

Mike Lindell presents

THE PLAN

The Anti-Steal Dossier



Mike Lindell
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Executive Summary

After the 2020 election was stolen, Mike Lindell became the face of securing election platforms in America. IN JUST 2 YEARS Mike has AMPLIFIED the previously unspoken controversial topic to being mainstream conversation.

For the first time ever, a real national network has been created to save our country.

The Plan is not complicated. It features four basic elements:



Real-time Election Monitoring

The Wireless Monitoring Device to provide REAL time election oversight. We will prove in real time whether voting machines ARE connected to the internet. FrankSocial, an online app that connects average Americans to one another as a tool to report election malfeasance while watching real time accounts of election interference in their own backyard. EVERYONE can participate with a free account.



Cause of America

CAUSE OF AMERICA (COA); real time election monitoring with the largest grassroots effort in the country. Over 300,000 volunteers on the ground going county by county to change laws, remove machines, teach hand count voting and more.



Media Platform

FrankSpeech, the fastest growing media hub is sharing REAL news in REAL time. A user friendly site, FrankSpeech is now better than ever for the masses.



Election Crime Bureau

The Election Crime Bureau is the central hub that brings information coming from COA and FrankSocial to one place. The information is parceled out to our experts for cyber crime investigation, or lawfare determination, or to be shared on media

The Plan does not rely upon elected officials securing the rights of the governed. The Plan does not rely upon judges who issue opinions without political bias. The Plan does not rely upon law enforcement holding those responsible for election crimes accountable.

The Plan relies upon We the People. The Plan relies upon We the People being informed. The Plan relies upon We the People taking action. The Plan relies upon We the People holding elected officials, judges, and law enforcement accountable for their actions or inaction. All it takes is for Americans who love their country to honor the commitment of our Founders by dedicating themselves to a renewed commitment to freedom.

Victories to date:

- *300,000 volunteers across the country
- *Formal organizing of Election Crime Bureau; Cause of America & Lindell Offense Fund
- *over 40 lawsuits launched across the country with TARGETING multiple facets of election FRAUD.
- *3 major election Summits held to promote education & recruit volunteers
- *Introduction of major media outlet FRANKSPEECH & FRANKSOCIAL APP
- *Launch of real time election fraud reporting APP

1 Objective

The 2020 election was rampant with election fraud. We have the evidence. We have shared the evidence. The evidence is widespread and it is significant. Despite these facts, very few people have been held accountable for this fraud. Those that have been held accountable are not the ones orchestrating fraud on a national scale. Those are the people who need to be held accountable.

To date, our government officials who are supposed to secure our rights have failed to do so. Election officials, elected officials, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges have failed to secure our fundamental right to vote.

“The Plan” seeks to empower the American people to secure their rights.

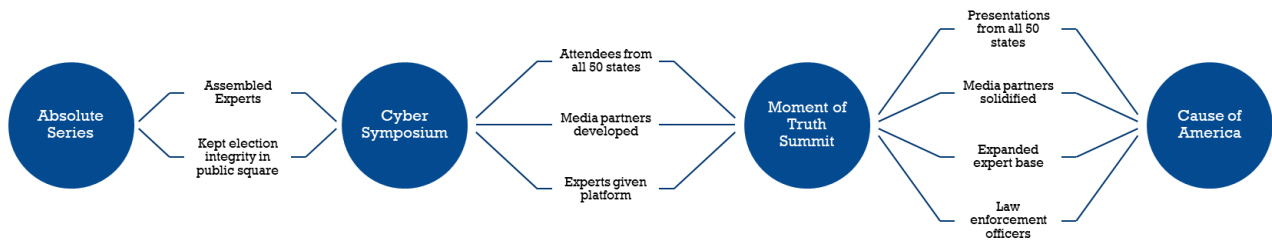
Simply put, “The Plan” seeks to restore election integrity and give Americans a solid foundation for once again trusting in our election results.

2 Background

Before we address how **The Plan** will empower Americans to restore election integrity, it is important to have a solid understanding of how we got where we are today.

2.1 Efforts to Date

It has been almost three years since the 2020 election. Significant effort and financial resources have been expended to share the truth of what happened with the American public.



These efforts have given us a fighting chance to restore election integrity. If it were not for these efforts and many similar efforts by Americans from all walks of life to share the truth about the 2020 election, the prevailing media narrative that the 2020 election was the most secure election in American would hold sway today. Most Americans now see through the fallacy of that assertion. 62% of voters now believe that cheating affected the outcome of the 2020 presidential election.

