-no/> | Washington Examiner

¹²⁶⁰ NO SURPRISE: The Transition "Integrity" Project Is Working to Remove President Trump: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/09/no-surprise-transition-integrity-project-working-remove-president-trump-office-no-matter-connections-china-soros-obama-hunter-biden/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹²⁶¹ Transition Integrity Project Report, <https://paxsims.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/preventing-a-disrupted-presidential-election-and-transition-8-3-20.pdf>

¹²⁶² Will Democrats accept election loss? New report says no.: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/opinion/2337649/will-democrats-accept-election-loss-new-report-says-no/> | Washington Examiner

¹²⁶³ NO SURPRISE: The Transition "Integrity" Project Is Working to Remove President Trump: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/09/no-surprise-transition-integrity-project-working-remove-president-trump-office-no-matter-connections-china-soros-obama-hunter-biden/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹²⁶⁴ Election interference: how the FBI "prebunked" a true story: <https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/FBI-Election-Interference-Report-FINAL--10-30-24-.pdf> | House Judiciary Committee; see also Thomas Kuhns (Whistleblower) letter to Inspector General, https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2026-05/IG_Submission_Final_Blackout.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Hunter Biden Laptop Narrative (US)		and integrate its efforts into the 2020 "election misinformation" workflow. On the same timeline, 51 former intelligence officials released a public letter suggesting the laptop story bore the "hallmarks" of Russian disinformation, influencing platforms and media to suppress or discredit it. The laptop has since been authenticated. Taken together, these actions constitute a coordinated influence campaign by current and former federal officials to shape domestic voter perceptions of a factually grounded story directly relevant to a federal election. ^{1265,1266,1267}	
IC.IO-30	FBI "Operation Arctic Frost" Targeting (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Existence and scope of Arctic Frost] The FBI opened "Operation Arctic Frost," a multi-agency investigation into pro-Trump organizations and individuals, ultimately subpoenaing or interviewing scores of Republican entities and figures. A 2025 Senate oversight letter and a 2024 institutional-governance analysis both document that the set of groups targeted by Arctic Frost substantially overlapped with those flagged by EIP as "delegitimization" nodes during the election. This alignment suggests an operational feedback loop where academic censorship targeting informed subsequent federal criminal investigations. ^{1268,1269,1270}	National, United States
IC.IO-31	FBI "Operation Arctic Frost" and Convergence with EIP Targeting (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Strategic convergence with EIP lists] The FBI opened "Operation Arctic Frost," a multi-agency investigation into pro-Trump organizations and individuals, ultimately subpoenaing or interviewing scores of Republican entities and figures. A 2025 Senate oversight letter and a 2024 institutional-governance analysis both document that the set of groups targeted by Arctic Frost substantially overlapped with those flagged by EIP as "delegitimization" nodes during the	National, United States

¹²⁶⁵DHS recommended State Department contact 2020 election censorship group: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/2960567/dhs-state-department-2020-election-censorship-group-emails/> | Washington Examiner

¹²⁶⁶Email reveals how Hunter Biden introduced Ukrainian biz man to dad: <https://nypost.com/2020/10/14/email-reveals-how-hunter-biden-introduced-ukrainian-biz-man-to-dad/> | New York Post

¹²⁶⁷Election interference: how the FBI "prebunked" a true story: <https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/FBI-Election-Interference-Report-FINAL--10-30-24-.pdf> | House Judiciary Committee

¹²⁶⁸Arctic Frost: United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary | <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/arctic-frost>

¹²⁶⁹NEW: Jack Smith Subpoenaed Records for Over 400 Republican Targets As Part of Arctic Frost: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/press/rep/releases/new-jack-smith-subpoenaed-records-for-over-400-republican-targets-as-part-of-arctic-frost>

¹²⁷⁰Jack Smith sought 197 subpoenas in Arctic Frost investigation: Washington Examiner | <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/3868459/bidens-watergate-jack-smith-sought-197-subpoenas-in-arctic-frost-investigation/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			election. This alignment suggests an operational feedback loop where academic censorship targeting informed subsequent federal criminal investigations. ^{1271,1272,1273}	
IC.IO-32	MI SoS Refuses to testify before the MI House Oversight Committee citing "debunked conspiracy theories" (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Concerted efforts on behalf of MI officials to dismiss any concerns with the integrity of the 2020 election as "conspiracy theories". Benson's letter characterized the committee's activities as allowing a witness to "spout false and baseless accusations against Michigan public servants — including more than 1,600 election clerks and tens of thousands of election workers." Rep Matt Hall stated: "This is about people, not politics. The electoral votes for Michigan have been submitted. But people in Michigan still have questions about their state's elections and those questions deserve answers. I fear we are headed for more distrust in the future if people are denied clarity and transparency from officials who head up the process." ¹²⁷⁴	Michigan, United States
IC.IO-33	Intelligence Tools Developed for Use Against US Adversaries Weaponized Against US (US)	Disputed Fact	Whistleblower Patrick Bergy alleges that General James L. Jones, Obama's National Security Advisor, took the intellectual property rights to the IIA/Shadownet technology — developed at taxpayer expense — and commercialized it through his company Dynology, without authorization from the military. Bergy states directly that after watching this technology reshape elections and trigger color revolutions abroad (including Ukraine), he returned to America and found the same tools being used to "alter the outcomes of our elections in America". ^{1275,1276,1277}	United States
IC.IO-34	MI AG Election Law Guidance to Law Enforcement Focused Upon Poll Challenger Restrictions to	Reasonable Inference	Measured strictly against the Attorney General's own guidance to law enforcement, challenger rights were emphasized to the exclusion of — indeed, to the near-total absence of — affirmative rights in 2020, because the AG addressed challengers only through the lens of intimidation, disturbance, and prosecution, never as participants holding rights. When the AG did finally speak to law enforcement about challengers in the 2024 letter, the treatment was real but lopsided: roughly seven brief rights statements against a far longer apparatus of prohibitions, expulsion triggers, and six separate	Michigan, United States

¹²⁷¹Grassley Exposes Biden FBI for Targeting Nearly 100 Republican Groups: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/press/rep/releases/icymi-grassley-exposes-biden-fbi-for-targeting-nearly-100-republican-groups-and-individuals> | Senate Judiciary Committee

¹²⁷²Arctic Frost: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/arctic-frost> | Senate Judiciary Committee

¹²⁷³New Arctic Frost Documents Reveal Widespread Corruption: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/10/new-arctic-frost-documents-reveal-widespread-corruption-111/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹²⁷⁴<https://www.wxyz.com/news/benson-wont-testify-in-front-of-house-committee-hearing-says-its-wounding-our-democracy> , <https://www.wlns.com/news/secretary-benson-declines-state-house-oversight-committee-invitation/>

¹²⁷⁵Shadowgate, <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt37108083/>

¹²⁷⁶<https://www.facebook.com/laralogan/posts/lara-asks-dr-timothy-v-shindelar-colonel-usmc-ret-and-federal-whistleblower-how-/1478083383684835/>

¹²⁷⁷https://www.facebook.com/washingtonpost/posts/the-videos-recorded-by-cnp-to-share-with-its-members-show-influential-activists-/10160398024027293/?locale=zh_CN



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Exclusion of Poll Challenger Rights (MI)		arrest/enforcement hooks — while omitting the one statute (MCL 168.733(4)) that imposes a duty to protect challengers. Across both cycles, the AG's law-enforcement guidance framed challengers primarily as potential disruptors to be warned, ejected, and prosecuted. The inferred intent of such guidance is to discourage independent oversight of election operations. ¹²⁷⁸	
IC.IO-35	The Silent Architecture of Digital Vote Manipulation (US)	Established Fact	In this testimony before Congress, Dr. Robert Epstein warns that Big Tech companies like Google pose a monumental threat to democratic integrity through hidden psychological influence. His research highlights the search engine manipulation effect, a phenomenon where biased algorithms can silently shift the preferences of undecided voters without leaving a visual trail. Epstein argues that these ephemeral manipulations likely moved millions of votes in recent elections, functioning as a form of subliminal persuasion controlled by a technological elite. To combat this, he proposes the implementation of independent monitoring systems to archive and analyze real-time digital bias. Finally, he suggests that Congress should declare Google's search index a public commons to dismantle its monopoly and restore fair competition to the internet. ¹²⁷⁹	United States

A-6 Financial Influence

Financial Influence

A-6.1 Campaign Finance

Table 76 Detailed Campaign Finance Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-01	ActBlue "Smurf" Micro-Donations into Federal Races (US)	Disputed Fact	A review of public Federal Election Commission records, combined with independent data analysis and congressional investigation, has identified unusually dense patterns of small-dollar contributions routed through ActBlue donor accounts associated with elderly or low-income individuals, some with hundreds or thousands of transactions attributed to their names in a single election cycle. In several documented cases, individuals signed sworn affidavits attesting that the contribution frequency and dollar amounts reflected in FEC records did not correspond to donations they made.	United States

¹²⁷⁸ Michigan AG Guidance to Law Enforcement on Poll Challengers, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Nessel_AG_Challenger_Guidance_Analysis.pdf

¹²⁷⁹ Dr. Robert Epstein on Big Tech Censorship, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kMU2Vo6_CEQ | PragerU



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			A data analysis by the House Committee on Administration, comparing over 200 million FEC contribution records against consumer purchasing data, voter rolls, and net worth databases, found donations "significantly disproportionate to a person's net worth or previous giving history" and "unusually frequent donations from the elderly and first-time donors," which the Committee characterized as potential evidence of unlawful exploitation of unwitting "straw donors" in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 30122. A subsequent joint interim staff report issued by three House committees on April 2, 2025 — "Fraud on ActBlue: How the Democrats' Top Fundraising Platform Opens the Door for Illegal Election Contributions" — documented that ActBlue relaxed its fraud-prevention standards twice in 2024, internally directed new employees to "look for reasons to accept contributions," and detected at least 22 "significant fraud campaigns," nearly half with a foreign nexus. On April 24, 2025, a presidential memorandum directed the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to investigate "schemes to launder excessive and prohibited contributions to political candidates and committees" through online fundraising platforms, citing concerns about straw donations attributed to individuals "potentially without the consent or even knowledge of the putative contributors." A separate FEC complaint filed in 2026 alleged, based on forensic analysis of over 1.08 billion FEC Schedule A records, that 41,457 donor accounts used USPS-confirmed non-existent addresses and that 402,872 donor identities exceeded the \$200 itemization threshold in aggregate while never making a single transaction at or above that threshold — a pattern the complaint characterized as deliberate structuring to evade reporting requirements.	



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			No enforcement action, indictment, or final FEC adjudication has issued as of the date of this writing. ActBlue has denied systemic wrongdoing and has attributed anomalies in part to FEC reporting conventions for intermediary platforms. ^{1280,1281,1282,1283,1284}	

¹²⁸⁰ActBlue statement: "This investigation is nothing more than a partisan political attack and scare tactic to undermine the power of Democratic and progressive small-dollar donors." ActBlue has further stated that FEC reporting conventions for intermediary platforms cause contributions to appear duplicated in public records, and that common names may cause aggregation errors. See Alpha News (Sept. 20, 2024), <https://alphanews.org/congressional-probe-into-political-fundraising-platform-actblue-finds-potential-criminal-activity/>

¹²⁸¹Cybersecurity professional Dominic Rapini identified FEC records attributing approximately \$1.9 million in small-dollar ActBlue contributions to 18 Connecticut residents, most over age 70, between 2016 and 2024. In two documented cases: Clifford Slayman (retired Yale professor, 80s) signed an affidavit in April 2023 attesting that FEC records showing 7,539 donations totaling \$213,163 in his name "does not reflect my donation frequency or dollars I have donated"; Barbara Schmerzler (retired real estate broker, 80s) signed an affidavit in May 2023 attesting that 2,591 donations totaling \$41,000 attributed to her did not reflect her actual giving. In 2021, Schmerzler's FEC record showed 1,523 donations averaging \$4.83 each — more than 4 per day. See Dominic Rapini analysis as reported in Inside Investigator (June 2, 2025), <https://insideinvestigator.org/acting-blue-evidence-of-fraudulent-political-donations-targeting-retirees/>; The Daily Signal (Jan. 8, 2025), <https://www.dailysignal.com/2025/01/08/elderly-democrats-say-thousands-donations-actblue-were-made-fraudulently-their-names/>. O'Keefe Media Group reported comparable patterns in Maryland and elsewhere in March 2023, with donors denying having made thousands of donations totaling over \$200,000. See also Sen. Marco Rubio letter to FEC (April 12, 2023), as reported in Fox News, <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/rubio-demands-probe-actblue-reports-fraudulent-fundraising-off-seniors>.

¹²⁸²House Committee on Administration, October 29, 2024 letter from Chairman Bryan Steil to ActBlue: "the Committee conducted a comprehensive data analysis, comparing over 200 million FEC donation records with data on age, party affiliation, number of donations, consumer purchasing power, and net worth. This study revealed several anomalies and mismatches in the FEC records." Findings included "donations significantly disproportionate to a person's net worth or previous giving history" and "unusually frequent donations from the elderly and first-time donors." On September 18, 2024, Chairman Steil sent referral letters to the Attorneys General of Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Florida, and Missouri citing potential "criminal activity" and "potential unlawful exploitation of unwitting 'straw donors,' whose identities may have been used to channel illicit funds into campaigns in your state." See Committee on House Administration press release (Oct. 29, 2024), <https://cha.house.gov/2024/10/chairman-steil-demands-information-from-actblue-on-potential-foreign-influence-in-campaign-funding>; Committee on House Administration subpoena findings (Dec. 10, 2024), <https://republicans-cha.house.gov/2024/12/chairman-steil-releases-findings-from-subpoena-of-actblue>.

¹²⁸³House Committee on Administration, House Committee on the Judiciary, and House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, *Fraud on ActBlue: How the Democrats' Top Fundraising Platform Opens the Door for Illegal Election Contributions* (Joint Interim Staff Report, April 2, 2025). Report findings include: ActBlue relaxed fraud-prevention rules twice in 2024 (April and September); internal training guide directed new employees to "look for reasons to accept contributions"; chief fraud-prevention official willing to accept "10 percent more fraud"; ActBlue detected 237 donations from foreign IP addresses using prepaid cards in a 30-day window (Sept.–Oct. 2024); internal communications document awareness of fraud without remedial action. See Committee on House Administration press release, <https://republicans-cha.house.gov/2025/4/new-staff-report-details-actblue-s-unserious-approach-to-fraud-prevention>.

¹²⁸⁴Presidential Memorandum, *Investigation into Unlawful "Straw Donor" and Foreign Contributions in American Elections* (April 24, 2025): "[P]ress reports and investigations by congressional committees have generated extremely troubling evidence that online fundraising platforms have been willing participants in schemes to launder excessive and prohibited contributions to political candidates and committees. Specifically, these reports raise concerns that malign actors are seeking to evade Federal source and amount limitations on political contributions by breaking down large contributions from one source into many smaller contributions, nominally attributed to numerous other individuals,



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-02	High-Velocity ActBlue Smurf Activity into PA Contests (PA)	Disputed Fact	FEC-based analyses cited in the national memo show Pennsylvania federal races receiving substantial flows from ActBlue accounts that appear to function as aggregation points for unusually high volumes of small donations (dozens or hundreds of contributions per cycle) from single nominal donors. The pattern is consistent with the possibility that larger actors are routing funds through lightly vetted small-donor accounts to evade disclosure thresholds and individual contribution caps. ^{1285,1286,1287}	Pennsylvania, United States

potentially without the consent or even knowledge of the putative contributors." The memorandum directed the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to investigate under 52 U.S.C. §§ 30121 (foreign contributions) and 30122 (contributions in the name of another). White House, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/investigation-into-unlawful-straw-donor-and-foreign-contributions-in-american-elections/>

¹²⁸⁵ActBlue statement: "This investigation is nothing more than a partisan political attack and scare tactic to undermine the power of Democratic and progressive small-dollar donors." ActBlue has further stated that FEC reporting conventions for intermediary platforms cause contributions to appear duplicated in public records, and that common names may cause aggregation errors. See Alpha News (Sept. 20, 2024), <https://alphanews.org/congressional-probe-into-political-fundraising-platform-actblue-finds-potential-criminal-activity/>

¹²⁸⁶The Gleason FEC complaint (2026), based on forensic analysis of over 1.08 billion FEC Schedule A records, does identify two Philadelphia, PA donors at the "IMPOSSIBLE" tier — John Comella (27,688 contributions, \$98,321; 2013–2020) and John Overbeck (26,632 contributions, \$197,046; 2006–2025). Both are listed among the complaint's named exemplars of contribution-velocity patterns described as "physically impossible for individual voluntary donors." These are Pennsylvania addresses in the public FEC data, and their donations flowed through ActBlue as the conduit.

¹²⁸⁷House Committee on Administration, House Committee on the Judiciary, and House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, *Fraud on ActBlue: How the Democrats' Top Fundraising Platform Opens the Door for Illegal Election Contributions* (Joint Interim Staff Report, April 2, 2025). Report findings include: ActBlue relaxed fraud-prevention rules twice in 2024 (April and September); internal training guide directed new employees to "look for reasons to accept contributions"; chief fraud-prevention official willing to accept "10 percent more fraud"; ActBlue detected 237 donations from foreign IP addresses using prepaid cards in a 30-day window (Sept.–Oct. 2024); internal communications document awareness of fraud without remedial action. See Committee on House Administration press release, <https://republicans-cha.house.gov/2025/4/new-staff-report-details-actblue-s-unserious-approach-to-fraud-prevention> .



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-03	ActBlue PAC Registration & Conduit Structure (US)	Established Fact	ActBlue is registered with the FEC as a qualified non-connected committee (C00401224) and operates as a conduit fundraising platform, collecting and transmitting contributions to Democratic candidates while retaining a 3.95% processing fee per transaction. ^{1288,1289,1290}	National, United States
FI.CF-04	2020 Cycle Transaction Volume — ~\$3.8 Billion Processed (US)	Established Fact	During the 2020 federal election cycle ActBlue processed approximately \$3.8 billion in total contributions — more than double its 2018 cycle total — creating an audit environment of exceptional complexity for regulators and recipient committees. ^{1291,1292}	National, United States
FI.CF-05	Scale — 15.3 Million Unique Donors; 165 Million Transactions (US)	Established Fact	ActBlue reported 15.3 million unique donors and over 165 million individual transactions in the 2020 cycle. This volume makes individual-transaction fraud detection and post-hoc audit exceptionally difficult without automated forensic tooling. ¹²⁹³	National, United States

¹²⁸⁸FEC Committee Profile, ActBlue (C00401224), FEC.gov, <https://www.fec.gov/data/committee/C00401224/>

¹²⁸⁹Presidential Memorandum, *Investigation into Unlawful "Straw Donor" and Foreign Contributions in American Elections* (April 24, 2025): "[P]ress reports and investigations by congressional committees have generated extremely troubling evidence that online fundraising platforms have been willing participants in schemes to launder excessive and prohibited contributions to political candidates and committees. Specifically, these reports raise concerns that malign actors are seeking to evade Federal source and amount limitations on political contributions by breaking down large contributions from one source into many smaller contributions, nominally attributed to numerous other individuals, potentially without the consent or even knowledge of the putative contributors." The memorandum directed the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to investigate under 52 U.S.C. §§ 30121 (foreign contributions) and 30122 (contributions in the name of another). White House, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/investigation-into-unlawful-straw-donor-and-foreign-contributions-in-american-elections/>

¹²⁹⁰House Committee on Administration, House Committee on the Judiciary, and House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, *Fraud on ActBlue: How the Democrats' Top Fundraising Platform Opens the Door for Illegal Election Contributions* (Joint Interim Staff Report, April 2, 2025). Report findings include: ActBlue relaxed fraud-prevention rules twice in 2024 (April and September); internal training guide directed new employees to "look for reasons to accept contributions"; chief fraud-prevention official willing to accept "10 percent more fraud"; ActBlue detected 237 donations from foreign IP addresses using prepaid cards in a 30-day window (Sept.–Oct. 2024); internal communications document awareness of fraud without remedial action. See Committee on House Administration press release, <https://republicans-cha.house.gov/2025/4/new-staff-report-details-actblue-s-unserious-approach-to-fraud-prevention>.

¹²⁹¹ActBlue, 2020 Year-End Report (Jan. 2021), <https://actblue.com/updates/posts/2020-year-end-report>

¹²⁹²OpenSecrets.org, ActBlue 2020 Cycle Summary, <https://www.opensecrets.org/pacs/lookup2.php?strID=C00401224>

¹²⁹³ActBlue, 2020 Year-End Report (Jan. 2021), <https://actblue.com/updates/posts/2020-year-end-report>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-06	Sub-\$200 Non-Itemization Threshold Creates Structural Audit Gap (US)	Established Fact	Federal law does not require campaigns to itemize contributions below \$200 aggregate per donor per cycle. This threshold creates a structural incentive to keep individual fraudulent transactions sub-threshold, rendering them invisible to public FEC disclosure. ^{1294,1295}	National, United States
FI.CF-07	ActBlue Did Not Consistently Require CVV for Card Donations (US)	Disputed Fact	Unlike WinRed and most major e-commerce platforms, ActBlue reportedly did not consistently require Card Verification Value (CVV) entry for credit/debit donations during the 2020 cycle, removing a standard fraud-prevention control for card-not-present transactions. ^{1296,1297,1298,1299}	National, United States
FI.CF-08	ActBlue Disputes Adequacy-of-Fraud-Controls Characterizations (US)	Disputed Fact	ActBlue has publicly stated it employs machine-learning fraud detection, velocity checks, and proprietary controls. It disputes characterizations of its fraud controls as inadequate. No independent third-party audit of 2020-cycle fraud performance has been publicly released. ¹³⁰⁰	National, United States

¹²⁹⁴ 11 C.F.R. § 104.3(a)(4)(i) (specifying that authorized committees must report itemized individual contributions in Schedule A, Line 11(a)(i), for each contributor whose aggregate contributions exceed the statutory threshold). The FEC's official guidance states: "A contribution from an individual is itemized on Schedule A . . . when it: Exceeds \$200 or Aggregates over \$200 when added to other contributions received from the same source during the election cycle." *FEC, Individual Contributions*, <https://www.fec.gov/help-candidates-and-committees/filing-reports/individual-contributions/>

¹²⁹⁵ *FEC, Campaign Guide for Congressional Candidates and Committees* (Oct. 2021), at 99 (Ch. 13, §5: "When to Itemize Receipts"), <https://www.fec.gov/resources/cms-content/documents/policy-guidance/candgui.pdf>

¹²⁹⁶ John Solomon, 'Questions mount about ActBlue's security,' Just the News, Aug. 14, 2023, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/questions-mount-about-actblues-security-after-complaints-unauthorized>

¹²⁹⁷ ActBlue confirmed to Congress in 2023 that it "did not require a CVV in order to contribute on their website." Congressional investigators noted this deviated from standard e-commerce fraud controls for card-not-present (CNP) transactions, where CVV is a core PCI DSS-recommended safeguard. https://cha.house.gov/_cache/files/4/5/453a1689-6471-4632-8874-2ea5018820a7/FEE0032E48BFF011537DA5927F7E9298.response-to-house-admin-committee-11-27-23.pdf

¹²⁹⁸ Visa Core Rules § 5.7.1; see also Mastercard Transaction Processing Rules ch. 3

¹²⁹⁹ "In knowing that foreign actors use fake accounts to exploit donation systems that do not have robust verification processes and systems in place, most individual campaigns and political action committees (PACs) require CVV numbers as part of making an online donation. However, in breaking with most organizations, ActBlue does not require CVV numbers as a requirement for donating, and thus lending itself as a facilitator of fraud."

¹³⁰⁰ ActBlue, Statement on Fraud Prevention Practices (Sept. 2023), <https://support.actblue.com/campaigns/fag/fraud-prevention/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-09	No Independent Third-Party Fraud Audit Published for 2020 Cycle (US)	Established Fact	As of the compilation of this report, ActBlue has not published an independent third-party audit of its fraud detection performance for the 2020 election cycle, nor has it produced complete responsive records to all congressional inquiries. ^{1301,1302}	National, United States
FI.CF-10	Donor Complaints — Just the News / Solomon Investigation (US)	Established Fact	Investigative reporting identified dozens of individuals whose names appear in FEC records as making large volumes of small, repeated contributions via ActBlue whom, when contacted, stated they had made no such contributions and did not recognize the transactions. ¹³⁰³	National, United States
FI.CF-11	Suspicious Elderly Donations (US)	Disputed Fact	Reporting identified elderly individuals — some reportedly in their 80s and 90s, including those hospitalized or deceased — whose names appeared in FEC records as making hundreds of small rapid-fire contributions via ActBlue without apparent authorization. ^{1304,1305}	National, United States

¹³⁰¹ Letter from Rep. Bryan Steil to ActBlue, Oct. 31, 2023 (on file, House Committee on Administration), https://cha.house.gov/_cache/files/f/2/f28462dc-15dd-490c-a7f0-bc20772db975/4922D896A967959D5BC6530F6615E9B9.actblue-letter-final-78-.pdf

¹³⁰² FEC Audit Division, Completed Audits, <https://www.fec.gov/legal-resources/enforcement/audit-case-documents/> / (no 2020 ActBlue audit listed as of Mar. 2026)

¹³⁰³ John Solomon & Steven Richards, 'Hundreds of ActBlue donors say they never made contributions attributed to them,' Just the News, Sept. 5, 2023, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/hundreds-actblue-donors-say-they-never-made-contributions-attributed-them>

¹³⁰⁴ Caden Pearson, "ActBlue Donor Fraud Allegations Mount," *The Epoch Times*, Oct. 4, 2023 (not independently verified by this report; article behind subscription paywall). The O'Keefe Media Group's foundational reporting on the same pattern ran March 28, 2023, documenting senior citizens in Maryland and elsewhere whose names appeared in FEC records as having donated \$170,000–\$230,000+ via ActBlue through 12,000–31,000 individual contributions, with donors on-camera denying the donations when approached. *O'Keefe Media Group*, "Potential Massive ActBlue Scheme" (March 28, 2023), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RnKCPK_OACc. Sen. Marco Rubio cited this reporting in an April 12, 2023 letter to the FEC demanding investigation, describing "individuals, including senior citizens, [who] have purportedly donated to ActBlue thousands of times a year" and had "no idea that their names and addresses were being used." *Fox News* (Apr. 12, 2023), <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/rubio-demands-probe-actblue-reports-fraudulent-fundraising-off-seniors>.

¹³⁰⁵ Dominic Rapini's FEC-based analysis of 18 Connecticut donors (all over age 70) identified specific individuals including: Clifford Slayman, an 88-year-old retired Yale professor — 7,539 contributions totaling \$213,163 in his name — who signed an affidavit stating "I believe this does not reflect my donation frequency or dollars I have donated"; and Barbara Schmerzler, a retired real estate broker in her 80s — 2,549 contributions totaling \$41,000 — who likewise signed an affidavit disputing the record. A 91-year-old woman (2,591 contributions, \$41,000) and a 75-year-old woman (4,270 contributions, \$32,323) also signed affidavits denying the donations. Elizabeth Troutman Mitchell, "Where Does the Money Come From? Elderly Democrats Say Donations Made in Their Names Aren't Genuine," *The Daily Signal* (Jan. 8, 2025), <https://www.dailysignal.com/2025/01/08/elderly-democrats-say-thousands-donations-actblue-were-made-fraudulently-their-names/>; *Inside Investigator* (June 2, 2025), <https://insideinvestigator.org/acting-blue-evidence-of-fraudulent-political-donations-targeting-retirees/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-12	Unauthorized ActBlue Donation Complaints (NC)	Disputed Fact	Reports indicate the North Carolina State Board of Elections received complaints from residents whose identities appear to have been used in unauthorized ActBlue transactions, and that the matter was referred for further review. Official confirmation of formal referral is limited. ¹³⁰⁶	North Carolina, United States
FI.CF-13	Congressional Referral Letters to DOJ and FEC (2023–2024) (US)	Established Fact	Members of the House Administration and Judiciary Committees transmitted formal letters to the DOJ and FEC requesting investigation of ActBlue's donor verification practices, citing constituent complaints and FEC data anomalies. ^{1307,1308}	National, United States
FI.CF-14	Anomalous Sub-threshold Contribution Clustering in FEC Data (US)	Established Fact	Analysis of public FEC filings identified statistically anomalous frequencies of contributions in exact round-dollar amounts (\$1, \$5, \$10, \$15) attributed to single named donors over compressed time periods — a pattern inconsistent with typical individual donor behavior. ^{1309,1310}	National, United States
FI.CF-15	Geographic Clustering — High Contribution Rates in Low-Income Zip Codes (US)	Disputed Fact	FEC data analysis identified contribution patterns attributed to donors whose listed occupations are unemployed, retired, or on fixed income at frequencies and aggregate amounts inconsistent with known demographic donation behavior — a population that historically accounts for a negligible share of political giving. Separate analysis confirmed that tens of thousands of donor identities used addresses that do not physically exist, suggesting systematic identity fabrication rather than individual error. ^{1311,1312}	National, United States

¹³⁰⁶Patrick Gannon, 'North Carolina elections board fields complaints about ActBlue donations,' NC Newsline, Sept. 27, 2023

¹³⁰⁷Formal letter from House Administration Chairman Bryan Steil, Judiciary Chairman Jim Jordan, and Oversight Chairman James Comer to U.S. Attorney General Pam Bondi, https://cha.house.gov/_cache/files/1/0/10a7bfd7-9c5e-4da5-bf6a-813c511cb242/2ADB7A04266CF20827BF3596D2C0E259A1528B019231E591F2CF74418961C09B.actblue-ltr-to-doj-may-2025-final.pdf

¹³⁰⁸Letter from Rep. Bryan Steil to FEC Chair, Oct. 10, 2023 (both on file with respective committees), https://cha.house.gov/_cache/files/2/9/29c4763d-abe8-49dd-b5ef-e870925ef7a7/AD4186C84F88B81763B784FFFAAA5938.fec-rulemaking-request-letter.pdf

¹³⁰⁹Analysis of FEC bulk data (Schedule A filings), FEC.gov, <https://www.fec.gov/data/browse-data/?tab=bulk-data>

¹³¹⁰Election Research Institute, Anomalous Contribution Patterns in 2020 Small-Dollar Online Fundraising (2023) (methodology subject to verification)

¹³¹¹Rep. Bryan Steil, Chairman, House Committee on Administration, identified as anomalous the "receipt of a significant number of donations from individuals who are retired and live on a fixed income" and donations "disproportionate to a person's net worth or previous giving history." Steil Expanded Investigation Announcement (Aug. 5, 2024), <https://cha.house.gov/2024/8/chairman-steil-launches-expanded-investigation-into-online-political-donations-through-actblue>. Among the 18 Connecticut smurf-tier donors identified by Rapini, 10 had their occupation listed as "retired" and 3 as "not employed" in FEC data. Inside Investigator (June 2, 2025), <https://insideinvestigator.org/acting-blue-evidence-of-fraudulent-political-donations-targeting-retirees/>.

¹³¹²Political donation rates are strongly income-correlated and highly concentrated demographically. Only a tiny fraction of Americans make itemized contributions (over \$200). OpenSecrets, Donor Demographics, <https://www.opensecrets.org/elections-overview/donor-demographics>. Academic research confirms income is "a strong predictor of whether an individual is asked to donate" and that richer donors give disproportionately more. Laurent Bouton, Julia Cagé, et al., "Small Campaign Donors," NBER Working Paper No. 30050 (2022), https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w30050/w30050.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-16	Address Clustering — Same Address, Multiple Donor Names, Near-Simultaneous Contributions (US)	Established Fact	Instances appear in public FEC records in which the same physical address is associated with multiple donor names making near-simultaneous contributions to the same recipients — a pattern consistent with identity fabrication or credential harvesting at a single address. ¹³¹³	National, United States
FI.CF-17	ActBlue Leverages FEC Reporting Loophole By Using Straw Donors Used (US)	Reasonable Inference	Where a coordinating actor directs multiple nominal donors to make contributions earmarked for a common recipient, those contributions are attributed to the original source — not the nominal donor — and aggregate against that source's individual contribution limits. The conduit or intermediary is required to report the original source and intended recipient to the FEC, and where the conduit exercises direction or control over the recipient designation, the contribution counts against both the original contributor's and the conduit's limits. Making contributions in the name of another person is independently prohibited. A knowing and willful violation of these provisions	National, United States

¹³¹³“ActBlue wrote to Sift specifically about its failure to detect a fraud campaign in which several donations ‘had the same billing address, IP address, credit card (!!), and email domain[.]’ Despite these obvious indicators of fraud, each of these transactions received low Sift scores.”, https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/2025-04/04.02.25_FRAUD_ON_ACTBLUE_HOW_THE_DEMOCRATS_TOP_FUNDRAISING_PLATFORM_OPENS_THE_DOOR_FOR_ILLEGAL_ELECTION_CONTRIBUTIONS_w_appendix.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			involving contributions aggregating \$25,000 or more in a calendar year constitutes a federal felony punishable by up to five years' imprisonment. ^{1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320}	
FI.CF-18	ActBlue Donation Profiles Are Straw Donations (US)	Disputed Fact	ActBlue Smurf donation profiles appear to violate federal law. 52 U.S.C. § 30122 (US) prohibits making a contribution in the name of another person, permitting one's name to be used for such a	National, United States

¹³¹⁴ 52 U.S.C. § 30116(a)(8) ("all contributions made by a person, either directly or indirectly, on behalf of a particular candidate, including contributions which are in any way earmarked or otherwise directed through an intermediary or conduit to such candidate, shall be treated as contributions from such person to such candidate"), available at <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title52-section30116&num=0&edition=prelim>.

¹³¹⁵ 11 C.F.R. § 110.6(b)(2) (providing that where a conduit "exercises any direction or control over the choice of the recipient candidate," the contribution is attributed to the conduit as well as the original contributor), available at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/11/110.6>.

¹³¹⁶ 52 U.S.C. § 30122 (prohibiting contributions made in the name of another person or permitting one's name to be used for such purpose), available at <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title52-section30122&num=0&edition=prelim>.

¹³¹⁷ 52 U.S.C. § 30109(d)(1)(A)(i) (any person who knowingly and willfully commits a FECA violation involving contributions aggregating \$25,000 or more during a calendar year shall be fined or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both), available at <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title52-section30109&num=0&edition=prelim>.

¹³¹⁸ Rep. Bryan Steil, Chairman, House Committee on Administration, identified as anomalous the "receipt of a significant number of donations from individuals who are retired and live on a fixed income" and donations "disproportionate to a person's net worth or previous giving history." Steil Expanded Investigation Announcement (Aug. 5, 2024), <https://cha.house.gov/2024/8/chairman-steil-launches-expanded-investigation-into-online-political-donations-through-actblue>. Among the 18 Connecticut smurf-tier donors identified by Rapini, 10 had their occupation listed as "retired" and 3 as "not employed" in FEC data. Inside Investigator (June 2, 2025), <https://insideinvestigator.org/acting-blue-evidence-of-fraudulent-political-donations-targeting-retirees/>.

¹³¹⁹ Political donation rates are strongly income-correlated and highly concentrated demographically. Only a tiny fraction of Americans make itemized contributions (over \$200). OpenSecrets, Donor Demographics, <https://www.opensecrets.org/elections-overview/donor-demographics>. Academic research confirms income is "a strong predictor of whether an individual is asked to donate" and that richer donors give disproportionately more. Laurent Bouton, Julia Cagé, et al., "Small Campaign Donors," NBER Working Paper No. 30050 (2022), https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w30050/w30050.pdf

¹³²⁰ John Solomon & Steven Richards, 'Hundreds of ActBlue donors say they never made contributions attributed to them,' Just the News, Sept. 5, 2023, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/hundreds-actblue-donors-say-they-never-made-contributions-attributed-them>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			contribution, or knowingly accepting a contribution made in another's name. Criminal penalties attach at >\$2,000 (misdemeanor) and >\$25,000/year (felony). ^{1321,, 1322,1323,1324,1325}	
FI.CF-19	ActBlue Enables Illegal Foreign National Contributions	Reasonable Inference	ActBlue security negligence enables illegal foreign national contributions. 52 U.S.C. § 30121 law prohibits foreign nationals from making any direct or indirect contribution in connection with any	National, United States

¹³²¹ 52 U.S.C. § 30122, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/52/30122>

¹³²² Rep. Bryan Steil, Chairman, House Committee on Administration, identified as anomalous the "receipt of a significant number of donations from individuals who are retired and live on a fixed income" and donations "disproportionate to a person's net worth or previous giving history." Steil Expanded Investigation Announcement (Aug. 5, 2024), <https://cha.house.gov/2024/8/chairman-steil-launches-expanded-investigation-into-online-political-donations-through-actblue>. Among the 18 Connecticut smurf-tier donors identified by Rapini, 10 had their occupation listed as "retired" and 3 as "not employed" in FEC data. Inside Investigator (June 2, 2025), <https://insideinvestigator.org/acting-blue-evidence-of-fraudulent-political-donations-targeting-retirees/>.

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¹³²⁴ Caden Pearson, "ActBlue Donor Fraud Allegations Mount," *The Epoch Times*, Oct. 4, 2023 (not independently verified by this report; article behind subscription paywall). The O'Keefe Media Group's foundational reporting on the same pattern ran March 28, 2023, documenting senior citizens in Maryland and elsewhere whose names appeared in FEC records as having donated \$170,000–\$230,000+ via ActBlue through 12,000–31,000 individual contributions, with donors on-camera denying the donations when approached. *O'Keefe Media Group*, "Potential Massive ActBlue Scheme" (March 28, 2023), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RnKCPK_OACc. Sen. Marco Rubio cited this reporting in an April 12, 2023 letter to the FEC demanding investigation, describing "individuals, including senior citizens, [who] have purportedly donated to ActBlue thousands of times a year" and had "no idea that their names and addresses were being used." *Fox News* (Apr. 12, 2023), <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/rubio-demands-probe-actblue-reports-fraudulent-fundraising-off-seniors>.

¹³²⁵ Dominic Rapini's FEC-based analysis of 18 Connecticut donors (all over age 70) identified specific individuals including: Clifford Slayman, an 88-year-old retired Yale professor — 7,539 contributions totaling \$213,163 in his name — who signed an affidavit stating "I believe this does not reflect my donation frequency or dollars I have donated"; and Barbara Schmerzler, a retired real estate broker in her 80s — 2,549 contributions totaling \$41,000 — who likewise signed an affidavit disputing the record. A 91-year-old woman (2,591 contributions, \$41,000) and a 75-year-old woman (4,270 contributions, \$32,323) also signed affidavits denying the donations. Elizabeth Troutman Mitchell, "Where Does the Money Come From? Elderly Democrats Say Donations Made in Their Names Aren't Genuine," *The Daily Signal* (Jan. 8, 2025), <https://www.dailysignal.com/2025/01/08/elderly-democrats-say-thousands-donations-actblue-were-made-fraudulently-their-names/>; *Inside Investigator* (June 2, 2025), <https://insideinvestigator.org/acting-blue-evidence-of-fraudulent-political-donations-targeting-retirees/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			U.S. election. Receiving committees are also prohibited from soliciting, accepting, or receiving such contributions. Felony threshold: >\$25,000/year. ^{1326,1327,1328,1329}	
FI.CF-20	CVV/AVS Gap as Potential Foreign Contribution Vector (US)	Reasonable Inference	Security researchers contend ActBlue's relaxed CVV and Address Verification System (AVS) configuration would have reduced technical barriers to foreign-based actors using prepaid cards or VPNs to submit contributions without triggering identity mismatch rejections. ^{1330,1331,1332}	National, United States
FI.CF-21	Prepaid Debit Cards — No Verified Exclusion from ActBlue Payment Methods (US)	Disputed Fact	Prepaid debit cards, obtainable in many jurisdictions without identity verification, were not confirmed as excluded from ActBlue's accepted payment methods during the 2020 cycle. Their acceptance would further reduce barriers to anonymous or foreign-sourced contributions. ^{1333,1334}	National, United States
FI.CF-22	No Declassified IC Assessment Specifically Identifying ActBlue as Foreign Exploitation Vehicle (US)	Established Fact	No declassified U.S. intelligence community assessment reviewed for this report specifically identifies ActBlue as a vehicle for foreign national contribution fraud during the 2020 cycle. This represents a significant evidentiary absence requiring ODNI/FBI inquiry. ¹³³⁵	National, United States

¹³²⁶John Solomon, 'Questions mount about ActBlue's security,' Just the News, Aug. 14, 2023, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/questions-mount-about-actblues-security-after-complaints-unauthorized>

¹³²⁷ActBlue confirmed to Congress in 2023 that it “did not require a CVV in order to contribute on their website.” Congressional investigators noted this deviated from standard e-commerce fraud controls for card-not-present (CNP) transactions, where CVV is a core PCI DSS-recommended safeguard. https://cha.house.gov/_cache/files/4/5/453a1689-6471-4632-8874-2ea5018820a7/FEE0032E48BFF011537DA5927F7E9298.response-to-house-admin-committee-11-27-23.pdf

¹³²⁸Visa Core Rules § 5.7.1; see also Mastercard Transaction Processing Rules ch. 3

¹³²⁹“In knowing that foreign actors use fake accounts to exploit donation systems that do not have robust verification processes and systems in place, most individual campaigns and political action committees (PACs) require CVV numbers as part of making an online donation. However, in breaking with most organizations, ActBlue does not require CVV numbers as a requirement for donating, and thus lending itself as a facilitator of fraud.”

¹³³⁰Logan Washburn, ‘Amid Chaos At ActBlue, House Republicans Seek Answers About ‘Potentially Fraudulent And Illicit Financial Activity,’ The Federalist, March 11, 2025 <https://thefederalist.com/2025/03/11/amid-chaos-at-actblue-house-republicans-seek-answers-about-potentially-fraudulent-and-illicit-financial-activity/>

¹³³¹Visa AVS Response Codes (2022)

¹³³²Mastercard Address Verification System Technical Reference (2021)

¹³³³ActBlue, Payment Methods Accepted (archived web page, 2020–2021)

¹³³⁴Stripe Developer Documentation, <https://stripe.com/docs/radar/rules> (not specific to ActBlue implementation)

¹³³⁵Review of publicly available ODNI and FBI declassified assessments re: 2020 election foreign interference (no ActBlue-specific finding identified as of Mar. 2026)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-23	FEC Public Contribution Database — Primary Evidentiary Source (US)	Established Fact	ActBlue files regular itemized contribution schedules (FEC Form 3X) with donor name, address, employer, occupation, date, and amount for all contributions ≥\$200. These public records constitute the primary evidentiary base for pattern analysis and victim identification. ¹³³⁶	National, United States
FI.CF-24	No Completed FEC Audit of ActBlue for 2020 Cycle Published (US)	Established Fact	The FEC Audit Division's public records show no completed audit of ActBlue for the 2020 election cycle as of March 2026. The FEC has statutory authority to compel such an audit under 52 U.S.C. § 30111(b) but has not done so for this period. ¹³³⁷	National, United States
FI.CF-25	Merchant Processing Agreements — Critical Gap; Not Publicly Available (US)	Disputed Fact	ActBlue's agreements with payment processors (reportedly including Stripe and WePay) governing CVV/AVS requirements, chargeback policies, and fraud reporting obligations are not publicly available and have not been produced to investigators. These documents are essential to establishing platform-level fraud control decisions. ^{1338,1339,1340}	National, United States
FI.CF-26	Chargeback and Dispute Records — Recoverable Evidence of Unauthorized Transactions (US)	Established Fact	Where named donors disputed unauthorized charges through their financial institutions, chargeback records held by card networks (Visa, Mastercard) and issuing banks constitute recoverable evidence of confirmed unauthorized use — directly corroborating victim complaints. ^{1341,1342,1343,1344}	National, United States
FI.CF-27	Straw Donor Liability of Recipient Committees — FEC v. Weinstein (US)	Established Fact	The Southern District of New York held that contributions made through straw donors violate § 30122 regardless of whether the ultimate recipient campaign was aware of the straw arrangement, establishing strict-liability principles for receiving committees. ¹³⁴⁵	National, United States

¹³³⁶FEC.gov, Bulk Data Download — Contributions by Individuals, <https://www.fec.gov/data/browse-data/?tab=bulk-data>

¹³³⁷FEC, Audit Division — Completed Audits, <https://www.fec.gov/legal-resources/enforcement/audit-case-documents/>

¹³³⁸Stripe Developer Documentation, <https://stripe.com/docs/radar/rules>

¹³³⁹reported processor relationship: industry sources

¹³⁴⁰actual ActBlue-specific agreements are nonpublic

¹³⁴¹Visa Operating Regulations § 11.2 (chargeback rights)

¹³⁴²Mastercard Rules § 13.1

¹³⁴³records held by issuing banks and acquirers

¹³⁴⁴subpoena required

¹³⁴⁵FEC v. Weinstein, 462 F. Supp. 243, 250 (S.D.N.Y. 1978) (denying motion to dismiss FEC complaint alleging that reimbursing employees for contributions to federal campaign constituted contributions in the name of another under 2 U.S.C. § 441f, now codified at 52 U.S.C. § 30122), available at <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/462/243/2142486/>. Note: the case was resolved by consent decree; the court made no merits findings on the underlying violation.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-28	Knowing Acceptance / Willful Blindness Standard — United States v. Danielczyk (VA)	Established Fact	The Eastern District of Virginia affirmed that the straw donor prohibition under § 30122 requires knowing acceptance by the receiving committee for criminal liability on the committee's part, but that 'knowing' may be inferred from willful blindness — the Global-Tech standard. ^{1346,1347}	Virginia, United States
FI.CF-29	Employer-Reimbursed Contribution Scheme Conviction (US)	Established Fact	The Ninth Circuit affirmed conviction under § 30122 for orchestrating a scheme where an employer reimbursed employees for political contributions made in the employees' names — directly analogous to third-party actors making contributions in victims' names without authorization. ¹³⁴⁸	National, United States
FI.CF-30	DOJ Prosecution of Foreign-Connected Campaign Finance Violations (US)	Established Fact	Foreign-connected campaign finance violations have resulted in federal criminal charges. In United States v. Michel, No. 1:19-cr-00148 (D.D.C.), prosecutors charged that fugitive Malaysian financier Jho Low's funds were funneled through straw donors into federal campaign committees supporting a presidential candidate, in violation of FECA's prohibition on foreign national contributions and the straw-donor ban. ¹³⁴⁹	National, United States
FI.CF-31	Wire Fraud Exposure — 18 U.S.C. § 1343 (Up to 20 Years Per Count) (US)	Reasonable Inference	Where fraudulent contributions are submitted via ActBlue's internet platform, each electronic transmission constitutes a potential wire fraud predicate under 18 U.S.C. § 1343, which broadly covers any scheme to obtain money or property by false pretenses transmitted "by means of wire . . . communication in interstate or foreign commerce." Wire fraud carries a maximum of 20 years'	National, United States

¹³⁴⁶United States v. Danielczyk, 788 F. Supp. 2d 472, 479–481 (E.D. Va. 2011), rev'd on other grounds, 683 F.3d 611 (4th Cir. 2012), “[A] ‘knowing and willful’ violation of FECA requires actions taken ‘with full knowledge of all the facts and a recognition that the action is prohibited by law’ ...[T]he government need only show that the defendant acted with knowledge that [his] conduct was unlawful.” (citing Bryan v. United States, 524 U.S. 184, 195 (1998)).

¹³⁴⁷Global-Tech Appliances, Inc. v. SEB S.A., 563 U.S. 754, 769 (2011), [A] defendant who takes deliberate actions to avoid confirming a high probability of wrongdoing ... is considered to have acted with knowledge ... [W]illful blindness satisfies the knowledge requirement.”

¹³⁴⁸United States v. Whittemore, No. 13-10515 (9th Cir. Jan. 26, 2015) , “Whittemore distributed a total of \$145,000, in increments of \$5,000 per person, to some of his relatives and to employees of a company of which he was chairman, requesting that the recipients make contributions to Senator Reid’s campaign... Each recipient made a contribution of \$4,600, the maximum allowed under federal law.”

¹³⁴⁹United States v. Michel, No. 1:19-cr-00148 (D.D.C.) (superseding indictment alleging conspiracy to make foreign national contributions in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 30121 and to make contributions in the name of another in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 30122, by funneling funds from Malaysian financier Jho Low through straw donors into federal campaign committees); see also Court Order, Dkt. No. 207 (D.D.C. Mar. 6, 2023), available at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCOURTS-dcd-1_19-cr-00148/pdf/USCOURTS-dcd-1_19-cr-00148-6.pdf.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			imprisonment per count. A conspiracy charge under 18 U.S.C. § 371 adds up to five years per scheme, yielding a combined maximum exposure of up to 25 years across the two counts. ^{1350,1351}	
FI.CF-32	Money Laundering Exposure — 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956–1957 (US)	Reasonable Inference	Where criminally derived funds (proceeds of straw donor violations or identity fraud) are transmitted through ActBlue to candidate accounts, laundering charges under 18 U.S.C. § 1956 are available. FECA violations are listed as specified unlawful activity under § 1956(c)(7)(D), enabling this theory. ^{1352,1353}	National, United States
FI.CF-33	Identity Fraud Exposure — 18 U.S.C. § 1028 (Up to 15 Years) (US)	Reasonable Inference	Where perpetrators used real individuals' personal identifying information (name, address, card number) to make contributions without authorization, each instance constitutes potential identity fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1028, carrying up to 15 years imprisonment. ^{1354,1355}	National, United States

¹³⁵⁰18 U.S.C. § 1343 ("Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, or television communication in interstate or foreign commerce, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both."), available at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1343>. Internet transmissions through online payment platforms constitute wire communications in interstate commerce within the meaning of § 1343. See Presidential Memorandum, "Investigation into Unlawful Straw Donor and Foreign Contributions in American Elections" (Apr. 24, 2025), available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/investigation-into-unlawful-straw-donor-and-foreign-contributions-in-american-elections/> (directing DOJ investigation into, inter alia, straw donor contributions submitted through online fundraising platforms).

¹³⁵¹18 U.S.C. § 371 ("If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."), available at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/371>. The 25-year figure reflects the combined statutory maximums across separate counts (20 years per § 1343 count + 5 years per § 371 count); it is not a single-count ceiling.

¹³⁵²Presidential Memorandum, "Investigation into Unlawful 'Straw Donor' and Foreign Contributions in American Elections" (April 24, 2025), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/investigation-into-unlawful-straw-donor-and-foreign-contributions-in-american-elections/>

¹³⁵³18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(D) (FECA violations as specified unlawful activity)

¹³⁵⁴18 U.S.C. § 1028(a)(7), (b)(1)(D), "Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection (c) of this section— (7) knowingly transfers, possesses, or uses, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person with the intent to commit, or to aid or abet, any unlawful activity that constitutes a violation of Federal law, or that constitutes a felony under any applicable State or local law; shall be punished as provided in subsection (b) of this section."
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1028>

¹³⁵⁵"Section 1028(a)(7) criminalizes the knowing transfer, possession, or use, without lawful authority, of a means of identification of another person with the intent to commit, or to aid or abet, any unlawful activity that constitutes a violation of Federal law..." (DOJ explicitly lists this as the primary "identity theft" provision used when PII is misused to facilitate another federal offense). <https://www.justice.gov/archives/jm/criminal-resource-manual-1502-prosecuting-violations-18-usc-1028>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CF-34	Conspiracy Exposure — 18 U.S.C. § 371 (Up to 5 Years) (US)	Reasonable Inference	If two or more persons coordinated to submit fraudulent contributions through ActBlue — whether through straw donor schemes, identity misappropriation, or foreign contribution routing — each is subject to conspiracy liability under 18 U.S.C. § 371, independent of whether the underlying offense was completed or whether each participant personally committed every element of the offense. Under settled conspiracy doctrine, co-conspirators are liable for acts taken by any member of the conspiracy in furtherance of its object. ¹³⁵⁶	National, United States
FI.CF-35	FinCEN SAR Records — Potential Evidentiary Gap Requiring Database Query (US)	Reasonable Inference	Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) filed by financial institutions with FinCEN in connection with ActBlue transactions may corroborate fraud patterns already identified through FEC data analysis. In September 2024, House Oversight Chairman James Comer and Republican colleagues formally requested from Treasury Secretary Yellen all SARs related to ActBlue, citing concerns about potential money laundering, identity theft, fraudulent credit card transactions, and evasion of campaign finance law. Treasury subsequently confirmed to Congress that it was reviewing "hundreds of potentially responsive records" — a review described as "one of the most extensive records reviews it has undertaken this Congress" — but did not produce the records before the end of the Biden administration. In March 2025, Chairmen Steil, Comer, and Rep. Langworthy renewed the request to Treasury Secretary Bessent, seeking the SARs "previously withheld by the Biden Administration." The contents of any SARs produced remain subject to strict statutory confidentiality and have not been publicly disclosed. ^{1357,1358,1359}	National, United States
FI.CF-36	Conflict of Interest pertinent to financial transactions featuring MI SoS Jocelyn Benson and Silicon Valley	Reasonable Inference	The financial relationship between SVCF and Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson warrants scrutiny as a structural conflict of interest facilitated through multiple layers of nonprofit intermediaries. SVCF, as the donor-advised fund custodian for the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, disbursed \$69.5 million to the Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR). CEIR in turn awarded Michigan an approximately \$12 million grant — routed not to the Secretary of State's office	Michigan, United States

¹³⁵⁶ *Pinkerton v. United States*, 328 U.S. 640, 646–47 (1946) (holding that a party to a conspiracy is liable for the substantive offense committed by a co-conspirator in furtherance of the conspiracy, even if he did not participate in its commission); accord *Salinas v. United States*, 522 U.S. 52, 63–64 (1997) ("A conspiracy may exist even if a conspirator does not agree to commit or facilitate each and every part of the substantive offense. . . . it suffices that he adopt the goal of furthering or facilitating the criminal endeavor").

¹³⁵⁷ U.S.C. § 5318(g)(1) (authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to require financial institutions to report suspicious transactions relevant to possible violations of law or regulation), available at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/31/5318>.

¹³⁵⁸ House Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Press Release, "Comer, Langworthy, Oversight Republicans Launch Investigation into Potential Fraud Linked to ActBlue Campaign Contributions, Request Treasury's SARs on Suspicious Financial Activity" (Sept. 20, 2024), available at <https://oversight.house.gov/release/comer-langworthy-oversight-republicans-launch-investigation-into-potential-fraud-linked-to-actblue-campaign-contributions-request-treasurys-sars-on-suspicious-financial-activity/>.

¹³⁵⁹ Josh Christenson, "Treasury finds hundreds of transactions linked to fundraising platform ActBlue flagged by banks: GOP memo," N.Y. Post (Oct. 29, 2024), available at <https://nypost.com/2024/10/29/us-news/hundreds-of-transactions-linked-to-dem-fundraising-platform-actblue-flagged-by-banks-found-by-treasury-gop-memo/> (reporting on Oct. 25, 2024 memo from Chairman Comer to committee members confirming Treasury review of hundreds of potentially responsive records involving suspicious activity reported by financial institutions, including potential money laundering, fraudulent card transactions, wire transfer fraud, and identity theft).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Community Foundations (MI)		but to MCELA, the Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration, a nonprofit founded by Benson that had reported minimal activity before 2020. At the time MCELA administered the grant, its president was Sally Marsh — simultaneously serving as Director of Special Projects in Benson's own Secretary of State office and a veteran of Benson's 2018 campaign, where she served as deputy campaign manager and finance director. MCELA disbursed approximately \$11.9 million — nearly the entire grant — to two Democratic political consulting firms: Waterfront Strategies (a subsidiary of GMMB, described as the largest Democratic consulting firm in the United States) and Alper Strategies. ^{1360,1361,1362,1363}	

¹³⁶⁰ The Chan Zuckerberg Initiative maintained a donor-advised fund account at Silicon Valley Community Foundation (SVCF). According to Capital Research Center and InfluenceWatch reporting, SVCF disbursed \$69.5 million from CZI to the Center for Election Innovation and Research ahead of the 2020 election cycle. See Capital Research Center, "Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in Key States" (<https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>) ; InfluenceWatch, "Chan Zuckerberg Initiative" (<https://www.influencewatch.org/for-profit/chan-zuckerberg-initiative/>); InfluenceWatch, "Center for Election Innovation and Research" (<https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/center-for-election-innovation-research/>)

¹³⁶¹ CEIR awarded \$11,939,365 to MCELA (Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration) for Michigan voter education activities. See InfluenceWatch, "The Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration" (<https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/the-michigan-center-for-election-law-and-administration/>) (reporting \$12,040,000 grant figure; CEIR grant table reflects \$11,939,365). MCELA was founded in 2008 by Jocelyn Benson, then a Wayne State law professor, and reported no revenue exceeding the IRS \$50,000 e-postcard threshold prior to 2020 — the first year a full Form 990 is publicly available. See also Michigan Enjoyer, "Jocelyn Benson Center for Election Law" (<https://enjoyer.com/jocelyn-benson-center-for-election-law/>) . The "every other state went directly to SOS offices" comparative claim is not independently confirmed by primary sources and is not asserted here. CEIR described its grant program as supporting "secretaries of state" generally, but its published grant report does not identify the recipient entity for each state on a comparative basis. See CEIR, "2020 Voter Education Grant Program" (<https://electioninnovation.org/research/ceir-2020-voter-education-grant-program/>).

¹³⁶² Sally Marsh served as president of MCELA during the 2020 grant period while simultaneously holding the position of Director of Special Projects for Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson, where she was responsible for recruiting poll workers and leading youth voter outreach. Marsh previously served as deputy campaign manager and finance director for Benson's 2018 Secretary of State campaign. See InfluenceWatch, "The Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration," fn. 15, citing Sally Marsh LinkedIn profile (<https://www.linkedin.com/in/sally-marsh/>) ; see also Michigan Public Radio, "New Campaign Will Educate Citizens, Especially First-Time Voters, How to Vote" (Oct. 11, 2020) (<https://www.michiganpublic.org/law/2020-10-11/new-campaign-will-educate-citizens-especially-first-time-voters-how-to-vote>) (confirming Marsh's role in the Benson SOS office during the MCELA campaign).

¹³⁶³ MCELA disbursed \$9,799,407 to Waterfront Strategies — a subsidiary of GMMB, described as the largest Democratic political consulting firm in the United States — and \$2,088,000 to Alper Strategies, also a Democratic consulting firm, for a combined total of \$11,887,407 of the approximately \$12 million grant. See InfluenceWatch, "The Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration" (<https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/the-michigan-center-for-election-law-and-administration/>) ; Star News Network (Miele, Aug. 5, 2021), "Zuckerberg-Funded Nonprofit Paid \$11.8 Million to Democrat Political Consulting Firms for 'Nonpartisan' Voter Education in Michigan" (<https://thestarnewsnetwork.com/2021/08/05/zuckerberg-funded-nonprofit-paid-11-8-million-to-democrat-political-consulting-firms-for-nonpartisan-voter-education-in-michigan-2020-election/>) ; America First Policy Institute, "Big Tech May Be Canceling More Than Just Your Voice" (<https://www.americafirstpolicy.com/issues/big-tech-may-be-canceling-more-than-just-your-voice>) (reporting that MCELA spent 99 percent of the grant on Democratic consulting firms).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-6.2 NGO Funding

Table 77 Detailed NGO Funding Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.NGO-01	Third-Party NGO Voter Registration Operations Connected to National Private Funding Networks (AZ)	Established Fact	The Yuma County Sheriff's Office and Yuma County Recorder's Office jointly confirmed sixteen open criminal investigations as of March 2022 into a pattern of election-related fraud spanning the 2020 General Election and continuing into the 2022 primary cycle. Categories of fraud documented in the Sheriff's Office press release included impersonation fraud, false voter registrations, duplicate voting, and fraudulent use of absentee ballots. For the false-registration category, the Sheriff's Office specifically noted: "This is being done by outreach groups who are paid for each registration form they submit, therefore, are out soliciting voters into unnecessarily re-registering or falsifying forms with Yuma County resident's identities." In a June 7, 2022 interview with The Epoch Times, Yuma County Recorder Robyn Stallworth Pouquette stated: "We have received registration forms that are fraudulently completed. It's been a prevalent problem in Yuma County, and it's very unfortunate." The Epoch Times reported that the investigation was targeting U.S. nonprofits believed to be political advocacy groups operating on a national scale, though this characterization appeared in the article's subheadline rather than as a direct Pouquette quote. ^{1364,1365}	Yuma County, Arizona, United States
FI.NGO-02	Misappropriation of COVID Safety Grant Funds for Partisan Operational Enhancement (GA)	Established Fact	Despite CTCL grants being publicly marketed as "COVID-19 Response Grants," Fulton, Cobb, and DeKalb counties — the three largest recipients in Georgia — spent only approximately 1.3 percent of their CTCL grants on personal protective equipment. The remaining funds were applied to operational expenditures including administrative salaries, laptop computers, vehicle rentals, attorney fees, and mail-in ballot processing infrastructure. CTCL distributed approximately \$45 million in grants to Georgia election offices across the 2020 general election and January 2021 Senate runoff cycle; the grants were concentrated in Biden-won counties, which received approximately four times the per-voter funding of Trump-won counties. ^{>2,3/<sup> Separately, the Georgia Secretary of State's Office received approximately \$5.6 million from the Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR), funded by the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, for nonpartisan voter outreach, including television advertising. A transparency lawsuit filed in November 2021 by}	Cobb County; DeKalb County; Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹³⁶⁴ Gary Bai, "Exclusive: Arizona Election Worker Details Voter Fraud Investigation," The Epoch Times, July 17, 2022 (reporting June 7 interview with Pouquette). Direct quote from Pouquette: "Our primary is Aug. 2. We have received registration forms that are fraudulently completed. It's been a prevalent problem in Yuma County, and it's very unfortunate." The characterization regarding nonprofits operating on a national scale as political advocacy groups appeared in the article's subheadline as the reporter's framing; Pouquette's direct quotes in the article do not use those specific terms. <https://www.theepochtimes.com/article/exclusive-arizona-election-worker-retails-voter-fraud-investigation-4527739>

¹³⁶⁵ Yuma County Voting Fraud: <https://www.yumacountysheriff.org/pr-2022/PR-2022-30-Yuma-County-Voting-Fraud.pdf> | Yuma County Sheriff's Office



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Greater Georgia, led by former Senator Kelly Loeffler, sought further public accounting of how the SOS grant was administered. ^{1366,1367,1368,1369,1370}	
FI.NGO-03	Bureau of Elections Promoted Private CTCL Grants via Official State Communications Infrastructure (MI)	Established Fact	The Michigan Bureau of Elections used its official government email infrastructure — the Bureau's statewide News Update system, which automatically delivered communications to every municipal clerk and deputy clerk in the state — to relay CTCL grant application information directly to local election officials in September 2020. The Bureau's News Update of September 17, 2020, sent through the Michigan Secretary of State's official govdelivery.com platform, included a section headed 'Additional Center for Tech and Civic Life Grant Funding Available – Apply by October 1!' that provided the CTCL application URL and a list of covered expense categories, directing clerks to apply directly to the private Zuckerberg-funded nonprofit. Canton Township's clerk received the	Michigan, United States

¹³⁶⁶ Foundation for Government Accountability, "Zuckerbucks in Georgia" (May 24, 2021), as cited in *Imprimis*, Hillsdale College, Vol. 50, No. 10 (October 2021): "The three Georgia counties that received the most money spent only 1.3 percent of it on personal protective equipment. The rest was spent on salaries, laptops, vehicle rentals, attorney fees for public records requests, mail-in balloting, and other measures." https://imprimis.hillsdale.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Imprimis_Oct_10-21_8pgWEB.pdf

¹³⁶⁷ Foundation for Government Accountability, "Where Zuckerbucks Actually Went During the 2020 Election" (citing national "<1% on PPE" figure and CTCL distribution data). <https://thefga.org/blog/zuckerbucks-2020-election/>. Note: The FGA blog post establishes the national PPE figure; the Georgia-specific 1.3% figure is from the separate FGA Georgia analysis cited in Footnote 1.

¹³⁶⁸ Capital Research Center, "Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in the 2020 Battleground States" (updated May 28, 2024): total CTCL grants to Georgia ~\$45 million per CTCL's disclosed Form 990 data; Biden-won counties received \$5.33/registered voter vs. \$1.41/registered voter for Trump-won counties. <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>

¹³⁶⁹ Center for Election Innovation and Research, 2020 Voter Education Grant Program (published 2021) — Georgia received approximately \$5.6 million; funds used for voter outreach including television advertising. <https://electioninnovation.org/research/ceir-2020-voter-education-grant-program/>. Confirmed by Politifact fact-check, Amy Sherman, May 2022: "In Georgia, the money was spent on TV ads." <https://www.politifact.com/factchecks/2022/may/19/jody-hice/georgia-race-election-denier-distorts-brad-raffens/>

¹³⁷⁰ Greater Georgia sues for transparency on Zuckerberg's \$5.6M ...: <https://www.fox5atlanta.com/news/greater-georgia-sues-zuckerbergs-donation-to-raffensperger-in-2020-election> | FOX 5 Atlanta



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			communication and subsequently applied; the township was awarded a \$42,931 CTCL grant. 1371,1372,1373	
FI.INGO-04	Extortive Clawback Clauses Dictating Election Operations as Condition of \$10 Million Private Grant (PA)	Established Fact	"Philadelphia accepted a \$10,016,074 CTCL grant that contractually required the city to 'work to secure 800 or more in-person polling places on Election Day' and to pay election judges and poll workers using private grant funds — \$851,500 in hazard pay for 8,515 poll workers was budgeted directly within the grant agreement. The contract further required the city to expend funds only in accordance with an attached Philadelphia Safe Voting Plan approved by CTCL, and included clawback provisions under which CTCL could request the return of all or part of any unspent funds if it determined that conditions had not been met. This structure — in which a private foundation's approval governed both the city's operational plan and the conditions under which funds could be	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States

¹³⁷¹ Michigan Secretary of State, Bureau of Elections, "9/17/2020 News Update — Accessible Electronic AV Ballots, MOVE Ballots, CTCL Funding and more," sent September 17, 2020, 6:49 PM EDT, via Michigan SOS govdelivery.com email system. Section heading: "Additional Center for Tech and Civic Life Grant Funding Available – Apply by October 1!" Full text: "The Bureau of Elections received additional information from the Center for Tech and Civic Life about grant funding that remains available for election officials in Michigan. Jurisdictions can learn more about applying on the CTCL website: <https://www.techandciviclelife.org/grants/> Election offices can use the funds to cover certain 2020 expenses incurred between June 15, 2020 and December 31, 2020." Footer: "The Bureau of Elections News Update will always be sent to the Clerk and Deputy Clerk email accounts." Available at: <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/MISOS/bulletins/2a12e10>.

¹³⁷² "CTCL Payments to Michigan Jurisdictions," compiled from Center for Tech and Civic Life 2020 grant disclosure data (Form 990, filed December 2021), listing "Charter Township of Canton — \$42,931." Published on Scribd, p. 20. Available at: <https://www.scribd.com/document/565089991/List-of-Center-for-Tech-and-Civic-Life-2020-Grant-Recipients>.

¹³⁷³ City of Novi, City Council Meeting Agenda, Consent Item E, October 12, 2020: "The State of Michigan notified the Clerks' office of available grant funding through the Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL), an organization that is providing funding to U.S. local election offices to ensure they have critical resources to safely serve voters in 2020. In September, the Clerks office applied for grant funding by outlining the current 2020 elections budget and additional expenses incurred. On September 26, the City received notice that it had been awarded a grant in the amount of \$26,194." Available at: https://cityofnovi.org/media/rqtaprey/10122020_consent.pdf.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			recovered — placed government election administration under a contractual framework controlled by a private actor." ^{1374,1375,1376}	
FI.INGO-05	CTCL Clawback Provisions Created Ongoing Private Control Over Governmental Election Administration (US)	Established Fact	Across CTCL grant jurisdictions for which agreements have been made publicly available, grant documents included enforceable contractual clawback provisions authorizing CTCL to discontinue, modify, withhold, or request the return of all or part of grant funds upon CTCL's determination that grant conditions had not been met. The standard CTCL grant form used in Michigan and other states expressly vested this authority in CTCL's "sole judgment." Larger discretionary grants — including Philadelphia's \$10 million agreement — required the city to obtain grantor agreement before substituting line-item expenditures designated in the grant plan. The SCOTUS petition filed by the	National, United States

¹³⁷⁴ Philadelphia City Commissioners, "Chairwoman Lisa Deeley to Propose Motion to Accept \$10 Million Grant to Conduct Safe Election This Fall," Philadelphia City Commissioners official website. Available at: https://vote.phila.gov/archive/home/item/1827-motion_to_accept_grant_for_safe_election.html . [Note: This page announces the motion and grant purpose but does not contain the grant agreement text or conditions. Cite only for the announcement and grant amount.]

¹³⁷⁵Center for Tech and Civic Life, Grant Agreement with the City of Philadelphia (Execution Copy, dated August 19, 2020). Amount: \$10,016,074. Clause 6(iii): "The City and the Commissioners shall work to secure 800 or more in-person polling places on Election Day, pursuant to this Section." Clause 9: "CTCL may discontinue, withhold part of, or request the return of all or part of any unspent Grant funds if it determines that any of the above conditions have not been met." Poll Worker Hazard Pay budget line: \$851,500 for 8,515 poll workers at \$100 per worker. Full execution copy published by InfluenceWatch. Available at: <https://www.influencewatch.org/app/uploads/2021/01/Center-for-Tech-and-Civic-Life-gives-10-million-grant-to-Philadelphia-for-election-aid.pdf> .

¹³⁷⁶Supreme Court Filing Pennsylvania Voters Alliance:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20A82/159066/20201029111613862_SCOTUS%20Application%20Appendix%20and%20Compliance%2010-29-20.pdf | US Supreme Court



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Pennsylvania Voters Alliance characterized these provisions as creating "a contingent, ongoing, and long-term liability" for recipient jurisdictions. ^{1377,1378,1379,1380,1381}	
FI.INGO-06	Disproportionate CTCL Drop Box Funding and Chain-of-Custody Breakdown (AZ)	Established Fact	CTCL distributed approximately \$5.1 million across Arizona jurisdictions for the 2020 election, with the vast majority flowing to counties carried by Joe Biden. Biden-won counties received approximately \$3.9 million — roughly 75% of all CTCL grants in the state — while Trump-won counties received just under \$671,000, or approximately 13% of the total. Maricopa County, the state's largest and most populous, received \$1.84 million. In 2021, the Arizona State Senate subpoenaed Maricopa County for records relating to all 2.1 million ballots cast in the county, initiating a months-long review that identified concerns about chain-of-custody procedures, ballot	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

¹³⁷⁷ Philadelphia CTCL Grant Agreement (execution copy), Clause 9: "CTCL may discontinue, withhold part of, or request the return of all or part of any unspent Grant funds if it determines that any of the above conditions have not been met." Available at <https://www.influencewatch.org/app/uploads/2021/01/Center-for-Tech-and-Civic-Life-gives-10-million-grant-to-Philadelphia-for-election-aid.pdf>

¹³⁷⁸ CTCL Grant Agreement, City of Novi (Michigan), Clause 9 (Oct. 12, 2020): "CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return all or part of the grant funds if it determines, in its sole judgment, that (a) any of the above terms and conditions of this grant have not been met, or (b) CTCL is required to do so to comply with applicable laws or regulations." Reproduced in Novi City Council Consent Agenda Item E, available at https://cityofnovi.org/media/rqtaprey/10122020_consente.pdf

¹³⁷⁹ Philadelphia CTCL Grant Agreement (execution copy), Clause 5 (requiring repayment of funds for items not purchased absent "an agreed-upon substitution or expenditure or extension of time by grantor"). Available at <https://www.influencewatch.org/app/uploads/2021/01/Center-for-Tech-and-Civic-Life-gives-10-million-grant-to-Philadelphia-for-election-aid.pdf>.

¹³⁸⁰ Petition for Writ of Certiorari, Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre County, No. 20-553 (U.S. Oct. 25, 2020), Appendix (Expert Report of J.R. Carlson): "The claw back language in the CTCL agreements represents a contingent, ongoing, and long-term liability for the political subdivision." Available at https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-553/158740/20201025234645691_SCOTUS%20Petition%20for%20Writ%20Pennsylvania%203rd%20Circuit%20Final%20with%20Exs%2010-25-20.pdf

¹³⁸¹ Pennsylvania Voters Alliance SCOTUS Petition: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-553/158740/20201025234645691_SCOTUS%20Petition%20for%20Writ%20Pennsylvania%203rd%20Circuit%20Final%20with%20Exs%2010-25-20.pdf | US Supreme Court Filing



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			handling, and documentation of ballot transfers from drop boxes and vote centers to central tabulators. 1382,1383,1384,1385,1386,1387,1388	
FI.NGO-07	CISA Election Systems Oversight Contractor Influenced by Partisan Democracy Fund (US)	Reasonable Inference	IRS Form 990-PF filings show Democracy Fund and Democracy Fund Voice distributing money across the same universe of nonprofits and “digital democracy” projects that federal officials and contractors elevate as trusted partners on election administration, cybersecurity, and “disinformation.” At the center of the election-security side is the Center for Internet Security (CIS), CISA’s long-time contractor for the Multi-State and Election Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (MS-ISAC and EI-ISAC). These ISACs act as a national clearinghouse for sensitive	United States

¹³⁸² Capital Research Center, Parker Thayer and Hayden Ludwig, "Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in the 2020 Battleground States" (updated May 28, 2024): "Our estimate: \$5 million... Their disclosed data: \$5.1 million." Available at <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>. The Foundation for Government Accountability brief (March 12, 2021) independently calculates \$5,046,389 as a projected minimum based on public records and APM Reports data. Available at <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Arizona-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-12-21.pdf>

¹³⁸³ Capital Research Center, *supra* fn. 1: "Biden-carried counties received \$3.9 million, 75.5 percent of all CTCL grants to the Grand Canyon state. In contrast, CTCL gave grants to 4 of the counties Trump won. Trump counties received just under \$671,000, or 13 percent of all CTCL grants statewide." Available at <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>. See also FGA brief, p. 2–3: "a large share of that money was spent in counties carried by President Biden" and "in the four Biden-carried counties that took Zuckerbucks" (Apache, Coconino, Maricopa, Pima). Available at <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Arizona-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-12-21.pdf>

¹³⁸⁴ Capital Research Center, *supra* fn. 1: "Maricopa received \$1.84 million from CTCL. Critically, only one county in Arizona flipped in 2020: Maricopa County... which broke for Biden after Trump won it in 2016." Available at <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>. See also underlying data: Capital Research Center, CTCL Grants 2020 AZ-NV Spreadsheet, https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Grants-2020-AZ-NV_fixed.xlsx

¹³⁸⁵ The Arizona Senate subpoenaed Maricopa County in 2021 for records relating to all 2.1 million ballots cast in the county's 2020 general election. See ProPublica (Mar. 12, 2026): "The Arizona audit began in April 2021, after the Senate's Republican leadership subpoenaed Maricopa County for scans of all 2.1 million ballots." Available at <https://www.propublica.org/article/maricopa-county-arizona-election-records-fbi>. The subsequent review identified concerns about chain-of-custody procedures for ballot handling; the States United Democracy Center noted that "establishing adequate standards of review, chain of custody procedures, training, communication, and transparency for 2.1 million ballots requires thoughtful planning and organization." Available at <https://statesunited.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/6.22.21-SUDC-Report-re-Cyber-Ninjas-Review-FINAL.pdf>.

¹³⁸⁶ Verity Vote (Jan. 25, 2022) claims that "Maricopa County officials violated Arizona law and do not have the required chain of custody for at least 740,000 ballots" relating to the retrieval of early voting ballots from vote centers and drop box locations. Available at <https://verityvote.us/maricopa-dropbox-chain-of-custody/>. *Significant caveat:* Verity Vote is a partisan advocacy organization; its full report is not publicly available and its methodology is not disclosed. The Arizona Attorney General's Special Investigations Section reviewed Verity Vote's claims and concluded that Verity Vote "did not have any evidence of any ballot boxes or their contents being compromised." See AZ AG Special Investigations Section, 2020 General Election Investigation Summary, available at <https://www.scribd.com/document/627328254/Election-Review-Summary>.

¹³⁸⁷ CTCL Grants 2020 AZ-NV Spreadsheet: https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Grants-2020-AZ-NV_fixed.xlsx | Capital Research Center

¹³⁸⁸ How “Zuckerbucks” Infiltrated Arizona Elections: <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Arizona-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-12-21.pdf> | Foundation for Government Accountability



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			election-security information—network telemetry, incident reports, and vulnerability data—from state and local offices in all 50 states.. ^{1389,1390,1391}	
FI.INGO-08	ERIC–CEIR Data Pipeline and CTCL-Funded GOTV (GA)	Established Fact	In Georgia, over 94% of CTCL funds — approximately \$42.4 million — flowed to 17 Biden-won counties, while Trump-won counties (26 of 128) received less than 6% of statewide grant dollars., Simultaneously, Georgia participated in ERIC, which generated lists of "Eligible but Unregistered" (EBU) individuals from state voter roll and DMV data. Documents obtained from the Georgia Secretary of State's office through public records requests reveal that this EBU data was transferred from ERIC to CEIR — the Center for Election Innovation and Research, founded and led by ERIC co-founder David Becker and funded in 2020 with approximately \$70 million from Mark Zuckerberg — which then created registration outreach mailing lists returned through ERIC to state officials.,, The concurrent deployment of private CTCL grants in the state's most heavily Democratic counties and the routing of state voter data through a privately operated registration-targeting infrastructure raised questions about whether nominally neutral election-administration systems	Georgia, United States

¹³⁸⁹ Influence Watch Profile of Democracy Fund, <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/democracy-fund/>

¹³⁹⁰ Center for Internet Security EI-ISAC Role, <https://www.cisecurity.org/ei-isac>

¹³⁹¹ Center for Internet Security Form 990 Tax Year 2020, <https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/465051755/202133169349313328/full>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			were being used in ways that aligned more closely with one political coalition than the other. 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397	

¹³⁹² Capital Research Center, Parker Thayer & Hayden Ludwig, “UPDATED: Shining a Light on 'Zuck Bucks' in the 2020 Battleground States” (updated May 28, 2024), available at <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/> (“CTCL gave grants to 17 of the 31 counties Biden won in Georgia. Together, these 17 counties received \$42.4 million, or over 94 percent of all CTCL funds in the Peach state. CTCL gave grants to 26 of the 128 counties Trump won statewide. But these 26 counties only received \$2.6 million from CTCL — less than 6 percent of all grants distributed across Georgia.”). “See also” CTCL Grant Spreadsheet (underlying disclosed data), https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Grants-2020-AZ-NV_fixed.xlsx.

¹³⁹³ Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Mark Niesse, “Georgia panel approves bill to restrict 'Zuckerbucks' elections money” (Feb. 28, 2023), available at <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-panel-approves-bill-to-restrict-zuckerbucks-elections-money/YUOTTRKKNA6XPO2S7GW7ACZWY/> (reporting “an estimated \$43 million to Georgia counties during the coronavirus pandemic in 2020” as the basis for Georgia’s legislative ban on private election funding). In May 2023, Governor Brian Kemp signed legislation prohibiting local governments from accepting direct private funding for election administration.

¹³⁹⁴ Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), “Frequently Asked Questions” (Oct. 28, 2024), at 4–5, available at <https://ericstates.org/wp-content/uploads/documents/ERIC-FAQ.pdf> (“Eligible but Unregistered Report: Identifies individuals who appear to be eligible but who are not yet registered by matching voter registration data against MVD data.... At least once every two years members must use the EBU Report to send voter registration information to individuals they believe may be eligible to vote but who are not registered.”). Member states including Georgia contractually agreed to send registration outreach mailings to individuals appearing on ERIC’s EBU lists. “See also” ERIC, “How ERIC Works”, <https://ericstates.org/how-does-it-work/>.

¹³⁹⁵ Verity Vote, “Threats to Election Integrity: ERIC-CEIR-REVERE” (Aug. 2022), at [Figure 15–16], available at https://verityvote.us/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/national-ERIC-data-sharing_VerityVote.pdf. Verity Vote reports that an email obtained via public records request from the Georgia Secretary of State’s office — authored by Jenny Lovell, then research manager of CEIR — explains that Georgia EBU data “should be sent to ERIC for transfer to CEIR” and that “transfer process is reversed so GA can download the mailing lists from ERIC.” The report characterizes CEIR’s output as “targeted mailing lists” created from EBU data: “CEIR is creating targeted mailing lists from the EBU data.” A separate Georgia FOIA document (referenced at p. 1285 of the FOIA production) contains a statement by CEIR founder David Becker describing CEIR’s REVERE tool as enabling states to “draw on phone numbers and email addresses contained in the voter file, and send texts, emails, and even voicemails to any set of voters.”

¹³⁹⁶ Email from ERIC Executive Director Shane Hamlin to Rhode Island Elections Director Rob Rock (Jan. 12, 2021), described in Public Interest Legal Foundation, “ERIC Caught Sharing Voter Data With CEIR” (Mar. 22, 2023), archived and reported by Election Fairness Institute, available at <https://electionfairnessinstitute.org/eric-caught-sharing-voter-data-with-ceir/>. In response to a Rock email titled “EBU Follow-Up Data Request,” Hamlin confirmed: “Yes, you’re good to continue working with CEIR. CEIR signed an NDA [non-disclosure agreement] with ERIC for the purpose of assisting ERIC and ERIC members with independent research [into] ERIC’s effectiveness,” and “This should be the same process you used to provide the EBU list to CEIR.” “See also” Heritage Foundation, Hans A. von Spakovsky, “Maintaining Accurate Voter Registration Rolls: The Need to Rehabilitate the Electronic Registration Information Center” (Apr. 19, 2023), available at <https://www.heritage.org/election-integrity/report/maintaining-accurate-voter-registration-rolls-the-need-rehabilitate-the>

¹³⁹⁷ Center for Election Innovation and Research, “CEIR 2020 Voter Education Grant Program” (Mar. 16, 2021), available at <https://electioninnovation.org/research/ceir-2020-voter-education-grant-program/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.NGO-09	MCELA—CEIR Grant for “Voter Education” as In-Kind GOTV (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Jocelyn Benson founded the Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration (MCELA), a nonprofit that received no material revenue until September 2020, when it was awarded an \$11.9 million grant from CEIR — the Zuckerberg-funded Center for Election Innovation and Research — nominally for “voter education.” MCELA directed 99% of those funds — \$11.9 million — to two Democratic political consulting firms: Waterfront Strategies (\$9.8 million), a subsidiary of GMMB, the largest Democratic consulting firm in the United States, and Alper Strategies (\$2.1 million), founded by former DNC political director Jill Alper — both engaged for “media strategy and purchase.” The resulting campaign, run in collaboration with Benson’s Secretary of State office, produced television and radio ads, targeted mailings to active registered voters about mail ballot procedures, and text message campaigns. A subsequent federal civil complaint alleged that the text message contact information was provided by Waterfront Strategies and Alper Strategies and was directed to registered Democrats, though that allegation remains at the pleading stage. ^{1398,1399}	Michigan, United States
FI.NGO-10	CTCL Concentration in Philadelphia and Delaware County (PA)	Established Fact	Pennsylvania received approximately \$25 million in CTCL grants, with \$10,016,074 flowing to Philadelphia alone and \$2.2 million to Democratic-leaning Delaware County — the latter among the first counties in the state to receive funding, awarded before most jurisdictions were even informed the grants existed. The Delaware County grant was used to deploy fifty drop boxes across a county of	Pennsylvania, United States

¹³⁹⁸ Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR), “2020 Voter Education Grant Program Report” (Mar. 2021), available at <https://electioninnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/CEIR-2020-Voter-Education-Grant-Program-Report.pdf> (listing Michigan’s net grant amount as \$11,939,365, used for “a statewide messaging campaign” including “targeted mailings to engage voters” about voting deadlines and mail ballot procedures, and “targeted mailings” to those “who had not yet returned their mail ballot”). “See also” InfluenceWatch, “The Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration”, <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/the-michigan-center-for-election-law-and-administration/> (noting MCELA “only has one publicly available tax record in the year 2020 because its revenues had not surpassed the \$50,000” threshold for full IRS disclosure in prior years, and that it received \$12,040,000 from CEIR in September 2020). MCELA was founded in 2008 by Jocelyn Benson, who served as its president until approximately 2018-19 and who was serving as Michigan Secretary of State at the time of the grant; MCELA’s 2020 president simultaneously served as Benson’s director of special projects for the Secretary of State’s office.

¹³⁹⁹ MCELA Form 990 (filed May 2021), as reported in: (a) Ashley Oliver, “Zuckerberg-Funded Group Gave \$11.8M to Democrat Firms for ‘Nonpartisan Voter Education’”, Breitbart (Aug. 6, 2021), available at <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/08/06/zuckerberg-funded-group-gave-11-8m-to-democrat-consulting-firms-for-nonpartisan-voter-education-in-michigan/> (“Tax form filed in May 2021... revealed the MCELA directed 99 percent of the \$12 million it received from CEIR to two Democrat-aligned consulting companies”); (b) “Understanding and Examining the Political Activities of Tax-Exempt Organizations”, Staff Report, H. Comm. on Ways and Means, 118th Cong. (Aug. 14, 2023), at [relevant page], available at <https://waysandmeans.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/UPDATED-RFI-on-501c3-and-c4-Activities-FINAL.docx87.pdf> (“The Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration, which in 2020 received an \$11.9 million grant from CEIR, reported paying \$9.8 million to Waterfront Strategies and \$2.1 million to Alper Strategies LLC for media strategy services. Waterfront Strategies is the ad-[buying subsidiary of GMMB]”). Waterfront Strategies is a subsidiary of GMMB Consulting, described as the largest Democratic consulting firm in the United States; Alper Strategies was founded by Jill Alper, former political director of the Democratic National Committee. “See” InfluenceWatch. A federal civil complaint subsequently alleged that “targeted text messages were sent to registered Democrats and the contact information was provided by Waterfront Strategies and Alper Strategies.” See Complaint, “[Wisconsin plaintiff] v. “Becker et al.”, No. 3:24-cv-00755-wmc (W.D. Wis. Oct. 28, 2024), ¶ 87, retrieved from <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/1-2024-10-28-Complaint.pdf> .



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			approximately 184 square miles — approximately one drop box per four square miles and one per 4,000 voters. By contrast, across the 59 Pennsylvania counties carried by Donald Trump in 2016, the ratio was one drop box per 1,100 square miles and one per 72,000 voters — a 275-fold disparity in geographic density and an 18-fold disparity in per-voter access. In total, Biden-won counties received more than 83 percent of all CTCL funds distributed in Pennsylvania. ^{1400,1401,1402}	
FI.NGO-11	CTCL "Zuckerberg 5" Grants and Election-Bribery Exposure (WI)	Reasonable Inference	In Wisconsin, CTCL provided approximately \$8.8 million to the five largest cities — Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha — representing roughly 86% of all CTCL funds distributed in the state. The grants were conditioned on adherence to the "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan," a detailed operational framework that included claw-back provisions requiring repayment if cities deviated from the approved plan, requirements for absentee and in-person voting infrastructure, outreach programs targeting "communities of color," and — in Green Bay specifically — the use of privately funded "voter navigators" tasked with assisting voters in uploading photo ID, completing ballots, and complying with certification requirements. The Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel, in its Second Interim Report, concluded that this arrangement "facially violates Wisconsin law prohibiting election bribery" under Wis. Stat. § 12.11, which prohibits offering "anything of value" in	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁴⁰⁰ Capital Research Center, *Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in Key States* (reporting disclosed Pennsylvania CTCL grants totaling \$25M; Biden-won counties received \$20.8M, or 83%+; Philadelphia received \$10,016,074 at \$6.56 per capita; Delaware County received \$2.2M at \$3.77 per capita), <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>; Foundation for Government Accountability, *How "Zuckerbucks" Infiltrated and Influenced the 2020 Pennsylvania Election* (p. 3, grant table; fn. 32: "Delaware County announced it had accepted the \$2.2 million grant on August 19, 2020 and that the money would be used to place 50 drop boxes, before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court had ruled on the legality of using drop boxes in the 2020 general election"), <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Pennsylvania-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-16-21.pdf>

¹⁴⁰¹ Foundation for Government Accountability, *Pennsylvania Zuckerbucks* brief, fn. 32 (50 drop boxes planned with \$2.2M Delaware County grant); drop box density derived: Delaware County total land area approximately 184 square miles (U.S. Census); 50 boxes ÷ 184 sq mi = approximately one per 3.7 square miles (≈ one per four square miles). Per-voter figure (1 per 4,000 voters) per HAVA and Non-Profit Organization Report (Dec. 2020), internal investigative report, copy on file.

¹⁴⁰² HAVA and Non-Profit Organization Report, Executive Summary (Dec. 2020): *"In Democrat Delaware County, Pennsylvania, one drop box was placed every four square miles and for every 4,000 voters. In the 59 counties carried by Trump in 2016, there was one drop box for every 1,100 square miles and every 72,000 voters. Government encouraging a targeted demographic to turn out the vote is the opposite side of the same coin as government targeting a demographic to suppress the vote in Democrat Delaware County, Pennsylvania, one drop box was placed every four square miles and for every 4,000 voters. In the 59 counties carried by Trump in 2016, there was one drop box for every 1,100 square miles and every 72,000 voters. Government encouraging a targeted demographic to turn out the vote is the opposite side of the same coin as government targeting a demographic to suppress the vote."*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			connection with election administration — applying that prohibition to the transfer of private funds to city officials conditioned on performing election duties in a prescribed manner. ^{1403,1404,1405}	
FI.NGO-12	USAID/GEC-Linked Funding Streams into Domestic "Disinformation" NGOs (US)	Reasonable Inference	The Global Engagement Center (GEC) — a State Department entity statutorily mandated to counter foreign propaganda — provided grants and contracts to NGOs that later participated in domestic "election misinformation" work, including as members or stakeholders of the Election Integrity Partnership (EIP). GEC funded the Disinfo Cloud platform (via a \$3 million contract to Park Advisors), provided grants to the Atlantic Council's Digital Forensic Research Lab (DFRLab) — one of EIP's four core institutional members — and funded NewsGuard through licensing fees and research contracts. While these programs were nominally foreign-facing, the GEC's own tools and the organizations it funded were simultaneously promoted to domestic tech platforms and applied to domestic election-related content moderation in 2020; the GEC itself served as an "external stakeholder" in the EIP, flagging social media content during the 2020 presidential election. A bipartisan coalition of congressional committees has since concluded that this architecture enabled a foreign-intelligence	National, United States

¹⁴⁰³ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (WILL), *Finger on the Scale: How Private Money and Government Partnership Boosted Democratic Turnout in 2020* (June 2021), p. 3 (Executive Summary): "The largest five cities in the state (Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, and Racine) received nearly 86% of all CTCL grant funds in Wisconsin"; p. 11 (same); Table 3 (city-by-city figures: Milwaukee \$3,409,500; Green Bay \$1,600,000; Racine \$1,699,100; Madison \$1,271,788; Kenosha \$862,799; total \$8,843,187). Available at: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>. The rounded figure "\$8,800,000" also appears in the chapter title of the OSC Second Interim Report.

¹⁴⁰⁴WILL, *Finger on the Scale*, p. 5 (claw-back provision): "CTCL stipulates, among other things, that the municipalities must hold to the 'Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan' or 'CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds.'" Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel (OSC), *Second Interim Report of the Special Counsel* (Michael Gableman), pp. 26–27 (claw-back provisions quoted verbatim): "Any amount reduced or not provided in contravention of this paragraph shall be repaid to CTCL up to the total amount of this grant." OSC Report, p. 20 ("communities of color" language from initial grant requirements); pp. 33–34 (WSVP targeting "voters of color, low-income voters," "African immigrants, LatinX residents, and African Americans," "Hmong, Somali and Spanish-communities"). OSC Report, p. 38 (Green Bay voter navigators): "In Green Bay, the City would use the private money to fund bilingual LTE 'voter navigators' to help Green Bay residents properly upload a valid photo ID, complete their ballots, comply with certification requirements, offer witness signatures, and assist voters prior to the elections." OSC Report available at: <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf>

¹⁴⁰⁵OSC Second Interim Report, Chapter 1 title (p. 17): "The Center for Tech and Civic Life's \$8,800,000 Zuckerberg Plan Grant with the Cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Green Bay (the Zuckerberg 5) Facially Violates Wisconsin Law Prohibiting Election Bribery." OSC Report, p. 18: "The CTCL agreement facially violates the election bribery prohibition of Wis. Stat. § 12.11 because the participating cities and public officials received private money to facilitate in-person or absentee voting within such a city." Wis. Stat. § 12.11 defines the prohibited consideration as "anything of value" — including "any amount of money." *Note*: The "facially violates" conclusion is the legal opinion of the OSC, appointed by the Wisconsin State Assembly; it does not represent a judicial determination. No Wisconsin court has adopted this interpretation; related legal challenges were dismissed on standing grounds without reaching the merits.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			component of the State Department to exceed its statutory mandate and operate, in coordination with academic NGOs and CISA, against domestic political speech. ^{1406,1407,1408,1409}	
FI.NGO-13	WisVote/BadgerBooks Data Sharing with CTCL Partners (WI)	Established Fact	The Gableman Office of Special Counsel (OSC) Second Interim Report found that the Zuckerberg-5 cities shared WisVote voter-file data with CTCL and its private partners in ways that violated Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) security policies, which do not authorize non-governmental parties to receive WisVote data outside the formal public-access process. In at least one case, a city apparently provided a real-time API connection to the WisVote and BadgerBooks systems — giving private special-interest groups live, free access that the report concluded was used "for selective, racially-targeted get-out-the-vote purposes under the contracts." By contrast, members of the public seeking equivalent data were required to pay \$12,500 for a daily snapshot of the statewide voter file through WEC's formal data-request process — a fee CTCL and its partners bypassed entirely. The	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁴⁰⁶ House Judiciary Committee and Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, *The Weaponization of 'Disinformation' Pseudo-Experts and Bureaucrats: How the Federal Government Partnered with Universities to Censor Americans' Political Speech* (Nov. 6, 2023): "the Election Integrity Partnership (EIP), worked directly with CISA and the GEC to monitor and censor Americans' online speech in advance of the 2020 presidential election. Created in the summer of 2020 'at the request of DHS/CISA,' the EIP enabled the federal government to launder its censorship activities through a university in hopes of bypassing both the First Amendment and public scrutiny." Available at: <https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/eip-jira-report-key-takeaways-one-pager-11.6.23.pdf> . EIP Final Report (Stanford Internet Observatory, Mar. 2021), p. 30, confirms GEC participation as an "external stakeholder," available at:

<https://stacks.stanford.edu/file/druid:tr171zs0069/EIP-Final-Report.pdf>.

¹⁴⁰⁷ *The Daily Wire, et al. v. U.S. Department of State* (E.D. Tex., filed Dec. 6, 2023), Complaint ¶¶ 55–59: GEC funded and directed "Disinfo Cloud" via a \$3,000,000 contract to Park Advisors; GEC routed \$100,000 to the Global Disinformation Index via the 2021 U.S.-Paris Tech Challenge; GEC funded NewsGuard through licensing fees and research contracts. Complaint available at: <https://nclalegal.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/2023.12.06-Daily-Wire-Complaint-Court-Stamped.pdf> . DFRLab grant: Written Testimony of Benjamin Weingarten, House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability (Apr. 1, 2025): "The GEC would later provide grants to the DFRLab." Available at: <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/FA/FA19/20250401/118072/HHRG-119-FA19-Wstate-WeingartenB-20250401.pdf>

¹⁴⁰⁸ House Committee on Small Business, *Instruments and Casualties of the Censorship-Industrial Complex* (Interim Staff Report, Sept. 10, 2024): through GEC's work developing the "Testbed methodology, the Disinfo Cloud platform, and the Tech Demo Series... the GEC and its partners were able to source and test surveillance and disinformation detection tools. The GEC marketed and promoted these tools, including by providing Federal funding for some" — and "sourced, developed, then platformed and promoted MDM-detection tools directly to the private sector, including to tech platforms with the ability to moderate domestic speech." Report available at:

https://smallbusiness.house.gov/uploadedfiles/house_committee_on_small_business_-_cic_report_september_2024.pdf . GEC as EIP "external stakeholder" flagging social media content during 2020: House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee testimony (Apr. 1, 2025), *supra* fn. 2 (citing EIP Final Report p. 30).

¹⁴⁰⁹ House Judiciary Committee report (Nov. 2023), *supra* fn. 1. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee testimony (Apr. 2025), *supra* fn. 2: GEC — "though subject to a strict international mandate, sourced, developed, then platformed and promoted MDM-detection tools directly to the private sector, including to tech platforms with the ability to moderate domestic speech." *See also* New Civil Liberties Alliance press release (Jan. 2, 2025): "The U.S. Department of State has closed its Global Engagement Center (GEC), which it had used to finance the development and promotion of censorship technology and enterprises that then blacklisted domestic news organizations." Available at:

https://nclalegal.org/press_release/in-ncla-victory-against-censorship-state-department-shutters-global-engagement-center/ .



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.INGO-14	Asymmetric Legal Defense Funding - One-Sided Legal Representation (US)	Reasonable Inference	report concluded that the Zuckerberg-5 cities "ceded administrative control over the election to CTCL and its private partners, including WisVote data sharing."^{1410,1411,1412,1413} The Election Official Legal Defense Network (EOLDN) — a project of the Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR), which received \$69.5 million from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative in 2020 — provided free pro bono legal counsel to election officials facing legal exposure related to their administration of the 2020 election. EOLDN connected officials with "licensed, qualified, pro bono attorneys" at no cost, covering issues ranging from threats and harassment to litigation arising from their official duties. Critics, including the Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel, alleged that EOLDN may have violated state law prohibiting in-kind donations that "could reasonably be considered as a reward for any official action or inaction on the part of the local public official," and that CEIR may have been "improperly coordinating legal defenses of election officials to protect CTCL, CEIR, Zuckerberg, [Priscilla] Chan and related entities." Simultaneously, election integrity plaintiff attorneys across battleground states faced Rule 11 sanctions motions, court-ordered fee awards, and bar referrals pursued by state attorneys general and municipal counsel: in Michigan alone, plaintiff attorneys were ordered to pay over \$175,000 in fees, referred to the state Attorney Grievance Commission, and faced ongoing disbarment proceedings — a record the Michigan AG's office publicly celebrated. Separately, the 65 Project — a Democratic-affiliated dark-money organization — filed bar complaints against more than 111 election-challenge attorneys in 26 states with the stated goal of making them "toxic in their communities and in their firms." The result was a structurally asymmetric legal environment in which election officials who were defendants in integrity challenges received well-funded pro bono counsel through the Zuckerberg-funded	National, United States

¹⁴¹⁰ Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel (OSC), *Second Interim Investigative Report* (Michael Gableman, Special Counsel), p. 8: "The Cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Green Bay engag[ed] private companies in election administration in unprecedented ways, including tolerating unauthorized users and unauthorized uses of WisVote private voter data under Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) policies, such as sharing voter data for free that would have cost the public \$12,500." P. 50: "WEC's WisVote security rules do not contemplate or authorize non-governmental outside parties receiving WisVote data shared by Zuckerberg 5's election officials... CTCL and its partners did not follow this process and yet obtained WisVote data from Zuckerberg 5's election officials." OSC Report available at:

<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf>

¹⁴¹¹ OSC Second Interim Report, p. 16: "Ms. Wolfe also told the Commission that there was no API (Application Programming Interface that allows direct access) into the WisVote or BadgerBooks system. Yet cities have provided information that they do have access to statewide WisVote and BadgerBooks data. At least one city apparently provided an API to the WisVote and BadgerBooks systems, which provided real time, free information to special interest groups who used that information for selective, racially-targeted get-out-the-vote purposes under the contracts. That application may still have an active API and may remain viable, so that it might be used by the private groups in future elections." *Note:* The report's finding of "apparently provided" reflects investigative interviews, not a court adjudication.

¹⁴¹² OSC Second Interim Report, p. 51: "The public receives WisVote only as WEC updates the information and for a charge of \$12,500 for a daily snapshot of statewide data." P. 64: "including exclusive free access to WisVote data not available to the public and not for free (e.g., \$12,500 for copy of statewide WisVote data)."

¹⁴¹³ OSC Second Interim Report, p. 73: "The Zuckerberg 5 ceded administrative control over the election to CTCL and its private partners, including WisVote data sharing, so they could collectively facilitate increased in-person and absentee voting in the 2020 election."



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			CEIR/EOLDN network, while plaintiff attorneys faced compounding financial and professional exposure — a dynamic critics characterized as coordinated, though no primary source documents direct Zuckerberg-network funding of the sanctions campaigns themselves. ^{1414,1415,1416,1417,1418}	

¹⁴¹⁴ CEIR received \$69.5 million from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative in 2020, channeled through the Silicon Valley Community Foundation. InfluenceWatch, *Center for Election Innovation & Research*, citing Chan Zuckerberg Initiative's own website: "CEIR ultimately received \$69.5 million from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, which channeled the money through its account at the Silicon Valley Community Foundation." Available at: <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/center-for-election-innovation-research/>. CEIR's own press release confirmed the donation: <https://electioninnovation.org/press/chan-zuckerberg-increase-2020-election-support/>. EOLDN is a project of CEIR: EOLDN FAQ confirms "EOLDN is a project of the nonpartisan, nonprofit Center for Election Innovation & Research." Available at: <https://eoldn.org/faq/>.

¹⁴¹⁵ EOLDN FAQ (eoldn.org/faq/): "EOLDN connects election officials in need of advice or assistance with licensed, qualified, pro bono attorneys." Services include: "Attempts to undermine job duties and/or dealing with retaliation or intimidation at work"; "Other local officials providing advice or instruction (legal or otherwise) that may be in conflict with the election official's legal duties"; "General consultation." CEIR's own description: "State and local election workers anywhere in the country can go to EOLDN.org... to request connection to a lawyer at no cost." Available at: <https://electioninnovation.org/update/what-is-the-election-official-legal-defense-network/>.

¹⁴¹⁶ Gableman OSC Second Interim Report (Feb. 2022), as cited in InfluenceWatch CEIR profile: "The report claims that CEIR operated an Election Officials Legal Defense Network (EOLDN) created in December 2021 to provide 'legal services for government officials on the hook for misconduct.' Gableman alleged that EOLDN may have violated Wisconsin state law prohibiting in-kind or monetary donations that 'could reasonably be considered as a reward for any official action or inaction on the part of the local public official.'" Gableman further alleged CEIR may be "'improperly coordinating legal defenses of election officials to protect CTCL, CEIR, Zuckerberg, [Priscilla] Chan and related entities and individuals.'" InfluenceWatch source available at: <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/center-for-election-innovation-research/>. Wisconsin GOP legislators' statement (Dec. 2021): "It appears the press conference panel's answer for those who question the integrity of an election influenced by Zuckerberg money, is to bring in more Zuckerberg money from CEIR and EOLDN to protect those who took Zuckerberg money from the CTCL." Via Gateway Pundit / WISN reporting:

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/12/roads-lead-mark-zuckerberg-newest-liberal-group-eoldn-organized-defend-shady-election-officials-free-zuckerberg-roots/>

¹⁴¹⁷ U.S. District Court (E.D. Mich.), Judge Linda V. Parker, *King v. Whitmer* sanctions order (Aug. 25, 2021): sanctions awarded against Sidney Powell, Lin Wood, and other attorneys; referral to Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission and bar disciplinary authorities in each attorney's home jurisdiction. Attorneys ordered to pay over \$175,000 in legal fees to defendants including the State of Michigan. Michigan AG Dana Nessel press release (Aug. 25, 2021): "I'm pleased to see that the Court has ensured there is accountability for the attorneys who perpetuated meritless arguments in court." Available at: <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2021/08/25/ag-nessel-responds-to-securing-sanctions-against-attorneys-involved-in-frivolous-election-lawsuit>. Separate Colorado sanctions upheld through SCOTUS cert denial (Oct. 2023):

<https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2023/10/13/us-supreme-court-upholds-sanctions-against-attorneys>.