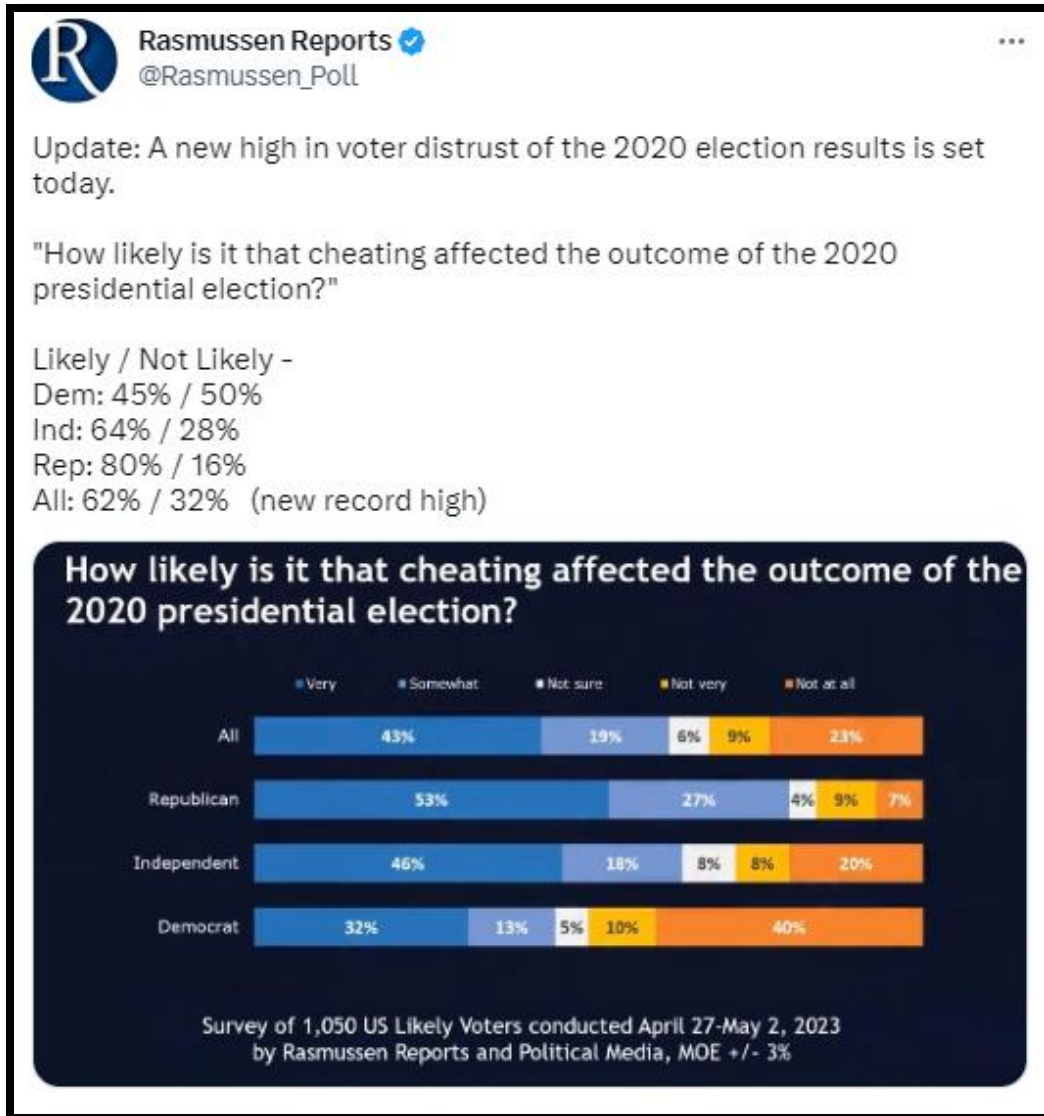


Figure 1 Rasmussen Poll on 2020 Election

While much work is left to be done, we are clearly beginning to win the information war. We are doing so in spite of concerted efforts to censor us, lie about us, and intimidate us. The truth cannot be hidden forever.

2.2 Transparency

The truth is not the only thing being hidden from the public. Many of our key election processes are being increasingly hidden from the general public. We used to hand count ballots. Now machines tally our votes. We used to take pride in going to the polls in-person to vote. More people voted absentee than in-person for the first time in the 2020 election.

If we are to have confidence in our election results, we need transparency. It is much easier to believe the results of an election when we are able to witness the tallying of the votes. Yet this process is performed behind a veil of secrecy by proprietary software protected from oversight by illusory contract clauses.

It is much easier to believe the results of an election when we are able to witness the people actually casting the votes. Yet the proliferation of mail-in voting tees up an elongated chain of trust in third parties to ensure that your vote has been cast or that a vote was cast legitimately by an eligible voter.

Who exactly are we being asked to trust when it comes to the management of our elections?

Here is a sample list of organizations with access to sensitive election records such as voter rolls, voter history, poll worker information, and vote tallies.

- Center for Internet Security (CIS)
- Election Night Reporting Service Vendors
 - Associated Press
 - Edison Research
- Electronic Voting System Vendors
 - Dominion Voting Systems
 - ES&S
 - Hart Intercivic
 - Smartmatic
- Other Municipal Software Vendors
 - Konnech
 - SCYTL
- Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC)
- Rock the Vote

What do all of these organizations have in common? They are all Non-Government Organizations (NGO's). Please note that NGO's are not subject to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. That means that NGO's are able to manage our elections behind a veil of secrecy.

Who are we being told we cannot trust?

The following individuals are prohibited from accessing many sensitive election records that would allow someone to perform a comprehensive audit of an election such as digital audit trails, certification records, vote tabulation logic, and much more.

- Clerks
- Boards of Canvassers
- Poll Workers
- Poll Challengers
- Poll Watchers
- Law Enforcement
- Anyone submitting a FOIA Request

What is remarkable about list list of people? They are either elected by the general public or they are the general public. To the astute observer, it appears that there is an attempt to privatize our elections and secure them from the prying eyes of the American public.

What are they trying to hide?

2.3 How Elections Are Stolen

They are trying to hide the theft of our elections.

Based upon the evidence collected to date, Table 1 provides a simplified overview of how elections are stolen.

Table 1 How Elections Are Stolen

Phase	Objective	Evidence Highlights
Preparation	Create or expand weaknesses in election system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of judicial system to subvert election law • Deployment of drop boxes • Centralization of elections via electronic voting systems • Delegation of election processes to NGO's • Financial records of NGO's
Mail-In Ballot Fraud	Insert sufficient number of fraudulent ballots to ensure victory for illegitimate candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of algorithm matching voters to ballots (Dr. Doug Frank) • 2000 Mules documentary supported by thousands of hours of surveillance video footage and cell phone data • Canvassing revelations of significant voter history anomalies
Machine-Based Fraud	Enable direct manipulation of vote tallies as an insurance policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber intrusions (Absolute Series, Cyber Symposium) • Cast Vote Record Analysis (Jeff O'Donnell) • Edison "Zero" events in all 50 states
Defense	Prevent any discussion of the previous three phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media censorship • Collusion between federal government and Big Tech • Prohibition of election oversight • Intimidation by government officials • FOIA obstruction

In order to pull off a crime on the scale of a national election in America, the conspirators would need to be organized.

2.4 How Organized Crime Works

As it turns out, there was an organized network of conspirators seeking to manipulate the results of the 2020 election. And you don't even have to take our word for it. They were eager to brag about their achievement. Here's what they had to say in the rush to claim credit for their 2020 election "victory":

"There was a conspiracy unfolding behind the scenes, one that both curtailed the protests and coordinated the resistance from CEOs. Both surprises were the result of an informal alliance between left-wing activists and business titans."

Their work touched every aspect of the election. They got states to change voting systems and laws and helped secure hundreds of millions in public and private funding. They fended off voter-suppression lawsuits, recruited armies of poll workers and got millions of people to vote by mail for the first time. They successfully pressured social media companies to take a harder line against disinformation and used data-driven strategies to fight viral smears. They executed national public-awareness campaigns that helped Americans understand how the vote count would unfold over days or weeks, preventing Trump's conspiracy theories and false claims of victory from getting more traction. After Election Day, they monitored every pressure point to ensure that Trump could not overturn the result.

That's why the participants want the secret history of the 2020 election told, even though it sounds like a paranoid fever dream—a well-funded cabal of powerful people, ranging across industries and ideologies, working together behind the scenes to influence perceptions, change rules and laws, steer media coverage and control the flow of information.

*They were not rigging the election; they were fortifying it.*¹

“Fortifying it”? That sure sounds like a euphemism for rigging the election. Where have we heard this sort of rationalization by criminals before?

Look no further than the most notorious organized crime figure of all time - Al Capone.

"I've been spending the best years of my life as a public benefactor. I've given people the light pleasures, shown them a good time. And all I get is abuse. When I sell liquor, they call it bootlegging."²

I'm sure it is merely coincidence, but Al Capone was also famous for quipping that people should “Vote early and vote often”.

Al Capone, one of the most notorious gangsters in American history, was ultimately brought to justice through a combination of investigative efforts and legal strategies. While Capone was involved in numerous criminal activities, including bootlegging, gambling, and racketeering, it was tax evasion that ultimately led to his downfall.