¹⁴¹⁸ The 65 Project — described by The Hill as "a dark money group with Democratic Party affiliations" — filed bar ethics complaints against more than 111 attorneys in 26 states. Advisory board included former Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle and David Brock (founder of Media Matters). Brock stated: "Our goal is not only to bring the grievances in the bar complaints, but to shame them and make them toxic in their communities and in their firms." The Hill (Mar. 7, 2022):

<https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/597163-group-trying-to-disbar-lawyers-who-worked-on-trumps-post-election/>. CNN (Mar. 10, 2022):

<https://www.cnn.com/2022/03/10/politics/ethics-complaints-attorney-misconduct-trump-election-reversal>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-6.3 Cartel Funding

Table 78 Detailed Cartel Funding Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.CL-01	Sinaloa Cartel Election Influence (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	In February 2023, attorney John Thaler and his investigator Jacqueline Breger presented allegations before the Arizona Legislature's joint House and Senate Elections Committees claiming that the Sinaloa Cartel had laundered drug proceeds through Arizona real estate transactions and used bribed public officials — including the Governor, county supervisors, and Superior Court judges — to manipulate the outcomes of the 2020 and 2022 general elections. Republican legislative leaders in both chambers immediately disavowed the presentation as unsubstantiated; Rep. Liz Harris, who organized the hearing, was subsequently expelled from the Arizona House in a bipartisan vote. The Maricopa County Sheriff's Office conducted an inquiry and concluded that "no predicate existed for lawful investigation," with FBI partners reaching the same determination that the evidence "did not meet a predicate for continued investigation." The federal civil lawsuit in which Thaler advanced the same allegations was dismissed with prejudice by U.S. District Judge Douglas Rayes, who characterized the complaint as a "delusional and fantastical narrative that does not comport with federal pleading standards." ^{1419, 1420}	Michigan, United States
FI.CL-02	Cartel Election Influence (US)	Reasonable Inference	The U.S. Treasury Department and State Department have both designated Cartel de los Soles as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist and Foreign Terrorist Organization, respectively, based on documented material support to the Sinaloa Cartel and Tren de Aragua in narcotics trafficking into the United States. Federal prosecutors in New York charged Nicolás Maduro and associates in 2020 with narco-terrorism conspiracy and cocaine importation conspiracy, with Cartel de los Soles referenced throughout as a drug trafficking network operating through Venezuelan state institutions. ^{1421, 1422, 1423, 1424}	National, United States

¹⁴¹⁹ On February 23, 2023, Jacqueline Breger presented to a joint meeting of the Arizona House and Senate Elections Committees, delivering allegations on behalf of attorney John Thaler that the Sinaloa Cartel had laundered narcotics proceeds through Arizona single-family real estate transactions beginning in the 1990s, used two principals — Donna Ray Chavez and Brittany Ray Chavez — to facilitate bribes to elected officials and election administrators, and thereby influenced the outcomes of the November 2020 and November 2022 general elections. Breger's comments were not given under oath. See Arizona Legislature, Joint Meeting of House and Senate Elections Committees, Feb. 23, 2023, at 4:03:36 (<https://www.azleg.gov/videooplayer/?clientID=6361162879&eventID=2023021109>) ; see also PBS NewsHour, "Arizona House expels GOP lawmaker who presented unproven accusations" (Apr. 12, 2023) (<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/arizona-house-expels-gop-lawmaker-who-presented-unproven-accusations>) . Note: Breger is Thaler's romantic partner; Brittany Ray Chavez is Thaler's ex-wife and the subject of an active custody dispute with Thaler at the time of the presentation.

¹⁴²⁰ A significant number of records were submitted in support of the assertions made during Jacqueline Breger testimony. Due the pervasive nature of the fraud asserted, it is not unreasonable to conclude that her testimony was discredited by individuals financially benefiting from the dismissal of any substantive investigation into this matter.

¹⁴²¹ Treasury OFAC, Designation of Cartel de los Soles as Specially Designated Global Terrorist, July 25, 2025. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sb0207>

¹⁴²² <https://electioncrimebureau.com/evidence/evidence-stolen-elections-facts/>

¹⁴²³ <https://electioncrimebureau.com/evidence/venezuelan-whistleblower-evidence/>

¹⁴²⁴ OFAC SDN List, Cartel de los Soles entry, July 25, 2025. <https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20250725>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-6.4 Election Operations Bias

Table 79 Detailed Election Operations Bias Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.EOB-01	Disproportionate CTCL Capital Allocation in Biden-Won Counties (AZ)	Established Fact	Arizona's Auditor General documented CTCL grants of approximately \$6.8 million to nine of the state's fifteen counties for the 2020 elections. The four Arizona counties carried by the Democratic presidential candidate that received CTCL funds — Maricopa (\$2,995,921), Pima (\$950,446), Coconino (\$614,691), and Apache (\$598,700) — received a combined \$5.16 million, representing approximately 75.8% of all CTCL money distributed in the state, while the fifth Biden-won county (Santa Cruz) received nothing and the remaining five Trump-won counties received the balance. An analysis by the Capital Research Center found that within Arizona's CTCL-funded counties, Biden improved his vote total over Hillary Clinton's 2016 Arizona performance by 694,469 votes (81%), while Trump improved his own 2016 figures in those same counties by 565,677 (66%) — a differential the CRC characterized as evidence that the grants "greased the skids for voter turnout" in Democratic-leaning areas, though the Auditor General made no finding of partisan intent and CTCL reported that every eligible jurisdiction that applied received a grant. ^{1425,1426}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
FI.EOB-02	State Data Monetization for Partisan Outreach via ERIC-CEIR (GA)	Established Fact	Over 94% (42.4 million dollars) of CTCL funds in Georgia went to 17 Biden-won counties. In parallel, Georgia used ERIC to generate "Eligible but Unregistered" (EBU) lists, then transferred those lists to CEIR, which produced targeted mailing and GOTV lists and sent them back to state officials for deployment. The combination of privately funded list-building and state-run outreach targeted at	Georgia, United States

¹⁴²⁵Arizona Auditor General, *Use of Private, Nongovernmental Grant Monies and Maricopa County — Performance Audit and Sunset Review* Use of Private, Nongovernmental Grant Monies and Maricopa County — Performance Audit and Sunset Review, Report No. 22-301 (Nov. 2023), Table 7 (p. b-1): CTCL grant amounts received by Arizona counties for the 2020 elections — Maricopa (\$2,995,921), Pima (\$950,446), Coconino (\$614,691), Apache (\$598,700), Navajo (\$614,420), Pinal (\$806,042), Yuma (\$180,765), Graham (\$32,450), La Paz (\$17,532); total \$6,810,967. *Note:* the four Biden-won counties receiving CTCL funds (Maricopa, Pima, Coconino, Apache) total \$5,159,758 — 75.8% of the statewide CTCL total. The Auditor General report states (p. 3): "CTCL reported that every eligible local election office that applied for the grant was awarded monies." The report makes no finding of partisan targeting. Available at: https://www.azauditor.gov/sites/default/files/2023-11/22-301_Report.pdf | Audit Report

¹⁴²⁶Capital Research Center, Hayden Ludwig, "How CTCL Helped Biden in Arizona and Nevada" (Jan. 22, 2021): "CTCL funded 4 of the 5 counties Biden won" in Arizona; "Across all CTCL-funded counties, Biden improved his turnout over Hillary Clinton's 2016 performance by 694,469 votes, an incredible 81 percent. Trump improved his turnout in these counties over his own 2016 figures by 565,677, or 66 percent." CRC characterized the grants as potentially decisive: "CTCL's grants may not have won Arizona outright for Biden, but they certainly helped him clinch victory by greasing the skids for voter turnout." *Note:* The 81% and 66% figures measure each candidate's vote-total improvement over their party's 2016 performance within the same set of CTCL-funded counties — they are not a comparison of turnout levels between Biden-won and Trump-won county geographies. Available at: <https://capitalresearch.org/article/how-ctcl-helped-biden-in-arizona-and-nevada> | Capital Research Center



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			unregistered but demographically favorable voters is functionally indistinguishable from a government-facilitated partisan GOTV program. ^{1427,1428,1429,1430,1431}	
FI.EOB-03	Private Infrastructure and Mobile GOTV Trailers (MI)	Established Fact	Detroit received \$7,436,450 from CTCL for the 2020 election — by far the largest grant in Michigan — which funded 23 satellite voting centers, 30 dedicated drop-box sites, and a near-tripling of poll-worker pay from \$175 to \$500 per day. City Clerk Janice Winfrey stated that "pretty much all" of the behind-the-scenes operational changes for November were funded by the CTCL grant, with the satellite centers and drop boxes operational from October 5 through Election Day. Muskegon received \$433,580 from CTCL, a portion of which was used to purchase a mobile voting trailer	Detroit; Muskegon, Muskegon County, Michigan, United States

¹⁴²⁷ Capital Research Center, Parker Thayer and Hayden Ludwig, "UPDATED: Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in the 2020 Battleground States" (updated May 28, 2024): "CTCL gave grants to 17 of the 31 counties Biden won in Georgia. Together, these 17 counties received \$42.4 million, or over 94 percent of all CTCL funds in the Peach state. CTCL gave grants to 26 of the 128 counties Trump won statewide. But these 26 counties only received \$2.6 million from CTCL — less than 6 percent of all grants distributed across Georgia." Per-capita figures: Clayton (\$12.88), DeKalb (\$12.59), Douglas (\$11.53), Fulton (\$10.01); largest Trump-county grant: Early County (\$3.42). CRC's analysis is based on CTCL's Form 990 IRS disclosures. Total Georgia CTCL distribution: approximately \$45 million per CTCL's disclosed data. Available at: <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>. Note: The "EOG Report" referenced in the passage's original footnote anchor has not been identified as a publicly accessible document; CRC's analysis is the verified primary source for the distribution figures

¹⁴²⁸ VerityVote, *Threats to Election Integrity* (Aug. 2022), based on FOIA records obtained from the Georgia Secretary of State's office: "An email received from a FOIA request submitted to the GA Secretary of State's office reveals that ERIC is transferring EBU data to CEIR. This is NOT voter registration data but data from people who have chosen not to register to vote. CEIR is creating targeted mailing lists from the EBU data." The email (attributed to Jenny Lovell, then CEIR research manager) explains "that the data from GA should be sent to ERIC for transfer to CEIR. That transfer process is reversed so GA can download the mailing lists from ERIC." A separate FOIA-produced document showed the workflow timeline. Available at: https://verityvote.us/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/national-ERIC-data-sharing_VerityVote.pdf. Note: VerityVote is a conservative election-integrity advocacy organization; the underlying FOIA documents (an email and workflow diagram) are government records but have not been published independently. The Bernegger v. ERIC litigation (Waupaca County No. 2023CV000157, aff'd Nov. 27, 2024) is a Wisconsin public-records access case that was dismissed on the ground that ERIC is not subject to Wisconsin's public records law; it does not contain factual findings regarding the ERIC/CEIR data chain and should not be cited as a source for those facts. See: <https://law.justia.com/cases/wisconsin/court-of-appeals/2024/2024ap000168.html>.

¹⁴²⁹ VerityVote, *Threats to Election Integrity*, supra fn. 2: "ERIC requires all member states to contact 95% of the unregistered citizens identified in lists called Eligible but Unregistered (EBU)." ERIC member agreement: "At least every 425 days, a member will receive a list of possibly eligible but unregistered voters, EBUs. The state must contact 'each and every' person on the list and inform them how to register." CEIR's own 2020 Voter Education Grant Program Report confirms Georgia "used CEIR grant funds in both the November general election and January runoff election to encourage voters to apply for a ballot online." Available at: <https://electioninnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/CEIR-2020-Voter-Education-Grant-Program-Report.pdf>. The NVRA, 52 U.S.C. § 20507, governs voter list maintenance; critics argue the ERIC EBU mandate goes beyond maintenance into affirmative registration outreach — a legal argument that has not been adjudicated.

¹⁴³⁰ Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGIe3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁴³¹ ERIC/CEIR 'Eligible but Unregistered' list generation and transmission to state officials for targeted GOTV outreach (Peter Bernegger v. Electronic Registration Information Center, Inc., Waupaca County, WI, No. 2023CV000157)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			deployed to specific neighborhoods — including senior housing towers and community centers — allowing residents to register and cast absentee ballots near their homes without visiting City Hall. These programs, driven by private grant funding and implemented through public election offices, directed materially expanded voting infrastructure into the urban cores of heavily Democratic Michigan cities, producing a geographic distribution of election services that critics argued reflected demographic and political preferences rather than neutral administrative need. ^{1432,1433,1434}	
FI.EOB-04	MCELA-CEIR "Voter Education" as De Facto GOTV (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Michigan's Center for Election Law and Administration (MCELA), founded by Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson, received a multi-million-dollar CEIR grant for "voter education" and outreach, including direct communications to voters and digital targeting. The national report documents that this messaging was geared toward boosting participation among "Biden profile" demographics and that Michigan's own public funds (HAVA surplus and CARES Act) were sufficient for basic	Michigan, United States

¹⁴³² Capital Research Center, *CTCL Michigan Updated Data Set from Form 990* CTCL Michigan Updated Data Set from Form 990 (spreadsheet based on CTCL's IRS Form 990 disclosures): Detroit grant total — \$7,436,450; Muskegon — \$433,580. Available at: <https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Michigan-Updated-Data-Set-from-990.xlsx>. Poll-worker pay increase: ClickOnDetroit/WDIV, "Detroit creates 23 satellite voting centers, deploys 10,000 poll workers with major pay raise" (Oct. 5, 2020): "Thanks to a grant, they'll be paid more than in years past — from \$175 per day to \$500 per day." Available at: <https://www.clickondetroit.com/news/local/2020/10/05/detroit-creates-23-satellite-voting-centers-deploys-10000-poll-workers-with-major-pay-raise/>. Note: Press coverage (BridgeDetroit, Oct. 2020) cited the total as "\$7.2 million"; the Form 990 figure of \$7,436,450 reflects the complete disbursement amount

¹⁴³³ BridgeDetroit, Louis Aguilar, "Who is paying for Detroit's revamped November election?" (Oct. 30, 2020): "'Pretty much all' of those behind-the-scenes changes were funded by \$7.2 million in grants from the Chicago-based Center for Tech and Civic Life, Winfrey said... 'Those grants were key,' she said." Infrastructure: "Detroit opened 23 satellite voting offices and 39 ballot drop boxes on Oct. 5." Official City of Detroit flyer (Oct. 2020) confirms "30 Drop Box Sites and 23 Satellite Vote Centers." Available at: <https://www.bridgedetroit.com/who-is-paying-for-detroits-revamped-november-election/>; City of Detroit flyer: <https://detroitmi.gov/sites/detroitmi.localhost/files/2020-10/2020%20Vote%20Centers%20and%20Drop%20Boxes%20Flyer%20.pdf>. Note: The passage's "14 satellite centers" reflects an early planning figure from September 2020 (Electionline Weekly); the operational total was 23. No public source establishes that the satellite-center or drop-box counts were formal CTCL grant conditions rather than city choices funded by the grant.

¹⁴³⁴ Fox 17 (WXMI), Angeline McCall, "New mobile voting trailer in Muskegon" (Oct. 9, 2020): "The city received a grant for election administration and used a portion of the funds to purchase a mobile voting trailer. The trailer allows local election officials to travel into various communities in Muskegon and urge voters to register and allow them to submit an absentee ballot... allowing residents to register and vote near their homes without stepping foot into city hall." City Clerk Ann Meisch: "I actually had a lot of excitement about getting to the senior high rises that we have around here." Deployment schedule included Jefferson Towers, Bayview Towers, Hartford Terrace, and other neighborhood sites. Available at: <https://www.fox17online.com/news/local-news/lakeshore/muskegon/new-mobile-voting-trailer-in-muskegon>. Grant amount (\$433,580): CRC Michigan spreadsheet, supra fn. 1. Note: The trailer's documented function was absentee ballot issuance and voter registration — no source describes it as branded "Get-Out-The-Vote" infrastructure; that is the passage author's characterization of its function.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			administration, indicating the CEIR grant primarily functioned as a partisan turnout amplifier rather than a fiscal necessity. ^{1435,1436,1437,1438,1439,1440,1441}	
FI.EOB-05	Two-Tiered Voting Access via Drop Box Density (PA)	Established Fact	CTCL distributed approximately \$25 million to Pennsylvania jurisdictions for the 2020 election, with a single grant of \$10,016,074 going to Philadelphia alone — a city that delivered over 80 percent of its votes to the Democratic presidential candidate. The geographic distribution of the resulting election infrastructure was strikingly asymmetric. In heavily Democratic Delaware County, where a \$2.2 million CTCL grant funded the deployment of approximately 50 drop boxes across a county of 184 square miles, voters had access to roughly one drop box per four square miles. According to the Amistad Project's analysis of the statewide distribution, in the 59 Pennsylvania counties that had voted for Donald Trump in 2016, there was an estimated one drop box per 1,100 square miles — a ratio approximately 275 times less dense than Delaware County's. Capital Research Center's analysis of CTCL's own disclosed data found that over 83 percent of all CTCL funds in Pennsylvania — roughly \$20.8 million — went to counties that Biden carried, while the 12 Trump counties that received any CTCL funding received just 7 percent of the statewide total. The Foundation for Government Accountability documented that Democrat-leaning counties in southeast Pennsylvania were invited to apply for grant funding before Republican-leaning counties were even made aware the grants were available. The resulting disparity in election infrastructure — drop boxes, satellite offices, and mail ballot processing capacity — was concentrated in the state's most heavily Democratic	Philadelphia, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁴³⁵ Center for Election Innovation and Research, "2020 Voter Education Grant Program Report" (confirming Michigan grant of \$11,939,365): <https://electioninnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/CEIR-2020-Voter-Education-Grant-Program-Report.pdf> | CEIR

¹⁴³⁶ InfluenceWatch, "Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration" (documenting founding by Jocelyn Benson and \$12,040,000 CEIR grant; MCELA Form 990 mission statement: "nonpartisan voter education efforts"): <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/the-michigan-center-for-election-law-and-administration/> | InfluenceWatch

¹⁴³⁷ InfluenceWatch, "Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration" (documenting dormancy, sub-\$50,000 revenue history, and sole 2020 tax filing): <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/the-michigan-center-for-election-law-and-administration/> | InfluenceWatch

¹⁴³⁸ CEIR 2020 Voter Education Grant Program Report, Michigan section: "Active registered voters received information about ways to vote, elections deadlines and how to request a mail ballot, and those who had not yet returned their mail ballot received instructions on how to do so": <https://electioninnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/CEIR-2020-Voter-Education-Grant-Program-Report.pdf>

¹⁴³⁹ Breitbart / The Michigan Star (citing MCELA Form 990), "Zuckerberg-Funded Group Gave \$11.8M to Democrat Consulting Firms for 'Nonpartisan Voter Education' in Michigan" (Aug. 6, 2021) (documenting Waterfront Strategies \$9,799,407, Alper Strategies \$2,088,000, GMMB affiliation, and Jill Alper's DNC background): <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/08/06/zuckerberg-funded-group-gave-11-8m-to-democrat-consulting-firms-for-nonpartisan-voter-education-in-michigan/>

¹⁴⁴⁰ Michigan House Fiscal Agency, "HAVA Election Grants" Fiscal Brief (Oct. 29, 2020) (documenting \$33.9M in total federal HAVA election grants to Michigan and \$26,648,252 remaining unspent balance as of Oct. 6, 2020): https://www.house.mi.gov/hfa/PDF/Alpha/Fiscal_Brief_HAVA_Election_Grants_Oct29.pdf

¹⁴⁴¹ Zuckerberg-Funded Group Gave \$11.8M to Democrat Firms for "Nonpartisan Voter Education": <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/08/06/zuckerberg-funded-group-gave-11-8m-to-democrat-consulting-firms-for-nonpartisan-voter-education-in-michigan/> | Breitbart



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			population centers while rural Republican counties received a fraction of the support. 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448	
FI.EOB-06	Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan and Election Bribery (WI)	Reasonable Inference	The five Democratic-plurality "Zuckerberg 5" cities — Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha — received a total of \$8.8 million in CTCL grants, all conditioned on implementation of the "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan," a joint election operations framework developed by those cities at CTCL's direction. Grant funds were contractually bound to that plan: the agreements specified that funds "must be used exclusively for the public purpose of planning and operationalizing safe and secure election administration ... in accordance with the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020," and clawback provisions required return of any funds if CTCL determined the cities had not complied with its requirements. The funded activities extended well beyond pandemic safety measures. Green Bay's WSVP application called for bilingual "voter navigators" to help residents complete ballots and meet certification requirements, geo-fenced digital advertising, and partnership with "organizations serving African immigrants, 'LatinX' residents, and African Americans." Milwaukee's funded communications plan "focused on appealing to ... historically underrepresented communities such as	Green Bay; Kenosha; Madison; Milwaukee; Racine, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁴⁴² Capital Research Center, "UPDATED: Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in the 2020 Battleground States" (documenting Pennsylvania total of \$25M per CTCL disclosed data; \$20.8M to Biden counties; per capita grant comparisons): <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>

¹⁴⁴³ Philadelphia CTCL Grant Agreement (Execution Copy, Aug. 19, 2020) (documenting grant amount of \$10,016,074; signed agreement specifying 15 drop boxes, 15 satellite election offices, mail processing equipment, poll-worker hazard pay): <https://www.influencewatch.org/app/uploads/2021/01/Center-for-Tech-and-Civic-Life-gives-10-million-grant-to-Philadelphia-for-election-aid.pdf>

¹⁴⁴⁴ Foundation for Government Accountability, "How 'Zuckerbucks' Infiltrated Pennsylvania's 2020 Election" (March 16, 2021) (p. 3 table: Delaware County grant \$2,200,000; p. 5, 7: Delaware County Council accepted grant August 19, 2020 "to place 50 drop boxes before the PA Supreme Court ruled on legality"; Councilwoman Christine Reuther quoted: private funds enabled drop boxes): <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Pennsylvania-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-16-21.pdf>

¹⁴⁴⁵ Delaware County, Pennsylvania official Ballot Drop Box page (current county-administered drop box program; 2020 program consisted of approximately 50 locations county-wide per FGA documentation): <https://delcopa.gov/vote/ballot-drop-box>

¹⁴⁴⁶ Amistad Project of the Thomas More Society, press release (Nov. 21, 2020): "In Delaware County, a suburb of Philadelphia, there was one drop box every four square miles. In the 59 Pennsylvania counties that Donald Trump won in 2016, there was one drop box every 1,100 square miles." (Note: this figure originates from the Amistad Project's pre-litigation factual summary; the underlying county-level drop box count was not independently tabulated in retrieved primary sources): <https://www.wispolitics.com/2020/amistad-project-challenges-presidential-election-results-with-planned-lawsuits-in-six-swing-states/>

¹⁴⁴⁷ Capital Research Center, "UPDATED: Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in the 2020 Battleground States" ("Together, these 10 [Biden] counties received \$20.8 million, or over 83 percent of all CTCL grants to Pennsylvania. In contrast, CTCL gave grants to 12 of the 54 counties Trump won statewide. These 12 counties received just \$1.73 million, a mere 7 percent of all CTCL funds in the Keystone state."): <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>

¹⁴⁴⁸ "'Blue' Southeast PA Counties Had Head Start on Election Grants" (June 7, 2021) (documenting that Delaware County, Chester County, and Philadelphia applied for and received grants in July–August 2020 via Pennsylvania Department of State outreach, before other counties were informed grants were available; per capita comparisons: Philadelphia \$8.87/voter vs. Luzerne \$0.78/voter; Chester \$6.57/voter): <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/06/07/blue-southeast-pa-counties-had-head-start-on-election-grants/>

| Broad Liberty



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			LatinX and African Americans," and Madison allocated \$100,000 to advertising on Spanish-language radio, hip-hop radio, and in "publications run by and for our communities of color." Of the Green Bay grant, less than one percent was spent on PPE; Milwaukee spent less than six percent of its total grant on pandemic safety equipment. The Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel concluded that the CTCL agreement "facially violates the election bribery prohibition of Wis. Stat. § 12.11," because participating cities and officials received private money — which the statute defines as "anything of value" — to facilitate voting in ways specified by a private contractor rather than by neutral government administration. That conclusion is the opinion of the OSC, a Republican-appointed investigative body, and no Wisconsin court issued a merits ruling affirming it. ^{1449,1450,1451,1452,1453,1454}	
FI.EOB-07	Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Funding pattern and terms] The five Democratic-plurality "Zuckerberg 5" cities (Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, Kenosha) received 8.8 million dollars in CTCL grants bound by the "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan." Funds paid for "voter navigators," geo-fenced targeting, and specific demographic outreach (e.g., LatinX and African American communities) rather than neutral public-health measures, and local officials were contractually obligated to implement CTCL's plan or risk clawbacks. The Wisconsin OSC concluded that this scheme facially implicates the election-	Green Bay; Kenosha; Madison; Milwaukee; Racine, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁴⁴⁹ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty, "Finger on the Scale: How CTCL Grants to Wisconsin Municipalities Boosted Turnout for Joe Biden in 2020" (p. 5: "\$8.8 million" figure and Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan obligation; p. 11, Table 3: per-city grant amounts): <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>

¹⁴⁵⁰ Center for Tech and Civic Life, Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan announcement (July 6, 2020) (confirming initial \$6.3M grant to five cities conditioned on WSVP implementation; per-city amounts; use categories): <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wisconsin-safe-voting-plan/>

¹⁴⁵¹ Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report (March 1, 2022) (p. 17: "The CTCL agreement facially violates the election bribery prohibition of Wis. Stat. § 12.11"; p. 18: "anything of value" definition; pp. 26–27: verbatim clawback language — "Any amount reduced or not provided in contravention of this paragraph shall be repaid to CTCL up to the total amount of this grant"; pp. 19, 34–35: communities-of-color and demographic targeting documentation):

<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf>

¹⁴⁵² Krumberger et al. v. Wisconsin Elections Commission (Complaint, Sept. 10, 2020) (pp. 9–11: verbatim Green Bay WSVP application: bilingual "voter navigators" \$45,000; "geo-fencing" \$100,000 multi-channel outreach; "organizations serving African immigrants, 'LatinX' residents, and African Americans" \$15,000; pp. 14–15: Madison Spanish-language and African American-focused advertising; pp. 15–16: Milwaukee "LatinX and African Americans" communications focus):

https://mma.prnewswire.com/media/1252440/Wisconsin_Elections_Commission_Complaint.pdf?p=pdf

¹⁴⁵³ Foundation for Government Accountability, "The Wisconsin 'Zuckerbucks' Problem" (documenting Milwaukee spent less than 6% of grant on PPE; Green Bay spent less than 1% on PPE; Green Bay purchased two Ford trucks and paid a PR firm nearly \$150,000 for voter outreach): <https://thefga.org/research/the-wisconsin-zuckerbucks-problem/>

¹⁴⁵⁴ WILL, "Finger on the Scale" (p. 5: clawback and plan-compliance conditions); see also OSC Second Interim Report, Chapter 1 title: "The Center for Tech and Civic Life's \$8,800,000 Zuckerberg Plan Grant with the Cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Green Bay (the Zuckerberg 5 Cities) Facially Violates Wisconsin Law Prohibiting Election Bribery." Note: No Wisconsin court issued a merits ruling affirming the § 12.11 violation; challenges were dismissed on standing or justiciability grounds: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf> | Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			bribery statute by offering "anything of value" to officials to perform election duties in CTCL-specified ways. ^{1455,1456,1457,1458,1459,1460}	
FI.EOB-08	Disproportionate Operational Capital Allocation to Democratic Counties (AZ)	Established Fact	Of approximately \$6.8 million in total CTCL grants deployed across nine Arizona counties, \$5.16 million — roughly 75.8% — went to the four counties that voted for the Democratic presidential candidate (Maricopa, Pima, Coconino, and Apache), including \$1.84 million to Maricopa County alone. This operational funding underwrote expanded staffing, ballot processing equipment, and absentee infrastructure. In CTCL-funded Arizona counties, analysis found that Biden improved over Hillary Clinton's 2016 performance by approximately 81%, while Trump's improvement over his own 2016 performance in those same counties was approximately 66% — a differential suggesting the	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

¹⁴⁵⁵ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty, "Finger on the Scale: How CTCL Grants to Wisconsin Municipalities Boosted Turnout for Joe Biden in 2020" (p. 5: "\$8.8 million" figure and Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan obligation; p. 11, Table 3: per-city grant amounts): <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>

¹⁴⁵⁶ Center for Tech and Civic Life, Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan announcement (July 6, 2020) (confirming initial \$6.3M grant to five cities conditioned on WSVP implementation; per-city amounts; use categories): <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wisconsin-safe-voting-plan/>

¹⁴⁵⁷ Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report (March 1, 2022) (p. 17: "The CTCL agreement facially violates the election bribery prohibition of Wis. Stat. § 12.11"; p. 18: "anything of value" definition; pp. 26–27: verbatim clawback language — "Any amount reduced or not provided in contravention of this paragraph shall be repaid to CTCL up to the total amount of this grant"; pp. 19, 34–35: communities-of-color and demographic targeting documentation): <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf>

¹⁴⁵⁸ Krumberger et al. v. Wisconsin Elections Commission (Complaint, Sept. 10, 2020) (pp. 9–11: verbatim Green Bay WSVP application: bilingual "voter navigators" \$45,000; "geo-fencing" \$100,000 multi-channel outreach; "organizations serving African immigrants, 'LatinX' residents, and African Americans" \$15,000; pp. 14–15: Madison Spanish-language and African American-focused advertising; pp. 15–16: Milwaukee "LatinX and African Americans" communications focus): https://mma.prnewswire.com/media/1252440/Wisconsin_Elections_Commission_Complaint.pdf?p=pdf

¹⁴⁵⁹ Foundation for Government Accountability, "The Wisconsin 'Zuckerbucks' Problem" (documenting Milwaukee spent less than 6% of grant on PPE; Green Bay spent less than 1% on PPE; Green Bay purchased two Ford trucks and paid a PR firm nearly \$150,000 for voter outreach): <https://thefga.org/research/the-wisconsin-zuckerbucks-problem/>

¹⁴⁶⁰ WILL, "Finger on the Scale" (p. 5: clawback and plan-compliance conditions); see also OSC Second Interim Report, Chapter 1 title: "The Center for Tech and Civic Life's \$8,800,000 Zuckerberg Plan Grant with the Cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Green Bay (the Zuckerberg 5 Cities) Facially Violates Wisconsin Law Prohibiting Election Bribery." Note: No Wisconsin court issued a merits ruling affirming the § 12.11 violation; challenges were dismissed on standing or justiciability grounds: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf> | Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			grant-funded infrastructure may have provided measurable operational advantage in areas that shifted further Democratic. ^{1461,1462,1463}	
FI.EOB-09	Unauthorized Embedding of Elections Group Personnel in Government Election Operations (GA)	Established Fact	The Elections Group LLC, an election consulting firm, was embedded inside Fulton County election operations for the 2020 general election pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding carrying a nominal consideration of \$1.00. The MOU was approved by the Fulton County County Attorney's Office and County Manager's Office, rather than voted on by the Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections (FCBRE) — the body that, under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40, holds the powers and duties of the election superintendent for Fulton County. A State Election Board investigation resolved a subsequent complaint that Elections Group personnel lacked contractor status, finding the County Attorney/Manager approvals sufficient — though the question of whether board-level authorization was separately required remains contested. Elections Group personnel, including Ryan Macias, Geetha Lingham, Omar Sheikh, and Mike Pendergast, were present during Logic and Accuracy testing of Dominion voting equipment and had access to election management systems during the 2020 election cycle. The MOU authorized "on-site limited project management and implementation support," including mail ballot processing, in-person voting plans, and "overall implementation	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹⁴⁶¹ Arizona Auditor General, "Use of Private, Nongovernmental Grant Monies and Maricopa County Voting System Procurement," Report No. 22-301 (documenting total CTCL grants to Arizona: \$6,810,967 across 9 counties; four Biden-won counties (Maricopa, Pima, Coconino, Apache): \$5,159,758 = 75.8% of statewide total; Maricopa County alone: \$1,842,754; five Trump counties: \$1,651,209): https://www.azauditor.gov/sites/default/files/2023-11/22-301_Report.pdf

¹⁴⁶² Capital Research Center, "How CTCL Helped Biden in Arizona and Nevada" (documenting that in CTCL-funded Arizona counties, Biden improved over Clinton's 2016 performance by approximately 81% while Trump improved over his 2016 performance in those same counties by approximately 66%; note: both figures are within-county candidate comparisons in CTCL-funded areas, not a comparison of funded vs. unfunded geographic areas): <https://capitalresearch.org/article/how-ctcl-helped-biden-in-arizona-and-nevada/>

¹⁴⁶³ InfluenceWatch, "Center for Tech and Civic Life" (documenting CTCL's organizational background, funding sources including Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, and grant program): <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/center-for-tech-and-civic-life/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			support," with Elections Group working "with the full support of the Fulton County Department of Registration and Elections Leadership." ^{1464,1465,1466,1467}	
FI.EOB-10	Privatization of Poll Worker Hiring and Inflation of Compensation Through CTCL Grants (MI)	Established Fact	Detroit utilized its \$7.4 million CTCL grant - which nearly doubled its Department of Elections budget of \$10.5 million - in part to fund the hiring of up to 2,000 temporary election workers through a private staffing firm linked to an associate of former Mayor Kwame Kilpatrick (convicted on 24 federal felony counts). Poll worker pay was inflated to as high as \$81.25/hour for overnight shifts. Simultaneously, credentialed Republican challengers were systematically excluded from the TCF Center counting floor while personnel from non-governmental organizations (ACLU, Detroit Will Breathe, Detroit Action, Michigan Liberation, 484 Forward, the 313 Collective) were admitted	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹⁴⁶⁴ Memorandum of Understanding between Fulton County Department of Registration and Elections and The Elections Group LLC, 2020, reproduced as Exhibit 14 in Georgia Secretary of State, Report of Investigation, SEB2023-025, Fulton County Tabulator Results 2020 (investigation completed 2024), available via Scribd:

<https://www.scribd.com/document/874573732/SEB2023-025-Report-of-Investigation-Combined>. MOU text: engagement start date August 3, 2020; consulting fee of \$1.00; scope includes "implementing model mail ballot processing plans, in-person voting plans, poll worker training plans, and overall implementation support."

¹⁴⁶⁵ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40 (2024 Code of Georgia), <https://law.justia.com/codes/georgia/title-21/chapter-2/article-2/part-1/subpart-2/section-21-2-40/>. Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections authority as election superintendent confirmed in Fulton County Government Board description, https://fultoncountyga.gov/-/media/Departments/Clerk-to-the-Commission/Boards_Authorities/Board-of-Registration-and-Elections-6-2-21.ashx, and affirmed in Fulton County Superior Court filing, <https://www.fultonclerk.org/DocumentCenter/View/10060/14-BRIEF-09-30-2024>.

¹⁴⁶⁶ Georgia Secretary of State, Report of Investigation, SEB2023-025 (Investigative Findings, Complaint #4, p. 11): "The allegation that Ryan Macias was not a contractor with the Fulton County Board of Elections and Registration was unsubstantiated. The Respondent provided a Memorandum of Understanding signed off by the County Attorney's Office and the County Manager's Office approving Ryan Macias to serve as a consultant for Respondent during the 2020 Election cycle."

<https://www.scribd.com/document/874573732/SEB2023-025-Report-of-Investigation-Combined>.

¹⁴⁶⁷ Kevin Moncla and Joseph Rossi, Complaint to the Georgia State Election Board, "Failure to Perform Logic & Accuracy Testing & Insertion of Test Ballots for 2020 General Election & Recount" (Oct. 7, 2024), pp. 3–4: "Ryan Macias and the Elections Group participated and oversaw Dominion staff L&A testing the tabulators used for Election Day" and names Geetha Lingham, Omar Sheikh, and Mike Pendergast as having access. NOTE TO AUTHOR: This document is an advocacy complaint by Kevin Moncla and Joseph Rossi, known election-skeptic advocates whose broader claims about Fulton County have been extensively disputed. It is not a finding of any court or administrative body. The complaint is available at: <https://www.scribd.com/document/803314764/No-Logic-Accuracy-testing-and-Test-Ballots-were-counted-Complaint-Fulton-10-08-2024>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			without proper challenger credentials. A document titled "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" was reportedly observed on the counting floor. ^{1468,1469,1470}	
FI.EOB-11	Former State Elections Director Hired as Private CTCL-Funded Advisor to Largest City (MI)	Established Fact	Detroit's CTCL-funded partnership with the Michigan Secretary of State included the engagement of Christopher Thomas — former Michigan Bureau of Elections Director and 40-year state elections official under both Republican and Democratic administrations — as a senior advisor to Detroit City Clerk Janice Winfrey from September 3 through December 12, 2020. Thomas, a retired private consultant rather than an elected official or active state employee, advised the Clerk and management staff on election law procedures, absentee counting board operations, satellite offices, drop boxes, and Bureau of Elections matters, and had involvement in nearly all aspects of the November 3 election, including processing and tabulation at the TCF Center. The CTCL grant agreements applicable to Detroit contained explicit clawback provisions, giving CTCL sole-judgment authority to discontinue, withhold, or demand return of all or part of grant funds. The September 2, 2020 joint announcement of this partnership was issued through the Michigan Secretary of State's	Detroit, Michigan, United States

¹⁴⁶⁸ John Solomon, "Zuckerberg group gave Detroit \$7.4 million to 'dramatically' expand vote in city key to Biden win," Just The News, April 10, 2021 (updated April 13, 2021), <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/zuckerbergs-group-gave-whopping-74-million-detroit-expand-voting-city-key>. (Confirms Detroit received three CTCL grants totaling exactly \$7.4 million [\$200k + \$3.512M + \$3.724M] and details their use for expanded operations, including poll worker pay increases and staffing.)

¹⁴⁶⁹ Michigan Citizens for Election Integrity (MC4EI), TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit (January 2022), pp. 4–5, <https://mc4ei.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/TCF-Timeline-Report-2020-Detroit-General-Election.pdf> (compiling sworn affidavits). (Confirms the \$7.4M CTCL grant funded, in part, a \$1,053,600 contract with P.I.E. Management, LLC for up to 2,000 temporary election workers; also details the firm's ownership and ties.)

¹⁴⁷⁰ TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgjpBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			official communications system, with SOS Jocelyn Benson quoted alongside CTCL's executive director, promoting a privately funded arrangement through official state infrastructure. ^{1471,1472,1473,1474,1475}	
FI.EOB-12	Pennsylvania Department of State Used Official Communications to Direct Counties to CTCL Grants (PA)	Established Fact	On September 2, 2020, the Pennsylvania Department of State issued a broadcast communication to all county commissioners announcing that CTCL had made its grant program available to all local election jurisdictions nationally — a communication that came one day after Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan publicly announced a \$250 million donation to CTCL on September 1. Emails obtained through Pennsylvania's Right-to-Know Law revealed, however, that Democratic-leaning southeastern counties — including Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery — had been informed of and assisted with the grant process by DOS officials as early as July and August 2020, weeks before other counties received any notice. This selective advance outreach involved Secretary of State Kathy Boockvar directly and a Governor's Office staffer, Jessica Walls-Lavelle, who facilitated grant applications for Democratic-leaning counties; no email showed any similar outreach to Republican-leaning counties. More than \$20 million in CTCL funds ultimately flowed to Pennsylvania jurisdictions, with over 92 percent of the dollar-weighted distribution going to counties that voted for Biden in 2020, including \$10 million to Philadelphia alone. Funds were used for mail-ballot processing equipment, satellite voting offices, drop-box deployment, and voter outreach programs	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁴⁷¹ Christopher Thomas served as Director of Elections for the Michigan Secretary of State from June 1981 through June 2017 — 36 years as Director, 40 years total in the Bureau of Elections. U.S. Vote Foundation, announcement (May 30, 2017), <https://www.usvotefoundation.org/announcement-thomas> ; Affidavit of Christopher Thomas ¶ 1, *King v. Whitmer*, No. 2:20-cv-13134 (E.D. Mich.), ECF No. 39, p. 2 (Dec. 2, 2020), <https://www.mied.uscourts.gov/PDFFiles/PelDoc39.pdf>

¹⁴⁷² Michigan Secretary of State (via govdelivery official state notification system), "Winfrey, Benson announce partnership to support Detroit elections" (Sept. 2, 2020): "Hiring additional staff to support the City clerk's office, including Christopher Thomas, former Michigan Bureau of Elections Director, who will serve as a senior advisor." <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/MISOS/bulletins/29cdba6>. Thomas affidavit confirms: "I am a Senior Advisor to Detroit City Clerk Janice Winfrey beginning on September 3, 2020 until December 12, 2020." ECF No. 39 at p. 2

¹⁴⁷³ Thomas Affidavit ¶ 2: "In this capacity I advise the Clerk and management staff on election law procedures, implementation of recently enacted legislation, revamped absent voter counting board, satellite offices and drop boxes, Bureau of Election matters and general preparation for the November 3, 2020 General Election." City of Detroit brief: "Mr. Thomas had oversight and was involved in nearly all aspects of the election in the City, including the processing and tabulation at the TCF Center." ECF No. 39 at p. 2–3. BridgeDetroit confirms Thomas's engagement as "a three-month contract as an advisor and consultant": Bisma Parvez, "Michigan's former elections director on 'the race factor' in Detroit," BridgeDetroit (Dec. 17, 2020), <https://www.bridgedetroit.com/michigans-former-elections-director-on-the-race-factor-in-detroit/>

¹⁴⁷⁴ CTCL–City of Detroit Grant Agreement (Aug. 2020 primary grant, \$200,000): "CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return all or part of the grant funds if it determines, in its sole judgment, that (a) any of the above conditions have not been met or (b) it must do so to comply with applicable laws or regulations." (¶ 7.) "Any amount reduced or not provided in contravention of this paragraph shall be repaid to CTCL up to the total amount of this grant." (¶ 6.) Agreement on file via Just The News, [https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2021-04/CTCL%20-%20Agreement%20-%202020k%20\(1\).pdf](https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2021-04/CTCL%20-%20Agreement%20-%202020k%20(1).pdf).

¹⁴⁷⁵ SOS press release (Sept. 2, 2020): partnership jointly announced by City Clerk Winfrey and SOS Benson, "supported by... the Center for Tech and Civic Life," with CTCL Executive Director Tiana Epps-Johnson quoted: "CTCL is providing funding and technical support to numerous Michigan jurisdictions through its COVID-19 Response Grants." Issued via Michigan Secretary of State official govdelivery notification system (MISOS account). <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/MISOS/bulletins/29cdba6>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			that critics characterized as one-sided get-out-the-vote infrastructure. Separately, in July 2020, Governor Wolf withheld approximately \$12.8 million in CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund money from Lebanon County, citing the county's defiance of his COVID-19 reopening orders; the county sued and reached a settlement in mid-August 2020, recovering the funds. Critics contended that this use of executive emergency powers to withhold legislatively-mandated funding — from a county whose Republican commissioners had defied the administration — illustrated executive overreach in the distribution of federally allocated relief resources. ^{1476,1477,1478,1479,1480,1481}	

¹⁴⁷⁶ Broad + Liberty, Todd Shepherd, "'Blue' Southeast PA Counties Had Head Start on Election Grants" (June 7, 2021): "Most other counties, however, were only sent an invitation to apply for CTCL grants by the DOS a day after Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg and his wife Priscilla Chan announced a \$250 million donation to CTCL on Sept. 1." RTK-obtained emails, Broad + Liberty. <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/06/07/blue-southeast-pa-counties-had-head-start-on-election-grants/>

¹⁴⁷⁷ "Delaware, Chester and Montgomery Counties each discussed the existence of the grants with officials at the Pennsylvania Department of State in August. Most other counties, however, were only sent an invitation to apply for CTCL grants by the DOS a day after... the Zuckerberg-Chan gift was announced on Sept. 1. That invitation makes no allusions to any previous communications about the existence of the grants, signaling this was the first most counties had ever heard of the available money from the DOS." Philadelphia Commissioners office submitted its grant request August 7 and was awarded \$10 million August 21.

¹⁴⁷⁸ Broad + Liberty, Todd Shepherd, "Former Sec. of State Boockvar and Gov. Wolf Staffer Helped Selectively Invite Counties for Election Grants" (Oct. 19, 2021): "On August 15, Boockvar emailed Bucks County Commissioner Diane Ellis-Marseglia (D) saying, 'Commissioner Marseglia, by this email I am connecting you with Jessica Walls-Lavelle. Jessica, I told Commissioner Marseglia that there may be some Election administration nonprofit grant funds available, and Bucks county is interested.'" "No email shows any official in either office providing similar information or assistance to any of the commonwealth's Republican-leaning counties." <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/10/19/former-sec-of-state-boockvar-and-gov-wolf-staffer-helped-selectively-invite-counties-for-election-grants/>

¹⁴⁷⁹ Foundation for Government Accountability, Trevor Carlsen & Hayden Dublois, "How 'Zuckerbucks' Infiltrated and Influenced the 2020 Pennsylvania Election" (March 16, 2021): "CTCL funneled more than \$20 million into 23 Pennsylvania jurisdictions, plus the Pennsylvania Department of State." County totals documented: Philadelphia \$10,016,074; Chester \$2,558,080; Delaware \$2,200,000; Allegheny \$2,052,251; total tabulated \$20,902,334. "Zuckerbucks-receiving counties that broke for Biden received the lion's share of the funds — more than \$19 million, or 92 percent of the total amount spent in the commonwealth." <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Pennsylvania-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-16-21.pdf>

¹⁴⁸⁰ *Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre County*, No. 4:20-CV-01761 (M.D. Pa. Oct. 21, 2020) (Brann, J.), ECF No. 75, p. 3–4: Confirming CTCL funds used to "purchase processing equipment for mail-in and absentee voting; create satellite election offices; install secure drop-boxes; pay for in-person voting expenses; and cover the cost of printing and postage." Court dismissed complaint for lack of Article III standing without reaching the merits. https://cdn.ballotpedia.org/images/8/80/Pennsylvania_Voters_Alliance_et_v_Centre_County_et_al_pamdce-20-01761_0075.0.pdf

¹⁴⁸¹ WHYY/PA Post, Benjamin Pontz, "Wolf Asserts Emergency Powers to Justify Withholding Federal Money from Lebanon County" (July 17, 2020): Wolf administration acknowledged withholding approximately \$12.8 million in CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund money; stated justification was Lebanon County's defiance of COVID-19 reopening orders. Wolf: "Don't come and say you want something from the state when you haven't followed the rules." Rep. Meuser and legal scholars challenged the legal basis. Settlement reached August 14, 2020; county recovered full \$12.8 million. LebTown, "Gov. Wolf, County Commissioners Announce Settlement of CARES Act Suit" (Aug. 14, 2020). <https://whyy.org/articles/wolf-asserts-emergency-powers-to-justify-withholding-federal-money-from-lebanon-county/> | <https://lebtown.com/2020/08/14/gov-wolf-county-commissioners-announce-settlement-of-cares-act-suit/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.EOB-13	Pennsylvania Governor Withholds CARES Act Funds from Lebanon County (PA)	Disputed Fact	On September 2, 2020, the Pennsylvania Department of State broadcast a communication to all county commissioners announcing that CTCL had made its grant program available to all local election jurisdictions nationally — a notice that came one day after Zuckerberg and Chan publicly announced their \$250 million donation to CTCL. Emails obtained under Pennsylvania's Right-to-Know Law had already shown, however, that Democratic-leaning southeastern counties received advance outreach from DOS officials weeks earlier. This official state facilitation of a privately funded election grant program prompted critics to characterize it as formal government promotion of an initiative funded by politically interested donors. More than \$22 million in CTCL funds flowed to Pennsylvania jurisdictions; counties that voted for Biden received approximately 92 percent of the dollar-weighted distribution, with Philadelphia alone receiving over \$10 million at a rate of nearly \$10 per registered voter compared to \$1.12 per registered voter in Trump-won counties. Funds were used for mail-ballot processing equipment, drop-box deployment, satellite election offices, and voter outreach programs that critics characterized as one-sided get-out-the-vote infrastructure rather than COVID-19 safety measures. Separately, in July 2020, Governor Wolf withheld approximately \$12.8 million in CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund money from Lebanon County, citing the county's defiance of his COVID-19 reopening orders; Lebanon filed suit, and a settlement was reached in mid-August 2020 under which the county recovered the full amount. Critics alleged that Wolf's use of emergency powers to withhold legislatively mandated relief funds — against a county governed by Republican commissioners who had openly defied his administration — demonstrated executive overreach and raised concerns about the use of federal funding as an instrument of political leverage, though Wolf	Pennsylvania, United States



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			maintained the withholding was a lawful consequence of the county's violation of his emergency orders. ^{1482,1483,1484,1485}	
FI.EOB-14	CTCL Grant Scheme Found to Facially Violate Wisconsin Election Bribery Statute (WI)	Established Fact	The Office of Special Counsel (OSC), led by former Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Michael Gableman and authorized by the Wisconsin State Assembly, formally concluded in its Second Interim Investigative Report (March 1, 2022) that CTCL's \$8,800,000 grant program with the Zuckerberg 5 — Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha, and Green Bay — "facially violates Wisconsin law prohibiting election bribery" under Wis. Stat. § 12.11, which prohibits giving anything of value to cause an election official to perform their duties. The grants were conditioned on recipient cities implementing election administration practices specified in the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan, including expanded absentee voting, voter outreach programs, poll worker recruitment, and ballot curing operations; CTCL reserved the right to claw back funds from any city that failed to comply. ^{<sup>,</sup>} The Wisconsin Institute for Law and Liberty (WILL), conducting a comprehensive analysis through open records requests to all 200+ grant recipient municipalities, found that areas receiving CTCL grants saw a statistically significant increase in turnout for	Green Bay; Kenosha; Madison; Milwaukee; Racine, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁴⁸² Broad + Liberty, Todd Shepherd, "'Blue' Southeast PA Counties Had Head Start on Election Grants" (June 7, 2021): "Most other counties, however, were only sent an invitation to apply for CTCL grants by the DOS a day after Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg and his wife Priscilla Chan announced a \$250 million donation to CTCL on Sept. 1." DOS communications with Democratic-leaning counties confirmed in July–August 2020, weeks prior. RTK-obtained emails. <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/06/07/blue-southeast-pa-counties-had-head-start-on-election-grants/>

¹⁴⁸³ Broad + Liberty, Todd Shepherd, "Former Sec. of State Boockvar and Gov. Wolf Staffer Helped Selectively Invite Counties for Election Grants" (Oct. 19, 2021): Secretary Boockvar personally contacted Democratic-leaning counties; Wolf administration staffer Jessica Walls-Lavelle facilitated grant applications for Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery Counties. "No email shows any official in either office providing similar information or assistance to any of the commonwealth's Republican-leaning counties." <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/10/19/former-sec-of-state-boockvar-and-gov-wolf-staffer-helped-selectively-invite-counties-for-election-grants/>

¹⁴⁸⁴ Sam Adolphsen (Policy Director, Foundation for Government Accountability), Testimony before Pennsylvania House State Government Committee, April 8, 2021, p. 5: "Pennsylvania alone received well over \$20 million of these Zuckerbucks. The funds were supposedly for personal protective equipment to help election officials guard against COVID-19. Instead, these funds went largely to get-out-the-vote efforts." Appended FGA research brief ("Zuckerbucks Followed Biden Voters in Pennsylvania," April 8, 2021) documents \$22,542,308 across 23 Pennsylvania jurisdictions; Biden-winning counties received approximately 92% of total funds; Philadelphia received \$10,516,074 (\$9.97 per registered voter) vs. \$1.12 per registered voter in Trump-won counties. https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021_0073_0003_TSTMNY.pdf

¹⁴⁸⁵ WHYY/PA Post, Benjamin Pontz, "Wolf Asserts Emergency Powers to Justify Withholding Federal Money from Lebanon County" (July 17, 2020): Wolf administration acknowledged withholding approximately \$12.8 million in CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund money from Lebanon County following the county's defiance of COVID-19 reopening orders. Wolf: "Don't come and say you want something from the state when you haven't followed the rules. There are consequences." Widener University law professor Michael Dimino: Wolf's emergency powers claim was "certainly an effort to stretch his power to — and perhaps beyond — the limit." Settlement reached August 14, 2020; county recovered full \$12.8 million. Note: The withheld funds were general COVID relief funds distributed under Act 24 of 2020, not election-specific HAVA funds; Lebanon County's HAVA-CARES election fund allocation (\$60,500) appears to have been separately distributed without interruption. <https://whyy.org/articles/wolf-asserts-emergency-powers-to-justify-withholding-federal-money-from-lebanon-county/> | Settlement: <https://lebtown.com/2020/08/14/gov-wolf-county-commissioners-announce-settlement-of-cares-act-suit/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Democrats, estimating a potential electoral impact of more than 8,000 additional votes in the direction of Biden statewide, while the corresponding effect on Republican turnout did not reach statistical significance. The Zuckerberg 5 received approximately 86% of all CTCL funds distributed in Wisconsin despite representing five municipalities out of the more than 216 that received any CTCL funding; per-voter funding among the five largest cities ranged from \$53.41 per 2016 voter in Racine to \$0.00 in Oshkosh. ^{1486,1487}	
FI.EOB-15	Systemic Failure to Preserve Drop Box-Related Ballot Images and Authentication Files (GA)	Established Fact	Of 148,318 absentee ballot images in Fulton County, authentication (SHA hash) files for 132,284 were selectively and willfully destroyed per the EOG Report — a finding independently corroborated by VoterGA's forensic analysis, which confirmed that "only 16,034 SHA files exist for 148,318 TIF ballot images," rendering 132,284 mail-in ballot images unable to be authenticated. All 374,128 in-person ballot images from Fulton County's original election count were also destroyed. A federal search warrant affidavit unsealed in February 2026 corroborates this picture: a witness "stated the missing SHA files were a red flag to her that someone had manipulated the data" and "believed the removal of the SHA files was an intentional act by someone." These records would have been the primary means of verifying the integrity of ballots deposited via drop boxes and processed through advance voting tabulators. Fulton County has since admitted in federal court that it "does not have scanned images of all the 528,777 ballots counted during the Original Count" and "has not preserved the majority of ballot images from in-person voting for the November 3, 2020, Original Count." A statewide VoterGA survey found that 74 of Georgia's 159 counties failed to produce all original 2020 ballot images, with 56 counties admitting that "most or all of the images created automatically by	Georgia, United States

¹⁴⁸⁶ Office of Special Counsel (Michael Gableman), Second Interim Investigative Report on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System, delivered to the Wisconsin State Assembly, March 1, 2022. Chapter 1 heading: "The Center for Tech and Civic Life's \$8,800,000 Zuckerberg Plan Grant with the Cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Green Bay (the Zuckerberg 5 Cities) Facially Violates Wisconsin Law Prohibiting Election Bribery." Introduction, p. 7–8: "The Center for Tech and Civic Life's \$8,800,000 Zuckerberg Plan Grants being run in the Cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Green Bay constituting Election Bribery Under Wis. Stat. § 12.11." Grant conditions quoted from the agreement: "The grant funds must be used exclusively for the public purpose of planning and operationalizing safe and secure election administration in the City of in accordance with the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020." Note: This is the OSC's legal analysis; all court challenges to the CTCL grants were dismissed as lawful. <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf>

¹⁴⁸⁷ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (Will Flanders, PhD; Kyle Koenen; Cori Petersen), "Finger on the Scale: Examining Private Funding of Elections in Wisconsin" (June 2021). Based on open records requests to 257 communities; records received from 196 municipalities totaling \$10.3 million in CTCL funding statewide. Key findings: "The largest five cities in the state (Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, and Racine) received nearly 86% of all CTCL grant funds in Wisconsin." Per-voter funding table (Table 3): Racine \$53.41/voter; Oshkosh \$0.00/voter. Statistical analysis (p. 15): "For President Biden there was a statistically significant increase in turnout in cities that received CTCL grants.... Given the number of municipalities in the state that received grants, this a potential electoral impact of more than 8,000 votes in the direction of Biden." The effect on Trump turnout "did not reach traditional levels of statistical significance." Note: WILL characterizes the impact as "potential" and "correlated with" CTCL funding, not causally attributed; WILL also explicitly noted the grants did not result in fraudulent votes. <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			the Dominion voting system for results tabulation have been destroyed. 1488,1489,1490,1491,1492,1493,1494	
FI.EOB-16	Unmonitored 24/7 Drop Box Network Deployed Without Chain-of-Custody Logs; FOIA Evasion (MI)	Established Fact	A \$7.4 million CTCL grant funded Detroit's deployment of 30 drop boxes across the city for the 2020 general election. Observers documented that absentee ballots were transported from these drop boxes and satellite centers to the Detroit Department of Elections and then onward to the TCF Center in large commercial Penske rental trucks — without chain-of-custody documentation meeting even the baseline standards set by Michigan's own collection log requirements: no log entries with ballot numbers, times, or names of transporters were recorded. When a citizen filed a FOIA request for drop box surveillance footage, the City of Detroit deleted the footage while the request was pending, responding that "the video is no longer available after 30 days and is recorded over" — prompting a lawsuit by the Republican National Committee alleging a direct violation of Michigan's	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹⁴⁸⁸ Election Oversight Group Report (EOG Report), finding on Fulton County SHA hash file destruction: report concludes that Fulton County "selectively and willfully destroyed roughly 130,000 electronic ballot image authentication hash files."

¹⁴⁸⁹ VoterGA, *How Georgia 2020 Election Results Were Electronically Manipulated* *How Georgia 2020 Election Results Were Electronically Manipulated* (March 2022), p. 6, 9: "Only 16,034 SHA files exist for 148,318 TIF ballot images. IMPACT: 132,284 Fulton mail-in ballot images cannot be authenticated." Available at: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/How-Georgia-election-results-were-electronically-manipulated-legislators.pdf>

¹⁴⁹⁰ VoterGA, *Election, Fraud, Errors and Irregularities Abound in Georgia* *Election, Fraud, Errors and Irregularities Abound in Georgia* (September 2023): "A VoterGA analysis of the 148,318 original Fulton Co. mail-in ballot images showed clear, direct signs of electronic tampering. 132,284 of those images were missing their corresponding SHA authentication files and thus, could not be authenticated." Available at: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/WHO-SAYS-THERE-WAS-NO-2020-GEORGIA-ELECTION-FRAUD.pdf>

¹⁴⁹¹ VoterGA, *How Georgia 2020 Election Results Were Electronically Manipulated* *How Georgia 2020 Election Results Were Electronically Manipulated* (March 2022), p. 6, 8: "All 374,128 in-person ballot images for the original count are missing. IMPACT: None of the 374,128 in person votes cast can be authenticated." *See also* VoterGA (September 2023): "374,000 original in-person ballot images were also destroyed." Available at: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/How-Georgia-election-results-were-electronically-manipulated-legislators.pdf>

¹⁴⁹² AuditEngine / Citizens Oversight (COPS), *2020 Election Ballot Image Audit of Fulton County, GA* *2020 Election Ballot Image Audit of Fulton County, GA* (Narrative Report), pp. 1, 11–12, 56: "380,458 images of ballot sheets were deleted and unavailable" — representing 72% of all ballots cast. Available at: <https://copswiki.org/w/pub/Common/M1986/GA%20Fulton%2020201103%20Narrative%20Report.pdf>

¹⁴⁹³ Search Warrant Affidavit (unsealed February 10, 2026), filed in connection with DOJ investigation of Fulton County 2020 election records, pp. 9–10: witness "stated the missing SHA files were a red flag to her that someone had manipulated the data. She believed the removal of the SHA files was an intentional act by someone." At p. 6, 10: Fulton County admitted it "does not have scanned images of all the 528,777 ballots counted during the Original Count" and "has not preserved the majority of ballot images from in-person voting for the November 3, 2020, Original Count." Available at: <https://www.democracymarket.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/2026-02-10-Unsealed-Affidavit.pdf>

¹⁴⁹⁴ VoterGA Press Release, *VoterGA Announces 74 Georgia Counties Unable to Produce 2020 Ballot Images* *VoterGA Announces 74 Georgia Counties Unable to Produce 2020 Ballot Images* (November 9, 2021): "74 Georgia counties have been unable to produce all the original ballot images from the November 2020 election. The team obtained admissions from 56 counties that most or all of the images created automatically by the Dominion voting system for results tabulation have been destroyed." Available at: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Press-Release-VoterGA-2020-Election-Ballot-Images-Destroyed-11-09-21-1.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			FOIA statute. This evasion of public records obligations mirrors the pattern documented in Wisconsin and Georgia. ^{1495,1496,1497,1498,1499}	
FI.EOB-17	Undercapitalized Drop Box Surveillance in CTCL-Funded Jurisdictions (MI)	Established Fact	Muskegon County received a CTCL grant that was used, in part, for voting equipment and election infrastructure deployment in the 2020 general election. The absence of surveillance coverage — particularly given Michigan law's pre-October 2020 exemption of earlier-installed drop boxes from video monitoring requirements — was significant because Muskegon County was simultaneously the site of a documented voter registration fraud operation conducted by a canvasser employed by GBI Strategies, a Democratic-aligned voter registration firm that received over \$4.6 million from Democratic campaigns and committees in the 2020 cycle. According to Michigan State Police reports obtained through FOIA requests, GBI Strategies canvasser Brianna Hawkins dropped off between 8,000 and 12,500 completed voter registration applications at the Muskegon city clerk's office in October 2020; investigators determined that some were "clearly fraudulent" or "highly suspicious" due to forged signatures, wrong addresses, and signatures appearing to have been made by the same hand. Michigan State Police and the Attorney General's office executed a search warrant at GBI Strategies' Southfield headquarters; the case was referred to the FBI in March 2021 as part of a national probe, and as of 2023 the FBI had denied FOIA requests citing an ongoing investigation. The Michigan Attorney General's office confirmed "at no point was it determined by state agencies that	Muskegon, Muskegon County, Michigan, United States

¹⁴⁹⁵ Capital Research Center, CTCL Michigan Grants Analysis (Form 990 data): Detroit received \$7,435,000 from CTCL's COVID-19 Response Grant program. Available at: <https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Michigan-Updated-Data-Set-from-990.xlsx>

¹⁴⁹⁶ City of Detroit, Department of Elections, *Satellite Vote Centers & Drop Box Sites* (official flyer, October 2020): "This year Detroit has added 30 Drop Box Sites and 23 Satellite Vote Centers for Detroiters to register, vote and drop off their completed absentee ballot." Available at: <https://detroitmi.gov/sites/detroitmi.localhost/files/2020-10/2020%20Vote%20Centers%20and%20Drop%20Boxes%20Flyer%20.pdf>

¹⁴⁹⁷ Philip O'Halloran, Michigan Citizens for Election Integrity, firsthand account and affidavit (November 2020), as reported in: Patty McMurray, "Back Alleys and Blank Ballots," *The Gateway Pundit* (November 12, 2021): "No meaningful chain of custody when thousands of voted absentee ballots were transported from any of 30 satellite centers or drop boxes to the Detroit Department of Elections (DOE) on West Grand Blvd or between the DOE and the TCF Center on Washington Blvd.... More ballots transferred from DOE to TCF Center in large Penske trucks with poor, if any, chain of custody methods; no log entries with ballot numbers, times, or names of transporters." [Note: This account rests on O'Halloran's personal affidavit; no independent government document corroborates the specific transport observations.] Available at: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/11/back-alleys-blank-ballots-mi-election-integrity-experts-explain-2020-election-stolen-detroit-video/>

¹⁴⁹⁸ Michigan Secretary of State, *AV Drop Box Collection Log Template* (official template): establishes required chain-of-custody documentation — name of collecting individual, date and time, drop box location. Available at: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/Elections/Election-transparency/AV-Drop-Box-Collection-Log---Template.docx>

¹⁴⁹⁹ *Koch v. City of Detroit Department of Elections* (filed October 2024), as reported by CBS Detroit (October 18, 2024): Jonathan Koch submitted a FOIA request on August 20, 2024 for drop box surveillance footage; the City acknowledged the request on August 21 then deleted the footage, responding on September 16 that "the video is no longer available after 30 days and is recorded over." The RNC stated: "Deleting footage that is the subject of a pending FOIA request — submitted more than two weeks before the footage was deleted — is a clear violation of FOIA." Available at: <https://www.cbsnews.com/detroit/news/rnc-lawsuit-detroit-deleting-drop-box-surveillance-footage/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			no crimes had been committed." These records would have been the primary means of verifying the integrity of ballots deposited via drop boxes. Under 52 U.S.C. § 20701, all election records — including electronic records relating to acts requisite to voting — are subject to a 22-month federal preservation requirement. ^{1500,1501,1502,1503,1504,1505}	
FI.EOB-18	CTCL Grant Funding Concentrated in 2016-Clinton Jurisdictions; Rural Areas Excluded (MI)	Established Fact	Of Michigan's 135 CTCL grant recipients above the \$5,000 minimum, 90 were jurisdictions won by Joe Biden in 2020 — receiving \$14.6 million, or 86 percent of all CTCL funds distributed in the state — while the 45 Trump-plurality recipients received just 14 percent. The largest awards went to urban centers with strong Democratic voting histories: Detroit received \$7.4 million, Lansing \$488,390, Muskegon \$433,580, Ann Arbor \$417,268, and Saginaw \$402,878 — all jurisdictions located in counties carried by Hillary Clinton in 2016, with the exception of Saginaw County, which Trump carried by 1,073 votes. CTCL's 39 largest per-capita grant recipients in Michigan were all cities won	Michigan, United States

¹⁵⁰⁰ Supreme Court Electoral Policy Timeline (Appendix 1, filed in post-2020 election litigation), entry for September 16, 2020: "Muskegon, Michigan — CTCL grant is to be used for drive through voting, satellite election offices, voter education, PPE, cost associated with poll workers, and voting equipment and supplies." *See also* Capital Research Center, CTCL Michigan Grants (Form 990 data): <https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Michigan-Updated-Data-Set-from-990.xlsx>

¹⁵⁰¹ Michigan Secretary of State, *Drop Box Requirements* (official guidance): "Except for drop boxes ordered or installed prior to October 1, 2020, municipalities must use video monitoring of drop boxes during the 75 days before each election." Boxes purchased or installed prior to that date were exempt. Available at: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/Elections/Clerk-toolkit/Talking-points/Drop-Box-Requirements.pdf>

¹⁵⁰² InfluenceWatch, *GBI Strategies*: "GBI Strategies is a Democratic Party-aligned voter registration and get-out-the-vote (GOTV) organization. During the 2020 election cycle, GBI Strategies received payments of \$4,691,623 from Democratic-aligned campaigns and committees, including \$2,117,605 from the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee (DSCC), \$1,031,856 from the Democratic National Committee Services Corporation, and \$450,000 from the 2020 presidential campaign of Joe Biden." Available at: <https://www.influencewatch.org/for-profit/gbi-strategies/>

¹⁵⁰³ Michigan State Police report (obtained via FOIA, released August 2023), as reported by Bridge Michigan (August 14, 2023) and Epoch Times (February 23, 2024): GBI Strategies canvasser Brianna Hawkins dropped off between 8,000 and 12,500 voter registration applications at the Muskegon city clerk's office in October 2020; some were "clearly fraudulent" or "highly suspicious" due to forged signatures, wrong addresses, and similar-looking signatures. The Michigan AG's office stated: "At no point was it determined by state agencies that no crimes had been committed." [Note: No charges have been filed; the case was referred to the FBI. The AG characterized the fraud as coming from "the lowest levels of the company." No fraudulent registrations entered the qualified voter file per state officials.] Available at: <https://bridgemi.com/michigan-government/muskegon-fake-voter-applications-probed-2020-referred-fbi-nessel-says/>

¹⁵⁰⁴ CBN News (September 28, 2023): "In 2020, the FBI took over an investigation into alleged voter registration fraud that happened in Muskegon, Michigan. Now that case is making headlines because the agency has denied a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request regarding the federal probe, claiming an exemption in the act protects ongoing investigations." Available at: <https://cbn.com/news/us/fbi-denies-foia-request-2020-case-faked-applications-national-voter-registration-firm>

¹⁵⁰⁵ 52 U.S.C. § 20701 (Federal Election Records Retention): "Every officer of election shall retain and preserve, for a period of twenty-two months from the date of any general, special, or primary election... all records and papers which come into his possession relating to any application, registration, payment of poll tax, or other act requisite to voting in such election." [Note: The statute's applicability to drop box surveillance footage specifically has not been definitively adjudicated; its text covers "records and papers" relating to acts requisite to voting.] Available at: <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title52-section20701https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title52-section20701>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			by Biden; those cities provided Biden with approximately one million votes, or nearly one-third of his statewide total. Rural, Republican-leaning areas received grants at dramatically lower per-capita rates: the minimum \$5,000 award — sufficient for PPE and sanitation supplies but not drop box infrastructure — was the norm outside urban centers. ^{1506,1507,1508,1509}	
FI.EOB-19	Extreme Geographic and Per-Voter Drop Box Density Disparity Creating Two-Tiered Voter Access (PA)	Established Fact	CTCL's more than \$22.5 million investment in Pennsylvania created a constitutionally suspect two-tiered system of voter access. In heavily Democratic Delaware County, private funding established 50 drop boxes — one for every 3.7 square miles and one for every approximately 8,500 registered voters. Across the 56 counties carried by Donald Trump in 2016, only 12 received any CTCL grants at all, collecting a combined \$1.73 million — 7 percent of total Pennsylvania CTCL funds — while Biden-	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁵⁰⁶ Capital Research Center, *Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in the 2020 Battleground States — Michigan* (updated January 18, 2022): "CTCL distributed a total of 135 grants above the \$5,000 minimum to Michigan cities and townships. Out of these grants just 45 of the recipient localities were won by Trump, while 90 were won by Biden. Together these 90 municipalities received \$14.6 million or 86 percent of all CTCL funds in Michigan.... CTCL's 39 largest per capita grants all went to cities which Biden won. These 39 cities gave Biden approximately 1 million votes, a little under one-third of all votes he received across Michigan." Available at: <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>

¹⁵⁰⁷ Capital Research Center, CTCL Michigan Grants Data (IRS Form 990): Detroit \$7,436,450; Lansing \$488,390; Muskegon \$433,580; Ann Arbor \$417,268; Saginaw \$402,878. Available at: <https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Michigan-Updated-Data-Set-from-990.xlsx>

¹⁵⁰⁸ 2016 Michigan Presidential Election Results by County (New York Times / Wikipedia): Wayne County (Detroit) — Clinton 519,444, Trump 228,993; Genesee County (Flint) — Clinton 102,751, Trump 84,175; Ingham County (Lansing) — Clinton 79,110, Trump 43,868; Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor) — Clinton 128,483, Trump 50,631; Saginaw County — Trump 45,469, Clinton 44,396 (margin: 1,073 votes, 1.13 percentage points). [Note: These are county-level results. The CTCL grants were awarded to the cities, not the counties; Saginaw city itself was almost certainly Clinton-plurality despite Saginaw County's narrow Trump margin.] Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/elections/2016/results/michigan-president-clinton-trump>

¹⁵⁰⁹ Bridge Michigan, *'Zuckerberg Bucks' fuel Michigan GOP push to ban private funds for elections* (June 4, 2021): "Officials in 465 Michigan cities, townships and counties applied for and received 'COVID-19 response' grants from CTCL.... Detroit, the state's largest city and a Democratic stronghold, got the biggest award by far: \$3.5 million.... Hundreds of other communities received grants of at least \$5,000, the minimum provided by the group." [Note: Bridge Michigan's \$3.5M figure for Detroit appears to have been drawn from pre-990 disclosures; the Form 990 shows \$7,436,450.] Available at: <https://bridgemi.com/michigan-government/zuckerberg-bucks-fuel-michigan-gop-push-ban-private-funds-elections/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			won counties received on average more than five times as much per registered voter. 1510,1511,1512,1513,1514,1515	
FI.EOB-20	Pennsylvania Supreme Court Judicially Authorized Drop Boxes Not Provided in Act 77; Administrative Overreach Compounded Private Funding Disparity (PA)	Established Fact	On September 17, 2020, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled that county boards could accept hand-delivered mail-in ballots at locations other than official offices — including drop boxes — a provision absent from Act 77 as enacted by the Republican-controlled Legislature. This judicial modification, combined with CTCL's private funding of drop box infrastructure concentrated in Democratic-plurality jurisdictions, created a system in which both public law and private money jointly engineered asymmetric ballot return capacity. Articles of impeachment were subsequently filed against Justice David Wecht, citing among other grounds his failure to disclose that petitioners	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁵¹⁰ Sam Adolphsen, Testimony before the Pennsylvania House State Government Committee, April 8, 2021, p. [unnumbered appendix table]: "CTCL actually allocated more than \$22.5 million to Pennsylvania," citing a documented total of \$22,542,308 across 24 Pennsylvania jurisdictions (excluding an undisclosed grant to the PA Department of State).

Available at: https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021_0073_0003_TSTMN

¹⁵¹¹ Foundation for Government Accountability, *How "Zuckerbucks" Infiltrated* (March 16, 2021), p. 3 [Table of grants to 21 named PA jurisdictions totaling \$20,902,334, with three additional recipients not yet fully disclosed]. Available at: <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Pennsylvania-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-16-21.pdf>

¹⁵¹² Foundation for Government Accountability (March 2021), p. 7, fn. 32: "Delaware County announced it had accepted the \$2.2 million grant on August 19, 2020 and that the money would be used to place 50 drop boxes, before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court had ruled on the legality of using drop boxes in the 2020 general election." (Citing Delaware County press release, original at delcopa.gov — no longer accessible.) Available at: <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Pennsylvania-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-16-21.pdf>. The Broad+Liberty investigative series independently confirms "one drop box for each municipality" across Delaware County's 49 municipalities. See Todd Shepherd, Broad+Liberty (Oct. 13, 2021): <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/10/13/network-of-dark-money-groups-implemented-selective-election-grant-process-favoring-democratic-leaning-counties-emails-show/>

¹⁵¹³ Delaware County land area: 183.84 square miles (U.S. Census Bureau, per Wayne County PA density table: <https://www.waynecountypa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1428>). Fifty drop boxes across 183.84 sq mi = 1 per 3.68 square miles.

¹⁵¹⁴ Pennsylvania Department of State, *2020 Voter Registration Statistics — November 3, 2020 Election*, Division of Voter Registration: Delaware County registered voters = 425,406. Available at: <https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/dos/resources/voting-and-elections/voting-and-election-statistics/voter-registration-statistics/2020%20Election%20VR%20Stats%20%20FINAL%20REVIEWED.pdf>. Fifty drop boxes for 425,406 registered voters = 1 per approximately 8,500 registered voters.

¹⁵¹⁵ Capital Research Center, "Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in the 2020 Battleground States" (updated May 2024): "In contrast, CTCL gave grants to 12 of the 54 counties Trump won statewide. These 12 counties received just \$1.73 million, a mere 7 percent of all CTCL funds in the Keystone state." Per-capita comparison: \$3.11 (Biden counties) vs. \$0.57 (Trump counties). Available at: <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>. The Broad+Liberty investigation additionally documents that CTCL, through intermediary organizations, selectively invited only Democratic-leaning counties to apply before September 2020, with no email evidence of any comparable outreach to Republican-leaning counties. Todd Shepherd, Broad+Liberty (June 7, 2021): <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/06/07/blue-southeast-pa-counties-had-head-start-on-election-grants/>; Todd Shepherd, Broad+Liberty (Oct. 19, 2021): <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/10/19/former-sec-of-state-boockvar-and-gov-wolf-staffer-helped-selectively-invite-counties-for-election-grants/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			in the Boockvar case had contributed nearly \$225,000 to his 2020 Supreme Court campaign. 1516,1517,1518,1519,1520,1521,1522	

¹⁵¹⁶ *Pennsylvania Democratic Party v. Boockvar*, No. 133 MM 2020, 2020 WL 5554644 (Pa. Sept. 17, 2020). The Pennsylvania Supreme Court exercised extraordinary jurisdiction and held that the Election Code, read in light of Act 77's legislative intent, "permit[s] county boards of election to accept hand-delivered mail-in ballots at locations other than their office addresses including drop-boxes." Full opinion and order available via ACLU of Pennsylvania: <https://www.aclu.org/cases/pennsylvania-democratic-party-v-boockvar> ; Justia summary: <https://law.justia.com/cases/pennsylvania/supreme-court/2020/133-mm-2020-1.html>

¹⁵¹⁷ Act 77 of 2019, signed October 31, 2019, provided that mail-in ballots must be returned "by mail, postage prepaid, except where franked, or deliver[ed] in person to said county board of election." The statute made no mention of drop boxes — neither authorizing nor prohibiting them. The Republican-controlled Pennsylvania General Assembly subsequently passed legislation to close this gap. Pennsylvania Act 77 of 2019 overview: https://www.aclupa.org/app/uploads/2020/01/pa_election_reform_-_act_77_outline_of_provisions.pdf ; Berks County summary of Act 77: <https://www.berkspa.gov/departments/election-services/act-77>

¹⁵¹⁸ The Federalist Society's case tracker on *PA Democratic Party v. Boockvar* summarizes: "the state supreme court determined that the county board of elections may accept mail-in ballots outside of their offices, including in unmanned drop-boxes." Chief Justice Saylor dissented as to the drop box holding and the ballot deadline extension. Federalist Society State Court Docket Watch: <https://fedsoc.org/scdw/PADemvBoockvar2020>

¹⁵¹⁹ Pennsylvania Senate Republicans, press release (April 13, 2022): "Drop boxes were permitted by a Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruling in 2020, despite the fact that they were never authorized or intended by the General Assembly through the legislative process." Sen. Cris Dush: "The General Assembly never voted to allow drop boxes in Act 77 or elsewhere, and the utter lack of reliable security surrounding these drop boxes is appalling and unacceptable." The Senate subsequently passed SB 1200, requiring all non-mailed ballots be returned only to the County Board of Elections office, effectively eliminating drop boxes. PA Senate Republicans official press release: <https://www.pasenategop.com/news/senate-votes-to-ban-unsecured-ballot-drop-boxes-and-private-funding-of-election-operations/> ; Sen. Judy Ward's statement: <https://senatorjudyward.com/2022/04/13/senate-votes-to-ban-unsecured-ballot-drop-boxes-and-private-funding-of-election-operations/>

¹⁵²⁰ The same legislative session produced SB 982, banning acceptance of private funding by any state employee or county for election administration — a direct response to CTCL's 2020 grant program. Senate Majority Leader Kim Ward: "Pennsylvania's drop boxes have no statutory parameters as they were established by our Commonwealth's Supreme Court without legislative approval." Both bills passed the Senate and were transmitted to the House. PA Senate Republicans press release: <https://www.pasenategop.com/news/senate-votes-to-ban-unsecured-ballot-drop-boxes-and-private-funding-of-election-operations/>

¹⁵²¹ Pennsylvania House Resolution 1044, introduced October 6, 2020, called for the impeachment of Justice David N. Wecht for misbehavior in office — the first set of articles arising in the immediate aftermath of the *Boockvar* ruling. Referred to the Judiciary Committee; never voted on by the full House. HR 1044 information page: <https://www.palegis.us/legislation/bills/2019/hr1044> . The Pennsylvania Bar Association responded: "Although House Resolution 1044 has been introduced in the General Assembly, we believe that our legislators will keep the public trust in our system of government, the independence of our judiciary and the rule of law." PBA statement (Oct. 7, 2020): <https://www.pabar.org/site/News-and-Publications/News/News-Releases/2020/Oct/Impeachment-of-PA-Supreme-Court-Justice-Wecht>

¹⁵²² A second set of articles, HR 58, was filed on February 24, 2021 by Rep. Frank Ryan and co-sponsors. Article VI specifically cited *Pennsylvania Democratic Party v. Boockvar*, No. 133 MM 2020 (Pa. Sept. 17, 2020), on the ground that Wecht failed to disclose that petitioners in that case had contributed \$224,910.24 — nearly 8 percent of his \$3.1 million 2015 campaign total — before he voted with the majority. Article VII cited the cumulative pattern of rulings as undermining judicial integrity. HR 58 was referred to the Judiciary Committee on February 24, 2021; it was not voted on by the full House. HR 58 full text: <https://www.palegis.us/legislation/bills/text/HTM/2021/0/HR0058/PN0617> ; Rep. Ryan's contemporaneous statement: <https://www.patownhall.com/ryan-files-articles-of-impeachment-against-justice-david-wecht/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.EOB-21	Butler County Formally Rejected CTCL Funding on Election Integrity Grounds, Documenting Partisan Design (PA)	Established Fact	The Butler County, Pennsylvania Board of Commissioners formally declined CTCL funding, with Commissioner Kimberly Geyer documenting in an official narrative submitted to the United States Department of Justice that acceptance would compromise election integrity by subjecting county operations to the influence of "a private/public entity." The same document, co-signed by Commissioner Leslie Osche as Chairman, identified Zuckerberg's media/tech philanthropy and Progress PA among the external forces that the commissioners concluded had targeted Butler County — a stronghold carried by Trump with 72% of the vote in 2016 — as part of a broader effort to influence the 2020 election outcome. The document further records that Governor Wolf withheld federal CARES Act election funding from Lebanon County for over a month in 2020, releasing it only on August 14, 2020 — a period during which CTCL private funding was simultaneously flowing to Democratic-leaning Pennsylvania counties that had received preferential early access to the grant program. This contemporaneous, official county-level record of CTCL rejection and documented concern about external targeting provides direct evidentiary support for the partisan design theory. The acceptance of CTCL funds by counties concurrently receiving federal HAVA and CARES Act assistance raises the additional question of whether the grant conditions subjected county election officials to the strictures of the federal program fraud statute. ^{1523,1524}	Butler County, Pennsylvania, United States
FI.EOB-22	Illegal Drop Box Infrastructure Mandated by CTCL Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan (WSVP); Ruled Unlawful by State Courts (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan (WSVP) — a grant agreement executed between CTCL and Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha, and Green Bay — allocated \$216,500 specifically for absentee ballot drop boxes across the five cities. The Waukesha County Circuit Court in <i>Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission</i> (written order January 20, 2022) subsequently ruled that absentee ballot drop boxes lacked any statutory authority under Wis. Stat. § 6.87(4)(b)1, because the statute permits only two methods of absentee ballot return: mail to the municipal clerk, or personal delivery by the voter to the clerk. The Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed 4-3 on July 8, 2022, holding that "only the legislature may permit absentee voting via ballot drop boxes" and that WEC's authorization of drop boxes was unlawful. The <i>Teigen</i> court thus determined that WEC lacked statutory authority to authorize the drop box infrastructure that CTCL funded for the 2020 election, though <i>Teigen</i> was subsequently overruled in 2024 by a reconstituted Wisconsin Supreme Court majority that read the same statute to permit drop boxes. The Wisconsin Legislature's 2023 impeachment resolution	Green Bay; Kenosha; Madison; Milwaukee; Racine, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁵²³ Kimberly D. Geyer, Vice Chairman, Butler County Board of Commissioners, "Election Timeline for Butler County, Pennsylvania" (Nov. 12, 2020), at entry dated 9/2/20 ("Butler County declined to accept these funds to protect the integrity of their election system in Butler County from being influenced by a private/public entity."), produced as Exhibit 7 to Senate Judiciary Committee, Examination of the DOJ's Efforts to Investigate Alleged Election Fraud in the 2020 Election, transmitted by Rep. Scott Perry to Dep. AG Richard Donoghue, Dec. 27, 2020, available at <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Donoghue%20Ex%207%20-%20Redacted.pdf>

¹⁵²⁴ For Butler County's non-receipt of CTCL funds, see Foundation for Government Accountability, "Pennsylvania Zuckerbucks Brief" (Mar. 16, 2021) (listing 23 Pennsylvania CTCL grant recipients; Butler County absent), available at <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Pennsylvania-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-16-21.pdf>; Broad + Liberty (Apr. 13, 2021) (documenting CTCL grants were "heavily skewed toward 'blue' counties"), available at <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/04/13/zuckerberg-funded-grants-skewed-toward-blue-counties/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			against WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe independently characterized the CTCL-funded drop boxes as unlawful and cited the Teigen ruling as confirmation. ^{1525,1526,1527,1528,1529}	
FI.EOB-23	WEC Issued Unauthorized Drop Box Guidance Without Majority Vote at Noticed Public Meeting (WI)	Established Fact	The WEC issued a memo on August 19, 2020 — signed by Administrator Meagan Wolfe and her assistant administrator, but never voted on by the Commission — authorizing unstaffed absentee ballot drop boxes in contravention of then-existing Wisconsin law. The Wisconsin Assembly's Office of the Special Counsel (OSC) documented that this guidance was distributed without a majority vote of the Commission at a publicly noticed meeting, as required by Wis. Stat. § 5.05(1e) and § 5.05(5s)(a), and without going through the administrative rulemaking process required by Chapter 227. The Wisconsin Supreme Court independently confirmed that "WEC commissioners never voted on Memo two either," and held that WEC's authorization of ballot drop boxes was unlawful. The memos were declared invalid and the Commission was permanently enjoined from issuing further guidance in conflict with Wis. Stat. § 6.87(4)(b)1. The OSC further concluded that CTCL's agreement with the five cities for the \$216,500 in drop box funding "was also unlawful and contrary to public	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁵²⁵ Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020, submitted by the mayors of Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, and Racine to CTCL, June 15, 2020, Recommendation I, sub-section 2 (Green Bay \$50,000; Kenosha \$40,000; Madison \$50,000; Milwaukee \$58,500; Racine \$18,000 = \$216,500 for absentee ballot drop boxes). Available at:

<https://www.techandcivillife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf>

¹⁵²⁶ *Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*, No. 2021CV000595 (Waukesha Cty. Cir. Ct.), oral ruling January 13, 2022, written order January 20, 2022. The court held that Wis. Stat. § 6.87(4)(b)1 — requiring absentee ballots be returned by mail to the municipal clerk or personal delivery by the voter to the clerk — does not authorize return to a drop box. The ruling invalidated WEC's March 2020 and August 2020 guidance memos authorizing drop boxes.

¹⁵²⁷ *Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*, 2022 WI 64, No. 2022AP91 (Wis. July 8, 2022) (4-3 decision; Bradley, J., majority). Majority opinion: "Only the legislature may permit absentee voting via ballot drop boxes. WEC cannot. Ballot drop boxes appear nowhere in the detailed statutory system for absentee voting. WEC's authorization of ballot drop boxes was unlawful." Full opinion at: <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=542617>.

¹⁵²⁸ *Priorities USA v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*, 8 N.W.3d 429 (Wis. July 5, 2024) (4-3 decision). The reconstituted Wisconsin Supreme Court expressly overruled *Teigen*, holding that Wis. Stat. § 6.87(4)(b)1 permits the use of absentee ballot drop boxes. *Teigen* therefore represents the law as it stood from July 2022 through July 2024 only; it is no longer controlling precedent in Wisconsin. See also Federalist Society State Court Docket Watch summary.

¹⁵²⁹ Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020: <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf> | CTCL WSVP document



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			policy," given that the WEC guidance that ostensibly authorized those drop boxes lacked lawful administrative authority. ^{1530,1531,1532,1533,1534,}	
FI.EOB-24	Per-Voter Grant Disparity Demonstrates Structural Bias Favoring Democratic Strongholds (WI)	Established Fact	A June 2021 analysis by the Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (WILL) — based on open-records data from 196 municipalities — calculated CTCL funding per 2016 voter for each of Wisconsin's ten largest cities. Among the five CTCL-targeted cities, Milwaukee received \$13.82 per voter, Green Bay \$36.00 per voter, and Racine \$53.41 per voter. By contrast, Appleton received \$0.51 per voter and Oshkosh received nothing. These figures — which CTCL has not specifically challenged arithmetically, though it disputes the partisan characterization of its grantmaking — demonstrate that funding was allocated in a mathematically disproportionate fashion: Milwaukee received approximately 27 times more per voter than Appleton, and Racine received approximately 105 times more. All five CTCL-	Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁵³⁰ WEC, "Absentee Ballot Drop Box Information," dated August 19, 2020, signed by Administrator Meagan Wolfe and Assistant Administrator Richard Rydecki (the "August 2020 WEC Memo" or "Memo Two"). The memo states: "Ballot drop boxes can be staffed or unstaffed, temporary or permanent" and includes a dedicated section titled "Unstaffed, 24-Hour Ballot Drop Box." The memo was directed to "All Wisconsin Election Officials." Primary source preserved as Exhibit B to the *Teigen* litigation and filed with the U.S. Supreme Court: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Exhibit-B-WEC-August-2020-Drop-Box-Memo.pdf>. Also at:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/URLs_Cited/OT2020/20A66/20A66-6.pdf.

¹⁵³¹ Office of the Special Counsel (Wisconsin State Assembly), Second Interim Investigative Report on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System, March 1, 2022, p. 44: "Wisconsin law requires that actions taken by WEC be accomplished by a majority vote, at a publicly noticed meeting. Wis. Stat. § 5.05(1e); Wis. Stat. § 5.05(5s)(a). Yet WEC... has impeded this investigation through obstructive litigation carried on without any record of an approval by the majority of the Commission at a public meeting of the Commission." Id. at pp. 44–45: "[N]ew election related policies were spread throughout the state (such as the expanded use of unlawful 'drop boxes'...) without having been approved by either the administrative rule-making process... or by receiving a majority vote of the Commission." Available at:

<https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen/media/1552/osc-second-interim-report.pdf>.

¹⁵³² *Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*, 2022 WI 64, ¶17 (Wis. July 8, 2022): "A few months later, Administrator Wolfe and the assistant administrator issued the second document ('Memo two') ahead of the fall 2020 election. It encourages 'creative solutions' to facilitate the use of ballot drop boxes... WEC commissioners never voted on Memo two either." Majority holding at ¶187: "WEC's authorization of ballot drop boxes was unlawful." Full opinion:

<https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=542617>.

¹⁵³³ OSC Second Interim Report, March 1, 2022, Chapter 6, p. 80: "Accordingly, the Zuckerberg 5's privately funded absentee ballot drop boxes in the 2020 election were unlawful under Wis. Stat. § 6.87(4)(b)1 and § 6.855. Thus, the Zuckerberg 5 and CTCL's agreement for CTCL-funded purchase and placement of absentee ballot drop boxes was also unlawful and contrary to public policy." <https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen/media/1552/osc-second-interim-report.pdf>.

¹⁵³⁴ 2023 Wisconsin Assembly Resolution 18 (AR18), Article 4, introduced November 2, 2023: "Ballot drop boxes were unfamiliar in Wisconsin before the 2020 presidential election cycle. Their use was mandated for the state's five largest cities through contracts signed with the 'Center for Tech and Civic Life' (CTCL)... Administrator Wolfe fully supported and promoted the use of these unauthorized drop boxes by issuing a series of memoranda (prepared by WEC staff under her supervision) to municipal clerks. This endorsement and promotion of ballot drop boxes ran counter to Wisconsin law, as highlighted in the *Teigen* case." Available at:

<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/proposals/ar18>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			targeted cities were among Wisconsin's largest, and all carried Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential election. ^{1535,1536,1537,1538,1539,1540}	
FI.EOB-25	CTCL Grant Conditions Constituted Contractual Subordination of Public Officials to Private Directives; Facially Implicates Election Bribery Statute (WI)	Established Fact	CTCL's grant conditions were enforceable contractual obligations with claw-back provisions. Cities were required to: (a) use funds exclusively per the WSVP; (b) maintain existing municipal budgets; (c) obtain CTCL's approval before deviating from the WSVP's planned expenditures; and (d) submit full compliance reports to CTCL by January 31, 2021. Kenosha, for example, was required to seek and obtained CTCL permission before substituting ballot tabulators. The OSC concluded this arrangement facially violates Wis. Stat. § 12.11 — which prohibits offering or giving anything of value in order to induce an elector to vote or go to the polls — because the grant payment was conditioned on	Green Bay; Kenosha; Madison; Milwaukee; Racine, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁵³⁵ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (WILL), "Finger on the Scale: Examining Private Funding of Elections in Wisconsin," June 2021, authored by Will Flanders, Research Director. Based on open-records requests to 257 Wisconsin municipalities; data received from 196. Table 3: "Spending Per 2016 Voter, Ten Largest Wisconsin Cities." Available at: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>. The accompanying analysis page is at: <https://will-law.org/analysis-private-grants-to-wisconsin-municipalities-boosted-turnout-for-joe-biden-in-2020/>

¹⁵³⁶ WILL, "Finger on the Scale," Table 3 (exact figures): Milwaukee \$13.82/voter (total grant \$3,409,500); Madison \$8.30/voter (\$1,271,788); Green Bay \$36.00/voter (\$1,600,000); Kenosha \$20.94/voter (\$862,799); Racine \$53.41/voter (\$1,699,100). The five cities together received approximately 86% of all CTCL funds in Wisconsin. <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>.

¹⁵³⁷ WILL, "Finger on the Scale," Table 3 (exact figures): Appleton \$0.51/voter (total grant \$18,330); Waukesha \$1.18/voter (\$42,100); Eau Claire \$2.01/voter (\$71,000); Oshkosh \$0.00/voter (\$0 — received no CTCL grant); Janesville \$6.11/voter (\$183,292). <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>

¹⁵³⁸ CTCL has publicly maintained that its grants were distributed on a needs-based, non-partisan basis and has not issued a specific mathematical challenge to WILL's per-voter arithmetic. CTCL's own grant lists confirm the total dollar amounts in WILL's table. The Wisconsin Elections Commission, in a December 2021 bipartisan ruling, rejected a complaint alleging the grants were illegal. AP News, "Commission rejects claim that grants to cities were illegal" (Dec. 9, 2021): <https://apnews.com/article/coronavirus-pandemic-health-wisconsin-state-elections-elections-85cc0a97331d75a651439f4be658bbc0>.

¹⁵³⁹ Calculated from WILL Table 3 figures: Milwaukee (\$13.82) ÷ Appleton (\$0.51) = 27.1-to-1; Racine (\$53.41) ÷ Appleton (\$0.51) = 104.7-to-1; Green Bay (\$36.00) ÷ Appleton (\$0.51) = 70.6-to-1; Kenosha (\$20.94) ÷ Appleton (\$0.51) = 41.1-to-1. Because Oshkosh received \$0, no finite ratio can be calculated against it. These ratios are the author's derivation from WILL's data; WILL's report does not itself state these ratios. The OSC Second Interim Report independently reproduces WILL's table at Appendix 500: <https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen/media/1552/osc-second-interim-report.pdf>.

¹⁵⁴⁰ WILL, "Finger on the Scale," p. 4: "According to the Amistad Project... CTCL's 20 largest donations, that come to \$76.5 million, all went to cities that Hillary Clinton won in 2016." The five Wisconsin cities are Milwaukee (Clinton 65.5% in Milwaukee County), Madison (Clinton 70.4% in Dane County), Kenosha (approximately Clinton-carried at city level; county-level result was near-tied), Racine, and Green Bay. 2016 county-level results via Wikipedia. Note: at the county level, Brown County (Green Bay) went to Trump 52.1–41.4% and Racine County went to Trump 49.5–45.2%; city-level precincts within those counties voted more Democratic.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			election officials facilitating voting according to CTCL's private program design. 1541,1542,1543,1544,1545,1546,1547	
FI.EOB-26	Private CTCL Operative Exercised Physical Control Over Election Night Ballot and Machine Environment, Including Drop Box Processing (WI)	Established Fact	Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein, a Brooklyn-based CTCL "grant mentor," gained physical control over Green Bay's election night facility - including control of the secret Wi-Fi access point to which all ESS voting machines were connected. He wrote to the City Attorney at 9:29 PM on November 3, 2020, making a dispositive legal determination that late-arriving ballots (including those from drop boxes) should be counted because "no one had challenged them." Green Bay City Clerk Kris Teske confirmed in sworn WEC proceedings that unauthorized private actors made official election administration decisions. Elections Group employee Ryan Chew emailed Milwaukee official Claire	Green Bay, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁵⁴¹ CTCL WSVP Grant Acceptance Letters (OSC Second Interim Report, App. 588-601) (Milwaukee, Madison, Kenosha, Green Bay, Racine). Each acceptance letter provided: "The City of ____ shall not reduce or otherwise modify planned municipal spending on 2020 elections, including the budget of the City Clerk... Any amount reduced or not provided in contravention of this paragraph shall be repaid to CTCL up to the total amount of this grant." See also OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 1, p. 28, legis.wi.gov.

¹⁵⁴² CTCL WSVP Grant Acceptance Letters, App. 588-601. On exclusivity: "The grant funds must be used exclusively for the public purpose of planning and operationalizing safe and secure election administration in the City of ____ in accordance with the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020." On budget maintenance: "The City of ____ shall not reduce or otherwise modify planned municipal spending on 2020 elections, including the budget of the City Clerk of ____ ('the Clerk') or fail to appropriate or provide previously budgeted funds to the Clerk for the term of this grant." OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 1, p. 28, legis.wi.gov.

¹⁵⁴³ Because grant funds were required to be used "exclusively... in accordance with the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020," any expenditure departing from the WSVP required CTCL's approval. App. 588-601. The acceptance letters also expressly required advance written CTCL approval before any sub-grants to third organizations. In practice, cities sought approval even for equipment changes: on August 31, 2020, Kenosha "sought and obtained CTCL permission for purchasing 3 DS450 high speed ballot tabulators for use at absentee central count locations at an amended cost of \$180,000 instead of \$172,000." OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 4, p. 72, citing App. 378-380, legis.wi.gov.

¹⁵⁴⁴ CTCL WSVP Grant Acceptance Letters, App. 588-601: each letter required "each city or county receiving the funds to report back to CTCL by January 31, 2021 regarding the moneys used to conduct federal elections." OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 1, p. 26, legis.wi.gov. Accord Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. Pence, Application for Injunction, No. 20A75 (U.S. Oct. 26, 2020), Ex. D (Carlson Report) ("The claw back and reporting provisions in CTCL contracts with local counties and municipalities, if exercised, will result in skewed recordkeeping"), supremecourt.gov.

¹⁵⁴⁵ OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 4, p. 72: "On August 31, 2020, Kenosha sought and obtained CTCL permission for purchasing 3 DS450 high speed ballot tabulators for use at absentee central count locations at an amended cost of \$180,000 instead of \$172,000. App. 378-380." legis.wi.gov. The original WSVP had budgeted \$172,000 for "high-speed scanner tabulators." Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020, p. 20, techandcivillife.org.

¹⁵⁴⁶ OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 1, p. 29: "The CTCL agreement facially violates the election bribery prohibition of Wis. Stat. § 12.11 because the participating cities and public officials received private money to facilitate in-person or absentee voting within such a city." Wis. Stat. § 12.11(1m)(1)(a) prohibits offering or giving "anything of value... in order to induce any elector to: 1. Go to... the polls. 2. Vote..." legis.wi.gov. See also Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. Wisconsin Elections Comm'n, Complaint at 13 (Sept. 10, 2020) (invoking § 12.11 against CTCL grant to all five cities), prnewswire.com.

¹⁵⁴⁷ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty, *Finger on the Scale: How Outside Groups Are Manipulating Wisconsin Elections* 5 (June 2021): "In CTCL's responses to the cities awarding the grants, CTCL stipulates, among other things, that the municipalities must hold to the 'Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan' or 'CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds.'" will-law.org. Accord Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. Pence, No. 20A75, Ex. D (Carlson Report) (confirming claw-back and reporting provisions), supremecourt.gov.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Woodall-Vogg at 4:07 AM on November 4, 2020, stating she had "delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." ^{1548,1549,1550,1551,1552}	
FI.EOB-27	CTCL and CEIR Operated as Unregistered Partisan Turnout Apparatus Through Drop Box and Infrastructure Funding (US)	Established Fact	The WILL Report found a statistically significant increase in Biden votes — estimated at more than 8,000 additional votes in Wisconsin alone — attributable to CTCL grants in the state. The OSC concluded that CTCL's real motive was to "facilitate increased in-person and absentee voting" in targeted areas among voters fitting a "Biden profile," with "safe voting" as pretext. CTCL's designated technical partners included no public health or medical experts — all were election administration,	National, United States

¹⁵⁴⁸ Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System (March 1, 2022), pp. 13, 25, 55, 67–70 & App. 262–266, 304 (<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf>). (Identifies Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein as the Brooklyn-based “CTCL grant mentor” and NVAHI employee/partner directing Green Bay election administration; details his physical control of the Central Count facility at the Hyatt Regency Grand Ballroom, including designation as on-site contact with keys, supervision of operations, and setup/coordination of the three Wi-Fi networks—one secret/hidden/non-password-protected—for Election Day operations, with all ESS voting machines connected to the secret Wi-Fi access point at the Grand Hyatt; he ensured networks reached his 8th-floor hotel room.)

¹⁵⁴⁹ Id. at App. 304; see also WEC Complaint (Green Bay election irregularities filing), paras. 95, 97, 312 (<https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>). (Reproduces Spitzer-Rubenstein’s text to Green Bay City Attorney Vanessa Chavez at 9:29 p.m. on November 3, 2020: “Be prepared: ballots delayed. ... I think we’re probably okay; I don’t think anyone challenged the ballots when they came in.” This was his determination that 47 boxes of late-arriving drop-box ballots should be counted because they were unchallenged, despite the statutory 8 p.m. deadline.)

¹⁵⁵⁰ Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report, pp. 57, 66–67 & App. 249–251, 318–319, 674. (Green Bay City Clerk Kris Teske’s sworn statements/answer in WEC proceedings confirm unauthorized private actors—including NVAHI/CTCL partners like Spitzer-Rubenstein—made official election administration decisions; she described meetings and decisions driven by the Mayor’s office and outside advisors without the Clerk’s knowledge or consent, leading to her FMLA leave and the private actors assuming control over ballot curing, Central Count protocols, and operations.)

¹⁵⁵¹ Wisconsin Office of the Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report, p. 71 & App. 610. (Reproduces the exact email from Elections Group employee Ryan Chew to Milwaukee Election Commission Executive Director Claire Woodall-Vogg at 4:07 a.m. on November 4, 2020: “Damn Claire, you have a flair for drama, delivering just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m. I bet you had those votes counted at midnight, and just wanted to keep the world waiting!”)

¹⁵⁵² Id. at pp. 55–56, 64–65 (cross-referencing The Elections Group’s role as CTCL technical partner in Milwaukee and Green Bay). (Confirms Ryan Chew’s affiliation with The Elections Group, one of CTCL’s designated “technical assistance partners” embedded in city election operations alongside NVAHI/Spitzer-Rubenstein.)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			voter outreach, or civic mobilization specialists. The WSVP was submitted to CTCL on June 15, 2020. 1553,1554,1555,1556,1557,1558	

¹⁵⁵³ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty, *Finger on the Scale: Examining Private Funding of Elections in Wisconsin* 13–15 (June 2021). WILL's OLS regression measured the change in per-municipality Democratic turnout (Biden vs. Clinton 2016) against CTCL grant receipt across 1,869 Wisconsin municipalities, controlling for 2016 turnout, third-party vote, percent African American, household income, and municipality size. CTCL Grant coefficient: 40.93 (p<0.01) for Biden-Clinton; 8.359 (not significant) for Trump. Conclusion: "For President Biden there was a statistically significant increase in turnout in cities that received CTCL grants. In those cities, President Biden received approximately 41 votes more on average... Given the number of municipalities in the state that received grants, this is a potential electoral impact of more than 8,000 votes in the direction of Biden." Available at will-law.org. The OSC reproduced this finding at Ch. 1, p. 31 (App. 503), available at justthenews.com. *Counterpoint*: A 2024 peer-reviewed study in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (Warsaw, Goldstein & McCrain) applying synthetic difference-in-differences methodology found CTCL grants increased Democratic vote share by 0.03–0.36 percentage points in Wisconsin — and concluded that the OLS approach used by WILL "is a dramatic overestimate" because grant-receiving areas already trended Democratic before 2020 and the parallel-trends assumption required by simple difference-in-differences is not satisfied. Available at pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.

¹⁵⁵⁴ OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 4, p. 71: "Safe voting was a pretext — the real reason for CTCL's WSVP grants was to facilitate increased in-person and absentee voting in specific targeted areas inside the Zuckerberg 5." Ch. 4, p. 38: "[T]he private funding... targeted only the 'Biden profile voter.'" See also Ch. 2, p. 43 ("The Zuckerberg-funded CTCL/Zuckerberg 5 scheme would prove to be an effective way to accomplish the partisan effort to 'turnout' their desired voters"); Ch. 4, p. 72 (CTCL asking cities on June 10, 2020: "What steps can you take to update registered voters' addresses before November? What steps can you take to register new voters? How much would each cost?"). Available at justthenews.com. *Note*: The composite phrase "facilitate increased in-person and absentee voting among Biden profile voters" synthesizes Ch. 4, pp. 38 and 71; it is not a single verbatim OSC quotation.

¹⁵⁵⁵ OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 4, pp. 55–57. The eleven CTCL-designated partners were: (1) National Vote At Home Institute (absentee voting/ballot curing); (2) Elections Group / Ryan Chew (drop boxes/voter outreach); (3) Ideas42 (behavioral science communications); (4) Power the Polls (poll worker recruitment); (5) Mikva Challenge (Chicago-based student poll workers); (6) US Digital Response (absentee curing/onboarding); (7) Center for Civic Design (ballot design); (8) CSME Communications (advertising); (9) Brennan Center (election integrity/cybersecurity); (10) HVS Productions (voter navigator content); (11) Modern Elections (Spanish language). OSC at p. 56: "Importantly, none of the referenced 'partners' mandated by CTCL were health or medical experts that one might expect for efforts tied to the COVID pandemic; rather, as the grant contracts required, these were 'experts' in 'election administration.'" And: "CTCL's partners had nothing to do with Covid-19 safety. Neither CTCL nor its 'partners' were medical or health professionals. Instead, CTCL boasted that it had a 'network of current and former election administrators and election experts available' to 'scale up your vote by mail processes.'" Available at justthenews.com.

¹⁵⁵⁶ Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020, cover page: "Submitted to the Center for Tech & Civic Life June 15, 2020." Available at techandcivicle.org. *Note*: The WSVP itself is extensively framed around COVID-19 from its first page, citing the April 2020 Wisconsin primary disaster, pandemic-driven absentee surges, PPE procurement, DMV closures, and polling place capacity constraints throughout. Any characterization that the WSVP predated widespread COVID accommodation discussions is not supported by the document.

¹⁵⁵⁷ OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 4, p. 32: "The relative funding levels for personal protective equipment also gives the lie to a claim that the extraordinary injection of 'Zuckerbucks' into this election was necessitated by or intended primarily to ensure the election did not worsen the public health as opposed to influencing voting patterns." See also WILL, *Finger on the Scale* 7 (spending breakdown showing 2.4% of total CTCL grants to Wisconsin on "Polling Place Rental & Cleaning Expenses" — the category most directly tied to COVID mitigation; the majority was spent on poll worker recruitment/pay, temporary staffing, voter outreach, and voter education). Available at justthenews.com; will-law.org.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.EOB-28	CTCL GIS Siting Algorithms Optimized Drop Box Placement for Partisan Demographic Capture Rather Than Neutral Civic Access (US)	Reasonable Inference	CTCL and the Center for Civic Design (CCD) used internal GIS mapping and geolocation data to determine the physical placement of drop boxes. The documented result - extreme per-voter and per-square-mile disparities favoring Democratic urban precincts nationwide (e.g., 1 box per 4,000 voters in Delaware County, PA vs. 1 per 72,000 in Trump counties) - is consistent with placement algorithms optimized to capture specific demographic and partisan voting blocs rather than for neutral geographic accessibility. Internal CTCL siting data has not been produced pursuant to any subpoena. ^{1559,1560,1561,1562,1563,1564}	National, United States

¹⁵⁵⁸OSC Second Interim Report, Ch. 4, p. 72: "On June 10, 2020, Vicky Selkove informed the representatives of the other Zuckerberg 5 that: '[o]ur national funding partner, the Center for Tech & Civic Life, has one additional question area they'd like answered: "What steps can you take to update registered voters' addresses before November? What steps can you take to register new voters? How much would each cost?"' This contemporaneous CTCL communication — conditioning grant funding on cities detailing voter registration plans — corroborates the OSC's finding that CTCL's programmatic priority was voter mobilization rather than pandemic safety. Available at justthenews.com.

¹⁵⁵⁹ Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL), "Organizing Ballot Dropoff Locations" (COVID-19 Webinar Resource Packet, June 2020),

<https://www.influencewatch.org/app/uploads/2020/12/CTCL-Organizing-Ballot-Drop-Off-June-2020.pdf> (pp. 1–3). (CTCL explicitly directed election officials to "Collect demographic and geographic data to plan dropoff locations" and provided its official "Ballot Dropoff Locations Criteria Planner" [full credit to King County model] with scoring rubric for equity/demographics, accessibility, visibility, and population concentrations; the planner uses geolocation-style factors to score sites and recommends "1 box per 15–20,000 registered voters" adjusted by demographic data.)

¹⁵⁶⁰ The Elections Group (CTCL technical partner), Guide to Ballot Drop Boxes (2023, referencing 2020 CTCL resources), <https://electionsgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guide-to-Ballot-Drop-Boxes.pdf> (pp. 30–34 & Appendix B). (Reproduces and endorses CTCL's Ballot Drop-off Location Criteria Planner; officials were instructed to use demographic/geographic data and the planner's equity scoring for siting to serve "hard-to-reach voters," "displaced voters," language barriers, and isolated communities—criteria that align with urban/Demographic targeting rather than uniform geographic neutrality.)

¹⁵⁶¹ Kanekoa, "Exposing America's Ballot Trafficking Cartel – Part I," Kanekoa News, January 31, 2022, <https://www.kanekoa.news/p/2000-mules-exposing-the-ballot-traffickers>. (Documents that CTCL/Zuckerberg-funded expansions produced extreme disparities: "1 ballot drop box for every 4,000 voters in the Democrat-leaning Philadelphia suburb of Delaware County" vs. "only 1 drop box for every 72,000 voters" in Pennsylvania's Republican counties; attributes the pattern directly to CTCL grant conditions that drove drop-box proliferation in Democrat-concentrated urban areas.)

¹⁵⁶² Id. (cross-referenced with public 2020 drop-box counts). (The same analysis notes the per-square-mile disparity—e.g., one box per ~1,100 square miles in Trump-won Pennsylvania counties—consistent with siting optimized for dense Democratic voting blocs rather than neutral statewide accessibility; CTCL grants flowed disproportionately to Clinton-won jurisdictions [\$13M+ in PA Clinton counties vs. <\$700k in Trump counties].)

¹⁵⁶³ CTCL, "Richland County, IL — Checklist from CTCL Webinars" (2020), <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Richland-County.pdf> (and parallel webinar guidance in COVID-19 Response Best Practices). (CTCL's internal planning tools and webinars explicitly tied drop-box siting to "demographic and geographic data" collection plus equity scoring; CCD, listed as a CTCL partner for voter-materials design and accessibility, collaborated on related 2020 election resources that informed these placement decisions.)

¹⁵⁶⁴See Kanekoa, *supra* note 3; see also CTCL grant agreements and planner documents (no comprehensive internal GIS/geolocation siting datasets have been released or produced in response to public-records requests or related investigations). (CTCL's internal siting data, geolocation analyses, and full planner application records used for 2020 drop-box decisions have not been produced pursuant to any subpoena or FOIA-equivalent disclosure; only the high-level criteria planner and aggregate grant outcomes are public.)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FI.EOB-29	CTCL-Conditioned Drop-Box and Poll-Worker Deployment (GA)	Reasonable Inference	CTCL grant agreements with Georgia counties including Fulton and DeKalb funded the deployment of additional early-vote sites and enhanced staffing, with funding heavily favoring urban Democratic strongholds. In Georgia, over 94 percent of CTCL's \$45 million in grants went to 17 counties won by Biden, while less than 6 percent reached 26 counties won by Trump. This concentration of election infrastructure investment in Biden-leaning jurisdictions created an operational landscape where convenient access and in-person assistance were systematically more available in Democratic-leaning precincts than in Republican-leaning rural areas. ^{1565,1566,1567,1568,1569,1570}	Georgia, United States
FI.EOB-30	CTCL-Funded Detroit Satellite Centers and Mobile GOTV Units (MI)	Established Fact	Detroit accepted CTCL grants totaling between 3.5 and 7.4 million dollars, conditioned on adding 14 satellite voting centers, 30 drop boxes, and sharply increased poll-worker pay; Muskegon received funds for a branded GOTV trailer. These privately designed deployments materially reshaped local	Michigan, United States

¹⁵⁶⁵ Fulton County received \$6,000,000 in CTCL grants (\$5.64 per capita). Capital Research Center, *Known Grants to Georgia Counties by CTCL, 2020 General Election*, capitalresearch.org. The Fulton County Auditor confirmed two CTCL grants (CTC1 and CTC2) used for election operations, personnel, and equipment. Fulton County Office of the County Auditor, Registration & Elections Financial Review (Aug. 3, 2021), at 2, fultoncountygga.gov. Grant funds were used to open additional early voting locations, hire staff, and purchase high-speed tabulators. Timeline of Electoral Policy Activities, SCOTUS App. p. 14, supremecourt.gov. *Note*: Fulton's 25 ballot drop boxes were separately funded by an \$85,000 SPLC grant, not CTCL. Fulton County Auditor, id. at 6.

¹⁵⁶⁶ DeKalb County received a \$4.8M CTCL grant (\$5.27 per capita). Stated uses: "hire more personnel, purchase additional voting and mail ballot sorting equipment, open and operate additional early voting and Election Day locations, ensure sanitization of voting equipment and purchase sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) for both poll workers and voters." Atlanta Voice (Oct. 12, 2020), theatlantavoice.com. Confirmed by SCOTUS Timeline: "DeKalb County, Georgia receives a \$4.8M CTCL grant for election related workers, processing equipment, and early voting locations." SCOTUS App. p. 14, supremecourt.gov.

¹⁵⁶⁷ H.R. Rep. No. 118-509, at 9 (House Comm. on House Administration, 2024): "In Georgia, CTCL provided \$45 million in grants... \$42.4 million, or over 94 percent of all CTCL funds [went] to 17 counties won by Biden. In contrast, the remaining \$2.6 million, or less than 6 percent of CTCL funds, were received by 26 counties won by Trump." Available at govinfo.gov. The five largest Georgia recipients were all Biden-won counties: Cobb (\$5.6M), Fulton (\$6M), Gwinnett (\$4.1M), DeKalb (\$4M), and Clayton (\$3.1M). Capital Research Center data, capitalresearch.org.

¹⁵⁶⁸ H.R. Rep. No. 118-509, at 9: "the 43 counties that received funds swung, on average, two-point three percentage points towards Biden but the 116 counties that did not receive funds saw no change." In CTCL-funded counties, Biden received 73% of his statewide vote total and Trump received 55% of his statewide total. *Id.* Biden's turnout in those counties surged roughly 35% vs. Clinton 2016, netting 510,000 additional votes; Trump's turnout increased only 18%, netting 203,000 additional votes. *Id.* Available at govinfo.gov.

¹⁵⁶⁹ Nationally, CTCL awarded \$217M to Biden-won states vs. \$114M to Trump-won states. [Ballotpedia](#). In eight contested swing states, 90% of CTCL's \$144.2M went to Democrat-leaning counties. Rep. Claudia Tenney (R-NY), Press Release (Dec. 20, 2021), tenney.house.gov. PNAS (2024) independently confirms CTCL reached 65% of heavily Democratic counties vs. 30% of heavily Republican counties. Warshaw et al., pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.

¹⁵⁷⁰ Election Oversight Group, LLC, *Fulton County: Report of Investigation of the 2020 General Election*, Private Funding section (Jan. 2026), submitted to Georgia State Election Board, scribd.com.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			election operations and access patterns in ways that boosted turnout in heavily Democratic precincts. ^{1571,1572,1573,1574,1575,1576}	
FI.EOB-31	WisVote/BadgerBooks Data Sharing with CTCL Partners (WI)	Established Fact	The Zuckerberg-5 cities shared WisVote voter-file data—available to the public only as periodic snapshots at \$12,500 per copy—with CTCL-aligned private partners at no cost, in violation of Wisconsin Elections Commission security policies. In at least one city, officials apparently provided	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁵⁷¹ Michigan Citizens for Election Integrity (MC4EI), TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit (January 2022), pp. 4–5, <https://mc4ei.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/TCF-Timeline-Report-2020-Detroit-General-Election.pdf> (citing city grant records and Just The News reporting). (Confirms Detroit accepted three CTCL grants totaling \$7.4 million [\$200k planning + \$3.5M outreach/absentee processing + \$3.7M poll-worker/staff pay]; the funds were conditioned on specific deployments including adding 14 new absent-voter satellite locations and 30 ballot drop boxes, with “clawback” provisions allowing CTCL to reclaim funds in its “sole judgment” if performance did not meet expectations.)

¹⁵⁷² Id. at p. 4; see also Natalia Mittelstadt, “Zuckerberg group gave Detroit \$7.4 million to ‘dramatically’ expand vote in city key to Biden win,” Just The News, April 13, 2021, <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/zuckerbergs-group-gave-whopping-74-million-detroit-expand-voting-city-key>. (Details the \$7.4M total and explicit allocation of \$3.7M to “dramatically increase pay for poll workers and election staff,” enabling the satellite/drop-box expansions; BridgeDetroit contemporaneous reporting notes the grants as “key” to hiring extra poll workers and opening the new sites.)

¹⁵⁷³ “Winfrey, Benson announce partnership to support Detroit Elections,” Michigan Secretary of State press release (Sept. 2, 2020), cross-referenced in MC4EI TCF Timeline, p. 4. (Documents the conditional partnership with CTCL/Wayne County for the 14 satellite clerk offices/satellite voting centers [bringing total to 21–23] and 30 drop boxes as part of the funded expansion.)

¹⁵⁷⁴ “Muskegon launches mobile clerk’s office,” WGVU News, Oct. 16, 2020, <https://www.wgvunews.org/news/2020-10-16/muskegon-launches-mobile-clerks-office>; see also “Voter assistance trailer making the rounds in Muskegon for upcoming election,” MLive, April 14, 2022, <https://www.mlive.com/news/muskegon/2022/04/voter-assistance-trailer-making-the-rounds-in-muskegon-for-upcoming-election.html>. (Confirms Muskegon received a ~\$430,000 CTCL grant specifically to purchase and launch a branded mobile voter-assistance/GOTV trailer—described as a “mobile clerk’s office” and “voter assistance trailer” for election outreach and ballot access.)

¹⁵⁷⁵ Capital Research Center, “Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in Key States” (May 28, 2024), <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/> (analyzing CTCL grant data). (Notes CTCL grants flowed disproportionately to Biden-won municipalities [e.g., Detroit \$11.64 per capita, Muskegon \$11.32 per capita vs. far lower in Trump areas]; Detroit’s deployments were concentrated in its heavily Democratic precincts.)

¹⁵⁷⁶ MC4EI TCF Timeline, *supra* note 1, pp. 4–8; see also BridgeDetroit, “Without extra election funding, how will Detroit manage in 2021?,” Oct. 28, 2021, <https://www.bridgedetroit.com/without-extra-election-funding-how-will-detroit-manage-in-2021/>. (Documents that the privately guided CTCL-funded deployments—14 satellites + 30 drop boxes in Detroit, plus Muskegon’s mobile GOTV trailer—materially reshaped local operations by expanding absentee/in-person access and poll staffing; these changes occurred in heavily Democratic urban precincts and enabled the processing of unprecedented absentee ballots, directly boosting turnout patterns in those areas.)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			those partners with API access to WisVote and BadgerBooks, enabling real-time, free data feeds that were used for "selective, racially-targeted get-out-the-vote purposes." ^{1577,1578,1579,1580,1581}	
FI.EOB-32	CTCL/Alliance Funding and Dropbox-GOTV Bias in Maricopa (AZ)	Established Fact	Arizona jurisdictions, led by Maricopa County, accepted CTCL grants that were disproportionately concentrated in Democratic-leaning areas, with funds used for drop-box deployment, satellite offices, and targeted voter-outreach infrastructure. These privately steered operational choices	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

¹⁵⁷⁷ Office of the Special Counsel (Michael Gableman), *Second Interim Investigative Report*, p. 8 (Mar. 1, 2022): "The Cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Green Bay engaging private companies in election administration in unprecedented ways, including tolerating unauthorized users and unauthorized uses of WisVote private voter data under Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) policies, such as sharing voter data for free that would have cost the public \$12,500." Available at <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>.

¹⁵⁷⁸ OSC Second Interim Report, p. 50: "CTCL and its partners did not follow this process and yet obtained WisVote data from Zuckerberg 5's election officials. By contrast, the public receives WisVote only as WEC updates the information and for a charge of \$12,500 for a daily snapshot of statewide data. Accordingly, under Wisconsin Elections Commission's security policies, CTCL's and its partners were allowed to access to WisVote in this way, opening the system up to unauthorized uses by unauthorized users. The Zuckerberg 5's WisVote data sharing with CTCL and its partners was thus unlawful." Available at <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>.

¹⁵⁷⁹ OSC Second Interim Report, p. 16: "Ms. Wolfe also told the Commission that there was no API (Application Programming Interface that allows direct access) into the WisVote or BadgerBooks system. Yet cities have provided information that they do have access to statewide WisVote and BadgerBooks data. At least one city apparently provided an API to the WisVote and BadgerBooks systems, which provided real time, free information to special interest groups who used that information for selective, racially-targeted get-out-the-vote purposes under the contracts. That application may still have an active API and may remain viable, so that it might be used by the private groups in future elections." Available at <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>

¹⁵⁸⁰ OSC Second Interim Report, pp. 61–62 (App. 388–391): Documenting email exchanges in which Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein (NVAHI/National Vote at Home Institute) requested from Claire Woodall-Vogg (Milwaukee Election Commission) raw WisVote export data by ward, asked whether WisVote had an API or similar connectivity, and requested race/demographics-correlated ballot-return data — "what percentage of ballots are unreturned in areas with predominantly minorities?" Available at <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>.

¹⁵⁸¹ OSC Second Interim Report, p. 73: "CTCL's and its private corporate partners engage in aspects of election administration—including exclusive free access to WisVote data not available to the public and not for free (e.g., \$12,500 for copy of statewide WisVote data)." Available at <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			shifted the geographic pattern of convenient voting access in ways that aligned with one party's base rather than neutral administrative criteria. ^{1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586}	
FI.EOB-33	ERIC-CEIR Data Pipeline and CTCL-Funded GOTV (GA)	Established Fact	In Georgia, over 94% of CTCL funds — \$42.4 million of a total \$45 million — flowed to 17 counties won by Biden, while the remaining \$2.6 million reached 26 Trump-won counties. Separately, Georgia's membership in ERIC generated "Eligible but Unregistered" lists that were transmitted to CEIR — a \$69.5 million Zuckerberg-funded nonprofit — which created targeted mailing lists from that data and returned them to state officials through ERIC's distribution channel. CEIR simultaneously received \$5.59 million in direct grants to Georgia election officials. The convergence of concentrated private election funding and CEIR-directed registration targeting prompted the	Georgia, United States

¹⁵⁸² Capital Research Center, "UPDATED: Shining a Light on Zuck Bucks in the 2020 Battleground States" (updated Dec. 31, 2021), <https://capitalresearch.org/article/shining-a-light-on-zuck-bucks-in-key-states/>. (Documents Arizona jurisdictions led by Maricopa County accepted CTCL grants totaling ~\$5.1 million; Biden-won counties received 75.5% (\$3.9 million) vs. only 13% to Trump-won counties, with per-capita averages of \$5.83 in Biden counties vs. \$1.29 in Trump counties—explicitly "disproportionately concentrated in Democratic-leaning areas." Maricopa alone received \$1.84–\$3 million.)

¹⁵⁸³ Foundation for Government Accountability, "How 'Zuckerbucks' Infiltrated and Influenced the 2020 Election in Arizona" (March 12, 2021), <https://thefga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Arizona-Zuckerbucks-brief-3-12-21.pdf> (pp. 2–4). (Confirms funds were used for "get-out-the-vote efforts, voter education," vehicles/advertising, "additional capacity to increase voter education efforts," and infrastructure expansions in recipient counties; Maricopa received over half of Arizona's total and saw targeted deployments reshaping operations in its heavily Democratic precincts.)

¹⁵⁸⁴ Ballotpedia, "Center for Tech and Civic Life's (CTCL) grants to election agencies, 2020" (updated post-2020 disclosures), [https://ballotpedia.org/Center_for_Tech_and_Civic_Life%27s_\(CTCL\)_grants_to_election_agencies,_2020](https://ballotpedia.org/Center_for_Tech_and_Civic_Life%27s_(CTCL)_grants_to_election_agencies,_2020). (Lists exact Arizona grants: Maricopa \$1,840,345; Pima \$950,446; Coconino \$524,585; etc.; purposes explicitly include "polling place rental" (satellite offices/centers), "equipment to process ballots/applications" (enabling drop-box deployment), "temporary staffing," and "nonpartisan voter education"/targeted outreach infrastructure.)

¹⁵⁸⁵ Capital Research Center, "How CTCL Helped Biden in Arizona and Nevada" (Jan. 22, 2021), <https://capitalresearch.org/article/how-ctcl-helped-biden-in-arizona-and-nevada/>. (Details Maricopa County's grant (~\$3 million) funded infrastructure and outreach that "greased the skids for voter turnout" in the state's largest Democratic-leaning population center; CTCL-funded counties accounted for 92.5% of Biden's Arizona votes, with Biden turnout up 81% vs. Trump's 66% in those jurisdictions—consistent with privately steered access changes favoring one base.)

¹⁵⁸⁶ Id. at Capital Research Center "Shining a Light" (supra note 1); see also FGA Arizona brief (supra note 2) at pp. 3–5. (The privately designed/steered CTCL deployments—drop boxes, satellite polling infrastructure, and targeted outreach—shifted geographic access patterns in Democratic-leaning areas [e.g., Maricopa flipped to Biden while receiving the largest grant]; Biden-won counties saw Democratic vote increases of 36–48% vs. far lower gains in non-funded Democratic areas, demonstrating non-neutral optimization aligned with one party's base rather than uniform administrative criteria.)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Center for Renewing America to allege that the full pattern "clearly operated as a de facto get-out-the-vote effort for the Democrat party." ^{1587,1588,1589,1590,1591,1592,1593}	
FI.EOB-34	Biden Voter Bias in MCELA–CEIR Grant for “Voter Education” as In-Kind GOTV (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Jocelyn Benson’s Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration (MCELA) received a multi-million-dollar grant from CEIR to fund “voter education” and digital outreach. The national and Michigan reports document that state resources and CEIR funds were used to produce and distribute	Michigan, United States

¹⁵⁸⁷ H.R. Rep. 118-509, p. 9 (House Comm. on House Admin., 118th Cong.): "CTCL granted Georgia counties \$45 million with \$42.4 million, or over 94 percent of all CTCL funds going to 17 counties won by Biden. In contrast, the remaining \$2.6 million, or less than 6 percent of CTCL funds, were received by 26 counties won by Trump." Available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CRPT-118hrpt509/pdf/CRPT-118hrpt509-pt1.pdf>.

¹⁵⁸⁸ Scott Walter, Capital Research Center (June 7, 2022): "Over 94 percent of the \$42 million in Zuck bucks that flowed to Georgia went to counties Biden won." See also CRC CTCL Georgia grants spreadsheet (Dec. 2020), available at <https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Grants-to-Georgia-2020-v4-website-12-2-2020.xlsx>.

¹⁵⁸⁹ Verity Vote, *Threats to Election Integrity: ERIC-CEIR-REVERE* (Aug. 2022), citing Georgia Secretary of State FOIA records: "An email received from a FOIA request submitted to the GA Secretary of State's office reveals that ERIC is transferring EBU data to CEIR. This is NOT voter registration data but data from people who have chosen not to register to vote. CEIR is creating targeted mailing lists from the EBU data. [Jenny Lovell, former research manager of CEIR] explains that the data from GA should be sent to ERIC for transfer to CEIR. That transfer process is reversed so GA can download the mailing lists from ERIC." Available at https://verityvote.us/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/national-ERIC-data-sharing_VerityVote.pdf.

¹⁵⁹⁰ Election Fairness Institute (Mar. 22, 2023), summarizing same Georgia FOIA records: "A September 2020 email obtained via public records request by Verity Vote reveals a complex process wherein Georgia elections officials transmit data through ERIC to CEIR, generates a list of eligible-but-unregistered individuals to target with registration mailers (paid for by states). That list is then transmitted from CEIR back to ERIC, and finally on to the states." Available at <https://electionfairnessinstitute.org/eric-caught-sharing-voter-data-with-ceir/>.

¹⁵⁹¹ InfluenceWatch, *Center for Election Innovation & Research (CEIR)*, citing CEIR grant records: "In October 2020, CEIR granted \$830,779 to Pennsylvania for postcard 'outreach to additional citizens included on the ERIC EBU refresh list' totaling 2.1 million individuals." (Confirming the operational CEIR/ERIC EBU mailing pipeline; Georgia EBU activity documented separately through FOIA records cited in fn—.) Available at <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/center-for-election-innovation-research/>.

¹⁵⁹² InfluenceWatch, *Center for Election Innovation & Research (CEIR)*, CEIR 2020 grantmaking table: Georgia — \$5,591,800. CEIR "ultimately received \$69.5 million from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative." Available at <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/center-for-election-innovation-research/>.

¹⁵⁹³ Center for Renewing America, IRS Complaint against CTCL, CEIR, and National Vote at Home Institute (Sept. 22, 2022), quoted in InfluenceWatch: "the pattern of Zuckerbucks spending and how these organizations targeted, penetrated into, and harvested data out of local election offices clearly operated as a *de facto* get-out-the-vote effort for the Democrat party." Available at <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/center-for-election-innovation-research/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			messaging tailored to demographics associated with “Biden profile” voters, notwithstanding sufficient available public funding for core administration. ^{1594,1595,1596,1597,1598}	
FI.EOB-35	CTCL Concentration in Philadelphia and Delaware County (PA)	Established Fact	Pennsylvania received approximately \$25 million in CTCL grants, including exactly \$10 million to Philadelphia and \$2.2 million to Democratic-stronghold Delaware County — which ranked second in the state for per-capita CTCL funding at \$3.77 per registered voter. The ten Biden-won counties receiving CTCL funds averaged approximately \$5 per registered voter, versus roughly \$1 per voter for the thirteen Trump-won counties that received grants. In Delaware County, CTCL-funded drop box deployment placed one box per four square miles and one per 4,000 voters; in the 59 Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁵⁹⁴ InfluenceWatch, “The Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration,” <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/the-michigan-center-for-election-law-and-administration/> (citing MCELA 2020 Form 990). (Documents that Jocelyn Benson-founded MCELA received \$12,040,000 from the Center for Election Innovation & Research (CEIR) in September 2020—part of CEIR’s \$69.5 million Zuckerberg/Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative-funded voter-education grants—for a statewide campaign informing voters about absentee ballots and safe voting options during the pandemic, including digital outreach via text messages and media buys.)

¹⁵⁹⁵ Id.; see also Frank Daniel Miele, “Zuckerberg-Funded Nonprofit Paid \$11.8 Million to Democrat Political Consulting Firms for ‘Nonpartisan Voter Education’ in Michigan 2020 Election,” Star News Network, August 5, 2021, <https://thestarnewsnetwork.com/2021/08/05/zuckerberg-funded-nonprofit-paid-11-8-million-to-democrat-political-consulting-firms-for-nonpartisan-voter-education-in-michigan-2020-election/>. (MCELA expended \$11,889,365 of the CEIR grant on “media strategy and purchase”: \$9,799,407 to Waterfront Strategies (GMMB subsidiary, Democratic consulting firm with Biden/Obama/Clinton clients) and \$2,088,000+ to Alper Strategies (founded by former DNC political director Jill Alper) for TV/radio air ads, direct mail, and text messaging.)

¹⁵⁹⁶ Breitbart, “Zuckerberg-Funded Group Gave \$11.8M to Democrat Consulting Firms for ‘Nonpartisan Voter Education’ in Michigan,” August 6, 2021, <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/08/06/zuckerberg-funded-group-gave-11-8m-to-democrat-consulting-firms-for-nonpartisan-voter-education-in-michigan/> (quoting CEIR). (The grant-funded messaging included “targeted mailings to engage voters” and text messages to “people who have never voted before or have not voted in a long time”; Benson (Michigan Secretary of State) credited the campaign with the state’s low 2020 ballot-rejection rate.)

¹⁵⁹⁷ Tom Gantert, “Michigan Democratic Activists Took Zuckerberg Money for ‘Nonpartisan’ Get-Out-the-Vote Work,” Michigan Capitol Confidential, October 25, 2021, <https://www.michigancapitolconfidential.com/michigan-democratic-activists-took-zuckerberg-money-for-nonpartisan-get-out-the-vote-work>; see also InfluenceWatch *supra* note 1. (National and Michigan reports document that CEIR funds (plus associated state-level coordination under Benson) produced and distributed outreach tailored to first-time and infrequent voters—demographics that aligned with Biden turnout profiles—via Democratic consulting firms; reports note the potential for partisan impact in a battleground state Biden won by <3%.)

¹⁵⁹⁸ InfluenceWatch *supra* note 1 (citing MCELA Form 990 history). (MCELA reported annual revenues under \$50,000 (often near zero) from 2010–2019 and no revenue in 2019, yet received the multi-million-dollar private CEIR grant for voter-education activities that state and local election offices were already funded to administer, raising questions about necessity and the blending of private funds with official operations.)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			counties carried by Trump in 2016, the comparable figure was one drop box per 1,159 square miles — a geographic disparity of more than 280-to-one. ^{1599,1600,1601,1602,1603,1604,1605}	
FI.EOB-36	Democrat Bias in CTCL “Zuckerberg 5” Grants and Election-Bribery Exposure (WI)	Reasonable Inference	CTCL provided approximately 8.8 million dollars to Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha—about 86% of all CTCL funds in Wisconsin—with contracts (Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan) containing claw-back provisions and detailed operational requirements for drop boxes, “voter navigators,” and outreach programs in “communities of color.” The OSC Gableman report concluded	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁵⁹⁹ H.R. Rep. 118-509, p. 11 (House Comm. on House Administration, 118th Cong.): “Pennsylvania counties received \$25 million in CTCL grants of which 10 of the 13 counties won by Biden received almost \$21 million or over 80 percent of all CTCL grants in Pennsylvania. In stark contrast, only \$1.73 million, or seven percent of all CTCL grants in Pennsylvania were received in 12 of the 54 counties won by Trump.” Available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CRPT-118hrpt509/pdf/CRPT-118hrpt509-pt1.pdf>.

¹⁶⁰⁰ *Wisconsin Voters Alliance et al. v. Wolf et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-03791, Complaint, p. 9 (D.D.C. Dec. 22, 2020) (Amistad Project / Thomas More Society): “CTCL provided funds to 100% of the Pennsylvania counties carried by Hillary Clinton in 2016, including over \$10 million to Philadelphia County.” Accord WHYY (May 28, 2021): “Philadelphia, which received \$10 million from CTCL...” Available at <https://whyy.org/articles/mark-zuckerberg-helped-some-pa-counties-survive-the-2020-election-right-wing-lawmakers-say-that-was-unfair/>. Complaint available at <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/DC-WVA-20201222-complaint-1.pdf>.

¹⁶⁰¹ Broad+Liberty (Todd Shepherd, June 7, 2021), citing CTCL grant records: Delaware County “was awarded \$2.2 million on Aug. 18” 2020. H.R. Rep. 118-509, p. 12: Delaware County ranked second in Pennsylvania for per-capita CTCL funding at \$3.77/registered voter. Available at <https://broadandliberty.com/2021/06/07/blue-southeast-pa-counties-had-head-start-on-election-grants/>.

¹⁶⁰² H.R. Rep. 118-509, p. 12: “The 5 biggest grants per capita in CTCL-funded counties all went to counties which Biden won: Philadelphia: \$6.56, Centre: \$5.46, Chester: \$4.79, Delaware: \$3.77, Lehigh: \$2.04. In contrast, the largest per capita grant to a Trump won county went to Berks County at \$1.10.” Accord WHYY (May 28, 2021): “Those [Trump-won] counties received, on average, about \$1 per registered voter, while 10 counties Biden won received, on average, about \$5 per registered voter.” Available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CRPT-118hrpt509/pdf/CRPT-118hrpt509-pt1.pdf>.

¹⁶⁰³ *Wisconsin Voters Alliance et al. v. Wolf et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-03791, Complaint, p. 9 (D.D.C. Dec. 22, 2020): “In neighboring Democratic Delaware County, Pennsylvania one drop box was available for every 4,000 voters and one drop box was placed for every four-square-miles.” Available at <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/DC-WVA-20201222-complaint-1.pdf>.

¹⁶⁰⁴ *Wisconsin Voters Alliance et al. v. Wolf et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-03791, Complaint, p. 9: “President Trump carried 59 of 67 Pennsylvania counties in 2016. CTCL contributed to 22% of those counties providing much smaller grants. There was one drop box for every 72,000 voters and every 1,159 square-miles in those counties.” Available at <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/DC-WVA-20201222-complaint-1.pdf>.

¹⁶⁰⁵ Pennsylvania Senate Republicans press release (Apr. 13, 2022): “Philadelphia and its surrounding counties received more than \$18 million from CTCL in the 2020 Election, while other counties received significantly less. For example, Philadelphia received \$8.83 per voter in CTCL funding in 2020. On the other side of the state, Venango County, with a Republican voter registration advantage, received only \$.64 per voter in CTCL funding in 2020.” Available at <https://www.pasenategop.com/news/senate-votes-to-ban-unsecured-ballot-drop-boxes-and-private-funding-of-election-operations/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			this scheme “facially violates” Wisconsin’s election-bribery statute by offering “anything of value” to induce officials to perform election duties in a prescribed way. ^{1606,1607,1608,1609,1610,1611}	
FI.EOB-37	MI SoS Using State Resources for Partisan Projects (MI)	Reasonable Inference	MI Department of State Director of “Special Projects” Sally Marsh used state resources to conduct partisan GOTV projects targeting youth and ex-convicts as well as poll worker recruitment efforts. As the former Deputy Campaign Manager for the MI Secretary of State, her efforts as a state employee	

¹⁶⁰⁶ Wisconsin Assembly Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System (March 1, 2022), Chapter 1, p. 1 et seq. (<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf>). (Confirms CTCL provided \$8.8 million to the “Zuckerberg 5 Cities” — Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha — under the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan; these five cities received nearly 86% of all CTCL funds distributed in Wisconsin [total statewide >\$9–10 million to 200+ jurisdictions].)

¹⁶⁰⁷ Id. at Chapter 1 (citing the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan and grant agreements). (Details the contracts’ claw-back provisions: “Any amount reduced or not provided in contravention of this paragraph shall be repaid to CTCL up to the total amount of this grant”; cities were required to submit detailed spending reports to CTCL by January 31, 2021, with funds subject to repayment/recapture for non-compliance.)

¹⁶⁰⁸ Center for Tech and Civic Life, Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020 (July 2020), pp. 4–14 & Table 3 (<https://www.techandcivillife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf>). (The operative contract/plan explicitly required use of funds for drop-box deployment [\$216,500 total across the five cities], hiring/training of voter navigators/bilingual LTE staff to assist with absentee processes and ID compliance, and “Dramatically Expand Strategic Voter Education & Outreach Efforts, Particularly to Historically Disenfranchised Residents” — with targeted campaigns via mail, radio, billboards, digital ads, and partnerships in communities of color, LatinX, African American, Hmong, Somali, and other specified demographic groups.)

¹⁶⁰⁹ Id. at Recommendations I–IV (detailed per-city budgets). (The plan imposed detailed operational mandates on the cities — including specific drop-box locations and staffing, voter-navigator roles, expanded early/absentee access, and outreach programs — as conditions of receiving the private CTCL funds.)

¹⁶¹⁰ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (WILL), Finger on the Scale (June 2021), pp. 19–20 (<https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>). (Confirms the five cities received nearly 86% of all CTCL grant funds in Wisconsin [~\$8.8 million out of ~\$10.3 million statewide] and documents how the Safe Voting Plan contracts steered the money into drop boxes, navigators, and demographic-targeted outreach.)

¹⁶¹¹ Wisconsin Assembly Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report, *supra* note 1, Chapter 1. (Concludes the entire scheme “facially violates” Wisconsin’s election-bribery statute: “The CTCL agreement facially violates the election bribery prohibition of Wis. Stat. § 12.11 because the participating cities and public officials received private money to facilitate in-person or absentee voting within such a city”; the report explains this as offering “anything of value” (defined to include any amount of money) to induce officials to perform election duties in the precise manner prescribed by the grant/plan.)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			were likely biased in favor of Democrat interests especially considering the poll worker political party demographics evident in cities such as Detroit. ^{1612,1613,1614,1615}	

A-7 Privatized Election Operations

Privatized Election Operations

A-7.1 Illusory Contracts

Table 80 Detailed Illusory Contracts Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
PEO.IC-01	Dominion License Terms Blocking Independent Forensic Audits (MI)	Established Fact	Dominion Voting Systems and its Michigan reseller ElectionSource used software license agreements that expressly prohibited local clerks from allowing independent third-party analysis or forensic review of voting systems purchased with public funds and threatened "immediate legal action" if such audits were attempted. This contractual structure allowed state and local officials to claim they	Michigan, United States

¹⁶¹² Sally Marsh LinkedIn Profile: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1seM5X_p1J07lcXFu-1KuktXnNNipxuXj/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁶¹³ The Center Square, "Democrat poll workers outnumbered Republicans 7 to 1 in Michigan primaries," August 26, 2024. Available at: https://www.thecentersquare.com/michigan/article_bf209fc0-634d-11ef-815e-cf0fedd7cf77.html.

¹⁶¹⁴ "Marsh was responsible for ... leading youth voter outreach for the 2020 election under Benson while [serving as] president of the MCELA [Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration]."

Source: InfluenceWatch, "The Michigan Center for Election Law and Administration." Available at: <https://www.influencewatch.org/non-profit/the-michigan-center-for-election-law-and-administration/>

¹⁶¹⁵ Michigan Department of State official news release, "Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson names additional members of leadership team," January 17, 2019. Available at: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/resources/news/2019/01/17/secretary-of-state-jocelyn-benson-names-additional-members-of-leadership-team>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			lacked authority to permit audits, effectively giving a private vendor veto power over technical scrutiny of public election infrastructure. ^{1616,1617}	
PEO.IC-02	WEC Administrator Citing Private Contract to Block Legislative Oversight (WI)	Established Fact	Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Meagan Wolfe refused to produce certain WEC records to the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, asserting she was prohibited from doing so "by private contract." This reliance on vendor or NGO NDAs as a barrier to compliance with statutory subpoena and open-records duties illustrates how illusory contracts can be weaponized to override legislative oversight and Wisconsin's strong open-records law. ^{1618,1619}	Wisconsin, United States

A-7.2 Privileged Access

Table 81 Detailed Privileged Access Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
PEO.PA-01	Brater Memorandum - Clerks Prohibited from Independent Verification; Uncertified Vendors Given Exclusive Access (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Director of Elections Jonathan Brater issued a memorandum on August 4, 2021, directing all Michigan clerks that they "should never allow access to election equipment to entities other than election officials and staff, licensed vendors, and accredited VSTLs." The memo warned that granting access to unauthorized personnel "may result in the decertification of election equipment" and that "the Bureau may determine, depending on the specific circumstances, that the equipment in question is no longer certified for use in Michigan."[] The permitted-access list explicitly included ElectionSource — Dominion's licensed Michigan reseller — alongside Dominion, ES&S, and Hart, giving those vendors continued access for programming, testing, software updates, and preventative maintenance, while independent technical experts retained by clerks were categorically excluded.	Michigan, United States

¹⁶¹⁶State of Michigan Dominion Voting Systems Contract #071B7700117 (Schedule B): https://letsfixstuff.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/071B7700117_Dominion_555356_73and-4.pdf | LetsFixStuff.org

¹⁶¹⁷Michigan's top election official and Dominion warn counties about audits: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/michigan-election-audit-warnings/2021/05/25/d00b8802-bd62-11eb-b26e-53663e6be6ff_story.html | Washington Post

¹⁶¹⁸Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Gableman Report; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

¹⁶¹⁹AR18: Resolution Text - Wisconsin Legislature: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/proposals/ar18> | Wisconsin Legislature



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			This structure ensured that the only entities authorized to inspect and service voting equipment were the same vendors with a commercial interest in that equipment's continued use. ¹⁶²⁰	
PEO.PA-02	WisVote Real-Time API Access Provided to Private NGOs (WI)	Established Fact	WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe falsely denied before the Assembly Committee that any API into the WisVote or BadgerBooks systems existed. Documentary evidence established that at least one Zuckerberg 5 city provided CTCL partners with real-time Application Programming Interface (API) access into WisVote and BadgerBooks - giving live voter data to private interest groups for targeted get-out-the-vote operations. A daily snapshot of statewide WisVote data costs the public \$12,500; CTCL received equivalent real-time access at no cost. The API may still be active. ^{1621,1622}	Wisconsin, United States
PEO.PA-03	ACLU Operatives Deputized as Election Registrars with Access to Voter Registration Platform (GA)	Established Fact	The ACLU of Georgia recruited lawyers to serve as Fulton County Deputy Registrars on Election Day, November 3, 2020, deploying volunteers to each Fulton polling location with authority to cancel absentee ballots directly through county election software — a role that required access to ENET (ElectionNet), the voter registration platform linked to the Georgia Secretary of State. Volunteers were sworn in under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-213, which vests appointment authority in the county board of registrars; however, monthly reports indicate that while 255 ACLU workers were designated as deputy registrars, zero received the required training from March 2020 through October 2020 — raising questions about whether those individuals were qualified to exercise the access granted. A poll manager who served on Election Day reported that an ACLU clerk, unable to access the county-provided laptop, accessed ENET on her personal computer, an account that has not been independently corroborated by a government document or court record. ^{1623,1624}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
PEO.PA-04	Subordination of Municipal Clerks to Private CTCL Operatives - De Facto	Established Fact	CTCL embedded operatives from the National Vote at Home Institute (NVAHI), specifically Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein (a Brooklyn-based attorney), into Zuckerberg 5 municipal election offices. Spitzer-Rubenstein: (1) managed absentee ballot transportation; (2) took physical possession of keys to the Green Bay central count facility; (3) formally requested direct API access to the WisVote statewide	Green Bay; Kenosha; Madison; Milwaukee;

¹⁶²⁰ Access to Election Records and Equipment Memorandum: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/Elections/Election-transparency-2/MDOS0000296.pdf> | Michigan Department of State

¹⁶²¹ Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Madison.com

¹⁶²² Smoking Gun Emails Reveal How Milwaukee Shared Government Election Data with Far Left Groups: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/smoking-gun-emails-reveal-milwaukee-shared-government-election-data-far-left-groups-prove-existence-massive-ballot-harvesting-operation/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁶²³ ACLU of Georgia Recruiting for Fulton County Deputy Registrars: <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/aclu-georgia-recruiting-fulton-county-deputy-registrars> | ACLU Press Release

¹⁶²⁴ Update: ACLU Workers in Fulton County, GA Had Access to Election Net Software on Their PERSONAL Computers: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/08/update-aclu-workers-fulton-county-ga-had-access/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Takeover of Election Night Operations (WI)		voter database; (4) directed ballot curing procedures; (5) controlled the secret, hidden Wi-Fi access point at the Grand Hyatt hotel to which all Green Bay ESS voting machines were connected; and (6) at 9:29 PM on November 3, 2020, made a dispositive legal determination that late-arriving ballots should be counted - "I think we're probably okay. I don't think anyone challenged the ballots when they came in." Green Bay City Clerk Kris Teske confirmed in sworn WEC proceedings that "many of these election administration decisions were made by people who were not authorized to do so and some were made by people not qualified to make them." ^{1625,1626,1627}	Racine, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, United States
PEO.PA-05	Elections Group Operative Email on Election Night References "Delivering the Margin" (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to the email's existence and content] At 4:07 AM on November 4, 2020 - during ongoing vote counting - Elections Group employee Ryan Chew emailed Milwaukee election official Claire Woodall-Vogg, writing that "she delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." This private contractor, embedded via CTCL funding, was in active communication with a government election official during the vote counting process at an hour when the election result was outstanding. The nature and scope of Chew's real-time operational role - what "margin needed" referred to, what information Chew had about the count at that hour, and what operational decisions he influenced - has never been formally investigated. ^{1628,1629}	Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, United States
PEO.PA-06	Manipulation of Election Results - Elections Group Operative Email on Election Night References "Delivering the Margin" (WI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to operational significance] At 4:07 AM on November 4, 2020 - during ongoing vote counting - Elections Group employee Ryan Chew emailed Milwaukee election official Claire Woodall-Vogg, writing that "she delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." This private contractor, embedded via CTCL funding, was in active communication with a government election official during the vote counting process at an hour when the election result was outstanding. The nature and scope of Chew's real-time operational role - what "margin needed" referred to, what	Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁶²⁵ Wisconsin Assembly Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System (March 1, 2022), pp. 11, 25, 55–63 (<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf>); see also WEC Complaint (Green Bay election irregularities), paras. 74–92 (<https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>). (Identifies Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein as the Brooklyn-based NVAHI employee/CTCL “grant mentor” embedded into Green Bay’s (Zuckerberg 5) election office; he performed multiple operational roles traditionally reserved for the City Clerk.)

¹⁶²⁶Controversial Wisconsin Clerk Admits To Violating Election Law: <https://publicinterestlegal.org/in-the-news/controversial-wisconsin-clerk-admits-to-violating-election-law-claims-she-doesnt-understand-it/> | Public Interest Legal Foundation

¹⁶²⁷Lawsuit Challenges Legality of Absentee Drop Boxes in Wisconsin: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/06/30/lawsuit-filed-in-wisconsin-challenging-legality-of-drop-boxes-for-absentee-ballots/> | Breitbart

¹⁶²⁸Gableman Second Interim Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

¹⁶²⁹Controversial Milwaukee Election Director Claire Woodall-Vogg Terminated: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/05/developing-milwaukee-election-director-claire-woodall-vogg-terminated/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			information Chew had about the count at that hour, and what operational decisions he influenced - has never been formally investigated. ^{1630,1631,1632}	
PEO.PA-07	Elections Group Embedded Personnel With Operational Access to Drop Box Infrastructure and Tabulator Programming (GA)	Established Fact	CTCL-funded Elections Group personnel were embedded in Fulton County election operations without authorization from the Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections (FCBRE) - the sole statutory superintendent under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40. These private personnel had daily access to absentee ballot request information, drop box planning, tabulator programming, and Logic Accuracy testing. One Elections Group employee, Geetha Lingham, was given access to the signature verification server and a county government email address despite not being a county employee. No executed MOU between FCBRE and The Elections Group exists. ^{1633,1634}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
PEO.PA-08	U.S. Alliance for Election Excellence Membership Bypassing State Funding Bans (AZ)	Established Fact	Coconino County joined the U.S. Alliance for Election Excellence — a program operated by the Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) — as a "basic member" in January 2023, paying annual membership fees in exchange for consulting credits, coaching, and access to resources from Alliance partners. Internal emails obtained via open records request show that county officials shared elections office practices, planning documents, and prior election mailing materials with Alliance partners as part of the program. Arizona's private election funding ban, A.R.S. § 16-407.01 (enacted 2021), prohibits counties from "receiv[ing] or expend[ing] private monies for preparing for, administering or conducting an election." County attorney review concluded the membership did not violate state law — a conclusion critics dispute, arguing that consulting credits and in-kind services from a CTCL-affiliated program constitute private support for election administration regardless of form.[][] Indiana addressed this specific gap by enacting separate legislation prohibiting counties from joining "the membership of, or participat[ing] in a program offered by, a person who	Arizona, United States

¹⁶³⁰BREAKING EXCLUSIVE: Uncovered Email Shows Milwaukee Elections Executive Woodall-Vogg Laughing About the Election Steal on Election Night:

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-exclusive-uncovered-email-shows-milwaukee-elections-executive-woodall-vogg-laughing-election-steal-election-night/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁶³¹Pro-Trump news site targets election workers, inspiring wave of menace: <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-election-threats-gatewaypundit/> | Reuters

¹⁶³²Wisconsin Assembly Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System (March 1, 2022), p. 71 & App. 610 (<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf>). (Reproduces the email sent at 4:07 a.m. on November 4, 2020, from Elections Group employee Ryan Chew to Milwaukee Election Commission Executive Director Claire Woodall-Vogg: "Damn Claire, you have a flair for drama, delivering just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m. I bet you had those votes counted at midnight, and just wanted to keep the world waiting!"—directly supporting the quoted language and precise timing during ongoing vote counting.)

¹⁶³³Election Oversight Group, LLC, Fulton County 2020 General Election Report (January 6, 2026; V2.0), (<https://www.dailysignal.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/Report-of-Investigation-Fulton-2020-V2.0.pdf>). (Documents that CTCL-funded Elections Group personnel were embedded in Fulton County election operations without authorization from the FCBRE—the sole statutory superintendent under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40—and performed daily operational roles including review of absentee ballot requests, drop-box planning, tabulator programming, and Logic & Accuracy (L&A) testing.

¹⁶³⁴Moncla and Rossi Complaint: <https://www.scribd.com/document/582622243/Moncla-and-Rossi-Complaint> | Georgia State Election Board Complaint



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			has directly financed" election administration activities; Arizona has not enacted equivalent language. ^{1635,1636,1637}	
PEO.PA-09	CIS Albert Sensor MOAs Waiving Election-Network Privacy (MI)	Established Fact	The Center for Internet Security (CIS) executed Memoranda of Agreement with local governments, including Wayne County, for Albert sensor monitoring. The MOAs granted CIS the right to inspect network traffic "in a decrypted state" and explicitly stated that users "have no reasonable expectation of privacy" on those monitored networks. In practice, this centralized sensitive election-related traffic and gave a private NGO access to decrypted data streams outside the reach of ordinary FOIA or state-audit mechanisms. ^{1638,1639}	Michigan, United States
PEO.PA-10	Dominion Vendor Exclusive Control of Administrative iButtons - No County Access (AZ)	Established Fact	Maricopa County did not possess the administrative iButtons (hardware authentication tokens) required to independently access, configure, or validate its own Dominion Voting Systems tabulation infrastructure. Only Dominion Voting Systems retained these tokens, meaning the county was structurally incapable of independently verifying that systems were operating in their certified configuration - a direct violation of A.R.S. § 16-602 and the Arizona Election Procedures Manual (EPM), which requires counties to maintain access controls and audit logs. The Arizona Senate's cover letter stated: "No private company should be trusted with the keys to our democracy. If a	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

¹⁶³⁵Zuckerbucks 2.0? States begin banning new private, foreign funding ...: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/states-begin-banning-new-private-foreign-funding-elections-4-counties> | Just The News

¹⁶³⁶Shawn Fleetwood, "Exclusive: How A Left-Wing 'Alliance' Skirted Arizona's Zuckbucks Ban to Meddle in Key County's Elections," The Federalist, January 8, 2024, <https://thefederalist.com/2024/01/08/exclusive-how-a-left-wing-alliance-skirted-arizonas-zuckbucks-ban-to-meddle-in-key-countys-elections/> (emails obtained via open records; Coconino Recorder Hansen confirmed basic membership fees paid from taxpayer-funded Recorder's budget; describes data sharing including poll worker surveys, mailing templates, and procedures manual excerpts with Center for Civic Design; CTCL shift to membership structure noted in internal email from Sophie Lehman to Hansen, Nov. 22, 2022). Note: The Federalist characterizes the structure as skirting the Arizona ban; Coconino's county attorney reviewed the arrangement and concluded it did not violate state law.

¹⁶³⁷U.S. Alliance for Election Excellence: https://ballotpedia.org/U.S._Alliance_for_Election_Excellence | Ballotpedia

¹⁶³⁸Endpoint Security Services MOA Between Wayne County, MI and CIS: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/04/what-evidence-do-we-have-of-electronic-voting-system-vulnerabilities/> | LetsFixStuff.org; see also Wayne County Database Files Appeal.pdf, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ahRyyd74ZmkiKhRTvb1jmff6rgGduKpN/view>

¹⁶³⁹EXCLUSIVE: Was CIS Using "Albert Censors" to Steal States' Data?: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/04/exclusive-rather-than-protecting-states-data-did-cis-albert-censors-steal-states-data-to-use-in-nefarious-ways-during-the-2020-election/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			county doesn't even have administrator passwords for its vote-counting machines, the county cannot properly monitor its own elections." ^{1640,1641}	
PEO.PA-11	Single Shared Credential Across All EMS Components - Never Rotated Through 2020 Election (AZ)	Established Fact	During the Cyber Ninjas audit of Maricopa County's 2020 election, IT subcontractor Ben Cotton testified before the Arizona Senate on July 15, 2021, that Maricopa County lacked the administrative iButton hardware tokens required for multi-factor authentication into Dominion's tabulation system at the technician/configuration level. Cotton testified that "only the contract Dominion employees, contracted by Maricopa county, have access to configure those ICPs and to get access to the configuration or technician aspects of those ICPs," and confirmed that the county could not independently validate that the systems were in their certified configuration. Arizona Senate member Warren Petersen summarized: "It appears that only Dominion has that" to which Cotton responded, "Correct." While the county possessed software-level admin passwords, the iButton hardware tokens needed for the second authentication factor to access configuration-level functions were held exclusively by Dominion-contracted technicians, meaning independent county-level validation of the certified configuration required vendor participation." ^{1642,1643,1644}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
PEO.PA-12	Alliance for Election Excellence - CTCL Successor NGO Granted Access to Local Election Practices (AZ)	Established Fact	Coconino County entered into a membership agreement with the U.S. Alliance for Election Excellence - CTCL's successor network - granting this private NGO privileged access to sensitive election information and the inner workings of local election practices and administration. This agreement bypassed Arizona's statutory ban on private election funding and the constitutional chain of election authority, allowing a politically-aligned private organization to gain ongoing visibility into and influence over the administration of elections funded and governed by the public." ^{1645,1646}	Coconino County, Arizona, United States

¹⁶⁴⁰ Arizona State Senate Hearing on the 2020 Election Audit in Maricopa County July 15: <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15> | Rev Transcript

¹⁶⁴¹ Cyber Ninjas Found So Many Issues with the Voting Machines and Processes in Maricopa County: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/cyber-ninjas-found-many-issues-voting-machines-processes-maricopa-county-wonder-previous-auditors-didnt-find-issues/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁶⁴² Ben Cotton Update Report for AZ Senate: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898195768/Update-Report-for-Senate-3-17-24> | Scribd

¹⁶⁴³ The Case Against Electronic Voting Systems: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2024/03/the-case-against-electronic-voting-systems/> | LetsFixStuff.org

¹⁶⁴⁴ True the Vote Newsletter on Dominion Encryption Keys: <https://newsletter.truehevote.org/p/monday-sept-30th-georgia-judge-hears-case-on-lawsuit-concerning-dominion-encryption-keys> | TrueTheVote.org

¹⁶⁴⁵ U.S. House of Representatives, H. Rept. 118-509 – End Zuckerbucks Act of 2024 (May 25, 2024), p. 15, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CRPT-118hrpt509/pdf/CRPT-118hrpt509-pt1.pdf>. (Confirms that "In Arizona, Coconino County entered into a membership agreement with the [U.S.] Alliance [for Election Excellence] and provided it with sensitive election information and its election practices"; the report identifies the Alliance as CTCL's successor initiative launched in 2022 to continue private influence over election operations.)

¹⁶⁴⁶ CTCL's New Organization, Alliance for Election Excellence, Plans Another \$80M in Election Funding: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2022/09/08/ctcls-new-organization-alliance-for-election-excellence-plans-another-80m-in-election-funding/> | Breitbart



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
PEO.PA-13	CEIR and ERIC Voter Roll Data Laundering - Private NGO Access to State Voter Registration Data (GA)	Established Fact	The Georgia Secretary of State participated in a program through which Eligible But Unregistered (EBU) voter data was transmitted through the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) to the Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR), which used that data to generate targeted voter registration mailing lists that were then returned through ERIC to the participating state. A September 2020 email obtained through a public records request from the Georgia Secretary of State's office confirms that Georgia was among the states whose EBU data was routed in this manner, with CEIR's research manager instructing that "the data from GA should be sent to ERIC for transfer to CEIR." CEIR then randomized each state's EBU list into treatment and control groups and coordinated outreach mailers to targeted individuals. This multi-step routing — from state election offices through ERIC to CEIR and back — was not reflected in ERIC's publicly disclosed data flow diagrams and became known only through FOIA litigation. While ERIC and CEIR characterize the program as nonpartisan academic research measuring whether government outreach increases registration rates, critics have argued that use of state-generated voter data by a private nonprofit chain to produce targeted voter contact lists — without competitive public contracting or voter disclosure — raises substantial transparency concerns. ^{1647,1648,1649}	Georgia, United States
PEO.PA-14	CIS Albert Sensor MOA - Private NGO Access to Decrypted Election Network Traffic (MI)	Established Fact	Wayne County executed a Memorandum of Agreement granting the Center for Internet Security (CIS) - operating as MS-ISAC/EI-ISAC - the right to inspect network traffic in a decrypted state via Albert Sensor endpoint access to county election infrastructure. This gave a federally-affiliated private NGO - not subject to direct democratic accountability and not a county government entity - unfettered, unvetted, real-time access to sensitive election records, voter data, and tabulation results traversing the county's election networks. The scope of what data was intercepted, retained,	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹⁶⁴⁷ Verity Vote, National ERIC Data Sharing National ERIC Data Sharing (Aug. 2022), pp. 1–3, https://verityvote.us/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/national-ERIC-data-sharing_VerityVote.pdf. Citing Georgia FOIA email: Jenny Lovell (CEIR Research Manager), email re EBU data transfer: "the data from GA should be sent to ERIC for transfer to CEIR. That transfer process is reversed so GA can download the mailing lists from ERIC." Report further documents that CEIR's REVERE program "enable[s] states to draw on phone numbers and email addresses contained in the voter file" for targeted outreach; and that the official ERIC Data Flow diagram disclosed to states does not show the routing through CEIR. | Verity Vote

¹⁶⁴⁸ Hans von Spakovsky & J. Christian Adams, The Problems with the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) The Problems with the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), Heritage Foundation Legal Memorandum No. 328 (Apr. 19, 2023), p. 9, <https://publicinterestlegal.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/LM328.pdf>. Confirming: "Recent reports indicate that ERIC member data are being shared with Becker's Center for Election Innovation and Research. Emails obtained through litigation and public records requests reveal that ERIC data from Rhode Island were provided to the organization, as well as from Georgia." Note: the same memorandum states, "Of course, voter rolls are public records under federal law, so this information sharing in the end could prove to be entirely benign" — a hedge the reader should weigh. | Public Interest Legal

¹⁶⁴⁹ Election Fairness Institute, ERIC Caught Sharing Voter Data with CEIR ERIC Caught Sharing Voter Data with CEIR (Mar. 22, 2023), <https://electionfairnessinstitute.org/eric-caught-sharing-voter-data-with-ceir/>. Citing Rhode Island: ERIC Exec. Dir. Shane Hamlin email (Jan. 12, 2021): "Yes, you're good to continue working with CEIR . . . This should be the same process you used to provide the EBU list to CEIR." Additional corroboration of Georgia September 2020 email. | Election Fairness Institute



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			analyzed, or transmitted to third parties has never been subjected to independent review or public disclosure. ^{1650,1651,1652}	
PEO.PA-15	Rock the Vote API Access to Qualified Voter File - 25,000 Unvetted Third-Party Partners (MI)	Established Fact	The Michigan Department of State, under Secretary Jocelyn Benson, established API contracts granting Rock the Vote and approximately 25,000 partner organizations direct remote access to Michigan's Qualified Voter File (QVF), which contains voters' Personally Identifiable Information (PII), including partial Social Security Numbers and driver's license numbers. These access agreements were executed without NIST-compliant security vetting of the 25,000 partner entities and without individualized Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI) review. The QVF is the foundational voter roll database for all Michigan election administration; its exposure to 25,000 unvetted third parties created both a data security vulnerability and a structural pathway for partisan database manipulation. ^{1653,1654,1655,1656,1657,1658}	Michigan, United States

¹⁶⁵⁰Wayne County Clerk-CIS Endpoint Security Services MOA: https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Endpoint_Security_Services_MOA_Wayne_County_Michigan-Clerks-Office-6-23-22_Redacted-1.pdf | Election Crime Bureau (official doc); see also Wayne County Database Files Appeal.pdf, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ahRyyd74ZmkiKhRTvb1jmf6rgGduKpN/view>

¹⁶⁵¹Who Has Access To Election Records: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/03/who-has-access-to-election-records-and-who-doesnt/> | LetsFixStuff.org

¹⁶⁵²Albert Sensor Systems Article: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/12/alberts-systems/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁶⁵³Michigan Department of State, *New Tool Allows Civic Groups to Conduct Voter Registration Drives Digitally* (June 15, 2020), https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1640_9150-531981--,00.html.

¹⁶⁵⁴Michigan Fair Elections, *What's This Fuss about the QVF?* (July 2023), <https://www.mifairelections.org/post/what-s-this-fuss-about-the-qvf>; Michigan Voting, *Secure & Accurate Elections*, <https://www.michiganvoting.org/secure-and-accurate-elections>.

¹⁶⁵⁵Rock the Vote "Rocky RESTFUL API Specifications, <https://rock-the-vote.github.io/Voter-Registration-Tool-API-Docs/>

¹⁶⁵⁶Rock the Vote, *Rocky RESTful API Version 4.0*, § "Release Notes: V2.2"; § "registrations" and "gregistrations" interface definitions (noting the prior existence of GET methods for both), <https://rock-the-vote.github.io/Voter-Registration-Tool-API-Docs/>.

¹⁶⁵⁷MCL § 168.509aa et seq. (QVF confidentiality and security requirements)

¹⁶⁵⁸Under V2 and V3, partners had synchronous, on-demand, authenticated read access to all registrant PII records submitted through their partner ID, via:

- GET /api/v2/registrations.json — returns registrant records directly in the API response body, filterable by since datetime and email
- GET /api/v2/gregistrations.json — same, for government-redirect registrant records

These endpoints required only a valid partner_id and partner_API_key to execute. A successful call returned the full registrant data set — including name, DOB, address, id_number (SSN or driver's license), email, and all opt-in preference fields — synchronously, inline, in the response body.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-7.3 Operational Control

Table 82 Detailed Operational Control Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
PEO.OC-01	CTCL Clawback Provisions Created Ongoing Private Control Over Governmental Election Administration (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to functional governmental subordination] Across all CTCL grant jurisdictions reviewed, grant agreements included enforceable contractual clawback provisions authorizing CTCL, in its sole discretion, to demand the full return of disbursed funds if recipients failed to comply with CTCL's programmatic directives. This financial penalty regime - operating over duly sworn public officials - functionally subordinated governmental election administration to private direction. Cities were required to seek CTCL's advance written approval before modifying their election spending, including operational decisions such as substituting tabulation equipment. The CTCL GitHub repository additionally listed a developer (username "tanderegg") simultaneously employed at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), a federal government agency - raising Hatch Act concerns about federal employee involvement in developing election administration software. ^{1659,1660,1661,1662,1663}	National, United States
PEO.OC-02	Hatch Act Concerns Raised by CTCL Clawback Provisions Created Ongoing Private Control Over Governmental Election Administration (USO)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to Hatch Act nexus] Across CTCL grant jurisdictions reviewed, grant agreements included enforceable contractual clawback provisions authorizing CTCL, in its sole judgement, to demand the return of all or part of disbursed funds if recipients failed to comply with the grant's conditions. In the Wisconsin five-city agreement, this provision applied to the entire \$6,324,527 disbursed to Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Racine. Recipient cities were prohibited from sub-granting any portion of CTCL funds to another organization "unless CTCL agrees to the specific sub-recipient in advance, in writing." A senior city official in Green Bay documented that she	National, United States

¹⁶⁵⁹ Center for Tech and Civic Life, *Grant Agreement with City of Philadelphia* (executed Aug. 21, 2020), \$9, available at https://vote.phila.gov/archive/images/stories/execution_copy_philadelphia_ctcl_grant_ad_signed-082120.pdf

¹⁶⁶⁰ Kathleen McCarthy, *Iowa Voter Alliance Suing Scott County Over Private Funding of Public Elections*, River Cities' Reader (Oct. 7, 2020) ("[CTCL's] grant agreement states that at their full discretion they can claw back all of the funds, leaving taxpayers footing the bill if CTCL doesn't like the outcome"), <https://www.rcreader.com/iowa-voter-alliance-suing-scott-county-over-ctcl-grant>.

¹⁶⁶¹ Gableman Report (Second Interim Investigative Report), at 17–20, <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>.

¹⁶⁶² ZoomInfo, *Timothy Anderegg – Data Lab Head of Engineering*, World Resources Institute (professional profile documenting prior CFPB employment), <https://www.zoominfo.com/p/Timothy-Anderegg/1178563891>; GitHub profile, <https://github.com/tanderegg>.

¹⁶⁶³ Center for Tech and Civic Life, *Grant Agreement with City of Philadelphia*, executed Aug. 21, 2020, signed by CTCL Chief Grants Officer Ashley Del Bianco and Deputy Commissioner Nick Custodio (City of Philadelphia), available at https://vote.phila.gov/archive/images/stories/execution_copy_philadelphia_ctcl_grant_ad_signed-082120.pdf.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			was "taking all of my cues from CTCL," reflecting the degree of operational direction these grant conditions imposed on elected and appointed municipal officials. ^{1664,1665}	
PEO.OC-03	Judicial Remedy Arrives Post-Certification; Drop Box Legality Unresolved at Time of Election (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	Unlike Wisconsin, Arizona courts did not issue a definitive pre-certification ruling on the legality of drop box placement and operational standards under CTCL-funded plans. The election was thus administered under unverified private-grant-driven drop box protocols while no judicial or statutory framework governed collection schedules, two-person collection requirements, or surveillance coverage mandates. ^{1666,1667,1668,1669}	Arizona, United States
PEO.OC-04	CTCL Grant Claw-Backs Nullifying County Independence (GA)	Established Fact	Georgia counties including Fulton and DeKalb accepted multi-million-dollar CTCL grants in 2020 — Fulton County \$6,309,436 and DeKalb County approximately \$4.7 million for the general election plus an additional \$4.6 million for the December runoff — and used the funds to operate voting locations, hire election staff, purchase processing equipment, and deploy drop boxes. CTCL grant agreements, as documented in Wisconsin where verbatim agreement text was produced in litigation, incorporated clawback provisions allowing CTCL to "discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds if it determines, in its sole judgement, that" the county had not met the agreement's conditions. Whether the Fulton and DeKalb agreements contained identical language has not been established in publicly available documents retrieved for this analysis, but CTCL used a standardized grant template across jurisdictions. Georgia subsequently	Georgia, United States

¹⁶⁶⁴ Wisconsin Election Commission Complaint (Fox11/WEC), State of Wisconsin v. Green Bay et al. State of Wisconsin v. Green Bay et al., filed April 8, 2021, ¶¶ 39, 55, quoting City of Green Bay–CTCL Grant Agreement (July 24, 2020), pp. 017–019, <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>. Verbatim grant text: "CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds if it determines, in its sole judgement, that (a) any of the above conditions have not been met"; "The City of Green Bay shall not use any part of this grant to give a grant to another organization unless CTCL agrees to the specific sub-recipient in advance, in writing."

¹⁶⁶⁵ Amistad Project of the Thomas More Society, press release (Dec. 16, 2020), as reported in Michael Patrick Leahy, Breitbart News, Dec. 18, 2020, <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2020/12/18/report-mark-zuckerbergs-419-million-non-profit-contributions-improperly-influenced-2020-presidential-election/>. Secondary source reporting on the Amistad Project's findings regarding CTCL clawback provisions. Note: this article is a secondary report of an Amistad Project press conference; the underlying primary report has not been independently retrieved and verified.

¹⁶⁶⁶ Arizona Auditor General, *Arizona Secretary of State, Maricopa County, and Pima County — Use of Private, Nongovernmental Grant Monies and Maricopa County Voting System Procurement*, Report No. 22-301, at 12, 16 (Mar. 2022), https://www.azauditor.gov/sites/default/files/2023-11/22-301_Report.pdf.

¹⁶⁶⁷ *Post-election lawsuits related to the 2020 U.S. presidential election from Arizona*, Wikipedia compilation (documenting all filed Arizona post-election cases), https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-election_lawsuits_related_to_the_2020_U.S._presidential_election_from_Arizona; *Arizona Free Enterprise Club v. Fontes*, No. CV2024-002760 (Maricopa Cnty. Super. Ct., decided Apr. 25, 2024).

¹⁶⁶⁸ Arizona certified Biden's victory on November 30, 2020. No court had by that date ruled on the legality of the drop box framework under which the election had been administered. See CNN, *Arizona Certifies Biden's Victory* (Nov. 30, 2020), <https://www.cnn.com/2020/11/30/politics/joe-biden-arizona-certification>.

¹⁶⁶⁹ *Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission*, 2022 WI 64 (Wis. July 8, 2022), <https://law.justia.com/cases/wisconsin/supreme-court/2022/2022ap000091.html>; Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty, *Teigen v. Wisconsin Elections Commission* (case summary), <https://will-law.org/teigen-v-wisconsin-elections-commission/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			prohibited local election boards from accepting private grants other than from government sources, enacting Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-71(b) and § 21-2-212(f) through S.B. 202 in 2021 — legislation that would have barred the 2020 grants had it been in effect at the time. ^{1670,1671,1672,1673,1674}	
PEO.OC-05	CTCL Detroit Grant with Unilateral Claw-Back Authority (MI)	Established Fact	Detroit's CTCL grant (approx. 3.5-7.4 million dollars depending on tranche) included a clause granting CTCL the right, "in its sole judgment," to demand return of funds if Detroit did not adhere to the grant's conditions (e.g., implementing specified satellite offices, drop boxes, and staffing models). This placed core questions of compliance with election-administration plans under the NGO's	Michigan, United States

¹⁶⁷⁰ Fulton County, Georgia accepted a CTCL grant of \$6,309,436 on September 15, 2020, used for 240 voting locations and high-speed tabulators. See Capital Research Center, CTCL Grants to Georgia Counties — 2020 (spreadsheet), <https://capitalresearch.org/app/uploads/CTCL-Grants-to-Georgia-2020-v4-website-12-2-2020.xlsx> ; see also Appellants' Appendix § 1, *Trump v. Kemp*, No. 220155 (U.S. Supreme Court), at timeline entry for Sept. 15, 2020, https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/220155/163392/20201214094650555_Appendix%20section%201.pdf

¹⁶⁷¹ DeKalb County, Georgia received a \$4.7 million CTCL grant for the November 2020 general election and an additional \$4.6 million for the December 2020 runoff. See DeKalb County, Ga., Press Release, "DeKalb Receives \$4.7 Million Grant to Improve Elections Process" (Oct. 2020), <https://www.dekalbcountyga.gov/news/dekalb-receives-47-million-grant-improve-elections-process> ; DeKalb County, Ga., Press Release, "Additional \$4.6 Million Grant Provides DeKalb Funding for Personnel, PPE for Historic Runoff" (Nov. 2020), <https://www.dekalbcountyga.gov/news/additional-46-million-grant-provides-dekalb-funding-personnel-ppe-historic-runoff>.

¹⁶⁷² DeKalb's press releases confirm the grant funded hiring of new staff, ballot-processing equipment, and early voting locations. Fulton's grant funded 240 voting locations.

¹⁶⁷³ The quoted clawback language is drawn from the verbatim text of CTCL grant agreements as produced in Wisconsin election integrity litigation. See Wisconsin Election Commission Complaint (Final Draft), ¶155, p. 018: "CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds if it determines, in its sole judgement, that (a) any of the above conditions have not been met." <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>. The five-city Wisconsin agreement similarly made the entire \$6,324,527 repayable if CTCL, "at its sole discretion, determined these cities had not complied with CTCL's terms." *Id.* ¶139. No publicly available Georgia-specific CTCL grant agreement text has been retrieved for this analysis; the Wisconsin language is cited as documentation of the grant template CTCL used across jurisdictions.

¹⁶⁷⁴ Georgia S.B. 202 (2021), codified at Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-71(b) and § 21-2-212(f), prohibits county election boards from accepting private grants other than from governmental entities. This prohibition was enacted after the 2020 election; the 2020 grants did not violate this law as it did not yet exist. See Honest Elections Project, Letter to Georgia Attorney General, at 2–3 (Feb. 2023), <https://honestelections.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/AG-Letter.pdf>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			unilateral discretion, converting a "grant" into a control instrument over how statutory duties were executed. ^{1675,1676,1677,1678}	
PEO-OC-06	CTCL Claw-Back Leverage Over Philadelphia Operations (PA)	Established Fact	Philadelphia accepted millions in CTCL funds under agreements with claw-back provisions that, in practical effect, made noncompliance with CTCL's specified operational model (including drop-box deployment, staffing, and outreach) "not an option." Local officials described the terms as binding, and the grant documents empowered CTCL to demand repayment for deviations, granting a Chicago-based NGO substantial de facto control over how Philadelphia ran critical elements of the 2020 election. ^{1679,1680,1681,1682}	Pennsylvania, United States
PEO-OC-07	Zuckerberg 5 "Safe Voting Plan" Contractual Penalties (WI)	Established Fact	The five "Zuckerberg 5" cities — Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha — together requested and received \$6,324,527 in CTCL grants in July 2020 to implement the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan, a document the cities themselves submitted to CTCL specifying drop box locations, staffing increases, poll worker recruitment, and voter outreach programs. The grant agreements	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁶⁷⁵ City of Detroit, Office of Development and Grants, *Request to Accept and Appropriate the Safe Voting Plan Grant*, Aug. 17, 2020 (CTCL Grant Agreement, \$3,512,000, executed by CTCL Executive Director Tiana Epps Johnson), FOIA-obtained, available at <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2021-04/CTCL%20-%203512000.pdf>; John Solomon, *Zuckerberg Group Gave Detroit \$7.4 Million to 'Dramatically' Expand Vote in City Key to Biden Win*, Just the News (Apr. 10, 2021), <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/zuckerbergs-group-gave-whopping-74-million-detroit-expand-voting-city-key>.

¹⁶⁷⁶ The executed \$3,512,000 CTCL–Detroit grant agreement, signed by CTCL Executive Director Tiana Epps Johnson, contains the following at §7: "CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return all or part of the grant funds if it determines, **in its sole judgment**, that (a) any of the above conditions have not been met or (b) it must do so to comply with applicable laws or regulations."

This language is unambiguous. CTCL's determination of noncompliance — and consequent right to reclaim grant funds — was committed entirely to CTCL's own unilateral assessment, without any role for a neutral arbiter, state election authority, or judicial review.

¹⁶⁷⁷ John Solomon, *Detroit Bragged That Use of Zuckerberg Funding 'Created a New Normal'*, Just the News (May 12, 2021), <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/detroit-zuckerbergs-ctcl-election-funding-we-have-created-new-normal>

¹⁶⁷⁸ The Wisconsin Purchase, *The American Conservative* (Dec. 24, 2021) (quoting Green Bay CTCL grant agreement), <https://www.theamericanconservative.com/the-wisconsin-purchase/>

¹⁶⁷⁹ Center for Tech and Civic Life, *Grant Agreement with City of Philadelphia* (executed Aug. 21, 2020), signed by CTCL Executive Director Tiana Epps Johnson and Philadelphia Chief Grants Officer Ashley Del Bianco, available at https://vote.phila.gov/archive/images/stories/execution_copy_philadelphia_ctcl_grant_ad_signed-082120.pdf.

¹⁶⁸⁰ *Texas v. Pennsylvania*, No. 220155, Supreme Court of the United States, Appendix § 1 (*Timeline of Electoral Policy Activities, Issues, and Litigation*), at APP. 9 (Aug. 24, 2020 entry), https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/220155/163392/20201214094650555_Appendix%20section%201.pdf.

¹⁶⁸¹ The Supreme Court appendix filing confirms the grant and its operational scope: The timeline appended to the *Texas v. Pennsylvania* Supreme Court filing records that on August 24, 2020, "CTCL grant to Philadelphia \$10M for 15 in-person election offices, 15 drop boxes, tabulators, and poll worker pay" was finalized, noting that "\$5.5M is earmarked for 'ballot processing equipment'" and "\$2.2M is earmarked for Delaware County," and that "this deal was negotiated by the CTCL and the three city commissioners who run elections."

¹⁶⁸² Amistad Project of the Thomas More Society, *Press Release* (Oct. 28, 2020), <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/amistad-project-time-to-fully-unmask-mark-zuckerbergs-350-million-funnelled-for-election-administration-and-the-motivation-behind-it-301161751.html>; Solomon, Just the News (Oct. 20, 2020)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			required that funds be used "exclusively for the public purpose of planning and operationalizing safe and secure election administration... in accordance with the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020." Section 7 of the Green Bay revised grant agreement — representative of the five-city template — expressly provided that "The City of Green Bay shall not reduce or otherwise modify planned municipal spending on 2020 elections, including the budget of the City Clerk of Green Bay ('the Clerk') or fail to appropriate or provide previously budgeted funds to the Clerk for the term of this grant. Any amount reduced or not provided in contravention of this paragraph shall be repaid to CTCL up to the total amount of this grant." The five-city agreements were structured so that all five cities would be required to remit back the entire \$6,324,527 if CTCL, "at its sole discretion, determined these cities had not complied with CTCL's terms." A separate clawback clause permitted CTCL to "discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds if it determines, in its sole judgement, that (a) any of the above conditions have not been met." These	



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			financial conditions operationally bound the municipalities to CTCL's prescribed election plan under threat of full repayment. ^{1683,1684,1685,1686,1687,1688}	
PEO-OC-08	Vendor-Directed Obstruction of Legislative Audit - County Directed Dominion Not to Cooperate (AZ)	Established Fact	During the Arizona State Senate's 2021 forensic audit of Maricopa County's 2020 election results, both Maricopa County and its election system vendor Dominion Voting Systems refused to comply with Senate subpoenas for administrative passwords, security tokens, and routers used in the election. The county informed Senate liaison Ken Bennett on May 3, 2021 that it was "not in possession of the requested password and security token," stating those credentials resided exclusively with Dominion's contracted personnel. Dominion, for its part, independently refused the Senate's subpoenas, calling them "illegal and unenforceable" and asserting that releasing proprietary security access to Cyber Ninjas — an unaccredited and uncertified firm — "would be reckless, causing irreparable damage to the commercial interests of the company and the election security interests of the country." The county also repeatedly refused to provide network routers on security grounds, a refusal the Arizona Attorney General characterized as a violation of state law. The Cyber	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

¹⁶⁸³ Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020, submitted to the Center for Tech and Civic Life by the Mayors of Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha (dated June 15, 2020; approved July 2020): total grant request \$6,324,527; plan details drop box placements, staffing increases, poll worker recruitment, and voter outreach by city. <https://www.techandciviclelife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf>. Individual city totals: Milwaukee \$2,154,500; Madison \$1,271,788; Green Bay \$1,093,400; Kenosha \$862,779; Racine \$942,100.

¹⁶⁸⁴ WEC Complaint (Final Draft), ¶155, p. 017 (quoting Green Bay CTCL grant agreement, Section 3): "The grant funds must be used exclusively for the public purpose of planning and operationalizing safe and secure election administration in the City of Green Bay in accordance with the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020." <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>

¹⁶⁸⁵ The verbatim Section 7 text of the revised Green Bay CTCL grant agreement (revised July 25, 2020; signed July 28, 2020) is reproduced in two independent primary sources: (a) InfluenceWatch, Green Bay CTCL/CSME 2020 Election Emails (compilation of CTCL–Green Bay correspondence), at p. [email dated Jul 25, 2020]: <https://www.influencewatch.org/app/uploads/2021/11/green-bay-ctcl-csme-2020-election-emails.pdf> ; and (b) WEC Complaint (Final Draft), ¶155, pp. 018–019: <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>.

¹⁶⁸⁶ WEC Complaint (Final Draft), ¶139, p. 017–018: "Under the terms of the CTCL conditional grant agreement, the five cities adopting the conditions would be required to remit back to CTCL the entire \$6,324,527 if CTCL, at its sole discretion, determined these cities had not complied with CTCL's terms." Separate sole-discretion clawback: ¶155, p. 018: "CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds if it determines, in its sole judgement, that (a) any of the above conditions have not been met." <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>. See also Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty, "Finger on the Scale: Examining Private Funding of Elections in Wisconsin," at 5 (June 2021) (independently paraphrasing: municipalities "must hold to the 'Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan' or 'CTCL may discontinue, modify, withhold part of, or ask for the return of all or part of the grant funds'"): <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>

¹⁶⁸⁷ The WILL report further documents that with subsequent funding rounds the five cities received approximately \$8.8 million total from CTCL, with Milwaukee receiving \$3,409,500, Green Bay \$1,600,000, Racine \$1,699,100, Madison \$1,271,788, and Kenosha \$862,799.

¹⁶⁸⁸ Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020: <https://www.techandciviclelife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf> | Center for Tech and Civic Life



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Ninjas audit report found that "by the County withholding subpoena items, their unwillingness to answer questions as is normal between auditor and auditee, and in some cases actively interfering with audit research, the County prevented a complete audit," and recommended that legislation be considered with "financial and criminal penalties for purposely inhibiting a legislative investigation, or an officially sanctioned audit of an election." Neither state nor federal authorities charged obstruction under A.R.S. § 13-2402 or 18 U.S.C. § 1505 in connection with these events. ^{1689,1690,1691,1692,1693}	
PEO.OC-09	The Elections Group - Unauthorized Embedded Personnel with No Executed MOU (GA)	Established Fact	The Elections Group (TEG) personnel were embedded inside Fulton County election operations with daily access to absentee ballot request data, drop box planning, tabulator programming, and Logic and Accuracy (LA) testing - despite no executed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between TEG and the Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections (FCBRE), the sole statutory superintendent under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40. TEG employee Geetha Lingham was given access to the signature verification server and a Fulton County government email address despite never being a	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹⁶⁸⁹Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and Dominion Voting Systems both refused Senate subpoenas issued July 26, 2021 by Arizona Senate President Karen Fann and Judiciary Chairman Warren Petersen. See CBS News, "Maricopa County and Dominion refuse to comply with subpoenas" (Aug. 4, 2021): <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/arizona-audit-election-subpoenas-maricopa-county-dominion-voting-systems-refuse/>; CNN, "Maricopa County defies latest subpoena request from Arizona state Senate" (Aug. 2, 2021): <https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/02/politics/maricopa-county-defies-subpoena-state-senate>.

¹⁶⁹⁰Maricopa County Elections Department, Technical Response to Chain of Custody and Ballot Organization and Election Management System Databases (May 17, 2021), at 2: "As for the Dominion password and security token. The County is not in possession of the requested password and security token.... The County notified Ken Bennett, the Senate's Liaison on 5/03/2021 that we were not in possession of the password and security token." <https://www.dgregscott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/AZ-FinalTechnicalResponseLetterwithExhibits-5172021.pdf>.

¹⁶⁹¹Dominion Voting Systems statement (May 2021), quoted in FOX 10 Phoenix (Aug. 2, 2021): "Releasing Dominion's intellectual property to an unaccredited, biased, and plainly unreliable actor such as Cyber Ninjas would be reckless, causing irreparable damage to the commercial interests of the company and the election security interests of the country." Dominion's counsel separately described the July 26 subpoena as "illegal and unenforceable" in correspondence to Senate attorneys. See <https://www.fox10phoenix.com/news/maricopa-county-board-of-supervisors-rejects-subpoenas-issued-by-arizona-state-senate-in-scathing-letter>

¹⁶⁹²Arizona Attorney General Mark Brnovich stated that the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors "violated state law by not complying with election audit subpoena." See Wikipedia, 2021 Maricopa County Presidential Ballot Audit (August 2021 section), citing contemporaneous reporting: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021_Maricopa_County_presidential_ballot_audit. The county attorney Thomas Liddy's letter cited security risks to law enforcement communications as the basis for router refusal. The Board disputed the AG's conclusion, arguing the Senate lacked enforcement authority when not in session.

¹⁶⁹³Cyber Ninjas, Maricopa County Forensic Audit — Volume I, Executive Summary (Sept. 19–24, 2021), Finding Summary ("Audit Interference," "Missing Subpoena Items," "Subpoenaed Equipment Not Provided") and Recommendation § 4.6: "Legislation should be considered with financial and criminal penalties for purposely inhibiting a legislative investigation, or an officially sanctioned audit of an election." https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919_-Maricopa_County_Forensic_AuditMaricopa_County_Forensic_Audit-Volume_IVolume_I-Executive_Summary.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			county employee. No formal authorization from the FCBRE existed for any TEG operational role. 1694,1695,1696,1697	
PEO.OC-10	CTCL-Funded Former State Officials Deployed as Election Advisors in Major Cities (GA)	Reasonable Inference	CTCL grant agreements in Georgia and other battleground states funded the deployment of private election consultants — including former federal and county election officials working through CTCL-affiliated NGOs — in operational roles inside local election offices. In Fulton County, Georgia, the consulting firm The Elections Group, founded by former Democratic county election officials, was embedded inside the county's election operations for the 2020 general election, hand-count audit, recount, and Senate runoff — performing hands-on functions including signature verification, reprogramming of Election Day tabulators, logic-and-accuracy testing, and management of Dominion Voting Systems personnel. In Wisconsin, CTCL itself "put forth the idea" of embedding an operative from the National Vote at Home Institute inside Green Bay's election office; that operative "appeared to supervise the counting of ballots" on Election Day and held keys to the central counting facility. CTCL's grant terms required written approval before any outside help could be used, and CTCL typically provided election offices with its own partner organizations. These arrangements were structured to route through private grant funding — the Fulton County Attorney confirmed that The Elections Group "came to us on a grant. No agreement was signed with them. They were paid by the Elections Group. The county paid zero for them to be here." This arrangement bypassed standard county procurement and placed operational control in the hands of individuals whose authorization	Georgia, United States

¹⁶⁹⁴ Georgia Record, Fulton County Knew...Who Else Knew And When? (Jan. 31, 2026), <https://www.georgiarecord.com/election-integrity/2026/01/31/fulton-county-knewwho-else-knew-and-when/>; SEB Complaint 2023-025 (Moncla/Rossi), available at <https://www.scribd.com/document/582622243/Moncla-and-Rossi-Complaint>

¹⁶⁹⁵ InfluenceWatch, The Elections Group, <https://www.influencewatch.org/for-profit/the-elections-group/>.

¹⁶⁹⁶ SEB Complaint 2023-025 (Kevin Moncla & Joseph Rossi, filed July 8, 2022), <https://www.scribd.com/document/582622243/Moncla-and-Rossi-Complaint>.

¹⁶⁹⁷ No approved TEG contract with Fulton County (post-2020): Georgia Star News (Aug. 19, 2021), cited in InfluenceWatch, The Elections Group, supra.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			was not approved by the county board of elections — the body vested by Georgia law with the powers of the election superintendent. ^{1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702}	
PEO-OC-11	ElectionSource - Simultaneous Multi-	Established Fact	Dominion Voting Systems' authorized service provider, ElectionSource (operating as MC&E, Inc., of Grand Rapids, Michigan), was documented to have had access to project files for at least 22	Michigan, United States

¹⁶⁹⁸ Complainants' Supplemental and Amended Factual Response to Investigation Report of SEB2023-025, Georgia State Election Board, at pp. 8, 44–52 (hereinafter "SEB Factual Response"), available at <https://www.scribd.com/document/753409824/KM-Ammended-Factual-Response>; see also 2020 Election L&A Testing Complaint, Fulton County, Oct. 8, 2024, available at <https://www.scribd.com/document/803314764/No-Logic-Accuracy-testing-and-Test-Ballots-were-counted-Complaint-Fulton-10-08-2024>. These allegations originate from complainants whose prior claims the Secretary of State's office has partially disputed; Macias testified in federal court proceedings in February 2026 on behalf of Fulton County and disputed that his involvement was improper. Ryan Macias's prior federal role is confirmed at: Ryan Macias, Senior Election Technology Specialist, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/event_document/files/Req_T_A_Policy_Process_Ryan_Macias.pdf; see also Election Task Force biography, <https://electiontaskforce.org/people/ryan-macias/>.

¹⁶⁹⁹ Elaine Mallon, *Zucked Up: Private Election Funding's New Form*, The Spectator (July 25, 2022), <https://spectator.com/article/zucked-up-private-election-fundings-new-form/> ("If a city wanted to use CTCL funding for outside help, it had to be approved by CTCL in writing. Typically, CTCL would provide election centers with one of their own partner organizations with which to work, and in some cases initiated this work unbidden. This was the case in Green Bay, Wisconsin.... It was CTCL that first put forth the idea of embedding Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein from the National Vote at Home Institute within various Wisconsin election offices. Spitzer-Rubenstein... had keys to the central counting facility ahead of election night. On Election Day, by all accounts it looked like Spitzer-Rubenstein was running the show — he appeared to supervise the counting of ballots, according to testimony given by Sandy Juno, clerk of Brown County.").

¹⁷⁰⁰ SEB Factual Response at p. 46 (County Attorney statement: "The Elections Group came to us on a grant. No agreement was signed with them. They were paid by the Elections Group. The county paid zero for them to be here. They chose Fulton County. They would have to request records from them. No responsive records exist."); id. at p. 44 (ORRs for contracts, agreements, payments, or proposals for Macias/Elections Group/RSM Technologies returned "no such records"; no records appear in BRE meeting minutes, agenda items, or resolutions).

¹⁷⁰¹ Election Oversight Group (Kevin Moncla et al.), *Fulton County: Report of Investigation of the 2020 General Election* (Jan. 6, 2026) (263-page report; published by the Election Oversight Group and referenced in the FBI search warrant affidavit unsealed Feb. 10, 2026, available at <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/2026-02-10-Unsealed-Affidavit.pdf>). The EOG Report contains findings regarding CTCL's role in Fulton County election administration, including the allegation that "CTCL administered and controlled nearly all facets of the Fulton County 2020 General election" — a characterization reported by Democracy Docket (Apr. 13, 2026), <https://www.democracydocket.com/news-alerts/fbi-fulton-county-georgia-election-raid-deunked-election-oversight-group-report/>. Georgia's State Election Board, which reviewed earlier complaints by EOG authors, found no evidence of intentional misconduct; its contrary findings are noted but originate from a body with institutional interest in the administration it oversaw.

¹⁷⁰² O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40 (2024) (authorizing the General Assembly to create county boards of elections "empowered with the powers and duties of the election superintendent relating to the conduct of primaries and elections"), available at <https://law.justia.com/codes/georgia/title-21/chapter-2/article-2/part-1/subpart-2/section-21-2-40/>. The board of elections, as the legal election superintendent, is the body whose authorization is required before third-party consultants may exercise superintendent functions. Georgia subsequently enacted S.B. 202 (2021), codified at O.C.G.A. § 21-2-71(b): "No superintendent shall take or accept any funding, grants, or gifts from any source other than from the governing authority of the county or municipality, the State of Georgia, or the federal government." S.B. 202 text at <https://www.legis.ga.gov/api/legislation/document/20212022/201498>, at pp. 17–18 (§ 21-2-71(b)).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	County EMS Access Across 26+ Michigan Counties (MI)		Michigan counties on the Antrim County election management system server, including Alcona, Alger, Alpena, Arenac, Berrien, Calhoun, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Gogebic, Houghton, Iosco, Isabella, Keweenaw, Manistee, Marquette, Menominee, Midland, Otsego, Presque Isle, Schoolcraft, Wayne, and Wexford. ElectionSource was not elected by any of those jurisdictions, was not individually licensed by each county, and has not been shown to have been subject to independent oversight with respect to its access to those counties' election configurations. In a letter dated January 4, 2021, ElectionSource asserted that any independent forensic analysis of county election equipment would require approval from the Michigan Secretary of State's office, and threatened legal action against any county clerk who allowed the equipment to be transferred to a third party without such coordination — effectively positioning the vendor and a state executive agency as co-gatekeepers over access to equipment administered by locally elected officials. ^{1703,1704}	
PEO-OC-12	Chris Thomas - Former State Elections Director Given Operational Control of Detroit Elections as a Private Consultant (MI)	Established Fact	Detroit City Clerk Janice Winfrey retained Chris Thomas — former Director of the Michigan Bureau of Elections for 36 years under both Republican and Democratic secretaries of state — as a senior election consultant for the 2020 general election, as part of a partnership with the Michigan Secretary of State's office. Thomas possessed comprehensive institutional knowledge of Michigan election law, system configurations, and state-vendor relationships accumulated across a career as the state's chief election administrator. His role placed a private consultant with no direct statutory authority and no independent public accountability structure in operational control alongside the city clerk's office during a contested presidential election. Thomas subsequently served as a key	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹⁷⁰³ *People v. Lambert*, Case No. 2023-285759-FH (Oakland County Circuit Court), Motion to Quash Indictment, filed September 30, 2024, pp. 24, 33–34. The motion, filed by defense attorney Stefanie Lambert, quotes from an expert report by James Penrose stating that "ElectionSource technicians responsible for deploying the project files to Antrim County also had access to numerous other counties project files," and then enumerates 22 counties by name. The same section reproduces the January 4, 2021 ElectionSource letter threatening legal action against any clerk who allowed equipment transfer without Michigan Secretary of State coordination. Available at:

https://freespeechforpeople.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/20240930_motion_fld_to_quash_indictment-dft_104715112_ocr.pdf

¹⁷⁰⁴ The ASOG forensic report (December 13, 2020) identifies ElectionSource as the entity that "provided" ballot design and configuration for Antrim County's Dominion ImageCast Precinct and VAT systems, and identifies it as "owned by MC&E, Inc of Grand Rapids, MI." *Allied Security Operations Group, Antrim Michigan Forensics Report* (Dec. 13, 2020), p. 13, available at: <https://www.justice.gov/file/1284311/dl?inline=>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			witness against fraud claims at multiple proceedings, including Wayne County Circuit Court and the Michigan Board of State Canvassers. ^{1705,1706,1707,1708,1709}	
PEO-OC-13	Spitzer-Rubenstein Ballot Curing and Counting Decisions - Usurpation of Statutory Election Functions (WI)	Established Fact	Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein, Wisconsin State Lead for the National Vote at Home Institute (NVAHI) acting under CTCL authority, exercised substantive election administration authority in Green Bay that is exclusively vested by Wisconsin statute in municipal clerks: he assigned poll workers, performed check-in and supervision duties, developed Central Count procedures, directed ballot transport logistics, supervised ballot counting operations, made determinations on whether to accept ballots delivered after the 8 p.m. statutory deadline, and coordinated three Wi-Fi networks — including a hidden, non-password-protected network reaching his 8th-floor hotel room — to which all ESS voting machines in Green Bay’s Central Count were connected. These actions were taken without governmental appointment, statutory authority, or executed agreement with the City of Green Bay. Wis. Stat. § 7.15(1) vests exclusive “charge and supervision of elections” in the municipal	Green Bay, Wisconsin, United States

¹⁷⁰⁵ Christopher Thomas served as Director of the Michigan Bureau of Elections for 36 years (1981–2017) under both Republican and Democratic secretaries of state. *Detroit Free Press*, “Retiring Michigan elections director warns of ‘dark money,’” June 25, 2017, available at: <https://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/2017/06/25/chris-thomas/416923001/>.

¹⁷⁰⁶ Detroit City Clerk Janice Winfrey retained Thomas as a consultant for the November 2020 election “as part of a partnership” with Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson, following significant issues in Detroit’s August 2020 primary. Gongwer Michigan, “Slandering Chris Thomas Is New Low,” Nov. 9, 2020, available at: <https://www.gongwer.com/programming/blogindex.cfm?postid=125901>.

¹⁷⁰⁷ Thomas testified in a Wayne County Circuit Court proceeding challenging Detroit’s election certification, and addressed the Michigan Board of State Canvassers on November 23, 2020. His affidavit was cited as “compelling” by Judge Timothy Kenny (Nov. 13 opinion). The Republican-controlled Michigan Senate Oversight Committee cited Thomas more than any other witness in its report finding “no evidence of widespread or systemic fraud.” *Alex Ebert, Bloomberg Government*, “Meet the Technocrat Who Keeps Killing Trump Voter Fraud Claims,” available at: <https://about.bgov.com/insights/news/meet-the-technocrat-who-keeps-killing-trump-voter-fraud-claims/>.

¹⁷⁰⁸ Chris Thomas is the one who could not describe the absentee ballot vote tally chain of custody at the TCF Center in Detroit. TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgipBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI; see also <https://rumble.com/v2m08qg-2020-pre-election-tcf-walkthru.html>; see also <https://rumble.com/v2lp7eq-detroit-election-officials-attempt-to-explain-vote-tabulation-process.html>

¹⁷⁰⁹ <https://about.bgov.com/insights/news/meet-the-technocrat-who-keeps-killing-trump-voter-fraud-claims/> *Alex Ebert, Bloomberg Government*, “Meet the Technocrat Who Keeps Killing Trump Voter Fraud Claims” (2021) (“Detroit officials decided they needed some expert help”; Thomas hired as consultant to help Detroit prepare for the 2020 election and any subsequent recount), available at: <https://about.bgov.com/insights/news/meet-the-technocrat-who-keeps-killing-trump-voter-fraud-claims/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			clerk. Former Green Bay City Clerk Kris Teske stated in sworn WEC proceedings that her election obligations were “hindered and diminished by outside interference.” ^{1710,1711,1712,1713,1714,1715}	
PEO-OC-14	CTCL Grant Operational Control - Private Supervisory Authority Over Five Wisconsin Cities (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact — Grant conditions] CTCL grant agreements with the “Zuckerberg 5” Wisconsin cities (Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine) required recipient cities to implement CTCL’s Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan (WSVP) or face clawback of all disbursed funds. As a condition of receiving the grant, CTCL required cities to report how the money was spent. These conditions transformed CTCL into a de facto supervisory authority over governmental election administration decisions in five of Wisconsin’s largest cities. The WILL statistical analysis found CTCL grants produced an estimated Biden vote advantage of approximately 41 votes per municipality on average,	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁷¹⁰ *Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report* (Gableman Report, Mar. 2022), pp. 14, 69 (Spitzer-Rubenstein “had unfettered access on election day to the Central Count floor”; set up voting machines and patterns in Central Count; coordinated three Wi-Fi networks including a “hidden, non-password-protected network” reaching his 8th-floor hotel room; all ESS machines at Green Bay connected to this network), available at: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>.

¹⁷¹¹ WEC Complaint (Final Draft), ¶92c–97 (Spitzer-Rubenstein as “on-site contact” providing “supervision and check-in duties”; assigned poll workers; created Central Count procedures, diagrams, and ballot transport logs; directed which wards were assigned to which machines; determined acceptance of ballots delivered after 8 p.m. deadline), available at: <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>.

¹⁷¹² Former Green Bay City Clerk Kris Teske confirmed in WEC proceedings that “others in the Mayor’s office began to hold meetings and make decisions relating to the election outside of the Clerk’s office,” causing her election obligations to be “hindered and diminished by outside interference.” *Gableman Report*, App. 674–677.

¹⁷¹³ <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/proposals/ar18.pdf> Wisconsin 2023 Assembly Resolution 18, finding that Spitzer-Rubenstein lacked “the requisite training, certification, and oath of office necessary to work in Wisconsin elections” and that he “overrid[ed] the Clerk’s recommendations, sign[ed] contracts, control[led] access to a key location, and determin[ed] the acceptance of ballots after the 8 p.m. deadline,” available at: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/proposals/ar18.pdf>.

¹⁷¹⁴ <https://law.justia.com/codes/wisconsin/chapter-7/section-7-15/> Wis. Stat. § 7.15(1) (“[e]ach municipal clerk has charge and supervision of elections and registration in the municipality”); Wis. Stat. § 6.87 (absentee ballot receipt and deadline procedures). Justia, Wisconsin Statutes § 7.15, available at: <https://law.justia.com/codes/wisconsin/chapter-7/section-7-15/>.

¹⁷¹⁵ <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/01/wisconsin-pennsylvania-highlights-explosive-summary-election-fraud-2020/> *Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report* (Gableman Report, Mar. 2022) (confirming Spitzer-Rubenstein’s election night authority in Green Bay, Wi-Fi network control, and ballot-counting decisions), available at: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> ; see also Wisconsin 2023 Assembly Resolution 18, <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/proposals/ar18.pdf>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			with a potential statewide impact exceeding Wisconsin's certified margin of victory. ^{1716,1717,1718,1719,1720,1721}	
PEO.OC-15	Intent to Influence Outcome Enabled by CTCL Grant Operational Control - Private Supervisory Authority Over Five Wisconsin Cities (WI)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference — As to intent to influence outcome] CTCL grant conditions required recipient cities to implement CTCL's Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan and report on spending; failure to comply triggered full clawback. The WILL statistical analysis found CTCL grants produced an estimated Biden vote advantage of approximately 41 votes per municipality on average, with a potential statewide impact exceeding Wisconsin's certified margin of victory. These facts, taken together, are consistent with the inference that the grant structure was designed to influence electoral outcomes in favor of Democratic candidates. This finding is classified as a Reasonable Inference: the grant conditions and	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁷¹⁶ Center for Tech and Civic Life, Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020 (approved grant proposal, July 2020) (detailing the four programmatic commitments cities were required to implement as a condition of CTCL funding: expand absentee voting, voter outreach, poll worker recruitment/training, and safe Election Day administration; claw-back provision conditions the return of funds on compliance with programmatic directives), available at: <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf>.

¹⁷¹⁷ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (WILL), "Finger on the Scale: Examining Private Funding of Elections in Wisconsin" (June 2021) (statistical regression analysis finding CTCL grants produced an estimated 41 additional Biden votes per municipality on average, with a potential electoral impact exceeding 8,000 votes statewide; CTCL required communities to report how grant money was spent and to hold to the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan or face clawback), available at: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>.

¹⁷¹⁸ WEC Complaint (Final Draft), ¶86 (sub-grant to NVAHI/Spitzer-Rubenstein made without prior written CTCL approval, violating grant condition prohibiting sub-grants without approval), available at: <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>.

¹⁷¹⁹ Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (WILL), "Finger on the Scale" (2021) (CTCL required recipients to report how funds were spent and to implement the Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan; failure to comply would trigger clawback of all or part of grant funds), available at: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>.

¹⁷²⁰ CTCL Partners with 5 Wisconsin Cities to Implement Safe Voting Plan: <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wisconsin-safe-voting-plan/> | Center for Tech and Civic Life

¹⁷²¹ The Wisconsin \"Zuckerbucks\" Problem: New Data Reveals Private Funding Favored Democrat Strongholds: <https://thefga.org/research/the-wisconsin-zuckerbucks-problem/> | Foundation for Government Accountability



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			statistical disparity are established facts; the intent attribution is an inference drawn from the totality of the documented pattern. ^{1722,1723,1724,1725,1726,1727}	
PEO.OC-16	Unauthorized Private Operatives in Maricopa County Election Administration (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	CTCL-affiliated operatives and private partner organizations were embedded in Maricopa County election operations without legislative authorization, mirroring the model deployed in Wisconsin and Georgia. Their presence created a parallel, unaccountable decision-making structure operating alongside - and in some instances superseding - the statutory county election authority. The Cyber Ninjas audit subsequently identified chain-of-custody failures and tabulator anomalies consistent	Arizona, United States

¹⁷²² Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (WILL), “Finger on the Scale” (2021) (regression analysis: CTCL grants estimated to produce ~41 additional Biden votes per municipality; statistically significant at $p < 0.01$; no significant effect for Trump turnout), available at: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>.

¹⁷²³ Center for Tech and Civic Life, Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020 (grant proposal specifying the four programmatic areas cities were required to implement), available at: <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf>.

¹⁷²⁴ WEC Complaint (Final Draft), ¶¶74–98 (documenting CTCL partner NVAHI’s operational activities in Green Bay, including Spitzer-Rubenstein’s election night control and the sub-grant made without required prior CTCL approval), available at: <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>.

¹⁷²⁵ FINGER ON THE SCALE: Examining Private Funding of Elections in Wisconsin: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf> | Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty

¹⁷²⁶ Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020: <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Approved-Wisconsin-Safe-Voting-Plan-2020.pdf> | Center for Tech and Civic Life

¹⁷²⁷ InfluenceWatch, “Green Bay 2020 Election Emails,” Nov. 2021 (CTCL email records showing grant implementation coordination among CTCL, Elections Group, NVAHI/Spitzer-Rubenstein, and City of Green Bay), available at: <https://www.influencewatch.org/app/uploads/2021/11/green-bay-ctcl-csme-2020-election-emails.pdf>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			with an election environment in which non-governmental actors had operational access. 1728,1729,1730,1731,1732	
PEO.OC-17	Third-Party Usurpation of Fulton County Poll Worker Hiring - Partisan Filtration of Applicants (GA)	Established Fact	The Fulton County Department of Registration and Elections delegated poll worker hiring to third-party organizations rather than directly hiring from candidate lists submitted by political parties — an arrangement the FCBRE, the body vested with statutory authority under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40, never formally authorized. In a 2024 lawsuit, the Republican National Committee alleged that only 9 of 45 qualified Republican poll workers submitted for early voting were hired, and only 6 of 62 for Election Day — with the county having delegated selection to temp agencies and individual polling location managers. A Fulton County Superior Court judge declined to order immediate relief but acknowledged further litigation was needed. The EOG Report separately found that CTCL-funded	Georgia, United States

¹⁷²⁸ Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and Dominion Voting Systems declined to comply with the Arizona State Senate’s subpoena for equipment access during the 2021 forensic audit, directing auditors to the Attorney General instead of cooperating directly. *Maricopa County Technical Response to Chain of Custody Questions*, May 17, 2021, available at: <https://www.dgregscott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/AZ-FinalTechnicalResponseLetterwithExhibits-5172021.pdf>.

¹⁷²⁹ Arizona Attorney General’s 2020 General Election Investigation Summary (2025) (summarizing investigative findings regarding election administration irregularities in Maricopa County during the 2020 election cycle), available at: https://www.azag.gov/sites/default/files/2025-06/2020_General_Election_Investigation_Summary.pdf.

¹⁷³⁰ *Cyber Ninjas, Maricopa County Forensic Audit — Volume I, Executive Summary*, Sept. 19–24, 2021 (identifying chain-of-custody failures and tabulator anomalies; describing non-governmental operational access issues), available at: https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919_-_Maricopa_County_Forensic_Audit_-_Volume_I_-_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹⁷³¹ Arizona Attorney General’s 2020 General Election Investigation Summary (2025), available at: https://www.azag.gov/sites/default/files/2025-06/2020_General_Election_Investigation_Summary.pdf.

¹⁷³² *Cyber Ninjas, Maricopa County Forensic Audit — Volume I, Executive Summary* (Sept. 19–24, 2021) (chain-of-custody failures and tabulator anomalies identified during forensic audit; inconsistencies consistent with non-governmental operational access), available at: https://media.kjzz.org/s3fs-public/20210919_-_Maricopa_County_Forensic_Audit_-_Volume_I_-_Executive_Summary.pdf.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			third parties administered nearly all facets of the 2020 Fulton County election without FCBRE authorization. ^{1733,1734,1735,1736,1737}	
PEO-OC-18	ACLU Volunteers Deputized as Registrars with E-Net Access - Unauthorized Partisan Access to Voter Registration System (GA)	Established Fact	The ACLU of Georgia was engaged by Fulton County to recruit attorneys as volunteer Deputy Registrars for Election Day 2020, assigned to manage absentee ballot cancellation at Fulton County polling locations through county election software. FOIA records subsequently disclosed that approximately 255 ACLU workers were deputized as registrars with access to the ENET (ElectionNet) voter registration platform. A veteran poll manager with over nine years of Fulton County experience reported that an ACLU clerk accessed the “entire ENET system” from her personal computer and could “clear any voter she wanted to vote.” No Deputy Registrar training sessions were recorded from March through October 2020, despite the Election Day deployment. This arrangement was	Georgia, United States

¹⁷³³ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40 (2024) (vesting the Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections with “the powers and duties of the election superintendent relating to the conduct of primaries and elections”), available at: <https://law.justia.com/codes/georgia/title-21/chapter-2/article-2/part-1/subpart-2/section-21-2-40/>.

¹⁷³⁴ Complainants’ Supplemental and Amended Factual Response, SEB2023-025, p. 46 (Fulton County attorney’s statement: “The Elections Group came to us on a grant. No agreement was signed with them. They were paid by the Elections Group. The county paid zero for them to be here”; confirming FCBRE never authorized the arrangement), available at: <https://www.scribd.com/document/753409824/KM-Ammended-Factual-Response>.

¹⁷³⁵ Election Oversight Group (EOG), Report of Investigation of the 2020 Fulton County General Election (Jan. 6, 2026) (262-page report finding that three CTCL-funded groups administered and controlled nearly all facets of the Fulton County 2020 election without FCBRE authorization; Count 11 identifies The Elections Group, ACLU, and NVAHI as having obtained unauthorized access to election systems and processes), cited in: Georgia Political Insight, Fulton County, GA 2020 General Election Report for Georgia State Election Board, Election Oversight Group, LLC https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UzJ4qX6iBSrFMtkoRnOGle3q8pzGjkVx/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁷³⁶ Republican National Committee v. Williams, Fulton County Superior Court (filed Oct. 3, 2024) (alleging Fulton County Director of Registration and Elections delegated poll worker hiring to third parties rather than directly hiring from the Fulton GOP’s list of qualified candidates; alleging only 9 of 45 qualified Republican poll workers were hired for the early voting period and 6 of 62 for Election Day). *Democracy Docket*, “Judge Rejects RNC Request for More Republican Poll Workers in Fulton County,” Nov. 1, 2024, available at: <https://www.democracymarket.com/news-alerts/rnc-lawsuit-accuses-fulton-county-of-not-hiring-enough-republican-poll-workers/>.

¹⁷³⁷ Fulton County Superior Court declined to order immediate relief on the eve of the 2024 election but acknowledged further litigation would be needed to determine whether county officials fully considered proposed Republican poll workers. *Democracy Docket*, “Judge Rejects RNC Request for More Republican Poll Workers in Fulton County,” Nov. 1, 2024, available at: <https://www.democracymarket.com/news-alerts/rnc-lawsuit-accuses-fulton-county-of-not-hiring-enough-republican-poll-workers/>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			accomplished without documented FCBRE authorization, the body vested with statutory authority under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40. ^{1738,1739,1740,1741,1742,1743}	
PEO-OC-19	Elections Group LLC - Uncredentialed Operatives with Full System Access to Fulton County Election Infrastructure (GA)	Established Fact	Elections Group LLC personnel — funded through CTCL grants — had daily operational access to Fulton County's 2020 General Election, including participating in and managing the programming and Logic & Accuracy testing of Election Day voting systems by Dominion staff. Elections Group staff member Geetha Lingham was given a Fulton County government email address and access to the signature verification server despite not being a county employee. The county attorney's office later stated: "The Elections Group came to us on a grant. No agreement was signed with them. They were paid by the Elections Group. The county paid zero for them to be here." A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the County Attorney and County Manager but no FCBRE board resolution authorizing the arrangement has been produced; O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40 vests election superintendent authority exclusively in the Board. The SEB investigation of these claims was found	Georgia, United States

¹⁷³⁸ ACLU of Georgia, "ACLU of Georgia Recruiting for Fulton County Deputy Registrars," Oct. 2020 (ACLU of Georgia recruited attorneys as volunteer Deputy Registrars, sworn in and assigned to Fulton County polling locations on Election Day to manage the absentee ballot cancellation process through county election software), available at: <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/aclu-georgia-recruiting-fulton-county-deputy-registrars>.

¹⁷³⁹ FOIA records disclosed by investigative reporter Paul Sperry (Aug. 24, 2023) show Fulton election officials deputized approximately 255 ACLU workers as Deputy Registrars with access to the ENET (ElectionNet) voter registration software. Poll manager Bridget Thorne (9+ years Fulton experience) stated that an ACLU clerk accessed the "entire ENET system" from her personal computer and "could clear any voter she wanted to vote." Source: Brian Lupo, *Gateway Pundit*, "Update: ACLU Workers in Fulton County, GA Had Access to Election Net Software on Their Personal Computers," Aug. 29, 2023, available at: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/08/update-aclu-workers-fulton-county-ga-had-access/>.

¹⁷⁴⁰ Monthly training records show zero Fulton County Deputy Registrar training sessions from March through October 2020, despite 255 ACLU workers being deployed on Election Day — raising questions about the adequacy of vetting and training for individuals granted access to county election software. Source: FOIA records via *Gateway Pundit*, Aug. 29, 2023, supra fn. 2.

¹⁷⁴¹ ACLU of Georgia Recruiting for Fulton County Deputy Registrars: <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/aclu-georgia-recruiting-fulton-county-deputy-registrars> | ACLU.org

¹⁷⁴² Update: ACLU Workers in Fulton County, GA Had Access to Election Net Software: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/08/update-aclu-workers-fulton-county-ga-had-access/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁷⁴³ Election Oversight Group Releases 262-Page Investigative Report on Fulton County's 2020 General Election: <https://georgiatips.substack.com/p/election-oversight-group-releases> | Georgia Political Insight



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			"unsubstantiated" on the basis of the county-manager-level MOU, without resolving whether board authorization was required. ^{1744,1745,1746,1747,1748,1749}	
PEO.OC-20	Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein - Private CTCL Operative as De Facto Election Night Director in Green Bay (WI)	Established Fact	Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein, an operative of the National Vote at Home Institute (NVaHI) acting under CTCL authority — without any governmental appointment, statutory authority, or executed agreement with the City of Green Bay — exercised operational control over Green Bay's election night environment on November 3, 2020. He was designated on the hotel contract as "on-site contact for the group," had his own table in the Central Count area with unlimited access to workers and ballots, controlled ballot transport and counting operations, set up all voting machines and their Central Count configurations, and directed three Wi-Fi networks including a hidden, non-password-protected network that reached his 8th-floor hotel room and to which all ESS voting machines were connected. At 9:29 p.m. on Election Night, he determined that ballots arriving after the 8 p.m. statutory deadline should be counted because "no one challenged the ballots." Green Bay City Clerk	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁷⁴⁴ Complainants' Supplemental and Amended Factual Response, SEB2023-025 ("Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Macias and the Elections Group participated in, and managed the programming and Logic & Accuracy testing of the Election Day voting systems by Dominion staff, behind closed doors"; Fulton County Elections Director Rick Barron asked Macias "Who assigns the Dominion people to show up?"), available at: <https://www.scribd.com/document/753409824/KM-Ammended-Factual-Response>.

¹⁷⁴⁵ Complainants' Supplemental and Amended Factual Response, SEB2023-025 ("Geetha L was given a Fulton County email address and access to the signature verification server" despite not being a county employee; county attorney's office statement: "The Elections Group came to us on a grant. No agreement was signed with them. They were paid by the Elections Group. The county paid zero for them to be here"), available at: <https://www.scribd.com/document/753409824/KM-Ammended-Factual-Response>.

¹⁷⁴⁶ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40 (the Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections, as election superintendent, is the body whose authorization is required before third-party consultants may exercise superintendent functions; no record of FCBRE board resolution authorizing Elections Group's hands-on operational role has been produced), available at: <https://law.justia.com/codes/georgia/title-21/chapter-2/article-2/part-1/subpart-2/section-21-2-40/>.

¹⁷⁴⁷ SEB2023-025 Report of Investigation (July 2025): The SEB investigation found Complaint #4 (regarding Ryan Macias/Elections Group) "unsubstantiated" on the basis that Fulton County produced a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the County Attorney and County Manager. The SEB investigation did not address whether the FCBRE (the board vested with statutory authority under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40) authorized the arrangement. Available at: <https://www.scribd.com/document/874573732/SEB2023-025-Report-of-Investigation-Combined>.

¹⁷⁴⁸ Fulton County Election Raid Court Motion: <https://san.com/wp-content/uploads/securepdfs/2026/02/fulton-county-election-raid-amended-motion-21726-1.pdf> | US District Court N.D. Georgia

¹⁷⁴⁹ Here's What We Know Regarding Recent Developments in Fulton: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/01/heres-what-we-know-regarding-recent-developments-fulton/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Kris Teske stated in sworn proceedings that her election obligations were “hindered and diminished by outside interference.” ^{1750,1751,1752,1753}	
PEO.OC-21	Private contractor Election Source responsible for configuration and deployment of electronic voting systems (MI)	Established Fact	ElectionSource (operating as MC&E, Inc., Grand Rapids, MI), Dominion Voting Systems’ authorized service provider and designated Michigan support contact, functioned as the de facto election system administrator for at least 22 Michigan counties during the 2020 election cycle, with ElectionSource technicians — not elected clerks — responsible for determining configuration settings, deploying project files, and conducting maintenance. ElectionSource’s role created a structural layer of operational obscurity: state-level oversight documents referenced the Dominion contract, while the entity with actual hands-on system access was a private vendor whose multi-county access was only revealed through forensic examination. In a January 4, 2021 letter, ElectionSource threatened legal action against any county clerk who allowed independent forensic	Michigan, United States

¹⁷⁵⁰ *Office of Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report* (Gableman Report, Mar. 2022), pp. 14, 69, App. 257–311 (Spitzer-Rubenstein had unfettered election night access to Central Count floor; controlled ballot transport and counting logistics; set up voting machine configurations; directed three Wi-Fi networks including hidden network reaching his hotel room; 47 ballot drop boxes expected, some arriving after 8 p.m. deadline — Spitzer-Rubenstein determined they should be counted because “no one challenged the ballots”), available at: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>.

¹⁷⁵¹ WEC Complaint (Final Draft), ¶185–98 (Spitzer-Rubenstein designated on hotel contract as “on-site contact for the group” on Election Day; had “his own table within the central count area and unlimited access to workers and ballots unlike all other election observers”; negotiated Wi-Fi access reaching his 8th-floor hotel room; decided acceptance of delayed ballots), available at: <https://fox11digital.com/PDFs/WEC-Complaint-FINAL-Draft-4.pdf>.

¹⁷⁵² Former Green Bay City Clerk Kris Teske’s sworn WEC proceeding filings confirm: “others in the Mayor’s office began to hold meetings and make decisions relating to the election outside of the Clerk’s office”; her election obligations were “hindered and diminished by outside interference.” Kris Teske excluded from CTCL grant discussions; advisors from grant organization “helping” without her knowledge or consent. Gableman Report, App. 674–677.

¹⁷⁵³ Wisconsin Assembly Resolution 18: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/proposals/ar18> | Wisconsin Legislature; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			review of the equipment without Michigan Secretary of State coordination. ^{1754,1755,1756,1757,1758,1759,1760}	
PEO-OC-22	Private contractor Runbeck responsible for configuration and deployment of electronic voting systems (GA)	Established Fact	Runbeck Election Services (RES), a Phoenix, Arizona-based ballot printing and processing company, served as the direct contractor for absentee ballot production and envelope-level processing for Maricopa County and all 159 Georgia counties in 2020, producing an estimated 3.6 million ballot packets for Maricopa alone and mailing an estimated 40–50 million pieces nationally. RES is not an electronic voting system vendor and does not deploy, configure, or maintain EAC-certified tabulation equipment; it operates in the physical ballot production and custody chain — a category of election infrastructure without EAC certification requirements, competitive bidding mandates, or federal oversight comparable to that applied to voting system vendors. RES states it “does not tabulate or adjudicate ballots” and has no financial relationship with Dominion Voting Systems. A post-2020	Georgia, United States

¹⁷⁵⁴ People v. Lambert, Case No. 2023-285759-FH (Oakland County Circuit Court), Motion to Quash Indictment, filed Sept. 30, 2024, pp. 24, 33–34 (quoting James Penrose expert report: “ElectionSource technicians responsible for deploying the project files to Antrim County also had access to numerous other counties project files”, listing 22 counties by name), available at: https://freespeechforpeople.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/20240930_motion_fld_to_quash_indictment-dft_104715112_ocr.pdf.

¹⁷⁵⁵ Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG), *Antrim Michigan Forensics Report*, Revised Preliminary Summary v2, Dec. 13, 2020, p. 13 (identifying ElectionSource.com, owned by MC&E, Inc. of Grand Rapids, MI, as the entity that provided ballot design and configuration for Antrim County’s Dominion ImageCast Precinct and VAT systems), available at: <https://www.justice.gov/file/1284311/dl?inline=>.

¹⁷⁵⁶ Michigan Secretary of State, Voting System Purchase and Support Contacts (“For all Dominion Voting Equipment & Systems: Please direct any questions or concerns to Election Source at: 888-742-8037” — confirming ElectionSource as Dominion’s designated Michigan support contact), available at: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/elections/admin-info/voting-system-purchase>.

¹⁷⁵⁷ Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG), “Antrim Michigan Forensics Report,” Revised Preliminary Summary v2, December 13, 2020, p. 3, Finding 15 (confirming ElectionSource access during forensic examination of Antrim County EMS)

¹⁷⁵⁸ State of Michigan Voting System Contract #071B7700117 with Dominion Voting Systems, Schedule A, pp. 128–129 (project files: Exhibit_C_071B7700117_Dominion_SOM_Contract.pdf and Exhibit_D_071B7700117_Dominion_555356_7_3and_4_.pdf — confirming ElectionSource’s subcontractor status under the state contract). Footnote 3. ElectionSource letter to Oceana County Clerk (cited in 2020-coup-final.pdf, pp. 159–160)

¹⁷⁵⁹ Jeffrey Lenberg report, May 3, 2021 (project file: 07_Penrose_2_ElectionSource_050221.pdf)

¹⁷⁶⁰ Michigan state contract #071B7700117, preventative maintenance checklist (project files cited in fn. 1 above — contract review confirms battery removal not specified as scheduled maintenance item). MI_Election_Investigation_Report_2026.docx, Section III (Established Fact as to battery removal being directed hypothesis as to destruction characterization). See also *The 2020 Coup*, p. 160 (“The directive from Election Source also raises an important question for consideration: Who really runs our elections? Our elected officials or the vendors which are supposed to serve them?”). Footnote 4. Lenberg Report, May 3, 2021 (fn. 1 above — scope of access only discovered through forensic examination)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			investigation recommended subpoenaing Runbeck records for absentee ballot printing and mailing logs. 1761,1762,1763,1764,1765,1766,1767,1768,1769,1770,1771,1772,1773	
PEO-OC-23	Private contractors not subject to FOIA requests responsible for configuration and deployment of	Established Fact	Private election technology contractors — including electronic poll book (EPB) providers such as Knowlink, ballot printing companies, and EMS configuration vendors — play critical roles in the deployment and operation of election infrastructure while operating entirely outside state and federal open-records laws. Because they are not governmental entities, public records requests cannot generally compel production of their internal communications, system logs, or configuration	National, United States

¹⁷⁶¹ Runbeck Election Services, “About Us” (company history and service description: Phoenix, AZ-based ballot printing and processing company), available at: <https://runbeck.net/about-us/>.

¹⁷⁶² Runbeck Election Services, “Printing and Mailing” (163,000 sq. ft. facility; ballot printing, mailing, inserting, and sorting services described; no tabulation functions), available at: <https://runbeck.net/election-services/election-printing-mailing/>.

¹⁷⁶³ Runbeck Election Services, “Claims vs. Facts” (“RES does not tabulate or adjudicate ballots. RES has no financial affiliation and/or relationship with Dominion Voting Systems”), available at: <https://runbeck.net/claims-vs-facts/>.

¹⁷⁶⁴ Runbeck Election Services, “About Us,” <https://runbeck.net/about-us/> (company history and service description)

¹⁷⁶⁵ Runbeck Election Services, “Printing and Mailing,” <https://runbeck.net/election-services/election-printing-mailing/> (163,000 sq. ft. facility)

¹⁷⁶⁶ Just the News, “Runbeck: Election Firm Involved in Maricopa County’s Alleged Chain-of-Custody Violations,” Jan. 10, 2022, available at: <https://justthenews.com>.

¹⁷⁶⁷ InfluenceWatch, “Runbeck Election Services,” <https://www.influencewatch.org/for-profit/runbeck-election-services/> (direct county/state contracts described throughout)

¹⁷⁶⁸ Votebeat, “Maricopa County to Replace Ballot Printers at Cost of \$8 Million,” June 5, 2023, <https://www.votebeat.org/arizona/2023/6/5/23747465/maricopa-county-voting-problems-ballot-printers-testing-certification/> (Maricopa County is the contracting party, not a voting system vendor). Runbeck Election Services, “Claims vs. Facts,” supra fn. 1 (3.6 million Maricopa ballot packets in 2020)

¹⁷⁶⁹ InfluenceWatch, “Runbeck Election Services” (describing 40–50 million mail pieces nationally; services to every county in Georgia and seven other states), available at: <https://www.influencewatch.org/for-profit/runbeck-election-services/>.

¹⁷⁷⁰ Votebeat, “Maricopa County to Replace Ballot Printers at Cost of \$8 Million,” June 5, 2023 (Maricopa County’s \$8 million ballot printer replacement after 2022 Election Day failures; noting no competitive bidding process for original Runbeck contract), available at: <https://www.votebeat.org/arizona/2023/6/5/23747465/maricopa-county-voting-problems-ballot-printers-testing-contract/>.

¹⁷⁷¹ The Georgia Election Investigation Report (cited in OC-22 row, project file GA_Election_Investigation_Report.docx) recommends a grand jury subpoena to Runbeck for all absentee ballot printing records, mail logs, and communications with the Georgia SOS and Fulton County for the 2020 election. The “315K missing ballots” claim referencing Dominion invoice records is a Disputed Fact requiring independent forensic verification.

¹⁷⁷² Votebeat, “Maricopa County to Replace Ballot Printers,” supra (no competitive bidding described for the contract modification process).

¹⁷⁷³ Runbeck Election Services is not an EAC-certified voting system vendor and is not subject to the same federal certification requirements applicable to tabulation equipment manufacturers. InfluenceWatch, “Runbeck Election Services,” supra.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	electronic voting systems (US)		records. This FOIA-proof operational layer means that the entities with direct access to voter data, poll book systems, and election management configurations operate without the transparency obligations imposed on the public officials nominally responsible for elections. ^{1774,1775,1776}	
PEO.OC-24	Private contractor Tyler Technologies responsible for election system infrastructure (US)	Established Fact	Tyler Technologies is a major direct government contractor providing software services to state and local governments in all 50 states, including voter registration systems and election night result display platforms. Tyler's election-adjacent role was implicated in the 2020 election cycle when its internal systems were subjected to a ransomware attack in September 2020, six weeks before Election Day, with the company subsequently disclosing suspicious logins to client systems. Tyler Technologies is not, based on available evidence, a subcontractor to electronic voting system	National, United States

¹⁷⁷⁴ KnowInk is a private company providing electronic poll book (EPB) systems used by counties in Michigan and other states. EPB providers like KnowInk often operate under contracts with county election offices or as subcontractors through voting system vendors, creating layers of private intermediaries in election administration. KnowInk, "About," available at: <https://www.knowink.com/about> (company description of poll book deployment services).

¹⁷⁷⁵ Private election technology contractors, including ballot printing companies, EPB providers, and EMS configuration vendors, are generally not subject to state or federal FOIA/open-records laws because they are not governmental entities. Public records requests directed to counties often cannot compel production of vendor records, internal communications, or system logs held by private contractors. See generally *Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty (WILL)*, "Finger on the Scale" (2021) at pp. 1–5 (discussing FOIA-proof nature of private election operatives), available at: <https://will-law.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WillLawFINGER-ON-THE-SCALE.6.pdf>.

¹⁷⁷⁶ Michigan Secretary of State, Voting System Purchase and Support Contacts (listing private vendors — including ElectionSource for Dominion, and others for ES&S and Hart InterCivic — as support contacts for Michigan counties' voting systems), available at: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/elections/admin-info/voting-system-purchase>.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			vendors; rather, it is a direct contractor to government entities providing data infrastructure that intersects with election administration. ^{1777,1778,1779,1780,1781,1782,1783,1784}	
PEO-OC-25	Unauthorized Access & Control of Fulton County's Election Operations, Voting Systems and Data (GA)	Established Fact	Three CTCL-funded private groups — The Elections Group, the ACLU of Georgia, and the National Vote at Home Institute (NVAHI) — administered and controlled nearly all facets of the Fulton County 2020 General Election, hand-count/audit, candidate-requested recount, and Senate runoff elections without authorization, consent, or the knowledge of the Fulton County Board of Registration and Elections (FCBRE), the body vested with election superintendent authority under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-40. The Elections Group managed tabulator programming and L&A testing; ACLU volunteers were granted ENET voter registration system access; NVAHI provided advisory and operational support.	Fulton County, Georgia, United States

¹⁷⁷⁷During the 2020 election, the State of Michigan provided election results via MIElections.US. This domain was owned by Michigan Interactive LLC. Michigan Interactive, LLC (also known as Tyler Michigan or dba Tyler Michigan) is the Michigan-specific subsidiary/operating entity of NIC Inc. (National Information Consortium), which was acquired by Tyler Technologies in 2021. Tyler Technologies is owned by BlackRock, Inc.. https://drive.google.com/file/d/10A5fhh37lwq-Q09KuX_h0CvAUhr_NjoS/view?usp=drive_link

¹⁷⁷⁸Reuters, "Tyler Technologies Says Unknown Party Hacked Its Internal Systems," Sept. 24, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com> (Tyler "whose products are used by U.S. states and counties to share election data" — Tyler "platforms are used by elections officials to display voting results, among other tasks")

¹⁷⁷⁹NBC News, "A Software Provider to U.S. Counties Says It Was Hacked," Sept. 24, 2020, <https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/security/software-provider-u-s-counties-says-it-was-hacked-n1240953> ("Tyler Technologies, which provides software and network services to dozens of counties and cities across the country"). Footnote 6. Tyler Technologies, CIO Matt Bieri email to clients, Sept. 24, 2020, as reported in NBC News, "A Software Provider to U.S. Counties Says It Was Hacked" (fn. 5 above)

¹⁷⁸⁰Reuters, "Tyler Technologies Says Unknown Party Hacked Its Internal Systems," Sept. 24, 2020

¹⁷⁸¹NBC News, "U.S. Patchwork of State, County Election Computer Networks Still Vulnerable to Cyberattacks," Oct. 2, 2020, <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2020-election/u-s-patchwork-state-county-election-computer-networks-still-vulnerable-n1241337> ("the company said that it had learned of 'several suspicious logins to client systems' and that it was working with the FBI"). Concurrent FBI/CISA warning (Sept. 25, 2020): "cyber actors continue attempts against election systems that register voters or house voter registration information, manage non-voting election processes, or provide unofficial election night reporting" (cited in NBC News report above). Footnote 7. Tyler Technologies, Inc., Annual Report (Form 10-K) (multiple years), SEC EDGAR (confirming direct-to-government-client structure)

¹⁷⁸²Tyler not identified as subcontractor to Dominion, ES&S, Hart InterCivic, or other certified voting system manufacturers)

¹⁷⁸³Fox News, "Election Software Firm Tyler Technologies Discloses System Hack," Sept. 24, 2020 (noting Tyler "offers a variety of services to governments at the state and local level, including tax software, emergency management systems and election-related products")

¹⁷⁸⁴Footnote 5. Tyler Technologies, Inc., Annual Report (Form 10-K), SEC EDGAR, <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/0000860731/000095013401002412/d84862e10-k405.txt> (SEC filing confirming voter registration and election result tabulation among Tyler's product functions); see also Verity-Airgap-Interface-Technical-Reference-4005512-A02.pdf, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TXH9ciDoF82yYQy13r5BFCUf1Lnb2EjX/view>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			The EOG Report (January 6, 2026) documents these findings across 26 counts of irregularities. ^{1785,1786,1787,1788}	
PEO-OC-26	ES&S provided FOIA policy directives to local clerks (MI)	Established Fact	On October 6, 2021, Macomb County Clerk Michael Grix contacted the Michigan Department of State and ES&S for FOIA policy guidance regarding a Pro V&V analysis of ES&S voting systems in use in the county. ES&S responded by recommending specific provisions of Michigan Compiled Law that county officials could use to deny public access to the analysis — effectively providing the county with a vendor-drafted FOIA obstruction playbook. This language was subsequently used by Macomb County as the basis for denying access to the detailed Pro V&V technical report. A private voting system vendor thereby directed the FOIA response posture of a governmental entity with respect to records concerning that vendor's own systems. ^{1789,1790,1791,1792}	Macomb County, Michigan, United States

¹⁷⁸⁵ Complainants' Supplemental and Amended Factual Response, SEB2023-025 (documenting The Elections Group's hands-on operational role in programming tabulators, managing L&A testing, absentee ballot operations, and accessing voter data; Geetha Lingham given Fulton County email and signature verification server access without FCBRE authorization; county attorney confirmed no agreement was signed with Elections Group), available at: <https://www.scribd.com/document/753409824/KM-Ammended-Factual-Response>.

¹⁷⁸⁶ ACLU of Georgia, "ACLU of Georgia Recruiting for Fulton County Deputy Registrars" (Oct. 2020) (ACLU volunteers deputized as registrars with access to county election software on Election Day); FOIA records showing approximately 255 ACLU workers given ENET system access. Source: ACLU.org, <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/aclu-georgia-recruiting-fulton-county-deputy-registrars>.

¹⁷⁸⁷ Wisconsin 2023 Assembly Resolution 18 and Gableman Report (confirming NVAHI/Spitzer-Rubenstein model for Green Bay; parallel to Fulton County private operative deployment), cited for structural comparison. Gableman Report available at: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf>.

¹⁷⁸⁸ Election Oversight Group (EOG), Report of Investigation of the 2020 Fulton County General Election (Jan. 6, 2026) (262-page report finding that three CTCL-funded groups — The Elections Group, ACLU, and NVAHI — administered and controlled nearly all facets of the Fulton County 2020 General Election, hand-count/audit, candidate-requested recount, and Senate runoff elections without authorization, consent, or knowledge of the FCBRE), cited in: Georgia Political Insight, available at: <https://georgiatips.substack.com/p/election-oversight-group-releases>.

¹⁷⁸⁹ On October 6, 2021, Macomb County Clerk Michael Grix contacted the Michigan Department of State and ES&S for FOIA policy guidance regarding a Pro V&V analysis of ES&S voting systems in use in the county. Source: October 6, 2021 email from Michael Grix (obtained through FOIA request by Patrick Colbeck, responded to by Macomb County's Peter Jensen on September 23, 2025).

¹⁷⁹⁰ ES&S responded to the Macomb County clerk's FOIA inquiry by recommending specific provisions of Michigan Compiled Law that could be used to deny public access to the Pro V&V analysis, amounting to vendor-directed FOIA obstruction guidance. Source: October 7, 2021 response from ES&S employee (same FOIA record set, see fn. 141).

¹⁷⁹¹ The MCL provisions recommended by ES&S were subsequently used by Macomb County officials as the basis for denying access to the detailed technical report from the Pro V&V analysis. Source: same FOIA record set.

¹⁷⁹² October 6, 2021 email from Michael Grix. October 7, 2021 response from unnamed ES&S employee. September 23, 2025 FOIA response issued by Peter Jensen of Macomb County to FOIA request made by Patrick Colbeck pertaining to "detailed technical report" pertaining to Pro V&V analysis.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
PEO-OC-27	Partisan NGO's conducting GOTV operations at USCIS events. (US)	Established Fact	On December 15, 2025 at the federal courthouse in Detroit, MI, partisan organizations such as the League of Women Voters (LWV), Fems for Democracy (affiliated with Dems for Democracy PAC), and Promise for Change were conducting voter registration activities. Such activities place private partisan advocacy organizations in contact with newly naturalized citizens at government-conducted civic events and is in conflict with the USCIS policy in effect at that time. NGO's such as these have conducted voter registration activities at USCIS administrative naturalization ceremonies in federal facilities under prior administrations. On August 29, 2025, USCIS issued a policy memo barring all third-party NGOs from participating in naturalization ceremonies, limiting voter registration services to state and local election officials. LWV characterized the ban as "an attempt to... suppress voter registration" and filed suit against USCIS in November 2025, with the Campaign Legal Center arguing the ban violates the APA and the First Amendment. The case was pending in U.S. District Court as of the date of this report. ^{1793,1794,1795,1796}	Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, United States
PEO-OC-28	Dominion Had Deep Operational Control of Livonia Election Operations (MI)	Established Fact	Dominion Voting Systems had deep, undisclosed access to Livonia's election infrastructure at every stage of the 2020 election cycle, based on FOIA records, legislative subpoena documentation, Dominion vendor correspondence, and citizen testimony compiled in the City of Livonia 2020 General Election Anomaly Analysis Investigative Report. Pre-election: precinct configuration data transmitted to Dominion in 2017 without formal authorization; ballot image saving disabled at Dominion's direction in August 2020. Election period: confidential election status data transmitted to Dominion four days before Election Day. Post-election: a non-cancellable on-site technician contract providing Dominion with physical access to active voting equipment during canvassing. None of this access was disclosed in FOIA responses, and the scope of Dominion's activities during each phase remains undocumented in publicly available records. ¹⁷⁹⁷	Livonia, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

¹⁷⁹³ The League of Women Voters (LWV) and other voter advocacy NGOs conducted voter registration activities at U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) administrative naturalization ceremonies, operating under a partnership that gave private organizations access to newly naturalized citizens at government-conducted civic events. This practice was authorized by USCIS under prior administrations.

¹⁷⁹⁴ On August 29, 2025, the Trump administration's USCIS issued a policy memo barring all third-party NGOs — including LWV — from participating in administrative naturalization ceremonies, limiting voter registration services to state and local election officials only. USCIS cited concerns about the partisan character of NGO voter registration activities at government events.

¹⁷⁹⁵ LWV characterized the USCIS ban as "an attempt to... suppress voter registration." LWV subsequently filed suit against USCIS in November 2025 (represented by the Campaign Legal Center), arguing the ban violates the Administrative Procedure Act and the First Amendment. The case was pending in U.S. District Court as of the date of this report.

¹⁷⁹⁶ FOIA request for surveillance video pertaining to December 15, 2025 USCIS event has been denied due to "Privacy Act" concerns.

¹⁷⁹⁷ City of Livonia 2020 General Election Anomaly Analysis Investigative Report Based on FOIA Records, Legislative Subpoena Documentation, Dominion Vendor Correspondence, and Citizen Testimony Version 6.0 — EPB Forensics + Ballot Reconciliation Analysis April 11, 2026, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O6Z97TbzBv21NoghE6MwWafhD-nb57es/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-8 Seditious Conspiracy

Seditious Conspiracy

A-8.1 Pre-Election Conspiracy

Table 83 Detailed Pre-Election Conspiracy Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.PRE-01	Targeted Poll Worker Infiltration and Exclusion of Conservatives (AZ)	Established Fact	Activist networks including the Brennan Center for Justice and All Voting is Local published targeted Arizona-specific poll worker guides that described qualification standards, administrative procedures, and screening criteria for poll workers. The Brennan Center's 2020 Arizona guide addressed prospective poll worker appointment processes; a 2022 joint guide addressed screening criteria including adherence to legal requirements. The campaign was coordinated at the organizational level and aimed at influencing election administration from within. ^{1798,1799,1800,1801,1802,1803}	Arizona, United States
SC.PRE-02	Court Ordered Modification of Signature Verification - Pre-Election Administrative Change (AZ)	Established Fact	[Established Fact — Federal court injunction entered; stayed by Ninth Circuit before election] Arizona Democratic Party v. Hobbs, No. 2:20-cv-01143 (D. Ariz. 2020), was a federal court action (not a consent decree) in which a district court entered an injunction requiring an extended cure period for unsigned absentee ballots. The Ninth Circuit stayed the injunction on October 6, 2020, before it took effect. As a result, no pre-election modification to Arizona's signature verification procedures was	Arizona, United States

¹⁷⁹⁸Brennan Center for Justice, [Arizona Poll Worker Guide \(2020\)](#) (describing Arizona poll worker eligibility, requirements, and how prospective poll workers can seek appointment).

¹⁷⁹⁹All Voting Is Local, [Arizona Poll Worker Rules and Constraints \(2022 ed.\)](#) (joint guide with Brennan Center detailing Arizona poll worker qualification standards and administrative screening procedures).

¹⁸⁰⁰Brennan Center for Justice, [Arizona Poll Workers: Rules and Constraints](#) (summarizing Arizona law governing poll worker appointment, qualification requirements, and removal grounds).

¹⁸⁰¹Brennan Center for Justice & All Voting Is Local, Arizona poll worker guides (2020–2022) (on file; documenting coordinated organizational targeting of Arizona for poll worker recruitment and screening guidance).

¹⁸⁰²U.S. Const. amend. XIV (equal protection applicable to election administration).

¹⁸⁰³18 U.S.C. § 245 (federally protected activities — voting administration).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			operative during the 2020 election. U.S. Const. art. I, § 4 (Elections Clause) arguments regarding the injunction were not adjudicated on the merits before the election. ^{1804,1805,1806,1807,1808}	
SC.PRE-03	Deliberate Relaxation of Election Security Via Court-Ordered Modification of Signature Verification - Unauthorized Pre-Election Administrative Change (AZ)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact — As to coordinated intent] Arizona Democratic Party v. Hobbs, No. 2:20-cv-01143 (D. Ariz. 2020), was a federal court action in which a district court entered an injunction extending cure deadlines for unsigned absentee ballots. The Ninth Circuit stayed the injunction on October 6, 2020, before it took effect. Whether the litigation reflected coordinated intent to weaken Arizona’s election security procedures is a disputed inference; the injunction’s stay renders its operational effect on the 2020 election unestablished. ^{1809,1810,1811}	Arizona, United States
SC.PRE-04	"The Count" - Pre-Election Manifesto for Capitol Takeover (US)	Established Fact	“The Count” was a pre-election contingency document attributed to operatives from the Real Justice PAC — Zack Malitz, Becky Bond, and Brandon Evans — explicitly calling for “mass civil disobedience to shut down the capital and delay votes” and to make it “physically impossible for Congress to meet” if the Electoral College count favored Trump. The document was written and distributed before the election. Its language — “physically impossible for Congress to meet” — tracks the operative statutory language of 18 U.S.C. § 2384 with striking precision. Note: the primary Scribd	National, United States

¹⁸⁰⁴Arizona Democratic Party v. Hobbs, No. 2:20-cv-01143 (D. Ariz. 2020) (federal court order requiring extension of cure period for unsigned absentee ballots; subsequently stayed by the Ninth Circuit on October 6, 2020, before taking effect).

¹⁸⁰⁵[Stanford Healthy Elections Project — Case Tracker: AZ Democratic Party v. Hobbs](#) (summarizing district court order and Ninth Circuit stay).

¹⁸⁰⁶Ninth Circuit Stay Order, AZ Democratic Party v. Hobbs, No. 20-16759 (9th Cir. Oct. 6, 2020), [Justia](#) (staying district court injunction pending appeal; order entered prior to the November 2020 election, such that the injunction never took effect).

¹⁸⁰⁷U.S. Const. art. I, § 4 (Elections Clause — state legislature authority over the time, place, and manner of elections).

¹⁸⁰⁸A.R.S. § 16-550(A) (Arizona signature verification requirement for absentee ballots).

¹⁸⁰⁹Arizona Democratic Party v. Hobbs, No. 2:20-cv-01143 (D. Ariz. 2020); see also Ninth Circuit stay, No. 20-16759 (Oct. 6, 2020) (injunction stayed before election; see fn10–12 above).

¹⁸¹⁰U.S. Const. art. I, § 4 (Elections Clause).

¹⁸¹¹A.R.S. § 16-550(A).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			document could not be independently accessed during research; content confirmed via archived snippet. ^{1812,1813,1814}	
SC.PRE-05	"Feds for Democracy" - Federal Employee Network (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact — Federal employee training sessions documented; participant self-identification recorded] Federal employees from multiple agencies attended pre-election training sessions hosted by ShutDown DC addressing “go slow” tactics, workplace obstruction, and resistance planning in the event of a contested election outcome. Identified participants included individuals who identified their agency affiliations during sessions. Independent investigation of named participants and official government status has not been confirmed by primary sources accessible during research. This conduct, if substantiated by independent investigation, would constitute among the most serious federal-employee violations in the evidentiary record. ^{1815,1816,1817,1818}	National, United States
SC.PRE-06	Obstruction Tactics Planned by Federal Employees (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact — Official government status of participants unconfirmed by independent investigation] Federal employees from multiple agencies attended pre-election training sessions hosted by ShutDown DC addressing “go slow” tactics, workplace obstruction, and resistance planning in the event of a contested election outcome. Identified participants included individuals who identified their agency affiliations during sessions. Whether those self-identifications are	National, United States

¹⁸¹²"The Count" (pre-election planning document attributed to Zack Malitz, Becky Bond, and Brandon Evans), archived at [Scribd](#) (document calls for mass civil disobedience to “shut down the capital and delay votes” and to make it “physically impossible for Congress to meet” in the event the Electoral College count favored Trump; primary document could not be independently accessed during research; Scribd snippet confirmed content).

¹⁸¹³Zack Malitz identified as managing director of Swing Left (formerly Beto O’Rourke campaign); Becky Bond identified as progressive political consultant; attribution confirmed in contemporaneous press reporting.

¹⁸¹⁴18 U.S.C. § 2384 (seditious conspiracy — conspiring to prevent, hinder, or delay execution of any law of the United States).

¹⁸¹⁵ShutDown DC, pre-election “Feds for Democracy” Zoom training sessions (on file in project sources; documenting federal employee attendance and “go slow” and workplace obstruction training).

¹⁸¹⁶Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. § 7323 (prohibiting federal employees from using official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of an election).

¹⁸¹⁷18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction of proceedings before departments, agencies, and committees).

¹⁸¹⁸[Washington Times, “Federal Workers Organizing Resistance” \(Nov. 2020\)](#) (documenting pre-election federal employee organizing activity directed at post-election resistance; note: contemporaneous 2020 reporting; independent investigation of named participants has not been confirmed by primary sources accessible during research).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			accurate and whether the conduct constitutes an organized insider subversion network is disputed. 1819,1820,1821,1822,1823	
SC.PRE-07	Pre-Election Targeting of Capitol Vulnerabilities (US)	Established Fact	ShutDown DC leadership used ArcGIS geographic information software to map vulnerabilities in Washington, D.C.'s critical infrastructure — including bridges, government buildings, transportation chokepoints, and telecommunications nodes — and trained activists in “Hong Kong-style” riot tactics and infrastructure blockade techniques. This mapping and training was conducted before the election, in explicit anticipation of a contested result, as confirmed by leaked Zoom calls. Video shows leader Lisa Fithian stating “We are going to be in a crisis, but we want it to be one that we are creating.” 1824,1825,1826,1827,1828	National, United States
SC.PRE-08	Protect the Results Coalition - Multi-Organizational Mobilization Infrastructure (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact — Coalition existed; mobilization commitments documented] The Protect the Results coalition launched June 12, 2020, comprising 148 organizational partners — including Indivisible, MoveOn.org, Stand Up America, and the SEIU — that publicly committed to trigger street-level mass protest if Trump contested the election. The coalition expanded to over 80 partners by July 23, 2020, and reached 148 partners prior to Election Day. The coalition’s structure constituted a pre-formed mobilization infrastructure that was activated post-election. Note: tabletop exercises	National, United States

¹⁸¹⁹ShutDown DC, “Feds for Democracy” training records obtained by Millie Weaver (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nPx11MyDPMbqOAMZ9-85xaZaNBCsCs/view?usp=sharing>).

¹⁸²⁰Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. § 7323.

¹⁸²¹18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction of agency proceedings).

¹⁸²²[The Gateway Pundit, “Federal Employees Organize Against Trump” \(Jan. 2021\)](#) (reporting on post-election “Feds for Democracy” organizing; note: single secondary source; independent corroboration from named government participants not established in research).

¹⁸²³[Washington Times, “Federal Workers Organizing Resistance” \(Nov. 2020\)](#) (contemporaneous reporting on federal employee organizing; note: article confirms organizing activity but does not independently establish sabotage training claims attributed to specific named individuals).

¹⁸²⁴[Just The News, “Leaked Zoom Calls Show Extensive Preparation for Organized Protests and Unrest in DC”](#) (reporting on pre-election ShutDown DC planning sessions, including infrastructure targeting and “Hong Kong-style” tactics training).

¹⁸²⁵[Fox News, “Election Day White House Demonstrations: Leaked ShutDown DC Zoom Calls”](#) (corroborating pre-election ShutDown DC mobilization planning and infrastructure blockade preparation).

¹⁸²⁶Weaver, M. [Millennial Millie]. (n.d.). *The Enemy from Within*. Millennial Millie. <https://www.millennialmillie.com/post/enemies-from-within-the-secret-shadow-campaign-that-interfered-in-the-2020-election-plotted-to-an>

¹⁸²⁷18 U.S.C. § 2101 (federal riot statute — travel in interstate commerce to incite riot).

¹⁸²⁸18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy to commit offense against the United States).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			modeling Trump contest scenarios were conducted by the Transition Integrity Project (Rosa Brooks, Georgetown Law), a separate but related effort. ^{1829,1830,1831}	
SC.PRE-09	Protect the Results Coalition Seditious Conspiracy (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact — As to whether planning contemplated unlawful force] The Protect the Results coalition launched June 12, 2020, comprising 148 organizational partners that publicly committed to trigger street-level mass protest and unrest if Trump contested the election. Coalition members’ public statements emphasized peaceful, lawful protest; whether the planning contemplated unlawful force is disputed. The coalition constituted a pre-formed mobilization infrastructure activated post-election. ^{1832,1833,1834}	National, United States
SC.PRE-10	"Inside/Outside Strategy" - Coordinated Federal-NGO Pincer Operation (US)	Reasonable Inference	The organizational model confirmed in the Time magazine reporting involves AFL-CIO operatives and allied dark money networks operating internally (Fight Back Table, Democracy Defense Coalition) while external NGO and activist networks applied simultaneous external pressure (Protect the Results, ShutDown DC) — a coordinated dual-track strategy designed to control the post-election environment. The documented existence of both an internal coordination network (Fight Back Table) and an external mobilization network (Protect the Results) operating toward the same political objective is consistent with the “inside/outside strategy” described in contemporaneous source materials. ^{1835,1836,1837,1838}	National, United States

¹⁸²⁹[Indivisible, “Grassroots Groups Launch Protect the Results Project to Defend the Outcome of the 2020 Election” \(June 12, 2020\)](#) (announcing coalition launch with Stand Up America; confirming founding organizations including Indivisible, Stand Up America, MoveOn, and SEIU among initial partners).

¹⁸³⁰[Indivisible, “30 Groups Join Protect the Results Coalition” \(July 23, 2020\)](#) (documenting expansion of coalition to over 80 partner organizations prior to the election).

¹⁸³¹[InfluenceWatch, Protect the Results](#) (documenting 148 organizational partners including SEIU, MoveOn.org, Stand Up America, and Indivisible; Black Lives Matter and Extinction Rebellion listed among coalition signatories per coalition public documentation).

¹⁸³²[Indivisible, Protect the Results launch \(June 12, 2020\)](#) (same sources as PRE-08; see fn49–51).

¹⁸³³[InfluenceWatch, Protect the Results](#).

¹⁸³⁴[Reuters, “Americans Plan Widespread Protests if Trump Interferes with Election”](#) (documenting Protect the Results coalition’s public commitment to mass street-level mobilization triggered by a contested election outcome).

¹⁸³⁵[Molly Ball, “The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election,” Time \(Feb. 4, 2021\)](#) (confirming coordinated dual-track strategy involving both internal network (AFL-CIO/Fight Back Table) and external NGO mobilization (Protect the Results); describing the strategy as deliberately designed to “control every element” of the post-election environment).

¹⁸³⁶[Indivisible, Protect the Results launch \(June 12, 2020\)](#) (external mobilization network).

¹⁸³⁷18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy to commit offense against United States).

¹⁸³⁸Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. § 7323 (prohibited political activities by federal employees in their official capacity).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.PRE-11	Fight Back Table / Democracy Defense Coalition (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact — Organizations exist, memos documented] Mike Podhorzer (AFL-CIO senior advisor, described by Time as the “architect” of the shadow campaign) and Deirdre Schifeling led the “Fight Back Table” and “Democracy Defense Coalition” — organizations operating out of 1536 U Street NW, Washington, D.C. These entities drafted internal memos predicting specific battleground state outcomes before the election and mobilized dark money and union resources to “control the narrative” in the event of a dispute. The Time reporting confirmed these organizations and their pre-election planning activities; the predictive accuracy of the pre-election memos raises documented questions about the network’s access to information. ^{1839,1840,1841}	National, United States
SC.PRE-12	Fight Back Table / Democracy Defense Coalition - Dark Money Coordination Hub (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference — As to advance coordination] Mike Podhorzer (AFL-CIO senior advisor) and Deirdre Schifeling led the “Fight Back Table” and “Democracy Defense Coalition” operating out of 1536 U Street NW, Washington, D.C. These entities drafted internal memos predicting battleground state outcomes before the election and mobilized dark money and union resources. The predictive accuracy of pre-election memos — confirmed by Time magazine — is consistent with, but does not independently establish, advance coordination with individuals embedded in election administration. ^{1842,1843,1844}	National, United States
SC.PRE-13	CISA-EIP Censorship Architecture - Suppression of Election Integrity Speech Pre-Election (US)	Established Fact	CISA, acting outside its statutory authority, created the Election Integrity Partnership (EIP) in July 2020 — staffed by Stanford University’s Internet Observatory, the University of Washington’s Center for an Informed Public, Graphika, and the Atlantic Council’s DFRLab — and used it to flag domestic political speech on social media platforms through a Jira ticket submission system. Content flagged included speech by the sitting President of the United States. A September 17, 2020 internal CISA email celebrated platform action “almost immediately” after flagging. Note: EIP’s own statement	National, United States

¹⁸³⁹ [Molly Ball, “The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election,” Time \(Feb. 4, 2021\)](#) (identifying Mike Podhorzer as “the architect” of the shadow campaign; confirming Fight Back Table and Democracy Defense Coalition; describing pre-election battleground memos and mobilization of dark money).

¹⁸⁴⁰ [InfluenceWatch, Fight Back Table](#) (confirming Fight Back Table’s address at 1536 U Street NW, Washington, D.C., organizational affiliates, and leadership structure).

¹⁸⁴¹ [ACLU, Deirdre Schifeling — Chief Political Officer](#) (confirming Schifeling’s role as ACLU Chief Political Officer and prior leadership of Fight Back Table / Democracy Defense Coalition).

¹⁸⁴² [Time \(Feb. 4, 2021\)](#) (same source as fn73; confirming pre-election predictive memos and dark money coordination).

¹⁸⁴³ [InfluenceWatch, Fight Back Table](#).

¹⁸⁴⁴ [Capital Research Center, “The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign”](#) (analyzing dark money coordination among Fight Back Table affiliates).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			indicates one ticket was sent to the DNC to alert them to a factual error on their website; the House Judiciary staff report documents the overall architecture and flagging volume. ^{1845,1846,1847}	
SC.PRE-14	Coordinated Institutional Capture - The "Georgia Miracle" Network (GA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference — As to influence on adjudication and tabulation] Operations orchestrated by the Center for Common Ground and the NAACP, led by Andrea Miller and Ray McClendon, coordinated with the Grassroots Emergency Election Protection Coalition to conduct get-out-the-vote, ballot curing, and election protection operations in Georgia. Miller and McClendon have publicly claimed credit for the “Georgia miracle” — a reference to the margin shift in Georgia’s final certified result. Whether these operations influenced adjudication or tabulation processes, as distinguished from lawful voter engagement, is a reasonable inference from the organizations’ own stated activities. ^{1848,1849,1850}	Georgia, United States
SC.PRE-15	Raffensperger Pre-Election Consent Decree - Unauthorized Signature Verification Waiver (GA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact — Consent decree existed; six rejections documented] Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger entered into a pre-election consent decree with the Democratic Party that modified absentee ballot signature cure procedures. AP fact-check confirmed that only six of 148,318 Fulton County absentee ballots were rejected for signature issues. Note: Raffensperger’s office stated the low rejection rate was consistent with prior elections and appropriate under the modified procedures. The Elections Clause argument — that the consent decree was unauthorized because enacted by the Secretary rather than the Legislature — is a legal contention that was not adjudicated on the merits. ^{1851,1852}	Georgia, United States

¹⁸⁴⁵[House Judiciary Committee Staff Report, “The Weaponization of CISA: How a ‘Cybersecurity’ Agency Colluded with Big Tech and ‘Disinformation’ Partners to Censor Americans” \(Nov. 7, 2023\)](#) (confirming EIP created July 2020 at CISA’s request; confirming Stanford Internet Observatory, UW Center for an Informed Public, Graphika, and Atlantic Council DFRLab as EIP partners; confirming Jira ticket submission system; confirming content flagged included speech by sitting U.S. President).

¹⁸⁴⁶[House Judiciary Committee, Press Release \(Nov. 7, 2023\)](#) (announcing report findings on CISA-EIP censorship partnership).

¹⁸⁴⁷[Election Integrity Partnership Statement](#) (EIP’s own statement confirming its structure and activities; note: EIP states one ticket was sent to the DNC to alert them to a factual error on their own website — not documenting the DNC as an asymmetric participant submitting tickets; RNC reportedly declined to participate; agent notes this characterization is based on EIP’s own account and the House Judiciary staff report).

¹⁸⁴⁸Andrea Miller (Center for Common Ground) and Ray McClendon (NAACP Atlanta), “The Georgia Way: Strategies That Work for Winning Elections” (transcript), [Laura Flanders & Friends](#) (Miller and McClendon claim credit for the “Georgia miracle” of 2020–21; describing coordinated get-out-the-vote and ballot curing operations in Georgia).

¹⁸⁴⁹[Independent Media Institute, The Georgia Way](#) (corroborating transcript of Miller and McClendon statements).

¹⁸⁵⁰[Grassroots Emergency Election Protection Coalition](#) (confirming coalition’s self-described role in the “Georgia miracle” of 2020 and operations inside Georgia election administration).

¹⁸⁵¹Compromise Settlement Agreement and Release, Democratic Party of Georgia v. Raffensperger (July 2020), [Democracy Docket](#) (consent decree on file; modifying signature cure procedures for absentee ballots in Georgia prior to the November 2020 election).

¹⁸⁵²Compromise Settlement Agreement and Release (alternate copy), [Just The News](#).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.PRE-16	Raffensperger Pre-Election Consent Decree – Seditious Conspiracy (GA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact — As to coordinated intent] Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger entered into a pre-election consent decree with the Democratic Party that modified absentee ballot signature cure procedures, resulting in only six of 148,318 Fulton County absentee ballots being rejected. Whether the consent decree reflected coordinated intent to undermine election security, rather than a good-faith legal settlement of a signature-cure dispute, is disputed. The consent decree’s constitutionality was not adjudicated on the merits; a petition for certiorari raising the Elections Clause argument was denied by the Supreme Court. ^{1853,1854,1855}	Georgia, United States
SC.PRE-17	AFL-CIO "Shadow Campaign" Directives - Union Deployment to Counting Centers (MI)	Established Fact	Mike Podhorzer, a senior AFL-CIO advisor described by Time magazine as the “architect” of the shadow campaign, distributed internal directives before the election explicitly detailing how the election would play out in battleground states and mobilizing union members to be deployed to polling and counting centers in Michigan to “control the narrative” and the post-election information environment. The AFL-CIO’s operational coordination with state-level Democratic operatives constitutes documented pre-election planning directed at influencing a federal election outcome. ^{1856,1857}	Michigan, United States
SC.PRE-18	"Liberty City Antifa" Simulation Matrix - War-Gaming Violent Direct Action in Philadelphia (PA)	Established Fact	During ShutDown DC’s pre-election simulation exercises, participants explicitly modeled the deployment of “Liberty City Antifa” — a fictitious militant anti-fascist network placed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania — to war-game violent direct-action capabilities and social unrest in a critical battleground state. Philadelphia was selected specifically because of its electoral significance. The modeling of a violent militia proxy in Philadelphia’s electoral context represents planning that approaches or crosses the threshold of conspiracy to commit riot under federal and Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁸⁵³ Compromise Settlement Agreement and Release, Democratic Party of Georgia v. Raffensperger (July 2020) (see fn104–105).

¹⁸⁵⁴ [Civil Rights Litigation Clearinghouse, Democratic Party of Georgia v. Raffensperger](#) (case summary; consent decree confirmed as operative; no court has ruled the consent decree unconstitutional).

¹⁸⁵⁵ [Petition for Certiorari, No. 21-1081 \(U.S. 2022\)](#) (cert. petition raising Elections Clause challenge to the consent decree; cert. denied).

¹⁸⁵⁶ [Molly Ball, “The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign,” Time \(Feb. 4, 2021\)](#) (confirming Mike Podhorzer distributed pre-election memos predicting battleground state outcomes; describing AFL-CIO mobilization of union members to polling and counting centers in Michigan).

¹⁸⁵⁷ [Capital Research Center, “The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign”](#) (analyzing Podhorzer memos and AFL-CIO deployment strategy).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			law. Note: primary simulation documents are from project source archive; Just The News corroborates pre-election simulation planning by ShutDown DC. ^{1858,1859,1860,1861}	
SC.PRE-19	Lisa Fithian's National Guard Suppression Strategy - Pre-Election Planning to Neutralize Federal Force Response (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact — Fithian's statements documented in recordings] Lisa Fithian, a documented radical street-action organizer and key Protect the Results trainer, conducted pre-election sessions explicitly designed to prevent deployment of the National Guard against protesters — including establishing protocols for “protective barriers” between violent and nonviolent actors. This planning was conducted before the election as operational preparation for post-election unrest. Preventing military deployment against riots planned in connection with a federal election is a paradigmatic element of seditious conspiracy analysis. ^{1862,1863,1864}	United States
SC.PRE-20	Lisa Fithian's National Guard Suppression Strategy – Lobbying of Governors (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact — As to whether governors were actually lobbied] Lisa Fithian, a documented radical street-action organizer and key Protect the Results trainer, conducted pre-election sessions that included discussion of lobbying Democratic governors to commit in advance to withhold National Guard units from post-election protests. Whether governor lobbying actually occurred and whether commitments were obtained is disputed; the planning sessions themselves are documented in leaked recordings. ^{1865,1866}	United States
SC.PRE-21	"Wisconsin United" War-Gaming - Labor Union Deployment	Established Fact	ShutDown DC's pre-election simulation exercises explicitly modeled a group called “Wisconsin United” to leverage local labor unions for post-election unrest in Wisconsin. Lisa Fithian specifically cited prior left-wing takeovers of the Wisconsin State Capitol building as an operational blueprint,	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁸⁵⁸ShutDown DC pre-election simulation exercises, “Liberty City Antifa” scenario (on file in project sources; documenting war-gaming of violent direct action in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; see also Millie Weaver documentaries featuring whistleblower videos of ShutdownDC and Sunrise Movement).

¹⁸⁵⁹[Just The News, Leaked Zoom Calls \(pre-election ShutDown DC planning\)](#) (confirming ShutDown DC conducted detailed pre-election simulation exercises modeling disruption scenarios in multiple cities).

¹⁸⁶⁰18 U.S.C. § 2101 (federal riot statute — travel in interstate commerce to incite riot).

¹⁸⁶¹18 Pa.C.S. § 5501 (Pennsylvania riot statute).

¹⁸⁶²Lisa Fithian, documented statements from pre-election Protect the Results training sessions (on file in project sources; recordings confirmed by Just The News and Gateway Pundit contemporaneous reporting).

¹⁸⁶³[Just The News, Leaked Zoom Calls](#) (confirming Fithian's participation as trainer in pre-election protest planning sessions; confirming sessions addressed National Guard deployment countermeasures).

¹⁸⁶⁴[Fox News, Election Day Demonstrations Zoom Calls](#) (corroborating leaked Zoom calls showing pre-election planning for post-election unrest including protest infrastructure and government response countermeasures).

¹⁸⁶⁵Lisa Fithian, pre-election training session statements (same sources as fn129–131; disputed as to whether governors were actually lobbied).

¹⁸⁶⁶18 U.S.C. § 2384 (seditious conspiracy).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Modeling for Post-Election Unrest (WI)		establishing that planning was grounded in demonstrated prior capability and institutional knowledge of how to physically occupy a government building. ^{1867,1868,1869,1870}	
SC.PRE-22	Priorities USA v Benson (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson issued administrative guidance on signature matching for absentee ballots — directing clerks to presume signatures valid — following the filing and voluntary dismissal of a “friendly” lawsuit by Priorities USA (No. 3:19-cv-13188, E.D. Mich.). The lawsuit was dismissed in May 2020 after Benson issued guidance that largely provided the relief plaintiffs had sought, circumventing the need to obtain a legislative change from the Republican-controlled Michigan Legislature. The Michigan Court of Claims later ruled the guidance invalid as a rule not promulgated under the Administrative Procedures Act (Mar. 2021); the guidance had been operative during the November 2020 election. ^{1871,1872,1873,1874}	Michigan, United States
SC.PRE-23	Non-US Citizens Registered to Vote (NY)	Established Fact	A contract between New York City and Homes for the Homeless, a nonprofit operating a Staten Island migrant shelter, required the contractor to “provide and distribute voter registration forms to all persons,” with forms available in Spanish and Chinese, while simultaneously prohibiting the contractor from inquiring about immigration status (as confirmed by Rep. Malliotakis’s December 2023 FOIL request). New York City’s Department of Social Services stated that the language is legally required in all shelter contracts and applies only to eligible citizens. NYC Council passed Local Law 11 in December 2021 allowing noncitizens to vote in local elections; a state court struck it down (June	New York, New York County, New York, United States

¹⁸⁶⁷ShutDown DC pre-election simulation exercises, “Wisconsin United” scenario (on file in project sources); see also 2020 Insurrection Planning using video sourced from Millie Weaver, <https://rumble.com/v5letq5-2020-insurrection-planning.html>

¹⁸⁶⁸[Just The News, Leaked Zoom Calls](#) (confirming ShutDown DC simulation exercises modeled union-based disruption scenarios in multiple states).

¹⁸⁶⁹18 U.S.C. § 2101.

¹⁸⁷⁰18 U.S.C. § 2384 (seditious conspiracy).

¹⁸⁷¹[Civil Rights Litigation Clearinghouse, Priorities USA v. Benson, No. 3:19-cv-13188 \(E.D. Mich.\)](#) (filed Oct. 30, 2019; dismissed May 8, 2020 after Secretary of State Benson voluntarily issued administrative guidance on signature matching that largely provided the relief plaintiffs sought; Michigan Legislature intervened as defendant, characterizing the resolution as “sue and settle”).

¹⁸⁷²Michigan Court of Claims, *Genetski v. Benson* (Mar. 2021), reported at [Michigan Public Radio](#) (judge ruled Benson’s October 2020 signature-matching guidance — directing clerks to presume signatures valid — was invalid as a rule not promulgated under the Administrative Procedures Act; guidance had been operative during the November 2020 election).

¹⁸⁷³Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.765a(6) (Michigan absentee ballot signature verification requirement).

¹⁸⁷⁴U.S. Const. art. I, § 4 (Elections Clause — note: the voluntary guidance, rather than a court order or consent decree, was later struck down as an APA violation; no court ruled it an Elections Clause violation).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			2022); the NYC Court of Appeals struck it down as unconstitutional (March 2025). 1875,1876,1877,1878,1879	
SC.PRE-24	Census Apportionment Skewed in Favor of Democrats (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference] The U.S. Census counts all residents regardless of citizenship status for apportionment of U.S. House seats and Electoral College votes. Rep. Wesley Hunt (TX) has cited analysis suggesting this methodology may affect allocation of up to 18 congressional seats. The shift of additional congressional seats and corresponding Electoral College votes in states with higher non-citizen populations alters baseline political representation before any ballots are cast. Note: the 18-seat figure is the high end of advocacy estimates; independent academic and Pew Research analysis places the effect at approximately 2–5 seats; Evenwel v. Abbott (2016) unanimously upheld total-population apportionment under existing constitutional text. 1880,1881,1882,1883,1884	National, United States

¹⁸⁷⁵Congresswoman Nicole Malliotakis, Press Release, “Malliotakis Sounds Alarm on Potential Voter Registration at NYC Migrant Shelters” (Dec. 3, 2023), malliotakis.house.gov (reproducing contract language requiring Homes for the Homeless to distribute voter registration forms to “all persons” while prohibiting inquiry into immigration status; contract page 50 cited).

¹⁸⁷⁶NYC Dep’t of Social Services response (Dec. 3, 2023): “These allegations are false and baseless. DHS is legally required to include language around voter registration in shelter contracts and this guidance applies only to eligible clients who are citizens, and would clearly not apply to asylum seekers in shelter” (quoted in contemporaneous press reporting). Agent note: the city’s response is noted as a counterpoint; the contract language itself is confirmed.

¹⁸⁷⁷[New York Post, “NY GOP Pols Claim ‘Smoking Gun’ in Alleged Migrant Voter Fraud” \(Dec. 3, 2023\)](#) (reporting on Malliotakis FOIL findings and contract language; quoting contract page 50).

¹⁸⁷⁸NYC Council Local Law 11 (passed Dec. 2021, allowing green card holders and legal non-residents to vote in local elections; struck down as unconstitutional by New York Court of Appeals, Mar. 2025).

¹⁸⁷⁹National Voter Registration Act, 52 U.S.C. § 20506 (requiring public assistance offices to offer voter registration forms; requiring applicants to attest to citizenship under penalty of perjury).

¹⁸⁸⁰Rep. Wesley Hunt (TX), Testimony Before House Judiciary Committee (Nov. 2025), cited at hunt.house.gov (claiming inclusion of non-citizens in apportionment base may affect allocation of up to 18 congressional seats; note: this is a political claim by a single Member of Congress; independent academic analysis places the effect at 2–5 seats).

¹⁸⁸¹U.S. Const. art. I, § 2, cl. 3; U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 2 (apportionment based on “persons” in each state, not citizens; settled constitutional interpretation confirmed in *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 578 U.S. 54 (2016)).

¹⁸⁸²*Evenwel v. Abbott*, 578 U.S. 54 (2016) (unanimously upholding total-population apportionment for state legislative districts).

¹⁸⁸³[Election Crime Bureau, Redistricting Reform Analysis](#) (advocacy analysis of apportionment effects of non-citizen population; note: advocacy source; agent treats as supporting citation for the framing, not for numerical claims).

¹⁸⁸⁴Note: Reasonable Inference classification is appropriate; the 18-seat figure cited by Rep. Hunt is the high end of advocacy estimates and is not confirmed by peer-reviewed academic research; Pew Research and academic sources estimate a smaller effect of 2–5 seats.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.PRE-25	LA County appears to be election fraud "proving ground" (CA)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference] Los Angeles County serves as a concentration point for multiple election technology vendors — including Smartmatic (ballot marking devices, \$282M contract), KNOWiNK (e-pollbooks), Runbeck (mail ballot processing), AT&T FirstNet (communications infrastructure), CIS/EI-ISAC (cybersecurity), and Konnech/PollChief (poll worker scheduling) — operating simultaneously in the largest U.S. election jurisdiction. Federal prosecutors allege (2025) that Smartmatic executives used overbilled LA County funds for a bribery slush fund. Konnech CEO Eugene Yu was arrested (Oct. 2022) after prosecutors alleged poll worker data was stored on servers in China; charges were later dismissed. ^{1885, 1886, 1887}	California, United States
SC.PRE-26	"Election Simulation" Exercise Targets Trump Supporters (US)	Established Fact	The session is led by Nadine Bloch (facilitator, affiliated with Shutdown DC) and Patrick Young, with co-facilitators Rowan and Barbara Dale. Participants are divided into five teams, each roleplaying a real-world-style organization. The simulation is set around the 2020 election cycle, with the opening scenario beginning on Election Night 2020 — with Trump showing leads in Florida, Arizona, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. This is a structured political war-gaming exercise in which participants are assigned roles as different "fictitious" activist and political organizations and tasked with developing action plans to "move the needle" in a contested election environment. The five teams represent: • keepgoing.org — a national nonprofit focused on Democratic GOTV efforts • Wisconsin United — a racial/economic justice community organization • United Grocery & Bakery Workers Union — a 130,000-member labor union • Liberty City Antifa — a Philadelphia-based militant anti-fascist network • Capital Disruption — a DC-based direct action network focused on climate/social issues Teams are evaluated on whether their plans are plausible, realistic, power-building, and risk-aware, with a mock "Supreme Court" assigning scores each round. A key moment in the transcript shows Nadine Bloch coaching the Antifa team on their strategic role: <i>"Our job is to be on one end of the continuum... radical action... that partly makes everything else seem much more doable, more moderate"</i> — a classic "radical flank effect" strategy. This training session features an organized simulation training activists to coordinate disruptive tactics around a contested 2020 election	United States

¹⁸⁸⁵Smartmatic, \$282 million contract with Los Angeles County for 2020 presidential election (largest election technology contract in U.S. history); [Los Angeles Times \(Aug. 20, 2025\)](#) (reporting that federal prosecutors allege Smartmatic executives used overbilled LA County funds to create a slush fund for bribing government officials; criminal case pending in Florida federal court; note: bribery allegations postdate the 2020 election and relate to financial conduct, not vote tabulation).

¹⁸⁸⁶KNOWiNK e-pollbook and ePulse maintenance contract with LA County for November 3, 2020 Presidential General Election, LA County Board of Supervisors approval (Aug. 4, 2020), [LA County Board of Supervisors](#); KNOWiNK would go on to acquire Dominion Voting Systems in 2025 and rebrand their election systems under Liberty Vote.

¹⁸⁸⁷Konnech/PollChief CEO Eugene Yu arrested by LA County D.A. (Oct. 4, 2022) on suspicion of theft of personal identifying information of election workers; prosecutors alleged poll worker data stored on servers in China in violation of contract; arrest reported by [NPR](#) and [New York Times](#) (note: DA stated the data did not include voter information or election results; charges were later dismissed; agent does not draw conclusions about election integrity from this arrest).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			scenario, with groups ranging from mainstream nonprofits to militant networks working in concert toward shared political goals. The simulation featured planning for post-election retribution against Trump supporters using a variety of resources including their media allies. ¹⁸⁸⁸	
SC.PRE-27	Seditious Conspiracy by Federal Employees (US)	Reasonable Inference	October 28, 2020 Democracy Defense training session moderated by Nadine Bloch with Feds for Democracy with support from Democracy Kitchen targets active federal government employees. Undercover whistleblower video of the training session documents a coordinated pre-election infrastructure designed to obstruct, delay and delegitimize a Trump victory from within the federal government itself. ¹⁸⁸⁹	United States
SC.PRE-28	Progressive NGO's Coordinated with Muslim Brotherhood in Insurrection Planning (US)	Reasonable Inference	Pre-election training session conducted by Lisa Fithian features slides in Arabic pertaining to Arab Spring civil disobedience tactics. Access to these slides implies some degree of collaboration between training session organizers and members of the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist organization. ^{1890,1891,1892,1893,1894,1895}	United States

A-8.2 Election Day Conspiracy

Table 84 Detailed Election Day Conspiracy Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.EDO-01	Pre-Election "War Gaming" Exercises -	Reasonable Inference	Prior to the 2020 election, progressive coalitions coordinated by AFL-CIO senior adviser Mike Podhorzer conducted extensive scenario-planning through weekly Zoom sessions from April 2020	Michigan, United States

¹⁸⁸⁸ Weaver, M. [Millennial Millie]. (n.d.). *Election simulation*. Millennial Millie. <https://www.millennialmillie.com/>

¹⁸⁸⁹ Democracy Kitchen and Feds for Democracy. *Democracy Defense: Options for Federal Workers*. Recorded Zoom workshop, approx. October 28–November 2, 2020, [Millennial Millie](#)

¹⁸⁹⁰ Trump, Donald J. "Designation of Certain Muslim Brotherhood Chapters as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists." Executive Order 14362. The White House, November 24, 2025. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/11/designation-of-certain-muslim-brotherhood-chapters-as-foreign-terrorist-organizations-and-specially-designated-global-terrorists/>

¹⁸⁹¹ Fithian, Lisa. *Shut It Down: Stories from a Fierce, Loving Resistance*. White River Junction, VT: Chelsea Green Publishing, 2019. <https://www.chelseagreen.com/product/shut-it-down>

¹⁸⁹² Chamberlain, Gethin. "For Some Arab Revolutionaries, a Serbian Tutor." NPR, December 13, 2011. <https://www.npr.org/2011/12/13/143648877/for-some-arab-revolutionaries-a-serbian-tutor>

¹⁸⁹³ "Muslim Brotherhood." Wikipedia, last modified 2026. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_Brotherhood

¹⁸⁹⁴ Weaver, M. [Millennial Millie]. (n.d.). *The Enemy from Within*. Millennial Millie. <https://www.millennialmillie.com/post/enemies-from-within-the-secret-shadow-campaign-that-interfered-in-the-2020-election-plotted-to-an>

¹⁸⁹⁵ Explanatory Memorandum, https://www.centerforsecuritypolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Explanatory_Memoradum.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Modeling of TCF-Style Scenario (MI)		through Election Day, modeling contested-election outcomes including late-night ballot-counting surges in Detroit. Leaked Zoom call recordings show ShutDown DC and allied organizations separately conducting “election meltdown simulations” that included urban ballot-counting center scenarios. On Election Night, Podhorzer’s network mobilized reinforcements to the TCF Center within 45 minutes of a reported surge of Republican challengers. A written document entitled “Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers” was reported by credentialed Republican challengers as observed on the TCF counting floor; this document has not been independently confirmed in publicly available primary sources outside sworn affidavits. Reasonable Inference: the pre-election planning network’s documented preparation for exactly these scenarios is consistent with the coordinated tactics	



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			observed at TCF, but direct linkage to the Tactics document remains unproven. ^{1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 1903}	
SC.EDO-02	Pre-Planned Exclusion of Conservative Poll Workers - Brennan Center & All Voting Is Local (AZ)	Established Fact	The Brennan Center for Justice and All Voting Is Local each published Arizona-specific guides in advance of the 2020 election addressing poll worker qualifications and observer standards. Both guides were publicly available. Accuracy note: neither guide uses the phrase “Big Lie” or expressly instructs exclusion of poll workers based on political viewpoint; both address statutory qualification standards under Arizona law (A.R.S. § 16-531). The characterization that these guides directed partisan exclusion is an inference not supported by the guides’ actual text. Established Fact: the	Arizona, United States

¹⁸⁹⁶Time magazine reported that Mike Podhorzer, AFL-CIO senior adviser, convened a 2½-hour weekly Zoom network from April 2020 through Election Day that coordinated a coalition of progressive organizations across the political universe to prepare for contested-election scenarios. [Time, “The Secret Bipartisan Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election” \(Feb. 4, 2021\)](#)

¹⁸⁹⁷Leaked Zoom call recordings show ShutDown DC, the Sunrise Movement, and allied organizations conducting Election Day scenario planning and “meltdown simulations,” including scenarios modeled on disrupting urban vote-counting centers. [Fox News, “DC Protesters Organized via Zoom for Months” \(Nov. 3, 2020\)](#); [Just The News, “Leaked Zoom Calls Show Extensive Preparation for Organized Protests”](#)

¹⁸⁹⁸The Time article describes Art Reyes III of We the People Michigan receiving texts at 10 p.m. on Election Night that “a busload of Republican election observers had arrived at the TCF Center” and immediately mobilizing reinforcements from his progressive network. This confirms pre-election preparation for Election Night deployment to TCF. [Time, “The Secret Bipartisan Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election” \(Feb. 4, 2021\)](#)

¹⁸⁹⁹The Transition Integrity Project, a bipartisan coalition of over 100 former officials and academics, conducted scenario-planning exercises in June 2020 that modeled contested election scenarios including disruption of urban ballot-counting operations. See [Time, “The Secret Bipartisan Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election” \(Feb. 4, 2021\)](#). The ‘Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers’ document, observed on the TCF counting floor by credentialed Republican challengers under oath, is referenced in the Costantino v. Detroit court record. See [Costantino v. Detroit Index of Exhibits \(OSU electioncases.org, Nov. 17, 2020\)](#)

¹⁹⁰⁰The “Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers” document was reported as physically observed on the TCF Center counting floor on Election Night by credentialed Republican challengers. This document has not been independently confirmed in publicly available primary-source records external to sworn affidavits; no copy has been published. The Costantino court record constitutes the closest independently accessible source. See [Costantino v. Detroit Index of Exhibits \(OSU electioncases.org\)](#)

¹⁹⁰¹MCL 168.765a (Michigan law governing absentee vote counting boards and observer access). Republican challenger testimony regarding the TCF Center environment appears in the Costantino court record. See [Costantino v. Detroit Index of Exhibits \(OSU electioncases.org\)](#); Reuters, “Michigan Still Counting Votes, Angry Poll Watchers Barred in Detroit, Trump Sues” (Nov. 5, 2020) at <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/michigan-still-counting-votes-angry-poll-watchers-barred-detroit-trump-sues-2020-11-05/>

¹⁹⁰²Reasonable Inference: the fact that pre-election scenario planning by progressive coalitions anticipated contested urban ballot-counting conditions (documented in public reporting) is consistent with the TCF Center events, but no document directly proves that the “Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers” document was produced as part of those scenario-planning exercises.

¹⁹⁰³See “Election Simulation” featuring Zoom calls of progressive organizations conducting “wargaming” simulations in preparation of 2020 election, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/pre-2020-election-plans-to-destroy-livelihoods-of-trump-supporters/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			guides were published, distributed, and addressed poll worker and observer qualification standards for the 2020 Arizona election. ^{1904,1905,1906,1907,1908,1909,1910}	
SC.EDO-03	State Farm Arena - False Dismissal of Observers and Unsupervised Ballot Scanning (GA)	Established Fact	At approximately 10:30 p.m. on November 3, 2020, Fulton County election worker Wandrea “Shaye” Moss made an announcement to media indicating that ballot scanning would be suspended until the following morning. Most credentialed observers and media departed. Secretary of State monitor Carter Jones arrived at approximately 11:52 p.m. and documented in contemporaneous field notes that Moss stated: “The media just packed up when I released all the staff opening and sorting ballots.” Official sealed ballot containers—which had been visible to monitors for hours before the departure—were subsequently retrieved for continued scanning. The ballot containers were confirmed as official sealed containers, not suitcases, by a frame-by-frame Georgia election official review of the surveillance footage. The Georgia State Election Board found no wrongdoing (noted as an interested body per project policy). Established Fact: the departure of observers, resumption of	Georgia, United States

¹⁹⁰⁴Brennan Center for Justice, “Election Administrator’s Guide to Arizona Election Law” (Aug. 2020): <https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/ARIZONA-final.pdf>. This guide addressed poll worker legal qualification standards and procedural requirements.

¹⁹⁰⁵All Voting Is Local, “Arizona Voter Protection Guide” (2020): <https://allvotingislocal.org/wp-content/uploads/Arizona-Guide-FINAL.pdf>. This guide covers voter eligibility standards and poll worker obligations under Arizona law.

¹⁹⁰⁶Accuracy note: Neither the Brennan Center guide nor the All Voting Is Local guide uses the phrase “Big Lie” or explicitly instructs exclusion of poll workers based on political viewpoint. Both guides address statutory qualification standards for poll workers and observers under Arizona election law. The characterization that these guides “direct” exclusion of politically identified individuals is an inference not supported by the text of the guides themselves.

¹⁹⁰⁷Both organizations published Arizona-specific guides addressing poll worker qualification and observer standards in advance of the 2020 election. The Brennan Center guide is available at <https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/ARIZONA-final.pdf>; the All Voting Is Local guide is available at <https://allvotingislocal.org/wp-content/uploads/Arizona-Guide-FINAL.pdf>. See fn. 10 for accuracy note regarding characterization.

¹⁹⁰⁸A.R.S. § 16-531 (Arizona poll worker qualification requirements). Note: A.R.S. § 16-531 does not itself authorize exclusion based on political viewpoint; it sets general qualification standards (age, residency, literacy) and partisan balance requirements for bipartisan boards.

¹⁹⁰⁹U.S. Const. amend. XIV (equal protection)

¹⁹¹⁰The guides were distributed publicly by both organizations prior to the election. The Established Fact classification reflects that the guides were published and disseminated; the description’s characterization of their purpose is subject to the accuracy note at fn. 10.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			scanning, and video sequence are confirmed by primary sources; the characterization of events as fraudulent is disputed. ^{1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921}	

¹⁹¹¹ Carter Jones contemporaneous field notes (released by John Solomon, June 2021): [Scribd – Carter Jones Fulton County Notes](#). Jones arrived at State Farm Arena at approximately 11:52 PM and recorded observations about the ballot scanning operation.

¹⁹¹² WSB-TV frame-by-frame analysis of State Farm Arena surveillance video: [WSB-TV, “Georgia Election Officials Show Frame-by-Frame What Really Happened in Fulton Surveillance Video”](#). Georgia election officials conducted a frame-by-frame review confirming that the containers retrieved from beneath tables were official sealed ballot containers that had been in place and visible to monitors for hours before the media and observers departed.

¹⁹¹³ AP Fact Check, “Fact Check: Trump Indictment, Fulton Suitcases”: <https://apnews.com/article/fact-check-trump-indictment-fulton-suitcases-pipe-654281257169>. AP confirmed that state investigators determined the containers were official sealed ballot cases that had been present and visible throughout the night; three law enforcement agencies (GBI, FBI, and SOS investigators) reviewed the video and found no evidence of fraud. User instruction: Georgia SEB findings are noted as coming from a body with an interest in its own proceedings.

¹⁹¹⁴ Carter Jones field notes record that Wandrea “Shaye” Moss, a Fulton County election worker, made an announcement to media around 10:30 PM on November 3, 2020 indicating that ballot scanning would be suspended until the following morning. Carter Jones arrived at State Farm Arena at approximately 11:52 PM and recorded observations of the continued ballot scanning activity. See [Carter Jones Fulton County Notes \(Scribd, released June 2021\)](#)

¹⁹¹⁵ Observers (media and partisan) departed after approximately 10:30 PM when media cameras were packed up and staff were announced as released for ballot processing. Carter Jones’s notes do not record a contemporaneous verbal announcement that scanning was “complete” — they record that scanning was ongoing when he arrived at ~11:52 PM.

¹⁹¹⁶ Ballot scanning continued after observers departed. Carter Jones’s notes confirm scanning was ongoing when he arrived at ~11:52 PM. The period during which scanning continued without credentialed observers present is documented. Georgia SEB investigated and cleared Fulton County election workers; the SEB’s findings are noted as coming from a body with an interest in its own proceedings.

¹⁹¹⁷ Carter Jones’s notes do not record a direct verbal statement that scanning was complete and finished. Jones recorded Moss’s explanation that “The media just packed up when I released all the staff opening and sorting ballots” — which Jones recorded as distinguishable from an affirmative false representation. The “materially false representation” characterization in prior project sources goes beyond what Jones’s notes on their face establish. See [Carter Jones Fulton County Notes \(Scribd\)](#)

¹⁹¹⁸ Video surveillance shows ballot containers retrieved from beneath a table at State Farm Arena. State investigators and the AP determined these were official sealed ballot containers that had been present and visible to monitors throughout the evening. See fn. 16–17 for frame-by-frame analysis.

¹⁹¹⁹ The Georgia State Election Board formally investigated the State Farm Arena episode and found no evidence of election fraud. Separately, GBI, FBI, and SOS investigators reviewed the full surveillance video and found no evidence of wrongdoing. These findings are noted here; per user instruction, SEB findings are attributed to a body with an invested interest in the outcome of its own proceedings.

¹⁹²⁰ The existence of surveillance video of State Farm Arena on Election Night is an established fact. The WSB-TV frame-by-frame analysis of that video constitutes the primary independently available review.

¹⁹²¹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-562 (Georgia election fraud statute); see also O.C.G.A. § 21-2-493 (public notice requirements for ballot tabulation).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.EDO-04	TCF Center - Exclusion of Credentialed GOP Challengers During Absentee Ballot Counting (MI)	Established Fact	Beginning at approximately 1:00 p.m. on November 4, 2020, TCF Center ballot-counting operations became crowded, and access for new challengers was restricted under a capacity-management rationale. Republican challengers reported being denied re-entry after leaving; the Detroit Free Press confirmed that both Republican and Democratic challengers were denied re-entry at points during the evening. Windows were covered with cardboard and pizza boxes; election officials stated this was due to challenger filming and crowding behavior, not to conceal operations. A court order was required to expand challenger access; challengers submitted sworn affidavits asserting the order was not fully complied with. The Wayne County Circuit Court denied a preliminary injunction in Costantino v. Detroit, finding insufficient evidence of systematic exclusion. Established Fact: access restrictions occurred; challenger access was a contested operational issue resolved in part by court order. ^{1922, 1923, 1924, 1925}	Michigan, United States
SC.EDO-05	TCF Center - Systematic Exclusion of Credentialed GOP Challengers During Absentee Ballot Counting (MI)	Disputed Fact	Beginning at approximately 1:00 p.m. on November 4, 2020, Republican challengers reported systematic denial of re-entry to the TCF Center AVCB under a capacity rationale while reporting that Democrat-aligned individuals were admitted. Detroit Free Press coverage of the prohibition of Republican challengers, asserts that election officials attributed capacity management to the large number of challengers already present—by 1:00 p.m., 268 Democratic, 227 Republican, and 75 nonpartisan challengers were present. Eyewitness accounts note that there was no “checkout process” at the TCF Center and estimate no more than a dozen GOP poll challengers inside the AVCB at the time of the lockout. The court denied a preliminary injunction finding insufficient evidence of partisan exclusion as a systematic policy. Disputed Fact: whether the access restrictions were selectively applied on partisan grounds, as alleged in sworn affidavits, or were neutral capacity-	Michigan, United States

¹⁹²²Detroit Free Press, “What Really Happened Inside Detroit’s TCF Center Amid Ballot Counting” (Nov. 6, 2020):

<https://www.freep.com/story/news/politics/elections/2020/11/04/tcf-center-challengers-detroit-michigan/6164715002/>. By 1:00 PM on November 4, there were 268 Democratic, 227 Republican, and 75 nonpartisan challengers; the room’s established limit was exceeded. Both parties’ challengers were denied re-entry due to overcrowding.; Free Press account likely relied upon “official numbers” from election officials seeking to avoid oversight. Eyewitness accounts that include the author of this report who was training the next batch of GOP poll challengers upstairs at the time of the lockout attest to no more than a dozen GOP poll challengers inside at that time and attribute the inflated number of GOP poll challengers cited by the Free Press as potentially due to a distinct lack of a poll challenger checkout process in place throughout the election.

¹⁹²³Republican Poll Watchers Prevented from Entering Detroit Ballot Counting Center – Local Officials Say It’s Due to ‘COVID’ Concerns (VIDEO),

<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/exclusive-video-republican-poll-watchers-prevented-entering-detroit-ballot-counting-center-local-officials-say-due-covid-concerns-video/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁹²⁴Reuters, “Michigan Still Counting Votes, Angry Poll Watchers Barred in Detroit, Trump Sues” (Nov. 5, 2020): <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/michigan-still-counting-votes-angry-poll-watchers-barred-detroit-trump-sues-2020-11-05/> | Reuters

¹⁹²⁵TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgipBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			management measures, as found by the court and the Detroit Free Press reporting. ^{1926,1927,1928,1929,1930}	
SC.EDO-06	"Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" - Written Distributed Guidance on the TCF Counting Floor (MI)	Established Fact	A written document entitled "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" was reported as physically observed on the TCF Center counting floor on Election Night by credentialed Republican challengers testifying under oath. Established Fact: the existence of the document is established by sworn affidavit testimony. Evidentiary gap: No copy of this document has been published in publicly accessible primary-source records; the Costantino v. Detroit court record (Index of Exhibits) constitutes the closest independently accessible source. ^{1931,1932,,1933,1934}	Michigan, United States
SC.EDO-07	Source of "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" - Written Distributed Guidance on the TCF Counting Floor (MI)	Disputed Fact	A written document entitled "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" was reported as observed on the TCF Center counting floor on Election Night by credentialed Republican challengers. The origin of the document—who produced it, through what network it was distributed, and by whom it was placed on the counting floor—remains uninvestigated in publicly available records. Disputed Fact: whether the document originated from the pre-election planning network documented by Time magazine	Michigan, United States

¹⁹²⁶Detroit Free Press reporting confirmed that by early November 4, both parties' challengers were denied re-entry due to a pre-established capacity limit having been exceeded, not exclusive denial of Republican challengers. See [Detroit Free Press \(Nov. 6, 2020\)](#)

¹⁹²⁷Costantino v. City of Detroit (Nov. 13, 2020): Court denied injunctive relief; found capacity explanation credible. https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Costantino_v._City_of_Detroit

¹⁹²⁸Republican Poll Watchers Prevented from Entering Detroit Ballot Counting Center – Local Officials Say It's Due to 'COVID' Concerns (VIDEO), <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/exclusive-video-republican-poll-watchers-prevented-entering-detroit-ballot-counting-center-local-officials-say-due-covid-concerns-video/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁹²⁹See [Detroit Free Press \(Nov. 4, 2020\)](#); [USA Today Fact Check \(Nov. 10, 2020\)](#)

¹⁹³⁰RECEIVED by MSC 11/17/2020 8:22:48 AM: <https://electioncases.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Costantino-v-Detroit-Index-of-Exhibits.pdf> | Costantino v. Detroit Court Filing

¹⁹³¹The "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" document was reported as physically observed on the TCF Center counting floor on Election Night by credentialed Republican challengers under oath. This observation is the foundation of the Established Fact classification. The document itself has not been independently published or reproduced in any accessible primary-source record identifiable in public research.

¹⁹³²The Costantino court record (index of exhibits) is the closest independently accessible source for TCF Center challenger accounts. See [Costantino v. Detroit Index of Exhibits \(OSU electioncases.org\)](#)

¹⁹³³MI Senate 2020 Election Report: #BigLie vs #BigTruth: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/06/mi-senate-2020-election-report-biglie/> | LetsFixStuff.org

¹⁹³⁴TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgipBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			and the leaked Zoom call recordings, or from another source, has not been established by independent primary-source evidence. ^{1935,1936,,1937,1938}	
SC.EDO-08	AFL-CIO Coordinated Deployment of Union Operatives to TCF Counting Center (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Time magazine confirmed that Mike Podhorzer, AFL-CIO senior adviser, served as the coordinator of a broad progressive coalition that prepared for contested-election scenarios including late-night ballot-counting surges in Detroit. On Election Night, Art Reyes III of We the People Michigan—a Podhorzer network contact—mobilized reinforcements to the TCF Center within 45 minutes after learning of a busload of Republican challengers. Time characterizes this mobilization as a pro-democracy response. Reasonable Inference: the AFL-CIO-connected mobilization of non-challenger personnel to the TCF Center during active ballot counting, combined with the documented access disputes, is consistent with the deployment exerting operational pressure on the counting environment, though direct evidence of intended challenger intimidation has not been established. ^{1939,1940,1941,1942,1943,1944}	Michigan, United States
SC.EDO-09	Physical Exclusion of Credentialed	Established Fact	During canvassing at the Pennsylvania Convention Center, credentialed Republican poll observers were physically present in the counting room but were required to observe from a distance of	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁹³⁵The Costantino court record and index of exhibits represent the closest independently accessible source for TCF Center evidence. [Costantino v. Detroit Index of Exhibits](#)

¹⁹³⁶MI Senate 2020 Election Report (LetsFixStuff.org): <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/06/mi-senate-2020-election-report-biglie/>

¹⁹³⁷Sworn affidavits of Republican challengers at TCF Center report observing the document. These affidavits were submitted in Costantino v. City of Detroit but were not credited by the court as sufficient to establish fraud. The document's origin has not been independently established in publicly available records.

¹⁹³⁸TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgipBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI

¹⁹³⁹Time magazine reported that Mike Podhorzer, AFL-CIO senior adviser, coordinated a large progressive coalition through weekly Zoom calls beginning April 2020 that included labor organizations. On Election Night, Art Reyes III of We the People Michigan mobilized “dozens of reinforcements” to TCF Center within 45 minutes of receiving texts about Republican challengers. [Time, “The Secret Bipartisan Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election” \(Feb. 4, 2021\)](#)

¹⁹⁴⁰Capital Research Center analysis of the Podhorzer network and AFL-CIO coordination: <https://capitalresearch.org/article/the-secret-history-of-the-shadow-campaign-part-1/>. (Note: this URL requires correction; see Capital Research Center, “The Shadow Campaign: The Stars of the Roster” (Sept. 2024).)

¹⁹⁴¹Reasonable Inference: the Time article establishes AFL-CIO–aligned mobilization to TCF Center on Election Night. The inference that this constituted coordinated pressure on Republican challengers (as opposed to legitimate election monitoring) is not directly established by any cited source.

¹⁹⁴²The Time article documents that labor activists, including members of Podhorzer’s AFL-CIO network, mobilized to TCF Center on Election Night specifically in response to Republican challenger activity. Art Reyes III (We the People Michigan) described mobilizing “dozens of reinforcements” within 45 minutes. See fn. 49.

¹⁹⁴³Mike Podhorzer’s predictive memos and coalition Zoom calls beginning April 2020 are documented in the Time article. Podhorzer “had been warning for weeks that Trump voters’ turnout was surging” and shared data with network members anticipating late-arriving mail-in ballot results in urban centers. See fn. 49.

¹⁹⁴⁴Reasonable Inference classification is appropriate. The AFL-CIO–aligned mobilization to TCF Center is established by the Time article; the inference that this specifically constituted a coordinated plan to exert pressure over Republican challengers is not directly confirmed by the Time article, which characterizes the mobilization as a pro-democracy response to challenger disruptions.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Republican Observers from Philadelphia Satellite Voting and Tabulation Centers (PA)		approximately 15–18 feet from the counting tables—a distance observers argued was too far to meaningfully verify individual ballot-handling. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in <i>In Re: Canvassing Observation</i> (Nov. 17, 2020), reviewed the distance restrictions and upheld Philadelphia’s canvassing rules 5–2. Note: satellite offices involved in this dispute are legally distinct from polling places. Established Fact: access-distance restrictions existed and were confirmed by court proceedings; the legality of those restrictions was upheld by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. ^{1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949}	
SC.EDO-10	"Liberty City Antifa" - Pre-Election Modeling of Violent Direct Action in Philadelphia (PA)	Established Fact	Leaked Zoom call recordings confirmed that ShutDown DC, the Sunrise Movement, and allied organizations conducted pre-election scenario-planning exercises that Hope Neyer of ShutDown DC described as “election meltdown simulations.” These exercises included Philadelphia as a primary site due to its electoral weight in Pennsylvania. Some recordings referenced a fictitious militant network named “Liberty City Antifa” in the context of modeling Election Night direct-action scenarios in Philadelphia. Established Fact: the simulation exercises and their Philadelphia focus are	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁹⁴⁵In *Re: Canvassing Observation* (Pa. Supreme Court, Nov. 17, 2020): Court ruled 5-2 that the Philadelphia Board of Elections did not violate state law in establishing observation distance rules at the Philadelphia Convention Center. Republican observers were physically present in the room but behind a crowd-control fence at distances the Trump campaign argued were too far to meaningfully observe. [Justia: In Re: Canvassing Observ. \(Pa. Supreme Court 2020\)](#)

¹⁹⁴⁶Philadelphia Canvassing Observation Challenge (Democracy Docket case tracker): Trump campaign filed on Election Day arguing observers were denied “meaningful access.” Lower court initially ordered observers within 6 feet; PA Supreme Court vacated that order 5–2. [Democracy Docket – PA Philadelphia Canvassing Observation Challenge](#)

¹⁹⁴⁷Accuracy note: Credentialed Republican observers were physically admitted to the Philadelphia Convention Center counting room; the dispute was over proximity (15–18 feet vs. 6 feet). Satellite voting locations are legally distinct from polling places under Pennsylvania law (Judge Glazer, Oct. 9, 2020 ruling); exclusion from satellite offices was upheld as lawful by the Court of Common Pleas. The description’s reference to “tabulation centers” (Convention Center) is supported; “satellite voting locations” involved a separate legal dispute over whether poll watchers were authorized there at all. 25 P.S. § 2650; 25 P.S. § 3146.8.

¹⁹⁴⁸<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/09/trump-observers-blocked-entry-satellite-voting-locations-philly-stopthesteal/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁹⁴⁹Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision (fn. 56) and Democracy Docket case record (fn. 57). See [In Re: Canvassing Observation, PA Supreme Court \(Nov. 17, 2020\)](#); [Democracy Docket – Philadelphia Canvassing Observation Challenge](#)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			confirmed by Fox News and Just The News reporting on the leaked recordings. ^{1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955}	
SC.EDO-11	Grassroots Emergency Election Protection Coalition - "EP Activists" Infiltrating Wisconsin Election Boards (WI)	Established Fact	Harvey Wasserman's Grassroots Emergency Election Protection Coalition published the "Trifecta Action Guide," publicly available at grassrootsep.org , which explicitly instructed readers to "apply to get on the election board," "apply to be a poll worker," and "learn how to become a ballot acceptance worker/observer" in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Florida, and Arizona. The guide openly advocates embedding partisan activists in election administration roles; "infiltrate" is the project's characterization of what the guide openly promotes. Established Fact: the guide was published, publicly accessible, and contains the instructions described. The guide's	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁹⁵⁰Fox News reported on leaked Zoom recordings showing ShutDown DC conducting "election meltdown simulations" that included scenarios for occupying public spaces and intervening in attempts to intimidate voters or seize ballots. Hope Neyer of ShutDown DC confirmed these were "election meltdown simulations." [Fox News, "DC Protesters Organized via Zoom for Months" \(Nov. 3, 2020\)](#)

¹⁹⁵¹Just The News reporting on leaked Zoom calls showing organized protests and unrest preparation: <https://justthenews.com/government/security/leaked-zoom-calls-show-extensive-preparation-organized-protests-and-unrest-dc>

¹⁹⁵²Accuracy note: The "Liberty City Antifa" designation appears in project source materials as the label given to a Philadelphia-based scenario in ShutDown DC simulations. Politifact (Nov. 5, 2020) found the leaked Zoom videos were selectively edited and that participants were discussing responses to a potential Trump coup rather than planning offensive civil unrest. Fox News could not independently confirm the legitimacy of the recordings with law enforcement. These context notes apply to the Established Fact classification.

¹⁹⁵³Leaked Zoom call recordings confirm ShutDown DC and allied organizations (including what participants called "Liberty City Antifa") conducted Election Night scenario-planning exercises that included Philadelphia as a primary site due to its electoral weight in Pennsylvania. See [Fox News, "DC Protesters Organized via Zoom for Months" \(Nov. 3, 2020\)](#); [Just The News, "Leaked Zoom Calls Show Extensive Preparation for Organized Protests"](#)

¹⁹⁵⁴18 U.S.C. § 2101 (federal riot statute)

¹⁹⁵⁵18 Pa.C.S. § 5501 (Pennsylvania riot statute).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			instructions are consistent with subsequent reports of partisan-aligned individuals serving in Wisconsin election administration roles. ^{1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961}	
SC.EDO-12	Ryan Chew 4:07 A.M. Email - Private Contractor Election Night Communication to Milwaukee Election Director (WI)	Established Fact	At 4:07 a.m. on November 4, 2020, Elections Group employee Ryan Chew emailed Milwaukee Election Director Claire Woodall-Vogg. The Gableman/OSC Second Interim Investigative Report (March 1, 2022) reproduces the exchange verbatim (App. 610): Chew wrote, “Damn Claire, you have a flair for drama, delivering just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m. I bet you had those votes counted at midnight and just wanted to keep the world waiting.” Woodall-Vogg responded: “LOL. I just wanted	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁹⁵⁶Harvey Wasserman, “How to Save 2020: The Grassroots Emergency Election Protection ‘Trifecta’ Action Guide” (Aug. 14, 2020), Grassroots Emergency Election Protection Coalition: <https://grassrootsep.org/how-to-save-2020/>. Wasserman’s guide explicitly instructed readers to “apply to get on the election board,” “apply to be a poll worker,” and “learn how to become a ballot acceptance worker/observer” in key swing states including Wisconsin.

¹⁹⁵⁷The Trifecta Action Guide listed Wisconsin as one of the six primary swing states requiring “embedded” EP activists in election boards and as poll workers. The guide stated: “At least as many Election Protectionists must embed with state/county election boards, as soon as possible, for as long as necessary.” See <https://grassrootsep.org/how-to-save-2020/>

¹⁹⁵⁸Accuracy note: The Trifecta Action Guide is a publicly available document confirming coordinated instruction to embed EP activists in election boards and tabulation processes. The guide advocates these actions as “election protection” measures; the characterization of this as “infiltration” is the project’s framing. The guide itself openly calls for these actions rather than concealing them.

¹⁹⁵⁹Harvey Wasserman and the Grassroots Emergency Election Protection Coalition published the “Trifecta Action Guide,” available at <https://grassrootsep.org/how-to-save-2020/>. The guide explicitly instructs readers to “apply to get on the election board,” “apply to be a poll worker,” and “learn how to become a ballot acceptance worker/observer” in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Florida, and Arizona. This is a public document; “infiltrate” is the project’s characterization of what the guide openly advocates as embedding.

¹⁹⁶⁰Established Fact: the Trifecta Action Guide is a confirmed public document containing these instructions. Wisconsin was explicitly identified as a primary target state. See fn. 68.

¹⁹⁶¹Wis. Stat. § 12.13 (election fraud — interfering with election process).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			to say I had been awake for a full 24 hours.” Established Fact: the email exchange exists and its content is reproduced in the Gableman Report. ^{1962,1963,1964,1965}	
SC.EDO-13	Election Results Manipulation - Ryan Chew 4:07 A.M. Email - Private Contractor Election Night Communication to Milwaukee Election Director (WI)	Reasonable Inference	At 4:07 a.m. on November 4, 2020, Elections Group employee Ryan Chew emailed Milwaukee Election Director Claire Woodall-Vogg, writing (per Gableman Report, App. 610): “Damn Claire, you have a flair for drama, delivering just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m. I bet you had those votes counted at midnight and just wanted to keep the world waiting.” Reasonable Inference: the phrase “just the margin needed” is susceptible to interpretation as implying foreknowledge of the vote margin, which would be inconsistent with a neutral contractor role. Woodall-Vogg’s response (“LOL. I just wanted to say I had been awake for a full 24 hours”) is consistent with late-night humor. An AP fact check confirmed that Woodall-Vogg’s subsequent termination was unrelated to 2020 election	Wisconsin, United States

¹⁹⁶²Wisconsin Special Counsel (Gableman) Second Interim Investigative Report (March 1, 2022), Chapter 4, p. 64: “The Elections Group employee Ryan Chew wrote at 4:07 a.m. on November 4, 2020 . . . to Milwaukee election official Claire Woodall-Vogg: ‘Damn Claire, you have a flair for drama, delivering just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m. I bet you had those votes counted at midnight, and just wanted to keep the world waiting.’” Woodall-Vogg responded: “LOL. I just wanted to say I had been awake for a full 24 hours.” See [OSC Second Interim Investigative Report \(townnews PDF, March 1, 2022\)](#)

¹⁹⁶³The Gableman Report identifies Ryan Chew as an employee of The Elections Group, a CTCL-affiliated private organization that provided “technical assistance” to Milwaukee and the other Zuckerberg 5 cities under agreements the OSC concluded facially violated Wisconsin election bribery statutes. The Elections Group guided Milwaukee on absentee ballot drop boxes and election administration. OSC Report, Chapter 4, pp. 56, 65, 71. See fn. 74.

¹⁹⁶⁴The Ryan Chew email was first published by Wisconsin Spotlight and then reported by Gateway Pundit (July 31, 2021. Gateway Pundit reporting: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-exclusive-uncovered-email-shows-milwaukee-elections-executive-woodall-vogg-laughing-election-steal-election-night/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁹⁶⁵Note: Claire Woodall-Vogg’s 2024 termination as Milwaukee Elections Commission Executive Director was confirmed by AP to be unrelated to the 2020 election or the Chew email. AP fact check: no evidence of election misconduct by Woodall-Vogg in 2020 was established. Her termination was attributed to internal management issues. See AP (May 2024). Gateway Pundit reporting on termination: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/05/developing-milwaukee-election-director-claire-woodall-vogg-terminated/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			conduct. The Reasonable Inference classification accurately reflects that the email's meaning is disputed. ^{1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970}	
SC.EDO-14	Philadelphia election observer Dem Brian McCaffrey declares "This is a coup" (PA)	Disputed Fact	Brian McCaffrey served as a credentialed poll watcher at the Philadelphia Convention Center during the 2020 General Election. On Election Night he posted a widely circulated video in which he stated: "My name is Brian McCaffrey. I'm a registered Democrat in the City of Philadelphia . . . They will not allow us within 30 to 100 feet. This is a coup against the President of the United States of America . . . There is corruption at the highest level in the City of Philadelphia." Note: McCaffrey's registration as a Democrat is stated by him on video; this has not been independently verified in official voter rolls in available public records. The Washington Post referenced him as "Brian McCafferty" [sic] as an official observer. Disputed Fact: McCaffrey's observation of distance restrictions is consistent with the distances confirmed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court record (fn. 56); characterization of those restrictions as a "coup" is his personal interpretation and is legally contested. ^{1971, 1972}	Pennsylvania, United States

¹⁹⁶⁶The Gableman Report includes the Chew email verbatim (App. 610) and identifies The Elections Group's extensive embedding in Milwaukee's 2020 election administration. See fn. 74 and [OSC Second Interim Investigative Report \(March 1, 2022\)](#).

¹⁹⁶⁷AP fact check (May 2024): Milwaukee Mayor's office confirmed Woodall-Vogg's removal was unrelated to 2020 election conduct; no evidence of election misconduct in Milwaukee during the 2020 vote was established by any independent review.

¹⁹⁶⁸Wisconsin Office of Special Counsel (Gableman) Second Interim Investigative Report (March 1, 2022): <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

¹⁹⁶⁹Note: Gateway Pundit is a secondary source for the Chew email; the primary source is the Gableman/OSC Report at fn. 83. Gateway Pundit reporting (July 31, 2021): <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-exclusive-uncovered-email-shows-milwaukee-elections-executive-woodall-vogg-laughing-election-steal-election-night/>

¹⁹⁷⁰Note: The CBS News article at fn. 85 is tangential; retained for context only. CBS News: <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/election-officials-threats-2020-election/> | CBS News

¹⁹⁷¹Brian McCaffrey, registered Democrat and credentialed poll watcher at the Philadelphia Convention Center, posted video on Election Night 2020 stating: "My name is Brian McCaffrey. I'm a registered Democrat in the City of Philadelphia . . . They will not allow us within 30 to 100 feet. This is a coup against the President of the United States of America . . . There is corruption at the highest level in the City of Philadelphia." This statement is widely circulated in video form. Note: McCaffrey's registration status as a Democrat is stated by him on video; this has not been independently verified in official voter rolls in publicly available records.

¹⁹⁷²The Washington Post (Nov. 6, 2020) referenced a "Brian McCafferty" [sic] as "an official observer of the vote count in Philadelphia" who "had been ejected from the Pennsylvania Convention Center for trying to expose the [process]" — a secondary reference confirming his presence. Note: the Washington Post spelled the name "McCafferty" while the subject identifies himself as "McCaffrey."



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-8.3 Post-Election Conspiracy

Table 85 Detailed Post-Election Conspiracy Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.POST-01	Time Magazine "Secret Bipartisan Campaign" - Documented Media and NGO Coordination to Shape Certification Narrative (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Article published, coordination documented] Time magazine published "The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election" on February 4, 2021, openly describing a coordinated network of left-leaning advocacy organizations, labor unions, technology companies, and media entities that pre-planned and executed a strategy to shape the post-election narrative and ensure rapid closure of any certification disputes. The article documents coordination involving pressure on social media platforms to adopt stricter enforcement policies - a campaign initiated by individuals who later assumed senior positions in the Biden administration, including Vanita Gupta, who met with Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey and Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg in late 2019 to push for pre-election tighter content moderation. The public characterization of these activities as "saving democracy" rather than coordinated election narrative management reflects how this planning was laundered through media framing into an acceptable civic narrative. ^{1973,1974,1975,1976}	National, United States
SC.POST-02	Time Magazine "Secret Bipartisan Campaign" – Seditious Conspiracy (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - Legal characterization] Time magazine published "The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election" on February 4, 2021, openly describing a coordinated network of left-leaning advocacy organizations, labor unions, technology companies, and media entities that pre-planned and executed a strategy to shape the post-election narrative and ensure rapid closure of any certification disputes. The article documents coordination involving pressure on social media platforms to adopt stricter enforcement policies - a campaign initiated by individuals who later assumed senior positions in the Biden administration, including Vanita Gupta, who met with Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey and Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg in late 2019 to push for pre-election tighter content moderation. The public characterization of these activities as "saving democracy"	National, United States

¹⁹⁷³Molly Ball, [The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election](#), Time, Feb. 4, 2021 (primary source).

¹⁹⁷⁴The article describes coordination among advocacy groups, labor unions, technology companies, and media entities to shape post-election narrative and ensure certification. Ball writes that participants "wanted to be able to fight back" against any attempt to dispute results, and that the effort included pressure on social media platforms to adopt stricter moderation policies.

¹⁹⁷⁵WOW! TIME Magazine Admits in Great Detail How 2020 Election Was Rigged By Trump-Hating Secret Cabal of Wealthy, Politically Connected Elites: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/02/wow-time-magazine-admits-great-detail-2020-election-rigged-trump-secret-cabal-wealthy-politically-connected-elites/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁹⁷⁶Time Magazine: 'Secret,' 'Well-funded Cabal' Worked to 'Protect' 2020 Election from Trump: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/02/05/time-magazine-secret-well-funded-cabal-worked-to-protect-2020-election/> | Breitbart



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			rather than coordinated election narrative management reflects how this planning was laundered through media framing into an acceptable civic narrative. ^{1977, 1978, 1979, 1980}	
SC.POST-03	Maricopa County Obstruction of Legislative Audit - Destruction of EMS Database (AZ)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Subpoena non-compliance, vendor direction to not cooperate] Following a court-ordered subpoena by the Arizona State Senate, Maricopa County officials failed to produce chain-of-custody documentation required by A.R.S. § 16-621(E), and the Cyber Ninjas audit documented that EMS logs and database records for the 2020 General Election had been overwritten or cleared after the subpoena was issued. Forensic analysis found that more than 37,000 identical queries were run on the EMS server in the days following the court order to produce materials. Separately, Maricopa County directed its vendors - including Dominion Voting Systems - not to cooperate with the audit, and deployed Pro V&V, an uncertified auditor, to validate results in lieu of full independent forensic access. ^{1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985}	Arizona, United States
SC.POST-04	Maricopa County Willful Obstruction of Legislative Audit - Destruction of EMS Database	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - EMS log-clearing as willful - contested by County] Following a court-ordered subpoena by the Arizona State Senate, Maricopa County officials failed to produce chain-of-custody documentation required by A.R.S. § 16-621(E), and the Cyber Ninjas audit documented that EMS logs and database records for the 2020 General Election had been overwritten or cleared after the subpoena was issued. Forensic analysis found that more than 37,000 identical queries were run on	Arizona, United States

¹⁹⁷⁷ Molly Ball, [The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election](#), Time, Feb. 4, 2021.

¹⁹⁷⁸ The Time article documents coordinated action but does not constitute legal proof of seditious conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 2384, which requires proof of an agreement to use force to oppose government authority. No federal prosecution under § 2384 has been filed against the described participants as of the date of this document.

¹⁹⁷⁹ WOW! TIME Magazine Admits in Great Detail How 2020 Election Was Rigged Against Trump by Secret Cabal: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/02/wow-time-magazine-admits-great-detail-2020-election-rigged-trump-secret-cabal-wealthy-politically-connected-elites/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁹⁸⁰ Time Magazine: 'Secret,' 'Well-funded Cabal' Worked to 'Protect' 2020 Election: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/02/05/time-magazine-secret-well-funded-cabal-worked-to-protect-2020-election/> | Breitbart

¹⁹⁸¹ Arizona State Senate Judiciary Committee, Subpoena to Maricopa County Board of Supervisors (Apr. 2021); see also [Arizona Senate Letter on Maricopa Subpoena Non-Compliance](#), Gateway Pundit (May 2021).

¹⁹⁸² Maricopa County directed Dominion Voting Systems not to cooperate with the legislative audit. See Cyber Ninjas Final Audit Report, Vol. III (Sept. 2021), p. 3 (documenting county direction to vendors and deployment of Pro V&V in lieu of independent forensic access). Per A.R.S. § 16-621(E), chain-of-custody documentation was required.

¹⁹⁸³ Arizona AG Mark Brnovich found Maricopa County violated election law by failing to comply with legislative subpoenas. See [AZ AG Brnovich Finds Maricopa Violated Law](#), Fox10 Phoenix.

¹⁹⁸⁴ Karen Fann Letter to Maricopa Supervisors on Subpoena Non-Compliance: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/breaking-maricopa-county-elections-officials-deleted-entire-database-voting-machines-including-election-information-main-database/> | The Gateway Pundit

¹⁹⁸⁵ AZ AG Brnovich Finds Maricopa Violated Law: <https://www.fox10phoenix.com/news/arizona-ag-maricopa-county-violated-law-by-not-complying-with-senate-subpoena-for-2020-election-audit> | FOX 10 Phoenix



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			the EMS server in the days following the court order to produce materials. Separately, Maricopa County directed its vendors - including Dominion Voting Systems - not to cooperate with the audit, and deployed Pro V&V, an uncertified auditor, to validate results in lieu of full independent forensic access. ^{1986,1987,1988,1989,1990}	
SC.POST-05	CISA-EIP Post-Election Suppression of Arizona Audit Speech - De-Platforming of Election Integrity Aggregator (AZ)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - De-platforming occurred; no specific violations cited] On January 13, 2021 - ten days after the election certification - GitHub terminated the account of an Arizona election integrity aggregation website under a "spreading misinformation" rationale, without providing the operator with specific examples of violating content. The website hosted and indexed content including the Cyber Ninjas audit findings, the Speckin forensic report, and the Pulitzer PKAD analysis. The timing - immediately following certification - is consistent with the CISA-EIP pattern of intensifying suppression of election-integrity speech in the post-election period. Whether the de-platforming	Arizona, United States

¹⁹⁸⁶ Maricopa County denied that the EMS database deletion was willful. Per [AP News fact-check](#), the County asserted the files were archived to a different location and that auditors examined the wrong drives.

¹⁹⁸⁷ Cyber Ninjas Final Audit Report (Sept. 2021), Vol. III, p. 3-5: documents 37,000+ identical queries run on the EMS server after the subpoena was issued. Maricopa County disputed the characterization, arguing the queries reflected routine database optimization rather than deliberate deletion.

¹⁹⁸⁸ Classification as Disputed Fact reflects that while EMS log overwriting is documented, whether it was willful destruction versus routine system maintenance is contested by the County and has not been adjudicated. The AZ AG finding of subpoena non-compliance is Established Fact; the mental state element remains disputed.

¹⁹⁸⁹ Arizona Senate Letter on Deleted EMS Database: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/breaking-maricopa-county-elections-officials-deleted-entire-database-voting-machines-including-election-information-main-database/> | Gateway Pundit

¹⁹⁹⁰ Cyber Ninjas Audit Report Claims on EMS Purge: <https://apnews.com/article/fact-checking-245777300938> | AP News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			was coordinated with CISA or DHS actors is not established in the project record and requires further investigation. ^{1991,1992,1993,1994,1995,1996}	
SC.POST-06	Government Coordination of Post-Election Suppression of Arizona Audit Speech - De-Platforming of Election Integrity Aggregator (AZ)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Government coordination - not yet established] On January 13, 2021 - ten days after the election certification - GitHub terminated the account of an Arizona election integrity aggregation website under a "spreading misinformation" rationale, without providing the operator with specific examples of violating content. The website hosted and indexed content including the Cyber Ninjas audit findings, the Speckin forensic report, and the Pulitzer PKAD analysis. The timing - immediately following certification - is consistent with the CISA-EIP pattern of intensifying suppression of election-integrity speech in the post-election period. Whether the de-platforming was coordinated with CISA or DHS actors is not established in the project record and requires further investigation. ^{1997,1998}	Arizona, United States
SC.POST-07	"The Count" - Post-Election Capitol Occupation Blueprint (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Document exists; content documented] The document "The Count," authored by Becky Bond, Zack Malitz, and Brandon Evans of the Real Justice PAC, and distributed to Protect the Results coalition partners, explicitly provided a post-election contingency plan directing activists to "stage protests inside the Capitol" and make it "physically impossible for Congress to meet" if the Electoral College vote count favored President Trump. This document was written before the election and its distribution to activist networks constitutes the pre-distribution of an operational	National, United States

¹⁹⁹¹ House Judiciary Committee / Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, [The Weaponization of CISA: How a 'Cybersecurity' Agency Became the Federal Government's Censorship Arm](#) (Jan. 2026), pp. 1-8 (documenting CISA-EIP censorship architecture and post-election intensification).

¹⁹⁹² House Judiciary Committee Staff Report, [How the EIP Used CISA to Launder Government Censorship](#) (Nov. 2023) (documenting EIP Jira ticket process for routing government-flagged content for deplatforming).

¹⁹⁹³ Senate Commerce Committee, Staff Report on CISA and the Election Integrity Partnership (2023). See also [Senate Commerce Committee CISA Report](#).

¹⁹⁹⁴ GitHub account termination of Arizona election integrity aggregation website (Jan. 13, 2021) documented in project records. The operator was not provided specific examples of violating content. The website hosted Cyber Ninjas audit findings, Speckin forensic report, and PKAD analysis content. No verified public primary source URL has been located for this specific deplatforming event as of the date of this document; this citation reflects project investigative records pending independent corroboration.

¹⁹⁹⁵ The CISA-EIP censorship architecture and its post-election suppression pattern are documented in: [House Judiciary Committee / Weaponization Subcommittee: The Weaponization of CISA](#) (Jan. 2026). The Arizona deplatforming occurred within the documented pattern of post-election suppression of election-integrity speech.

¹⁹⁹⁶ Government coordination with the specific Arizona deplatforming decision is not established in the record and requires further investigation. The CISA-EIP architecture's broader coordination with platforms is documented (see fns 23-25), but whether it extended to this specific January 13, 2021 deplatforming event has not been independently verified.

¹⁹⁹⁷ House Judiciary Committee / Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, [The Weaponization of CISA](#) (Jan. 2026) (documenting CISA coordination with EIP and social media platforms for speech suppression).

¹⁹⁹⁸ EIP Jira ticket process documents show CISA submitted content for deplatforming review. See [EIP Jira Staff Report](#) (Nov. 2023), pp. 12-24.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			plan for Capitol occupation. The plan was activated on January 6, 2021 - the precise date and procedural moment the plan contemplated - and the outcome (termination of congressional debate over election-result challenges) precisely matched the plan's stated objective. ^{1999,2000,2001,2002}	
SC.POST-08	"The Count" - Post-Election Capitol Occupation Blueprint Activated (US)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to causal link between plan and January 6 events - requires grand jury investigation] The document "The Count," authored by Becky Bond, Zack Malitz, and Brandon Evans of the Real Justice PAC, and distributed to Protect the Results coalition partners, explicitly provided a post-election contingency plan directing activists to "stage protests inside the Capitol" and make it "physically impossible for Congress to meet" if the Electoral College vote count favored President Trump. This document was written before the election and its distribution to activist networks constitutes the pre-distribution of an operational plan for Capitol occupation. The plan was activated on January 6, 2021 - the precise date and procedural moment the plan contemplated - and the outcome (termination of congressional debate over election-result challenges) precisely matched the plan's stated objective. ^{2003,2004,2005}	National, United States
SC.POST-09	USCP Chief Sund: National Guard Deployment Denied Six Times (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Denials occurred; 70+ minute delay documented] United States Capitol Police Chief Steven Sund submitted requests for National Guard assistance - in advance of and during January 6, 2021 - that were denied six times by the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms, with the stated justification of political "optics." Department of Defense officials additionally delayed the deployment of the DC National Guard (DCNG) by over 70 minutes after the Capitol breach had commenced. The Senate Bipartisan Report confirmed that security failures were systemic and that advance intelligence of specific threats was rated "remote" despite documented threat specificity.	National, United States

¹⁹⁹⁹Becky Bond, Zack Malitz, and Brandon Evans (Real Justice PAC), "The Count: A Contingency Plan for the 2020 Election," distributed to Protect the Results coalition (pre-Nov. 2020). Available via Action Network; see also [Gateway Pundit coverage of The Count blueprint](#).

²⁰⁰⁰The document explicitly directs activists to "stage protests inside the Capitol" and make it "physically impossible for Congress to meet" if Electoral College count favors Trump. See also [Epoch Times / Protect the Results coverage](#).

²⁰⁰¹"The Count" Blueprint Activated Post-Election: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/confirmed-left-wing-groups-prepared-post-election-coup-documents-november-2020/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁰⁰²Becky Bond Zack Malitz Real Justice PAC Election Manifesto: <https://www.epochtimes.com/tag/protect-the-results> | Epoch Times

²⁰⁰³The Count document (Real Justice PAC) directed activists to "stage protests inside the Capitol." The Capitol breach occurred on January 6, 2021 - the precise date and procedural moment the plan contemplated. See [Gateway Pundit coverage of The Count blueprint](#).

²⁰⁰⁴The Count' document by Becky Bond, Zack Malitz, Brandon Evans (Real Justice PAC) — distributed to Protect the Results coalition partners before election directing activists to 'stage protests inside the Capitol' and make it 'physically impossible for Congress to meet'

²⁰⁰⁵18 U.S.C. § 2384 (seditious conspiracy).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Sund has repeatedly stated under oath that denial of the National Guard request was the decisive operational failure. ^{2006,2007,2008,2009,2010,2011}	
SC.POST-10	USCP Chief Sund: National Guard Deployment - Deliberate Security Sabotage Prior to January 6 (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether denial was deliberately coordinated versus negligent] United States Capitol Police Chief Steven Sund submitted requests for National Guard assistance - in advance of and during January 6, 2021 - that were denied six times by the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms, with the stated justification of political "optics." Department of Defense officials additionally delayed the deployment of the DC National Guard (DCNG) by over 70 minutes after the Capitol breach had commenced. The Senate Bipartisan Report confirmed that security failures were systemic and that advance intelligence of specific threats was rated "remote" despite documented threat specificity. Sund has repeatedly stated under oath that denial of the National Guard request was the decisive operational failure. ^{2012,2013,2014,2015,2016}	National, United States
SC.POST-11	EIP-CISA Post-Election Speech Suppression -	Established Fact	The CISA-EIP censorship architecture, operational since July 2020, intensified its suppression of domestic election-integrity speech in the post-election period, systematically flagging and removing	National, United States

²⁰⁰⁶Written Testimony of USCP Chief Steven A. Sund, Senate Rules Committee (Feb. 23, 2021), pp. 3-8 (documenting six denials of National Guard request and 70+ minute delay after breach commenced). See [Sund Senate testimony](#).

²⁰⁰⁷Oral Testimony of Steven A. Sund before the House Committee on Administration Oversight Subcommittee (Sept. 19, 2023), pp. 12-17 (reaffirming six denials and DoD 71-minute delay). See [Sund House oral testimony](#).

²⁰⁰⁸House Administration Oversight Subcommittee found that the Department of Defense's 71-minute delay in approving National Guard deployment was intentional. See [House Administration Committee Interim Report](#), pp. 22-28.

²⁰⁰⁹Testimony of USCP Former Chief of Police Steven A. Sund: https://www.rules.senate.gov/download/testimony_sund | U.S. Senate Rules Committee

²⁰¹⁰Ex-Capitol Police Chief Says Requests For National Guard Denied 6 Times In Riots: <https://www.npr.org/2021/01/11/955548910/ex-capitol-police-chief-rebuffs-claims-national-guard-was-never-called-during-ri> | NPR

²⁰¹¹Outgoing U.S. Capitol Police chief says his effort to get help was thwarted - paper: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-election-police/outgoing-us-capitol-police-chief-says-his-effort-to-get-help-was-thwarted-paper-idUSKBN29G0H3/> | Reuters

²⁰¹²House Administration Oversight Subcommittee Interim Report concluded that DoD delay was intentional. See [Interim Report](#), pp. 22-28.

²⁰¹³DoD Inspector General initially concluded that DoD acted appropriately; the House Administration Committee subsequently found that the IG report concealed evidence. See [House Administration: DoD IG Concealed January 6 Evidence](#) (Nov. 2024).

²⁰¹⁴Oral Testimony of USCP Former Chief Steven Sund: <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/HA/HA06/20230919/116368/HHRG-118-HA06-Wstate-SundS-20230919.pdf> | House Administration Committee

²⁰¹⁵Outgoing Capitol Police chief: National Guard pleas denied six times: <https://www.axios.com/2021/01/11/capitol-police-chief-national-guard> | Axios

²⁰¹⁶Ex-Capitol Police Chief Says Requests For National Guard Denied 6 Times: <https://www.npr.org/2021/01/11/955548910/ex-capitol-police-chief-rebuffs-claims-national-guard-was-never-called-during-ri> | NPR



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Intensification of Censorship Architecture (US)		social media content documenting election anomalies, observer-exclusion incidents, forensic audit findings, and whistleblower testimony. The DHS Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin of February 7, 2022, subsequently and formally classified "false or misleading narratives" about election fraud as a terrorism-related threat driver - operationalizing the censorship narrative as a law enforcement posture. This bulletin effectively labeled election-integrity advocates as terrorism-adjacent, chilling protected political speech at the precise moment legislative oversight investigations were commencing. ^{2017,2018,2019,2020,2021,2022}	
SC.POST-12	J6 Select Committee Evidence Destruction - Failure to Archive Critical Witness Records (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Archival failure confirmed] The January 6 Select Committee, chaired by Rep. Bennie Thompson and co-chaired by Rep. Liz Cheney, deliberately failed to archive critical witness transcripts - including transcripts of USSS agents - and failed to transmit numerous evidentiary records to the House Clerk before the Committee was dissolved in January 2023, in violation of House archival rules. The House Administration Committee subsequently confirmed that the Select Committee failed to properly preserve and transmit its full evidentiary record. Specifically, transcripts, video recordings, and records containing testimony that contradicted the Committee's	National, United States

²⁰¹⁷ House Judiciary Committee / Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, [The Weaponization of CISA](#) (Jan. 2026), pp. 1-12 (documenting post-election intensification of censorship architecture and DHS TSAB of Feb. 7, 2022 classifying election-fraud narratives as terrorism-related).

²⁰¹⁸ EIP Final Report (2021) documents 4,800 unique URLs flagged for removal post-election. See [Election Integrity Partnership Final Report](#).

²⁰¹⁹ EIP Jira Staff Report (Nov. 2023) documents CISA's role in routing government-flagged content for deplatforming through EIP intermediary. See [House Judiciary EIP Jira Staff Report](#).

²⁰²⁰ House Judiciary Committee Staff Report, [How the EIP Used CISA to Launder Government Censorship](#) (Nov. 2023).

²⁰²¹ EIP Final Report: <https://www.eipartnership.net/report> | Election Integrity Partnership

²⁰²² NPR on EIP and CISA Efforts: <https://www.npr.org/2023/11/10/1211929764/election-false-claims-social-media-cisa-trump> | NPR



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			public narrative regarding President Trump's role and regarding security failures were not archived. 2023,2024,2025,2026,2027,2028	
SC.POST-13	J6 Select Committee Deliberate Evidence Destruction - Failure to Archive Critical Witness Records (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether failure was deliberate versus administrative] The January 6 Select Committee, chaired by Rep. Bennie Thompson and co-chaired by Rep. Liz Cheney, deliberately failed to archive critical witness transcripts - including transcripts of USSS agents - and failed to transmit numerous evidentiary records to the House Clerk before the Committee was dissolved in January 2023, in violation of House archival rules. The House Administration Committee subsequently confirmed that the Select Committee failed to properly preserve and transmit its full evidentiary record. Specifically, transcripts, video recordings, and records containing testimony that contradicted	National, United States

²⁰²³House Administration Oversight Subcommittee Interim Report (2024), pp. 8-15 (confirming J6 Select Committee failed to properly archive and transmit evidentiary record to House Clerk). See [House Administration Committee Interim Report](#).

²⁰²⁴House Administration Oversight Subcommittee Initial Findings Report (2023), pp. 3-9 (documenting specific categories of unarchived records including USSS agent transcripts and video recordings). See [House Administration Initial Findings Report](#).

²⁰²⁵House Administration Committee found that 117 files were deleted or encrypted as of January 1, 2023, when Committee was dissolved. See also [Chairman Loudermilk Second January 6 Report](#) (Dec. 2024).

²⁰²⁶House Administration Committee Interim Report: <https://cha.house.gov/cache/files/6/d/6dae7b82-7683-4f56-a177-ba98695e600d/145DD5A70E967DEEC1F511764D3E6FA1.final-interim-report.pdf> | House Committee on House Administration

²⁰²⁷J6 Committee failed to preserve records: <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/j6-committee-failed-to-preserve-records-has-no-data-on-capitol-hill-security-failures-gop-charges> | Fox News

²⁰²⁸Explosive Report Reveals J6 Committee Deleted Files: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/01/obstruction-justice-explosive-report-reveals-trump-hating-j6/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			the Committee's public narrative regarding President Trump's role and regarding security failures were not archived. ^{2029,2030,2031,2032,2033}	
SC.POST-14	John Sullivan / Insurgence USA - BLM/Antifa Operative Embedded in January 6 Crowd (US)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Sullivan's presence, film, charges documented] John Sullivan, operating under the alias "Jayden X" and affiliated with Insurgence USA and BLM-aligned networks, pre-advertised an "affinity group meet-up" at the Washington Monument at 11:00 a.m. on January 6, 2021 - before the Capitol breach commenced. Sullivan utilized Telegram to provide counterintelligence, disguised himself in Trump-supporter apparel, was physically present inside the Capitol during the breach, and filmed Ashli Babbitt's shooting from point-blank range. Sullivan was subsequently charged with multiple offenses but disparate treatment relative to other January 6 defendants - he was initially released - raises questions about whether his federal contacts created protective treatment. ^{2034,2035,2036,2037,2038,2039}	National, United States

²⁰²⁹House Administration Committee confirmed archival failure. The Select Committee's position is that failures were administrative rather than deliberate. See [House Administration Committee Interim Report](#), pp. 8-15.

²⁰³⁰Chairman Loudermilk (R-GA) released investigative reports documenting pattern of record non-preservation consistent with intentional destruction. See [Loudermilk Second J6 Report](#) (Dec. 2024).

²⁰³¹Classification as Disputed Fact reflects that while archival failures are confirmed, whether they reflect deliberate destruction versus administrative oversight has not been adjudicated. The Select Committee has not publicly responded to Loudermilk's characterization of the failures as intentional.

²⁰³²House Administration Oversight Subcommittee Interim Report: <https://cha.house.gov/cache/files/6/d/6dae7b82-7683-4f56-a177-ba98695e600d/145DD5A70E967DEEC1F511764D3E6FA1.final-interim-report.pdf> | Legislative Report

²⁰³³House Administration Oversight Subcommittee Initial Findings Report: <https://cha.house.gov/cache/files/d/9/d96ba6ce-03fb-4fc8-a4a7-5b5daf19d064/4F510144C1F427873D3298D955C8E19F.initial-findings-report.pdf> | Legislative Report

²⁰³⁴DOJ Criminal Complaint, United States v. John Earle Sullivan, No. 21-cr-00078 (D.D.C. Jan. 14, 2021), pp. 2-8 (documenting Sullivan's presence, filming, Ashli Babbitt proximity, and pre-event advertisement). See [Sullivan DOJ criminal complaint](#).

²⁰³⁵Sullivan was convicted on eight felony counts and sentenced to 72 months (6 years) in federal prison. See [DOJ sentencing press release for John Earle Sullivan](#) (2025).

²⁰³⁶Sullivan founded Insurgence USA, which he described as a BLM-aligned activist organization. He pre-advertised an "affinity group meet-up" at the Washington Monument at 11:00 a.m. on January 6, 2021 on Telegram - before the Capitol breach commenced. He disguised himself in Trump-supporter apparel.

²⁰³⁷John E. Sullivan Criminal Complaint: https://www.justice.gov/d9/sullivan_complaint_affidavit.pdf | DOJ

²⁰³⁸NEVER FORGET: Antifa-BLM Leader Who Was Filmed Inside US Capitol: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/06/never-forget-antifa-operative-filmed-inside-us-capitol/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁰³⁹Anti-Trump activist admits he was in Capitol as journalist: <https://justthenews.com/nation/protester-who-was-present-during-capitol-riot-had-earlier-scheduled-dump-trump-event-nearby> | Just The News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.POST-15	Pre-Coordination Activities of John Sullivan / Insurgence USA - BLM/Antifa Operative Embedded in January 6 Crowd (US)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to pre-coordination with other actors; federal contacts unconfirmed] John Sullivan, operating under the alias "Jayden X" and affiliated with Insurgence USA and BLM-aligned networks, pre-advertised an "affinity group meet-up" at the Washington Monument at 11:00 a.m. on January 6, 2021 - before the Capitol breach commenced. Sullivan utilized Telegram to provide counterintelligence, disguised himself in Trump-supporter apparel, was physically present inside the Capitol during the breach, and filmed Ashli Babbitt's shooting from point-blank range. Sullivan was subsequently charged with multiple offenses but disparate treatment relative to other January 6 defendants - he was initially released - raises questions about whether his federal contacts created protective treatment. ^{2040,2041,2042,2043,2044,2045}	National, United States
SC.POST-16	Raffensperger Congressional Letter - Material Omissions and False Statements to Congress (GA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Letter transmitted; Ligon Report omitted; 250 investigations inconsistency documented] On January 6, 2021, Secretary Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to Congress asserting in substance that "no fraud or irregularities occurred at all in Georgia." VoterGA researchers identified 42 alleged false statements in the letter. The letter omitted: (1) the Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections' December 17, 2020 conclusion that the election "should not be certified"; (2) the Governor's referral of 6,691 fictitious ballots to the SEB; and (3) the existence of over 250 open investigations. Separately, a FOIA request established that ProV&V - whose pre-election audit the letter cited - conducted no audit activity until July 15, 2021, more than seven	Georgia, United States

²⁰⁴⁰DOJ Criminal Complaint, United States v. Sullivan: documents Sullivan's Telegram communications and pre-event advertisement of "affinity group meet-up." See [Sullivan DOJ complaint](#).

²⁰⁴¹Sullivan's federal contacts have not been publicly confirmed. His initial release after arrest raised questions of disparate treatment relative to other January 6 defendants. See [John Earle Sullivan - Wikipedia](#) (secondary reference).

²⁰⁴²Classification as Disputed Fact reflects that while Sullivan's presence and actions are documented (EF), pre-coordination with other actors or federal entities has not been established in the public record and requires further investigation. Sullivan was ultimately convicted and sentenced.

²⁰⁴³John E. Sullivan - Complaint: https://www.justice.gov/d9/sullivan_complaint_affidavit.pdf | DOJ

²⁰⁴⁴Sullivan Organized Antifa Rally at the US Capitol That Day: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/04/government-set-return-nearly-63000-j6-defendant-john/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁰⁴⁵The 2020 Coup: Footnotes: <https://letsfixstuff.org/the-2020-coup-footnotes/> | LetsFixStuff.org



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			months post-election. If the ProV&V representation was knowingly false, it constitutes a material misrepresentation to Congress under 18 U.S.C. § 1001. ^{2046,2047,2048,2049,2050,2051}	
SC.POST-17	Raffensperger Congressional Letter – Deliberate Material Omissions and False Statements to Congress (GA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to Pro V&V audit timing and whether misrepresentation was knowing] On January 6, 2021, Secretary Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to Congress asserting in substance that "no fraud or irregularities occurred at all in Georgia." VoterGA researchers identified 42 alleged false statements in the letter. The letter omitted: (1) the Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections' December 17, 2020 conclusion that the election "should not be certified"; (2) the Governor's referral of 6,691 fictitious ballots to the SEB; and (3) the existence of over 250 open investigations. Separately, a FOIA request established that ProV&V - whose pre-election audit the letter cited - conducted no audit activity until July 15, 2021, more than seven months post-election.	Georgia, United States

²⁰⁴⁶Secretary Brad Raffensperger, Letter to Congress (Jan. 6, 2021), reported by [Atlanta Journal-Constitution](#). The ten-page letter asserted no fraud or irregularities in Georgia's 2020 election.

²⁰⁴⁷House Republicans Letter to Raffensperger (Dec. 15, 2020), identifying over 250 credible investigations pending at the time of the letter. See [House Oversight Committee Letter to Raffensperger](#).

²⁰⁴⁸VoterGA (Garland Favorito) documented 42 specific alleged false or misleading statements in the Raffensperger letter, including the omission of the Georgia Senate Subcommittee December 17, 2020 non-certification finding. See [VoterGA 42-item Raffensperger letter rebuttal](#).

²⁰⁴⁹Raffensperger's 10-Page Letter to Congress: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-elections-chief-refutes-election-claims-in-letter-to-congress/RBZJQSTUOJECTO4EMSAXGXJSK4/> | Atlanta Journal-Constitution

²⁰⁵⁰House Republicans Letter to Raffensperger on 250 Credible Investigations: <https://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/12-15-20-FINAL-COR-Letter-to-Secretary-Raffensperger.pdf> | U.S. House Oversight Committee

²⁰⁵¹VoterGA Rebuttal: 42 False Statements in Raffensperger Letter: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/02/georgias-raffenspergers-report-legislature-withheld-facts-contained-many-false-statements-deceptively-misleading-claims-votergas-garland-favorito-42-item-rebuttal-video/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			If the ProV&V representation was knowingly false, it constitutes a material misrepresentation to Congress under 18 U.S.C. § 1001. ^{2052,2053,2054,2055,2056}	
SC.POST-18	J6 Select Committee Collusion with Fulton County DA Fani Willis (GA)	Established Fact	The January 6 Select Committee shared unarchived video recordings and key evidentiary materials with Fulton County District Attorney Fani Willis to assist her state-level prosecution of President Trump for his post-election challenges in Georgia - materials that were never transmitted to the House Clerk and were therefore not part of the official congressional record. This coordination between a federal legislative committee and a state prosecutor, using unarchived evidence, raises questions of prosecutorial coordination, chain-of-custody integrity, and potentially obstruction of any subsequent federal investigation that might have a different evidentiary posture. ^{2057,2058,2059,2060,2061,2062,2063}	Georgia, United States
SC.POST-19	Fulton County Defiance of DOJ	Established Fact	Fulton County defied a Department of Justice subpoena related to the 2020 election, failing to produce records within the scope of the subpoena without adjudicated legal justification.	Georgia, United States

²⁰⁵²ProV&V FOIA documentation: A FOIA request established ProV&V conducted no audit activity until July 15, 2021. See [Gateway Pundit: No Audit Was Performed](#) (Dec. 2023).

²⁰⁵³BcCc Amicus Brief documents that the Raffensperger letter's representation regarding the ProV&V audit was knowingly false if ProV&V had not yet conducted an audit at the time of the letter. See [BcCc SCOTUS Amicus Brief](#) (May 2024).

²⁰⁵⁴Classification as Disputed Fact reflects that while letter omissions are documented (EF), whether Raffensperger knew the ProV&V representation was false at the time of transmission has not been adjudicated. If knowingly false, 18 U.S.C. § 1001 would apply.

²⁰⁵⁵BcCc Amicus Brief: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | Supreme Court Filing

²⁰⁵⁶Smoke and Mirrors: New Evidence Suggests That NO Audit was Performed: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/12/smoke-mirrors-new-evidence-suggests-that-no-audit/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁰⁵⁷J6 Select Committee shared unarchived video recordings with Fulton County DA Fani Willis. See [Politico: Jan. 6 Committee Provided Evidence to Georgia Trump Probe](#) (Jan. 2024).

²⁰⁵⁸House Judiciary Committee inquiry into Fani Willis coordination with J6 Select Committee. See [Jordan/Loudermilk Inquiry into Fani Willis Coordination](#).

²⁰⁵⁹The materials shared included unarchived recordings not in the official House Clerk record, raising chain-of-custody questions for any subsequent federal investigation. The J6 Select Committee did not publicly disclose the scope of materials shared with Willis prior to dissolution.

²⁰⁶⁰J6 Select Committee shared unarchived video recordings with Fulton County DA. See [Politico: J6 Committee provided evidence to Georgia Trump probe](#) (Jan. 2024).

²⁰⁶¹Materials shared were not part of the official congressional record (not transmitted to House Clerk prior to Committee dissolution). Chain-of-custody of shared materials is therefore not established through the official House archival system.

²⁰⁶²See also [Politico reporting on J6-Willis coordination](#); and House Judiciary Committee inquiry into Fani Willis coordination.

²⁰⁶³18 U.S.C. § 1512 (tampering with witnesses/evidence) may apply if unarchived evidence sharing was intended to influence the outcome of pending or foreseeable federal proceedings.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Subpoena - Post-Election Records Obstruction (GA)		Additionally, the Secretary of State substituted a Cobb County signature audit for the promised Fulton County audit, conducting it without observer access. Five of six counties the SOS claimed to have audited independently confirmed to election integrity researchers that no such audit occurred. State Farm Arena pre-5:22 a.m. Election Day surveillance footage - which would have shown who delivered the ballot suitcases - was not preserved. ^{2064,2065,2066,2067,2068,2069}	
SC.POST-20	Wayne County Canvassing Board Intimidation (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Doxing, deletion, death threat, arrest of Jones] On November 17, 2020, Michigan State Representative Ibrahim Aiyash publicly doxed Wayne County Board of Canvassers Chair Monica Palmer during her official quasi-judicial deliberations, identifying her home municipality and referencing her minor daughter. Wayne State University Vice President Ned Staebler made inflammatory statements at the same session. Both statements were subsequently deleted from the public recording of the meeting. The following day, Palmer received death threats accompanied by images of mutilated bodies and photographs of her daughter. The coercion succeeded: Palmer and Hartmann initially reversed their certification votes following a false promise of an independent	Michigan, United States

²⁰⁶⁴DOJ Complaint, United States v. Che Alexander (Fulton County), filed Dec. 11, 2025 (documenting Fulton County's refusal to produce 2020 election records in response to federal subpoena). See [DOJ Complaint vs. Fulton County](#).

²⁰⁶⁵DOJ sued Fulton County to obtain 2020 election records. See [Washington Examiner: DOJ Sues Fulton County](#) (Dec. 2025); see also

²⁰⁶⁶[BBC: DOJ sues Fulton County to obtain 2020 election records](#).

²⁰⁶⁷DOJ Complaint US v. Che Alexander: <https://www.justice.gov/crt/media/1420721/d/> | DOJ

²⁰⁶⁸BREAKING: Department of Justice Sues Fulton County Clerk: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/12/breaking-department-justice-sues-fulton-county-clerk-courts/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁰⁶⁹Justice Department sues Fulton County: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/justice/3916626/justice-department-sues-fulton-county-obtain-records-2020-election/> | Washington Examiner



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			audit by canvasser Jonathon Kinloch - a promise subsequently repudiated by Secretary Benson. 2070,2071,2072,2073,2074	
SC.POST-21	Wayne County Canvassing Board Intimidation - Coordinated Coercion of Quasi-Judicial Officials (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to coordination of Aiyash/Staebler statements; Kinloch promise coordination uninvestigated] On November 17, 2020, Michigan State Representative Ibrahim Aiyash publicly doxed Wayne County Board of Canvassers Chair Monica Palmer during her official quasi-judicial deliberations, identifying her home municipality and referencing her minor daughter. Wayne State University Vice President Ned Staebler made inflammatory statements at the same session. Both statements were subsequently deleted from the public recording of the meeting. The following day, Palmer received death threats accompanied by images of mutilated bodies and photographs of her daughter. The coercion succeeded: Palmer and Hartmann initially reversed their certification votes	Michigan, United States

²⁰⁷⁰Michigan State Rep.-Elect Ibrahim Aiyash publicly identified Monica Palmer's home municipality and referenced her daughter during Wayne County canvassing board deliberations on November 17, 2020. See [Gateway Pundit coverage of Aiyash doxing](#).

²⁰⁷¹Palmer received death threats including images of mutilated bodies and photographs of her daughter. A suspect was arrested in connection with the threats. See [AP News: Michigan canvasser arrest after threat](#).

²⁰⁷²Wayne County canvassers Palmer and Hartmann reversed certification votes following promise of independent audit by canvasser Jonathon Kinloch - a promise later repudiated by Secretary Benson. See also [Gateway Pundit: Benson threatening video](#).

²⁰⁷³Michigan Democrat State Rep.-Elect Telegraphs Threat to GOP Wayne County Canvassers' Children: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/michigan-democrat-state-rep-elect-telegraphs-threat-gop-wayne-county-canvassers-children-racist-diatribes-vote-certification/> | The Gateway Pundit; see also Wayne County Database Files Appeal.pdf, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ahRyyd74ZmkiKhRTvb1jmff6rgGduKpN/view>; see also TCF Center Timeline Report 2020 Detroit General Election, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNanmLajK89Sxsbb8fjPQ30rsG4HK1S/view>

²⁰⁷⁴Michigan canvasser still afraid after threat, suspect arrest: <https://apnews.com/general-news-4d58d6e92ad07b0862f3b62b3ee5b49b> | AP News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			following a false promise of an independent audit by canvasser Jonathon Kinloch - a promise subsequently repudiated by Secretary Benson. ^{2075,2076,,2077,2078,2079}	
SC.POST-22	Antrim County - Systematic Deletion of All Server Security Logs and Adjudication Records (MI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Deletions documented in ASOG Report] Post-election forensic analysis of Antrim County's voting systems revealed that all server security logs prior to 11:03 p.m. on November 4, 2020 - the night counting was suspended - and all adjudication logs for the 2020 election cycle were systematically deleted, preventing meaningful audit accountability. Combined with the documented 68.05% error rate in Antrim County tabulator logs (documented in the Allied Security Operations Group forensic report) and Secretary Benson's subsequent February 12, 2021 statewide directive ordering deletion of electronic pollbook software, the Antrim County log destruction is consistent with a pattern of deliberate evidence elimination. ^{2080,2081,2082,2083,2084,2085}	Michigan, United States

²⁰⁷⁵ AP News fact-check concluded that Aiyash did not threaten Palmer's family and that his statements were mischaracterized. See [AP News fact-check on Wayne County canvasser intimidation.](#); see for yourself in the video testimony that was scrubbed from the public zoom recording, <https://rumble.com/v2lw3uc-racism-rant-by-mohamed-and-ned-stabler.html>

²⁰⁷⁶ Wayne County canvassing board intimidation events documented in Gateway Pundit and AP reporting. Whether Aiyash and Staebler statements were coordinated has not been established. See [Gateway Pundit Wayne County intimidation coverage.](#)

²⁰⁷⁷ Democrat Wayne County Election Observer Threatened Two Republican Members: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/democrat-wayne-county-board-member-canvassers-threatened-two-republican-members-refused-certify-ballots-video/> | The Gateway Pundit; see also Wayne County Database Files Appeal.pdf, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ahRyyd74ZmkiKhRTvb1jmff6rgGduKpN/view>

²⁰⁷⁸ Michigan state representative-elect did not threaten election official's family: <https://apnews.com/article/fact-checking-9765690706> | AP News

²⁰⁷⁹ THE FIX IS IN! MI Dem SOS Benson Makes THREATENING Video: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/08/fix-is-mi-dem-sos-benson-makes-threatening/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁰⁸⁰ Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG), Forensic Audit Report of Antrim County, Michigan (Dec. 13, 2020), pp. 6-10: documents deletion of all server security logs prior to 11:03 p.m. November 4, 2020, and all adjudication logs. 68.05% tabulator error rate documented. See [ASOG Report \(DOJ FOIA\).](#)

²⁰⁸¹ ASOG Antrim County Forensics Report (Dec. 2020), available via [Scribd \(ASOG Antrim Report\)](#), documents log deletions and error rate.

²⁰⁸² Michigan Secretary of State Benson disputed the ASOG report findings, characterizing the 68.05% figure as a misunderstanding of the adjudication process. See [Michigan SOS Independent Forensic Analysis of Antrim County](#). Note: Michigan AG/SOS are interested parties with respect to the findings they are contesting.

²⁰⁸³ ASOG forensic analysis of Antrim County systems available via DOJ FOIA. See [ASOG Report \(DOJ FOIA\).](#)

²⁰⁸⁴ Antrim County Clerk Sheryl Guy admits to the deliberate destruction of election records during Antrim County Commissioner meeting, <https://rumble.com/v73jaeq-antrim-county-clerk-guy-admits-to-election-record-destruction.html>

²⁰⁸⁵ Antrim Michigan Forensics Report Coverage: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/breaking-antrim-co-forensic-report-bombshell-reveals-dominion-machines-set-68-05-error-ratemeaning-68-05-ballots-sent-mass-adjudication-giving-individuals-ma/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
SC.POST-23	Antrim County - Willful Deletion of All Server Security Logs and Adjudication Records (MI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether willful - Secretary Benson contested characterization] Post-election forensic analysis of Antrim County's voting systems revealed that all server security logs prior to 11:03 p.m. on November 4, 2020 - the night counting was suspended - and all adjudication logs for the 2020 election cycle were systematically deleted, preventing meaningful audit accountability. Combined with the documented 68.05% error rate in Antrim County tabulator logs (documented in the Allied Security Operations Group forensic report) and Secretary Benson's subsequent February 12, 2021 statewide directive ordering deletion of electronic pollbook software, the Antrim County log destruction is consistent with a pattern of deliberate evidence elimination. 2086,2087,2088,2089,2090,2091	Michigan, United States
SC.POST-24	Michigan AG Dana Nessel - Selective Prosecution of Election Integrity Advocates (MI)	Established Fact	Between November 2020 and July 2021, Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel, in coordination with Michigan State Police, launched investigations targeting private citizens who had spoken publicly about election irregularities - including individuals who had submitted sworn testimony to legislative committees. Simultaneously, the AG's office: (1) declined to investigate or prosecute the documented doxing and intimidation of Canvassers Palmer and Hartmann; (2) declined to perform substantive investigation of Dominion CEO perjury allegations; and (3) directed investigative resources against election-integrity advocates rather than election officials in response to the Michigan Senate Oversight Committee referral. This pattern of selective enforcement is consistent	Michigan, United States

²⁰⁸⁶ ASOG Forensic Report documents log deletions. Whether deletions were willful is contested. See [ASOG Antrim Forensics Report \(Scribd\)](#).

²⁰⁸⁷ Antrim County Clerk Sheryl Guy admits to the deliberate destruction of election records during Antrim County Commissioner meeting, <https://rumble.com/v73jaeq-antrim-county-clerk-guy-admits-to-election-record-destruction.html>

²⁰⁸⁸ Michigan SOS disputed willfulness characterization. See [Michigan SOS Independent Forensic Analysis](#). Note: SOS is an interested party with respect to findings they are contesting.

²⁰⁸⁹ Antrim Michigan Forensics Report: <https://www.scribd.com/document/488107901/Antrim-Michigan-Forensics-Report-121320-v2-REDACTED> | ASOG Audit Report

²⁰⁹⁰ Crucial Logs Missing From Antrim County Dominion Voting Machines: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/article/crucial-logs-missing-from-antrim-county-dominion-voting-machines-forensics-report-3617768> | Epoch Times

²⁰⁹¹ AG, SOS: Plaintiff's report in Antrim County election lawsuit demonstrates lack of credible evidence: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/resources/news/2020/12/14/ag-sos-plaintiffs-report-in-antrim-county-election-lawsuit-demonstrates-lack-of-credible-evidence-o> | Michigan SOS



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			with weaponization of prosecutorial authority to suppress election-integrity oversight. 2092,2093,2094,2095,2096,2097	
SC.POST-25	Delaware County Evidence Destruction - Named Witness Account of Physical Record Burning (PA)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - RTKL deficiencies confirmed; Miller testimony is named-witness sworn allegation] On or about May-June 2021, Delaware County Director of Elections James Allen directed the removal and destruction of November 3, 2020 election materials. A named witness, Regina Miller, states she witnessed Attorney Thomas Gallagher and James Ziegelhoffer physically tear election data into pieces, stating they would "have a campfire to burn the data." Ziegelhoffer justified the destruction by stating the data had "no audit value" because it "wouldn't match the election results" - a statement that, if accurate, constitutes an explicit admission that the physical record did not match the certified results. The destruction occurred after a Right to Know Law request had been filed on	Pennsylvania, United States

²⁰⁹²Michigan AG Dana Nessel announced investigations targeting individuals who made election fraud claims after the Michigan Senate Oversight Committee report (June 2021). Note: Bridge Michigan reported on this; however, per document policy, Bridge Michigan is not relied upon for editorial characterization. See [Epoch Times: Michigan AG to Probe Election Fraud Claimants](#).

²⁰⁹³Charges against Michigan "false electors" were dismissed by the district court in September 2025. AG Nessel announced in March 2026 that she would not appeal the dismissal. Michigan AG Dana Nessel press release (Mar. 9, 2026): no appeal of district court failure to bind over 2020 false electors.

²⁰⁹⁴MI Grassroots Alliance files Criminal Complaint against Dominion CEO John Poulos for perjury before the MI Senate, <https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/0a4664a6-cfa9-4965-b536-140a4e849f6b/downloads/Press%20Release%20Criminal%20Complaint%20Filed%20Against.pdf?ver=1773934612040>

²⁰⁹⁵Michigan AG, police to probe false election fraud claims after GOP report: <https://www.bridgemi.com/michigan-government/michigan-ag-police-probe-false-election-fraud-claims-after-gop-report> | Bridge Michigan

²⁰⁹⁶Michigan Attorney General, Police to Probe People Who Made Election Fraud Claims: https://www.theepochtimes.com/michigan-attorney-general-police-to-probe-people-who-made-election-fraud-claims_3894132.html | Epoch Times

²⁰⁹⁷Antrim Co Attorney Sends BLISTERING Response To Gutless MI ...: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/06/antrim-co-attorney-sends-blistering-response-gutless-mi-gop-senators-recommend-dem-ag-nessel-investigate-spread-unfounded-election-conspiracy-theories-false-information/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			May 21, 2021, consistent with consciousness of guilt and potentially satisfying the "in contemplation of a proceeding" element of 18 U.S.C. § 1519. ^{2098,2099,2100,2101,2102,2103}	
SC.POST-26	Adjudication of Delaware County Evidence Destruction - Named Witness Account of Physical Record Burning (PA)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to direct evidence of Ziegelhoffer statement - not yet adjudicated] On or about May-June 2021, Delaware County Director of Elections James Allen directed the removal and destruction of November 3, 2020 election materials. A named witness, Regina Miller, states she witnessed Attorney Thomas Gallagher and James Ziegelhoffer physically tear election data into pieces, stating they would "have a campfire to burn the data." Ziegelhoffer justified the destruction by stating the data had "no audit value" because it "wouldn't match the election results" - a statement that, if accurate, constitutes an explicit admission that the physical record did not match the certified results. The destruction occurred after a Right to Know Law request had been filed on May 21, 2021, consistent with consciousness of guilt and potentially satisfying the "in contemplation of a proceeding" element of 18 U.S.C. § 1519. ^{2104,2105,2106,2107,2108,2109}	Pennsylvania, United States
SC.POST-27	AG Barr's DOJ Referral to Conflicted	Established Fact	Former U.S. Attorney William McSwain publicly disclosed that Attorney General William Barr directed him to pass all Pennsylvania election-fraud reports to Attorney General Josh Shapiro rather	Pennsylvania, United States

²⁰⁹⁸Whistleblower videos capture Delaware County election officials in warehouse. See [The Federalist: Whistleblower Videos Capture PA Election Officials Destroying Evidence](#) (Nov. 2021).

²⁰⁹⁹Right to Know Law request filed May 21, 2021; Delaware County failed to produce required materials. See Pennsylvania Office of Open Records 2021 RTKL database, [PA RTKL Requests 2021](#).

²¹⁰⁰Named witness Regina Miller testimony and associated lawsuit. See [Tennessee Star: Delaware County lawsuit with video evidence](#) (Nov. 2021).

²¹⁰¹Whistleblower Videos Capture Pennsylvania Election Officials Destroying Evidence: <https://thefederalist.com/2021/11/19/whistleblower-videos-capture-pennsylvania-election-officials-destroying-evidence/> | The Federalist

²¹⁰²Stunning Election Fraud Found In Delaware County, PA: <https://skagitrepublicans.com/stunningelectionfraudfoundindelawarecountypa> | USSA News via Skagit Republicans

²¹⁰³2021 PA RTKL Requests XLS: <https://www.openrecords.pa.gov/RTKL/RequestsToXLS.cfm?year=2021> | PA Office of Open Records

²¹⁰⁴Delaware County evidence destruction lawsuit. The Ziegelhoffer statements have not been adjudicated in court. See [Tennessee Star: Delaware County lawsuit](#).

²¹⁰⁵SCOTUS petition for certiorari in Delaware County records case. See [SCOTUS Petition No. 25-630](#) (filed Nov. 2025).

²¹⁰⁶AP News fact-check on Delaware County ballot transcribing video. See [AP fact-check: Delaware County](#). Note: AP characterization of the videos is contested by petitioners.

²¹⁰⁷A New Lawsuit, with Video Evidence, Alleges Delaware County Election Officials Destroyed Voting Records: <https://tennesseestar.com/news/its-a-felony-a-new-lawsuit-with-video-evidence-alleges-delaware-county-pennsylvania-election-officials-destroyed-voting-records/bvasoli/2021/11/18/> | Tennessee Star

²¹⁰⁸Petition for Writ of Certiorari: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/25/25-630/385889/20251126124453744_251009%20Petition%20for%20eservice.pdf | US Supreme Court

²¹⁰⁹Wisconsin and Pennsylvania Highlights from Explosive Summary of Election Fraud: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/01/wisconsin-pennsylvania-highlights-explosive-summary-election-fraud-2020/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro - Functional Neutralization of Federal Election Fraud Oversight (PA)		than investigate them independently. Shapiro was an elected Democrat who had appeared in campaign advertising during the 2020 election, publicly stated before the election that he intended to "fight like hell" to ensure Pennsylvania went for Biden, and was directly involved in election-related litigation. As a result of Barr's instruction, certified letters detailing specific alleged election-law violations and evidence destruction - sent by plaintiffs Hoopes and Stenstrom on January 4, 2021 - were functionally suppressed: as of November 17, 2021, none of three law enforcement officials had charged any Delaware County election employee with any election-related crime. 2110,2111,2112,2113,2114,2115	
SC.POST-28	Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein - Post-Election Ballot Adjudication and Cure Interference (WI)	Reasonable Inference	Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein's unauthorized operational presence in Green Bay and Milwaukee extended into the post-election adjudication and cure processes - the procedures by which ballots with deficiencies are reviewed and either counted or rejected. As a private CTCL-affiliated operative with no governmental appointment or statutory authority, Spitzer-Rubenstein's involvement in post-election adjudication processes would constitute the unlawful exercise of governmental election	Wisconsin, United States

²¹¹⁰William McSwain, Letter to President Trump (June 2021), publicly released July 2021. Barr directed McSwain to pass Pennsylvania election fraud complaints to AG Josh Shapiro. McSwain letter quoted in [Politico: Barr directed McSwain on election fraud claims](#) (July 2021).

²¹¹¹McSwain letter released by Trump campaign. See [Epoch Times: Trump releases McSwain letter](#). Barr disputed key aspects of McSwain's characterization of their conversation.

²¹¹²Philadelphia Inquirer coverage of McSwain letter and Barr-Shapiro referral. See [Philadelphia Inquirer: McSwain letter coverage](#) (July 2021). Note: Barr has publicly stated that McSwain's characterization is not accurate; see also Washington Post coverage.

²¹¹³McSwain Letter Quotes: <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519> | [Politico](<https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519>)

²¹¹⁴Trump Releases McSwain Letter: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/us/trump-releases-letter-from-ex-us-attorney-alleging-barr-pressured-him-not-to-probe-voter-fraud-claims-3898922> | [Epoch Times](<https://www.theepochtimes.com/us/trump-releases-letter-from-ex-us-attorney-alleging-barr-pressured-him-not-to-probe-voter-fraud-claims-3898922>)

²¹¹⁵McSwain Claims Barr Directed Referrals: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2021/07/13/trumps-much-hyped-voter-fraud-letter-is-very-thin-gruel/> | [Washington Post](<https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2021/07/13/trumps-much-hyped-voter-fraud-letter-is-very-thin-gruel/>)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			authority by a private actor, directly implicating Wisconsin's exclusive-municipal-clerk administration requirement and federal deprivation-of-rights statutes. ^{2116,2117,2118,2119,2120,2121}	
SC.POST-29	WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe - False Statements to Wisconsin Legislature During Post-Election Oversight (WI)	Established Fact	Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator Meagan Wolfe made at least three demonstrably false statements to the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections during post-election legislative oversight: (1) that she did not know about CTCL grants to the Zuckerberg 5 cities; (2) that Wisconsin cities did not have access to statewide WisVote or BadgerBooks data; and (3) that no API existed into the WisVote or BadgerBooks system. The OSC documented that each statement was directly contradicted by primary documentary evidence in WEC's own possession. Wolfe's	Wisconsin, United States

²¹¹⁶Washington Examiner: lawmakers demanded investigation into Green Bay election outsourcing to CTCL-affiliated operative Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein. See [Washington Examiner: Green Bay election outsourcing investigation demand](#) (2021).

²¹¹⁷Spitzer-Rubenstein had keys to KI Convention Center where absentee ballots were stored and counted. See [Gateway Pundit: Spitzer-Rubenstein KI Center access](#).

²¹¹⁸Gableman Special Counsel Report (Mar. 2022) documents Spitzer-Rubenstein's unauthorized operational presence and involvement in ballot adjudication and cure processes. See [Gableman Report \(March 2022\)](#), pp. 45-58.

²¹¹⁹Lawmakers demand investigation following report on Green Bay election outsourcing: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/1681869/lawmakers-demand-investigation-following-report-on-green-bay-election-outsourcing/> | Washington Examiner; see also Special Counsel Gableman Report, available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VHPg8ac3ou5_YYqh9zYe4DL5wuOGdeQE/view

²¹²⁰HUGE BREAKING NEWS! Former Top Democrat Had Keys to Wisconsin's KI Center Ballroom Where Absentee Ballots Were Stored and Counted on Election Day: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/03/huge-breaking-news-former-top-democrat-keys-wisconsins-ki-center-ballroom-absentee-ballots-stored-counted-election-day/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹²¹Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			statements, if made knowingly, constitute misconduct in public office under Wis. Stat. § 946.12(2) and potentially perjury under Wis. Stat. § 946.31 if made under oath. ^{2122,2123,2124,2125,2126,2127,2128}	
SC.POST-30	Adam Schiff leveraged his office to topple the incoming Trump administration (US)	Disputed Fact	During a February 13, 2017 staff meeting, Schiff instructed his personnel to leverage their sources within the U.S. Intelligence Community (USIC) to gather classified information expressly for public disclosure through the media. In another all-staff meeting, Schiff reportedly announced to the group that they would actively leak classified information derogatory to President Trump in order to indict him. When a staff member voiced concerns that these actions were illegal, unethical, and treasonous, unnamed attendees reassured the individual that they would not be caught leaking classified material. The enforcement of this illicit framework was absolute; the whistleblower who documented these events was terminated from his position on the committee specifically for refusing to participate in the controlled leaks. ^{2129,2130}	United States
SC.POST-31	Russiagate initiated in wake of 2016 election under outgoing President Obama direction (US)	Disputed Fact	In December 2016, intelligence officials prepared a President's Daily Brief stating there was no evidence that foreign cyber activity altered U.S. election infrastructure or outcomes, and that publication of this product was subsequently delayed and not released after new internal guidance and an FBI dissent. The materials further assert that President Obama then tasked the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, through a National Security Council Principals Committee process,	United States

²¹²²Gableman Special Counsel Report documents Meagan Wolfe's false statements to the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections. See [Gableman Report](#), pp. 12-18 (documenting Wolfe's denials of CTCL grant knowledge and WisVote data access).

²¹²³Wolfe stated she did not know about CTCL grants to the Zuckerberg 5 cities; the OSC documented that WEC records in WEC's possession directly contradicted this statement. Similarly, her denial of WisVote/BadgerBooks API access was contradicted by WEC's own technical documentation.

²¹²⁴Wisconsin Stat. § 946.12(2) (misconduct in public office - felony); Wis. Stat. § 946.31 (perjury if statements were made under oath). Wolfe's statements were made during legislative oversight hearings; whether they were made under oath determines applicability of perjury statute.

²¹²⁵The Wisconsin Journal Sentinel fact-checked the impeachment articles against Wolfe and found some claims contained inaccuracies; specifically, impeachment articles conflated her role as WEC Administrator with Commissioner status, an important distinction. Wolfe's false statements to the legislature, documented by Gableman Report, are separately supported.

²¹²⁶WI_Election_Investigation_Report.docx, Section VIII (Established Fact)

²¹²⁷Wis. Stat. § 946.12(2) (misconduct in public office — felony)

²¹²⁸Wis. Stat. § 946.31 (perjury if statements made under oath).

²¹²⁹The February 13, 2017 staff meeting described in this row is based on a whistleblower account obtained by the House Intelligence Committee oversight investigation. The declassified materials were released by DNI Gabbard in July 2025. See [Fox News / Gregg Jarrett: Newly Declassified Documents Destroy Russian Collusion Hoax](#) (July 2025).

²¹³⁰Classification as Disputed Fact reflects that while declassified documents reveal Schiff-committee conduct, the specific Feb. 13, 2017 staff meeting account is based on a whistleblower whose identity has not been publicly confirmed. The underlying documents are classified; only summaries and reporting are in the public record as of the date of this document.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			to lead a new, comprehensive assessment of Russian election meddling with participation from CIA, FBI, NSA, and DHS, culminating in both a classified and unclassified assessment of Russian activities. The "redirection" toward a broad Russia-interference and Trump-Russia narrative helped create the investigative and political environment that ultimately fed into the Mueller probe and was repeatedly invoked during both Trump impeachments. ^{2131,2132,2133}	

A-9 Weaponization of Government

A-9.1 Obstruction

Table 86 Detailed Obstruction Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.O-01	CISA Website Scrubbing of Domestic Censorship Records After Congressional Inquiry (US)	Established Fact	Following the initiation of congressional oversight proceedings in 2023 and the filing of Missouri v. Biden litigation, CISA scrubbed its public-facing website of all references to its domestic speech monitoring and censorship activities. This destruction of publicly accessible government records - timed to coincide with the onset of oversight proceedings - raises spoliation concerns and may implicate 18 U.S.C. §1519 (destruction of records in contemplation of federal investigation) and the Federal Records Act, 44 U.S.C. §3106. ^{2134,2135}	National, United States

²¹³¹Newly declassified documents (released July 2025 by DNI Gabbard) reveal a December 8, 2016 President's Daily Brief draft stating there was "no evidence" that foreign cyber activity altered U.S. election infrastructure or outcomes. See [Fox News / Gregg Jarrett: Declassified Documents Destroy Russian Collusion Hoax](#) (July 2025).

²¹³²The December 2016 PDB draft was reportedly delayed and not released to incoming Trump administration officials. The Obama administration then tasked ODNI to lead a new comprehensive Russia assessment, culminating in the January 2017 Intelligence Community Assessment (ICA). The redirection from a finding of no evidence to a broad Russia-interference narrative has not been adjudicated as intentional.

²¹³³Classification as Disputed Fact reflects that while the declassified PDB draft exists and its contents are documented, the characterization of the Obama administration's actions as deliberate misdirection to indict Trump has not been established in the public record and is contested by former intelligence officials. The broader Russia-interference conclusion of the January 2017 ICA has been affirmed by subsequent bipartisan Senate Intelligence Committee reviews.

²¹³⁴Murthy v. Missouri (Missouri v. Biden) — Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murthy_v._Missouri | Wikipedia (confirms CISA and federal agencies included in injunction for pressuring social media platforms to suppress election-related speech)

²¹³⁵Missouri v. Biden Consent Decree (Mar. 2026) — Fox News: <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/orwellian-biden-era-censorship-reined-red-states-celebrate-historic-settlement> | Fox News (10-year consent decree ending federal agency coercion of social media platforms on election-related content, including CISA)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.O-02	Obstruction of Senate Subpoenas for Router Data and EMS Servers (AZ)	Established Fact	The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors systematically defied Arizona State Senate subpoenas for router data and Splunk logs needed to determine external access to election systems. Only one of two subpoenaed EMS servers was produced. A settlement was ultimately required in lieu of court-compelled compliance, and that settlement contained an extraordinary provision requiring Senate President Fann to notify the Attorney General that "no further investigation was warranted" - effectively weaponizing the settlement to foreclose further scrutiny. ^{2136,2137,2138}	Arizona, United States
W.O-03	Post-Subpoena Clearing of EMS Database Logs (AZ)	Disputed Fact	Forensic analysis by Cyber Ninjas established that over 37,000 identical database queries were run on the EMS server in the days immediately after a court ordered Maricopa County to produce election materials to the Arizona Senate. The EMS activity log for the 2020 election was subsequently cleared - a pattern inconsistent with any prior election stored on the same server and inconsistent with available storage space. ^{2139,2140,2141}	Arizona, United States
W.O-04	Maricopa County Directed Vendors Not to Cooperate with Audit (AZ)	Established Fact	Maricopa County affirmatively directed its election vendors, including Dominion Voting Systems, not to cooperate with the Arizona State Senate's legally authorized forensic audit - actively obstructing third-party technical witnesses and depriving the audit of evidence in vendor possession. ^{2142,2143,2144}	Arizona, United States

²¹³⁶ Arizona State Senate Letter to Maricopa County Board (May 12, 2021): https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2021-05/5-12-21_Letter_to_Maricopa_County_Board.pdf | Arizona Senate

²¹³⁷ Maricopa County Board of Supervisors Agreement Announcement: <https://www.maricopa.gov/CivicAlerts.asp?AID=2379> | Maricopa County

²¹³⁸ BREAKING: Arizona Senate Issues Two NEW Subpoenas to Maricopa: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-arizona-senate-issues-two-new-subpoenas-maricopa-county-senators-routers-passwords-splunk-logs/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹³⁹ Cyber Ninjas Response to Maricopa County Analysis: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534037094/Cyber-Ninjas-Response-Maricopa-County-Analysis-of-Senate-Report-2> | Cyber Ninjas Report

²¹⁴⁰ BREAKING: Cyber Ninjas Releases Response to Maricopa County's Audit Analysis: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/10/breaking-cyber-ninjas-releases-maricopa-county-analysis-senate-review-cyber-ninjas-response/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁴¹ Arizona Senate Hearing Transcript July 15 2021: <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/arizona-state-senate-hearing-on-the-2020-election-audit-in-maricopa-county-july-15> | Rev.com

²¹⁴² Maricopa County and Dominion refuse to comply with subpoenas: <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/arizona-audit-election-subpoenas-maricopa-county-dominion-voting-systems-refuse/> | CBS News

²¹⁴³ BREAKING: Dominion Voting Systems Releases Statement: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/breaking-dominion-voting-systems-releases-statement-slams-arizona-forensic-audit-states-company-will-not-release-passwords-maricopa-voting-machines/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁴⁴ Arizona Republican State Legislators Push Back Against Maricopa County's Refusal: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/08/04/arizona-state-legislators-maricopa-countys-refusal-to-cooperate-with-subpoenas/> | Breitbart



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.O-05	Exclusion of Poll Watchers and Counting Concealed Ballots at State Farm Arena (GA)	Established Fact	Election officials at State Farm Arena on November 3-4, 2020, deceptively instructed poll watchers and media to leave for the night citing vote-counting being complete, then retrieved suitcases and containers of ballots from hidden locations under counting tables and continued counting without the bipartisan observation legally required by Georgia law. Pre-5:22 AM State Farm Arena surveillance video that would have shown who delivered ballots - and when - was not preserved. ^{2145,2146,2147}	Georgia, United States
W.O-06	Defiance of DOJ Subpoena and Substitution of Audit County (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County defied a Department of Justice subpoena related to the 2020 election. Separately, Secretary of State Raffensperger substituted a Cobb County signature audit for the promised Fulton County audit, conducted without observer access and without President Trump's consent or notice - replacing a high-scrutiny county with a lower-scrutiny one under closed-door conditions. ^{2148,2149,2150}	Georgia, United States
W.O-07	False Attestations of Machine Audits That Never Occurred (GA)	Established Fact	The Secretary of State publicly represented that forensic audits of voting machines had been conducted in multiple counties. Five of six counties named by the Secretary of State as having been audited confirmed in writing that no such audit had taken place. The sixth county did not respond. ^{2151,2152}	Georgia, United States
W.O-08	Destruction of Ballot Images Statewide - Systematic Non-Preservation (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County admitted in federal court (Curling v. Raffensperger) to destroying the majority of in-person ballot images from the November 3 original count. A statewide VoterGA survey found that 74 of 159 Georgia counties failed to produce ballot images; 56 provided written admissions of non-preservation. The Secretary of State's post-election Official Elections Bulletin omitted any instruction	Georgia, United States

²¹⁴⁵ Georgia Video Footage Shows Poll Workers Staying Behind, Producing Boxes of Ballots: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/article/state-farm-arena-footage-shows-poll-workers-staying-behind-pulling-out-suitcases-with-ballots-3603293> | Epoch Times

²¹⁴⁶ Trump legal team: Georgia video footage depicts poll workers with 'suitcases filled with ballots': <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/trump-legal-team-says-ga-video-footage-depicts-poll-workers-suitcases> | Just The News

²¹⁴⁷ X-Files on State Farm Arena Counting After GOP Observers Left: <https://letsfixstuff.org/x-files/> | LetsFixStuff.org

²¹⁴⁸ Complaint - US v Che Alexander of Fulton County: <https://www.justice.gov/crt/media/1420721/dl> | DOJ

²¹⁴⁹ Georgia State Election Board Votes to Seek DOJ Assistance to Obtain Voting Records from Fulton County: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/08/this-case-is-not-closed-it-is-not/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁵⁰ Absentee ballot signature audit ordered after Georgia election: <https://www.ajc.com/politics/georgia-official-orders-ballot-signature-audit-in-cobb-county/MHLOCD56AJFORG4FWLNJQQUIPM/> | Atlanta Journal-Constitution

²¹⁵¹ Brief of Amici Curiae Robert Coovert and Carol Chamberlain: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | U.S. Supreme Court

²¹⁵² Smoke and Mirrors: New Evidence Suggests That NO Audit was Performed by Election Machine Testing Company as Claimed by Georgia Secretary of State: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/12/smoke-mirrors-new-evidence-suggests-that-no-audit/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			to preserve original-count ballot images - an asymmetric directive circumstantially consistent with intentional exclusion of the original count from the preservation mandate. ^{2153,2154,2155}	
W.O-09	State-Directed Destruction of Electronic Pollbook Data (MI)	Established Fact	The Michigan Bureau of Elections, under Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson, issued a February 12, 2021, directive to local clerks explicitly ordering deletion of electronic pollbook software and associated files - directly contradicting 52 U.S.C. 20702's unconditional 22-month federal retention mandate. The Michigan Senate Oversight Committee characterized the directive as standard practice; no federal authority has been identified authorizing this specific destruction. ^{2156,2157,2158,2159,2160}	Michigan, United States
W.O-10	Physical Obstruction of Poll Challengers at TCF Center, Detroit (MI)	Established Fact	At approximately 1:00 p.m. on November 4, Detroit Department of Elections officials closed the TCF Center AVCB doors to credentialed GOP challengers citing overcrowding - while simultaneously admitting uncredentialed Democrat-aligned operatives. Windows were subsequently covered with cardboard pizza boxes to prevent excluded challengers from observing counting through glass, specifically timed to coincide with processing military ballots requiring bipartisan witnessing. A	Michigan, United States

²¹⁵³74 Georgia Counties Can't Produce Original 2020 Election Ballot Images: <https://voterga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Press-Release-VoterGA-2020-Election-Ballot-Images-Destroyed-11-09-21-1.pdf> | VoterGA

²¹⁵⁴Voter GA Reports 1.7 Million 2020 Election Ballot Images Were Destroyed: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/05/voter-ga-reports-1-7-million-2020-election/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁵⁵Fulton County Request for Admissions (Curling v. Raffensperger): <https://www.scribd.com/document/679975974/Fulton-County-Request-for-Admissions2> | Court Filing (Scribd)

²¹⁵⁶Release of Voting Equipment Memo: <https://www.whmi.com/dbfiles/download/newsarticles/attachment1/38219> | WHMI (Michigan Bureau of Elections)

²¹⁵⁷Michigan SOS Director of Elections Opinions (Election-transparency series): <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/Elections/Election-transparency/9-Director-of-Elections-Opinions.pdf> | Michigan SOS

²¹⁵⁸Protest Erupts Outside Secretary of State Benson's Home — County Clerks Ordered to Delete Election Data: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/protest-erupts-front-radical-mi-sec-state-jocelyn-bensons-home-lawmakers-discover-mi-county-clerks-ordered-delete-election-related-data-computers-video/> | The Gateway Pundit (Feb. 12, 2021 directive from SOS Benson to county clerks to delete election-related data)

²¹⁵⁹Letter to Adams Township Clerk October 25 2021: https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/MISOS/2021/10/25/file_attachments/1976229/Letters%20to%20Adams%20Township%20Clerk.pdf | Michigan Bureau of Elections

²¹⁶⁰Protest Erupts... Benson's Home: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/protest-erupts-front-radical-mi-sec-state-jocelyn-bensons-home-lawmakers-discover-mi-county-clerks-ordered-delete-election-related-data-computers-video/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			document entitled "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" was reportedly observed on the counting floor. ^{2161,2162,2163}	
W.O-11	ElectionSource Battery-Removal Directive - Vendor-Directed Destruction of Configuration Data (MI)	Established Fact	Dominion subcontractor ElectionSource directed county clerks, including Oceana County, to allow ElectionSource staff to conduct "preventative maintenance" including removal of internal batteries - which resets machines to factory defaults, erasing server connection settings, configuration data, and logs critical to forensic analysis. Battery removal was not listed as a scheduled maintenance item in the state contract. ^{2164,2165,2166}	Michigan, United States
W.O-12	Antrim County Adjudication Log Deletion (MI)	Established Fact	Forensic examination by Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG) confirmed that all adjudication log entries for the 2020 election cycle were entirely absent from the Antrim County EMS - while logs from prior years using identical software remained intact. The ASOG report concluded the records were "manually removed" in violation of state law. The adjudication log is the primary record of manual ballot-reading overrides. ^{2167,2168,2169}	Michigan, United States
W.O-13	Attorney General/U.S. Attorney Failure to Respond to Election Fraud Referrals (PA)	Established Fact	On January 4, 2021, plaintiffs Leah Hoopes, Gregory Stenstrom, and co-petitioners sent certified letters to the Delaware County DA (Jack Stollsteimer), Pennsylvania AG (Josh Shapiro), and U.S. Attorney for EDPA (William McSwain) documenting specific alleged election-law violations and requesting evidence preservation. As of November 2021, none had charged any individual or	Pennsylvania, United States

²¹⁶¹ACLU Appendix with TCF Affidavits: https://www.courts.michigan.gov/49cf5c/siteassets/case-documents/briefs/msc/2023-2024/166424-5/166424_134_01_apx_ac_brf_aclu_promotethevote.pdf | Michigan Courts

²¹⁶²Recounting Election Night 2020: Trouble at TCF Center: <https://www.detroitpbs.org/news-media/one-detroit/recounting-election-night-2020-trouble-at-tcf-center/> | Detroit PBS; see also TCF Timeline: The 2020 General Election in Detroit, https://drive.google.com/file/d/18f9PLY3IXUPJiMyStdNgMmAYGgjpBXZx/view?usp=drive_link | MC4EI

²¹⁶³Trump sues in 3 states, laying ground for contesting outcome: <https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-seeks-voting-stop-25762f69b27dfbccc4fd8077fb5fdc91> | AP News

²¹⁶⁴Preventative Maintenance? Yeah Right: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/07/preventative-maintenance-yeah-right/> | letsfixstuff.org

²¹⁶⁵Michigan Attorneys Issue Cease and Desist Letter to Vendor ElectionSource: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-exclusive-michigan-attorneys-issue-cess-desist-letter-vendor-election-source-prevent-removing-data-election-machines-15th/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁶⁶NOTICE OF CONTRACT NO. between THE STATE OF MICHIGAN and Dominion Voting Systems: <https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/dtmb/Procurement/Contracts/Folder10/1300325.pdf?rev=41a9ab35eecd480395ef714c6303f725> | Michigan.gov

²¹⁶⁷Allied Security Operations Group (ASOG) Antrim Michigan Forensics Report: https://www.justice.gov/oip/foia-library/foia-processed/general_topics/interference_elections_03_31_23/d/ | US DOJ FOIA

²¹⁶⁸ASOG Antrim Michigan Forensics Report: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-DOC-CTRL0000915111/pdf/GPO-J6-DOC-CTRL0000915111.pdf> | Govinfo

²¹⁶⁹BREAKING: Antrim Co. Forensic Report: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/breaking-antrim-co-forensic-report-bombshell-reveals-dominion-machines-set-68-05-error-ratemeaning-68-05-ballots-sent-mass-adjudication-giving-individuals-ma/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			substantively responded - despite the AG receiving federal referrals from McSwain as directed by AG Barr. (Note: This finding spans PA jurisdiction; see PA findings below.) ^{2170,2171,2172}	
W.O-14	Physical Destruction of Election Records - Delaware County (PA)	Disputed Fact	A whistleblower provided corroborating video evidence alleging that Delaware County election officials shredded thousands of ballots in November 2021, in a deliberate effort to destroy election records and obstruct ongoing litigation and FOIA investigations. Named witnesses Regina Miller, Thomas Gallagher, and James Ziegelhoffer are alleged to have physically torn election data and stated they "would have a campfire to burn the data" - explaining the records "wouldn't match the election results." ²¹⁷³	Pennsylvania, United States
W.O-15	AG Barr's Direction to Route Fraud Referrals to Conflicted State AG (PA)	Established Fact	U.S. Attorney McSwain publicly disclosed via letter dated June 9, 2021, that AG William Barr directed him to pass all election-fraud reports to Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro - rather than investigate them independently - despite Shapiro having publicly stated before the election that he would "fight like hell" to ensure Pennsylvania went for Biden. This routing of federal fraud referrals to a structurally conflicted partisan official effectively neutralized the federal oversight mechanism in the most consequential battleground state. ^{2174,2175,2176}	Pennsylvania, United States
W.O-16	Delaware County RTKL Responses Inconsistent with Internal Records; Allegheny County Denial (PA)	Disputed Fact	Delaware County's responses to Right-to-Know Law requests were incomplete, contained covered notations, and provided data inconsistent with what county records showed at the time of certification - with the RTKL response crafted after officials began "conspiring to determine how to respond" knowing "massive election fraud" had occurred. Separately, Allegheny County denied a	Pennsylvania, United States

²¹⁷⁰Proof of massive election fraud - Governor Shapiro's Big Lie: <https://coalitionforelectionintegrity.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/GOV-SHAPIRO-BIG-LIE-Intelligencer-3-21-2024.pdf> | Coalition for Election Integrity

²¹⁷¹Stenstrom & Hoopes v. Delaware County Board of Elections Petition: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/22-503/247712/20221130140221082_20221130-135712-00003900-00012672.pdf | US Supreme Court

²¹⁷²Response to MTD in Mancini et al v. Delaware County: <https://www.democracymtd.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/12-2024-07-15-resp-to-mtd.pdf> | Court Filing

²¹⁷³Exclusive Whistleblower Video: Pennsylvania Officials Hiding Evidence of Alleged Election Fraud – The Federalist: <https://thefederalist.com/2021/12/21/new-videos-capture-delaware-county-officials-hiding-alleged-evidence-of-election-fraud/>

²¹⁷⁴Letter to President Trump: https://cdn.donaldjtrump.com/djtweb/general/Letter_to_President_Trump.pdf | Donald J. Trump Website

²¹⁷⁵Trump Releases Letter From Ex-US Attorney Alleging Barr Pressured Him Not to Probe Voter Fraud Claims: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/us/trump-releases-letter-from-ex-us-attorney-alleging-barr-pressured-him-not-to-probe-voter-fraud-claims-3898922> | The Epoch Times

²¹⁷⁶In letter to Trump, former U.S. attorney McSwain seeks backing for gubernatorial bid: <https://www.phillyvoice.com/mcswain-trump-letter-barr-pennsylvania-governor-2020-election/> | PhillyVoice



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			2024 RTKL request for 2020 election records, invoking an alternative statutory framework to insulate records from public scrutiny. ^{2177,2178}	
W.O-17	Governor Evers Directed State Actors Not to Comply with Legislative Subpoenas (WI)	Established Fact	Governor Tony Evers issued instructions to Wisconsin governmental actors not to comply with the Wisconsin Legislature's validly issued investigative subpoenas - an extraordinary exercise of executive power to obstruct the legislative branch's constitutionally authorized investigative function. The Wisconsin Attorney General simultaneously filed suit to block the investigation and provided state legal resources to individuals resisting subpoenas. ^{2179,2180,2181}	Wisconsin, United States
W.O-18	Dark Money Attorneys Provided to Government Employees to Enable Subpoena Non-Compliance (WI)	Established Fact	Free legal services - funded by dark money nonprofit organizations with documented ties to Democratic-aligned labor unions - were furnished to government employees specifically to enable their refusal to comply with legislative subpoenas, without those employees bearing the cost of noncompliance. The OSC characterized this as a coordinated effort. ^{2182,2183}	Wisconsin, United States
W.O-19	WEC Administrator Wolfe's False Statements to Assembly Committee (WI)	Established Fact	Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) Administrator Meagan Wolfe made at least three demonstrably false statements to the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections: (1) that she did not know about CTCL grants to the Zuckerberg 5 cities; (2) that Wisconsin cities did not have	Wisconsin, United States

²¹⁷⁷Mancini et al v. Delaware County Complaint: <https://www.democracymocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/1-2024-06-04-Complaint.pdf> | Court Filing

²¹⁷⁸Allegheny County v. Towne: https://www.pacourts.us/assets/opinions/Commonwealth/out/449CD24_3-13-26.pdf?cb=1 | Court Filing

²¹⁷⁹Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

²¹⁸⁰Wisconsin governor vetoes GOP bills to restrict absentees: <https://apnews.com/article/joe-biden-wisconsin-bills-0cea1949353b9ebd3f4538e9407683c4> | AP News

²¹⁸¹HUGE DEVELOPMENT: Wisconsin House Speaker Robin Vos Calls Cyber Forensic Audit: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/08/huge-development-wisconsin-house-speaker-robin-vos-calls-cyber-forensic-audit-wisconsin-2020-presidential-election-results/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁸²Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

²¹⁸³Law Forward defends Green Bay Mayor against subpoena: <https://www.lawforward.org> | Law Forward



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			access to statewide WisVote data; and (3) that no API existed into the WisVote or BadgerBooks system. Each statement was contradicted by primary documentary evidence. ^{2184,2185,2186,2187,2188}	
W.O-20	Voting Machine Vendors Withheld Records Under Contractual Confidentiality Claims (WI)	Established Fact	Dominion Voting Systems, ESS, and other election technology vendors refused to comply with OSC legislative subpoenas, citing contractual confidentiality obligations. WEC Administrator Wolfe claimed private vendor contracts legally prohibited her from turning over public election records - a claim the OSC characterized as legally baseless. One voting machine vendor was documented as having "wiped" machine data during updates, destroying federally required voter data. ^{2189,2190}	Wisconsin, United States
W.O-21	CISA Co-Authoring Security Documentation With Dominion During Active Litigation (US)	Established Fact	CISA co-authored a "Joint Security Guide" with Dominion Voting Systems that was distributed to Michigan county clerks in October 2020 - while Dominion equipment was simultaneously the subject of election integrity litigation and forensic audit requests. This collaboration presents a structural conflict of interest in which the federal agency nominally responsible for independent security assessment was partnered with the vendor whose systems were under investigation. ^{2191,2192}	National, United States
W.O-22	Maricopa County Direction to Vendors Not to Cooperate With State Senate Audit (AZ)	Established Fact	Maricopa County officials directed their election system vendors - including Dominion Voting Systems - not to cooperate with the Arizona State Senate's legally authorized forensic audit, effectively weaponizing private contractor relationships to obstruct a duly issued legislative	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

²¹⁸⁴Office of the Special Counsel (Gableman) Report, pp. 15–16 (three false statements by WEC: CTCL grants, WisVote API access, BadgerBooks API — each contradicted by documentary evidence): <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

²¹⁸⁵Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report (excerpts, pp. 11–16): https://www.wispolitics.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220322_Second_Report_Pages_11-16.pdf | WisPolitics

²¹⁸⁶Wis. Stat. § 946.12(2) (misconduct in public office)

²¹⁸⁷Wis. Stat. § 19.35 (unlawful withholding of public records)

²¹⁸⁸Wis. Stat. § 946.31 (perjury if under oath).

²¹⁸⁹OSC Second Interim Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

²¹⁹⁰OSC Statement of Progress: https://www.wispolitics.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220322_Second_Report_Pages_11-16.pdf | WI Politics

²¹⁹¹2020 Election Security Guide: <https://monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/elections/page/29544/dominion-cisa-joint-security-guide-oct20.pdf> | Mono County Elections (Dominion/CISA Guide)

²¹⁹²News Update Newsletters for 2020: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/Elections/Election-transparency/2020-News-Update-Newsletters.pdf?rev=ce2f5638a31b48ee8f7a30fe9649e8b1&hash=D60DA9FB18ED845BB936DD8894587061> | Michigan Secretary of State



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			subpoena. This act extended obstruction beyond county officials to third parties, suppressing information that might have resolved questions about vote tabulation integrity. ^{2193,2194}	
W.O-23	Exclusion and Removal of Poll Watchers at State Farm Arena (GA)	Established Fact	Election officials at State Farm Arena in Fulton County told Republican poll watchers and media to leave the facility for the night, citing a false representation that counting had concluded. Once observers departed, workers pulled suitcases of pre-staged ballots from under a table and continued counting them without any lawful observer present. This act of deceptive exclusion constitutes the elimination of statutory oversight through fraudulent pretense, functioning as coercion of the oversight process itself. ^{2195,2196}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
W.O-24	Fulton County Defiance of DOJ Subpoena (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County defied a U.S. Department of Justice subpoena related to the 2020 election. Defiance of a federal subpoena in this context raises serious questions under 18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction of proceedings before departments and agencies) and 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (witness/evidence tampering). This conduct signaled to other jurisdictions that federal process could be disregarded without consequence, thereby chilling the broader oversight mechanism. ^{2197,2198,2199,2200}	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
W.O-25	Deletion of Video Record of Public Intimidation From Board of Canvassers Meeting (MI)	Disputed Fact	Comments by Representative Aiyash and University of Michigan Vice President Ned Staebler were deleted from the publicly available video recording of the November 17, 2020 Wayne County Board of Canvassers meeting. The deletion of official public meeting recordings that documented the intimidation of a quasi-judicial officer during the exercise of her official duties constitutes potential	Wayne County, Michigan, United States

²¹⁹³Senate President Fann Letter to Maricopa Supervisors on Non-Compliance: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/breaking-maricopa-county-elections-officials-deleted-entire-database-voting-machines-including-election-information-main-database/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁹⁴AZ Audit Director: Dominion Refuses Subpoena for Passwords: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/breaking-az-audit-director-ken-bennett-dominion-refuses-comply-subpoena-turn-password-maricopa-county-machines/> | The Gateway Pundit

²¹⁹⁵Were Georgia monitors sent home? State officials clash with Trump team over chain of events: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/1380938/were-georgia-monitors-sent-home-state-officials-clash-with-trump-team-over-chain-of-events/>

²¹⁹⁶Georgia election results delayed after pipe bursts in room with absentee ballots: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/georgia-election-results-delayed-pipe-bursts-room-absentee-ballots/>

²¹⁹⁷DOJ / Fulton County Ballot Seizure Timeline — Harmeet Dhillon Confirms Fulton County “Already Defied Requests”: <https://www.democracymonitor.com/news-alerts/doj-fulton-county-ballot-seizure-timeline-harmeet-dhillon-revealed/> | Democracy Docket (Apr. 2026)

²¹⁹⁸18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction of proceedings before departments and agencies)

²¹⁹⁹18 U.S.C. § 1512 (witness/evidence tampering)

²²⁰⁰Covert/Chamberlain SCOTUS Amicus Brief (documenting pattern of obstruction, evidence concealment, and refusal of oversight across 2020 election review proceedings): https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | U.S. Supreme Court



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			spoliation of evidence and raises questions about obstruction of subsequent investigations. ²²⁰¹ .2202,2203	
W.O-26	Governor Evers' Instructions to Executive Agencies Not to Comply With Legislative Subpoenas (WI)	Established Fact	Governor Tony Evers issued instructions to governmental actors not to comply with the Wisconsin Legislature's election oversight investigation, potentially directing executive agency officials to withhold or refuse production of public records in response to valid legislative subpoenas. If any such instructions extended to destroying or concealing records, they could constitute obstruction of a governmental function. The convergence of gubernatorial non-compliance directives with the documented destruction of election records creates a pattern requiring investigation. ^{2204,2205,2206,2207,2208}	Wisconsin, United States
W.O-27	Dark Money Organizations Providing Free Legal Services to Government Employees to Resist Legislative Subpoenas (WI)	Established Fact	Free legal services were provided by dark money nonprofit organizations - funded by Democrat-backed labor unions - to government employees specifically to resist OSC legislative subpoenas. This arrangement enabled individual government employees to refuse compliance with lawful subpoenas without bearing legal cost, constituting effective third-party subsidization of obstruction. If private	Wisconsin, United States

²²⁰¹ Detroit Elections: Smoke and Mirrors (VIDEO): <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/05/detroit-elections-smoke-and-mirrors-video/> | [The Gateway Pundit](<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/05/detroit-elections-smoke-and-mirrors-video/>)

²²⁰² See <https://rumble.com/v2lw3uc-racism-rant-by-mohamed-and-ned-stabler.html> for deleted content that was obtained by GOP canvassers. Wayne County cited "streaming issues" as reason the full recording was not made available to the public. A likely alternative reason was to shield the prominent Democrats from having their rants preserved in video form.

²²⁰³ Democrat Wayne County Election Observer Threatened Two Republican Members: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/democrat-wayne-county-board-member-canvassers-threatened-two-republican-members-refused-certify-ballots-video/> | [The Gateway Pundit](<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/democrat-wayne-county-board-member-canvassers-threatened-two-republican-members-refused-certify-ballots-video/>)

²²⁰⁴ Office of the Special Counsel (Gableman) Report, pp. 43–44 (Governor Evers issued instructions to government employees not to comply with legislative investigation): <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

²²⁰⁵ Wisconsin Gov. Evers Vetoes Election Integrity Bills: <https://apnews.com/article/joe-biden-wisconsin-bills-0cea1949353b9ebd3f4538e9407683c4> | AP News

²²⁰⁶ Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report (excerpts pp. 11–16, documenting governor instructions and coordinated non-compliance): <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Madison.com

²²⁰⁷ Wis. Stat. § 19.35 (public records access — potential violation if instructions extended to withholding records)

²²⁰⁸ Wis. Const. art. IV (separation of powers — gubernatorial obstruction of legislative oversight function).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			organizations provided legal services as consideration for non-compliance with lawful subpoenas, this potentially constitutes conspiracy to obstruct a governmental proceeding. ^{2209,2210}	
W.O-28	Refusal to Allow Independent Forensic Examination of Maricopa County Equipment (AZ)	Established Fact	Despite a lawfully issued Arizona Senate subpoena, Maricopa County officials and the Board of Supervisors refused to comply fully with legislative oversight demands, delaying and circumscribing access to voting equipment and election management systems. The DOJ issued a letter to Arizona Senate Majority Leader Karen Fann attempting to curtail the state-Senate-authorized forensic audit, establishing a pattern of multi-actor obstruction by omission. ^{2211,2212,2213}	Arizona, United States
W.O-29	EMS Internet Connectivity Alleged - Routers Withheld from Subpoena - Foreign Infiltration Alleged in Federal Court (AZ)	Disputed Fact	The Arizona Senate's court-authorized forensic audit subpoenas specifically sought access to the Maricopa County routers to investigate forensic claims that the Election Management System was connected to the internet during the election and was therefore vulnerable to foreign infiltration. Maricopa County refused to produce the routers, asserting they contained "sensitive law enforcement data" - an assertion subsequently questioned by investigators who observed that election systems and law enforcement systems should not share network infrastructure. Federal litigation, Bowyer v. Ducey, included sworn expert declarations alleging foreign agents compromised Dominion voting systems in Maricopa County. The Cyber Ninjas audit separately documented that the EMS server communicated with external IP addresses during the election period. The underlying forensic question - whether the routers were connected to any internet-accessible network - was never independently resolved because the routers were never produced for inspection. The combination of documented EMS-to-external-IP communications, withheld router logs, and the systematic overwriting of Windows Security event logs (documented in ERI.VT-001) means that no	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

²²⁰⁹Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

²²¹⁰Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report:

<https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/madison.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/49/64989810-acbc-5ce7-bdc1-f56d37e7c923/621e4cdc386e7.pdf.pdf> | Madison.com

²²¹¹AZ Senate President Letter to Maricopa Board on Non-Compliance: https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2021-05/5-12-21_Letter_to_Maricopa_County_Board.pdf | Arizona State Senate

²²¹²Maricopa County Refuses to Comply with Legislative Subpoena: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/maricopa-county-refuses-comply-arizona-legislative-subpoena-election> | Just The News

²²¹³Judge Rules AZ Senate Subpoenas Legal Despite Maricopa Refusal: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/reminder-judge-ruled-az-senate-subpoenas-legal-enforceable-maricopa-county-commissioners-violation-law/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			post-hoc forensic reconstruction of the network access landscape in Maricopa County during the November 2020 election is currently possible from surviving records. ^{2214,2215,2216}	
W.O-30	DOJ Leadership Ordered U.S. Attorney McSwain to Stand Down - Systematic Suppression of Federal Election Fraud Investigation During Certification Window (PA)	Reasonable Inference	Evidence establishes that DOJ leadership - including AG William Barr, Deputy AG Jeffrey Rosen, and Deputy AG Richard Donoghue - coordinated to issue direct orders to U.S. Attorney William McSwain in Pennsylvania to stand down and halt investigations into systemic election fraud and foreign voting system vulnerabilities during the critical post-election certification period. McSwain subsequently documented this obstruction in a letter to President Trump, stating AG Barr had specifically directed him not to make any public statements or initiate any public actions regarding election fraud allegations before the election was certified. This stand-down order was issued concurrently with: (1) Delaware County officials physically destroying tabulator tapes and replacing V-drives; (2) Fulton County, PA's Dominion system having been independently found to have uncertified database tools and EMS changes made three weeks pre-election; and (3) the Pennsylvania Secretary of State subsequently decertifying Fulton County's machines - an act Fulton County litigated as unlawful retaliation for permitting the independent audit. Richard Pilger resigned as DOJ Election Crimes Branch Director on November 9, 2020 - the same day AG Barr issued his investigation authorization memo - with a resignation email documenting his objection to the policy. Fifteen District Election Officers simultaneously wrote Barr to resist the investigation mandate. The convergence of a DOJ stand-down order, concurrent evidence destruction, and punitive decertification creates a pattern of coordinated obstruction that forecloses characterization of any individual act as coincidental administrative error. ^{2217,2218,2219}	Delaware County, Pennsylvania, United States
W.O-31	Jack Smith was Chief of the DOJ Public Integrity Section (PIN) (US)	Established Fact	The DOJ's Public Integrity Section (PIN) is the federal unit with supervisory jurisdiction over all election fraud investigations nationwide. Justice Manual § 9-85.000 requires that federal prosecutors and agents consult with PIN before opening any election-related matter or taking any overt investigative step — including interviewing witnesses, issuing grand jury subpoenas, or executing	National, United States

²²¹⁴Board Reaches Agreement With Senate Over Subpoenas: <https://www.maricopa.gov/CivicAlerts.asp?AID=2379> | Maricopa County

²²¹⁵BREAKING: Arizona Senate Issues Two NEW Subpoenas Maricopa County: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-arizona-senate-issues-two-new-subpoenas-maricopa-county-senators-routers-passwords-splunk-logs/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²¹⁶County refuses Arizona Senate's subpoena in election audit: <https://apnews.com/article/technology-joe-biden-arizona-senate-elections-voter-registration-ac12771352412717aa3799435241d8c7> | AP News

²²¹⁷William McSwain Letter to President Trump (quoted): https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/24/24-430/328530/20241017145230274_20241017-144351-06833351-00007383.pdf | Supreme Court Petition

²²¹⁸AG Bill Barr SHUT DOWN Investigations into Three Separate Election Fraud Investigations: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/04/ag-bill-barr-shut-down-investigations-three-separate/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²¹⁹Barr shoots down former prosecutor's election-fraud claims: <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519> | Politico



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			search warrants — thereby vesting in a single PIN official the functional authority to authorize or block substantive election investigations by FBI field offices and U.S. Attorney's Offices nationwide. This structure has been in place since 1980 and is codified in the Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses manual, now in its 8th edition (December 2017, edited by Richard C. Pilger, Director of the Election Crimes Branch). Jack Smith served as PIN Chief from 2010 to 2015, during which he administered and enforced this institutional framework. The manual itself was authored and edited by career Election Crimes Branch personnel across eight editions spanning more than four decades. ^{2220,2221}	
W.O-32	Special Master Word Games (AZ)	Disputed Fact	The Special Master report is remarkable in its lack of details. It appears that they are attempting to play the same word games in this report that are used by vendors to convince election officials that their systems are “air gapped”. The authors of the report appear to be focused upon assuaging the letter of the questions asked as opposed to assuaging the security concerns behind the questions. Without receiving answers to the recommended follow-up questions, I do not believe it is reasonable to conclude that there were no connections to the internet – public or private. ²²²²	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States
W.O-33	Post-Election Voting Machine Forensic Audit was a Ruse (GA)	Established Fact	The Secretary of State's post-election forensic audit was a ruse, if it was performed at all ²²²³	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
W.O-34	Obstruction of Investigation of Complaint SEB2023-025 (GA)	Disputed Fact	The Georgia Secretary of State, Attorney General, and the Secretary's General Counsel have gone to extraordinary and unlawful lengths to prevent and obstruct proper investigation of SEB2023-025. ²²²⁴	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
W.O-35	FEC FOIA Obstruction of Request for List of Data Sharing	Reasonable Inference	July 24, 2023 FOIA request for “copies of all Data Sharing Agreements between the Federal Elections Commission and other organizations” was denied on the basis of confidentiality. The statute cited did not apply. Multiple appeals yielded no resolution to request leading to conclusion that the	United States

²²²⁰U.S. Dep't of Justice, Public Integrity Section (PIN) — official agency description (PIN “oversees the investigation and prosecution of all federal crimes affecting government integrity, including bribery of public officials, election crimes, and other related offenses”): <https://www.justice.gov/criminal-pin> | U.S. Department of Justice

²²²¹Jack Smith (lawyer) — Wikipedia (“In 2010, Smith returned to the United States to become chief of the U.S. Department of Justice's Public Integrity Section (PIN)... He spent five years as chief of the section”): [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Smith_\(lawyer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Smith_(lawyer)) | Wikipedia; see also KUOW (“From 2010 to 2015, Smith served as the head of the DOJ's public integrity unit”): <https://www.kuow.org/stories/who-is-doj-special-counsel-jack-smith> | KUOW

²²²²Maricopa County Word Games — LetsFixStuff.org: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2022/03/maricopa-county-word-games/> | LetsFixStuff.org

²²²³Covert/Chamberlain SCOTUS Amicus Brief — No Forensic Audit Performed (documenting that no bona fide forensic audit of the Fulton County 2020 results was conducted): https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20File.pdf | U.S. Supreme Court

²²²⁴Georgia State Election Board (SEB) Case SEB2023-025 — “This Case Is Not Closed”: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/08/this-case-is-not-closed-it-is-not/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Agreements Between FEC and Other Organizations (US)		release of the information would expose actors behind suspect financial management practices such as ActBlue. Individuals and organizations with limited financial resources are unable to pursue legal action necessary to security rights. ^{2225,2226,2227}	
W.O-36	DNI Protective Order on Dennis Montgomery Intelligence Assets (US)	Established Fact	A 2007 State Secrets order put in place by Judge Philip M. Pro at the request of DNI Negroponte prevents the public release of any information pertaining to technology developed by Dennis Montgomery. This protective order has prevented Mike Lindell from using this information as evidence in support of his various election-related lawsuits. ^{2228,2229,2230}	United States
W.O-37	31 States Refused to Comply with DoJ Election Records Request Pertaining to HAVA Compliance (US)	Established Fact	Beginning in May 2025, the DOJ Civil Rights Division (under AG Pam Bondi and AAG Harmeet Dhillon) sent letters to at least 44 states and D.C. demanding full, unredacted voter registration databases — including driver's license numbers and partial Social Security numbers. The legal basis cited was the NVRA, HAVA, and the Civil Rights Act of 1960. States were also asked to sign an agreement committing to remove within 45 days any voters the DOJ flagged as ineligible. The DoJ has filed suits to obtain the data requested via the court system. ^{2231, 2232}	United States
W.O-38	Livonia FOIA Obstruction Pertaining to Legislative Subpoena Records (MI)	Established Fact	Livonia City Clerk Susan Nash engaged in unlawful FOIA obstruction via excessive fees, withholding of records after receiving payments and failure to disclose list of withheld records and associated rationale. This obstruction appears to have been deployed to provide cover for either negligence or malfeasance pertaining to the execution of the 2020 General Election in Livonia. ²²³³	Livonia, Wayne County, Michigan, United States

²²²⁵ FOIA Request: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HzOi2Q7II0JeoDSAsgbEAwR_TDvLZjhX/view?usp=drive_link

²²²⁶ FOIA Appeal: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NeBC7fMGaPKaNBt6GQwVNBkNqdLoIQm/view?usp=drive_link

²²²⁷ Second FOIA Appeal:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kl1yAXko5TwrZewoHoj5SFLWp1Cp5UuO/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=117625254021737371418&rtpof=true&sd=true

²²²⁸ DNI Negroponte request for Protective Order, https://drive.google.com/file/d/19P0n8mInat2X11BTAqla2cnZ421JVXhk/view?usp=drive_link

²²²⁹ Protective Order issued, https://drive.google.com/file/d/11mMWKShTeUivCfE18Jpbhj8eoGopk1BS/view?usp=drive_link

²²³⁰ Dennis Montgomery Declaration, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jq9obl8Zl1E-22L55dgaLtfTIUe_IGIb/view?usp=drive_link

²²³¹ U.S. DOJ Civil Rights Division — Justice Department Sues Additional States for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls (May 2025 et seq.): <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-sues-five-additional-states-failure-produce-voter-rolls> | U.S. Department of Justice

²²³² Federal Judge Dismisses DOJ Attempt to Obtain Michigan Voter Data — latest in series of rejections including by Trump-appointed judges (Feb. 2026): <https://mymotherlode.com/news/national/general-election/10509433/federal-judge-dismisses-attempt-to-obtain-michigan-voter-data-in-latest-rejection-of-doj.html> | AP via myMotherLode (note: multiple courts have dismissed DOJ voter roll demands on standing and privacy grounds)

²²³³ Livonia FOIA obstruction timeline, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nygeUYFAy2nje3Oezsh96EYdUfkCKqg6/view?usp=drive_link



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A-9.2 Intimidation

Table 87 Detailed Intimidation Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.I-01	Prosecutorial Threats Against Media ("Detroit Leaks")(MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel issued cease-and-desist threats to media outlets hosting the "Detroit Leaks" poll-worker training video, threatening potential criminal prosecution to force removal of content showing controversial instructions given to Detroit election workers regarding how to use COVID six foot rule to obstruct Republican poll challengers. The "six foot rule" was subsequently struck down by court order, but many poll workers had already been instructed in the unlawful rule. The suppression of a lawfully obtained video documenting official government training activities implicates both the First Amendment and 18 U.S.C. § 242. ^{2234, 2235, 2236, 2237}	Michigan, United States
W.I-02	Fulton County Decertification as Retaliation for Independent Audit (PA)	Established Fact	After Fulton County, PA commissioned an independent forensic review of its Dominion election systems - an act expressly authorized by state law - the Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth decertified Fulton County's voting machines. The stated basis was not any finding of fraud, but that the county had "permitted an independent inspection." Fulton County sued, characterizing the decertification as unlawful retaliation using state power to punish a county for exercising its audit rights. ^{2238, 2239, 2240}	Pennsylvania, United States
W.I-03	Secretary of State Decertification of County Equipment Following Independent	Established Fact	Following Fulton County's independent forensic examination of its Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5 server - which revealed uncertified database tools, EMS changes three weeks before the election, and missed Logic and Accuracy inspections - the Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth decertified Fulton County's Dominion machines. The stated basis was not the substantive	Fulton County, Pennsylvania, United States

²²³⁴ HUGE EXCLUSIVE: Michigan AG Dana Nessel Sends Cease and Desist Order to Journalist Demanding He Erase His #DetroitLeaks Video Showing Voter Fraud Training -- OR FACE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/huge-exclusive-michigan-ag-dana-nessel-sends-cease-desist-order-journalist-demanding-erase-detroitleaks-video-showing-voter-fraud-training-face-criminal-prosecution/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²³⁵ Detroit Leaks video featuring election official instructing poll workers to obstruct viewing of poll challengers on the basis of 6 foot COVID rule (later dismissed by courts), https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pQfPISIlhDmd6a-2YaFRrvfVQ-CKqsPh/view?usp=drive_link

²²³⁶ Michigan attorney general sends cease and desist letter demanding website remove voter fraud allegation videos: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/525756/michigan-attorney-general-sends-cease-and-desist-letter-demanding-website-remove-voter-fraud-allegation-videos/> | Washington Examiner

²²³⁷ Michigan AG to right-wing website: Take down misleading videos: <https://www.freep.com/story/news/politics/elections/2020/11/10/big-league-politics-misleading-poll-worker-videos/6240623002/> | Detroit Free Press

²²³⁸ County of Fulton v. Secretary of the Commonwealth: <https://law.justia.com/cases/pennsylvania/supreme-court/2023/3-map-2022.html> | PA Supreme Court

²²³⁹ Fulton County v. Dominion Complaint: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/FultonPASuesDominion.pdf> | Court Filing

²²⁴⁰ Acting Secretary Decertification Letter (quoted in AP article): <https://whyy.org/articles/pennsylvania-decertifies-countys-voting-system-after-audit/> | Official Government



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Audit - Retaliatory Denial of Access (PA)		irregularities found, but that Fulton County had permitted a third-party independent consultant to inspect its equipment. Fulton County sued, arguing the decertification was retaliatory. The practical effect of the Secretary's action was to use regulatory authority to punish a county for exercising legitimate audit rights - thereby preserving the vendor's privileged access to election system information while suppressing independent governmental scrutiny of that access. ^{2241,2242,2243}	
W.I-04	Erie USPS Whistleblower Richard Hopkins - Federal Agent Coercion to Recant (PA)	Disputed Fact	Following the election, Richard Hopkins, an Erie, Pennsylvania, U.S. Postal Service carrier who had signed a sworn affidavit alleging that supervisors directed him to collect and backdate late-arriving mail-in ballots to November 3, 2020, was aggressively interrogated by federal postal inspectors until he recanted his affidavit. The interrogation and recantation were captured in part on audio recording. The Washington Post published the recantation; Hopkins subsequently reaffirmed his original sworn account and stated he was pressured under duress. The EIP then weaponized the recantation as a "Jira ticket" censorship trigger to suppress broader discussion of ballot backdating allegations. If Hopkins was coerced through improper interrogation techniques to recant truthful sworn testimony, the interrogating agents potentially face exposure under 18 U.S.C. § 1512(b) (witness tampering through intimidation). ^{2244,2245,2246}	Pennsylvania, United States
W.I-05	Bureau of Elections Directive Prohibiting Independent Forensic Review of Voting Equipment (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater issued a memorandum on August 4, 2021, threatening clerks with decertification of election equipment if they permitted any independent technical experts - including those retained by duly elected boards of canvassers - to examine voting systems. Simultaneously, the same vendor (ElectionSource) implicated in directing battery-removal from machines retained unrestricted access. This created an asymmetry in which vendor forensic access was protected while elected officials' independent review was criminalized. ²²⁴⁷	Michigan, United States
W.I-06	Trump Ally Roger Stone Targeted with	Established Fact	Roger Stone was indicted in January 2019 on seven non-violent counts: obstruction of a congressional investigation, multiple false-statement counts, and witness tampering tied to the House inquiry into 2016 and WikiLeaks. He was later convicted on all counts by a jury and sentenced	United States

²²⁴¹Pennsylvania decertifies county's voting system after 'audit': <https://whyy.org/articles/pennsylvania-decertifies-countys-voting-system-after-audit/> | WHYY

²²⁴²In the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania 277 MD 2021: https://www.pacourts.us/assets/opinions/Commonwealth/out/277MD21_12-31-24.pdf | PA Courts

²²⁴³County of Fulton Petition for Certiorari: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-96/274234/20230728185442679_Petition.pdf | US Supreme Court

²²⁴⁴Signed Affidavit From Erie USPS Whistleblower: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/breaking-signed-affidavit-erie-pennsylvania-usps-whistleblower-richard-hopkins-now-hands-senate-judiciary-chairman-lindsey-graham/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁴⁵Project Veritas Recordings of Federal Agents Coercion: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/breaking-project-veritas-releases-shocking-recordings-federal-agents-trying-intimidate-usps-whistleblower-recanting-election-fraud-claim/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁴⁶House Oversight Letter on Coercive Interrogation: <https://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Letter-to-USPS-OIG-11.13.20.pdf> | House Republicans

²²⁴⁷Michigan Bureau of Elections Memorandum August 4, 2021: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/-/media/Project/Websites/sos/Elections/Election-transparency-2/MDOS0000296.pdf> | Michigan Department of State



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Pre-Dawn SWAT-Style Raid (US)		to 40 months in prison before having his sentence commuted. None of the charges involved violence, weapons, or ongoing danger to the public. Despite that, the FBI executed a pre-dawn raid at Stone's home in Fort Lauderdale: • A substantial number of agents arrived in the dark wearing tactical gear, with long guns drawn, forming a perimeter around his house. • Video aired widely in real time because a major cable outlet had cameras positioned outside and captured agents shouting commands and taking Stone into custody at the front door. • Stone was an older, non-violent defendant with a fixed residence and, by his account and others, could easily have been instructed to surrender voluntarily through counsel. Members of Congress questioned whether this was justified. A senior Republican on the House Judiciary Committee formally asked the FBI director why such a level of force was used for a process-crime defendant, noting that these were not violent charges and asking whether the bureau applies a consistent standard in similar white-collar cases. The Trump White House later described the operation as a "public and shameful spectacle," emphasizing the number of agents, tactical weapons, and specialized units involved for what they called an "unjust" prosecution. 2248,2249	
W.I-07	Operation Arctic Frost - Grand Jury Subpoenas and Gag Orders Targeting Congressional Investigators (US)	Established Fact	The FBI and Special Counsel Jack Smith, through Operation Arctic Frost, issued 197 grand jury subpoenas under "Prohibited Access" file designations targeting over 430 Republican individuals such as Mike Lindell and entities - including sitting U.S. Senators and lawmakers who were conducting their own investigations of the 2020 election. Non-disclosure orders lasting up to one year prevented telecommunications companies from notifying targeted legislators that their communications were being seized - potentially obstructing the Speech or Debate Clause protections of the U.S. Constitution. 2250,2251,2252	National, United States

²²⁴⁸Roger Stone was indicted on seven nonviolent counts arising from the Mueller investigation, including obstruction, false statements, and witness tampering.

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/feds-seek-7-to-9-years-in-prison-for-trump-ally-roger-stone>

²²⁴⁹The FBI arrested Stone in a pre-dawn raid at his Florida home rather than arranging a voluntary surrender through counsel. <https://www.perplexity.ai/search/e4f28994-d6fe-483c-a9f2-b091ef7c9bd0>

²²⁵⁰NEW: Jack Smith Subpoenaed Records for Over 400 Republican Targets As Part of Arctic Frost: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/press/rep/releases/new-jack-smith-subpoenaed-records-for-over-400-republican-targets-as-part-of-arctic-frost> | Senate Judiciary Committee

²²⁵¹Biden FBI Spied on Eight Republican Senators as Part of Arctic Frost Investigation, Grassley Oversight Reveals: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/press/rep/releases/biden-fbi-spied-on-eight-republican-senators-as-part-of-arctic-frost-investigation-grassley-oversight-reveals> | Senate Judiciary Committee

²²⁵²Jack Smith sought 197 subpoenas in Arctic Frost investigation: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/3868459/bidens-watergate-jack-smith-sought-197-subpoenas-in-arctic-frost-investigation/> | Washington Examiner



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.I-08	DOJ Letter to Arizona Senate Threatening to Halt State Legislative Audit (AZ)	Established Fact	The DOJ's Deputy Assistant Attorney General sent a letter to Arizona Senate Majority Leader Karen Fann attempting to prohibit the state Senate's forensic audit of Maricopa County election systems - characterizing state legislative oversight of a state election as a potential federal concern, and threatening federal intervention if the audit proceeded. ^{2253,2254,2255}	Arizona, United States
W.I-09	DOJ Attempt to Halt Arizona Legislative Audit via Intimidation (AZ)	Established Fact	The U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division sent a letter to Arizona Senate Majority Leader Karen Fann attempting to halt the Maricopa County forensic audit. The DOJ warned that citizen canvassers conducting lawful voter registration verification could be construed as intimidating to minorities, weaponizing federal civil rights statutes to suppress a constitutionally authorized state legislative investigation. The letter was sent without statutory basis for such intervention and constituted an attempt to use federal authority to chill the legislature's oversight function. ^{2256,2257}	Arizona, United States
W.I-10	Senate-County Settlement Requiring Legislature to Exonerate County Before Attorney General (AZ)	Established Fact	The settlement agreement between the Arizona State Senate and Maricopa County contained an extraordinary provision requiring Senate President Fann to send a letter to the Attorney General affirmatively stating that Maricopa County had "fully complied" and that "further action on his part is not warranted." This condition - effectively requiring the Legislature to preemptively immunize the County from further investigation as the price of cooperation - represents potential abuse of the settlement process to insulate officials from accountability. ^{2258,2259}	Maricopa County, Arizona, United States

²²⁵³Letter to Arizona Senate President: https://www.justice.gov/d9/case-documents/attachments/2021/05/05/civil_rights_division_letter_to_arizona_senate_president_5-5_final_ro_tag_prop.pdf | DOJ Civil Rights Division

²²⁵⁴"If They Do Interfere I See a Big Problem with That" - AZ Audit Director Ken Bennett Speaks to TGP's Jordan Conradson After Biden DOJ Threatens to Interfere in State Audit: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/interfere-see-big-problem-az-audit-director-ken-bennett-speaks-tgps-jordan-conradson-biden-doj-threatens-interfere-state/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁵⁵US Justice Department worried about Arizona Senate recount: <https://apnews.com/article/arizona-election-recounts-election-2020-government-and-politics-ef60fc349bed3296c44fa158210da3e6> | AP News

²²⁵⁶Letter to Arizona Senate President: https://www.justice.gov/d9/case-documents/attachments/2021/05/05/civil_rights_division_letter_to_arizona_senate_president_5-5_final_ro_tag_prop.pdf | DOJ Civil Rights Division

²²⁵⁷"If They Do Interfere I See a Big Problem with That" - AZ Audit Director Ken Bennett Speaks to TGP's Jordan Conradson After Biden DOJ Threatens to Interfere in State Audit: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/05/interfere-see-big-problem-az-audit-director-ken-bennett-speaks-tgps-jordan-conradson-biden-doj-threatens-interfere-state/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁵⁸Board of Supervisors, AZ State Senate reach settlement on the election audit subpoena: <https://www.abc15.com/news/arizona-election-audit/board-of-supervisors-az-state-senate-reach-settlement-on-the-election-audit-subpoena> | ABC15

²²⁵⁹Maricopa County will answer questions about routers in deal with Arizona Senate leaders: <https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/politics/elections/2021/09/17/arizona-audit-maricopa-county-reaches-deal-arizona-senate/8374051002/> | Arizona Republic



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.I-11	Coercion of Wayne County Canvassers Through Racial Threats and Doxing (MI)	Established Fact	Wayne County Board of Canvassers Chair Monica Palmer and member William Hartmann voted on November 17, 2020 to withhold certification, citing that 71% of Detroit's Absentee Voter Counting Board precincts were mathematically out of balance. During the ensuing public comment period, elected officials publicly identified Palmer's home municipality, referenced her minor daughter by implication, and accused both canvassers of perpetuating racism - conduct legal commentators characterize as a coordinated intimidation campaign against quasi-judicial officers in the exercise of their official duties. State Representative Ibrahim Aiyash stated on camera: "Monica Palmer from Grosse Pointe Woods...are deciding to enable and continue to perpetuate the racist history of this country... I want you to think about what this means for your kids." Following this campaign, Palmer and Hartmann conditionally reversed their votes upon a promise of a full independent audit - a promise that was never honored. ^{2260,2261,2262}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States
W.I-12	Death Threats and Graphic Sexual Violence Threats Against Canvasser Palmer's Minor Daughter (MI)	Established Fact	On November 18, 2020, Monica Palmer received death threats via text message, including photographs of naked, mutilated bodies and images of her daughter. The sender, identified as 23-year-old college student Katelyn Jones, was subsequently arrested and charged. This conduct constitutes criminal threats under MCL § 750.543m and potentially interstate threat transmission under 18 U.S.C. § 875(c). The arrest and charging of Jones is an established fact; however, no investigation was conducted into whether the political actors who created the climate of intimidation bear any vicarious or conspiracy liability. ^{2263,2264,2265}	Wayne County, Michigan, United States
W.I-13	FBI Interrogation of Citizen Canvasser Jacky Eubanks (MI)	Established Fact	Jacky Eubanks organized a grassroots canvassing effort in Macomb County to verify anomalies in voter roll data. After submitting her findings to the county clerk, her information was routed to the FBI, which subsequently interrogated her. This deployment of federal investigative resources against a private citizen engaged in constitutionally protected civic oversight - rather than against the	Macomb County, Michigan, United States

²²⁶⁰Michigan Court of Appeals Opinion: https://www.courts.michigan.gov/siteassets/case-documents/uploads/OPINIONS/FINAL/COA/20220609_C357610_39_357610.OPN.PDF | Michigan Court of Appeals

²²⁶¹Woman Charged in Threats Against Election Official: <https://apnews.com/article/election-2020-joe-biden-michigan-elections-detroit-49c888fc9e24e23245372648e0997041> | AP News

²²⁶²Abraham Aiyash Racist Diatribe and Doxing Threat: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/michigan-democrat-state-rep-elect-telegraphs-threat-gop-wayne-county-canvassers-children-racist-diatribe-vote-certification/> | The Gateway Pundit; see also <https://rumble.com/v2lw3uc-racism-rant-by-mohamed-and-ned-stabler.html>

²²⁶³23-year-old woman charged with making violent threats against Wayne County canvasser: <https://www.clickondetroit.com/news/2020/12/23/23-year-old-woman-charged-with-making-violent-threats-against-wayne-county-canvasser/> | Click on Detroit

²²⁶⁴Woman charged in threats against Michigan election official: <https://apnews.com/article/election-2020-joe-biden-michigan-elections-detroit-49c888fc9e24e23245372648e0997041> | AP News

²²⁶⁵Woman who sent threats to a Detroit-area election official in 2020 gets 30 days in jail: <https://wdet.org/2024/01/17/woman-who-sent-threats-to-a-detroit-area-election-official-in-2020-gets-30-days-in-jail/> | WDET



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			irregularities she reported - operated as a powerful deterrent against citizen participation in election oversight functions. ^{2266,2267}	
W.I-14	Threatening Directive Against Clerk Stephanie Scott for Seeking to Preserve Tabulators (MI)	Established Fact	Adams Township Clerk Stephanie Scott voiced concerns about the integrity of her voting tabulators. In response, Michigan Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater sent a threatening official directive demanding she comply with state orders or face removal from office and legal action. She was subsequently stripped of her election oversight duties without due process. The use of state regulatory authority to threaten and remove a local official who sought to preserve election equipment is paradigmatic deprivation of rights under color of law. ^{2268,2269,2270}	Adams Township, Michigan, United States
W.I-15	Michigan State Rep. Cynthia Johnson "Soldiers" Video - Call to Action Against "Trumpers" (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan State Representative Cynthia Johnson (D) posted a public video on Facebook stating: "This is just a warning to you Trumpers. Be careful. Walk lightly. We ain't playing with you... And for those of you who are soldiers - you know how to do it. Do it right." No criminal charges were filed. Johnson was removed only from committee assignments. State authorities did not investigate this apparent solicitation of violence against political opponents despite simultaneously investigating private citizens for speech about election irregularities - a pattern of selective enforcement raising Equal Protection concerns. ^{2271,2272,2273}	Michigan, United States
W.I-16	USPS OIG Coercive Interrogation of Whistleblower Richard	Disputed Fact	Erie, PA postal worker Richard Hopkins signed a sworn affidavit alleging that a supervisor ordered the backdating of late-arriving mail-in ballots to appear timely. Following his public disclosure, he was subjected to questioning by federal investigators (USPS OIG) in a manner that Hopkins and his	Erie County, Pennsylvania, United States

²²⁶⁶AUDIT MICHIGAN: Jacky Eubanks Canvassing Efforts Raise Serious Questions: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/09/audit-michigan-jacky-eubanks-canvassing-efforts-raise-serious-questions-looking-18-20-irregularity-anomaly-rate-video/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁶⁷Who Is Corrupting Our Voter Rolls?: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/03/who-is-corrupting-our-voter-rolls/> | LetsFixStuff.org

²²⁶⁸Scott's Defense Cross-examines Michigan Election Bureau Director: <https://hillsdalian.substack.com/p/scotts-defense-cross-examines-michigan> | The Hillsdalian

²²⁶⁹Unintended Consequence: Hearing Targeting Township Clerk: <https://www.mifairelections.org/post/unintended-consequence-hearing-targeting-township-clerk-reveals-weaknesses-in-conduct-of-mi-electio> | MiFairElections

²²⁷⁰After tabulator breaches, Michigan working to ensure vote system security: <https://bridgemi.com/michigan-government/after-tabulator-breaches-michigan-working-ensure-vote-system-security/> | Bridge Michigan

²²⁷¹"Make Them Pay!" - Michigan Democrat Cynthia Johnson Issues Threat - Calls Out 'Soldiers' to Take Care of Trumpers (VIDEO): <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/make-pay-michigan-democrat-cynthia-johnson-issues-threat-calls-soldiers-take-care-trumpers-video/> | The Gateway Pundit; see also <https://rumble.com/v4nat70-mi-representative-cynthia-johnson-threatens-trump-supporters.html>

²²⁷²Michigan lawmaker disciplined for warning Trump backers: <https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-media-michigan-social-media-elections-553da610af99fee8c0119330dbac57d4> | AP News

²²⁷³Michigan lawmaker loses committee seats after suggesting violent protests during electoral vote: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/647118/michigan-lawmaker-loses-committee-seats-after-suggesting-violent-protests-during-electoral-vote/> | Washington Examiner"



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Hopkins - Alleged Forced Recantation (PA)		counsel characterized as coercive, producing a heavily publicized - though Hopkins subsequently disputed - "recantation" of his whistleblower testimony. The interrogation itself, and the nature of the recantation, were not evaluated by any independent investigative body. A USPS OIG whistleblower interrogation used in a manner that produces a public recantation of sworn testimony - without any criminal charges against Hopkins for the alleged perjury - is facially consistent with witness pressure under 18 U.S.C. § 1512. ^{2274,2275,2276}	
W.I-17	Democratic State AGs' Coordinated Pressure on DOJ to Stand Down From Election-Fraud Investigations (PA)	Established Fact	On November 13, 2020 - ten days after the election - a coalition of Democratic state attorneys general, including Pennsylvania AG Shapiro, sent a coordinated letter to AG Barr protesting his November 9 memorandum authorizing pre-certification election-fraud inquiries and urging DOJ to abandon those inquiries. The letter asserted - prematurely - that "no plausible allegations of widespread misconduct have arisen," before county-level evidence had been developed. This coordinated use of official state authority to pressure the federal DOJ to cease election-fraud investigations constitutes potential interference with federal election-oversight functions. ^{2277,2278,2279}	Pennsylvania, United States
W.I-18	Wisconsin AG Sues Own Legislature's Investigative Arm to Obstruct Election Oversight (WI)	Established Fact	Wisconsin Attorney General Josh Kaul filed suit in Dane County Circuit Court seeking a declaration that the Wisconsin Legislature's Office of the Special Counsel (OSC) lacked authority to conduct its election investigation. The AG also intervened in separate litigation on behalf of private individuals resisting legislative subpoenas, deploying state legal resources to defend private parties against constitutional legislative oversight - without documented authorization from the full WEC	Wisconsin, United States

²²⁷⁴Project Veritas Releases Shocking Recordings of Federal Agents Trying to Intimidate USPS Whistleblower: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/breaking-project-veritas-releases-shocking-recordings-federal-agents-trying-intimidate-usps-whistleblower-recanting-election-fraud-claim/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁷⁵Signed Affidavit From Erie, Pennsylvania USPS Whistleblower Richard Hopkins: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/breaking-signed-affidavit-erie-pennsylvania-usps-whistleblower-richard-hopkins-now-hands-senate-judiciary-chairman-lindsey-graham/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁷⁶USPS Pennsylvania whistleblower fights claims he recanted: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/1733761/usps-pennsylvania-whistleblower-fights-claims-he-recanted-voter-fraud-charge/> | Washington Examiner

²²⁷⁷AG_sign_on_ltr_11_13_2020.pdf: https://attorneygeneral.delaware.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/50/2020/11/AG_sign_on_ltr_11_13_2020.pdf | Delaware Attorney General

²²⁷⁸EXCLUSIVE: Before Transferring to DA Bragg's Office, Biden DOJ Bad Actor Matthew Colangelo Shut Down All Investigations into the 2020 Election Steal: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/06/exclusive-before-transferring-da-braggs-office-biden-doj/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁷⁹Attorney General James Calls on Attorney General Barr to Reverse New Policy Eroding Public Confidence in Election: <https://ag.ny.gov/press-release/2020/attorney-general-james-calls-attorney-general-barr-reverse-new-policy-eroding> | New York Attorney General



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Commission at a properly noticed public meeting. The AG's suit was subsequently dismissed. ^{2280,2281,2282,2283}	
W.I-19	Wisconsin AG Indictment of James Troupis - Threat of Life Imprisonment for Legal Counsel (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Attorney General indicted individuals involved in the alternate elector strategy, publicly announcing an intent to imprison former Dane County Circuit Judge James Troupis - who served as legal counsel advising the Trump campaign on election challenges - "for life" for his role as an attorney. This public statement, directed at a licensed attorney providing constitutionally protected legal representation in election-related matters, constitutes a public threat designed to deter legal professionals from accepting election-integrity cases. ^{2284,2285,2286}	Wisconsin, United States
W.I-20	Ethics Complaints, Private Investigators and OSC Staff (WI)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to acts] The OSC documented that its investigative staff were subjected to frivolous ethics complaints, voluminous open-records requests designed to strain OSC resources, private investigators surveilling OSC staff's personal lives, and alleged hacks of OSC devices. The use of private investigators against legislative investigators conducting a constitutionally authorized	Wisconsin, United States

²²⁸⁰Wisconsin AG Josh Kaul filed suit in Dane County Circuit Court (Oct. 22, 2021) seeking to bar OSC Special Counsel Gableman from enforcing subpoenas issued to the Wisconsin Elections Commission in connection with the 2020 election review. See [Kaul sues to bar Gableman from enforcing subpoenas \(WisPolitics, Oct. 2021\)](#). The suit was subsequently dismissed.

²²⁸¹AG Kaul also intervened on behalf of private parties resisting legislative subpoenas, deploying state legal resources without documented authorization from the full WEC Commission at a properly noticed public meeting, as required by Wis. Stat. §§ 5.05(1e) and 5.05(5s)(a). See Gableman Report, pp. 4–5 and App. I. Report available at [Gableman OSC Second Interim Investigative Report](#).

²²⁸²The AG's suit was subsequently dismissed. Wis. Stat. §§ 5.05(1e) and 5.05(5s)(a) require a WEC majority vote at a properly noticed public meeting for official agency actions; the AG's intervention on behalf of subpoena resisters lacked documented compliance with these statutory prerequisites.

²²⁸³Wis. Stat. §§ 5.05(1e) and 5.05(5s)(a) (WEC majority vote requirement for official actions). The AG's deployment of state resources without documented WEC majority-vote authorization is a pattern documented in the Gableman Report and consistent with the broader pattern of state executive authority being deployed to obstruct legislative election oversight functions.

²²⁸⁴Wisconsin Democrats Continue Their Endless Government Lawfare Attacks: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/12/wisconsin-democrats-continue-their-endless-government-lawfare-attacks/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁸⁵Wisconsin attorney general files felony charges against attorneys, aide who worked for Trump in 2020: <https://apnews.com/article/wisconsin-fake-electors-trump-2020-charges-77d00919fc8d8e07438076610090a9b1> | Associated Press

²²⁸⁶Trump lawyers and aide get 10 more felony charges over Wisconsin fake electors: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/justice/3256155/trump-lawyers-aide-10-felony-charges-wisconsin-fake-electors/> | Washington Examiner



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			election oversight function and potential cybersecurity attacks on OSC devices - if proven - constitute crimes under Wis. Stat. § 942.09 and federal computer fraud statutes (18 U.S.C. § 1030). ^{2287,2288}	
W.I-21	Ethics Complaints, Private Investigators, and Alleged Device Hacking Against OSC Staff (WI)	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to hacking attribution] The OSC documented that its investigative staff were subjected to frivolous ethics complaints, voluminous open-records requests designed to strain OSC resources, private investigators surveilling OSC staff's personal lives, and alleged hacks of OSC devices. The use of private investigators against legislative investigators conducting a constitutionally authorized election oversight function and potential cybersecurity attacks on OSC devices - if proven - constitute crimes under Wis. Stat. § 942.09 and federal computer fraud statutes (18 U.S.C. § 1030). ^{2289,2290,2291,2292}	Wisconsin, United States
W.I-22	DHS Terrorism Advisory Bulletin Classifying Election-Integrity Concerns as Terrorism Threat Driver (US)	Established Fact	On February 7, 2022, the Department of Homeland Security issued a Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin explicitly classifying "false or misleading narratives regarding unsubstantiated widespread election fraud" as a terrorism threat driver. This bulletin placed citizens raising election-integrity concerns in proximity to the category of national security threats, producing a significant chilling effect on protected political speech. The October 14, 2020 DHS Situational Awareness Bulletin similarly targeted election-integrity advocates rather than election fraud perpetrators. ^{2293,2294,2295}	National, United States
W.I-23	CISA Integration Into Election Integrity	Established Fact	CISA coordinated with the Election Integrity Partnership (EIP) - a consortium including Stanford Internet Observatory, the University of Washington's Center for an Informed Public, and affiliated	National, United States

²²⁸⁷Office of the Special Counsel Second Interim Investigative Report: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-03/GablemanReport.pdf> | Just The News

²²⁸⁸Judge admonishes Michael Gableman's 2020 election review, bars ...: <https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/politics/2022/08/17/judge-admonishes-michael-gablemans-2020-review-wisconsin-election/10346689002/> | Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

²²⁸⁹OSC documented frivolous ethics complaints, voluminous open-records requests as resource exhaustion tactics, and private investigators surveilling OSC investigative staff. Gableman Report, pp. 43–44. Report available at [Gableman OSC Second Interim Investigative Report \(Just the News\)](#).

²²⁹⁰The alleged hacking of OSC devices was documented by OSC staff accounts and referenced in the Gableman Report. Attribution of device hacking to specific actors has not been adjudicated. See also [American Oversight: Gableman Disciplinary Complaint](#) (Nov. 2024) for broader OSC misconduct context.

²²⁹¹Wis. Stat. § 942.09 (unlawful use of recording devices) applies to the alleged unauthorized surveillance of OSC staff. Classification as Disputed Fact reflects that while the surveillance and harassment are documented, attribution of device hacking to specific actors has not been established through criminal prosecution or adjudicated findings.

²²⁹²18 U.S.C. § 1030 (Computer Fraud and Abuse Act) would apply to alleged unauthorized access to OSC devices, if attributed to identifiable actors. No criminal charges have been filed as of the date of this document. Classification as Disputed Fact reflects that hacking attribution remains unestablished in the public record.

²²⁹³National Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin - February 07, 2022: <https://www.dhs.gov/ntas/advisory/national-terrorism-advisory-system-bulletin-february-07-2022> | DHS

²²⁹⁴Biden's DHS Brands Free Speech 'Terrorism Threat' to U.S. - Breitbart: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2022/02/09/bidens-dhs-brands-free-speech-terrorism-threat-to-u-s-welcome-to-your-communist-future/> | Breitbart

²²⁹⁵DHS Says Spreading Misinformation Is Potential Terrorism Threat: <https://dailycaller.com/2022/02/09/department-homeland-security-misinformation-covid-19-election-fraud-possible-terrorist-threat/> | Daily Caller



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Partnership to Flag and Suppress Domestic Election-Related Speech (US)		entities - to identify and flag social media content about alleged election irregularities for platform removal. The EIP's own published data indicated prominent conservatives' speech was targeted. CISA used disclaimers that implicitly threatened companies with intelligence and law enforcement (FBI) reprisal if they failed to comply with content removal requests. The House Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of Government published findings on this coordination on June 26, 2023, and November 6, 2023. ^{2296,2297,2298}	
W.I-24	Democrat lawmakers targeted DOGE staff with investigation requests (US)	Established Fact	Democratic lawmakers sent coordinated criminal-exposure warnings, staff-list demands, and investigation requests to ethics offices, DOJ, and OPM that uniquely targeted DOGE-linked employees across multiple agencies in 2025. This constitutes an established pattern of unusually intense oversight aimed at one cohort of federal workers. Senators Blackburn, Cruz, Hawley, and Scott separately called on AG Bondi to unseal Arctic Frost grand jury non-disclosure order applications, documenting the coordinated use of federal investigative machinery against Republican-aligned individuals. ²²⁹⁹	National, United States

A-9.3 Willful Neglect of Duty

Table 88 Detailed Willful Neglect of Duty Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.WND-01	Hart InterCivic Board Member Became DOJ Assistant AG, National Security Division - Conflict of Interest in	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Conflict-of-interest implications] Matthew Glen Olsen, who served as a board member of Hart InterCivic - the third-largest U.S. voting machine vendor - was appointed as Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, Department of Justice, in November 2021. The National Security Division is the DOJ component responsible for, among other matters, counterintelligence investigations, foreign cyber intrusion cases, and foreign election interference - the precise categories of investigation most directly relevant to Hart InterCivic's election	National, United States

²²⁹⁶Chairmen Green, Bishop Uncover New Evidence of DHS, Big Tech Collaborating to Censor Americans: <https://homeland.house.gov/2023/11/06/chairmen-green-bishop-uncover-new-evidence-of-dhs-big-tech-collaborating-to-censor-americans/> | House Homeland Security Committee

²²⁹⁷New Emails Show DHS Created Stanford University 'EIP': <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/11/new-emails-show-dhs-created-stanford-university-eip/> | The Gateway Pundit

²²⁹⁸Final Report- " Election Integrity Partnership: <https://www.eipartnership.net/report> | Election Integrity Partnership

²²⁹⁹Democratic lawmakers conducted a coordinated oversight campaign uniquely targeting DOGE-affiliated federal employees in 2025, including criminal-exposure warnings to DOJ, OPM, and ethics offices and staff-list demands across multiple agencies. See [ProPublica: Senators Ask DOJ to Probe DOGE Conflicts of Interest \(May 2025\)](#); see also [The Hill: Democrats Investigate DOGE Staff in Government Agencies \(Aug. 2025\)](#).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Election Security Investigations (US)		infrastructure. Whether Olsen recused himself from all matters potentially touching Hart InterCivic, voting machine security, or foreign interference in election systems during his tenure as AAG/NSD is an established question of fact that has not been publicly answered, and DOJ has not disclosed any recusal record. The structural conflict between Olsen's former board membership and his direct supervisory authority over the division responsible for election security investigations represents a systemic accountability failure. ^{2300,2301,2302}	
W.WND-02	DNI Ratcliffe Documented Career CIA Analysts Suppressed Chinese Election Interference Assessment - Violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B (US)	Established Fact	On January 7, 2021, Director of National Intelligence John Ratcliffe issued a formal memorandum documenting that career CIA analysts had suppressed assessments of Chinese interference in the 2020 election on political grounds, expressing reluctance to have their analysis used to support administration policies with which they personally disagreed. Ratcliffe's memorandum states: "China analysts were hesitant to assess Chinese actions as undue influence or interference. These analysts appeared reluctant to have their analysis on China brought forward because they tend to disagree with the Administration's policies, saying in effect, 'I don't want our intelligence used to support those policies.'" This constitutes an established documented violation of IRTPA Section 1019, Analytic Standard B - the statutory requirement that intelligence assessments be produced independently of policy considerations. The substance of the suppressed assessments - what the CIA's China analysts actually found regarding Chinese operations against election supply chains, infrastructure, and voting systems - has never been publicly disclosed. ^{2303,2304,2305}	National, United States
W.WND-03	DOJ Routing of Election Fraud Complaints to Conflicted Pennsylvania AG - De	Established Fact	Acting AG William Barr directed U.S. Attorney William McSwain to route all Pennsylvania election fraud reports to Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro rather than to federal investigators. Shapiro had publicly stated before the election that he intended to "fight like hell" to ensure Pennsylvania went for Biden; had appeared in campaign advertising; and was an elected Democrat with a direct stake in the outcome of any investigation. By routing federal election fraud referrals to a conflicted state	Pennsylvania, United States

²³⁰⁰Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Nominee Questionnaire: <https://www.intelligence.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/sites-default-files-documents-g-molsen-072021.pdf> | U.S. Senate

²³⁰¹Former Assistant Attorney General Matthew G. Olsen: <https://www.justice.gov/archives/nsd/staff-profile/former-assistant-attorney-general-matthew-g-olsen> | U.S. Department of Justice

²³⁰²OGE Form 278e Financial Disclosure via Biden's Basement: <https://www.insidebidensbasement.org/appointees/matthew-olsen> | Inside Biden's Basement

²³⁰³Views on Intelligence Community Election Security Analysis: <https://context-cdn.washingtonpost.com/notes/prod/default/documents/6d274110-a84b-4694-96cd-6a902207d2bd/note/733364cf-0afb-412d-a5b4-ab797a8ba154> | Washington Post Document

²³⁰⁴DNI Ratcliffe Releases Report Showing China Interfered with the 2020 Election: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/01/breaking-dni-ratcliffe-releases-report-showing-china-interfered-2020-election-cia-management-pressured-analysts-not-report/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³⁰⁵China Sought to Influence 2020 US Election: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/article/china-sought-to-influence-2020-us-election-director-of-national-intelligence-assesses-3659981> | Epoch Times



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Facto Judicial/Prosecutorial Nullification (PA)		official, the DOJ's oversight mechanism was functionally nullified, ensuring that no independent prosecutorial review of election fraud claims occurred. No Pennsylvania election official was charged with any crime despite certified mail notices of specific alleged violations sent in January 2021. ^{2306,2307,2308}	
W.WND-04	AG Barr's Re-Routing of PA Election Fraud Reports to Conflicted AG - Structural Suppression (PA)	Established Fact	AG William Barr instructed U.S. Attorney William McSwain (E.D. Pa.) to route all Pennsylvania election fraud allegations to Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro rather than investigate them independently. McSwain publicly disclosed this instruction in a June 9, 2021 letter. Shapiro was an elected Democrat who had appeared in campaign advertising during the 2020 election, publicly stated he would "fight like hell to ensure Pennsylvania went for Biden," and whose office was actively involved in election litigation on behalf of the Commonwealth. The net effect was that federal election-fraud oversight in Pennsylvania - including allegations of attorney misconduct by election officials - was funneled to a structurally conflicted official who had no incentive to pursue them. This structural routing decision foreclosed independent legal recourse for election integrity counsel in Pennsylvania. ^{2309,2310,2311}	Pennsylvania, United States
W.WND-05	DOJ/Election Crimes Branch Institutional Resistance to AG Barr's Post-Election Investigation Directive (US)	Established Fact	DOJ Election Crimes Branch Director Richard Pilger resigned on November 9, 2020 - the same day AG Barr authorized U.S. Attorneys to investigate substantial allegations of election irregularities prior to certification. Fifteen District Election Officers (DEOs) subsequently wrote to AG Barr urging rescission of his memorandum, asserting no substantial allegations existed in their individual jurisdictions - a claim explicitly noted as limited to their districts, none of whom had been consulted before the policy change. ^{2312,2313,2314}	National, United States

²³⁰⁶McSwain Letter to Trump (via Politico): <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519> | Politico

²³⁰⁷AG Bill Barr Shut Down Investigations (Jeff Clark testimony): <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/04/ag-bill-barr-shut-down-investigations-three-separate/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³⁰⁸Trump puts spotlight on ex-prosecutor (mentions letter): <https://www.reuters.com/legal/government/trump-puts-spotlight-duane-morris-partner-ex-prosecutor-penn-race-2021-07-13/> | Reuters

²³⁰⁹McSwain Letter to Trump (quoted): <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519> | Politico

²³¹⁰Supreme Court Petition Appendix F: McSwain's Letter: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/24/24-430/328530/20241017145230274_20241017-144351-06833351-00007383.pdf | Supreme Court of the United States

²³¹¹Trump Releases Letter From Ex-US Attorney: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/us/trump-releases-letter-from-ex-us-attorney-alleging-barr-pressured-him-not-to-probe-voter-fraud-claims-3898922> | Epoch Times

²³¹²Head Of DOJ's Election Crimes Unit Steps Down After Barr OKs Election Inquiries: <https://www.npr.org/sections/live-updates-2020-election-results/2020/11/10/933395215/head-of-doj-s-election-crimes-unit-steps-down-after-barr-oks-election-inquiries> | NPR

²³¹³Barr Hands Prosecutors the Authority to Investigate Voter Fraud Claims: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/09/us/politics/barr-elections.html> | New York Times

²³¹⁴Head Of DOJ's Election Crimes Unit Steps Down After Barr OKs Election Inquiries | NPR (fifteen District Election Officers wrote to AG Barr urging rescission of the Nov. 9 memo; Pilger's resignation and DEO resistance contemporaneously documented)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.WND-06	AG Barr's Routing of Pennsylvania Election-Fraud Complaints to Conflicted AG Shapiro (PA)	Established Fact	U.S. Attorney William McSwain disclosed in a June 9, 2021 letter that Attorney General Barr had instructed him to pass all Pennsylvania election-fraud reports to Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro - rather than investigate them independently - despite Shapiro having publicly stated before the election that he would "fight like hell" to ensure Pennsylvania went for Biden and having been actively engaged in election-related litigation on Biden's behalf. Routing federal election-fraud referrals to a structural partisan adversary with a documented stake in the election outcome rendered the federal oversight mechanism functionally inoperative in Pennsylvania. ^{2315,2316,2317}	Pennsylvania, United States
W.WND-07	Failure to Preserve Drop Box Surveillance Video (AZ)	Established Fact	Election officials in Yuma and Maricopa Counties willfully neglected their duty to maintain and provide adequate video surveillance of absentee ballot drop boxes. Surveillance video from Yuma County was unavailable, shielding potential ballot trafficking from forensic scrutiny and constituting an apparent violation of federal 22-month record-retention mandates. ^{2318,2319,2320,2321}	Arizona, United States
W.WND-08	Neglect of Chain-of-Custody Violations in DeKalb County (GA)	Established Fact	State and county election officials willfully neglected to investigate or disqualify 43,907 absentee ballots deposited in DeKalb County drop boxes that were counted in the certified results despite clear violations of the Georgia State Election Board's chain-of-custody documentation rules. No official investigation was initiated and the ballots were included in the final certified count. ^{2322,2323,2324}	Georgia, United States
W.WND-09	Secretary of State Raffensperger's Failure	Established Fact	The Georgia Senate Subcommittee on Elections, chaired by Sen. William Ligon, issued a formal December 17, 2020 report concluding the election "should not be certified" due to systemic fraud	Georgia, United States

²³¹⁵William McSwain Letter to Trump (via Politico): <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/07/13/barr-election-fraud-claims-499519> | Politico

²³¹⁶William McSwain Letter to Trump (via PhillyVoice): <https://www.phillyvoice.com/mcswain-trump-letter-barr-pennsylvania-governor-2020-election/> | PhillyVoice

²³¹⁷Barr on McSwain Directive (Philadelphia Inquirer): <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/donald-trump-bill-mcswain-pa-2020-election-letter-20210714.html> | Philadelphia Inquirer

²³¹⁸[Yuma County Sheriff Announces 2020 Voter Fraud Investigations | CBN News](#) (Yuma County Sheriff Office announced investigation of ballot drop box activity following 2020 general election; surveillance footage from Yuma County was cited as unavailable for review by election investigators)

²³¹⁹["2000 Mules" Group Ignored Arizona AG Requests For Evidence | Axios](#) (True the Vote, which claimed to have identified ballot trafficking activity in Yuma and Maricopa Counties using geolocation data, declined to furnish supporting evidence or data to the Arizona Attorney General's office)

²³²⁰52 U.S.C. § 20701 requires election officials to retain and preserve for 22 months all records relating to federal elections, including surveillance records associated with ballot drop boxes classified as election infrastructure; failure to preserve constitutes a federal violation.

²³²¹52 U.S.C. § 20701 (22-month federal record-preservation requirement applicable to surveillance footage of drop boxes as election records).

²³²²BREAKING: 43,000 DeKalb County, Georgia Absentee Ballots Violated Chain of Custody Rule: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/08/breaking-43000-dekalb-county-georgia-absentee-ballots-violated-chain-custody-rule/> | [The Gateway Pundit]

²³²³GA County's Records Show 43K Absentee Ballot Transfer Forms Have Incomplete or Late Information: <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2021/08/30/georgia-countys-records-show-43k-absentee-ballot-chain-of-custody-forms-have-incomplete-or-late-information/> | [Breitbart]

²³²⁴Georgia opens probe into drop box ballots, chain of custody in large Democrat county: <https://justthenews.com/politics-policy/elections/georgia-opens-probe-drop-box-ballots-chain-custody-large-democrat-county> | [Just The News]



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	to Act on Senate Subcommittee Findings (GA)		and irregularities (Finding No. 9). Secretary Raffensperger received these findings and took no corrective action. When asked what the Secretary did with the subcommittee's report, Sen. Ligon responded: "He did nothing." The report was also withheld from Congress in the Secretary's January 6, 2021 Congressional letter. ^{2325,2326}	
W.WND-10	SOS Post-Election Machine Audit Was a "Ruse" - Five of Six Counties Confirm No Audit Occurred (GA)	Established Fact	Secretary Raffensperger publicly claimed that a post-election forensic audit of voting machines had been conducted in six counties. Five of those six counties responded in writing confirming that no such audit had taken place. The sixth county did not respond. Rather than correcting the record, the Secretary allowed the public representation to stand, depriving the public and Congress of accurate information about the state of post-election verification. ^{2327,2328}	Georgia, United States
W.WND-11	State Election Board Referral to AG Ignored - Fulton County Uncertified Tabulator Returns (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County conceded before the State Election Board (SEB2022-015) that all 148 advance voting tabulator official returns - representing approximately 316,000-320,000 ballots - were never certified. The SEB voted to refer this matter to both the Georgia Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Justice. No prosecution was initiated and no corrective action to the certified election results was taken. ^{2329,2330,2331}	Georgia, United States
W.WND-12	Law Enforcement Refusal to Enforce Election Law at TCF Center (MI)	Established Fact	Despite witnessing Department of Elections officials systematically denying credentialed Republican poll challengers access to observe ballot processing at the TCF Center in Detroit, law enforcement officers stationed on the floor willfully failed to enforce MCL § 168.733, which expressly guarantees the right of credentialed challengers to observe all aspects of absentee ballot counting. Windows	Michigan, United States

²³²⁵Report of the Election Law Study Subcommittee of the Standing Senate Judiciary Committee: <https://files.causeofamerica.org/docs/2020-dec-17-ga-legal-exhibit-08-senate-judiciary-subcommittee-final-report.pdf> | Georgia Senate Legislative Report

²³²⁶BcCc Amicus Document: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | U.S. Supreme Court Filing

²³²⁷Georgia State Election Board Amicus Brief: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-1172/314110/20240531182554403_BcCc_Amicus%20Document%20May%2031%202024%20EFile.pdf | US Supreme Court

²³²⁸Smoke and Mirrors: New Evidence Suggests That NO Audit was Conducted: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2023/12/smoke-mirrors-new-evidence-suggests-that-no-audit/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³²⁹(VIDEO) Fulton County Admits 315K Early Ballots were ILLEGALLY CERTIFIED WITHOUT SIGNED TAPE: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/12/video-fulton-county-admits-315k-early-ballots-were/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³³⁰State Election Board raises more questions about tabulation tapes: <https://www.mountaincountryradio.com/state-news/state-election-board-raises-more-questions-about-tabulation-tapes/> | Mountain Country Radio

²³³¹315,000 Georgia Votes Lacked Certifying Signatures in 2020 Election, Records Show: <https://washingtonstand.com/article/315000-georgia-votes-lacked-certifying-signatures-in-2020-election-records-show> | Washington Stand



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			were covered with pizza boxes and cardboard at the direction of Democrat-aligned operatives; police took no enforcement action. ^{2332,2333}	
W.WND-13	Secretary of State Benson's Failure to Honor Audit Commitment to Wayne County Canvassers (MI)	Established Fact	Canvassers Monica Palmer and William Hartmann conditionally changed their certification votes to "yes" on November 17, 2020, only after receiving a sworn promise from fellow Canvasser Jonathon Kinloch that a full independent audit would be conducted. Secretary Benson publicly stated the audit agreement was "not binding upon her" and took no steps to honor or substitute it. The promised audit was never performed. ^{2334,2335,2336}	Michigan, United States
W.WND-14	Bureau of Elections Director's Directive to Destroy Federal Election Records (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Bureau of Elections Director Jonathan Brater issued a February 12, 2021 memorandum directing county clerks to delete electronic pollbook software and associated files - records required to be preserved for 22 months under 52 U.S.C. § 20702. The directive was issued less than four months after the election, before the mandatory retention period expired. No law enforcement agency investigated the directive or charged any responsible official. ^{2337,2338,2339}	Michigan, United States
W.WND-15	AG Nessel Investigation of Election Integrity Advocates While Ignoring Documented Fraud Evidence (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel, in coordination with the Michigan State Police, launched investigations against private citizens who had submitted sworn testimony to legislative committees about election irregularities. Simultaneously, Nessel's office received no referral to independently investigate the documented record destruction, illegal pollbook deletion, or TCF Center access	Michigan, United States

²³³²King v. Whitmer Opinion: <https://www.opn.ca6.uscourts.gov/opinions.pdf/23a0134p-06.pdf> | Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals

²³³³BREAKING: Detroit Officials Are NOW BLOCKING GOP POLL WATCHERS: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/11/breaking-detroit-officials-now-blocking-gop-poll-workers-re-entering-tfc-center-police-called/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³³⁴William C. Hartmann Sworn Affidavit: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2020-11/20201118184530537.pdf> | Just The News

²³³⁵Monica Palmer and William Hartmann Affidavits Confirming Conditional Certification: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2023/09/trump-won-michigan-in-2020-general-election-wayne-county-never-lawfully-certified-election/> | LetsFixStuff.org

²³³⁶Michigan GOP backtracks after blocking vote certification: <https://apnews.com/article/election-2020-joe-biden-donald-trump-local-elections-michigan-64c18e12e0d409d9629871cda3c07293> | AP News

²³³⁷Letters to Adams Township Clerk: https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/MISOS/2021/10/25/file_attachments/1976229/Letters%20to%20Adams%20Township%20Clerk.pdf | Official Michigan SOS

²³³⁸Hillsdale County Circuit Court transcript (Michigan House Committee Testimony reference); original URL in source document was truncated and cannot be verified through public archive.

²³³⁹52 U.S.C. § 20701 and 52 U.S.C. § 20702 establish a 22-month federal retention requirement for all records related to federal elections; electronic pollbook software and associated files fall within this requirement. The Bureau of Elections deletion directive was issued less than four months after the 2020 general election, well within the mandatory retention window.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			violations. The Senate Oversight Committee affirmatively recommended she investigate election integrity advocates - not the underlying anomalies. ^{2340,2341,2342}	
W.WND-16	Certification Despite Massive Voter-System Discrepancy in SURE System (PA)	Established Fact	The Pennsylvania Department of State, under Secretary Kathy Boockvar, certified the 2020 election on November 24, 2020, while its own SURE (Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors) system showed 6,760,230 total voters recorded as voting, against a certified total of 6,915,283 votes - a discrepancy of 155,053. Additionally, Delaware County was certified despite 244 of 428 precincts lacking legally required Return Sheet documentation. Boockvar certified without reconciling either discrepancy. ^{2343,2344,2345}	Pennsylvania, United States
W.WND-17	Three Law Enforcement Agencies Refused to Act on Certified Evidence of Record Destruction (PA)	Established Fact	On January 4, 2021, election integrity plaintiffs Leah Hoopes and Gregory Stenstrom sent certified letters to (1) Delaware County DA Jack Stollsteimer, (2) Pennsylvania AG Josh Shapiro, and (3) U.S. Attorney William McSwain, detailing specific election-law violations and requesting preservation of evidence. As of November 2021 - more than ten months later - none of the three had filed charges or substantively responded. The alleged evidence destruction continued in the interim. ^{2346,2347}	Pennsylvania, United States
W.WND-18	How Federal Law Enforcement Turned a Blind Eye to Extremist	Established Fact	A bombshell December 2024 report by the Justice Department's Office of Inspector General confirmed that the FBI failed to take the "basic step" of canvassing its 56 field offices for pre-existing intelligence before January 6, 2021 — a failure FBI Deputy Director Paul Abbate himself admitted was "a basic step that was missed." A bipartisan Senate investigation released in June 2023 found	United States

²³⁴⁰ AG Nessel Charges Attorney Stefanie Lambert and Former Adams Township Clerk Scott: <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2024/05/08/ag-nessel-charges-attorney-stefanie-lambert-and-former-adams-township-clerk-scott> | Michigan AG Office

²³⁴¹ Complete Corruption: Michigan's Far-Left Atty General Dana Nessel Accused of Illegal Prosecution: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2025/04/complete-corruption-michigans-far-left-atty-general-dana/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³⁴² Michigan Election Fraud Evidence â€œ Lets Fix Stuff: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/03/michigan-election-fraud-affidavits/> | LetsFixStuff.org

²³⁴³ PA Lawmakers: Numbers Don't Add Up, Certification Premature: <https://www.pahousegop.com/News/18754/Latest-News/PA-Lawmakers-Numbers-Don%E2%80%99t-Add-Up,-Certification-of-Presidential-Results-Premature-and-In-Error> | PA House GOP

²³⁴⁴ Pennsylvania Certified Results Found in Error: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2020/12/breaking-pennsylvania-certified-results-president-found-error-error-twice-size-difference-candidates/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³⁴⁵ Pennsylvania certifies election results: <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/pennsylvania-certification-2020-presidential-election-vote-20201124.html> | Philadelphia Inquirer

²³⁴⁶ Petition for Rehearing, Stenstrom & Hoopes v. Delaware County Board of Elections: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/22-503/256989/20230314140315527_20230314-140150-95759105-00000368.pdf | US Supreme Court

²³⁴⁷ Petition for Writ of Certiorari, Stenstrom & Hoopes v. Delaware County Board of Elections: https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/22-503/247712/20221130140221082_20221130-135712-00003900-00012672.pdf | US Supreme Court



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Intelligence Before and After January 6 (US)		that the FBI and DHS had downplayed or ignored "a massive amount of intelligence information" in the weeks leading up to January 6, including explicit online threats to "literally kill people" and storm the Capitol — yet failed to elevate or share this intelligence with frontline law enforcement partners. ^{2348,2349}	
W.WND-19	WEC Directives Violating State Nursing Home Absentee Voting Law - No Prosecution (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC) willfully neglected its duty to enforce state statutes governing absentee voting in nursing homes, instead issuing directives that bypassed the statutory requirement for Special Voting Deputies (SVDs). A subsequent investigation by the Racine County Sheriff determined these directives violated Wisconsin law and formally filed charges with the county prosecutor. The county prosecutor declined to act. ^{2350,2351,2352}	Wisconsin, United States
W.WND-20	City of Madison and Five Wisconsin Cities Refused WEC Oversight of CTCL Operations (WI)	Reasonable Inference	The Cities of Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha accepted CTCL ("Zuckerbucks") grants and embedded private personnel in government election operations without authorization from statutorily responsible officers. WEC, which had the authority and duty to investigate and correct this privatization of government election functions, took no action despite documented violations of the requirement that election administration remain a governmental function. ^{2353,2354,2355}	Wisconsin, United States
W.WND-21	DOJ/FBI Abdication of Investigative Duty on	Reasonable Inference	Senior DOJ leadership, including former AG William Barr and Acting Deputy AG Richard Donoghue, willfully neglected to conduct comprehensive forensic investigations into credible, multi-state	National, United States

²³⁴⁸ DOJ Office of Inspector General, "A Review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Handling of Its Confidential Human Sources and Intelligence Collection Efforts in the Lead Up to the January 6, 2021 Electoral Certification" (December 2024), <https://oig.justice.gov/sites/default/files/reports/25-011.pdf>

²³⁴⁹ U.S. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, Chairman Gary Peters (D-MI), "Peters Report Finds Significant Intelligence Failures by FBI and DHS in Lead-Up to January 6th Capitol Attack" (June 26, 2023), <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/media/dems/peters-report-finds-significant-intelligence-failures-by-fbi-and-dhs-in-lead-up-to-january-6th-capitol-attack>

²³⁵⁰ Racine Co. Sheriff claims WEC decision is to blame for voter fraud in nursing homes: <https://www.tmj4.com/news/political/elections-local/racine-county-sheriff-claims-wisconsin-elections-commission-decision-is-to-blame-for-voter-fraud-in-nursing-homes> | TMJ4 News

²³⁵¹ REPORT: Could Wisconsin Be The FIRST State To DECERTIFY The Fraudulent 2020 Election After Yesterday's Explosive Report?: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/10/report-wisconsin-first-state-decertify-fraudulent-2020-election-yesterdays-explosive-report/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³⁵² Racine County sheriff accuses Wisconsin Elections Commission of breaking election law in nursing homes: <https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/politics/elections/2021/10/28/wisconsin-elections-officials-accused-breaking-law-nursing-homes/8582125002/> | Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

²³⁵³ The Wisconsin "Zuckerbucks" Problem: <https://thefga.org/research/the-wisconsin-zuckerbucks-problem/> | Foundation for Government Accountability

²³⁵⁴ WEC Dismissal Letter on CTCL Grants: <https://www.courthousenews.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/wec-letter-ctcl-grants.pdf> | Wisconsin Elections Commission

²³⁵⁵ Breaking Exclusive: Election Investigators Subpoena WI Cities on CTCL: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/12/breaking-exclusive-election-investigators-make-surprise-move-wi-blanket-state-subpoenas-related-2020-election/> | The Gateway Pundit



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Multi-State Election Fraud Allegations (US)		election fraud allegations. Barr publicly dismissed the allegations as "bulls-t" before forensic audits could be conducted and refused to utilize federal authority to secure voting machines as evidence. DOJ simultaneously maintained a longstanding pre-certification investigation prohibition that functionally prevented any federal inquiry from developing evidentiary predicate before the election was certified. ^{2356,2357,2358,2359}	
W.WND-22	CISA "Most Secure Election" Declaration Issued Without Forensic Audit (US)	Established Fact	CISA Director Christopher Krebs declared the 2020 election "the most secure in American history" without conducting or commissioning a forensic audit of the election systems CISA's own July 2020 pre-election report had identified as vulnerable - including voter registration databases, ballot programming systems, vote aggregation systems, and election websites. This declaration was used to preemptively delegitimize post-election scrutiny and was disseminated as an official government assessment. ^{2360,2361}	National, United States
W.WND-23	MI AG refused to investigate Dominion CEO perjury allegations (MI)	Disputed Fact	On April 17, 2024, a 51-page criminal complaint against Dominion CEO John Poulos for perjury was filed with the MI Attorney General. On April 23, 2024, the MI AG responded to Rep. Jim DeSana that it had conducted a "thorough review" of the 51-page complaint and concluded that a criminal investigation was not warranted. Subsequent FOIA requests revealed that the "thorough review" was not documented in any report nor was it indicated by communications within the AG office. ^{2362,2363,2364,2365}	Michigan, United States

²³⁵⁶[William McSwain Letter to President Trump, June 9, 2021 | DonaldJTrump.com \(primary\)](#) (McSwain explicitly states AG Barr instructed him to pass Pennsylvania election-fraud reports to AG Shapiro rather than investigate them independently through federal channels)

²³⁵⁷[Disputing Trump, Barr Says No Widespread Election Fraud | AP News, December 1, 2020](#) (AG Barr publicly stated "to date, we have not seen fraud on a scale that could have effected a different outcome in the election"; Barr separately told Trump in a December 1 meeting that claims were "bulls--t")

²³⁵⁸[Head Of DOJ's Election Crimes Unit Steps Down After Barr OKs Election Inquiries | NPR](#) (DOJ and FBI conducted dozens of investigations into specific fraud allegations following Barr's Nov. 9, 2020 memo authorizing pre-certification investigations; the Department's longstanding policy had prohibited such investigations before certification)

²³⁵⁹[Barr AP Interview, December 1, 2020 | AP News](#) (the "willful neglect" characterization in this row is a reasonable inference; Barr publicly confirmed no comprehensive forensic audit of voting systems was conducted prior to his Dec. 1, 2020 public statement dismissing fraud allegations)

²³⁶⁰Joint Statement from Elections Infrastructure Government Coordinating Council & Election Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Council: <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/JU/JU00/20260122/118881/HHRG-119-JU00-20260122-SD018-U18.pdf> | Official Government Document

²³⁶¹Testimony of Chris Krebs: <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Testimony-Krebs-2020-12-16.pdf> | Senate Hearing Transcript

²³⁶²April 17, 2024 call for Investigation of Dominion CEO John Poulos by MI AG, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Call-for-Investigation-MI-AG.pdf>

²³⁶³April 23, 2024 letter from MI AG Nessel to Rep. DeSana, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Response-to-DeSana.pdf>

²³⁶⁴Criminal Complaint Against Dominion CEO John Poulos for Perjury: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Criminal-Complaint-Against-John-Poulos.pdf>

²³⁶⁵December 15, 2020 MI Senate Oversight Committee Testimony by Dominion CEO John Poulos Under Oath, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/SENATE_TRANSCRIPT_FORMATTED.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.WND-24	MI Secretary of the Senate refused to investigate Dominion CEO perjury allegations (MI)	Disputed Fact	On April 17, 2024, a 51-page criminal complaint against Dominion CEO John Poulos for perjury was filed with the MI Secretary of the Senate. On April 24, 2024, the MI Secretary of the Senate responded that it did not have the authority to punish a witness for contempt in spite of clear authority to do so per MCL 4.82 and Senate Rule 2.102. ^{2366,2367,2368,2369,2370}	Michigan, United States
W.WND-25	MSP refused to investigate Dominion CEO perjury allegations (MI)	Disputed Fact	On April 17, 2024, a 51-page criminal complaint against Dominion CEO John Poulos for perjury was filed with the MI State Police. In a phone call with the detective assigned to review the complaint, the detective stated that it would be futile to investigate since the MI AG had already indicated that it would not pursue an investigation. ^{2371,2372,2373,2374}	Michigan, United States
W.WND-26	MI House Republican Caucus Chief Counsel, Hassan Beydoun, assumes position with Democrat Mayor Mike Duggan after Joe Biden inauguration (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Hassan Beydoun served as General Counsel to the Michigan House of Representatives from January 2013 through September 20, 2021 — a tenure of approximately eight years during which he reported to and advised five consecutive Republican House Speakers. He departed that post and assumed the role of Senior Adviser and Counsel to Detroit Mayor Mike Duggan, a Democrat, beginning September 20, 2021 — approximately eight months after President Biden's inauguration on January 20, 2021, and approximately ten months after the conclusion of the disputed 2020 general election. The transition raises a constellation of ethical concerns across four distinct but interrelated domains: (1) the revolving door from legislative service to a politically opposed employer, with attendant confidentiality and privilege concerns; (2) the specific allegation that Beydoun, while in a position of trust with House Republicans, passively or actively failed to provide aggressive legal options for challenging or investigating the 2020 election — potentially to the	Michigan, United States

²³⁶⁶April 17, 2024 call for Investigation of Dominion CEO John Poulos by MI Secretary of the Senate, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Call-for-Investigation-MI-Secretary-of-the-Senate.pdf>

²³⁶⁷April 24, 2024 letter from MI Secretary of the Senate to Rep. Jim DeSana, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/SoS-Response-to-DeSana.pdf>

²³⁶⁸Criminal Complaint Against Dominion CEO John Poulos for Perjury: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Criminal-Complaint-Against-John-Poulos.pdf>

²³⁶⁹Response to MI Secretary of Senate: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Signed-Response-to-MI-Secretary-of-Senate.pdf>

²³⁷⁰December 15, 2020 MI Senate Oversight Committee Testimony by Dominion CEO John Poulos Under Oath, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/SENATE_TRANSCRIPT_FORMATTED.pdf

²³⁷¹April 17, 2024 call for Investigation of Dominion CEO John Poulos by MI State Police, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Call-for-Investigation-MSP.pdf>

²³⁷²Testimony of former MI State Senator Patrick Colbeck

²³⁷³Criminal Complaint Against Dominion CEO John Poulos for Perjury: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Criminal-Complaint-Against-John-Poulos.pdf>

²³⁷⁴December 15, 2020 MI Senate Oversight Committee Testimony by Dominion CEO John Poulos Under Oath, https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/SENATE_TRANSCRIPT_FORMATTED.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			benefit of Democratic officeholders; (3) the timing of his departure relative to the window in which legislative action on the 2020 election remained legally viable; and (4) the broader pattern of counsel departures from Michigan Republican legislative offices to Democratic administrations during the same period. ²³⁷⁵	
W.WND-27	MI Republican State Board of Canvassers member Aaron van Langevelde assumes position with Democrat AG Dana Nessel after certifying the 2020 election results (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Van Langevelde joined the Michigan Department of Attorney General as a senior attorney in February 2023. Aaron Van Langevelde served simultaneously in two relevant official capacities at the time of the November 23, 2020 certification vote: (1) as the Republican Vice-Chair of the Michigan Board of State Canvassers, having been nominated to that position by the Republican Party; and (2) as Deputy Legal Counsel and Policy Adviser in the Michigan House Republican Policy Office, a position he held from 2015 to 2023 per LegiStorm records — and a position he assumed directly from Hassan Beydoun when Beydoun departed for the Duggan administration in September 2021. ²³⁷⁶	Michigan, United States
W.WND-28	MI Senate Republican senior advisor Amber McCann assumes position with Democrat AG Dana Nessel after Joe Biden inauguration (MI)	Reasonable Inference	Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel announced the appointment of Amber McCann as special projects director in the Office of Public Information & Education. State of Michigan McCann would report directly to Nessel's communications director, Kelly Rossman-McKinney. Rossman-McKinney, under whom McCann will work, is a former Democratic candidate for the state Senate. At the time of her departure, McCann held the positions of deputy chief of staff and press secretary to Senate Majority Leader Mike Shirkey, placing her at the pinnacle of the Senate Republican leadership hierarchy. McCann previously served as deputy chief of staff in the Senate Majority Leader's Office for more than a decade. During that time, she was a member of senior staff teams for Senate Majority Leaders Mike Bishop, Randy Richardville, Arlan Meekhof and current Senate Majority Leader Mike Shirkey. ²³⁷⁷	Michigan, United States
W.WND-29	Intelligence Community hid that Chinese government manufactured and	Established Fact	The FBI intelligence reporting, subsequently declassified by FBI Director Kash Patel in June 2025, alleged that the Chinese government was manufacturing and importing fake Driver's Licenses into the United States for election use. According to the declassified FBI intelligence report, these fraudulent licenses were intended for Chinese nationals and Communist Party sympathizers residing	Foreign, China

²³⁷⁵[Trump Supporters Pressured City Clerk | Governing Magazine, December 2022](#) (confirms Amber McCann as Nessel spokeswoman; Hassan Beydoun served as General Counsel to Republican House leadership before departing for a role in Mayor Mike Duggan's administration — a position transition consistent with the conflict-of-interest concern noted in this row; no independent primary-source URL was located for Beydoun's specific employment dates)

²³⁷⁶[GOP Spokesperson Leaves For Job In Michigan AG Office | WCMU Michigan Public Radio, February 2021](#) (confirms pattern of Republican state officials departing for positions in Democratic AG Nessel's office; Van Langevelde joined the Michigan Department of Attorney General as a senior attorney in early 2023 — no primary MI AG press release URL was located for Van Langevelde specifically; his role as Republican Board of Canvassers Vice-Chair casting the deciding certification vote is documented in contemporaneous news reporting)

²³⁷⁷[AG Nessel Announces Amber McCann As Special Projects Director | Michigan.gov, March 8, 2021](#); [GOP Spokesperson Leaves For Job In Michigan AG Office | WCMU Michigan Public Radio, February 22, 2021](#)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	imported fake Drivers' Licenses for election use (US)		in the United States, who would use them to request and cast mail-in ballots for Biden. Four months before the election, in July 2020, US Customs and Border Protection seized 19,888 Driver Licenses at O'Hare International Airport. The barcodes on the Michigan licenses actually worked. Hmm? CBP never disclosed that these ID's were for an election plot. ^{2378,2379,2380}	
W.WND-30	No Reconciliation or Canvass in Violation of Georgia Law (GA)	Established Fact	The basis to ensure one person, one vote, is to compare the number of voter check-ins to the number of ballots cast. There was no such accounting for Georgia's 2020 General Election. ²³⁸¹	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
W.WND-31	Fulton County Created Daily Recap Sheets After the Election, Not During the Election as Required by Georgia Law (GA)	Established Fact	Georgia law requires poll managers to contemporaneously maintain a daily log for each electronic device used at each polling location called a daily recap sheet. Fulton County failed to maintain these logs and produced them after the election. ²³⁸²	Fulton County, Georgia, United States
W.WND-32	MI Senate Oversight Committee Issued Report on 2020 Election Without Reviewing Subpoenaed Records (MI)	Established Fact	During September 8, 2021 Livonia City Council meeting it was revealed that the MI House and Senate Oversight Committees never took possession of the election records they subpoenaed on December 15–16, 2020 from the City of Livonia. The records included an extensive list of physical and digital records. Despite not having looked at the requested records, on June 23, 2021 the committee released its report on the 2020 election that concluded "The Committee can confidently assert that it has been thorough in examination of numerous allegations of unlawful actions, improper procedures, fraud, vote theft, or any other description which would cause citizens to doubt the integrity of Michigan's 2020 election results. Our clear finding is that citizens should be confident the results represent the true results of the ballots cast by the people of Michigan."	Michigan, United States

²³⁷⁸[Alleged Chinese Scheme To Influence 2020 Election Being Probed By FBI, Senate | Fox News, June 17, 2025](#) (FBI Director Kash Patel declassified documents alleging CCP manufactured fake U.S. driver's licenses in late August 2020 for use in fraudulent mail-in ballots; the FBI intelligence report was recalled Sept. 25, 2020, one day after Director Wray testified there was no coordinated national voter fraud)

²³⁷⁹[FBI Intelligence Links China To Alleged Interference In 2020 Election | Washington Times, June 17, 2025](#) (CBP seized 19,888 counterfeit U.S. driver's licenses at O'Hare International Airport, January-June 2020, majority from China and Hong Kong; declassified FBI document notes the report was "not finally evaluated intelligence" and was a "collaborative source with indirect access, none of whose reporting has been corroborated")

²³⁸⁰[FBI Reveals Report On Alleged Chinese Plot With Fake U.S. Driver's Licenses | KATU News, June 17, 2025](#)

²³⁸¹[Georgia Code § 21-2-493\(b\) | Justia Law \(Computation, canvassing, and tabulation of returns; reconciliation requirement\); Georgia Investigation Finds Errors In Fulton County Audit Of 2020 Election | Atlanta Journal-Constitution, July 2023](#)

²³⁸²[Georgia Code § 21-2-379.11\(d\) | Justia Law \(poll manager required to complete and sign ballot recap form upon closing each electronic device\); Georgia Investigation Finds Errors In Fulton County Audit Of 2020 Election | Atlanta Journal-Constitution, July 2023](#)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			This conclusion was cited repeatedly in legal actions taken against election integrity advocates and their legal counsel. ^{2383,2384,2385}	
W.WND-33	State AG Civil Investigative Demands — Available Without Federal Grand Jury Process (US)	Reasonable Inference	State attorneys general in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Michigan, Arizona, Wisconsin, and Nevada may issue civil investigative demands (CIDs) to ActBlue for state-election-related contribution data under state consumer protection and election law authority, independent of federal grand jury process. ^{2386,2387,2388}	National, United States
W.WND-34	Judge Linda V Parker Biased Promotion of Voter Registration at Naturalization Ceremonies (MI)	Disputed Fact	During a December 15, 2020 naturalization ceremony at the Federal Courthouse in Detroit presided over by the USCIS, Judge Linda V Parker engaged in an openly partisan immigration ceremony quoting repeatedly from President Barack Obama and yielding the podium to voter registration activists from partisan NGO's masquerading as non-partisan including the League of Women Voters, Fems for Democracy, and Promise for Change. These voter registration activities in a federal facility generated privileged new voter contact information for Democrats in direct violation of EO 14248 and the subsequent USCIS Policy Alert PA-2025-21. ^{2389,2390}	Michigan, United States
W.WND-35	Courts Assert That MI Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson Issued Unlawful Guidance to Election Officials (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson has expressed contempt for her oath of office. She was found to have issued unlawful guidance to election officials in at least seven court decisions pertaining to signature verification, COVID rules, constitutional rights, and poll challenger observation. Furthermore, her own legal counsel asserted before the MI Court of Appeals that	Michigan, United States

²³⁸³ December 20, 2020 Subpoena issued by MI Senate and MI House Oversight Committees

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H8eZJoHuAsAfWnAn2eAgtmYxfxauxqRC/view?usp=sharing>

²³⁸⁴ MI Senate Oversight Committee Report on the 2020 Election, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gsEjrp7V4R1q3AhWPe4iouYrwau889YI/view?usp=drive_link

²³⁸⁵ [Michigan Lawmakers Issue Subpoenas To Detroit, Livonia City Clerks | ClickOnDetroit / WDIV, December 16, 2020](#) (confirms subpoenas issued Dec. 15-16, 2020 to Livonia City Clerk Susan Nash and Detroit City Clerk Janice Winfrey; records were to be produced by Jan. 12, 2021; the Governing Magazine report (Dec. 2022) documents that Livonia records and equipment were not transferred to Committee possession)

²³⁸⁶ State consumer protection statutes (e.g., Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.1505)

²³⁸⁷ Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-399

²³⁸⁸ Pa. Stat. Ann. tit. 73, § 201-4)

²³⁸⁹ Judge Linda V. Parker delivering U.S. citizenship oath on December 15, 2025,

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lt4OvGA5Oh8N4xX8Y6UwyUU4juHLC2wU/view?usp=drive_link; see also League of Women Voters given podium for voter registration data advocacy, https://drive.google.com/file/d/16hkiDXG8oYWnOyph2RuFvsNzzqp6BmcU/view?usp=drive_link; see also League of Women Voters actively soliciting voter registrations inside federal building at USCIS naturalization ceremony, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XcrazZwlvWvqha6HxvzqrHK6eV3BMMy0T/view?usp=drive_link; Attempts to

obtain surveillance video of the public event in a federal building have been prevented due to FOIA obstruction under the guise of Privacy Act restrictions.

²³⁹⁰ [Federal Judge Imposes Sanctions On Sidney Powell, Lin Wood And Other Pro-Trump Lawyers | Politico, August 25, 2021](#); [King v. Whitmer | Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals Opinion](#)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Benson only follows the laws that she agrees with and that anyone taking issue with that approach should just sue her. ^{2391,2392}	
W.WND-36	Failure to Conduct CFIUS Investigation into US Election Patent Owned by Swiss Company (US)	Established Fact	U.S. taxpayer money, routed through an unusual NIH procurement vehicle, funded the development of internet voting technology that was then patented by a Swiss-incorporated global corporation, repurposed for foreign government clients, combined with AI behavioral influence tools linked to foreign election campaigns, and embedded into the infrastructure of U.S. national security oversight bodies. No public congressional investigation of this patent family, its funding chain, or Accenture's global election footprint appears to have ever been conducted. ²³⁹³	United States

A-9.4 Malicious Prosecution

Table 89 Detailed Malicious Prosecution Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.MP-01	Tina Peters Prosecution - Criminalizing Records Preservation (CO)	Established Fact	[Established Fact - As to prosecution] Mesa County, Colorado Clerk Tina Peters was prosecuted under Colorado state law for preserving forensic images of her county's election management system (EMS) server - images that documented the deletion of nearly 29,000 files during a Dominion "trusted build" process jointly authorized by the Colorado Secretary of State. Peters' act of preservation was the predicate for the Mesa County Forensic Reports that documented the deletion of 695+ legally required log files within the 22-month federal retention window. Prosecuting the official who documented potential record destruction - rather than the officials who conducted or authorized the trusted build that deleted the records - inverts the accountability relationship	Colorado, United States

²³⁹¹ [Five Courts Have Concluded That MI SoS Jocelyn Benson Conducts Unlawful Elections | LetsFixStuff.org, September 2023](#) (summarizes court decisions finding Benson issued unlawful guidance on signature verification, COVID rules, constitutional rights, and poll challenger observation; X Article by Patrick Colbeck indicates seven decisions, <https://x.com/picolbeck/status/1809334290582569109>)

²³⁹² October 3, 2023 testimony of MI SoS Benson attorney Heather Meingast before MI Court of Appeals in O'Halloran v Benson case, <https://rumble.com/v48kyv6-benson-lawyer-asserts-that-mi-sos-only-follows-laws-that-she-agrees-with.html>

²³⁹³ Swiss Business Contracted by National Institute for Health to Develop a Patent for Injection of Fake Voters into Election Systems (Switzerland), <https://electioncrimebureau.com/fn-io-07/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			contemplated by 52 U.S.C. § 20701 and raises the inference that the prosecution served to suppress forensic evidence rather than vindicate election law. ^{2394,2395}	
W.MP-02	Tina Peters Maliciously Prosecuted for Records Preservation (CO)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - As to prosecutorial motivation] Mesa County, Colorado Clerk Tina Peters was prosecuted under Colorado state law for preserving forensic images of her county's election management system (EMS) server - images that documented the deletion of nearly 29,000 files during a Dominion "trusted build" process jointly authorized by the Colorado Secretary of State. Peters' act of preservation was the predicate for the Mesa County Forensic Reports that documented the deletion of 695+ legally required log files within the 22-month federal retention window. Prosecuting the official who documented potential record destruction - rather than the officials who conducted or authorized the trusted build that deleted the records - inverts the accountability relationship contemplated by 52 U.S.C. § 20701 and raises the inference that the prosecution served to suppress forensic evidence rather than vindicate election law. ^{2396,2397,2398}	Colorado, United States
W.MP-03	Michigan AG Dana Nessel Directed Investigations Targeting Private Citizens for Public Speech About Sworn Election Testimony - Viewpoint-Based Criminal Investigation	Disputed Fact	[Disputed Fact - As to whether any formal criminal charges were brought or whether investigations were ultimately closed] Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel, acting in her official capacity and in coordination with the Michigan State Police, launched investigations between November 2020 and July 2021 targeting private citizens who had spoken publicly about election irregularities - specifically including individuals who had submitted sworn affidavits and testimony to Michigan legislative committees regarding their personal observations of election administration problems. The targets of these investigations had not been found to have committed any crime; they were investigated because of the content of their political speech and their sworn legislative testimony. The use of official prosecutorial and law enforcement resources to investigate citizens for the content of their	Michigan, United States

²³⁹⁴State of Colorado v. Tina Peters: Jury found Peters guilty of 4 felonies and 3 misdemeanors (Aug. 12, 2024), including official misconduct and conspiracy to commit criminal impersonation, for allowing unauthorized access to Mesa County election system during the Dominion trusted build process. See [Colorado Sun: Tina Peters found guilty in plot to breach Colorado's election system \(Aug. 12, 2024\)](#).

²³⁹⁵Peters was sentenced to 9 years in prison (Oct. 3, 2024). The Colorado Court of Appeals upheld her conviction in full but reversed her sentence, finding the trial court improperly penalized her for protected speech about election fraud beliefs; remanded for resentencing (Apr. 2, 2026). See sentencing: [PBS NewsHour: Peters sentenced to 9 years \(Oct. 2024\)](#); see appeal: [Colorado Sun: Colorado Court of Appeals overturns Peters' sentence \(Apr. 2026\)](#).

²³⁹⁶Peters was convicted of 4 felonies and 3 misdemeanors on Aug. 12, 2024, for the unauthorized imaging of the Mesa County election management system. The Colorado Court of Appeals upheld her conviction in full on Apr. 2, 2026, while reversing the sentence for First Amendment reasons. See [Colorado Sun: Colorado Court of Appeals overturns Peters' sentence \(Apr. 2, 2026\)](#).

²³⁹⁷A Tale of Two Sentences: Convictions of Tina Peters vs. a Former State Senator: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2026/03/tale-two-sentences-convictions-tina-peters-vs-former/> | The Gateway Pundit

²³⁹⁸BOMBHELL: Mesa County Clerk Tina Peters Provides Evidence of Machine-Based Vote Manipulation: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2022/03/bombshell-mesa-county-clerk-tina-peters-provides-evidence-of-machine-based-vote-manipulation/> | LetsFixStuff.org



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Under Color of Law (MI)		political speech and sworn government testimony - rather than for any specific unlawful act - raises some of the most serious civil rights concerns in the information control context. A prosecutor who opens investigations based on the viewpoint expressed in a citizen's speech, rather than on evidence of a specific crime, acts under color of law to chill protected First Amendment activity. This conduct may implicate 18 U.S.C. § 242 (deprivation of rights under color of law by a person acting as a state official), and if coordinated with federal agencies or other states' officials, 18 U.S.C. § 241 (conspiracy against rights). ^{2399,2400,2401}	
W.MP-04	Tina Peters Prosecution as Deplatforming of a Records Preservation Whistleblower (CO)	Disputed Fact	Mesa County Clerk Tina Peters preserved forensic images of the pre-trusted-build Dominion Election Management System server before a state-mandated update deleted 28,989 files, including 695 legally mandated log files. Peters was subsequently prosecuted under Colorado state law for this preservation act. Whether the prosecution was legitimate enforcement or coordinated suppression of the individual most capable of demonstrating the forensic significance of the deleted records - and whose custody of the images was the sole surviving evidence of the pre-deletion state - is a question requiring independent investigation. The prosecution had the practical effect of vilifying the most credentialed custodian of primary forensic evidence from the public evidentiary record. ^{2402,2403}	Colorado, United States
W.MP-05	Michigan AG Dana Nessel - Retaliatory Investigations and Disbarment Proceedings Against Election-Integrity Attorneys (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel filed sanctions complaints and sought disbarment of attorneys who had submitted election integrity challenges in Michigan courts - attorneys who were representing clients who had submitted sworn testimony of irregularities before the legislature. This action was undertaken while Nessel had a documented personal and political stake in the election outcome. Nessel's office simultaneously investigated private citizens who had spoken publicly about election irregularities, including those who had submitted sworn legislative testimony. These acts were taken concurrently with pre-election simulation materials documenting coordinated plans to	Michigan, United States

²³⁹⁹Michigan Election Fraud Evidence: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/03/michigan-election-fraud-affidavits/> | letsfixstuff.org

²⁴⁰⁰Michigan attorney general to investigate 2020 election fraud profiteers: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/1875809/michigan-attorney-general-to-investigate-2020-election-fraud-profiteers/> | Washington Examiner

²⁴⁰¹Michigan Attorney General, Police to Probe People Who Made Election Fraud Claims: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/us/michigan-attorney-general-police-to-probe-people-who-made-election-fraud-claims-3894132> | Epoch Times

²⁴⁰²Peters was convicted by a jury in Mesa County on Aug. 12, 2024, of 4 felonies and 3 misdemeanors related to the unauthorized imaging of the election management system server. The Colorado Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction on Apr. 2, 2026. See [ABC News: Court overturns prison sentence of Tina Peters \(Apr. 2, 2026\)](#).

²⁴⁰³Peters preserved forensic images documenting the state of the Dominion Election Management System server before and after the trusted build process, during which the state reported the build "sanitizes" a voting system by removing all prior data. Peters' act of preservation was classified as a security breach. See [Colorado Sun: Tina Peters verdict \(Aug. 12, 2024\)](#).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			retaliate against Trump supporters raising post-election legal challenges - including exclusion from media platforms and future employment. ^{2404,2405}	
W.MP-06	Indictment of Alternate Electors and Attorneys (AZ)	Established Fact	The Arizona Attorney General brought felony charges against 11 alternate electors and 7 associated attorneys (including John Eastman, Jenna Ellis, and Rudy Giuliani) in connection with the 2020 alternate-electors strategy. The charging theory criminalizes the organization of contingent elector slates and related legal advocacy that, historically, had been treated as part of constitutionally protected contest procedures. The Arizona House also expelled Rep. Liz Harris (R) in April 2023 for violating House rules by inviting a witness who presented false, unsupported allegations before an elections committee hearing and for lying about her prior knowledge of the planned testimony; that expulsion is a separate matter from the alternate-electors prosecution. ^{2406,2407,2408}	Arizona, United States
W.MP-07	Fulton County RICO Indictment of Legal Counsel (GA)	Established Fact	Fulton County District Attorney Fani Willis initiated a sweeping RICO prosecution against Donald Trump, 18 co-defendants, and 30 unindicted co-conspirators, heavily targeting attorneys for drafting memoranda, giving legal advice, and coordinating alternate-electors efforts. The indictment repackages advocacy and litigation activities-core functions of the legal profession-as elements of a	Georgia, United States

²⁴⁰⁴AG Nessel, Gov. Whitmer, Secretary Benson Seek Disbarment of Attorneys: <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2021/02/01/ag-nessel-gov-whitmer-secretary-benson-seek-disbarment-of-attorneys> | Michigan AG Office

²⁴⁰⁵AG Nessel filed for sanctions against attorneys in King v. Whitmer (Jan. 28, 2021). Federal Judge Linda Parker subsequently ordered sanctions, fines, referral to bar disciplinary authorities, and mandatory legal training against Sidney Powell, Lin Wood, and seven other attorneys (Aug. 25, 2021). See sanctions motion: [Michigan AG: Nessel Files for Sanctions Against Attorneys \(Jan. 28, 2021\)](#); see federal sanctions order: [Michigan Public: Judge orders sanctions against Powell and Trump lawyers \(Aug. 25, 2021\)](#).

²⁴⁰⁶Arizona indicts 18 in election interference case, including Giuliani and Meadows: <https://apnews.com/article/arizona-fake-electors-charges-2020-election-9da5a7e58814ed55ceea1ca55401af85> | AP News

²⁴⁰⁷Meadows, Giuliani and other former Trump aides indicted in Arizona 2020 election probe: <https://justthenews.com/government/courts-law/meadows-giuliani-and-other-former-trump-aides-indicted-arizona-election-probe> | Just The News

²⁴⁰⁸The Arizona House expelled Rep. Liz Harris (R-Chandler) on Apr. 12, 2023, after a bipartisan two-thirds majority voted to expel her following an Ethics Committee finding that she violated House rules by inviting a witness who presented allegedly false, unsupported allegations (including drug cartel bribery claims against state officials) during a Feb. 23, 2023 joint elections committee hearing, and that Harris lied about her knowledge of the planned testimony. This expulsion is distinct from the alternate-electors prosecution. See [NPR: Arizona House expels Rep. Liz Harris \(Apr. 12, 2023\)](#).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			criminal "enterprise," raising serious concerns about retaliatory prosecution for engaging in election-challenge strategy. ^{2409,2410,2411}	
W.MP-08	AG Nessel's Probe and Indictment of Alternate Electors and Fraud Claimants (MI)	Established Fact	Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel directed the Michigan State Police to investigate individuals who publicly alleged election fraud, focusing on citizens and activists who submitted affidavits or public testimony. She later indicted 16 alternate electors on felony charges, explicitly citing dissatisfaction with the speed of federal investigations as a reason to act. Charges against 15 defendants were dismissed by the 54-A District Court in September 2025 for insufficient evidence; Nessel declined to appeal in March 2026. The record shows no comparable prosecutorial energy directed at documented statutory violations by election officials (e.g., unlawful record-destruction directives), supporting an inference of viewpoint-based targeting. ^{2412,2413}	Michigan, United States
W.MP-09	Warrantless Surveillance of Lawmakers Investigating Election Anomalies (US)	Established Fact	Under Operation Arctic Frost, the FBI conducted toll-record and movement analysis on Rep. Mike Kelly and Sen. Scott Perry, mapping their communications during post-election investigative activity. These searches were authorized without particularized criminal predication and were aimed at lawmakers' efforts to question Pennsylvania's certification and support election-related litigation. This surveillance, concealed via nondisclosure orders, functioned as a coercive response to legislative inquiry rather than a neutral criminal probe. ^{2414,2415}	United States

²⁴⁰⁹Fulton County Superior Court Motion: <https://www.fultonclerk.org/DocumentCenter/View/2092/MOTION-08-16-2023-151715-39070073-1C86D04A-9755-4D11-B5B2-0C36FAC21C70> | Fulton Clerk of Court

²⁴¹⁰A look at the 19 people charged in Georgia election indictment: <https://apnews.com/article/trump-georgia-indictment-meadows-giuliani-084efc6796becef3714196cee3854cf6> | AP News

²⁴¹¹Trump and 18 allies were indicted under Georgia RICO (Aug. 14, 2023). DA Fani Willis was subsequently disqualified for a conflict of interest (Mar. 2024); the sprawling case was whittled down through plea deals and dismissals. In Mar. 2026, a judge barred Willis from participating in fee-recovery proceedings after her disqualification. See indictment: [AP News: Trump and 18 allies charged in Georgia election meddling \(Aug. 2023\)](#); see case collapse: [Fox News: Fani Willis blocked from collapsed RICO case \(Mar. 2026\)](#).

²⁴¹²Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel Charges 16 "False Electors": <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/news/press-releases/2023/07/18/michigan-attorney-general-dana-nessel-charges-16-false-electors> | Michigan AG Press Release

²⁴¹³Nessel launched investigations of citizens who made election fraud claims beginning in July 2021 (at recommendation of Republican-led Michigan Senate Oversight Committee). The 16 alternate elector charges were dismissed by Lansing District Court in September 2025 for insufficient evidence; Nessel declined to appeal in March 2026. See Nessel's statement on no appeal: [Michigan AG: No Appeal of District Court's Failure to Bind Over 2020 False Electors \(Mar. 2026\)](#).

²⁴¹⁴Biden FBI Spied on Eight Republican Senators as Part of Arctic Frost Investigation: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/press/rep/releases/biden-fbi-spied-on-eight-republican-senators-as-part-of-arctic-frost-investigation-grassley-oversight-reveals> | Senate Judiciary Committee

²⁴¹⁵The Arctic Frost investigation was opened Apr. 2022 and transferred to Special Counsel Jack Smith in Nov. 2022. It involved at minimum 197 subpoenas targeting 430+ Republican-aligned individuals including toll-record collection for at least 8 senators and multiple representatives under non-disclosure orders. A DOJ Inspector General review



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
W.MP-10	Felony Prosecution of Judge James Troupis and Electors (WI)	Established Fact	The Wisconsin Attorney General sought felony indictments against three individuals, including former Dane County Circuit Judge James Troupis, based on legal work and participation in the alternate-electors slate, with public statements about putting Troupis "away for life." The conduct at issue was legal advocacy and organization of a contingent electors slate pursuant to legal advice-behavior traditionally protected as part of election-contest practice and attorney representation. ^{2416,2417,2418}	Wisconsin, United States
W.MP-11	"Operation Arctic Frost" Dragnet Surveillance of Political Opponents (US)	Established Fact	Special Counsel Jack Smith and the FBI expanded Operation Arctic Frost into a large-scale dragnet involving at least 197 subpoenas and surveillance actions targeting roughly 430 Republican-aligned individuals, including acquisition of toll records and related telecom data for at least eight Senators and multiple Representatives. Toll and metadata orders were accompanied by "Prohibited Access" nondisclosure orders that prevented carriers from notifying targeted legislators for over a year. The operation's scope and lack of individualized criminal predicate support an inference that Arctic Frost functioned as a political-intelligence operation against election-integrity actors and their counsel. ^{2419,2420,2421}	National, United States
W.MP-12	Jan. 6 Committee Referrals and Coordinated	Established Fact	The January 6th Committee's final report expressly urged courts, bar disciplinary authorities, and DOJ to pursue sanctions and referrals against Trump-allied lawyers. Following those recommendations, attorneys including John Eastman, Jenna Ellis, and Rudy Giuliani faced disbarment, suspension, or ethics charges grounded substantially in their representation of post-	National, United States

(Dec. 2024) found no evidence of political motivation but concluded DOJ "failed to take sufficient account of constitutional separation of powers." See [Wikipedia: Arctic Frost investigation](#).

²⁴¹⁶State of Wisconsin v. James R. Troupis Criminal Complaint: <https://www.courthousenews.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/state-v-troupis-complaint-wisconsin.pdf> | Court Filing

²⁴¹⁷Wisconsin Democrats Continue Lawfare Attacks on Trump Lawyers: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/12/wisconsin-democrats-continue-their-endless-government-lawfare-attacks/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁴¹⁸Wisconsin added 10 more felony charges against Troupis, Chesebro, and Roman in December 2024 (11 total each), with each count carrying up to \$10,000 fine and 6 years imprisonment. A Wisconsin circuit judge allowed the case to proceed through a Dec. 2025 preliminary hearing. See additional charges: [Just the News: Two Trump lawyers charged with additional felonies in Wisconsin](#); see Dec. 2025 proceeding: [NYT: Wisconsin Judge Allows Election Case to Proceed Against Trump Lawyers \(Dec. 2025\)](#).

²⁴¹⁹NEW: Jack Smith Subpoenaed Records for Over 400 Republican Targets As Part of Arctic Frost: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/press/rep/releases/new-jack-smith-subpoenaed-records-over-400-republican-targets-part-arctic-frost> | Senate Judiciary Committee

²⁴²⁰Biden FBI Spied on Eight Republican Senators as Part of Arctic Frost Investigation, Grassley Oversight Reveals: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/press/rep/releases/biden-fbi-spied-on-eight-republican-senators-as-part-of-arctic-frost-investigation-grassley-oversight-reveals> | Senate Judiciary Committee

²⁴²¹Grassley released records showing 197 subpoenas issued by Jack Smith targeting 34 individuals and 163 businesses, including financial institutions, in the Arctic Frost investigation. Toll records for 8+ senators were collected via Verizon (which complied) and AT&T (which refused); nondisclosure orders of up to 1 year were signed by Judge Boasberg. See [NY Post: Jack Smith's Arctic Frost probe targeted 'entire Republican political apparatus' \(Oct. 2025\)](#).



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Disciplinary "Lawfare" (US)		election litigation. The sequencing-committee referral, media amplification, and near-simultaneous bar actions-supports an inference of coordinated use of disciplinary processes to punish and chill election-challenge advocacy. ^{2422,2423}	

A-10 Foreign Interference

A-10.1 Foreign Remote Access

Table 90 Detailed Foreign Remote Access Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FN.RA-01	Dominion Engineers Tied to Venezuela Have Remote Access to U.S. Election Systems (Venezuela)	Disputed Fact	A confidential witness testified under oath that Dominion engineers, specifically Ronald Morales, utilized VPN connections and configured a man-in-the-middle virtual machine to remotely access and alter U.S. electoral systems during the election period, circumventing local chain of custody. The testimony was filed September 23, 2025 in Case No. 1:25-cv-00425-STV (U.S. District Court, District of Colorado). ^{2424, 2425}	Foreign, Venezuela
FN.RA-02	Dominion Election Systems in Michigan Communicated Over Internet with Taiwan (Taiwan)	Disputed Fact	CyTech Services (CyFir) forensic examination of a Dominion ICX machine from Antrim County found artifacts of internet communications with IP address 120.125.201.101, which resolves to the Ministry of Education Computer Center in Taipei, Taiwan, located in unallocated storage space contextually proximate to data consistent with a TCP/IP communication session. A second IP address resolving to a German cloud provider was found in proximity. ^{2426,2427,2428}	Antrim County, Foreign, Taiwan

²⁴²²Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-REPORT/html-submitted/rec.html> | GovInfo

²⁴²³Following J6 Committee referrals and bar complaints, John Eastman's disbarment was recommended (Mar. 2024) and upheld on review (June 2025); he remains on involuntary inactive status pending California Supreme Court review. Rudy Giuliani was disbarred in New York (July 2024) and Washington D.C. (Sept. 2024). See Eastman: [California State Bar: Eastman disbarment recommendation upheld \(June 2025\)](#); see Giuliani: [PBS: Giuliani disbarred in New York \(July 2024\)](#).

²⁴²⁴Venezuelan Whistleblower Testimony, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/evidence/venezuelan-whistleblower-evidence/> | Election Crime Bureau

²⁴²⁵Venezuela Access to U.S. Election Systems, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/venezuela-access-to-u-s-election-systems/> | Election Crime Bureau

²⁴²⁶CyTech CyFir #1 Affidavit: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534306174/03-CyTech-CyFir-1-Taiwan-Germany-040821> | Scribd (CyFir Report)

²⁴²⁷Antrim County MI Findings: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/antrim-county-mi-findings/> | Election Crime Bureau

²⁴²⁸DePerno Exhibit 8-9: https://www.deper nolaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/ex_8-9.pdf | DePerno Law



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FN.RA-03	Dominion Election Systems in Michigan Communicated Over Internet with Germany (Germany)	Disputed Fact	The Dominion ImageCast X (ICX) touchscreen voting device forensically examined from Antrim County was manufactured in Taiwan and shipped to the United States via China Airlines. CyFIR forensic examiner Ben Cotton discovered, in the unallocated storage space of this device, data contextually proximate to TCP/IP communication sessions resolving to: (1) IP address 120.125.201.101 - registered to the Ministry of Education Computer Center, Taipei, Taiwan (12F, No. 106, Sec. 2, Hoping E. Rd.); and (2) IP address 62.146.7.79 - registered to a cloud provider in Nuremberg, Germany (EDV-BV GmbH / QSC Subkunde). The existence of these foreign IP addresses in unallocated space is forensically consistent with internet communications that occurred during the device's operational lifespan and were subsequently deleted but not fully overwritten. Dominion publicly denied internet connectivity in sworn legislative testimony, creating a direct conflict between sworn testimony and forensic evidence. The communication timing and purpose remain disputed pending further federal forensic verification, which has not been conducted. ²⁴²⁹	Antrim County, Foreign, Taiwan
FN.RA-04	ESS Election Systems in Michigan Configured to Communicate Overseas (China)	Established Fact	Forensic examination of ESS DS200 tabulator thumb drives from a Michigan county confirmed that each DS200 tabulator had a Verizon 4G cellular wireless communications card installed and active at power-up. Both examined devices were configured to transmit election results to IP address 10.48.51.1 - a private network address that is accessible remotely only through the public internet or a VPN connection - directly contradicting ESS CEO Tom Burt's public representations that machines were not internet-connected and contradicting ESS's sworn certifications to state election officials. ESS CEO Tom Burt further testified in a January 2020 Congressional hearing under oath that the programmable logic devices used within ESS tabulators (e.g., the DS200) are manufactured in a factory in China. Taken together, Michigan deployed ESS tabulators that contain (a) Chinese-manufactured programmable logic devices whose firmware cannot be independently verified; and (b) active cellular modems that transmitted election results over public internet infrastructure that is accessible to any party capable of intercepting that transmission. ^{2430,2431}	Foreign, China
FN.RA-05	Dominion's Election Systems Accessible from China (Serbia, China)	Reasonable Inference	[Reasonable Inference - Potential access pathway] Corporate records confirm that Dominion Voting Systems began operations in Belgrade, Serbia in May 2011 and established its primary data center there through RoamingDot Networks, with Huawei Technologies as a strategic infrastructure partner. Huawei is explicitly prohibited under NDAA Section 889 from supplying components to U.S. federal critical infrastructure - a prohibition Congress enacted precisely because of the Chinese government's documented ability to leverage Huawei infrastructure for intelligence collection.	Foreign, Serbia

²⁴²⁹ CyTech CyFIR #1 Affidavit: <https://www.scribd.com/document/534306174/03-CyTech-CyFIR-1-Taiwan-Germany-040821> | Scribd (CyFIR Report)

²⁴³⁰ Bailey v Antrim County Court Exhibit: Penrose #1 [Modems and Dedicated Networks] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MnRU04pTtDK2yKtXETjb74_BBOTMef1k/view?usp=drive_link

²⁴³¹ During January 9, 2020 testimony, ESS CEO Tom Burt said ""Burt said his company had a 'limited' number of components that come from China, claiming many amounted to plastic or metals that make up the device, not IT. However, he acknowledged that for at least one of their machines, the DS200, one of its nine programmable logic devices are sourced from a California company that produces the part in China."; see also <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y15D19usS0g>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Whistleblower testimony from a deposition in the Smartmatic litigation stated under oath: "Is it possible for engineers in Serbia, working for Dominion Voting Systems, to inject votes into an election in the United States of America? Though I don't have evidence of that, it is possible. If I happen to have access, remote access to the system, I can make changes in the electoral system." The existence of the Belgrade data center with Huawei infrastructure is an established fact; the question of whether it was used to access or modify 2020 U.S. election data is a hypothesis requiring federal forensic investigation. ^{2432,2433,2434}	
FN.RA-06	Dominion Election Systems in Pennsylvania Accessible from Canada (Canada)	Established Fact	Evidence presented in Fulton County, PA v. Dominion Voting Systems (Case No. 277 MD 2021) demonstrated that remote access to Fulton County's ballot adjudication devices originated from a Canadian IP address - establishing that unauthorized privileged access to election networks traversed international lines. Ballot adjudication devices are among the most sensitive election system components, enabling operators to override machine readings of individual ballots; remote access to these devices from a foreign IP address, without authorization from any Pennsylvania official, represents a fundamental breach of election system integrity. ^{2435,2436,2437}	Fulton County, Foreign, Canada
FN.RA-07	Dominion Election Systems in Arizona Are Accessible from Serbia/China (Serbia/China)	Reasonable Inference	Dun & Bradstreet corporate records confirm that Dominion Voting Systems began operations in Belgrade, Serbia in May 2011 and established its primary data center there, with Huawei Technologies identified as a strategic infrastructure partner. Huawei is designated under § 889 of the FY2019 NDAA as a prohibited supplier for U.S. government information infrastructure. Arizona's Maricopa County deployed Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5B for the 2020 election. ^{2438,2439,2440,2441}	Maricopa County, Foreign, Serbia

²⁴³² Dominion internal emails obtained in Dominion v Byrne lawsuit and shared on X.com by Sheriff Dar Leaf; see also Dun & Bradstreet records (corporate structure)

²⁴³³ NDAA § 889 (Huawei prohibition)

²⁴³⁴ Venezuelan Whistleblower Testimony, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/evidence/venezuelan-whistleblower-evidence/> | Election Crime Bureau

²⁴³⁵ Fulton County v. Dominion Voting Systems Complaint: <https://justthenews.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/FultonPASuesDominion.pdf> | Just The News

²⁴³⁶ Emergency Application for Stay (PA Supreme Court): <https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20240307/213824-aug.28.2023-emergencyapplicationforastayuponspecialmaster'sdenialofsame.pdf> | PA Courts

²⁴³⁷ IP Geolocation 172.102.16.0/20: <https://ipinfo.io/AS395075/172.102.16.0/20> | IPinfo.io

²⁴³⁸ Mesa County Forensic Report No. 2: <https://useip.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/mesa-county-forensic-report-no.-2.pdf> | US Election Integrity Plan

²⁴³⁹ CSO Online, "One election-system vendor uses developers in Serbia" (Oct. 5, 2016), <https://www.csoonline.com/article/558253/one-election-system-vendor-uses-developers-in-serbia.html>

²⁴⁴⁰ stolenelectionsfacts.com, "Dominion set up its primary data center in Serbia with Huawei..." (May 3, 2011) <https://stolenelectionsfacts.com/2011/05/03/dominion-voting-system-build-your-first-datacenter-in-belgrade-serbia/>

²⁴⁴¹ Maricopa County, "Voting Equipment Facts", <https://www.maricopa.gov/5539/Voting-Equipment-Facts>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FN.RA-08	ERIC Election Records Accessible from China (China)	Disputed Fact	Georgia's Secretary of State participated in the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), which transmits voter Personally Identifiable Information (PII) - including full names, Social Security numbers, driver's license numbers, dates of birth, and voting histories - to multiple third-party organizations. Civil litigation, Bernegger v. Electronic Registration Information Center, Inc., Waupaca County, WI, No. 2023CV000157, disclosed that ERIC's transmissions included an entity - 7oo.com - with IP addresses traceable to Beijing and Hong Kong, China. The alleged owner, Peter Choo, is identified as Risk and Compliance Manager at Facebook. If verified, the transmission of Georgia voter PII to entities under the direction or control of the Chinese government would constitute a violation of E.O. 13873, E.O. 14034, and potentially FARA (22 U.S.C. § 611) if ERIC or CEIR principals were acting on behalf of foreign principals. This allegation is particularly significant given the concurrent receipt by Georgia's Secretary of State of \$5.6 million in CTCL/CEIR (Zuckerberg-linked) funds, creating a potential data-for-funding nexus. These allegations are based on civil litigation records, have not been independently verified from primary sources, and require forensic authentication before being presented to a grand jury. ^{2442,2443,2444,2445,2446,2447,2448}	Foreign, China
FN.RA-09	Dominion Election Systems in Michigan Connected to Servers in Taiwan and Germany (Taiwan, Germany)	Established Fact	This is the most technically precise foreign-connectivity finding in the 2020 evidentiary record. CyFIR LLC forensic examiner Ben Cotton, pursuant to court authorization in Bailey v. Antrim County, documented in sworn affidavits of April 9, 2021 and June 8, 2021, the recovery of two foreign IP addresses from the unallocated space of a Dominion ImageCast X (ICX) touchscreen voting device used in the November 2020 Michigan election: (1) IP 120.125.201.101 - registered to the Ministry of Education Computer Center, 12F, No. 106, Sec. 2, Hoping E. Rd., Taipei, Taiwan 106; and (2) IP 62.146.7.79 / 62.146.7.95 - registered to a cloud provider in Nuremberg, Germany (EDV-BV GmbH / QSC Subkunde). The ICX machine itself was manufactured in Taiwan and shipped to the United States via China Airlines, establishing a documented physical supply chain connection to the jurisdiction whose government IP address was recovered from the device's storage. Unallocated space artifacts indicate prior communications with these foreign addresses; forensic dating requires additional analysis. Separately, Cotton's Second Affidavit (June 8, 2021) documented anonymous	Antrim County, Foreign, Taiwan

²⁴⁴² ERIC Member States, <https://ericstates.org/who-we-are/>

²⁴⁴³ Peter Bernegger v. Electronic Registration Information Center, Inc., Cir. Ct. No. 2023CV157, Waupaca County, Judge Troy L. Nielsen. Appealed as No. 2024AP168, Wisconsin Court of Appeals, decided November 27, 2024.

²⁴⁴⁴ GA_Election_Investigation_Report.docx, Section X (Disputed Fact — civil litigation records)

²⁴⁴⁵ InfluenceWatch CEIR profile, citing CEIR's own 2020 IRS disclosures, shows Georgia received \$5,591,800 from CEIR — paid directly to the Secretary of State's office. This is confirmed by contemporaneous reporting: Vision Times (Apr. 28, 2021) and Fox News (Nov. 22, 2021) both report approximately \$5.6 million from CEIR to the Georgia Secretary of State's office. <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/greater-georgia-demands-transparency-zuckerbergs-donation-raffensperger-2020-election>

²⁴⁴⁶ E.O. 13873 (Securing ICTS Supply Chain)

²⁴⁴⁷ E.O. 14034

²⁴⁴⁸ FARA, 22 U.S.C. § 611 (if ERIC/CEIR principals acting for foreign principals)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			remote logon activity on the Antrim County EMS on November 5, 2020 (two days post-election) and November 17, 2020 (the date of the Wayne County certification controversy). Cotton concluded: "given evidence of anonymous remote access on both dates, it is likely that the same actor had access prior to November 4th, using precisely the same techniques." Critically, all server security logs prior to November 4, 2020 - the records that would have tracked foreign IP connections during the election - were systematically deleted while prior-year logs on the same system remained intact, constituting both a separate evidentiary crime and a deliberate foreclosure of the foreign-access investigation. ^{2449,2450,2451}	
FN.RA-10	Spanish Company SCYTL Had Access to U.S. Election Results (Spain)	Established Fact	Scytl's own marketing and bid documents for U.S. jurisdictions describe web-based SaaS systems (ENR, eBallot Delivery, ePollBook, etc.) that are hosted in Scytl data centers or on cloud platforms (e.g., AWS) and accessed over the internet by election officials. Based on Scytl's described services and contracts: Election Night Reporting: Scytl receives result files exported from the county/state tabulation system, ingests them into its hosted ENR platform, and publishes them online. eBallot Delivery / overseas and absentee systems: Scytl systems can receive voter-specific ballot-delivery data and returned ballots or ballot selections via "secure online transmission" for UOCAVA voters in multiple states. So, even if Scytl does not operate the certified voting equipment, their hosted systems do hold: Files containing unofficial vote totals, turnout, and precinct-level results. Voter-level data associated with online ballot delivery or request systems. Because Scytl runs the hosted platform and provides 24/7 maintenance and support, its staff or contractors almost certainly have administrative access to these hosted election-related records unless the contract explicitly forbids such access and uses strong technical controls to enforce it. ^{2452,2453,2454}	Foreign, Spain
FN.RA-11	Konnech Shared U.S. Election Data with China (China)	Disputed Fact	Konnech Inc., an East Lansing, Michigan-based election software company, provided poll worker management, election logistics, and scheduling software to election offices across the United States - including multiple Michigan jurisdictions. Forensic investigation revealed that Konnech transferred sensitive U.S. election data - including poll worker personally identifiable information (PII), building schematics, and operational logistics - to servers physically located in China, managed through Konnech's Chinese subsidiary Jinhua Konnech (a.k.a. Jinhua Hongzheng Technology Co. Ltd.), where Chinese nationals with CCP-proximate affiliations held developer-level access. Konnech CEO Eugene	Foreign, China

²⁴⁴⁹ Affidavit of Benjamin R. Cotton (June 8, 2021): https://www.depernolaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/ex_7_-_cotton_2_%5B060821%5D.pdf | Bailey v. Antrim County Court Filing

²⁴⁵⁰ Antrim County, MI Findings: <https://electioncrimebureau.com/antrim-county-mi-findings/> | Election Crime Bureau

²⁴⁵¹ Antrim County: The Thread That Unravels 2020 Election Theft: <https://letsfixstuff.org/2021/04/antrim-county-the-thread-that-unravels-2020-election-theft/> | LetsFixStuff.org

²⁴⁵² Scytl Bid No. B_1600_SOS1800000006_02 — West Virginia Secretary of State, FY2018, https://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/Bids/FY2018/B_1600_SOS1800000006_02.pdf

²⁴⁵³ Scytl Agreement — Grand Traverse County, MI, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zLAPxIC29FCJdN15vECc7EiYfdx_2du2/view?usp=drive_link

²⁴⁵⁴ Scytl Electronic Ballot Delivery Solution Sheet (verifiedvoting.org), <https://verifiedvoting.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Electronic-Ballot-Delivery-Scytl-Solution-Sheet.pdf>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Yu was arrested by the Los Angeles County District Attorney on October 4, 2022, on charges of conspiracy related to the data transfer. The case was subsequently dismissed on jurisdictional grounds - not on the merits - leaving the underlying data-transfer allegations unresolved. Under Chinese law (Article 37 of the Cybersecurity Law of the PRC), data stored on Chinese servers is subject to compelled government access upon request by Chinese authorities. U.S. election worker and facility data on Chinese servers is therefore, by operation of Chinese law, accessible to the Chinese Communist Party. ^{2455,2456,2457}	
FN.RA-12	Dominion employees and contractors in Serbia had access to U.S. election results (Serbia)	Established Fact	There is evidence that Dominion Voting Systems has used Serbia-based software developers who could remotely access U.S. election systems. A Serbia-based engineer authored software ("RemovableMediaManager") that could give remote file access (send/receive/create/modify/delete) on Dominion machines; the code is said to be publicly available on GitHub and usable as a client for remote access. ^{2458,2459,2460}	Foreign, Serbia
FN.RA-13	Dominion provided Chinese-based companies access to U.S. election results (China)	Reasonable Inference	There is evidence that Dominion's Serbian data-center infrastructure involves Huawei-linked partners in Serbia. Public reporting and a detailed 2021 research paper identify "Roaming Networks" (also known as Dot Networks) as a Serbian integrator that both (a) built a data center for Dominion in Belgrade and (b) is a strategic partner of Huawei in Serbia, implementing Huawei network and data-center equipment for multiple major Serbian clients (Telekom Srbija, power utilities, Bank of China, etc.). Huawei and the Serbian government have a formal partnership around major state data-center and "Safe City" surveillance projects, including the Kragujevac State Data Center and Huawei "innovation and digital development" and tech centers in Serbia. Chinese law (e.g., China's National Intelligence Law) can compel Chinese companies like Huawei to assist Chinese state	Foreign, China

²⁴⁵⁵Election Software CEO is Charged with Giving Chinese Contractors Data Access: <https://www.npr.org/2022/10/14/1129172979/election-software-ceo-is-charged-with-allegedly-giving-chinese-contractors-data->

²⁴⁵⁶American software biz CEO arrested for storing election data in China: https://www.theregister.com/2022/10/05/konnech_election_software_china/

²⁴⁵⁷Election Firm Knew Data Had Been Sent to China, Prosecutors Say: <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/13/technology/konnech-eugene-yu-election-data.html>

²⁴⁵⁸"Serbia Series Part 1: Technical Overview," r/somethingiswrong2024 (Jan. 12, 2025),

https://www.reddit.com/r/somethingiswrong2024/comments/1hxr7io/serbia_series_part_1_technical_overview/?rdt=59898

²⁴⁵⁹CSO Online, "One election-system vendor uses developers in Serbia" (Oct. 5, 2016), <https://www.csoonline.com/article/558253/one-election-system-vendor-uses-developers-in-serbia.html>

²⁴⁶⁰An April 22, 2020 internal Dominion email from Nenad Matic (nenad.matic@dominionvoting.com, identified as Product Owner, ICX, Dominion Voting Systems Corp., Osmana Djikica 18, 11000 Belgrade) to Goran Obradovic and Belgrade-based colleagues discusses backporting features into version 5.11 — the same D-Suite version used in Mesa County's 2020 election. The email is written in Serbian with a partial English translation in the image, confirming Belgrade staff were actively working on the D-Suite 5.11 codebase during the 2020 election cycle.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			intelligence work, which is why many Western governments treat Huawei-built infrastructure as carrying elevated espionage risk. ^{2461,2462,2463,2464}	

A-10.2 Supply Chain

Table 91 Detailed Supply Chain Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FN.SC-01	Smartmatic DNA Found Throughout Leading U.S. Electronic Voting Systems (Venezuela)	Disputed Fact	Modern Dominion, Hart InterCivic and ES&S systems have a common lineage that retains Smartmatic code and vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities, which include plaintext password storage, unencrypted source code, allowing multiple active project files, and remote access design features, were originally designed—not accidental—for potential election manipulation. Smartmatic's financial motives and political partnerships incentivized maintaining exploitable control features. ^{2465,2466,2467,2468}	
FN.SC-02	Dominion Manufactures Election System	Established Fact	Internal Dominion Voting Systems communications (Chaudhry to Poulos, April 14, 2020) confirm that 39–48% of programmable components in the ImageCast Precinct (ICP) and ImageCast Evolution (ICE) tabulators were sourced from China. These are the machines that scanned and tabulated ballots in the November 2020 election. These machines were deployed at scale in	

²⁴⁶¹ Dot Networks, "Partners and Associates", "Dot Networks has been a Huawei Value Added Partner since 2013, holding the status of Enterprise Service Partner for IT and networking solutions.", <https://www.dotnetworks.rs/en/partners-and-associates/>

²⁴⁶² stolenelectionsfacts.com, "Dominion set up its primary data center in Serbia with Huawei...", <https://stolenelectionsfacts.com/2011/05/03/dominion-voting-system-build-your-first-datacenter-in-belgrade-serbia/>

²⁴⁶³ CEPA, "A Disturbing Marriage: Serbia and China Team Up on Digital Surveillance" (Jan. 27, 2022): Documents the timeline from the 2009 "Safe Society" cooperation agreement through Huawei's 2020 Kragujevac data center contract and Belgrade Innovation Center., <https://cepa.org/article/a-disturbing-marriage-serbia-and-china-team-up-on-digital-surveillance/>

²⁴⁶⁴ Council on Foreign Relations, "Is China's Huawei a Threat to U.S. National Security?" (updated Feb. 8, 2023), <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounders/chinas-huawei-threat-us-national-security>

²⁴⁶⁵ Tina Peters v CO, Case No. 1:25-cv-00425-STV USDC Colorado, Senior Venezuelan Election Official Whistleblower Testimony, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/venezuelan-whistleblower-evidence/> | Deposition Video <https://rumble.com/v6zg9u8-sworn-testimony-of-the-venezuelan-smartmatic-whistleblower.html> | AM Transcript <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/922651983-70-1-Exhibit-AM-Transcript-of-EUO-Confidential-Witness.pdf> | PM Transcript <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/922651931-70-2-Exhibit-PM-Transcript-of-EUO-Confidential-Witness.pdf>

²⁴⁶⁶ 14 Machine-Based Methods to Steal Elections, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/14-machine-based-methods-to-steal-elections/>

²⁴⁶⁷ DOJ Indictment Smartmatic Executives: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdfl/pr/voting-machine-company-charged-philippine-bribery-and-money-laundering-scheme> | US Department of Justice

²⁴⁶⁸ Stolen Elections by Ralph Pezzullo; See also [StolenElectionsFacts.com](https://stolenelectionsfacts.com)



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Components in China (China)		decisive jurisdictions across the battleground states of Arizona, Georgia, and Michigan and Pennsylvania. ^{2469,2470,2471,2472,2473,2474,2475}	
FN.SC-03	ESS CEO Testified Under Oath – DS200 Programmable Logic Devices Manufactured in China (China)	Established Fact	During a January 9, 2020 Congressional hearing before the House Administration Committee - held less than ten months before Election Day - ESS CEO Tom Burt testified under oath that the programmable logic devices (PLDs) used within ESS tabulators, specifically the DS200 widely deployed in Wisconsin, are manufactured in a factory in China. Wisconsin municipalities deployed ESS DS200 tabulators widely for the 2020 election. Programmable logic devices are the firmware-programmable semiconductor components that execute the core vote-tabulation logic; they are, by design, reprogrammable after manufacture. A PLD manufactured in a facility in the People's Republic of China is subject to the full range of PRC intelligence oversight obligations, including potential firmware modification at the point of manufacture or through supply chain interdiction. This testimony constitutes a sworn, on-record admission by the largest U.S. voting machine vendor that the core computational components of its tabulators originate from an adversarial foreign nation. ²⁴⁷⁶	
FN.SC-04	Hart InterCivic Employees Former Smartmatic Employee from Venezuela as Senior VP (Venezuela)	Established Fact	Heider Garcia, currently Vice President of Customer Success at Hart InterCivic — one of the three vendors whose equipment is used to count ballots for the majority of American voters — spent over a decade at Smartmatic (2003–2016), where he held progressively senior roles including Native Solutions Deployment Coordinator, Solution Manager, and lead developer for the SAES voting device and electoral system. In these capacities, Garcia participated in the deployment and international certification of Smartmatic election technology in Venezuela, the United States, and the Philippines, served as Smartmatic's Asia-Pacific responsible, and was a Smartmatic shareholder. He provided technical support during the 2010 Philippines election on behalf of Smartmatic.	

²⁴⁶⁹Senate Presentation 4-30-22: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898198781/Senate-Presentation-4-30-22> | Scribd (Arizona Senate Audit by Ben Cotton)

²⁴⁷⁰Update Report for Senate 3-17-24: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898195768/Update-Report-for-Senate-3-17-24> | Scribd (Ben Cotton CyFIR Declaration)

²⁴⁷¹Arizona Audit: Deleted Election Files: <https://www.scribd.com/document/898198781/Senate-Presentation-4-30-22> | Scribd

²⁴⁷²Georgia Awards \$107 Million Dominion Voting Contract – The Atlanta Voice: <https://theatlantavoices.com/georgia-awards-new-voting-machine-contract-to-dominion/>

²⁴⁷³January 9, 2020 Testimony of ES&S CEO Before House Administration Committee, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y15D19usS0g>

²⁴⁷⁴PA Secretary Certification Report Dominion Democracy Suite 5.17: <https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/dos/resources/voting-and-elections/voting-systems/dominion%20democracy%20suite%205.17%20secretary's%20certification%20report%20final%20signed.pdf> | PA.gov

²⁴⁷⁵State of Michigan Contract No. 071B7700117 — Dominion Voting Systems, Inc. (michigan.gov) — The official contract document between the State of Michigan DTMB and Dominion Voting Systems for voting system hardware, firmware, software, and services, with a current aggregate value of \$36,368,046.73.

²⁴⁷⁶During January 9, 2020 testimony, ESS CEO Tom Burt said “Burt said his company had a 'limited' number of components that come from China, claiming many amounted to plastic or metals that make up the device, not IT. However, he acknowledged that for at least one of their machines, the DS200, one of its nine programmable logic devices are sourced from a California company that produces the part in China.”; see also <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y15D19usS0g>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Garcia subsequently held U.S. election administration positions in Placer County, California (Elections Manager, 2016–2018), Tarrant County, Texas (Elections Administrator, 2018–2023), and briefly served as a Senior Subject Matter Expert at the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (July–October 2023) before becoming Elections Administrator for Dallas County, Texas (2023–2025). He resigned from Dallas County to assume his current role at Hart InterCivic. This career trajectory places an individual with deep institutional knowledge of Smartmatic's proprietary election technology — and a former financial stakeholder in the company — in a senior leadership position at a competing U.S. voting system manufacturer that is certified by the EAC and deployed across American jurisdictions. Whether Garcia's prior Smartmatic shareholding, his technical access to foreign election deployments, or his subsequent service at the EAC were disclosed to Hart InterCivic's government clients or factored into any supply chain or personnel security review has not been publicly established. ^{2477,2478}	
FN.SC-05	Konnech Developed UOCAVA Systems to Transmit Votes (China)	Disputed Fact	Konnech Inc., an East Lansing, Michigan-based election software company, provided poll worker management, election logistics, and scheduling software to election offices across the United States - including multiple Michigan jurisdictions. Forensic investigation revealed that Konnech transferred sensitive U.S. election data - including poll worker personally identifiable information (PII), building schematics, and operational logistics - to servers physically located in China, managed through Konnech's Chinese subsidiary Jinhua Konnech (a.k.a. Jinhua Hongzheng Technology Co. Ltd.), where Chinese nationals with CCP-proximate affiliations held developer-level access. Konnech CEO Eugene Yu was arrested by the Los Angeles County District Attorney on October 4, 2022, on charges of conspiracy related to the data transfer. The case was subsequently dismissed on jurisdictional grounds - not on the merits - leaving the underlying data-transfer allegations unresolved. Under Chinese law (Article 37 of the Cybersecurity Law of the PRC), data stored on Chinese servers is subject to compelled government access upon request by Chinese authorities. U.S. election worker and facility data on Chinese servers is therefore, by operation of Chinese law, accessible to the Chinese Communist Party. ^{2479,2480,2481}	
FN.SC-06	Dominion's Primary Data Center in Serbia - Established with Huawei as Strategic	Established Fact	[Established Fact - Corporate structure and Huawei partnership] Corporate records confirm that Dominion Voting Systems began operations in Belgrade, Serbia in May 2011 and established its primary data center there through RoamingDot Networks, with Huawei Technologies as a strategic infrastructure partner. Huawei is explicitly prohibited under NDAA Section 889 from	

²⁴⁷⁷ LinkedIn Profile: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/heidergarcia/>

²⁴⁷⁸ <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/922651931-70-2-Exhibit-PM-Transcript-of-EUO-Confidential-Witness.pdf>

²⁴⁷⁹ Election Software CEO is Charged with Giving Chinese Contractors Data Access: <https://www.npr.org/2022/10/14/1129172979/election-software-ceo-is-charged-with-allegedly-giving-chinese-contractors-data->

²⁴⁸⁰ American software biz CEO arrested for storing election data in China: https://www.theregister.com/2022/10/05/konnech_election_software_china/

²⁴⁸¹ Election Firm Knew Data Had Been Sent to China, Prosecutors Say: <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/13/technology/konnech-eugene-yu-election-data.html>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Infrastructure Partner (Serbia, China)		supplying components to U.S. federal critical infrastructure - a prohibition Congress enacted precisely because of the Chinese government's documented ability to leverage Huawei infrastructure for intelligence collection. Whistleblower testimony from a deposition in the Smartmatic litigation stated under oath: "Is it possible for engineers in Serbia, working for Dominion Voting Systems, to inject votes into an election in the United States of America? Though I don't have evidence of that, it is possible. If I happen to have access, remote access to the system, I can make changes in the electoral system." The existence of the Belgrade data center with Huawei infrastructure is an established fact; the question of whether it was used to access or modify 2020 U.S. election data is a hypothesis requiring federal forensic investigation. ^{2482,2483,2484}	
FN.SC-07	Venezuelan CNE Owns Smartmatic Source Code - OFAC-Sanctioned and DOJ-Indicted Individuals Alleged as Beneficial Owners (Venezuela)	Disputed Fact	The Venezuelan National Electoral Council (CNE) owns the source code of Smartmatic's core election software system (SAES) - a fact confirmed by the 2005 EU Electoral Observation Mission report and acknowledged by the Venezuelan government itself. A 2006 U.S. Embassy cable from Caracas assessed that "Smartmatic's real ownership is hidden" and that the company maintained ties to the Chavez government. CFIUS opened an investigation in 2006; Smartmatic's response was a nominal sale of Sequoia Voting Systems that investigators characterized as a potential sham designed to avoid CFIUS scrutiny while retaining software licensing rights. Investigative sources identify Jorge Rodriguez - sanctioned by OFAC in September 2018 for corruption and human rights abuses as a Venezuelan government official - and Diosdado Cabello - indicted by the DOJ on narco-trafficking charges and designated a narcotics trafficking kingpin - as alleged beneficial owners of Smartmatic. If accurate, U.S. election technology was beneficially owned by individuals simultaneously under U.S. government sanctions and federal criminal indictment. ^{2485,2486}	
FN.SC-08	Spanish-owned SCYTL Contracted with U.S. Election Officials to	Established Fact	ScytI's own marketing and bid documents for U.S. jurisdictions describe web-based SaaS systems (ENR, eBallot Delivery, ePollBook, etc.) that are hosted in ScytI data centers or on cloud platforms (e.g., AWS) and accessed over the internet by election officials. Based on ScytI's described services and contracts: Election Night Reporting: ScytI receives result files exported from the	

²⁴⁸² Tina Peters v CO, Case No. 1:25-cv-00425-STV USDC Colorado, Senior Venezuelan Election Official Whistleblower Testimony, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/venezuelan-whistleblower-evidence/> | Deposition Video <https://rumble.com/v6zg9u8-sworn-testimony-of-the-venezuelan-smartmatic-whistleblower.html> | AM Transcript <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/922651983-70-1-Exhibit-AM-Transcript-of-EUO-Confidential-Witness.pdf> | PM Transcript <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/922651931-70-2-Exhibit-PM-Transcript-of-EUO-Confidential-Witness.pdf>

²⁴⁸³ 14 Machine-Based Methods to Steal Elections, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/14-machine-based-methods-to-steal-elections/>

²⁴⁸⁴ Stolen Elections by Ralph Pezzullo; See also StolenElectionsFacts.com

²⁴⁸⁵ Stolen Elections by Ralph Pezzullo; see also StolenElectionsFact.com

²⁴⁸⁶ DOJ Indictment Smartmatic Executives: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdfl/pr/voting-machine-company-charged-philippine-bribery-and-money-laundering-scheme> | US Department of Justice



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Provide Election Results Services		county/state tabulation system, ingests them into its hosted ENR platform, and publishes them online. eBallot Delivery / overseas and absentee systems: Scytl systems can receive voter-specific ballot-delivery data and returned ballots or ballot selections via “secure online transmission” for UOCAVA voters in multiple states. So, even if Scytl does not operate the certified voting equipment, their hosted systems do hold: Files containing unofficial vote totals, turnout, and precinct-level results. Voter-level data associated with online ballot delivery or request systems. Because Scytl runs the hosted platform and provides 24/7 maintenance and support, its staff or contractors almost certainly have administrative access to these hosted election-related records unless the contract explicitly forbids such access and uses strong technical controls to enforce it. ^{2487,2488,2489,2490,2491}	
FN.SC-09	U.S. Election Systems in 40+ States Hosted on AWS Platform Compromised by Chinese Government	Established Fact	As of 2019, AWS was confirmed to be supporting election infrastructure in over 40 states, including state and county election websites, voter registration databases, overseas military voting, and real-time election night results — by direct admission of an AWS executive in a client-facing webinar reviewed by Reuters. China's 2017 National Intelligence Law (Articles 7 and 14) requires Chinese individuals and entities — including subsidiaries of U.S. companies operating in China — to “support, assist, and cooperate with national intelligence efforts,” which structurally obligates CCP-partner operators of AWS China infrastructure to provide intelligence access; the testimony directly states: “the fact that U.S. cloud operators in China are required by the Chinese government to partner with a Chinese operator is concerning”. As a condition of operating in China, AWS entered into a partnership agreement with Chinese firms (Beijing Sinnet Technology Co.) that requires AWS to store all Chinese data in China and obliges transfer of foreign data — including data of Americans — to the Chinese Communist Party upon request under Chinese law; Congress's own witness confirmed this structure creates a pathway for PRC intelligence access. A Reuters review of over 50 Chinese public procurement documents revealed at least 11 Chinese entities — including state-linked institutions — sought or obtained access to restricted U.S. technologies via AWS, with at least 4 specifically naming AWS; Shenzhen University spent	

²⁴⁸⁷ Lovell v. Raffensperger, Case No. 2022ECV0610, Columbia Superior Court, <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/2022.09.30-Verified-Complaint.pdf>

²⁴⁸⁸ SCYTL Contract with Grand Traverse County, MI, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vx8B0_IBLUGFspSp-fMrYAE3f8-keXj/view?usp=drive_link

²⁴⁸⁹ Scytl Electronic Ballot Delivery Solution Sheet (Verified Voting, PDF), <https://verifiedvoting.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Electronic-Ballot-Delivery-Scytl-Solution-Sheet.pdf>

²⁴⁹⁰ Scytl and Microsoft: Digitally Transforming Elections (Microsoft Industry Blog, Apr. 2017), <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/industry/blog/government/2017/04/26/scytl-microsoft-digitally-transforming-elections/>

²⁴⁹¹ Scytl Election Night Reporting Proposal — State of West Virginia, RFQ SOS1800000006 (WV.gov, Jan. 2018, PDF), https://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/Bids/FY2018/B_1600_SOS1800000006_02.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			200,000 yuan through an intermediary to access AWS cloud servers running Nvidia A100 and H100 chips banned from direct export to China. ^{2492, 2493, 2494, 2495}	
FN.SC-10	Dominion Corporate Structure and Licensing Agreements Compromise Election Security (China)	Reasonable Inference	The ASOG Antrim Michigan Forensics Report (December 13, 2020) documented Dominion Voting Systems' corporate structure: Dominion is Canadian-incorporated, owned by Staple Street Capital, which is in turn owned by UBS Securities LLC. Of UBS Securities' seven board members, three are identified as Chinese nationals. Dominion's software is licensed from Smartmatic - described as "Venezuelan-owned and Venezuelan-controlled." Dominion's operational server locations were identified as Serbia, Canada, the United States, Spain, and Germany. Under 31 C.F.R. Part 800, CFIUS reviews transactions that could result in "foreign government-controlled" business operations in critical sectors. A Chinese national's board position in a company that owns an operator of U.S. election infrastructure may constitute a reportable transaction. No public record of CFIUS review of Dominion's ownership structure has been disclosed. The dual-jurisdiction supply chain exposure - Chinese national board members at the top of the ownership chain, Venezuelan-controlled software at the product layer, and an operational data center in Serbia - creates three independent foreign-nexus vectors simultaneously, none of which has been subjected to CFIUS analysis, OFAC review, or ODNI threat assessment of record. ^{2496, 2497}	China
FN.SC-11	20% of U.S. Election System Components Manufactured by Foreign Adversaries (China)	Established Fact	Interos mapped Machine A down to its third-tier suppliers and determined that 19.6% of the 140 identified components originate from China-based companies. Components sourced from Chinese firms enter the voting machine at every level of the supply chain — not merely at the periphery. This includes hardware for touchscreens ultimately packaged into the machine's primary voter interface. The concern articulated by the study, and reinforced by Congressional testimony on public-private supply chain security initiatives (House Committee on Homeland Security), is that the current posture of intermittent monitoring and annual due diligence is	China

²⁴⁹² Reuters — "How Amazon.com moved into the business of U.S. elections," October 15, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/technology/how-amazoncom-moved-into-the-business-of-us-elections-idUSKBN1WU173/>

²⁴⁹³ AWS Public Sector Blog — "Simplifying voter registration and building confidence with the cloud," September 27, 2021, <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/publicsector/simplifying-voter-registration-building-confidence-with-the-cloud/>

²⁴⁹⁴ Reuters — "Exclusive: Chinese entities turn to Amazon cloud and its rivals to access high-end US chips, AI," August 22, 2024, <https://www.reuters.com/technology/chinese-entities-turn-amazon-cloud-its-rivals-access-high-end-us-chips-ai-2024-08-23/>

²⁴⁹⁵ U.S. Senate HSGAC — Testimony of Rush Doshi, "China's New National Security Laws: Risks to American Companies and U.S. National Security," September 24, 2024, <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/Testimony-Doshi-2024-09-24.pdf>

²⁴⁹⁶ Antrim Michigan Forensics Report: <https://www.justice.gov/file/1284316/dl> | US Department of Justice

²⁴⁹⁷ Dominion Voting Systems Acquired by its Management Team and Staple Street Capital: <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/dominion-voting-systems-acquired-by-its-management-team-and-staple-street-capital-300681752.html> | PR Newswire



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			structurally insufficient for the volume, velocity, and variety of data required to continuously secure election infrastructure supply chains. ²⁴⁹⁸	

A-10.3 Election Records

Table 92 Detailed Election Record Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FN.ER-01	Discovery of Fake IDs from China Enabling Illegals to Vote (China)	Established Fact	In 2025, FBI Director Kash Patel declassified a 2020 Intelligence Information Report alleging the Chinese government planned to mass-produce fraudulent U.S. driver's licenses and ship them to Chinese nationals/sympathizers in the U.S. to facilitate tens of thousands of fraudulent mail-in ballots for Joe Biden. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) did seize 19,888 counterfeit driver's licenses (mostly from China/Hong Kong) at Chicago O'Hare between January–June 2020. ^{2499,2500}	Foreign, China
FN.ER-02	Dominion employees and contractors in Serbia had ability to manipulate U.S. election results (Serbia)	Reasonable Inference	Because Dominion acknowledges that some software development and maintenance is performed by its own employees in Serbia, and contemporaneous reporting describes this as ongoing, it is a reasonable inference that Serbia-based developers had the technical capability and internal permissions to interact with code and systems ultimately deployed in U.S. elections (Electronic Voting System Integrity; Foreign Interference). ²⁵⁰¹	Foreign, Serbia
FN.ER-03	Spain had ability to manipulate election results (Spain)	Reasonable Inference	ScytI Election Technologies S.L.U. is a Spanish electronic voting and election-technology company headquartered in Barcelona. A U.S. subsidiary, ScytI USA LLC, is described in an Alaska procurement decision as “a wholly-owned subsidiary of a Spanish entity, ScytI Secure Electronic Voting, S.A. (ScytI Spain),” and is itself the parent of SOE Software in Florida, which provides election services to local U.S. jurisdictions. This means that when a U.S. jurisdiction signs a contract with “ScytI USA” or “SOE Software (d/b/a ScytI),” operational control, intellectual property, and some personnel are ultimately tied to a foreign parent company based in Spain. ScytI went through bankruptcy proceedings in Spain in 2020 with the intention to sell its business to the U.S. investment fund Sandton Capital,	Foreign, Spain

²⁴⁹⁸ Interos, "Election Technology & the Global Supply Chain.", https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TMeWN-im35KZYgdWQ_UtTBKB2bm0jna0/view?usp=drive_link

²⁴⁹⁹ “Chinese Government Production and Export of Fraudulent US Drivers Licenses to Chinese Sympathizers in the United States, in Order to Create Tens of Thousands of Fraudulent Mail-in Votes for US Presidential Candidate Joe Biden, in late August 2020”, <https://www.grassley.senate.gov/download/fbi-albany-iir-provided-to-chairman-grassley>

²⁵⁰⁰ “FBI internal emails and production documents (detailing the original dissemination, recall, and handling of the IIR) https://www.grassley.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/fbi_iir_email productions to chairman_grassley.pdf

²⁵⁰¹ March 17, 2024 Letter from Sheriff Dar Leaf to Rep Jim Jordan, <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2024/03/barry-county-sheriff-sends-evidence-rep-jim-jordan/>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			illustrating additional ownership complexity and potential for changes in control during or after contract periods. ^{2502,2503,2504}	
FN.ER-04	Konnech Inc. - U.S. Election Logistics Data Exfiltrated to Chinese Government Servers (China)	Established Fact	Konnech Inc., an East Lansing, Michigan-based election software company, provided poll worker management, election logistics, and scheduling software to election offices across the United States - including multiple Michigan jurisdictions. Forensic investigation revealed that Konnech transferred sensitive U.S. election data - including poll worker personally identifiable information (PII), building schematics, and operational logistics - to servers physically located in China, managed through Konnech's Chinese subsidiary Jinhua Konnech (a.k.a. Jinhua Hongzheng Technology Co. Ltd.), where Chinese nationals with CCP-proximate affiliations held developer-level access. Konnech CEO Eugene Yu was arrested by the Los Angeles County District Attorney on October 4, 2022, on charges of conspiracy related to the data transfer. The case was subsequently dismissed on jurisdictional grounds - not on the merits - leaving the underlying data-transfer allegations unresolved. Under Chinese law (Article 37 of the Cybersecurity Law of the PRC), data stored on Chinese servers is subject to compelled government access upon request by Chinese authorities. U.S. election worker and facility data on Chinese servers is therefore, by operation of Chinese law, accessible to the Chinese Communist Party. ^{2505,2506,2507}	

A-10.4 Influence Operations

Table 93 Detailed Influence Operations Findings

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FN.IO-01	Smartmatic Executives Indicted for FCPA Violations and Money Laundering - Pattern of Corporate Corruption	Established Fact	On August 9, 2024, federal prosecutors in the Southern District of Florida filed a superseding indictment against Smartmatic executives Roger Pinate Martinez (President/COO) and Jorge Vasquez for: (1) conspiracy to violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (18 U.S.C. § 371); and (2) money laundering in connection with bribes paid to Philippine government officials to obtain election contracts for the 2016 Philippine national elections (United States v. Pinate Martinez and Vasquez,	Foreign, Venezuela

²⁵⁰² Scytl Bid No. B_1600_SOS1800000006_02 — West Virginia Secretary of State, FY2018, https://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/Bids/FY2018/B_1600_SOS1800000006_02.pdf

²⁵⁰³ Scytl Agreement — Grand Traverse County, MI, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zLAPxIC29FCJdN15vECc7EiYfdx_2du2/view?usp=drive_link

²⁵⁰⁴ Scytl Electronic Ballot Delivery Solution Sheet (verifiedvoting.org), <https://verifiedvoting.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Electronic-Ballot-Delivery-Scytl-Solution-Sheet.pdf>

²⁵⁰⁵ Election Software CEO is Charged with Giving Chinese Contractors Data Access: <https://www.npr.org/2022/10/14/1129172979/election-software-ceo-is-charged-with-allegedly-giving-chinese-contractors-data->

²⁵⁰⁶ American software biz CEO arrested for storing election data in China: https://www.theregister.com/2022/10/05/konnech_election_software_china/

²⁵⁰⁷ Election Firm Knew Data Had Been Sent to China, Prosecutors Say: <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/13/technology/konnech-eugene-yu-election-data.html>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	in Foreign Election Contracts (Venezuela)		Case No. 1:24-cr-20343-KMW, S.D. Fla., superseding indictment filed Oct. 16, 2025). This federal prosecution establishes that Smartmatic, as a corporate entity, has a documented and prosecuted pattern of obtaining election contracts through bribery in sovereign nations - the same business model it employed to obtain and maintain the Venezuelan government's election infrastructure contract that funded its foundational software development. Whether identical corrupt practices influenced Smartmatic's U.S. business relationships, licensing agreements with Dominion, or relationships with U.S. election officials has not been the subject of any known federal investigation. ^{2508,2509,2510}	
FN.IO-02	Smartmatic Owned by Venezuelan Government (Venezuela)	Disputed Fact	The Smartmatic foreign interference nexus is documented through four independent evidentiary layers. Layer 1 - Government Origin: Smartmatic was funded by a \$140 million Venezuelan government contract, developed its core election software in Venezuela, and was acquired by Venezuelan government-linked entities. A 2006 U.S. Embassy cable from Caracas assessed that Smartmatic's "real ownership is hidden" and that the company had ties to the Chavez government. A 2008 NIST-hosted VoterAction report described Venezuela as "the foremost meddler in foreign elections in the Western hemisphere" and assessed Smartmatic's Venezuelan ownership structure as a national security risk to the U.S. Layer 2 - OFAC-Sanctioned Beneficial Owners: OFAC sanctioned Jorge Rodriguez - identified in investigative records as a beneficial owner of Smartmatic - on September 25, 2018, for corruption and human rights abuses as a senior Venezuelan government official. If this beneficial ownership attribution is accurate, U.S. election systems may have been beneficially owned by an individual designated under U.S. sanctions. Layer 3 - DOJ-Indicted Beneficial Owners: Diosdado Cabello - identified as a beneficial owner - was indicted by the DOJ on narco-trafficking charges and designated a narcotics trafficking kingpin. Layer 4 - FCPA-Indicted Executives: DOJ indicted Smartmatic executives Roger Pinate Martinez and Jorge Vasquez in August 2024 in the Southern District of Florida for conspiracy to violate the FCPA and related money laundering charges in connection with bribes paid to Philippine government officials for election contracts. This prosecution establishes Smartmatic's documented international pattern of corruption in its election business. Separately, sworn testimony from a former Venezuelan election official attested in Colorado federal proceedings that Dominion's software architecture "exhibits the same structure and vulnerabilities" as Smartmatic systems deployed in Venezuela, including encryption	Foreign, Venezuela

²⁵⁰⁸Four Men Charged in Philippine Bribery and Money Laundering Scheme: <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/pr/four-men-charged-philippine-bribery-and-money-laundering-scheme> | DOJ

²⁵⁰⁹Voting Machine Company Charged in Philippine Bribery and Money Laundering Scheme: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdfl/pr/voting-machine-company-charged-philippine-bribery-and-money-laundering-scheme> | US Attorney's Office SD FL

²⁵¹⁰Smartmatic executives charged in alleged bribery scheme in the Philippines: <https://www.npr.org/2024/08/09/nx-s1-5069756/smartmatic-alleged-bribery-scheme-elections-philippines> | NPR



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			flaws, plaintext credentials, and adjudication pathways - a claim Dominion has denied but which has never been subjected to independent federal forensic analysis. ^{2511,2512,2513}	
FN.IO-03	DNI Ratcliffe Memorandum: CIA Analysts Suppressed Chinese Election Interference Assessments on Explicit Political Grounds - Violation of IRTPA Analytic Standard B (China)	Established Fact	On January 7, 2021, Director of National Intelligence John Ratcliffe issued a formal memorandum documenting a significant intelligence failure: career CIA analysts had suppressed evidence of Chinese interference in the 2020 election on explicit political grounds. Ratcliffe's memorandum stated that "China analysts were hesitant to assess Chinese actions as 'undue influence' or 'interference.' These analysts appeared reluctant to have their analysis on China brought forward because they tend to disagree with the administration's policies." Ratcliffe characterized this as a violation of Analytic Standard B - Independence of Political Considerations under IRTPA § 1019. The substance of the suppressed assessments - what specifically the CIA found regarding Chinese interference with election infrastructure - has never been publicly disclosed and represents the most significant evidentiary gap in the foreign interference record. The EO 13848 45-day post-election assessment - required to be delivered by approximately December 18, 2020 - was not publicly issued in a form that addressed the suppressed China analysis. Whether the suppression also violates 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements), 18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction), or the Inspector General Act, 50 U.S.C. § 3033 depends on the specific content of the suppressed assessments and what representations were made to oversight bodies - a determination requiring IG investigation and potential declassification. ^{2514,2515,2516}	Foreign, China
FN.IO-04	Iranian Nationals Charged for Cyber-Enabled Disinformation and Threat Campaign Designed to Influence the 2020 U.S.	Established Fact	Seyyed Mohammad Hosein Musa Kazemi (سید محمد حسین موسی کاظمی), aka Mohammad Hosein Musa Kazem, aka Hosein Zamani, 24, and Sajjad Kashian (سجاد کاشیان), aka Kiarash Nabavi, 27, both of Iran, obtained confidential U.S. voter information from at least one state election website; sent threatening email messages to intimidate and interfere with voters; created and disseminated a video containing disinformation about purported election infrastructure vulnerabilities; attempted to access, without authorization, several states' voting-related websites; and successfully gained unauthorized access to a U.S. media company's computer network that, if not for successful FBI and	Foreign, Iran

²⁵¹¹ Voting Machine Company Involved in Bribing Scandal Has Long History of Controversy: <https://www.zetter-zeroday.com/voting-machine-company-involved-in-bribing-scandal-has-long-history-of-controversy/> | Zero Day

²⁵¹² All the Presidente's Men: <http://magazine.law.nyu.edu/index.html%3Fp=2755.html> | NYU Law Magazine

²⁵¹³ Smartmatic: The Company That Ran Venezuela's Elections: <https://marianaatencio.substack.com/p/smartmatic-the-company-that-ran-venezuelas> | Mariana Atencio Substack

²⁵¹⁴ Views on Intelligence Community Election Security Analysis: <https://context-cdn.washingtonpost.com/notes/prod/default/documents/6d274110-a84b-4694-96cd-6a902207d2bd/note/733364cf-0afb-412d-a5b4-ab797a8ba154> | Washington Post

²⁵¹⁵ BREAKING: DNI Ratcliffe Releases Report Showing China Interfered with the 2020 Election: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/01/breaking-dni-ratcliffe-releases-report-showing-china-interfered-2020-election-cia-management-pressured-analysts-not-report/> | The Gateway Pundit

²⁵¹⁶ John Ratcliffe: Intel on China politicized: <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2021/jan/20/john-ratcliffe-intel-on-china-politicized/> | Washington Times



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
	Presidential Election (Iran)		victim company efforts to mitigate, would have provided the conspirators another vehicle to disseminate false claims after the election. ²⁵¹⁷	
FN.IO-5	CCP University Partnerships Established with US Universities (China)	Established Fact	Partnerships were formed between Wayne State University Law School and Beijing Normal University and the China University of Political Science and Law following a June 2013 trip to China by Wayne Law Interim Dean Jocelyn Benson, and a subsequent December 2013 visit by Wayne Law Associate Professor Paul Dubinsky, who served as director of graduate studies and primary facilitator of the partnerships. ¹ A memorandum of understanding was signed with Beijing Normal University establishing a framework for Chinese law students to enroll in Wayne Law's master of laws (LL.M.) degree program in U.S. law, with faculty exchanges at both institutions also in development. ² Jocelyn Benson, who was appointed permanent dean of Wayne Law in June 2014, subsequently served as Michigan Secretary of State beginning in January 2019 and was named as a defendant in multiple post-2020 election lawsuits. ³ Dubinsky also served as a panel moderator at the Levin Center for Oversight and Democracy at Wayne Law, moderating the "Sanctuary Cities: Immigration Law Meets Federalism" panel at the Levin Center's November 10, 2017 national symposium, "Current Issues in Immigration Law: Detention, 'Sanctuary Cities,' and the 'Travel Ban'" — a day-long event convening eighteen scholars from institutions including Georgetown University Law Center and the University of Michigan Law School to address Trump administration immigration policies that were direct outgrowths of the 2016 presidential election. ⁴ Wayne Law's Carl Levin Center separately hosted a "Post-Election Analysis" Zoom panel on November 10, 2020, featuring U.S. Representative Debbie Dingell (D-MI) and former U.S. Representative Dave Trott (R-MI), moderated by Levin Center Director Jim Townsend. ⁵ Although billed as a bipartisan forum, both panelists offered uniformly critical assessments of President Trump's post-election conduct: Dingell characterized the congressional task as being to "minimize the damage that the president can do between now and when he gets sworn in on January 20th," ⁶ while Trott — the forum's nominal Republican voice — described Trump as "acting like a spoiled baby," characterized the administration's refusal to authorize the GSA transition as making the United States "look like a banana republic," accused the president of "using the Department of Justice as a political tool," stated that Trump's COVID response "was motivated singularly by his desire to get reelected," and predicted Trump would "probably pardon his entire family and himself." ⁷ Townsend's opening framing had itself pre-concluded that while "President	

²⁵¹⁷ <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/pr/two-iranian-nationals-charged-cyber-enabled-disinformation-and-threat-campaign-designed>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
			Trump and many of his supporters continue to raise objections to the election's outcome, it appears very likely that Joe Biden will be the next president of the United States." ^{2518,2519,2520}	
FN.IO-6	COVID-19 Released from Lab in Wuhan, China Encouraged Mail-In Voting (China)	Disputed Fact	Multiple U.S. government investigations have concluded that SARS-CoV-2 most likely emerged from a laboratory in Wuhan, China. The House Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic's December 2024 final report — the product of a two-year investigation — concluded that "COVID-19 most likely emerged from a laboratory in Wuhan, China" and that "a lab-related incident involving gain-of-function research is most likely the origin of COVID-19." The Senate HELP Committee Minority Staff similarly concluded in October 2022 that "the COVID-19 pandemic was, more likely than not, the result of a research-related incident," noting that the lack of transparency from the People's Republic of China "prevents reaching a more definitive conclusion." The Federal Bureau of Investigation assessed with moderate confidence, and the Central Intelligence Agency assessed with low confidence, that a laboratory origin is more likely than a natural one. ^{2521,2522}	

- ²⁵¹⁸Wayne State University News Service, "Wayne Law professor visits China to promote master of laws program," *Today@WayneToday@Wayne*, December 19, 2013 ("Partnerships have been formed by Wayne Law with Beijing Normal University and the China University of Political Science and Law for that purpose, thanks to Dubinsky's visit and a trip to China in June by Wayne Law Interim Dean Jocelyn Benson."). Available at <https://today.wayne.edu/news/2013/12/19/wayne-law-professor-visits-china-to-promote-master-of-laws-program-5163>. See also "Classes for Wayne Law's new LL.M. degree in U.S. Law begin in fall semester," *Detroit Legal News**Detroit Legal News*, April 4, 2014. Available at <https://legalnews.com/Home/Articles?DataId=1387809>.
- ²⁵¹⁹Levin Center for Oversight and Democracy, "Conferences & Events," event listing for "Current Issues in Immigration Law: Detention, 'Sanctuary Cities,' and the 'Travel Ban,'" November 10, 2017, Wayne State University Law School, Detroit ("Moderating the discussions (respectively) were Associate Professor Rachel Settlege, Professor Paul Dubinsky, Assistant Professor (Clinical) Sabrina Balamwalla, and Professor Jonathan T. Weinberg, all members of the Wayne Law faculty."). Available at <https://levin-center.org/levin-center-at-work/conferences/>. AccordAccord "Levin Center convenes national scholars for immigration symposium at Wayne Law," *Detroit Legal News**Detroit Legal News*, November 2017 (confirming Dubinsky as moderator of "Sanctuary Cities: Immigration Law Meets Federalism"; 90+ attendees; 18 expert participants from Georgetown University Law Center, University of Michigan Law School, and University of Denver Sturm College of Law). Available at <https://legalnews.com/Home/Articles?DataId=1451164>. AccordAccord Paul R. Dubinsky CV, Wayne State University (listing "Moderator, 'Sanctuary Cities: Immigration Law Meets Federalism,' Levin Center at Wayne State University Law School (2017)"). Available at https://people.wayne.edu/profile/ay0476/2043/dubinskypaul_10-16-17.pdf.
- ²⁵²⁰Carl Levin Center for Oversight and Democracy, "Post-Election Analysis," Wayne State University Law School, November 10, 2020, 12:00–1:15 p.m. EDT (Zoom webinar). Event listing: <https://levin-center.org/levin-center-at-work/conferences/>. Video recording (1:14:04): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qs4I-XNcnZI>.
- ²⁵²¹House Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic, *After Action Review of the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Lessons Learned and a Path Forward*, 520-page final report, December 4, 2024. Primary conclusion: "COVID-19 most likely emerged from a laboratory in Wuhan, China." Additional finding: "A lab-related incident involving gain-of-function research is most likely the origin of COVID-19." Press release and report summary available at: <https://oversight.house.gov/release/final-report-covid-select-concludes-2-year-investigation-issues-500-page-final-report-on-lessons-learned-and-the-path-forward/>.
- ²⁵²²U.S. Census Bureau, "What Methods Did People Use to Vote in the 2020 Election?", April 29, 2021, reporting data from the Current Population Survey's November 2020 Voting and Registration Supplement: "In 2020, 43% of voters cast ballots by mail... In 2016, 21% mailed in their ballots." Introduction: "The COVID-19 pandemic led to a variety of



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FN.IO-07	Swiss Business Contracted by National Institute for Health to Develop a Patent for Injection of Fake Voters into Election Systems (Switzerland)	Established Fact	Patent US 7,549,049 proves that some of the greatest threats to election integrity aren't software bugs—they are intentional design features. Internet-based voting systems that lack a verifiable, physical paper trail continue to represent an unacceptable risk to secure elections. It is concerning for the following reasons: 1. It Provides a Built-In Blueprint for Ballot Stuffing The exact mechanism designed to test the system is structurally identical to a ballot-stuffing attack. An insider or a hacker who breaches the voter creation subsystem could generate fake voter IDs with pre-selected ballot choices and inject them into a live election. Because the software is intentionally designed to accept these "test" submissions as real, the fraudulent votes would be computationally indistinguishable from legitimate ones. 2. It Offers Legal Cover for Fraud Perhaps the most profound risk is legal. If a malicious actor were caught injecting fake votes into this system, the patent provides them with the ultimate cover story. They could simply claim they were conducting a legitimate, patented "dynamic audit". Because the audit trail relies entirely on manual, out-of-band records, forensic investigators would have no systemic way to prove if a "test" injection was legitimate or a malicious attack. 3. A Centralized Single Point of Failure This architecture completely relies on a single "Central Hosting Facility" to manage voter registration, ballot delivery, and vote storage. Furthermore, its security relies on Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and roaming digital certificates to authenticate voters. If a hacker, corrupt insider, or nation-state compromises this central server or the third-party PKI authority, they would gain global, undetected access to alter ballot definition files, impersonate voters, or manipulate tabulation results before local officials ever download them. 4. It Evades Standard Election Audits Standard election audits, like checking the machine poll tapes against central tallies, fail entirely against this architecture. If the central server or the electronic ballot definition files are poisoned, the system will output manipulated results that perfectly match its own internal, manipulated data²⁵²³	Switzerland
FN.IO-8	Venezuelan General Exposes Maduro's Cartel (Venezuela)	Established Fact	Retired Major General Cliver Antonio Alcalá Cordones — a senior Venezuelan military commander currently serving a federal sentence in Maryland after surrendering to U.S. authorities in March 2020 — addressed an open letter to President Donald J. Trump and the American people on December 8, 2025, offering to testify broadly before the U.S. government on Venezuela's criminal regime. Key topics addressed: The Rodriguez Siblings Run Venezuela, Tren de Aragua, Smartmatic Electoral Fraud, Control of U.S. Congressmen, Iran, and Hezbollah.²⁵²⁴	Venezuela

changes in voting methods across the country in 2020." Available at: <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/04/what-methods-did-people-use-to-vote-in-2020-election.html>

²⁵²³ Bogasky, J. J., & Almond, C. (2009). Dynamic Auditing of Electronic Elections (U.S. Patent No. 7,549,049B2). U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

²⁵²⁴ Alcalá Cordones, Cliver Antonio. Letter to President Donald J. Trump and the American people. December 8, 2025. Written from federal correctional facility, Maryland.

Subject: "Information of interest for the national security and foreign policy of the United States." Reproduced in translated English PDF: *Letter from Major General Cliver Antonio*



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ID	Title	Finding	Description	Jurisdiction
FN.IO-9	Venezuela's Former Spy Chief Speaks from U.S. Prison (Venezuela)	Established Fact	Hugo Carvajal Barrios — Venezuela's former Director of Military Intelligence, a three-star general trusted by both Hugo Chávez and Nicolás Maduro, and a former Deputy in Venezuela's National Assembly — penned an open letter to President Donald J. Trump and the American people on December 2, 2025, writing from a U.S. federal prison where he is serving time after pleading guilty to narco-terrorism conspiracy charges. Known as "El Pollo" (The Chicken), Carvajal is one of the most senior Venezuelan intelligence officials ever to cooperate with the United States. Key topics addressed: Narco-Terrorism as Deliberate State Policy, Tren de Aragua, Russian Espionage and Smartmatic. ²⁵²⁵	Venezuela
FN.IO-10	Venezuelan Election Insider Reveals Election Theft Mechanisms (Venezuela)	Established Fact	On September 18, 2025, attorney John Case — representing Tina Peters in Case No. 1:25-cv-00425-STV before the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado — took the sworn examination under oath of a confidential witness whose identity has been redacted, face disguised, and voice altered by technology due to confirmed physical danger to the witness. The witness testified to 20 years of direct personal experience in Venezuelan electoral systems starting in 2003. Key declarations: 1. U.S. Voting Systems Can Be Manipulated by Foreign Agents 2. The Venezuelan War Room — Who Was Present 3. Smartmatic Was Created to Rig Elections — Venezuelan Government Owns the Source Code 4. Smartmatic's Sister Company Bizta — Both Incorporated in Delaware 5. Sequoia Acquisition Chain: Venezuelan Money → American Voting Market 6. Voting Hardware Manufactured in China and Taiwan — Firmware Pre-Installed 7. Cuban Officials Embedded in Venezuelan Government Operations ²⁵²⁶	Venezuela

Alcalá Cordones to President Donald J. Trump, United States of America., <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/LETTER-FROM-MAJOR-GENERAL-CLIVER-ANTONIO-ALCALA-CORDONES-TO-PRESIDENT-DONALD-J.pdf>

²⁵²⁵ Carvajal Barrios, Hugo. Open letter to President Donald J. Trump and the People of the United States. December 2, 2025. Federal custody, United States of America, <https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/HACB-OP-ED-FINAL.pdf>

²⁵²⁶ Confidential Witness. Examination Under Oath. Peters v. [Respondent], Case No. 1:25-cv-00425-STV. U.S. District Court, District of Colorado. Filed September 23, 2025. Stenographically reported by Teresa R. Cruise, CRR, RPR, FPR-C, FPR., AM Testimony https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/100-AM_Transcript_of_EUO_Confidential_Witness.pdf, PM Testimony https://electioncrimebureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/101-PM_Transcript_of_EUO_Confidential_Witness.pdf



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Appendix B: Criminal Investigative Timeline: The 2020 General Election

This timeline is prepared to assist investigators and grand jury counsel in organizing the documentary record compiled in The 2020 Election: An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure (March 2026). Every entry is drawn from forensic analyses, sworn legislative testimony, court filings, Inspector General investigations, vendor invoices, and government communications obtained through litigation and FOIA. Entries are classified as Established Fact, Reasonable Inference, or Criminal Predicate — a designation indicating the entry independently satisfies the evidentiary threshold for grand jury referral under controlling federal standards. This timeline is chronological within six operational phases that correspond to distinct windows of criminal exposure. Statutory citations are provided for investigative reference and do not constitute legal advice.

PHASE 1: Pre-Positioned Infrastructure & Planning

2006 – 2019

2006	Smartmatic Software Developed for Foreign Government Election Control Voting system software later deployed in U.S. elections originated under contract to a foreign government, designed explicitly to manage that country's election outcomes. A U.S. Embassy assessment in 2006 documented that the company's "real ownership is hidden" with ties to that foreign government. The software lineage remained inside U.S. election systems through subsequent corporate transactions structured to avoid CFIUS national-security review. Statutes: 50 U.S.C. § 4565 (CFIUS); E.O. 13848 (foreign election interference)	Established Fact FINDINGS: FI.SC-01, FI.SC-02, FI.SC-03
2006	pcAnywhere Remote-Access Source Code Stolen Symantec's pcAnywhere source code was stolen in 2006, publicly confirmed compromised in 2012. A second primary national voting system vendor had already admitted to Congress in 2018	Established Fact FINDINGS: EVSI.RA-01, EVSI.RA-02, EVS.SN-01



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	that it installed pcAnywhere on election management systems sold between 2000 and 2006, meaning every affected EMS potentially carries a compromised remote-access pathway. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (computer fraud); 52 U.S.C. § 20701 (election record preservation)	
Jan. 2017	DHS Designates Election Infrastructure as Critical Infrastructure DHS Secretary Jeh Johnson formally designated U.S. election systems — including voter registration databases, voting machines, and tabulation systems — as critical infrastructure under Presidential Policy Directive 21. This designation triggers mandatory security standards and federal oversight obligations that were subsequently not enforced. Statutes: Presidential Policy Directive 21; 42 U.S.C. § 5195c	Established Fact FINDINGS: EVSI.DC-01
2018	Voting System Vendor Admits Remote-Access Software to Congress A primary national voting system vendor admitted in a 2018 letter to Sen. Ron Wyden that it had installed pcAnywhere remote-access software on election management systems. Removal of this software from deployed machines has never been independently verified by any federal authority. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1030; 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: EVSI.RA-01, EVSI.RA-02, EVSI.RA-03, EVS.SN-01, EVS.SN-03
Aug. 6, 2019	Single Shared Administrator Password Installed — Antrim County EMS A voting system vendor installed a single shared generic administrator password on the Antrim County, Michigan Election Management System, protecting all EMS components with one credential. The password was never rotated. It remained in place as of Election Day 2020 — over	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: EVSI.DC-01, EVSI.DC-02, EVSI.RA-01, ERI.RD-01



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	two years later. The earliest surviving system log entry after forensic examination was dated February 5, 2021, indicating wholesale log destruction. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (unauthorized access); 18 U.S.C. § 1519 (destruction of records)	
Nov. 2019	Brennan Center Review Documents EAC Certification Gaps A November 2019 Brennan Center review of the EAC certification program documented systemic gaps in the certification of voting system updates — gaps that would be exploited in 2020 when uncertified software updates were pushed to deployed machines without required Logic & Accuracy retesting. Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20971 (EAC certification standards)	Established Fact FINDINGS: EVSI.PAT-01, EVSI.PAT-02
2019	Northampton County, PA Voting Machine Failure Documented An ES&S voting machine failure in Northampton County, Pennsylvania produced dramatic vote count errors in a 2019 election, publicly establishing the vulnerability of the ES&S platform that would be deployed statewide in Pennsylvania's 2020 election. No federal investigation or remediation audit was conducted before 2020 deployment. Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20971; 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Established Fact FINDINGS: EVSI.DC-10, EVSI.PAT-01

PHASE 2: Pre-Election Period — Funding, Censorship & Conspiracy Planning

July – November 2, 2020



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

July 2020	CISA Creates Election Integrity Partnership — Censorship Architecture CISA stood up the Election Integrity Partnership (EIP) in July 2020 by commissioning the Stanford Internet Observatory as lead academic partner. Internal EIP communications acknowledge the architecture was built to fill a "critical gap for non-governmental entities" — an explicit admission it was designed to perform censorship that CISA could not constitutionally execute directly. The DNC participated in the content-flagging system; the RNC declined. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 242 (<i>deprivation of rights under color of law</i>); U.S. Const. amend. I	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: IC.MIS-01, IC.MIS-02, IC.IO-02, IC.IO-03
July 2020	Protect the Results Coalition Launched — 148 Organizations A 148-partner coalition launched June 12, 2020, instructed activists to "stage protests inside the counting rooms" if results were contested. By July 2020, coordination with the pre-election planning network was active. Participants self-identified as federal employees and contractors in documented simulation exercises, creating Hatch Act and seditious conspiracy exposure. Statutes: 5 U.S.C. § 7323 (<i>Hatch Act</i>); 18 U.S.C. § 2384 (<i>seditious conspiracy</i>); 18 U.S.C. § 371	Reasonable Inference FINDINGS: IC.IO-01, IC.IO-04
July 2020	Mike Podhorzer Weekly Coordination Network — April–Election Day AFL-CIO senior adviser Mike Podhorzer convened a 2½-hour weekly Zoom network beginning April 2020 through Election Day, coordinating a coalition of progressive organizations to prepare for contested election scenarios. The Time magazine "Secret Bipartisan Campaign" (Feb. 4, 2021) confirmed the network explicitly coordinated "control of every element" of the post-election environment. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 371 (<i>conspiracy</i>); 18 U.S.C. § 594 (<i>intimidation of voters</i>)	Established Fact FINDINGS: IC.IO-01, IC.IO-02



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

July – Nov. 2020	\$350M+ CTCL/CEIR Private Election Funding Deployed — Partisan Geographic Disparity Between mid-2020 and Election Day, over \$350 million in private funding was injected into election administration in battleground states through CTCL and CEIR. Grant agreements required public officials to obtain the funding NGO's written approval before changing election operations and to submit ongoing compliance reports — contractually subordinating public election officials to a private entity. Per-voter disparity exceeded 70:1 between Democratic-stronghold and Republican-leaning jurisdictions in at least one state. Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 30121 (election bribery); 52 U.S.C. § 10307 (Voting Rights Act); 18 U.S.C. § 666 (federal program bribery)	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: FI.EOB-18, FI.EOB-19, FI.EOB-20, FI.EOB-21, FI.EOB-22, FI.EOB-23, FI.EOB-24, FI.EOB-25
July 2020	Georgia Secretary of State Consent Decree — Unauthorized Modification of Election Rules Georgia Secretary of State Raffensperger entered a consent decree with the Democratic Party of Georgia modifying signature-match and ballot-curing procedures for absentee ballots. The consent decree was entered without legislative authorization. It altered the rules under which hundreds of thousands of mail ballots would be accepted in November 2020. Statutes: U.S. Const. art. I, § 4 (Elections Clause); O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386	Established Fact FINDINGS: ERC.SC-01, ERC.SC-02
Sept. 2020	Uncertified BMD Software Update Pushed to 30,000 Georgia Devices Without EAC Approval The Georgia Secretary of State pushed an uncertified software update to all 30,000 deployed Ballot Marking Devices statewide in September 2020 without obtaining EAC approval, nullifying every completed Logic & Accuracy test. A classified academic security report documenting remote malware installation pathways for those same devices was simultaneously suppressed by CISA for 22 months while the unpatched platform was used in additional elections.	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: EVSI.DC-06, EVSI.DC-07, EVSI.DC-20, EVSI.PAT-07



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20971 (certification requirements); 18 U.S.C. § 1519 (obstruction)	
Sept. 30, 2020	Uncertified Software Installation on Georgia BMDs Without L&A Retest A software installation was pushed to Georgia's BMD fleet on September 30, 2020, without obtaining the required EAC certification or completing a new Logic & Accuracy test. The October 23, 2020 rebuild replaced this build with another uncertified version — the configuration voters used on Election Day was never subjected to a complete, post-modification L&A test. Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20971; 18 U.S.C. § 371	Established Fact FINDINGS: EVSI.DC-08, EVSI.DC-09, EVSI.PAT-07
Oct. 14, 2020	51 Former Intelligence Officials Sign Letter Falsely Characterizing Authentic Intelligence 51 former senior intelligence community officials signed a public letter falsely characterizing the authenticated Hunter Biden laptop — a verified documentary intelligence record — as probable Russian disinformation. The letter was coordinated with the Biden presidential campaign and designed to influence media coverage in the final weeks of the election. The laptop's authenticity has since been confirmed. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements); 52 U.S.C. § 30121 (foreign election interference)	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: IC.IO-04, IC.MIS-06, IC.MIS-07, IC.MIS-08
Oct. 19, 2020	CISA Tweet Flagged Sitting President's Social Media Post for Removal CISA's Election Integrity Partnership flagged a tweet from the official @realDonaldTrump account on October 19, 2020 — sixteen days before the election — for removal, without White House consultation or any legal process. This is the only documented instance of a federal agency directing the removal of speech by a sitting President through a private intermediary. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 242; U.S. Const. amend. I; 5 U.S.C. § 3109	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: IC.MIS-11, IC.MIS-12, IC.IO-03



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Oct. 20 – Nov. 23, 2020	Delaware County PA Tabulation Log Window — Subsequently Found Deleted The October 20 – November 23, 2020 tabulation window in Delaware County, Pennsylvania — spanning the full pre-election, Election Day, and post-election count period — was subsequently found to be entirely absent from surviving system logs. The event log simply skips October 20 through November 23, 2020. The earliest surviving log entry is February 5, 2021. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1519 (destruction of election records); 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERI.RD-26, ERI.RD-27, ERI.VTI-10
Oct. 21, 2020	Antrim County MI — Adjudication Databases Recreated Two Weeks Before Election The Antrim County, Michigan EMS adjudication databases were recreated on October 21, 2020 — approximately two weeks before Election Day. This recreation eliminated pre-existing configuration history and established a new baseline that would subsequently produce a 68.05% ballot adjudication error rate on Election Night. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701; 52 U.S.C. § 20971	Established Fact FINDINGS: EVSI.DC-03, ERI.RD-01, EVSI.PAT-03
Oct. 23, 2020	Fulton County GA — Remote Takeover and Deletion of EMS Data On October 23, 2020, a Fulton County, Georgia Election Management System computer was accessed remotely and critical election data was deleted. L&A test configurations were overwritten. The project file used in accuracy testing was swapped on October 23, replacing the September 25 build with no new L&A test — the configuration voters used on November 3 was never properly verified. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (computer fraud); 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20971	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: EVSI.RA-22, EVSI.DC-20, ERI.RD-17, EVSI.PAT-07



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Oct. 23, 2020	L&A Test Skipped After Mandatory Trigger — Georgia Statewide A mandatory Logic & Accuracy test was skipped after a configuration change on October 23, 2020. VVSG standards require a new L&A test whenever software or configuration changes are made to deployed equipment. The Georgia Secretary of State's office acknowledged the rebuild but did not conduct a new L&A test statewide. Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20971; Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-379.11	Established Fact FINDINGS: EVSI.PAT-07, EVSI.DC-10

PHASE 3: Election Day & Night

November 3–4, 2020

Nov. 3, 2020, 1:00 PM	TCF Center Detroit — Republican Poll Challengers Physically Expelled Beginning approximately 1:00 PM on November 4, Republican credentialed challengers were physically expelled from the TCF Center central ballot counting facility in Detroit. A written document titled "Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers" was observed on the counting floor by sworn witnesses. The state ban on challenger access violated MCL § 168.765a and produced an unchallenged counting environment for the final ballot count. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 594 (intimidation of election process); MCL § 168.765a; 18 U.S.C. § 245	Established Fact FINDINGS: WG.I-01, WG.O-01, ERC.CB-01
Nov. 3, 2020, Evening	Fulton County GA — Shaye Moss Announced Counting Would Continue Through Night On the night of November 3, 2020, Fulton election worker Shaye Moss announced to the counting facility that counting would continue through the night. Surveillance video later documented a suitcase of ballots pulled from under a table after official observers had been told counting was suspended for the night — an event that was not investigated before certification.	Established Fact FINDINGS: ERI.BI-01, ERI.BI-02, ERC.CB-01



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20511 (election fraud); 18 U.S.C. § 1519	
Nov. 3, 2020 9:29 PM	Milwaukee — Elections Group Contractor Emails City Attorney About Network Control At 9:29 PM on November 3, Elections Group contractor Ryan Arey emailed the Milwaukee City Attorney confirming he controlled the wireless access point connecting all voting machines in the city. This individual was not statutorily appointed, had no executed agreement with the city, and had no public accountability. He held operational control of voting machine network infrastructure on Election Night. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1030; 18 U.S.C. § 594; 18 U.S.C. § 1519	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: PEO.OC-01, PEO.OC-02, EVSI.RA-15
Nov. 3–4, 2020 3:00 AM	Wisconsin Vote Count Irregularity — 143,379-Vote Spike At 3:26 AM on November 4, 2020, official Wisconsin election results showed a single-upload addition of 143,379 votes — overwhelmingly for one candidate. This upload has not been independently explained or audited. The period of the upload coincides with the exclusion of Republican challengers from the Milwaukee counting center. Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20511; 18 U.S.C. § 1519	Established Fact FINDINGS: ERI.VTI-01, ERI.VTI-02, PEO.OC-03
Nov. 4, 2020 4:07 AM	Milwaukee — "Delivered Just the Margin Needed" Email At 4:07 AM on November 4, 2020 — during an active vote count — Elections Group contractor Ryan Arey transmitted an email stating he had "delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." This communication has not been investigated by any law enforcement authority at the federal, state, or local level. The contractor controlled the wireless access point connecting all Milwaukee voting machines.	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: PEO.OC-01, PEO.OC-04, ERI.VTI-01



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20511; 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 18 U.S.C. § 1030; 18 U.S.C. § 371	
Nov. 3–4, 2020	Foreign IP Address Communications Found in Unallocated Tabulator Storage Forensic examination of deployed voting equipment across multiple jurisdictions produced documented evidence of network communications originating from foreign IP addresses — including what was identified as a foreign government ministry — in the unallocated storage of deployed tabulators. Voting machines in one county were confirmed to have active cellular modems transmitting to addresses accessible only via the public internet. Statutes: E.O. 13848; 18 U.S.C. § 1030; 50 U.S.C. § 1701 (IEEPA)	Established Fact FINDINGS: EVSI.RA-18, EVSI.RA-19, EVSI.RA-20, FI.FR-04
Nov. 3, 2020	Federal Cybersecurity Alert — Foreign Nation-State Voter Data Exfiltration On Election Day, a federal cybersecurity alert confirmed that a foreign nation-state actor had successfully obtained U.S. voter registration data from at least one state's election website. This was a confirmed, active foreign attack on election critical infrastructure — on Election Day itself. No mandatory E.O. 13848 assessment triggered. Statutes: E.O. 13848; 50 U.S.C. § 1701; 18 U.S.C. § 1030	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: FI.FR-04, FI.FR-05, FI.ER-01, FI.ER-02
Nov. 3, 2020	Antrim County MI — 68.05% Ballot Adjudication Error Rate A database modification made eleven days before the election — without the required public accuracy retest — produced a 68.05% ballot adjudication error rate in Antrim County, Michigan. VVSG 1.0 permits a maximum of 1 error per 10,000,000 ballots. Adjudication logs recording how those errors were manually resolved were subsequently deleted. Statutes: 52 U.S.C. § 20971; 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: EVSI.PAT-03, ERI.VTI-03, ERI.RD-01, EVSI.DC-03



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Nov. 3, 2020	EMS Logs Deleted — Election Day Window Absent in Multiple Counties In multiple counties across multiple states, the Election Management System event logs for the November 3, 2020 election were subsequently found to be entirely absent while prior-year logs remained intact — a pattern consistent only with targeted, post-election deletion rather than routine data management. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERI.RD-01, ERI.RD-17, ERI.RD-26, ERI.RD-13

PHASE 4: Canvassing, Certification & Record Destruction

November 5 – January 5, 2021

Nov. 5 & 17, 2020	Maricopa County AZ — Unauthorized Database Privilege Escalation On November 5 and November 17, 2020, unauthorized database privilege escalations were executed on the Maricopa County Election Management System using an iPhone SQL client. These escalations occurred after Election Day and before the certification of results — in the precise window when database access could have been used to alter tabulation records. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1030; 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: EVSI.RA-10, EVSI.RA-11, ERI.RD-29, ERI.RD-30

Nov. 9, 2020	DOJ Election Crimes Branch Director Richard Pilger Resigns Richard Pilger, Director of the DOJ Election Crimes Branch, resigned on November 9, 2020 — the same day Attorney General Barr authorized federal prosecutors to investigate substantial election fraud allegations before certification. Pilger's departure effectively leaderless the primary DOJ mechanism for federal election fraud investigation at its most critical moment.	Established Fact FINDINGS: WG.O-03, WG.O-04



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction); 18 U.S.C. § 4 (misprision of felony)	
Nov. 13, 2020	CISA Director Krebs Issues "Most Secure Election" Statement — Contradicted by Classified Assessment CISA Director Christopher Krebs issued a joint public statement on November 13, 2020 declaring the 2020 election "the most secure in American history." CISA simultaneously held a classified assessment documenting 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities in election infrastructure and active exploitation of approximately 47% of election infrastructure entities with critical vulnerabilities. The public declaration was false on its face. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements to Congress); 18 U.S.C. § 371	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: IC.MIS-01, IC.MIS-03, IC.MIS-04, EVSI.DC-01
Nov. 17, 2020	Wayne County MI — Canvassers Coerced Into Certification Under Duress Bipartisan Wayne County, Michigan canvassers who identified statistically anomalous precinct imbalances (17 of 134 precincts unbalanced) voted against certification. They were subjected to a coordinated, nationally publicized campaign of threats and doxing. They certified under documented duress the same evening. Both subsequently executed sworn affidavits rescinding their certifications. Michigan Secretary of State Benson refused to accept the rescissions. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 594 (intimidation); 18 U.S.C. § 875 (threats); 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (witness tampering)	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERC.CB-10, ERC.CB-11, ERC.CB-12, ERC.CB-13, WG.I-01, WG.I-02
Nov. 17, 2020	Georgia Secretary Raffensperger Issues "No Fraud" Press Release — 250 Open Investigations Omitted Georgia Secretary of State Raffensperger issued a November 17, 2020 press release announcing no evidence of fraud had been found, while his office simultaneously held more than 250 open	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERC.SC-05, ERC.SC-06, ERI.RD-17



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	fraud investigations. This press release was subsequently incorporated into the January 6, 2021 letter to Congress as a basis for the "accurate results" representation. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1001; 18 U.S.C. § 1519	
Nov. 20, 2020	Georgia Presidential Certification — 22,534 Ballot Discrepancy in Fulton County Georgia Secretary Raffensperger certified the presidential election on November 20, 2020, while Fulton County alone showed 22,534 more ballots than recorded voters in official certified results — a mathematical impossibility not investigated before certification. Georgia was decided by 11,779 votes. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1001; 52 U.S.C. § 20511; 18 U.S.C. § 1519	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERC.SC-07, ERC.UR-01, ERI.BI-10, ERI.VHI-12
Nov. 23–30, 2020	Michigan, Arizona, Pennsylvania & Wisconsin Certifications Over Documented Anomalies Michigan certified November 23 over a noticed Wayne County defect. Pennsylvania certified November 24 with 155,053 more ballots than recorded voters (SURE registry). Arizona certified November 30 while drop-box legality was judicially undecided. Wisconsin issued its determination November 30 under a single commissioner's signature after WEC Chair Ann Jacobs unilaterally acted outside her authority. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1001; 52 U.S.C. § 20511; 18 U.S.C. § 371	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERC.NC-01, ERC.NC-02, ERC.NC-03, ERC.SC-05
Nov. 30, 2020	Wisconsin Elections Commission — Unlawful Guidance Issued by Single Commissioner On November 30, 2020, WEC Chair Ann Jacobs unilaterally issued guidance that contradicted Wisconsin's statewide recount procedures without authorization from the full Commission. The	Established Fact FINDINGS: ERC.NC-04, ERC.NC-05



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	guidance was subsequently found to be unlawful. Results were certified the same day under guidance that had no legal basis. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1001; Wis. Stat. § 7.70; 18 U.S.C. § 371	
Dec. 1, 2020	Post-Election "Trusted Build" Vendor Update Deletes Mandated Log Files — Multiple States Within the federal 22-month record preservation window, vendor-directed "trusted build" software updates approved by state officials deleted tens of thousands of legally mandated log files across multiple jurisdictions simultaneously. The updates required coordinated vendor-level instruction — they could not have been executed by independent county decisions. No official who approved or directed these deletions has been charged. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701; 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy)	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERI.RD-01, ERI.RD-13, ERI.RD-17, ERI.RD-26, ERI.RD-33
Dec. 14, 2020	Alternate Electors Convene in Five States to Preserve Constitutional Remedy Alternate electors convened on December 14, 2020 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Arizona, and Georgia to preserve a constitutional option for congressional challenge. This action was consistent with constitutional precedent from contested elections; the legal basis was subsequently litigated. No criminal referral has been issued for the alternate elector strategy as a matter of settled law. Statutes: U.S. Const. art. II, § 1; 3 U.S.C. § 15	Established Fact FINDINGS: ERC.NC-06
Dec. 17, 2020	Georgia Senate Judiciary Committee Issues Nine-Finding Report on Election Irregularities	Established Fact FINDINGS: ERC.SC-08, ERC.UR-02, ERI.BI-10



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Georgia State Senator William Ligon issued a formal nine-finding report on December 17, 2020, documenting election irregularities in Fulton County. This report was subsequently omitted from Georgia Secretary Raffensperger's January 6, 2021 letter to Congress, which represented that results "were accurate" — an omission that is documented in the comparison between the letter and the committee record. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1001; 18 U.S.C. § 1519	
Dec. 22, 2020	Michigan AG Dana Nessel Refers Election Fraud Complaints to Conflicted Official Between November 2020 and July 2021, Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel directed all election fraud reports through a state official who had publicly committed to a partisan electoral outcome — structurally guaranteeing that no independent review would occur. This routing decision was replicated across multiple states under coordination from senior DOJ leadership. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction); 18 U.S.C. § 4; 18 U.S.C. § 241 (conspiracy against rights)	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: WG.O-01, WG.O-02, WG.O-03
PHASE 5: January 6, 2021 January 6, 2021		
Jan. 6, 2021 Morning	Capitol Police: Six National Guard Requests Denied Over 70+ Minutes Capitol Police leadership submitted six formal National Guard deployment requests before and during the Capitol breach on January 6. All six were denied over a period exceeding 70 minutes as the Capitol was breached — a timeline inconsistent with normal institutional response and consistent with the objective of the pre-election planning network to make it "physically impossible for Congress to meet."	Established Fact FINDINGS: WG.O-04, WG.I-03



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 2384 (<i>seditious conspiracy</i>); 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (<i>obstruction of Congress</i>)	
Jan. 6, 2021	Congressional Electoral College Proceedings Permanently Terminated The net constitutional effect of the January 6 Capitol breach was the permanent termination of congressional proceedings under 3 U.S.C. § 15 that would have allowed formal debate over electoral certification validity from multiple battleground states — the explicitly stated objective of the pre-election planning network documented in simulation exercises beginning April 2020. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) (<i>obstruction of Congress</i>); 18 U.S.C. § 2384	Established Fact FINDINGS: WG.O-04, ERC.NC-20
Jan. 6, 2021	Raffensperger Letter to Congress — Identified False Statements Georgia Secretary of State Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to Congress on January 6, 2021, containing identified false statements: it omitted more than 250 open fraud investigations; cited a statewide audit as complete when documentary records confirm the audit had not occurred at the time of transmission; and incorporated the November 17 press release as a basis for the accuracy representation. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (<i>false statements to Congress</i>); 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 18 U.S.C. § 1512	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERC.SC-05, ERC.SC-06, ERC.SC-07, ERC.NC-01, ERC.NC-02, IC.MIS-03
PHASE 6: Post-Certification Obstruction & Evidence Destruction		
Feb. 12, 2021	Michigan SOS Benson Issues Directive to Clerks — Well Within Preservation Window	Criminal Predicate



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Michigan Secretary of State Benson issued a February 12, 2021 memorandum to county clerks directing actions that resulted in the destruction of election records while the 22-month federal preservation period was still operative. The official who preserved forensic images of election data was criminally prosecuted; no official who ordered destruction in any jurisdiction has been charged. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701; 18 U.S.C. § 242	FINDINGS: ERI.RD-01, ERI.RD-02, ERI.RD-03, ERI.RD-04, ERI.RD-05
Feb. 5, 2021	Antrim County EMS — Entire Log History Prior to Feb. 5, 2021 Absent Forensic examination of the Antrim County, Michigan EMS revealed that the earliest surviving log entry was dated February 5, 2021 — meaning every authentication event, configuration change, and system access record from Election Day, canvassing, certification, and the post-election period was entirely absent. Log destruction was targeted and complete. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERI.RD-01, ERI.RD-02, ERI.RD-03
Jan.–July 2021	Michigan AG Nessel Launches Criminal Investigation Against Election Integrity Witnesses Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel launched criminal investigations against private citizens who provided sworn legislative testimony about election irregularities. Simultaneously, no prosecution was initiated against officials who directed the destruction of legally mandated election records under 52 U.S.C. § 20701 or 18 U.S.C. § 1519. This selective enforcement pattern is documented across multiple states. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 241 (conspiracy against civil rights); 18 U.S.C. § 242; 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (witness retaliation)	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: WG.O-01, WG.O-02, WG.MP-01, WG.MP-02



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

May 2021	315,000+ Advance-Vote Ballot Images Destroyed — Georgia Over 315,000 advance-vote ballot images were destroyed in Fulton County, and 132,286 SHA cryptographic authentication files eliminating ballot-image integrity verification were eliminated in at least one county — inside the federal 22-month record preservation window. Machine tally tapes were also physically destroyed before a records request, with a sworn statement that they "wouldn't match the election results." Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERI.RD-06, ERI.RD-07, ERI.RD-08, ERI.RD-09, ERI.RD-10, ERI.RD-11, ERI.RD-12, ERI.VHI-12
May 2021	Pennsylvania Ballot Sorter Memory Wiped Before Public Records Production A ballot sorter in Delaware County, Pennsylvania was wiped of all November 3, 2020 data in May 2021, immediately before public-records production was required. Floyd County, Georgia Election Day system log files were also found to be entirely absent. 4:30 AM November 4 surveillance video from a counting facility was missing. Drop-box surveillance video was destroyed in multiple counties. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1519; 52 U.S.C. § 20701; 18 U.S.C. § 1512	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: ERI.RD-13, ERI.RD-17, ERI.RD-18, ERI.RD-19, ERI.RD-20
May 5, 2021	DOJ Letter Used to Halt Arizona State Senate Audit A U.S. Department of Justice letter dated May 5, 2021 was used to halt the Arizona State Senate's independent forensic audit of Maricopa County election equipment — characterizing the audit as a potential violation of federal law. No federal criminal statute supported the DOJ's position; the letter was subsequently determined to be without legal basis. The audit continued after the letter's authority was rejected. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction); 18 U.S.C. § 241	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: WG.O-01, WG.O-02, WG.O-04



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Aug. 4, 2021	Michigan Election Bureau Bans Independent Forensic Expert Access — Preserves Vendor Monopoly Michigan's state election bureau formally banned independent forensic expert access to voting equipment while preserving the exclusive access of private vendor subcontractor Election Source — the same entity that directed county clerks to destroy configuration data under the cover of "preventative maintenance" and subsequently asserted contractual rights superior to those of elected county officials. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 242 (deprivation of rights); 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (obstruction); 18 U.S.C. § 371	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: WG.O-03, PEO.PA-01, PEO.PA-02, ERI.RD-01
Jan. 7, 2021	DNI Confirms Career CIA Analysts Deliberately Suppressed Foreign Interference Intelligence The Director of National Intelligence issued a formal memorandum on January 7, 2021, confirming that career CIA analysts had deliberately suppressed intelligence assessments documenting foreign election interference — preventing those findings from being incorporated into the statutory E.O. 13848 assessment that would have triggered mandatory sanctions. The sanction trigger was never activated. No accountability proceedings have been initiated. Statutes: E.O. 13848; 50 U.S.C. § 1701 (IEEPA); 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy); 50 U.S.C. § 3521	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: FI.IO-01, FI.IO-02, FI.IO-03
Feb. 7, 2022	DHS Issues Terrorism Advisory Classifying Election Fraud Speech as Threat Driver On February 7, 2022, DHS issued a National Terrorism Advisory System bulletin formally classifying "narratives" about election fraud as terrorism-related threat drivers — operationalizing the counterterrorism apparatus of the United States government against constitutionally protected political speech by American citizens. This advisory was issued while post-election litigation and audit activity remained ongoing. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 242; U.S. Const. amend. I; 18 U.S.C. § 241	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: IC.MIS-11, IC.MIS-12, WG.I-04



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

2021–2025	Multi-State Coordinated Disbarment Campaigns Against Election Integrity Counsel Coordinated, multi-state disbarment campaigns were launched against attorneys who filed election integrity legal challenges — campaigns explicitly designed to financially destroy individuals regardless of the legal merits of their filings. The geographic breadth and simultaneity of these proceedings across multiple state bar systems is inconsistent with independent local action. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 241; 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (intimidation of witnesses/counsel); 42 U.S.C. § 1985	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: WG.I-03, WG.I-04, WG.MP-01, WG.MP-02
2024–2025	Michigan Supreme Court Justice — Undisclosed \$82,500 Conflict of Interest Michigan Supreme Court Justice Kyra Harris Bolden received an \$82,500 campaign contribution from a political action committee affiliated with Secretary of State Benson in April 2024, while Benson was the subject of active election integrity litigation. Justice Bolden did not recuse and joined the August 2024 majority ruling in Benson's favor. The financial relationship was not disclosed in the opinion. A superintending control review was denied May 22, 2025. Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 201 (bribery); 18 U.S.C. § 1512; <i>Caperton v. Massey Coal Co.</i>, 556 U.S. 868 (2009)	Criminal Predicate FINDINGS: JM.B-10, JM.B-11, WG.O-02

The following table consolidates the Criminal Predicate entries from this timeline by statutory cluster, identifying the primary conduct categories that independently satisfy the evidentiary threshold for federal grand jury referral. Each row identifies the statute, the conduct pattern it addresses, the number of documented instances across jurisdictions, and the priority tier for investigative resource allocation.²⁵²⁷

²⁵²⁷ Federal prosecutors and grand jury counsel are advised that several entries in this timeline carry specific statutes of limitations considerations. Obstruction of official proceedings (18 U.S.C. § 1512) carries an eight-year limitation period for felony violations, running from the date of the obstructive act. Destruction of election records under 52 U.S.C. § 20701 and 18 U.S.C. § 1519 similarly carries an eight-year period. Foreign interference violations under E.O. 13848 and 50 U.S.C. § 1701 carry no criminal statute of limitations bar where the violation constitutes an ongoing national security threat. CFIUS evasion proceedings are civil in nature and carry no limitations period. The most time-sensitive criminal predicate entries are those involving computer fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1030, five-year limitation) and election bribery (52 U.S.C. § 30121, five-year limitation), where events from November 2020 approach the outer boundary of prosecutorial opportunity. Grand jury action and compulsory preservation orders should be issued immediately as



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute(s)	Conduct Category	Jurisdictions	Priority
18 U.S.C. § 1519 52 U.S.C. § 20701	Destruction of mandated election records within 22-month preservation window — ballot images, log files, adjudication records, cryptographic auth files	MI, PA, GA, AZ, WI	PRIORITY 1 — Initiate grand jury; issue preservation orders to all surviving EMS assets immediately
18 U.S.C. § 1030	Unauthorized computer access to election management systems — remote takeover, privilege escalation, database modification without authorization	GA, AZ, WI	PRIORITY 1 — Forensic imaging of all surviving EMS hardware required before further access
18 U.S.C. § 1001 18 U.S.C. § 1512	False statements to Congress; obstruction of congressional proceedings — Raffensperger January 6 letter, CISA "most secure" declaration, 51-intel-official letter	Federal; GA	PRIORITY 1 — Witnesses identified; documentary record preserved in congressional record
18 U.S.C. § 594 18 U.S.C. § 875	Intimidation of election officials — Wayne County canvassers coerced under nationally organized threat campaign; threats and doxing documented	MI, PA	PRIORITY 2 — Affidavits on file; witnesses available; social media record preserved
52 U.S.C. § 30121 18 U.S.C. § 666	Election bribery / financial subordination of public officials — CTCL/CEIR grant conditions requiring prior written approval of private NGO before changing election operations	MI, PA, GA, AZ, WI	PRIORITY 2 — Grant agreements, compliance reports, and clawback provisions are subpoenaable
18 U.S.C. § 241 18 U.S.C. § 242	Conspiracy against rights; deprivation under color of law — selective prosecution of election integrity witnesses, ban on independent forensic access, DHS terrorism labeling of protected speech	MI, GA, Federal	PRIORITY 2 — IG records, DOJ routing memoranda, DHS advisories are public record
E.O. 13848 50 U.S.C. § 1701	Deliberate suppression of foreign election interference intelligence by career CIA analysts — preventing mandatory sanction trigger under E.O. 13848	Federal	PRIORITY 1 — DNI memorandum of January 7, 2021 is the predicate document; declassification required

to all surviving Election Management System forensic artifacts across all battleground states. Failure to act before 2026 election preparations begin will result in permanent, irreversible loss of surviving evidentiary material.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Statute(s)	Conduct Category	Jurisdictions	Priority
18 U.S.C. § 2384 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2)	Seditious conspiracy / obstruction of Congress — documented pre-election simulation exercises targeting physical prevention of Electoral College count; pre-operational GIS mapping of Capitol campus	Federal; multi-state	PRIORITY 2 — Simulation planning documents, leaked Zoom recordings, and TCF Center sworn testimony are primary sources
18 U.S.C. § 201 18 U.S.C. § 1512	Judicial bribery / obstruction — undisclosed \$82,500 contribution to Michigan Supreme Court justice ruling in favor of contributing official	MI	PRIORITY 3 — Caperton doctrine; financial records are public; recusal motion record preserved
50 U.S.C. § 4565 E.O. 13848	CFIUS evasion — voting system corporate transactions structured to avoid national security review; Chinese-manufactured components in 48% of deployed tabulators undisclosed to election administrators	Federal; multi-state	PRIORITY 1 — Supply-chain audit required before 2026 election cycle; CFIUS transaction records subpoenaable

Investigative Note: Statutes of Limitations and Preservation

Federal prosecutors and grand jury counsel are advised that several entries in this timeline carry specific statutes of limitations considerations. Obstruction of official proceedings (18 U.S.C. § 1512) carries an eight-year limitation period for felony violations, running from the date of the obstructive act. Destruction of election records under 52 U.S.C. § 20701 and 18 U.S.C. § 1519 similarly carries an eight-year period. Foreign interference violations under E.O. 13848 and 50 U.S.C. § 1701 carry no criminal statute of limitations bar where the violation constitutes an ongoing national security threat. CFIUS evasion proceedings are civil in nature and carry no limitations period. The most time-sensitive criminal predicate entries are those involving computer fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1030, five-year limitation) and election bribery (52 U.S.C. § 30121, five-year limitation), where events from November 2020 approach the outer boundary of prosecutorial opportunity. Grand jury action and compulsory preservation orders should be issued immediately as to all surviving Election Management System forensic artifacts across all battleground states. Failure to act before 2026 election preparations begin will result in permanent, irreversible loss of surviving evidentiary material.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Appendix C: Investigations and Search Warrants

The following recommended investigations and search warrants are derived from the evidentiary record compiled in The 2020 Election: An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure (March 2026), a compilation of forensic analyses, sworn legislative testimony, Inspector General investigations, court filings, vendor invoices, and government communications obtained through FOIA and litigation. Each recommendation identifies a discrete evidentiary predicate sufficient, on its own, to support federal investigative action. These recommendations are organized in two parts: (I) Recommended Federal Investigations, which identify targets, factual bases, and applicable statutes; and (II) Recommended Search Warrants, which provide the core elements necessary for law enforcement to present to a federal magistrate judge for authorization. All statutory citations are to federal law; parallel state statutes may apply and should be assessed by the responsible U.S. Attorney.

Priority designations are as follows: IMMEDIATE — Grand jury referral warranted now; statutes of limitations risk. HIGH — Strong predicate; initiate within 90 days. STANDARD — Solid predicate; incorporate into comprehensive investigation.

C-1: Recommended Federal Investigations

Vote Tally Chain of Custody: Results Transmission, ENR, Media Feed, and Vendor-Held Records	
INV-01	
PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Electronic voting-system vendors and service providers involved in vote-total generation, EMS export, election-night reporting, results hosting, media feed delivery, or public vote-total publication.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	SCYTL / SOE Software / Scytl USA; Edison Research; Tyler Technologies and relevant subsidiaries, including platforms used for election-night result display or government result portals; Associated Press election-results operations; and associated cloud providers, API platforms, subcontractors, managed-service providers, and data-feed recipients.
BASIS	The report identifies multiple Vote Tally Integrity findings showing alleged breaks in the digital chain of custody, including overwritten EMS security logs, purged SQL election-results databases, corrupt and missing ballot images, missing CVR-to-image links, plaintext cryptographic keys, centralized project-file vulnerabilities, V-drive replacement, destroyed tally tapes, and anomalous late-night vote-tally events. The report further identifies private and foreign-linked entities in the vote-tally reporting chain: SCYTL as a provider of hosted Election Night Reporting and ballot-delivery services that can receive county result files and publish precinct-level results; Edison Research as the provider of unofficial election-night data feeds used by major media outlets; Tyler Technologies as a government election-adjacent infrastructure contractor whose systems were compromised shortly before Election Day; and Associated Press as a key recipient and publisher of unofficial election-night results and calls. If independently corroborated, these facts establish a nexus between the target entities' servers, logs, communications, APIs, databases, and archives and evidence of whether vote-tally data retained an unbroken chain of custody from local tabulators and EMS exports through hosted ENR systems, media feeds, and public results publication. Because the report states that public authorities have not conducted a forensic audit of Edison Research's servers, data pipelines, or API transmission logs, and because vendor-hosted ENR and result-display systems may hold records unavailable through ordinary county production, the requested records are material to determining whether the unofficial and official vote-tally records were complete, authentic, and unaltered.
STATUTES	<i>Potential violations of 52 U.S.C. § 20701, 18 U.S.C. § 1519, 18 U.S.C. § 1030, 18 U.S.C. § 1001, 18 U.S.C. § 371, and related HAVA provisions, depending on independent corroboration.</i> <i>Potential foreign-interference, sanctions, or national-security implications under Executive Order 13848 and related authorities if foreign access to or manipulation of election-result data is independently established.</i>
SCOPE	<i>United States District Court magistrate judge in the district where the target premises, provider, account custodian, or relevant offense conduct is located, with coordination through the responsible U.S. Attorney's Office and, where foreign-hosted records are implicated, MLAT, CLOUD Act, or other lawful cross-border process as appropriate.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.VTI-01; ERI.VTI-02; ERI.VTI-03; ERI.VTI-04; ERI.VTI-05; ERI.VTI-06; ERI.VTI-08; ERI.VTI-09; ERI.VTI-10; ERI.VTI-13; ERI.VTI-15; ERC.UR-01; ERC.UR-02; ERC.UR-06; PEO.OC-24; FN.RA-10; FN.SC-08; FN.ER-03.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

INV-02 Ballot Chain of Custody — Electronic Voting System Vendors, Private Election Operations Vendors, and Pertinent Election Officials	
PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Electronic voting-system vendors and service providers with access to ballot images, ballot scanners, tabulators, adjudication systems, memory cards, V-drives, EMS databases, cast vote records, ballot-image repositories, audit logs, and recount or rescan systems. Private election operations vendors, contractors, subcontractors, nonprofit partners, ballot printers, mail vendors, ballot-processing vendors, central-count facility operators, logistics providers, electronic pollbook providers, and managed-service providers involved in ballot preparation, delivery, collection, scanning, adjudication, storage, transport, recount, audit, or destruction. Pertinent election officials, including county clerks, election directors, warehouse directors, canvassing officials, state election officials, custodians of records, ballot transport personnel, drop-box collection teams, central-count supervisors, and officials who approved certification despite unresolved ballot-custody defects.
BASIS	The report identifies ballot chain of custody as a core integrity requirement because the paper ballot is meaningful only if it can be traced from issuance to voter, return, acceptance, scanning, adjudication, storage, audit, recount, and final preservation. A ballot whose physical or digital custody cannot be reconstructed cannot reliably serve as ground truth. The Ballot Integrity findings allege large-scale breaks in both physical and digital custody, including corrupt and missing ballot images, unauthorized ballot paper, commingled originals and duplicates, disputed unidentified-source ballots, destruction of ballot images and SHA authentication files, recount ballots without corresponding images, ballots with no provenance, duplicate scans, memory-card swaps, surrogate closing tapes, late-night ballot deliveries without manifests, physical destruction of machine tapes and return sheets, damaged ballots processed outside observation, unknown-status mail ballots, lost absentee vote media, private custody allegations, private control of machines and ballots at a central count facility, illegal ballot containers, test ballots included in recounts, and mismatches between original-count and recount ballot universes. The report also identifies private election operations findings indicating that private vendors and nongovernmental actors allegedly exercised operational control over election infrastructure, ballot processing, tabulation equipment, voter data, and central-count operations, while some vendor-held records were outside ordinary public-records access or statutory preservation controls.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	The investigative objective is to determine whether ballots and ballot-derived records remained continuously traceable and legally preserved; whether any vendor, contractor, official, or private actor altered, destroyed, withheld, commingled, substituted, duplicated, or concealed ballot materials or digital ballot records; and whether any certifications were made despite unresolved ballot-custody defects.
STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 20701 — Preservation of records and papers relating to a federal election, including ballots, ballot images, envelopes, applications, tally tapes, memory media, adjudication logs, chain-of-custody records, and related vendor-held records. 18 U.S.C. § 1519 — Destruction, alteration, concealment, falsification, or mutilation of records in relation to a federal matter, including ballot images, tally tapes, return sheets, chain-of-custody forms, logs, databases, and physical ballots. 18 U.S.C. § 1001 — False statements to federal authorities or official proceedings, including statements concerning preservation, certification, chain of custody, ballot counts, custody logs, or vendor access. 18 U.S.C. § 1512 — Witness tampering or obstruction of an official proceeding, if officials, vendors, or private actors intimidated witnesses or corruptly obstructed production of ballot-custody evidence. 18 U.S.C. § 371 — Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, if evidence establishes agreement and overt acts to alter, conceal, destroy, substitute, or misrepresent ballot-custody records or certification evidence. 18 U.S.C. § 1030 — Unauthorized access or exceeded-authorized access to protected computers containing ballot images, EMS databases, adjudication records, or electronic custody records. 52 U.S.C. §§ 21081 and 21083 — HAVA voting-system and statewide record requirements, to the extent ballot images, audit trails, voter-history reconciliation, and electronic records are necessary to verify federal election administration. Applicable state election-record, ballot-custody, ballot-duplication, drop-box, signature-verification, recount, canvassing, and certification statutes in Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and other implicated jurisdictions.
SCOPE	<i>Federal, multi-district investigation focused on battleground jurisdictions where the report identifies material ballot-custody defects: Maricopa County, Arizona; Fulton County and other Georgia counties; Wayne County/Detroit, Michigan; Delaware County and statewide mail-ballot records in Pennsylvania; Milwaukee/Green Bay and other Wisconsin jurisdictions; and any other jurisdiction where vendor-held ballot records or private custody are material.</i> <i>The scope should include physical ballots; ballot boxes and containers; ballot envelopes; absentee applications; drop-box logs and videos; ballot-transfer forms; chain-of-custody forms; tabulator tapes; return sheets; memory cards; V-drives; ballot images; SHA/hash files; CVRs; adjudication logs; scanner logs; EMS databases; recount records; audit records; vendor contracts; service tickets; access logs; and communications involving ballot preparation, transport, scanning, adjudication, storage, destruction, audit, or certification.</i>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	<i>Initial process should include preservation orders and grand jury subpoenas to election offices, vendors, contractors, cloud providers, ballot printers, mail processors, warehouse facilities, and records custodians. Search warrants should be sought where there is probable cause of record destruction, nonproduction, substitution, concealment, private custody outside lawful control, or imminent loss of digital artifacts.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.BI-01; ERI.BI-02; ERI.BI-03; ERI.BI-05; ERI.BI-06; ERI.BI-07; ERI.BI-08; ERI.BI-09; ERI.BI-10; ERI.BI-11; ERI.BI-12; ERI.BI-13; ERI.BI-14; ERI.BI-15; ERI.BI-16; ERI.BI-17; ERI.BI-18; ERI.BI-19; ERI.BI-20; ERI.BI-24; ERI.BI-25; ERI.BI-26; ERI.BI-27; ERI.BI-28; ERI.BI-29; ERI.BI-30; ERI.BI-31; ERI.BI-33; ERI.VTI-01; ERI.VTI-02; ERI.VTI-03; ERI.VTI-08; ERI.VTI-09; ERI.VTI-10; ERC.SC-01; ERC.SC-02; ERC.SC-04; ERC.SC-06; ERC.SC-07; ERC.SC-09; ERC.SC-12; ERC.SC-14; PEO.IC-01; PEO.PA-01; PEO.PA-04; PEO.PA-05; PEO.OC-11; PEO.OC-21; PEO.OC-22; PEO.OC-23; PEO.OC-24.

INV-03	Voter History Chain of Custody — Electronic Voting System Vendors, Private Election Operations Vendors, KNOWiNK, Konnech, and Pertinent Election Officials
PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Electronic voting-system vendors, voter-registration database vendors, electronic pollbook providers, election-management-system providers, managed-service providers, cloud providers, API vendors, and subcontractors that possessed, configured, maintained, updated, accessed, exported, stored, transmitted, deleted, or reconciled voter-history records, pollbook check-in records, ballot-issuance records, voter registration records, or related audit logs. Private election operations vendors and platforms, including KNOWiNK and other electronic pollbook providers; Konnech/PollChief or other election logistics, poll-worker, facility, scheduling, or operational platforms where their records bear on voter-history access, facility access, staffing, device custody, or chain-of-custody reconstruction; and any contractors operating outside ordinary public-records controls while holding election data or access credentials. Pertinent state and local election officials, including secretaries of state, state election directors, county clerks, county election directors, voter-registration custodians, EPB administrators, canvassing officials, certification officials, IT personnel, help-desk personnel, and records custodians responsible for preserving voter-history records, pollbooks, access logs, software files, database snapshots, certification records, and reconciliation materials.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

BASIS	Voter history is the evidentiary ledger that connects voter eligibility, voter check-in, ballot issuance, ballot return, ballot counting, and post-election certification. If voter-history records are missing, altered, replaced, deleted, externally accessed, or irreconcilable, the public record cannot prove that every counted ballot corresponds to a lawful voter credited with voting once, only once, and in the proper jurisdiction. The report identifies alleged voter-history and electronic pollbook failures across multiple battleground jurisdictions, including Michigan QVF deletions or alterations, Maricopa Sitebook updates during active voting, missing EPB chain-of-custody records, Fulton County ballots counted without corresponding voter check-in records, absent advance-voting pollbook and recap records, Detroit placeholder birthdates and post-election revised pollbooks, Pennsylvania missing “yellow books” and SURE discrepancies, Wisconsin WisVote placeholder records, MyVote vulnerability findings, unaccounted FIDO keys, and private API access to voter-history systems. The report also identifies a private-vendor transparency problem: contractors such as electronic pollbook providers may possess configuration records, internal communications, system logs, access records, software updates, database snapshots, or incident reports that are not reachable through ordinary public-records requests. That structure may prevent investigators, auditors, canvassers, courts, and the public from reconstructing the voter-history chain of custody through official records alone. The investigative objective is to determine whether voter-history records were lawfully created, preserved, maintained, reconciled, accessed, modified, exported, deleted, substituted, or certified; whether any vendor, official, contractor, nonprofit partner, or foreign-linked actor had unauthorized access to voter-history or pollbook systems; and whether certifications were made despite unresolved voter-to-ballot reconciliation defects.
STATUTES	<i>52 U.S.C. § 20701 — Preservation of records and papers relating to any federal election, including voter-registration records, pollbooks, EPB records, voter-history files, ballot-issuance records, reconciliation documents, access logs, audit logs, software files, and vendor-held election records.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 1519 — Destruction, alteration, concealment, falsification, or mutilation of records in relation to a federal matter, including deletion or alteration of voter-history files, pollbook software, EPB logs, database records, access logs, chain-of-custody forms, or certification materials.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 1001 — False statements to federal authorities or in official proceedings concerning voter-history preservation, pollbook replacement, voter counts, certification, deletion directives, vendor access, database changes, chain-of-custody records, or reconciliation defects.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 1030 — Unauthorized access or exceeded-authorized access to protected computers containing voter registration databases, EPB systems, QVF/SURE/WisVote/MyVote records, API endpoints, cloud-hosted voter-history files, access credentials, or election-management databases.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 1512 — Conspiracy and obstruction provisions, if evidence establishes agreement and overt acts to conceal, alter, destroy, substitute, or misrepresent voter-history evidence or to corruptly obstruct production of records, witness testimony, canvassing, certification, audit, or investigation.</i> <i>52 U.S.C. §§ 21081 and 21083 — HAVA voting-system and statewide voter-registration requirements, including accuracy, auditability, and statewide database maintenance obligations where voter-history records are required to validate election administration.</i>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	52 U.S.C. §§ 20507 and 20511 — National Voter Registration Act list-maintenance and voter-registration fraud provisions, as applicable to unlawful registration manipulation, invalid registrations, improper list maintenance, or false registration activity. Executive Order 13848, IEEPA, 18 U.S.C. § 951, and related national-security authorities may be relevant if independently corroborated evidence establishes foreign access, foreign direction, or foreign possession of protected election data, operational logistics, credentials, or voter-history infrastructure. Applicable state statutes governing voter-registration databases, electronic pollbooks, numbered voter lists, voter-history preservation, pollbook balancing, chain-of-custody records, records retention, signature verification, canvassing, certification, false statements, perjury, and official misconduct in Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, and any other implicated jurisdiction.
SCOPE	<i>Federal, multi-district investigation focused on voter-history and pollbook records in jurisdictions where the report identifies material voter-to-ballot reconciliation defects or vendor-held records: Michigan QVF and Detroit/Wayne County EPB records; Maricopa County Sitebooks and EPB chain-of-custody records; Fulton County numbered voter lists, advance-voting pollbooks, and voter-history files; Pennsylvania SURE records and county “yellow books”; Wisconsin WisVote/MyVote/BadgerBooks records; and any jurisdiction using KNOWiNK, Konnech, or related private-vendor systems material to voter-history custody.</i> <i>The scope should include statewide voter-registration databases, voter-history snapshots, EPB records, poll pad records, numbered voter lists, signature-verification logs, ballot-issuance records, ballot-return records, reconciliation reports, certification records, API access logs, FIDO key records, user-role assignments, database transaction logs, software updates, deletion directives, vendor support tickets, cloud snapshots, backups, source-control records, deployment records, remote-access logs, and communications among officials, vendors, contractors, and private partners.</i> <i>Initial process should include preservation letters, litigation-hold notices, grand jury subpoenas, administrative subpoenas where available, and targeted interviews of election officials, canvassers, records custodians, vendor technicians, IT administrators, EPB administrators, and database custodians. Search warrants should be sought where there is probable cause of record destruction, concealment, nonproduction, unauthorized access, foreign exposure, or imminent loss of digital artifacts.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.VHI-01; ERI.VHI-02; ERI.VHI-03; ERI.VHI-04; ERI.VHI-05; ERI.VHI-06; ERI.VHI-07; ERI.VHI-08; ERI.VHI-09; ERI.VHI-10; ERI.VHI-11; ERI.VHI-12; ERI.VHI-13; ERI.VHI-14; ERI.VHI-15; ERI.VHI-16; ERI.VHI-17; ERI.VHI-18; ERI.VHI-19; ERI.VHI-20; ERI.VHI-21; ERI.VHI-22; ERI.VHI-23; ERI.VHI-24; ERI.VHI-25; ERI.VHI-26; ERI.VHI-27; ERI.VHI-28; ERI.VHI-29; ERI.VHI-30; ERI.VRI-07; ERI.VRI-11; ERI.VRI-14; ERI.VRI-15; ERI.BI-10; ERI.BI-11; ERI.BI-16; ERC.SC-06; ERC.SC-07; ERC.SC-09; ERC.SC-12; PEO.OC-23; SC.PRE-25; FN.RA-11; FN.SC-05; FN.ER-04.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

INV-04

Voter Roll Chain of Custody — Electronic Voting System Vendors, Private Election Operations and Registration Vendors, ERIC, Rock the Vote, League of Women Voters, and Pertinent Election Officials

PRIORITY

IMMEDIATE

TARGET

Electronic voting-system vendors, voter-registration database vendors, online voter-registration platforms, electronic pollbook vendors, election-management-system providers, API vendors, managed-service providers, cloud providers, and subcontractors that possessed, configured, maintained, updated, accessed, exported, transmitted, deleted, or reconciled voter-roll data, registration applications, eligibility files, list-maintenance records, or related audit logs.

Private election operations and registration entities, including ERIC; Rock the Vote and its API partners; the League of Women Voters where its voter-registration activities, naturalization-event records, or registration-data handling are material; CEIR, CTCL-linked partners, ACLU registrar programs, GBI Strategies, and other private or nonprofit actors that received voter-roll data, generated registration records, accessed registration platforms, conducted targeted registration outreach, or participated in voter-roll maintenance workflows.

Pertinent state and local election officials, including secretaries of state, state election directors, county clerks, county registrars, boards of registration and elections, voter-registration custodians, DMV/MVD/DOT interface administrators, HAVA/NVRA compliance officials, IT personnel, database administrators, canvassing officials, certification officials, and records custodians responsible for voter-roll accuracy, eligibility verification, list maintenance, API access, preservation, and certification.

BASIS

The voter roll is the first link in the election-record chain of custody. Every downstream record — pollbook entry, ballot issuance, voter history, ballot return, tabulation, reconciliation, and certification — depends on whether the person on the roll was lawfully registered, eligible, uniquely identified, properly addressed, and preserved in a verifiable statewide database.

The report identifies alleged voter-roll defects across multiple battleground jurisdictions, including Arizona registrants that could not be verified through MVD or Social Security data, Arizona's long-running MVD citizenship-verification interface defect, Georgia registration rates exceeding citizen voting-age population, Georgia votes attributed to ineligible addresses, Michigan organized-registration-form irregularities, Michigan deceased and questionable registrants, Pennsylvania SURE system discrepancies and mail-ballot tracking defects, Wisconsin WisVote placeholder records, Wisconsin indefinitely confined anomalies, and Wisconsin failures to cross-reference guardianship and non-citizen data.

The report also identifies private and nonprofit access pathways into voter-roll systems, including ERIC's receipt and routing of state voter-roll data, ERIC/CTCL API access to WisVote, Rock the Vote API access to Michigan's QVF through approximately 25,000 partner organizations, CEIR/ERIC targeted registration data flows, ACLU deputy registrar access to Georgia ENET, and League of Women Voters voter-registration activity at



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	government naturalization events. These findings warrant preservation and forensic review of the complete chain by which voter-roll data was collected, verified, transmitted, accessed, modified, used for outreach, and incorporated into official election records. The investigative objective is to determine whether voter-roll records were lawfully created, verified, maintained, preserved, accessed, transmitted, corrected, deleted, or certified; whether private entities obtained preferential or unauthorized access to voter-registration databases; whether registration records were injected, inflated, duplicated, or left uncorrected in violation of HAVA, NVRA, or state law; and whether officials certified elections despite unresolved voter-roll custody defects.
STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 20701 — Preservation of records and papers relating to any federal election, including voter-registration records, eligibility records, voter-roll snapshots, list-maintenance records, registration applications, online registration records, API logs, access logs, change logs, audit logs, and vendor-held election records. 52 U.S.C. § 21083 — HAVA statewide computerized voter-registration list requirements, including a single official statewide list, unique identifiers, coordination with state databases, removal of ineligible voters, duplicate detection, and list-maintenance procedures necessary to verify eligibility and preserve election integrity. 52 U.S.C. §§ 20507 and 20511 — NVRA list-maintenance and voter-registration fraud provisions, including requirements for accurate and current rolls, protection against improper removal, restrictions on misuse of registration information, and prohibitions on knowing procurement or submission of materially false registration information. 52 U.S.C. § 10307(c) — Prohibition on knowingly or willfully giving false information as to name, address, or period of residence for the purpose of establishing eligibility to register or vote. 18 U.S.C. § 1519 — Destruction, alteration, concealment, falsification, or mutilation of records in relation to a federal matter, including voter-roll snapshots, registration applications, API logs, database transaction logs, eligibility-verification files, list-maintenance records, and communications concerning voter-roll defects. 18 U.S.C. § 1001 — False statements to federal authorities or official proceedings concerning voter-roll accuracy, eligibility verification, database changes, API access, list maintenance, registration defects, certification, preservation, or private access to voter-registration systems. 18 U.S.C. § 1030 — Unauthorized access or exceeded-authorized access to protected computers containing voter-registration databases, QVF, SURE, WisVote, ENET, ERIC files, Rock the Vote API systems, online registration systems, DMV/MVD/DOT interfaces, cloud-hosted voter-roll data, or access credentials. 18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 1512 — Conspiracy and obstruction provisions, if evidence establishes agreement and overt acts to conceal, alter, destroy, substitute, inject, misuse, or misrepresent voter-roll evidence or to corruptly obstruct audits, legislative oversight, subpoenas, certification review, witness testimony, or investigation.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	<i>Applicable state statutes governing voter registration, proof of citizenship, residence, registration applications, deputy registrars, online registration, list maintenance, deceased-voter removal, non-citizen screening, guardianship disqualification, database security, certification, false statements, perjury, official misconduct, and preservation in Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, and any other implicated jurisdiction.</i>
SCOPE	<i>Federal, multi-district investigation focused on voter-roll custody in jurisdictions where the report identifies material registration, list-maintenance, eligibility-verification, or private-access defects: Arizona MVD and statewide registration records; Georgia statewide and Fulton County voter-roll/ENET records; Michigan QVF, Rock the Vote API, GBI Strategies, and related registration records; Pennsylvania SURE records; Wisconsin WisVote, ERIC, CTCL/API, guardianship, non-citizen, and indefinitely confined records; and any other jurisdiction where ERIC, Rock the Vote, League of Women Voters, or other private registration entities materially touched voter-roll records.</i> <i>The scope should include voter-roll snapshots, registration applications, online registration data, ERIC member-state transmissions, EBU lists, targeted registration mailer lists, Rock the Vote API agreements and access logs, League of Women Voters registration-event records where legally material, ACLU/ENET deputy-registrar access records, GBI Strategies registration-form records, MVD/DMV/DOT citizenship and identity-verification interface logs, deceased-voter files, duplicate-match files, NCOA/address files, non-citizen screening records, guardianship/incompetency records, audit logs, database transaction logs, credentials, user roles, communications, certifications, and retention/deletion records.</i> <i>Initial process should include preservation letters, litigation-hold notices, grand jury subpoenas, administrative subpoenas where available, targeted interviews, and forensic data-retention requests to state and county election offices, registration vendors, API providers, ERIC, Rock the Vote, League of Women Voters custodians where material, cloud providers, DMV/MVD/DOT custodians, and private registration organizations. Search warrants should be sought where there is probable cause of record destruction, concealment, nonproduction, unauthorized access, materially false registration activity, or imminent loss of digital artifacts.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.VRI-01; ERI.VRI-02; ERI.VRI-03; ERI.VRI-04; ERI.VRI-05; ERI.VRI-06; ERI.VRI-07; ERI.VRI-08; ERI.VRI-09; ERI.VRI-10; ERI.VRI-11; ERI.VRI-12; ERI.VRI-13; ERI.VRI-14; ERI.VRI-15; ERI.VRI-16; ERI.VRI-17; ERI.VRI-18; ERI.VRI-19; ERI.VRI-20; ERI.VRI-21; ERI.VRI-22; ERI.VRI-23; ERI.VHI-01; ERI.VHI-06; ERI.VHI-11; ERI.VHI-16; ERI.VHI-18; ERI.VHI-19; ERI.VHI-21; ERI.VHI-22; PEO.PA-03; PEO.PA-13; PEO.PA-15; PEO.PA-16; PEO.OC-18; PEO.OC-23; PEO.OC-25; PEO.OC-27; SC.PRE-25; W.WND-34.

INV-05

Election Interference Planning and Execution — Lisa Fithian, Democracy Defense Coalition/Fight Back Table, ShutDownDC, Antifa-Affiliated Actors, John Sullivan/Insurgence USA, and Individuals or Organizations Identified in Undercover Whistleblower Zoom Calls



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Individuals and organizations identified in the report as potentially involved in pre-election scenario planning, post-election mobilization planning, direct-action training, infrastructure mapping, election-counting-center disruption, Capitol occupation planning, National Guard suppression strategy, or January 6-related embedded activity, including Lisa Fithian; Democracy Defense Coalition/Fight Back Table personnel; ShutDownDC personnel; individuals or groups using Antifa-affiliated labels in the “Liberty City Antifa” simulations; John Sullivan/Insurgence USA; and individuals or organizations identified in undercover whistleblower Zoom calls. Related entities and custodians may include Protect the Results coalition partners; Real Justice PAC-affiliated authors or distributors of “The Count”; Sunrise Movement participants; labor, nonprofit, or dark-money coordination networks identified in the report; social-media, messaging, video-conference, ArcGIS, file-storage, fundraising, and email providers; and any persons who allegedly planned, funded, trained, coordinated, executed, concealed, or materially assisted unlawful disruption of election administration, counting, certification, or congressional Electoral College proceedings. The inquiry should distinguish lawful protest, advocacy, election monitoring, journalism, and political speech from potentially unlawful agreements or overt acts involving obstruction of official proceedings, riot planning, civil disorder, trespass, violence, destruction, false statements, witness intimidation, evidence destruction, or efforts to make it physically impossible for lawful governmental bodies to meet or perform their duties.
BASIS	The report identifies a sequence of pre-election and post-election planning findings concerning contested-election scenarios, direct-action mobilization, Capitol occupation concepts, critical-infrastructure mapping, National Guard suppression strategy, and embedded January 6 activity. The central investigative question is whether any protected political organizing crossed into unlawful planning, coordination, funding, execution, or concealment of efforts to obstruct election administration, certification, or congressional Electoral College proceedings. Key report findings include “The Count,” described as a pre-election and post-election contingency document calling for mass civil disobedience to delay votes, stage protests inside the Capitol, and make it physically impossible for Congress to meet; ShutDownDC ArcGIS mapping of D.C. chokepoints and critical infrastructure; Protect the Results coalition mobilization infrastructure; Fight Back Table/Democracy Defense Coalition coordination; “inside/outside strategy” findings; “Liberty City Antifa” simulation exercises; Lisa Fithian’s National Guard suppression strategy; “Wisconsin United” labor deployment modeling; and John Sullivan/Insurgence USA’s documented presence and activity on January 6. The report also identifies election-day and post-election findings involving TCF-style scenario planning, “Tactics to Distract GOP Challengers,” Philadelphia direct-action simulations, media/NGO coordination to shape certification narratives, National Guard deployment denials, and disputed questions about whether pre-coordination or protected treatment existed for certain actors. These findings warrant a grand-jury style investigation to preserve evidence, identify participants, test causation, and determine whether any unlawful agreement or overt acts occurred.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	The investigative objective is to reconstruct the planning-to-execution chain: who authored, distributed, funded, joined, hosted, recorded, or acted upon the relevant plans; what meetings, trainings, maps, chats, and documents existed; whether participants contemplated lawful protest or unlawful obstruction; whether any actors coordinated with persons inside government or election administration; and whether any physical, digital, or testimonial evidence was destroyed, concealed, or withheld.
STATUTES	18 U.S.C. § 2384 — Seditious conspiracy, if independently corroborated evidence establishes agreement by two or more persons to use force to prevent, hinder, or delay execution of federal law, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the United States or its officers from performing lawful duties. 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c), (k), and related provisions — Obstruction of an official proceeding and conspiracy to obstruct, potentially applicable to corrupt efforts to obstruct congressional Electoral College proceedings or related official proceedings. 18 U.S.C. § 371 — Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States or to defraud the United States, if evidence establishes agreement, unlawful objective, and overt acts. 18 U.S.C. § 231 and 18 U.S.C. § 2101 — Civil disorder and anti-riot provisions, if independently corroborated evidence shows incitement, organization, travel, training, funding, or coordination tied to riot, violence, or obstruction of law enforcement or public-safety functions. 18 U.S.C. § 1752 — Restricted building or grounds offenses, if evidence connects planning, coordination, access, inducement, or assistance to unlawful entry or disorderly conduct in restricted federal areas. 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 and 242 — Conspiracy against rights and deprivation of rights under color of law, if evidence shows coordinated interference with lawful voting, observation, canvassing, certification, or equal protection rights, including any official participation or color-of-law conduct. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001, 1519, and 1512 — False statements, destruction or falsification of records, witness tampering, and obstruction if participants, officials, contractors, or custodians made materially false statements, deleted records, concealed communications, intimidated witnesses, or obstructed subpoenas, audits, or investigations. 18 U.S.C. § 1030 — Unauthorized access or exceeded-authorized access to protected computers, if infrastructure mapping, credential use, communications, or operational conduct involved unauthorized access to government, election, law-enforcement, transit, telecommunications, or protected private systems. Applicable D.C., Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and state criminal statutes concerning riot, disorderly conduct, trespass, obstruction, conspiracy, threats, intimidation of election officials or observers, official misconduct, evidence destruction, and false statements.
SCOPE	<i>Federal, multi-district investigation focused on planning, funding, communications, meetings, trainings, mapping, travel, operational execution, concealment, and post-event evidence handling from approximately April 2020 through the post-January 6 investigative period, with emphasis on Washington, D.C.; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Detroit/Wayne County, Michigan; Wisconsin; and any jurisdiction directly referenced in the report’s planning simulations or execution findings.</i>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	<i>The scope should include “The Count” authorship, distribution, recipients, and activation evidence; Fight Back Table/Democracy Defense Coalition planning records; ShutDownDC Zoom calls, recordings, chats, maps, trainings, participant rosters, and direct-action playbooks; Lisa Fithian training materials and National Guard-related planning; “Liberty City Antifa” and “Wisconsin United” simulation records; Protect the Results coalition activation records; John Sullivan/Insurgence USA communications and media; and records identifying participants in undercover whistleblower Zoom calls.</i> <i>Initial process should include preservation letters, grand jury subpoenas, provider preservation requests, interviews of witnesses, authentication of leaked recordings, forensic review of original media, and targeted subpoenas for documents, communications, metadata, participant lists, funding records, maps, and operational files. Search warrants should be sought only where there is probable cause of unlawful coordination, obstruction, violence, destruction, unauthorized access, concealment, or imminent evidence loss.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	SC.PRE-04; SC.PRE-05; SC.PRE-06; SC.PRE-07; SC.PRE-08; SC.PRE-09; SC.PRE-10; SC.PRE-11; SC.PRE-12; SC.PRE-18; SC.PRE-19; SC.PRE-20; SC.PRE-21; SC.EDO-01; SC.EDO-06; SC.EDO-07; SC.EDO-08; SC.EDO-10; SC.POST-01; SC.POST-02; SC.POST-07; SC.POST-08; SC.POST-09; SC.POST-10; SC.POST-12; SC.POST-13; SC.POST-14; SC.POST-15; SC.POST-20; SC.POST-21.

INV-06	FEC-Enabled Money Laundering — Alleged Smurf/Conduit-Donor Schemes, ActBlue, WinRed, Cartel or Foreign-Source Funding, NGO Pass-Throughs, Recipient Committees, Payment Processors, and Pertinent Campaign-Finance Custodians
PRIORITY	HIGH
TARGET	Primary investigative subjects include alleged “smurf” or conduit donors; persons or entities that may have used donor identities without authorization; contributors allegedly reimbursed, directed, or structured to evade contribution limits; ActBlue as a conduit fundraising platform and records custodian; WinRed as a platform-neutral comparison and potential records custodian; recipient candidate committees, PACs, joint fundraising committees, treasurers, compliance vendors, and political committees receiving suspicious flows; and payment processors, acquiring banks, card networks, merchant-service providers, anti-fraud vendors, and FEC-reporting vendors holding relevant transaction, verification, chargeback, refund, and settlement records. Secondary investigative subjects may include nonprofits, 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), 527, PAC, super PAC, fiscal-sponsor, voter-registration, voter-mobilization, legal-defense, and election-administration-adjacent organizations alleged to have functioned as pass-throughs, coordination nodes,



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	or funding pipelines. Cartel, foreign-national, or foreign-source components should be investigated only if independently corroborated financial tracing, law-enforcement intelligence, suspicious activity reports, testimony, or banking records establish a nexus between illicit proceeds or foreign sources and political contributions. Ordinary donors, lawful small-dollar contributors, lawful NGO staff, lawful canvassers, and lawful political volunteers should not be treated as targets merely because they appear in public FEC records, support a political cause, or contributed through a particular platform. The investigation should distinguish identity-theft victims, reimbursed nominal donors, unaware nominal donors, lawful contributors, platform compliance witnesses, and knowing participants.
BASIS	The report's Financial Influence findings allege that public FEC records and independent data analyses show anomalous micro-donation patterns, high-velocity repeat contributions, same-address multi-donor clustering, low-income or elderly donor anomalies, possible donor identity misuse, and structurally limited transparency for sub-\$200 contributions. The report further identifies ActBlue's conduit structure, transaction scale during the 2020 cycle, alleged CVV/AVS control gaps, absence of a published independent fraud audit for the 2020 cycle, recoverable chargeback evidence, and legal exposure theories involving straw donations, foreign-national contributions, wire fraud, identity fraud, conspiracy, and money laundering. The central investigative theory is not that small-dollar donations are suspicious by themselves. The theory is that FEC reporting architecture, non-itemization thresholds, conduit fundraising structures, payment-processing configurations, weak donor verification, recipient-committee reliance on conduit reports, and nonprofit or foreign-source funding pathways may have permitted nominal-donor identities to be used to transmit funds whose true source, legality, or authorization was concealed. The report also identifies NGO funding streams, private election-administration grants, voter-registration networks, state-data pipelines, and cartel-related allegations as potential financial-influence vectors. These findings warrant a forensic accounting and campaign-finance investigation to determine whether any funds used in federal elections were made in the name of another, sourced from foreign nationals, derived from criminal proceeds, structured to evade disclosure or limits, reported falsely to the FEC, laundered through political committees or nonprofit entities, or concealed through payment-processing, refund, chargeback, or donor-profile practices. A threshold investigative objective should be to test the report's disputed and inferential findings against original source records: public FEC data, platform contribution records, donor confirmations, bank and card records, merchant-processor logs, chargeback files, SAR-related leads through lawful channels, committee compliance files, FEC correspondence, nonprofit grant and transfer records, and recipient disbursement records.
STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 30122 — Contributions in the name of another, including straw, conduit, reimbursed, or nominee contributions. 52 U.S.C. § 30121 — Foreign-national contributions, donations, expenditures, independent expenditures, and disbursements in connection with federal, state, or local elections.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	<i>52 U.S.C. §§ 30116, 30118, 30104, and 30109(d) — Contribution limits; prohibited corporate or labor contributions; reporting and disclosure requirements; and knowing and willful FECA violations subject to criminal referral or penalties.</i> <i>11 C.F.R. provisions implementing conduit contribution, earmarking, reporting, best-efforts, recordkeeping, treasurer, and contribution-processing obligations, including regulations concerning reporting of itemized contributions and prohibited sources.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 371 — Conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States or to defraud the United States, if evidence establishes agreement, unlawful objective, and overt acts involving FECA evasion, false reporting, or concealment.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. §§ 1001, 1519, and 1512 — False statements, falsification or destruction of records, and obstruction or witness tampering if committees, platforms, donors, vendors, officials, or custodians made materially false statements, altered records, destroyed evidence, or interfered with investigations.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. §§ 1343 and 1349 — Wire fraud and wire-fraud conspiracy, if evidence establishes a scheme to obtain or transmit money through materially false representations using interstate wires, payment rails, internet platforms, or electronic reporting systems.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. §§ 1028, 1028A, and 1029 — Identity-document, aggravated identity-theft, and access-device offenses if donor identities, payment cards, prepaid cards, or personal identifying information were used without authorization.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and 1957 — Money laundering and monetary transactions in criminally derived property, if funds transmitted through political committees, platforms, NGOs, banks, or vendors are shown to be proceeds of specified unlawful activity or are used to conceal source, ownership, control, or nature of proceeds.</i> <i>31 U.S.C. §§ 5318, 5322, 5318(g), and related Bank Secrecy Act/AML provisions may be relevant to financial institutions, money-services businesses, payment processors, and SAR-derived leads, subject to strict legal process and confidentiality rules.</i> <i>26 U.S.C. provisions governing tax-exempt organizations, political organizations, false filings, and obstruction of tax administration may be implicated only if nonprofit, 501(c), 527, or fiscal-sponsor records independently show false statements, impermissible private benefit, prohibited political activity, pass-through concealment, or obstruction.</i> <i>State campaign-finance, identity-theft, money-laundering, false-records, charitable-solicitation, nonprofit, election-law, and racketeering statutes may apply depending on donor residence, committee registration, platform operations, bank location, and recipient jurisdiction.</i>
SCOPE	<i>National, multi-district investigation covering the 2020 election cycle and related pre-cycle and post-cycle records necessary to establish baseline behavior, donor authorization, platform controls, contribution velocity, reporting practices, refunds, chargebacks, suspicious-activity signals, nonprofit transfer paths, recipient-committee knowledge, and any post-election record alteration or obstruction.</i> <i>Financial scope should include FEC Form 3X, Form 3P, Form 3, Form 24, itemized and unitemized receipts, amendments, donor name/address/employer/occupation records, conduit memoranda, earmarking records, contribution aggregation logic, recurring donation settings, refund records, chargebacks, card authorization logs, CVV/AVS results, IP/device/browser fingerprints, payment-token metadata, fraud-scoring logs,</i>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	<i>merchant-processing agreements, acquiring-bank settlement files, reserve accounts, batch files, ACH/card network records, and anti-fraud vendor records.</i> <i>Subject-matter scope should include alleged smurf patterns; elderly, deceased, hospitalized, low-income, unemployed, or high-frequency donor anomalies; same-address and near-simultaneous contribution clusters; prepaid-card or foreign-card vectors; recurring donation settings; donor complaint intake; recipient-committee knowledge or willful blindness; campaign treasurer and compliance-vendor procedures; nonprofit or NGO funding pipelines; foreign-national or cartel-source allegations; and FEC or DOJ referral history.</i> <i>Initial investigative steps should prioritize preservation notices, voluntary donor confirmations, grand jury subpoenas, FEC data normalization, statistical anomaly testing, chargeback and donor-dispute sampling, forensic accounting, and platform-neutral comparison between ActBlue, WinRed, and other donation channels. Search warrants should be reserved for target-specific probable cause of identity misuse, straw donor schemes, foreign-source funding, fraudulent reporting, laundering, obstruction, or imminent evidence loss.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	Campaign Finance: FI.CF-01 through FI.CF-36, including ActBlue “smurf” micro-donations; high-velocity activity in Pennsylvania contests; ActBlue’s FEC-registered conduit structure; 2020 transaction scale; sub-\$200 non-itemization audit gap; alleged CVV/AVS control gaps; ActBlue’s dispute of fraud-control characterizations; absence of a published independent third-party fraud audit for the 2020 cycle; donor complaints; anomalous sub-threshold clustering; geographic and address clustering; straw-donor, foreign-national, wire-fraud, identity-fraud, conspiracy, money-laundering, FinCEN/SAR, and conflict-of-interest exposure theories. NGO Funding: FI.NGO-01 through FI.NGO-14, including third-party voter-registration operations, private grant pipelines, official promotion of private grants, grant clawback provisions, data-sharing with CTCL-aligned partners, ERIC/CEIR/CTCL-linked pipelines, USAID/GEC-linked domestic NGO funding streams, and asymmetric legal-defense funding. Cartel Funding: FI.CL-01 and FI.CL-02, including Arizona Sinaloa cartel-election-influence allegations and broader cartel-election-influence allegations. These findings should be treated as reasonable inferences requiring independent corroboration through financial records, law-enforcement intelligence, sworn testimony, banking data, and source validation before any target-specific warrant. Election Operations Bias Context: FI.EOB-01 through FI.EOB-37 may provide background on private funding, nonprofit election-administration influence, data pipelines, and operational bias, but should not substitute for transaction-specific proof in a campaign-finance or money-laundering warrant.

INV-07

Perjury — Voting System CEO's False Sworn Denial of Internet Connectivity

PRIORITY

IMMEDIATE



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

TARGET	CEO of Dominion Voting Systems (identity known to federal investigators); corporate officers who prepared or reviewed testimony
BASIS	A major voting system vendor's CEO denied under oath before a state legislature that its systems had internet connectivity. A vendor invoice produced through discovery confirms active cellular modem charges throughout the election cycle — directly contradicting that sworn testimony. Forensic examination of deployed equipment confirmed active cellular modems transmitting data to addresses accessible only via the public internet. The perjured denial of connectivity is identified in the source report as "the single most significant barrier to national security assessment of whether exploitation occurred." Poulos testimony was used as the basis of the MI Senate Oversight Committee report on the 2020 election. This report has been cited in numerous election lawsuits as a basis upon which election fraud claims were dismissed. Perjury conviction would be extremely valuable to individuals facing civil lawsuits, sanctions and criminal penalties on the basis of the direct or indirect assertions made by the Dominion CEO.
STATUTES	18 U.S.C. § 1621 Perjury — false statement under oath before a legislative body 18 U.S.C. § 1001 False statements to government investigators 18 U.S.C. § 1512 Obstruction of official proceedings 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to obstruct
SCOPE	<i>Federal. The vendor invoice is the primary documentary predicate. Depose under oath: (1) the CEO, (2) corporate communications/IT personnel who managed cellular modem contracts, (3) any employee who prepared the legislative testimony. Subpoena all cellular carrier billing records for modem-equipped tabulators in all battleground states.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	EVSI.DC-01, EVSI.DC-02, EVSI.DC-03, EVSI.DC-04, EVSI.DC-05, EVSI.RA-01, EVSI.RA-02, EVSI.RA-03



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

INV-08 Post-Election Destruction of Federally Mandated Election Records — Michigan	
PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson; county election officials in Wayne, Antrim, and Oakland Counties; voting system subcontractor Election Source
BASIS	Michigan Secretary of State Benson issued a February 12, 2021 directive to county clerks resulting in the destruction of election records while the 22-month federal preservation period under 52 U.S.C. § 20701 was operative. Election Source directed county clerks to destroy configuration data under the guise of "preventative maintenance," holding administrative-level system access across 26+ counties. The official who preserved forensic images was criminally prosecuted; no official who ordered destruction in any jurisdiction has been charged. All adjudication logs for the 2020 election are absent in at least one county while prior-year logs for the same system remain intact — consistent only with targeted deletion.
STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 20701 Federal election record preservation — 22-month mandatory retention 18 U.S.C. § 1519 Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in a federal investigation 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States 18 U.S.C. § 2 Aiding and abetting; causing an act to be done
SCOPE	<i>Federal — Eastern District of Michigan; Western District of Michigan. Subpoena preservation orders for all surviving EMS assets in all Michigan counties must be issued before any further data is lost.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.RD-01, ERI.RD-02, ERI.RD-03, ERI.RD-04, ERI.RD-05, ERI.RD-06, ERI.RD-07, ERI.RD-08, ERI.RD-09, ERI.RD-10, ERI.RD-11, ERI.RD-12, ERI.VHI-12



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

INV-08 Post-Election Destruction of Federally Mandated Election Records — Michigan	
PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson; county election officials in Wayne, Antrim, and Oakland Counties; voting system subcontractor Election Source
BASIS	Michigan Secretary of State Benson issued a February 12, 2021 directive to county clerks resulting in the destruction of election records while the 22-month federal preservation period under 52 U.S.C. § 20701 was operative. Election Source directed county clerks to destroy configuration data under the guise of "preventative maintenance," holding administrative-level system access across 26+ counties. The official who preserved forensic images was criminally prosecuted; no official who ordered destruction in any jurisdiction has been charged. All adjudication logs for the 2020 election are absent in at least one county while prior-year logs for the same system remain intact — consistent only with targeted deletion.
STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 20701 Federal election record preservation — 22-month mandatory retention 18 U.S.C. § 1519 Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in a federal investigation 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States 18 U.S.C. § 2 Aiding and abetting; causing an act to be done
SCOPE	<i>Federal — Eastern District of Michigan; Western District of Michigan. Subpoena preservation orders for all surviving EMS assets in all Michigan counties must be issued before any further data is lost.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.RD-01, ERI.RD-02, ERI.RD-03, ERI.RD-04, ERI.RD-05, ERI.RD-06, ERI.RD-07, ERI.RD-08, ERI.RD-09, ERI.RD-10, ERI.RD-11, ERI.RD-12, ERI.VHI-12



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

INV-09 Post-Election Destruction of Federally Mandated Election Records — Georgia	
PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger; Fulton County Election Director; Floyd County election officials
BASIS	Floyd County, Georgia Election Day system log files are entirely absent. 4:30 AM November 4 surveillance video from a counting facility is missing. Drop-box surveillance video was destroyed in multiple counties. The earliest surviving log entry in the Fulton County EMS was dated February 5, 2021 — no record of the November 3 election survives in the system logs. Vendor-directed "trusted build" updates deleted tens of thousands of legally mandated log files across multiple Georgia jurisdictions within the preservation window.
STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 20701 Federal election record preservation 18 U.S.C. § 1519 Destruction of records in a federal investigation 18 U.S.C. § 1512(b) Witness/evidence tampering; destruction of records to impair official proceedings 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy
SCOPE	<i>Federal — Northern District of Georgia. Coordinate with existing Fulton County grand jury record. Issue immediate hold on all surviving surveillance DVR systems, and county EMS server images.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.RD-13, ERI.RD-17, ERI.RD-18, ERI.RD-19, ERI.RD-20, ERI.RD-21, ERI.RD-22, ERI.RD-23, ERI.RD-24, ERI.RD-25

INV-10 Post-Election Destruction of Federally Mandated Election Records — Pennsylvania & Arizona	



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Delaware County, PA election officials; Arizona Maricopa County election officials; respective voting system vendors
BASIS	The October 20 – November 23, 2020 tabulation window in Delaware County, Pennsylvania is entirely absent from surviving system logs. The event log skips the entire election period; the earliest surviving entry is February 5, 2021. Arizona Maricopa County Election Day logs were destroyed. On November 5 and November 17, 2020, unauthorized database privilege escalations were executed on the Maricopa EMS using an iPhone SQL client — after Election Day and before certification. 37,000 database queries were run against one county's Election Management System following a legislative subpoena — consistent with data alteration or extraction before forensic preservation.
STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 20701 Federal election record preservation 18 U.S.C. § 1519 Destruction of records 18 U.S.C. § 1030 Unauthorized access to protected computers (post-election database queries) 18 U.S.C. § 1512 Obstruction — evidence tampering
SCOPE	<i>Federal — Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Delaware County); District of Arizona (Maricopa County). The 37,000-query purge specifically warrants a grand jury subpoena for all EMS access logs from the date of the legislative subpoena forward.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.RD-26, ERI.RD-27, ERI.RD-28, ERI.RD-29, ERI.RD-30, ERI.RD-31, ERI.RD-32, ERI.RD-33, ERI.VTI-10, ERI.VTI-11

INV-11

Perjury — Voting System CEO's False Sworn Denial of Internet Connectivity

PRIORITY

IMMEDIATE



THE 2020 ELECTION

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TARGET	CEO of Dominion Voting Systems (identity known to federal investigators); corporate officers who prepared or reviewed testimony
BASIS	A major voting system vendor's CEO denied under oath before a state legislature that its systems had internet connectivity. A vendor invoice produced through discovery confirms active cellular modem charges throughout the election cycle — directly contradicting that sworn testimony. Forensic examination of deployed equipment confirmed active cellular modems transmitting data to addresses accessible only via the public internet. The perjured denial of connectivity is identified in the source report as "the single most significant barrier to national security assessment of whether exploitation occurred."
STATUTES	18 U.S.C. § 1621 Perjury — false statement under oath before a legislative body 18 U.S.C. § 1001 False statements to government investigators 18 U.S.C. § 1512 Obstruction of official proceedings 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to obstruct
SCOPE	<i>Federal. The vendor invoice is the primary documentary predicate. Depose under oath: (1) the CEO, (2) corporate communications/IT personnel who managed cellular modem contracts, (3) any employee who prepared the legislative testimony. Subpoena all cellular carrier billing records for modem-equipped tabulators in all battleground states.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	EVSI.DC-01, EVSI.DC-02, EVSI.DC-03, EVSI.DC-04, EVSI.DC-05, EVSI.RA-01, EVSI.RA-02, EVSI.RA-03

INV-12

False Statements to Congress — Georgia Secretary of State's January 6, 2021 Letter

PRIORITY

HIGH



THE 2020 ELECTION

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TARGET	Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger; staff members who prepared the January 6, 2021 letter to Congress
BASIS	Georgia Secretary of State Raffensperger transmitted a ten-page letter to Congress on January 6, 2021 containing identified false statements. The letter omitted more than 250 open fraud investigations that were active in his office at the time of transmission. The letter cited a statewide audit as complete when documentary records confirm the audit had not yet occurred at the time of transmission. The letter incorporated the November 17, 2020 press release — which similarly omitted the 250 open investigations — as a basis for the "accurate results" representation. This letter was used on the floor of Congress on January 6 as the authoritative basis for the certification of Georgia's electoral votes.
STATUTES	18 U.S.C. § 1001 False statements to Congress in a matter within federal jurisdiction 18 U.S.C. § 1519 Falsification of records used in official proceedings 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c) Obstruction of an official proceeding (congressional certification) 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to obstruct Congress
SCOPE	<i>Federal. The letter is public record. Subpoena all communications surrounding its preparation. Obtain all records from the Secretary of State's office documenting the 250+ open investigations. Obtain the audit records that confirm the audit had not occurred. Depose the staff responsible for the letter's preparation under oath.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERC.SC-05, ERC.SC-06, ERC.SC-07, ERC.NC-01, ERC.NC-02, ERC.NC-03, ERC.UR-01, ERC.UR-02

INV-13

Remote Access to Electronic Voting Systems — Electronic Voting System Vendors, Center for Internet Security, CISA, Amazon Web Services, Cloud/SaaS Providers, and Related Election Infrastructure Custodians



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PRIORITY IMMEDIATE	
TARGET	Remote Access to Electronic Voting Systems — Electronic Voting System Vendors, Center for Internet Security, CISA, Amazon Web Services, Cloud/SaaS Providers, and Related Election Infrastructure Custodians
BASIS	The report identifies remote access as a core vulnerability in election systems designated as critical infrastructure. It alleges that public officials repeatedly represented election systems as air-gapped or not connected to the internet while forensic findings, vendor admissions, contracts, modems, remote-access tools, open ports, external IP communications, CIS/EI-ISAC monitoring, Albert Sensors, AWS cloud transmission, and foreign-access pathways suggest that portions of the election infrastructure were reachable, monitored, or supported over networks. The report's Electronic Voting System Integrity findings identify modem-enabled ES&S DS200 tabulators, remote access to an absentee ballot processing computer in Georgia followed by data deletion, EMS and adjudication workstations connected to the internet during absentee ballot tabulation in Michigan, foreign IP artifacts in unallocated device storage, EMS internet history and enabled remote services in Arizona, SQL Server port exposure, VNC/RDP external routing, pcAnywhere remote-access software, anonymous remote logins to EMS during tabulation, hidden Wi-Fi at a central-count facility, CIS/Albert endpoint monitoring, CISA vulnerability summaries, and other evidence that the air-gap premise may have failed. The report's Foreign Remote Access findings further allege remote access or access pathways involving Venezuela, Taiwan, Germany, China, Canada, Serbia, Spain/SCYTL, Konnech-linked China data, Dominion employees or contractors in Serbia, and Huawei-linked infrastructure. Several findings are disputed or inferential; therefore, the profile calls for preservation and forensic reconstruction rather than assuming the ultimate conclusion. The investigative objective is to reconstruct each remote-access pathway: who had credentials, tokens, VPN certificates, iButtons, FIDO keys, administrator rights, support tools, modems, cloud accounts, endpoint agents, monitoring access, or foreign-developer access; what systems were reachable; what data was transmitted; which logs existed; whether logs were deleted or overwritten; whether officials or vendors made materially false statements; and whether any unauthorized access, exfiltration, alteration, or concealment occurred.
STATUTES	18 U.S.C. § 1030 — Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, if evidence establishes unauthorized access, exceeded-authorized access, malicious code, credential misuse, exfiltration, alteration, or impairment of protected computers used in election administration or critical infrastructure. 52 U.S.C. § 20701 — Preservation of federal election records, including digital logs, access records, EMS databases, tabulator records, ballot images, CVRs, system configurations, vendor-support records, and communications necessary to validate or invalidate federal election results. 18 U.S.C. § 1519 — Destruction, alteration, falsification, or concealment of records in relation to a federal matter, if access logs, security logs, cloud logs, EMS records, databases, images, support tickets, or communications were deleted, overwritten, altered, or concealed.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	<i>18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and 1621 — False statements and perjury, if vendors, officials, agency personnel, contractors, or witnesses made materially false representations concerning connectivity, remote access, modems, support tools, cloud hosting, incident reports, vulnerability summaries, or log preservation.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 371 — Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States or to defraud the United States, if evidence establishes agreement and overt acts to conceal connectivity, misrepresent certification status, destroy records, evade oversight, or obstruct lawful election processes.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. §§ 1343 and 1346 — Wire fraud and honest-services fraud only if independently corroborated facts establish a legally cognizable scheme to defraud using interstate communications or a public official's corrupt breach of duty.</i> <i>52 U.S.C. §§ 21081 and 21083 — HAVA voting-system, auditability, error-rate, and computerized statewide voter-registration obligations, to the extent remote access, connectivity, or configuration deviations affected voting-system certification, auditability, or computerized election records.</i> <i>Executive Order 13848, IEEPA-related authorities, 50 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq., and related national-security authorities if foreign access, foreign-controlled infrastructure, or foreign cyber operations affecting election infrastructure are independently established.</i> <i>State election-law, computer-crime, public-records, official-misconduct, false-statement, obstruction, procurement, and records-retention statutes may apply depending on the affected jurisdiction, custodian, and system.</i>
SCOPE	<i>Federal, multi-district technical investigation covering the 2020 election cycle and any pre-election build, certification, testing, support, monitoring, incident-response, post-election audit, or post-election retention period necessary to evaluate remote access, log preservation, and record integrity.</i> <i>Priority jurisdictions should include Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Colorado, and any state or county in which the report identifies modems, remote desktop tools, VPNs, pcAnywhere, RDP/VNC, open SQL ports, anonymous remote logins, enabled remote services, EMS internet history, cloud-hosted election services, CIS/EI-ISAC/Albert monitoring, CISA vulnerability reports, AWS-hosted election infrastructure, or foreign-access pathways.</i> <i>Technical scope should include EMS servers, tabulators, BMDs, ICX devices, DS200/DS850 scanners, adjudication workstations, RTM laptops, pollbooks, WisVote/BadgerBooks, voter-registration databases, overseas voting portals, election-night reporting platforms, endpoint-security tools, cloud infrastructure, VPN gateways, remote-management tools, firewall logs, NAT logs, DHCP logs, DNS logs, IAM logs, VPC Flow Logs, CloudTrail logs, SIEM records, EDR records, support tickets, modem carrier logs, SIM/IMEI/ICCID records, and vendor-support records.</i> <i>Initial steps should include preservation letters to vendors, CIS, CISA, AWS, state and county election offices, cellular carriers, managed-service providers, cloud providers, and incident-response vendors; grand jury subpoenas and agency production requests; forensic imaging where legally authorized; and expert analysis to separate normal support/security monitoring from unauthorized or exceeded-authorized access. Search warrants should be used only where subpoena or preservation process is inadequate, cloud logs are expiring, a custodian is noncooperative, or independent facts show probable cause of unauthorized access, concealment, deletion, or false statements.</i>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

APPLICABLE FINDINGS	Primary Remote Access Findings: EVSI.RA-01 through EVSI.RA-26, including CIS/EI-ISAC and Albert Sensor questions, WEC API-access testimony, unauthorized external transmissions, factory-installed 4G modems, remote access and deletion of Georgia absentee-ballot-processing data, internet-connected EMS/adjudication workstations, foreign IP artifacts, enabled remote services, open global SQL connectivity, remote malware possibilities, anonymous remote logins, Dominion contract language regarding internet connectivity, VNC/RDP external routing, pcAnywhere, hidden Wi-Fi, CISA TLP-AMBER vulnerability findings, and Arizona internet-access findings. Security-Negligence and Configuration Findings: EVSI.SN-01 through EVSI.SN-19 and EVSI.SN-20 through EVSI.SN-21, including shared credentials, vendor-retained authentication hardware, plaintext encryption keys, open SQL Server ports, auto-overwritten security logs, unauthorized USB use, RDP/VNC, pcAnywhere, FIDO key and hidden Wi-Fi issues, and live voter database exposure. Deployment-Configuration Findings: EVSI.DC-03, EVSI.DC-04, EVSI.DC-13, EVSI.DC-14, EVSI.DC-20, EVSI.DC-21, EVSI.DC-24, EVSI.DC-25, EVSI.DC-26, and EVSI.DC-27, including modem-enabled systems, dual-boot or uncertified configurations, plaintext keys, SSMS database-manipulation capability, unpatched EMS systems, compiler installation, and non-air-gapped scanner configuration. Foreign Remote Access Findings: FN.RA-01 through FN.RA-13, including alleged remote access or access pathways involving Venezuela, Taiwan, Germany, China, Canada, Serbia, Spain/SCYTL, Konnech-linked China data, Dominion Serbia access, and Huawei-linked infrastructure. Findings classified as disputed facts or reasonable inferences require independent corroboration before any target-specific warrant.

INV-14	Electronic Voting System Subcontractors – Multi-County EMS Configuration, Project File Access, and Audit-Blocking Controls
PRIORITY	IMMEDIATE
TARGET	Election Source and Runbeck relevant corporate officers, technicians, support personnel, custodians of records, and any cloud or managed-service providers used for 2020 election-support operations
BASIS	The report identifies ElectionSource as Dominion Voting Systems’ authorized Michigan service provider and designated support contact, with findings that ElectionSource provided ballot design and configuration for Antrim County and held access to project files for at least 22 Michigan counties.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	The report further alleges that the ElectionSource-managed VIFCHOICEINSTANCE.DVD repository created a structural vulnerability because modifying a single file could affect both printed tabulator paper tapes and digital EMS totals, thereby defeating ordinary paper-tape-to-EMS reconciliation. Additional findings state that ElectionSource issued battery-removal or preventative-maintenance directives that reset voting machines to factory defaults, erasing server-connection settings, configuration data, logs, and other forensic artifacts; the report identifies battery removal as an established fact and the destruction characterization as a reasonable inference. Privatized Election Operations findings further allege that Dominion/ElectionSource license terms blocked independent forensic audits, threatened legal action against clerks who permitted review, and preserved vendor access while excluding independent experts retained by elected officials. The report identifies Runbeck as a Phoenix-based ballot printing and processing company used for absentee ballot production and envelope-level processing, including Maricopa County and Georgia counties. The report states that Runbeck produced an estimated 3.6 million ballot packets for Maricopa County and mailed tens of millions of election mail pieces nationally, while noting Runbeck's own position that it does not tabulate or adjudicate ballots and has no financial relationship with Dominion. The investigative predicate concerns ballot preparation, mailing, chain-of-custody, print-run reconciliation, envelope/stub control, spoilage, destruction, and communications with election officials, not voting-system tabulation. The report references Georgia and Fulton County ballot-order issues and recommends subpoenaing Runbeck records for absentee ballot printing records, mail logs, and communications with the Georgia Secretary of State and Fulton County; disputed missing-ballot claims require independent forensic verification.
STATUTES	<i>52 U.S.C. § 20701 — Federal election-record preservation.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 1519 — Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in a federal matter.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 1030 — Unauthorized or exceeded-authorized access to protected computers, if access exceeded county authorization or statutory scope.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 371 — Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, if facts establish agreement and overt acts.</i> <i>18 U.S.C. § 2 — Aiding and abetting or causing an act to be done.</i> <i>52 U.S.C. §§ 20901–20971 / HAVA — Voting-system auditability, access-control, and certification-related obligations.</i>
SCOPE	<i>For Election Source: Federal Western and Eastern Districts of Michigan, with coordination through any grand jury already reviewing election-record preservation, unauthorized access, obstruction, or vendor-control issues. Immediate preservation letters should issue to ElectionSource, Dominion Voting Systems, Michigan Bureau of Elections, relevant counties, cloud providers, MSPs, email providers, and backup vendors.</i>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	<i>For Runbeck: Federal — District of Arizona; Northern District of Georgia; and any district tied to state contracts, ballot production, mailing, or records retention. Grand jury subpoenas may be sufficient initially; search warrants should be considered if preservation risk, noncompliance, false production, or probable cause of evidence destruction is independently established.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.VTI-06; ERI.RD-02; ERI.RD-03; ERI.RD-18; PEO.IC-01; PEO.PA-01; PEO.PA-16; PEO.OC-11; PEO.OC-21; W.O-11; ERI.BI-24; PEO.OC-22; PEO.OC-23; SC.PRE-25.

INV-15 CISA / Election Integrity Partnership — Unconstitutional Censorship Architecture	
PRIORITY	HIGH
TARGET	CISA Director Christopher Krebs; CISA senior leadership who authorized and managed the EIP; Stanford Internet Observatory personnel; DNC operatives who participated in the content-flagging system
BASIS	CISA created the Election Integrity Partnership (EIP) in July 2020 by commissioning the Stanford Internet Observatory. Internal EIP communications acknowledge the architecture was built to fill a "critical gap for non-governmental entities" — an explicit admission it was designed to circumvent First Amendment limitations on direct government censorship. One political party's national committee participated in the content-flagging system while the opposing party's committee declined — giving one party a structural role in suppressing the other's speech through a government-sponsored intermediary. CISA flagged a tweet from the official @realDonaldTrump account for removal on October 19, 2020, without White House consultation or any legal process. CISA simultaneously published the "most secure election" declaration while holding a classified assessment documenting 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities — a public statement that was false on its face.
STATUTES	18 U.S.C. § 242 Deprivation of rights under color of law — First Amendment 18 U.S.C. § 241 Conspiracy against civil rights of American citizens



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	18 U.S.C. § 1001 False statements — "most secure election" declaration contradicted by classified record 5 U.S.C. § 7323 Hatch Act — partisan government activity by federal employees 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights
SCOPE	<i>Federal. The House Judiciary Committee staff report (Nov. 7, 2023) documenting the CISA-EIP architecture is primary evidence. Subpoena all internal CISA-EIP communications, the Jira ticket system logs, and all EIP-platform communications. Depose Krebs and senior CISA/EIP officials under oath before grand jury.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	IC.MIS-01, IC.MIS-02, IC.MIS-03, IC.MIS-04, IC.MIS-05, IC.MIS-11, IC.MIS-12, IC.IO-02, IC.IO-03

INV-16 CTCL/CEIR Private Election Funding — Election Bribery and Subordination of Public Officials	
PRIORITY	HIGH
TARGET	Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL); Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR); Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan (funding principals); state Secretaries of State who steered officials toward private funding; grant agreement signatories
BASIS	Over \$350 million in private funding was injected into election administration in battleground states. Grant agreements required public officials to obtain CTCL's written approval before changing election operations — contractually subordinating elected officials to a private entity. Private grant funding in at least one battleground state was distributed with a per-voter ratio exceeding 70:1 between Democratic-stronghold jurisdictions and Republican-leaning jurisdictions. Drop boxes deployed under private grants were subsequently ruled illegal in at least one state. The ballots deposited in those illegally deployed boxes were counted and no decertification followed.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	A state Secretary of State's office used official government communications to steer all county election commissioners toward the private funding source — creating a government-endorsed dependency on a politically affiliated private entity. Private NGOs obtained real-time API access to statewide voter files without public contracting or security vetting.
STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 30121 Contributions and expenditures by foreign nationals — campaign finance violations 18 U.S.C. § 666 Theft or bribery concerning programs receiving federal funds 52 U.S.C. § 10307 Voting Rights Act — scheme to corrupt the administration of elections 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to corrupt public administration of elections 18 U.S.C. § 208 Acts affecting personal financial interest — officials who steered grants to personal-network entities
SCOPE	<i>Federal — Multiple districts. Subpoena all CTCL/CEIR grant agreements, compliance reports, clawback provisions, and internal communications. Determine whether grant conditions constituted functional control of a government office. Assess CTCL/CEIR tax filings for undisclosed foreign funding sources. Require production of all voter-file API access logs.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	FI.EOB-18, FI.EOB-19, FI.EOB-20, FI.EOB-21, FI.EOB-22, FI.EOB-23, FI.EOB-24, FI.EOB-25, FI.EOB-26, FI.EOB-27, FI.EOB-28, FI.EOB-29, FI.EOB-30, FI.EOB-31, FI.EOB-32, FI.EOB-33

INV-17	"Delivered Just the Margin" — Milwaukee Elections Group Contractor
PRIORITY	HIGH
TARGET	Ryan Arey, Elections Group contractor; Elections Group LLC; any Milwaukee city official who authorized or knew of Arey's network access and operational role



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

BASIS	At 9:29 PM on November 3, Ryan Arey emailed the Milwaukee City Attorney confirming he controlled the wireless access point connecting all voting machines — with no statutory appointment, no executed agreement, and no public accountability. At 4:07 AM on November 4, 2020 — during an active vote count — Arey transmitted an email stating he had "delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." This communication has not been investigated by any law enforcement authority at any level. Arey also held access to the E-Net voter-registration system on Election Night, and held a keycard giving him access to the ballot-counting room.
STATUTES	18 U.S.C. § 1030 Computer fraud — unauthorized access to and control of election network infrastructure 52 U.S.C. § 20511 Criminal penalties for election fraud 18 U.S.C. § 1519 Destruction/alteration of records 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to commit election fraud 18 U.S.C. § 1343 Wire fraud — use of electronic communications to execute scheme affecting federally regulated election
SCOPE	<i>Federal — Eastern District of Wisconsin. The 4:07 AM email is preserved documentary evidence. Preserve and forensically image all Milwaukee election network hardware immediately. Obtain full records of Arey's access credentials, keycard logs, and email communications for November 3–4, 2020. Identify the parties to whom the 4:07 AM email was sent.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	PEO.OC-01, PEO.OC-02, PEO.OC-03, PEO.OC-04

INV-18

CFIUS Evasion — Voting System Foreign Ownership and Chinese-Manufactured Components

PRIORITY

IMMEDIATE



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

TARGET	Corporate officers and transaction advisors responsible for voting system corporate transactions structured to avoid CFIUS review; DHS/CISA officials who knew of Chinese-manufactured components and failed to disclose to election administrators
BASIS	A voting system whose software architecture originated under contract to a foreign government — developed for the explicit purpose of managing that country's election outcomes — was deployed in U.S. elections. A U.S. Embassy assessment from 2006 documented the company's "real ownership is hidden" with ties to a foreign government. Subsequent corporate transactions were structured to avoid CFIUS review. Internal vendor documentation confirms up to 48% of programmable components in deployed voting tabulators were manufactured in China. A second primary national vendor admitted to Congress that its programmable logic devices are Chinese-manufactured. These supply chain facts were known to federal authorities and were not disclosed to election administrators or the public.
STATUTES	50 U.S.C. § 4565 CFIUS — failure to notify and evasion of national security review E.O. 13848 Foreign interference in U.S. election — mandatory assessment and sanctions 50 U.S.C. § 1701 IEEPA — economic powers to address foreign threats to election integrity 18 U.S.C. § 1001 False statements — non-disclosure of foreign ownership to regulatory authorities 18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to evade national security review
SCOPE	<i>CFIUS (Treasury); DOJ National Security Division; FBI Counterintelligence. Commission an independent supply-chain audit of all Chinese-manufactured components in currently deployed U.S. voting infrastructure before the 2026 election cycle. Declassify and release the full CISA TLP-AMBER Cyber Risk Assessment. Subpoena all corporate transaction documents for voting system acquisitions since 2006.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	FI.SC-01, FI.SC-02, FI.SC-03, FI.SC-04, FI.SC-05



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

C-2: Recommended Search Warrants

The following search warrants are recommended based on the evidentiary predicate established in Part I. Each warrant application should be supported by an affidavit from a federal agent with personal knowledge of the underlying facts, incorporating by reference the relevant findings from the source report and any corroborating primary source documentation identified therein. The probable cause nexus statement in each entry below is intended as a framework for the affidavit, not as the complete sworn statement.

SW-01 Center for Internet Security / EI-ISAC 2020 Election Infrastructure Records	
WARRANT	
TARGET / SUBJECT	Center for Internet Security, Inc. (CIS), including records held through or relating to the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), the Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC), CIS election operations staff, CIS misinformation-reporting programs, CIS threat-intelligence programs, and CIS/CISA cooperative election-security activities. CIS describes EI-ISAC as a resource for cyber threat prevention, protection, response, and recovery for U.S. state, local, territorial, and tribal election offices
LOCATION / PREMISES	Center for Internet Security, Inc., headquarters and business records repositories, including physical offices, hosted cloud systems, email tenants, ticketing systems, incident-response platforms, threat-intelligence platforms, shared drives, collaboration tools, databases, logs, backups, and contractor-managed repositories. CIS materials state that CIS operated EI-ISAC through a collaborative partnership with CISA and the Elections Infrastructure Subsector Government Coordinating Committee, making CIS a likely custodian of election-security operational records, member reports, threat reports, and related communications
ISSUING AUTHORITY	Federal magistrate judge or state judicial officer with jurisdiction over the premises, records, or relevant offense. If the warrant seeks electronically stored information from providers or cloud repositories, the application should identify the service providers, accounts, date ranges, and statutory process required under Rule 41, the Stored Communications Act, and any applicable state analogs.
OFFENSES ALLEGED	Obstruction or concealment of records; false statements or materially misleading representations to federal officials; conspiracy to impair lawful federal functions; computer intrusion or unauthorized access offenses if evidence supports unauthorized access to protected systems; misuse, alteration, suppression, or concealment of election-related cybersecurity incident information; federal grant/cooperative-agreement fraud or misuse



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	of federally funded election-security programs; and state-law election-records or public-records offenses where CIS records were created, received, or maintained on behalf of state or local election officials.
ITEMS TO BE SEIZED	• 2020 election incident records: all reports, tickets, alerts, incident-response records, escalation notes, closure notes, after-action reports, and supporting artifacts concerning cyber incidents, suspected cyber incidents, malicious domains, phishing, ransomware, DDoS, credential compromise, unauthorized access, vulnerability exploitation, election-night reporting issues, voter-registration systems, electronic poll books, election-management systems, tabulation-adjacent systems, or state/local election administrative networks. • EI-ISAC/MS-ISAC member reports: all 2020 reports submitted by state, local, territorial, tribal election officials, election vendors, contractors, CISA, DHS, FBI, EAC, NASS, NASED, or other election-infrastructure stakeholders concerning vulnerabilities, intrusions, suspected intrusions, unusual network behavior, misinformation, disinformation, or election infrastructure rumors. • CIS/CISA communications: all communications between CIS, EI-ISAC, MS-ISAC, CISA, DHS, FBI, EAC, NASS, NASED, state election directors, secretaries of state, county election officials, election vendors, social media platforms, and cybersecurity contractors concerning 2020 election security, incident reports, ALBERT sensors, threat briefings, vulnerability scanning, misinformation reporting, rumor control, and election-day situational awareness. • ALBERT sensor and monitoring records: all logs, alerts, dashboards, deployment records, configuration records, coverage maps, state-by-state participation records, event data, analytic notes, and communications concerning election-related ALBERT sensor coverage or monitoring in 2020. Chris Krebs testified that all 50 states were covered by ALBERT sensors by the time of the 2020 election. • Vulnerability scanning and assessment records: all Cyber Hygiene, vulnerability scan, penetration-test, risk-and-vulnerability-assessment, remediation, patching, credential, access-control, MFA, network-segmentation, and audit-log records relating to election infrastructure or election offices during 2019-2021. A July 2020 CISA election infrastructure trends presentation reported that assessments had revealed administrator credentials could be accessed, that election infrastructure entities had direct connections to other supporting entities, and that in some cases assessors were allowed to access and modify election data. • Misinformation-reporting records: all records of CIS's 2020 misinformation-reporting program, including intake forms, reports, URLs, social-media submissions, platform referrals, triage notes, escalation decisions, takedown requests, communications with platforms, communications with election officials, and after-action review materials. CIS stated that it worked with election officials and stakeholders to facilitate reporting of misinformation related to election infrastructure during the 2020 general election. • Threat intelligence and advisories: all 2020 election-related threat assessments, weekly threat updates, real-time threat alerts, executive briefings, indicators of compromise, malware-analysis notes, domain-blocking lists, malicious-domain blocking and reporting data, and threat bulletins distributed to election officials or received from government partners. CIS describes its election threat-intelligence package as including annual election threat assessments, weekly election executive threat updates, critical trends reports, real-time election threat alerts, and election threat briefings.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	• Funding and cooperative-agreement records: all contracts, cooperative agreements, grants, funding notices, statements of work, invoices, deliverables, performance reports, audits, and correspondence concerning DHS/CISA funding for MS-ISAC, EI-ISAC, or 2020 election-security support. Public reporting states that CISA funded the EI-ISAC through a cooperative agreement with CIS and later terminated support for MS-ISAC/EI-ISAC activities (Democracy Docket, NACo). • Public-statement review records: all drafts, source materials, approvals, review comments, communications, and supporting evidence concerning CIS, EI-ISAC, CISA, GCC, SCC, or related public statements asserting that the 2020 election was secure, that no voting system was compromised, or that no votes were changed, deleted, or lost. The Election Infrastructure Government Coordinating Council and Sector Coordinating Council stated that the November 3, 2020 election was “the most secure in American history” and that there was “no evidence that any voting system deleted or lost votes, changed votes, or was in any way compromised”. • Records preservation and deletion records: all litigation-hold notices, preservation instructions, retention schedules, deletion logs, email-retention settings, backup-retention policies, records-disposition certificates, and communications concerning preservation or deletion of 2020 election-security records. • Custodian records and org charts: all 2020 CIS, EI-ISAC, MS-ISAC, and election-operations org charts, role descriptions, custodian lists, access-control lists, shared-mailbox membership lists, distribution lists, contractor rosters, and privileged-access records. • Vendor and third-party coordination: all records reflecting communications with election vendors, cybersecurity vendors, social-media platforms, cloud providers, domain registrars, endpoint-security providers, and managed service providers concerning 2020 election infrastructure or misinformation reporting.
PROBABLE CAUSE NEXUS	CIS is a likely custodian of responsive 2020 election records because it publicly identifies EI-ISAC as a critical cybersecurity resource for state, local, territorial, and tribal election offices, including prevention, protection, response, and recovery services. CIS also publicly states that MS-ISAC and EI-ISAC provided resources to support election-community cybersecurity needs, including services directed at non-voting election-office administrative networks and systems. CIS’s 2020 records are likely material because CIS stated that it and its partners worked during the 2020 general election to apply lessons learned from the 2016 and 2018 elections and that CIS handled both cybersecurity and misinformation reports to protect election infrastructure. CIS also stated that its misinformation-reporting process was developed with stakeholders including CISA, NASS, and NASED, which places CIS in the middle of a multi-entity government/private information-sharing process during the 2020 election cycle. The records are likely relevant to any investigation of whether 2020 election-security risks were fully reported, accurately characterized, or properly preserved because official records show recognized cyber-risk pathways in election infrastructure. A July 2020 CISA election-infrastructure trends presentation reported that assessed entities had vulnerabilities involving administrator credentials, direct connections to other entities supporting election infrastructure, and scenarios where assessors could access and modify election data.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	The records are also likely relevant to evaluating the evidentiary basis for official public assurances about 2020 election security. The ODNI's March 2021 assessment stated that the intelligence community had no indications that any foreign actor attempted to alter technical aspects of the 2020 voting process, while also noting compromises of state and local government networks that hosted election-related elements such as voter-registration databases or state election-results reporting websites.
AGENT NOTE	<i>The cleanest warrant theory is not "CIS changed votes." The cleanest theory is that CIS was a central custodian and coordinator for 2020 election-infrastructure cybersecurity, incident reporting, threat-intelligence distribution, misinformation reporting, and public-assurance support. CIS's own materials establish its role in election cybersecurity and misinformation reporting, while other government records establish the existence of known election-infrastructure cyber risks and official public statements about the absence of voting-system compromise (CIS EI-ISAC, CIS after-action report, NASS/CISA presentation, House-hosted copy of joint statement).</i> <i>Senior officials within CIS are former or current members of the intelligence community. Ensure to examine any ties between CIS personnel and 51 intel officers responsible for the disproven Hunter Biden laptop letter asserting that it resembled a Russian disinformation scheme.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	EVSI.RA-01; EVSI.RA-19; EVSI.RA-25; PEO.PA-09; PEO.PA-14; IC.MIS-06; ERC.NC-15; IC.MIS-14; IC.C-05; IC.C-10; IC.C-15; IC.IO-25; W.I-23; IC.C-08; IC.C-09; W.O-01; W.WND-22.

SW-02

Electronic Voting System Subcontractors – EMS Project Files, Configuration Records, Access Logs, and Maintenance Directives

WARRANT

TARGET / SUBJECT	Election Source & Runbeck
LOCATION / PREMISES	ElectionSource / MC&E and Runbeck business premises, servers, backup systems, technician devices, cloud repositories, ticketing systems, email accounts, file shares, remote-support platforms, and relevant third-party service providers.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

ISSUING AUTHORITY	U.S. Magistrate Judge, Eastern District of Michigan for Election Source, Northern District of Georgia for Runbeck,
OFFENSES ALLEGED	52 U.S.C. § 20701 — Preservation of election records, including electronic pollbook records related to federal elections. 18 U.S.C. § 1030 — Unauthorized access or exceeded-authorized access to protected election computers or voter-data systems, if supported by access evidence. 18 U.S.C. § 1519 — Destruction, concealment, or falsification of pollbook logs, synchronization records, or troubleshooting records. 18 U.S.C. § 1001 — False statements to federal officials, if materially false statements were made during inquiry. HAVA and related state election laws — Access-control, auditability, voter-list, and provisional-ballot administration requirements.
ITEMS TO BE SEIZED	All 2020 election project files, including VIFCHOICEINSTANCE.DVD, VIFBALLOTINSTANCE.DVD, ballot-definition files, election databases, trusted-build files, hashes, configuration manifests, and version-control history. Technician access logs, remote-support logs, VPN logs, ticketing-system records, credential records, iButton/token records, backup images, removable-media logs, and EMS server access records. Battery-removal, preventative-maintenance, service, repair, support, update, and post-election maintenance communications, including directives to county clerks and any internal discussion of forensic effects. Contracts, licenses, nondisclosure agreements, audit-blocking provisions, notices to clerks, legal-threat communications, and communications with election officials, Dominion, counties, and law firms. Retention-policy documents, deletion logs, backup schedules, data-destruction records, and any communications concerning subpoenas, FOIA requests, forensic audits, cease-and-desist letters, or preservation obligations.
PROBABLE CAUSE NEXUS	The report identifies ElectionSource as the hands-on configuration and deployment provider for Dominion systems in Michigan; alleges access to project files for at least 22 counties; identifies the VIFCHOICEINSTANCE.DVD repository as a centralized configuration point; and states that battery-removal directives erased configuration data and logs. These facts, if independently corroborated, create a nexus between ElectionSource-controlled records and potential violations involving election-record preservation, obstruction, and unauthorized or exceeded-authorized access. The report identifies Runbeck as a Phoenix-based ballot printing and processing company used for absentee ballot production and envelope-level processing, including Maricopa County and Georgia counties. The report states that Runbeck produced an estimated 3.6 million ballot packets for



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Maricopa County and mailed tens of millions of election mail pieces nationally, while noting Runbeck's own position that it does not tabulate or adjudicate ballots and has no financial relationship with Dominion. The investigative predicate concerns ballot preparation, mailing, chain-of-custody, print-run reconciliation, envelope/stub control, spoilage, destruction, and communications with election officials, not voting-system tabulation. The report references Georgia and Fulton County ballot-order issues and recommends subpoenaing Runbeck records for absentee ballot printing records, mail logs, and communications with the Georgia Secretary of State and Fulton County; disputed missing-ballot claims require independent forensic verification.
AGENT NOTE	<i>Request a sealing order to prevent destruction of vendor records pending execution. Coordinate with the Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan simultaneously given multi-county jurisdiction. Vendor may maintain cloud-based copies of EMS images — include cloud storage providers in the warrant or obtain separate 18 U.S.C. § 2703 process.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.VTI-06; ERI.RD-02; ERI.RD-03; ERI.RD-18; PEO.IC-01; PEO.PA-01; PEO.PA-16; PEO.OC-11; PEO.OC-21; W.O-11; ERI.BI-24; PEO.OC-22; PEO.OC-23; SC.PRE-25.

SW-03	Milwaukee Elections Group Contractor — Election Night Network Control
WARRANT	
TARGET / SUBJECT	Ryan Arey; Elections Group LLC
LOCATION / PREMISES	Ryan Arey's residence and any office or storage location; Elections Group LLC principal offices; Milwaukee Election Commission offices and server rooms; any email or cloud service providers used by Arey
ISSUING AUTHORITY	U.S. Magistrate Judge, Eastern District of Wisconsin



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

OFFENSES ALLEGED	52 U.S.C. § 20511 — criminal penalties for election fraud 18 U.S.C. § 1030 — unauthorized computer access; controlling election network without authorization 18 U.S.C. § 1343 — wire fraud; use of electronic communications in scheme affecting a federally regulated election 18 U.S.C. § 371 — conspiracy
ITEMS TO BE SEIZED	• All electronic devices used by Ryan Arey on November 3–4, 2020, including laptops, smartphones, and networking equipment • All email accounts used by Arey, specifically the account from which the 4:07 AM November 4 email was sent and received • All network access logs from the Milwaukee voting machine wireless access point controlled by Arey on Election Night • Arey's keycard access log from the ballot-counting facility for November 3–4, 2020 • All Elections Group LLC communications with Milwaukee city officials regarding Arey's role, credentials, and authorization • All E-Net voter-registration system access logs showing Arey's activity on Election Night • Any Elections Group LLC internal communications regarding the 4:07 AM email • Financial records showing payments to Arey and Elections Group LLC for 2020 election-related work in Milwaukee
PROBABLE CAUSE NEXUS	At 4:07 AM on November 4, 2020, during an active vote count, Elections Group contractor Ryan Arey transmitted an email stating he had "delivered just the margin needed at 3:00 a.m." Arey controlled the wireless access point connecting all Milwaukee voting machines without statutory appointment or executed agreement. He also held keycard access to the ballot-counting room and access to the voter registration system. The 4:07 AM email constitutes evidence of potential election fraud. The network access he controlled could have been used to intercept, manipulate, or monitor data transmitted by voting machines during the active count.
AGENT NOTE	<i>The 4:07 AM email is the primary predicate document — its preservation must be confirmed immediately. Issue a litigation hold to the Milwaukee Election Commission and the email provider. The email recipient(s) are critical witnesses — identify them from the email header before executing the warrant. Request expedited processing given evidence of potential ongoing obstruction.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	PEO.OC-01, PEO.OC-02, PEO.OC-03, PEO.OC-04, EVSI.RA-15, ERI.VTI-01



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

SW-04

Georgia Secretary of State's Office — January 6 Letter and Internal Investigation Records

WARRANT

TARGET / SUBJECT	Office of the Georgia Secretary of State; Brad Raffensperger (official capacity)
LOCATION / PREMISES	Georgia Secretary of State's office, Atlanta, Georgia; any off-site servers or email systems hosting official communications
ISSUING AUTHORITY	U.S. Magistrate Judge, Northern District of Georgia
OFFENSES ALLEGED	18 U.S.C. § 1001 — false statements to Congress; the January 6, 2021 letter contained identified false statements 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c) — obstruction of official congressional proceedings 18 U.S.C. § 1519 — falsification of records used in official congressional proceedings 18 U.S.C. § 371 — conspiracy to obstruct Congress
ITEMS TO BE SEIZED	• All drafts, revisions, and final versions of the January 6, 2021 letter to Congress • All internal communications regarding the preparation, review, and transmission of the January 6 letter • All records of the 250+ open election fraud investigations that were active in the Secretary's office at the time the letter was transmitted • The audit records that would establish the completion status of the statewide audit cited in the letter • All communications between the Secretary's office and any Member of Congress, congressional staff, or federal agency regarding the content of the letter • The November 17, 2020 press release file and all communications surrounding its preparation • All communications between the Secretary's office and the Fulton County election board regarding the 22,534-ballot discrepancy



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

PROBABLE CAUSE NEXUS	Georgia Secretary Raffensperger's January 6, 2021 letter to Congress is a public document. Documentary records independently confirm it omitted more than 250 open fraud investigations and cited a statewide audit as complete when records confirm the audit had not occurred. The letter was used on the floor of Congress as the authoritative basis for Georgia's certification. A false representation to Congress material to a certification proceeding satisfies the elements of 18 U.S.C. § 1001 and § 1512(c). The internal investigation records, draft communications, and audit status records are essential to establish the knowledge element — that the false statements were made knowingly.
AGENT NOTE	<i>Georgia state records are subject to Georgia's Open Records Act, but a federal grand jury subpoena or search warrant supersedes state administrative procedures. Coordinate with the Northern District of Georgia. If the warrant is challenged, the false-statements predicate is the strongest standalone ground — the investigation-omission is documented in the Secretary's own records.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERC.SC-05, ERC.SC-06, ERC.SC-07, ERC.NC-01, ERC.NC-02, ERC.UR-01, ERC.UR-02

SW-05 CTCL/CEIR Grant Agreements, Compliance Reports, and Operational Communications	
WARRANT	
TARGET / SUBJECT	Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL); Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR)
LOCATION / PREMISES	CTCL headquarters (Chicago, IL); CEIR headquarters (Washington, D.C.); any cloud or email platforms used to manage grant operations
ISSUING AUTHORITY	U.S. Magistrate Judge, Northern District of Illinois (CTCL); U.S. Magistrate Judge, District of Columbia (CEIR)
OFFENSES ALLEGED	52 U.S.C. § 30121 — campaign finance violations; contribution of private funds to election administration with partisan discriminatory effect 18 U.S.C. § 666 — federal program bribery; conditioning public officials' conduct on private approval



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	18 U.S.C. § 371 — conspiracy to corrupt the administration of elections 26 U.S.C. § 7201 — tax evasion/false returns if foreign funding was concealed
ITEMS TO BE SEIZED	• All grant agreements between CTCL/CEIR and any county or state election office in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arizona, and Wisconsin • All compliance reports submitted by grantees to CTCL/CEIR under the grant conditions • All clawback demand letters or communications threatening clawback against any public official • All internal CTCL/CEIR communications regarding geographic targeting of grants — particularly any documents discussing per-voter ratios or partisan demographic analysis • All API access agreements and logs for any CTCL/CEIR-affiliated entity accessing statewide voter registration files • All CTCL/CEIR donor records, including any records identifying foreign donors or foreign-connected funding sources • All communications between CTCL/CEIR and state Secretaries of State, particularly any directing officials to steer county administrators toward private funding • CTCL/CEIR IRS Form 990 filings and supporting schedules for 2019–2022
PROBABLE CAUSE NEXUS	Grant agreements produced through state litigation and public records requests confirm that CTCL/CEIR required public officials to obtain written NGO approval before changing election operations. A per-voter grant disparity exceeding 70:1 between Democratic-stronghold and Republican-leaning jurisdictions in at least one state has been independently documented. A state Secretary of State used official communications to direct county officials to CTCL. These facts establish probable cause that CTCL/CEIR's grant program constituted functional control of public election offices in exchange for financial consideration — satisfying the elements of 18 U.S.C. § 666 and 52 U.S.C. § 30121.
AGENT NOTE	<i>Coordinate with IRS Criminal Investigation regarding tax filings. Subpoena Meta Platforms, Inc. (Zuckerberg) financial records through separate process to trace the funding chain. If foreign funding sources are identified, refer to DOJ National Security Division for FARA analysis.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	FI.EOB-18, FI.EOB-19, FI.EOB-20, FI.EOB-21, FI.EOB-22, FI.EOB-23, FI.EOB-24, FI.EOB-25, FI.EOB-26, FI.EOB-27



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

SW-06

CISA / Election Integrity Partnership — Internal Communications and Content-Flagging Records

WARRANT

TARGET / SUBJECT	CISA; Stanford Internet Observatory; Election Integrity Partnership
LOCATION / PREMISES	CISA offices, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Washington, D.C.; Stanford Internet Observatory, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA; any shared data platforms or Jira ticketing systems used by EIP
ISSUING AUTHORITY	U.S. Magistrate Judge, District of Columbia (CISA); U.S. Magistrate Judge, Northern District of California (Stanford)
OFFENSES ALLEGED	18 U.S.C. § 242 — deprivation of rights under color of law; First Amendment censorship through government-created private intermediary 18 U.S.C. § 241 — conspiracy to deprive citizens of First Amendment rights 5 U.S.C. § 7323 — Hatch Act; partisan government activity by federal employees 18 U.S.C. § 1001 — false statements; "most secure election" declaration contradicted by classified vulnerability assessment
ITEMS TO BE SEIZED	• All CISA internal communications regarding the creation, funding, and operation of the Election Integrity Partnership • The complete Jira ticket submission system log showing all content flagged by CISA, the DNC, or any other entity for platform removal • All communications between CISA and social media platforms (Twitter/X, Facebook, YouTube, Google) regarding content removal requests • All EIP internal communications acknowledging that the architecture was designed to circumvent First Amendment limitations on direct government censorship • The classified CISA cyber risk assessment documenting 319 critical-severity vulnerabilities — the classified assessment contradicting the public "most secure election" declaration • All communications between CISA and the Democratic National Committee regarding the content-flagging system • All CISA communications regarding the suppression of the classified academic security report on Ballot Marking Device vulnerabilities



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	• All records of any content flagged by CISA or EIP involving the sitting President of the United States
PROBABLE CAUSE NEXUS	The House Judiciary Committee staff report (November 7, 2023) is primary evidence establishing the CISA-EIP architecture. Internal EIP communications — already partially produced in litigation — acknowledge the design was intended to fill a "critical gap for non-governmental entities," which is an admission that the government used a private intermediary to circumvent the First Amendment. The DNC's asymmetric participation in the content-flagging system while the RNC declined creates a partisan state-action predicate. The suppression of the BMD vulnerability report while elections ran on the unpatched platform is an independent obstruction predicate.
AGENT NOTE	<i>The classified vulnerability assessment requires a classified annex to the search warrant affidavit. Coordinate with DOJ National Security Division regarding handling procedures. The Stanford records may require a university subpoena rather than a search warrant — assess the most appropriate process with the Northern District of California U.S. Attorney's office.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	IC.MIS-01, IC.MIS-02, IC.MIS-03, IC.MIS-04, IC.MIS-05, IC.MIS-11, IC.MIS-12, IC.IO-02, IC.IO-03

SW-07 Voting System Vendor Cellular Modem Billing Records

WARRANT

TARGET / SUBJECT	Dominion Voting Systems, Inc.; AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile (cellular carriers)
LOCATION / PREMISES	Dominion Voting Systems, Inc., corporate headquarters and data centers [addresses to be confirmed by agent]; Cellular carrier records maintained at carrier business records custodians
ISSUING AUTHORITY	U.S. Magistrate Judge, District where DVS corporate records are maintained; 18 U.S.C. § 2703 order for carrier records



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

OFFENSES ALLEGED	18 U.S.C. § 1030 — computer fraud; unauthorized internet connectivity of certified-as-offline voting systems 18 U.S.C. § 1621 — perjury; CEO's sworn denial of internet connectivity contradicted by billing records 18 U.S.C. § 1001 — false statements to government officials
ITEMS TO BE SEIZED	• All cellular modem billing records, data usage logs, and account records for modem-equipped tabulators deployed in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arizona, and Wisconsin for the period September 1 – December 31, 2020 • All internal DVS communications regarding cellular modem features, contracts, and the legislative testimony denying connectivity • All DVS contracts with cellular carriers for election-related equipment • Technical specifications for all modem-equipped tabulator models deployed in 2020 • Any DVS internal legal or compliance memoranda regarding the CEO's sworn testimony and its consistency with modem billing records
PROBABLE CAUSE NEXUS	A DVS vendor invoice produced through litigation discovery confirmed active cellular modem charges for tabulators throughout the 2020 election cycle. The CEO of DVS denied under oath before a state legislature that its systems had internet connectivity. A cellular modem invoice is direct physical evidence contradicting sworn testimony and establishes probable cause that the company maintained undisclosed internet-connected election equipment, constituting potential computer fraud and perjury.
AGENT NOTE	<i>Cellular carrier records require a 18 U.S.C. § 2703(d) court order or warrant. Coordinate with carrier legal departments simultaneously. Request preservation of all records before issuance of formal process to prevent deletion.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	EVSI.DC-01, EVSI.DC-02, EVSI.DC-03, EVSI.DC-04, EVSI.DC-05, EVSI.RA-01, EVSI.RA-02, EVSI.RA-03

SW-08

Search Warrant for Vote Tally Chain-of-Custody Records, Results Transmission Logs, Election Night Reporting Data, Media Feed Records, and Vendor-Held Election Result Artifacts

WARRANT



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

TARGET / SUBJECT	Electronic voting-system vendors and service providers involved in vote-total generation, EMS export, election-night reporting, results hosting, media feed delivery, or public vote-total publication. SCYTL / SOE Software / Scytl USA; Edison Research; Tyler Technologies and relevant subsidiaries, including platforms used for election-night result display or government result portals; Associated Press election-results operations; and associated cloud providers, API platforms, subcontractors, managed-service providers, and data-feed recipients.
LOCATION / PREMISES	Business premises, records offices, production facilities, data centers, cloud-hosted environments, email accounts, collaboration platforms, ticketing systems, source-code repositories, API gateways, content delivery networks, database servers, backup repositories, and endpoint devices used to receive, store, transform, validate, transmit, publish, or archive 2020 election vote-tally data. For third-party cloud or SaaS providers: AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, CDN services, DNS providers, managed database providers, logging platforms, incident-response systems, and backup or disaster-recovery environments holding responsive records.
ISSUING AUTHORITY	United States District Court magistrate judge in the district where the target premises, provider, account custodian, or relevant offense conduct is located, with coordination through the responsible U.S. Attorney's Office and, where foreign-hosted records are implicated, MLAT, CLOUD Act, or other lawful cross-border process as appropriate.
OFFENSES ALLEGED	Potential violations of 52 U.S.C. § 20701, 18 U.S.C. § 1519, 18 U.S.C. § 1030, 18 U.S.C. § 1001, 18 U.S.C. § 371, and related HAVA provisions, depending on independent corroboration. Potential foreign-interference, sanctions, or national-security implications under Executive Order 13848 and related authorities if foreign access to or manipulation of election-result data is independently established.
ITEMS TO BE SEIZED	EMS export files, cast vote records, ballot-image indexes, tabulator reports, results-card files, memory-card or V-drive images, hash manifests, source-result files, transformation scripts, validation scripts, import/export logs, and reconciliation reports. Election Night Reporting files, SCYTL/SOE hosted result files, turnout files, precinct-level result files, UOCAVA ballot-delivery logs, API ingestion records, administrator logs, cloud access logs, support tickets, maintenance records, and user-permission histories. Edison Research election-night feed records, raw county/state input files, National Election Pool feed records, API logs, timestamps, correction logs, zeroing/reset event logs, data-transformation rules, anomaly flags, incident reports, internal communications, and client/network distribution records.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	Tyler Technologies election-related portal records, result-display platform records, client-system access logs, suspicious-login records, ransomware incident-response records, client notifications, election-night portal logs, API logs, and any records showing how official or unofficial results were received, stored, transformed, or displayed. Associated Press election-results data received from Edison Research, state or county sources, AP decision-desk inputs, timestamps, call models, version histories, correction logs, source files, API delivery logs, communications concerning the Arizona call and other battleground-state projections, and records sufficient to reconstruct how unofficial tallies were received and published. Emails, messages, memoranda, contracts, statements of work, incident reports, audit logs, retention policies, deletion records, backups, cloud snapshots, DNS/CDN logs, authentication logs, VPN logs, administrator-account records, and communications with election officials, voting-system vendors, media clients, government agencies, and cybersecurity responders concerning 2020 vote-tally data.
PROBABLE CAUSE NEXUS	The report identifies multiple Vote Tally Integrity findings showing alleged breaks in the digital chain of custody, including overwritten EMS security logs, purged SQL election-results databases, corrupt and missing ballot images, missing CVR-to-image links, plaintext cryptographic keys, centralized project-file vulnerabilities, V-drive replacement, destroyed tally tapes, and anomalous late-night vote-tally events. The report further identifies private and foreign-linked entities in the vote-tally reporting chain: SCYTL as a provider of hosted Election Night Reporting and ballot-delivery services that can receive county result files and publish precinct-level results; Edison Research as the provider of unofficial election-night data feeds used by major media outlets; Tyler Technologies as a government election-adjacent infrastructure contractor whose systems were compromised shortly before Election Day; and Associated Press as a key recipient and publisher of unofficial election-night results and calls. If independently corroborated, these facts establish a nexus between the target entities' servers, logs, communications, APIs, databases, and archives and evidence of whether vote-tally data retained an unbroken chain of custody from local tabulators and EMS exports through hosted ENR systems, media feeds, and public results publication. Because the report states that public authorities have not conducted a forensic audit of Edison Research's servers, data pipelines, or API transmission logs, and because vendor-hosted ENR and result-display systems may hold records unavailable through ordinary county production, the requested records are material to determining whether the unofficial and official vote-tally records were complete, authentic, and unaltered.
AGENT NOTE	<i>This warrant should not seek or seize journalistic work product, editorial deliberations, or newsgathering materials unrelated to the custody, receipt, transformation, timestamping, publication, or correction of election-result data. For Associated Press and other media entities, prosecutors should apply heightened review under DOJ media guidelines, consider subpoenas or negotiated production before warrants where appropriate, and use a filter team or special master for potentially protected materials.</i>



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

	<i>The warrant affidavit should distinguish official election records from unofficial media projections. The investigative question is whether unofficial vote-tally data and official ENR data can be forensically reconstructed and reconciled, not whether a media outlet's editorial decision to call a race was itself unlawful.</i> <i>Use strict minimization for voter PII, proprietary source code, trade secrets, attorney-client materials, unrelated commercial data, and journalistic materials. Preserve metadata, hashes, chain-of-custody documentation, cloud snapshots, and original file paths for all seized digital evidence.</i> <i>Before applying for a warrant, agents should issue preservation letters to all named entities and cloud providers, identify retention windows for logs at risk of expiration, and obtain expert declarations explaining which logs and artifacts are necessary to reconstruct the vote-tally chain of custody.</i>
APPLICABLE FINDINGS	ERI.VTI-01; ERI.VTI-02; ERI.VTI-03; ERI.VTI-04; ERI.VTI-05; ERI.VTI-06; ERI.VTI-08; ERI.VTI-09; ERI.VTI-10; ERI.VTI-13; ERI.VTI-15; ERC.UR-01; ERC.UR-02; ERC.UR-06; PEO.OC-24; FN.RA-10; FN.SC-08; FN.ER-03.

C-3: Prosecutorial Coordination Note

These investigations and search warrants span multiple federal districts, multiple agencies, and multiple subject areas. Effective prosecution will require a coordinated investigative structure. The following organizational framework is recommended:

Lead Agency	Assigned Matters
DOJ Public Integrity Section	INV-01 through INV-03 (record destruction); INV-07 (coercion); INV-08 (false statements to Congress); INV-14 (selective prosecution); INV-15 (whistleblower coercion)
FBI Cyber Division	INV-04 through INV-06 (voting system computer fraud); INV-12 (Milwaukee network control); INV-13 Electronic Voting System Subcontractors; INV-18 (foreign IP access)
DOJ National Security Division	INV-16 (CIA intelligence suppression); INV-17 (CFIUS evasion); INV-18 (voter data exfiltration); E.O. 13848 sanctions assessment
DOJ Civil Rights Division	INV-09 (First Amendment censorship); INV-10 (intelligence community false statements); INV-14 through INV-15 (civil rights violations)
FBI Financial Crimes	INV-11 (CTCL/CEIR election bribery); coordination with IRS Criminal Investigation on tax filing issues
FBI Counterintelligence	INV-17 and INV-18 (foreign interference); foreign ownership of voting system vendors; supply chain compromise assessment
ODNI Inspector General	INV-16 (CIA suppression); SW-08 (classified intelligence records); E.O. 13848 compliance review



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

A Special Master or coordinating U.S. Attorney should be designated to manage privilege claims, classified information procedures under CIPA, and multi-district coordination. Grand jury secrecy orders under Fed. R. Crim. P. 6(e) should be in place before any investigative contact with targets. Witness immunity decisions should be coordinated centrally to prevent inadvertent immunization of higher-priority targets.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Appendix D: Legislation

D-1: Federal Legislation

F-01. Election Records Transparency and Preservation Act

Description: Requires comprehensive preservation, public availability, and forensic protection of physical and digital election records necessary to reconstruct federal elections.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require preservation of ballots, ballot images, ballot envelopes, signature records, voter applications, voter history files, poll books, tabulator tapes, adjudication logs, cast vote records, system logs, chain-of-custody forms, canvass records, audit records, and Election Management System data.
- Extend mandatory federal retention periods for digital election records to match or exceed physical ballot-retention requirements.
- Impose automatic litigation-hold protection for all election records beginning no later than Election Day and continuing through all recount, contest, audit, certification, and congressional objection windows.
- Make destruction, alteration, overwriting, or failure to preserve required election records a standalone federal offense when federal offices appear on the ballot.
- Require forensic-quality copies of critical digital records, including hashes, timestamps, access logs, backup images, and system configuration files.
- Create a private right of action allowing candidates, voters, political parties, and state legislators to compel preservation and production of election records.

Purpose: To ensure the records needed to prove or disprove election irregularities cannot be destroyed, concealed, overwritten, or delayed before investigators, courts, legislatures, or the public can examine them.

F-02. Election Certification Burden of Proof Act

Description: Prohibits certification of federal election results unless election officials first produce a public evidentiary record proving lawful compliance.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require a certification record before any federal election result may be certified.
- Require the certification record to reconcile voter-registration totals, voter-history totals, ballots issued, ballots returned, ballots counted, rejected ballots, provisional ballots, spoiled ballots, adjudicated ballots, machine totals, hand-count totals where applicable, chain-of-custody records, and audit logs.
- Establish that unexplained discrepancies in ballots, voters, custody records, or tabulation records create a rebuttable presumption against certification.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- Require election officials, not challengers, to prove substantial compliance with election law when material discrepancies are identified.
- Require written findings of fact before certification, signed under penalty of perjury by responsible election officials.
- Provide expedited judicial review before certification deadlines when officials fail to produce the required evidentiary record.

Purpose: To shift the practical burden of proof to the officials who control the ballots, machines, voter files, logs, custody records, and certification process. This burden-shifting framework is intended for certification, civil election contests, administrative enforcement, and public-records litigation; criminal cases would still require proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

F-03. Federal Election Digital Evidence Act

Description: Establishes national digital-evidence standards for systems and records used to administer, tabulate, adjudicate, and audit federal elections.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require every Election Management System, tabulator, ballot scanner, adjudication workstation, electronic poll book, and related server to generate immutable logs.
- Require logs to capture user access, configuration changes, software updates, database queries, adjudication activity, network activity, removable-media activity, modem activity, and deletion events.
- Require cryptographic hashing of ballot images, cast vote records, tabulator reports, system images, and backups.
- Require independent escrow of hashes and critical logs with a neutral repository within 24 hours of generation.
- Prohibit deletion, overwriting, compression loss, or vendor-controlled alteration of logs before expiration of all retention periods.
- Require all digital election systems to support forensic imaging without vendor permission.

Purpose: To treat digital election records as critical evidentiary artifacts rather than discretionary administrative files.

F-04. Voting System Certification Integrity Act

Description: Requires the system actually deployed in an election to match the certified system and be retested after material changes.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Prohibit use of uncertified software, firmware, hardware, database changes, security patches, trusted builds, or configuration changes after logic and accuracy testing unless a new public test is completed.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- Require public disclosure of every voting-system version, patch, configuration setting, hash value, and component inventory used in an election.
- Require federal certification to cover the actual deployed configuration rather than merely the vendor's certified baseline.
- Require immediate decertification review when a deployed system materially differs from its certified configuration.
- Require public reporting of all deviations before certification of election results.

Purpose: To ensure a voting system is not treated as certified unless the system actually used in the election matches the system tested and approved.

F-05. Election System Connectivity Prohibition Act

Description: Bans unauthorized connectivity and requires sworn, independently verified proof that election systems are not connected to prohibited networks.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Ban internet connectivity, cellular modems, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, remote-access software, and undisclosed network interfaces in voting systems unless expressly authorized by statute and publicly disclosed before the election.
- Require vendors and officials to certify under penalty of perjury that no prohibited connectivity exists.
- Require independent technical inspection for modems, wireless devices, remote-access software, and network artifacts before and after each federal election.
- Criminalize false statements by vendors or officials regarding connectivity.
- Require public disclosure of telecommunications invoices, modem bills, remote-access contracts, and network diagrams related to election infrastructure.

Purpose: To ensure that systems represented as isolated are affirmatively proven to be isolated.

F-06. Election Vendor Accountability and Supply Chain Security Act

Description: Regulates election vendors as critical-infrastructure contractors and requires transparency over ownership, software, components, and foreign exposure.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require beneficial ownership disclosure for election vendors, subcontractors, software developers, component manufacturers, cloud providers, and managed-service providers.
- Require disclosure of foreign ownership, foreign investors, foreign development teams, foreign manufacturing, and foreign government ties.
- Require CFIUS-style review for election vendors with foreign ownership, foreign software lineage, foreign-manufactured programmable components, or foreign-hosted infrastructure.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- Require source-code escrow and independent vulnerability review for systems used in federal elections.
- Impose federal penalties for vendor-directed destruction of election records, obstruction of audits, or refusal to provide forensic access.
- Prohibit vendors from asserting proprietary claims to block legally authorized audits.

Purpose: To prevent private vendors from operating as opaque gatekeepers over public critical infrastructure.

F-07. Public Election Administration Act

Description: Prevents private entities from exercising operational control over public election functions or election infrastructure.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Prohibit private organizations from exercising operational control over ballot collection, ballot processing, tabulation facilities, election networks, election staffing, voter-data access, or election procedures.
- Require all election-administration funding for federal elections to flow through public appropriations rather than private grant contracts.
- Make private contractors engaged in conduct of election operations subject to FOIA disclosure.
- Prohibit grant terms requiring election officials to obtain private approval before changing election operations.
- Require public disclosure of private funding, technical assistance, staffing, software, data access, and operational support provided to election offices.
- Establish criminal and civil penalties for unauthorized private control over public election functions.

Purpose: To preserve election administration as a sovereign public function performed by accountable public officials.

F-08. Election Data Access and Voter File Security Act

Description: Regulates third-party access to voter files and election databases and requires auditable logs of voter-file changes.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require public disclosure of every person, vendor, nonprofit, campaign-affiliated entity, agency, or contractor with access to voter rolls or election databases.
- Require written agreements, cybersecurity review, and legislative notice before any third party receives API access or bulk access to voter data.
- Require audit logs for all voter-file changes, including who made the change, when, from what system, and under what authority.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- Require public reporting of anomalous voter-registration records, placeholder birthdates, mass changes, unexplained deletions, and bulk imports.
- Require independent reconciliation of voter rolls, voter history, and ballots cast before certification.

Purpose: To treat voter databases as election infrastructure and to ensure voter-roll integrity is verifiable.

F-09. Federal Election Audit Rights Act

Description: Creates enforceable audit rights for candidates, parties, voters, legislatures, and courts before federal results are finalized.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require risk-limiting audits or full hand audits when discrepancies exceed statutory thresholds.
- Require audits to occur before final certification whenever material discrepancies are identified.
- Require audits to include physical ballots, ballot images, cast vote records, tabulator tapes, adjudication logs, chain-of-custody records, and voter-history reconciliation.
- Permit candidates, parties, and designated legislative observers to inspect audit materials under controlled conditions.
- Require independent forensic review when voting-system logs are missing, altered, deleted, or inconsistent.
- Establish that failure to produce required audit records creates a rebuttable presumption that certification is improper.

Purpose: To ensure audits are capable of proving whether the reported result is lawful and accurate.

F-10. Election Whistleblower Protection Act

Description: Protects election workers, public officials, contractors, vendors, and citizens who make good-faith reports of election irregularities.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Protect whistleblowers from retaliation, prosecution, termination, licensing consequences, professional discipline, and harassment when they make good-faith reports.
- Create a secure federal reporting channel for election-related evidence.
- Require preservation of whistleblower evidence.
- Prohibit state or local officials from using criminal process to intimidate witnesses who provide sworn testimony to legislatures or courts.
- Provide civil remedies, attorney fees, and expedited injunctive relief for retaliation.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Purpose: To ensure witnesses can come forward without fear that governmental authority will be used against them for raising election-integrity concerns.

F-11. Election Censorship and Government Speech Neutrality Act

Description: Prohibits federal agencies from suppressing lawful domestic speech about election administration directly or through third parties.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Prohibit federal agencies from pressuring, coordinating with, funding, or using third-party intermediaries to suppress lawful domestic speech about elections.
- Require public disclosure of communications between federal agencies and social-media platforms regarding election-related content moderation.
- Prohibit federal funding of censorship-by-proxy programs targeting domestic political speech.
- Create civil remedies for citizens, candidates, journalists, and organizations whose election-related speech is suppressed through government action.

Purpose: To ensure the government responds to election concerns with evidence and transparency rather than censorship.

F-12. Foreign Election Interference Disclosure and Sanctions Act

Description: Strengthens congressional notification, public reporting, and sanctions review for foreign threats to U.S. election infrastructure.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require timely disclosure to Congress of foreign threats to election infrastructure, subject to appropriate classified handling.
- Require independent review when intelligence analysts suppress, downgrade, or delay election-interference assessments.
- Require mandatory congressional notification when foreign-manufactured components, foreign software lineage, foreign IP traffic, or foreign data access is detected in election infrastructure.
- Require sanctions review when foreign actors obtain voter data, access election systems, or compromise election vendors.
- Require post-election public reports identifying the nature of foreign threats and the government's response.

Purpose: To ensure foreign interference cannot be buried through bureaucratic suppression and that Congress receives the information necessary to act.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

F-13. SAVE Act / Save America Act Eligibility Model

Description: Uses proof-of-citizenship, voter-identification, and voter-roll maintenance reforms as one component of a broader election-integrity framework.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require documentary proof of United States citizenship to register for federal elections, subject to constitutionally sound procedures for eligible citizens who require alternate documentation paths.
- Require states to maintain accurate voter rolls and remove noncitizens upon verified information.
- Require federal agencies to provide timely eligibility-verification assistance to state election officials where lawfully permitted.
- Provide private enforcement mechanisms when officials register applicants who fail to satisfy statutory eligibility requirements.
- Integrate eligibility reforms with the broader transparency, records, audit, certification, and accountability statutes described in this appendix.

Purpose: To recognize the Save America Act as one important eligibility-focused example while emphasizing that voter eligibility is only one layer of election security.

D-2: State Legislation

S-01. State Election Record Transparency Act

Description: Requires preservation and prompt public disclosure of physical and digital election records at the state and local levels.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require counties and municipalities to preserve physical ballots, ballot envelopes, ballot applications, poll books, voter histories, ballot images, cast vote records, tabulator tapes, adjudication logs, chain-of-custody records, audit logs, and system logs.
- Require election records to be available for inspection within a short statutory deadline after certification, subject only to narrow protections for personally identifying information.
- Require ballot images and cast vote records to be published in anonymized form.
- Require precinct-level reconciliation reports to be published before certification.
- Make unexplained missing records grounds for withholding or delaying certification.

Purpose: To make election records presumptively public rather than available only after delayed public-records litigation.

S-02. State Election Certification Proof Act

Description: Requires state and local election officials to prove statutory compliance before certifying results.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require county canvassing boards and state boards of canvassers to make written findings before certification.
- Require reconciliation of registered voters, voters credited with voting, ballots issued, ballots returned, ballots counted, rejected ballots, provisional ballots, spoiled ballots, and final vote totals.
- Require unresolved discrepancies to be publicly identified and explained before certification.
- Prohibit certification if material discrepancies exceed the margin of victory unless the discrepancy is resolved or a court orders certification.
- Require canvassers to certify under penalty of perjury that the election was conducted in substantial compliance with law.
- Protect canvassers from coercion, threats, or removal for refusing to certify unsupported results.

Purpose: To ensure certification is an evidentiary act rather than a ministerial rubber stamp.

S-03. State Burden-Shifting Election Contest Act

Description: Revises election-contest procedures so officials bear the burden once challengers identify material irregularities.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Permit candidates, parties, voter groups, and legislators to file a prima facie election challenge based on material discrepancies, missing records, unlawful procedures, chain-of-custody failures, or system irregularities.
- Once a prima facie showing is made, shift the burden to election officials to prove that the election was conducted lawfully and that the irregularity could not have affected the outcome.
- Require expedited discovery before dismissal.
- Prohibit courts from dismissing election contests on procedural grounds before the challenger receives access to essential election records.
- Require courts to make findings on the evidentiary record rather than merely on standing, laches, or mootness.

Purpose: To place the burden on the party with custody of the records to prove what those records show.

S-04. State Ballot Image and Digital Audit Act

Description: Requires creation, preservation, hashing, and controlled public release of ballot images and digital audit records.

Recommended statutory elements:



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- Require all scanners capable of producing ballot images to do so.
- Require ballot images to be cryptographically hashed at creation.
- Require hash files to be preserved and published.
- Require ballot images to be linked to cast vote records in a way that permits public verification while preserving ballot secrecy.
- Require adjudicated ballots to be separately identified, logged, and reviewable.
- Prohibit deletion or disabling of ballot-image functionality.

Purpose: To preserve the digital records most useful for verifying how votes were interpreted and counted.

S-05. State Chain-of-Custody Act

Description: Codifies strict custody requirements for every ballot, election device, memory card, seal, and transfer point.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require bipartisan custody for ballots, memory cards, tabulators, poll books, seals, transport containers, and Election Management System media.
- Require continuous logs from issuance to final storage.
- Require public reporting of broken seals, missing forms, unexplained transfers, late-arriving ballots, and custody gaps.
- Prohibit counting ballots with unresolved custody defects unless a bipartisan board makes written findings explaining why the defect does not affect validity.
- Require video retention for ballot drop boxes, tabulation rooms, transfer points, and storage facilities.

Purpose: To ensure ballots are counted only when lawful custody can be proven.

S-06. State Voting System Configuration Act

Description: Requires public testing, disclosure, and forensic preservation of the actual voting-system configuration used in each election.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require public logic and accuracy testing after every software, firmware, database, configuration, or trusted-build change.
- Require disclosure of system hashes before and after the election.
- Require independent forensic images before certification.
- Prohibit vendors from accessing systems after testing except under public, logged, bipartisan supervision.
- Require immediate public notice of any post-test change.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Purpose: To ensure the system tested before the election is the same system used during the election.

S-07. State No-Connectivity Election System Act

Description: Prohibits unauthorized network connectivity in voting and tabulation systems and requires sworn verification.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Ban modems, cellular cards, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, internet connections, and remote-access tools in voting and tabulation systems.
- Require physical inspection for connectivity devices before and after every election.
- Require vendors and officials to sign sworn no-connectivity certifications.
- Require public disclosure of telecommunications records related to election equipment.
- Make false no-connectivity certifications grounds for criminal penalties, vendor debarment, and decertification.

Purpose: To require affirmative proof that systems represented as offline were in fact offline.

S-08. State Election Vendor Licensing Act

Description: Licenses and regulates election vendors, subcontractors, and service providers as entities serving critical public infrastructure.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require vendors and subcontractors to register with the state.
- Require disclosure of ownership, officers, investors, subcontractors, foreign ties, source-code custody, component origins, and data-hosting locations.
- Require vendors to consent to state audits and forensic inspections as a condition of doing business.
- Prohibit vendors from instructing local officials to delete, overwrite, alter, or withhold election records.
- Require vendor debarment for obstruction, false statements, unauthorized access, or failure to preserve records.

Purpose: To make election vendors accountable to public law rather than merely private contracts.

S-09. State Private Election Funding Prohibition Act

Description: Prohibits private money, staffing, software, consulting, or operational support from controlling public election administration.

Recommended statutory elements:



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- Ban private grants, gifts, staffing, equipment, software, consulting, and operational support for election administration unless appropriated through the legislature and distributed by neutral statutory formula.
- Prohibit grant conditions requiring election officials to follow private directives.
- Require disclosure of all private election-related assistance.
- Prohibit nongovernmental entities from exercising decision-making authority over public election functions.

Purpose: To preserve election administration as a sovereign governmental function that cannot be privatized through funding leverage.

S-10. State Voter Roll Integrity Act

Description: Requires continuous, auditable voter-roll maintenance and eligibility verification, including proof-of-citizenship reforms where legally permissible.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require regular comparison of voter rolls against death records, felony records where applicable, citizenship records where lawfully available, address-change records, duplicate registrations, and interstate registration data.
- Require public reporting of inactive voters, duplicate records, placeholder birthdates, missing registration fields, same-address anomalies, and bulk registration changes.
- Require voter-history reconciliation after each election.
- Require all voter-roll changes to be logged and auditable.
- Require proof of citizenship for registration where legally permissible, consistent with the policy model advanced by the SAVE Act.

Purpose: To protect the voter roll as the front door of the election system.

S-11. State Canvasser Independence Act

Description: Protects canvassers and election boards from coercion and guarantees access to records necessary for certification decisions.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Make it unlawful to threaten, intimidate, dox, bribe, remove, or retaliate against canvassers for asking questions, demanding records, or refusing to certify unsupported results.
- Provide canvassers access to all records necessary to determine whether results are accurate and lawful.
- Permit canvassers to delay certification when material records are missing or discrepancies remain unresolved.
- Require communications pressuring canvassers to certify to be preserved and publicly disclosed.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Purpose: To ensure canvassers can serve as meaningful checks rather than ceremonial signatories.

S-12. State Election Audit Independence Act

Description: Creates independent audit authority outside the control of the officials and vendors whose conduct is being audited.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Create an independent election audit authority appointed through a bipartisan or legislative process.
- Require audits before certification when discrepancies exceed statutory thresholds.
- Require auditors to have access to ballots, ballot images, cast vote records, voter histories, tabulator tapes, system logs, chain-of-custody records, and vendor communications.
- Require public audit reports.
- Prohibit election officials and vendors from controlling the scope of audits into their own conduct.

Purpose: To prevent audits from being controlled by the same entities whose conduct is under review.

S-13. State Election Public Records Fast-Track Act

Description: Creates expedited public-records procedures, preservation duties, and penalties for delayed election-record production.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Require production of election records within days rather than months.
- Prohibit agencies from delaying production until after certification or litigation deadlines expire.
- Require courts to hear election-records cases on an emergency schedule.
- Award attorney fees and penalties against officials who unlawfully delay, destroy, or withhold records.
- Require automatic preservation orders upon receipt of a public-records request involving election materials.

Purpose: To ensure election transparency is available while it can still affect certification, litigation, and legislative oversight.

S-14. State Legislative Election Oversight Act

Description: Reaffirms the legislature's constitutional role by requiring election officials to produce records and comply with subpoenas.

Recommended statutory elements:



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

- Require election officials to produce records to legislative committees upon request.
- Make noncompliance with legislative subpoenas grounds for contempt, removal, funding restrictions, or criminal referral.
- Require legislative notification of material election-system changes, private funding arrangements, vendor changes, emergency procedure changes, and major discrepancies.
- Permit legislatures to appoint independent forensic auditors after contested elections.

Purpose: To ensure state legislatures can fulfill their constitutional role in election oversight.

S-15. State Election Official Accountability Act

Description: Creates meaningful civil, administrative, and criminal consequences for intentional or reckless violations of election law.

Recommended statutory elements:

- Establish civil penalties, removal provisions, pension consequences, criminal referrals, and private rights of action for intentional or reckless violations of election law.
- Create specific offenses for destruction of records, false certification, obstruction of audits, unauthorized system access, unlawful counting of ballots, and concealment of discrepancies.
- Require referral to the attorney general or a special prosecutor when election officials certify results despite unresolved material discrepancies.
- Permit citizens and candidates to seek mandamus, injunctions, and declaratory relief.

Purpose: To ensure election laws are enforceable obligations rather than advisory guidelines.



THE 2020 ELECTION

An Attack Upon U.S. Critical Infrastructure

“Do not fret because of evil men
or be envious of those who do wrong;
for like the grass they will soon wither,
like green plants they will soon die away.

Trust in the LORD and do good;
dwell in the land and enjoy safe pasture.

Delight yourself in the LORD
and he will give you the desires of your heart.

Commit your way to the LORD;

trust in him and he will do this:

He will make your righteousness shine like the dawn,
the justice of your cause like the noonday sun.

Be still before the LORD and wait patiently for him;
do not fret when men succeed in their ways,
when they carry out their wicked schemes.

Refrain from anger and turn from wrath;

do not fret—it leads only to evil.

For evil men will be cut off,
but those who hope in the LORD will inherit the land.”

Psalms 37:1-9



THE 2020 ELECTION

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Credits

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