In 1931, a special investigation unit called the "Untouchables" was formed to target Capone's criminal empire. Led by U.S. Treasury Agent Eliot Ness, the team focused on gathering evidence against Capone and his associates. They faced significant challenges, as Capone had powerful political connections and an extensive network of corrupt officials protecting him.

However, the authorities managed to gather enough evidence to charge Capone with income tax evasion. The investigation revealed that Capone had not reported his illegal income and had not paid taxes on it. In 1931, he was indicted on 22 counts of tax evasion.

During his trial, which took place in 1931, the prosecution presented evidence of Capone's unreported income and lavish lifestyle. Despite his attempts to bribe and intimidate jurors, Capone was found guilty on five counts of tax evasion. In October 1931, he was sentenced to eleven years in federal prison, fined \$50,000, and ordered to pay \$215,000 in back taxes, plus interest and court costs.

Capone initially served his sentence in a federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, but due to his continued criminal influence, he was transferred to the infamous Alcatraz Island prison in 1934. He remained there until his release in 1939 for good behavior and deteriorating health, as he was suffering from neurosyphilis.

¹ Molly Ball, The Secret History of the Shadow Campaign That Saved the 2020 Election, <https://time.com/5936036/secret-2020-election-campaign/>

² <https://www.myalcaponemuseum.com/id211.htm>

It's worth noting that while Capone was ultimately convicted for tax evasion, his imprisonment effectively ended his criminal career and marked a significant victory for law enforcement in their efforts to dismantle his criminal empire.

The similarities between Al Capone's criminal operations and what happened during the 2020 election are uncanny.

Public Perception

Most people knew Al Capone was a criminal. The majority of Americans (62%) now understand that fraud likely impacted the results of the 2020 election.

During Al Capone's criminal career, public opinion about him varied. It's important to note that specific polling data related to Capone's public perception is limited, as detailed and reliable public opinion polling was not as prevalent during that time. However, historical accounts and anecdotal evidence provide some insights into how Americans perceived Capone.

1. **Popularity in Some Communities:** Capone was known for his involvement in organized crime and illicit activities, particularly during the Prohibition era. In certain neighborhoods, especially those affected by the economic downturn of the Great Depression, Capone gained popularity and was seen as a Robin Hood-like figure. His charitable acts, such as organizing soup kitchens and providing assistance to struggling families, garnered support from those who viewed him as someone taking care of their community.
2. **Fear and Distrust:** On the other hand, many Americans feared Capone and his criminal empire. The violence and corruption associated with his activities instilled a sense of fear and unease among the general population. His ruthless methods and the high-profile incidents of violence perpetrated by his organization, such as the St. Valentine's Day Massacre, contributed to a negative perception of him as a dangerous and ruthless criminal.
3. **Mixed Views on Prohibition:** Public opinion on Prohibition, the ban on alcohol that fueled Capone's bootlegging empire, was divided. While some supported the temperance movement and believed in the benefits of a dry society, others saw Prohibition as a futile and misguided endeavor. Capone's activities and the rise of organized crime during this period highlighted the shortcomings and unintended consequences of Prohibition, leading to increased public skepticism towards the policy.
4. **Frustration with Corruption:** Capone's ability to corrupt officials and law enforcement highlighted the widespread problem of corruption during that era. This fueled public frustration and a sense of disillusionment with the justice system and the perceived lack of government control over organized crime.

Overall, public opinion regarding Al Capone varied widely, with some seeing him as a benevolent figure and others as a dangerous criminal. It's important to remember that Capone's influence and perception were deeply intertwined with the specific communities and environments in which he operated.

Prosecution Protection

Al Capone used intimidation and graft to gain "the cooperation" of elected officials and law enforcement in order to insulate himself from criminal prosecution. In the wake of the 2020 election, election oversight rights are being denied under threat of violence; law enforcement is being used to silence citizens attempting to enforce election law; election integrity lawyers are

dealing with sanctions and disbarment; and the livelihoods of election integrity leaders are being targeted.

Al Capone gained the cooperation of elected officials and law enforcement through a combination of bribery, intimidation, and corrupt networks. Here are some of the methods he employed:

1. **Bribery:** Capone used his vast wealth to bribe politicians, law enforcement officials, and other influential individuals. He would offer money, gifts, or other favors to secure their loyalty and ensure their cooperation in turning a blind eye to his criminal activities or actively assisting him.
2. **Political Connections:** Capone cultivated relationships with politicians at various levels of government. By providing financial support or campaign contributions, he gained favor and influence over these officials. This allowed him to exert control over law enforcement agencies and hinder investigations into his criminal empire.
3. **Threats and Intimidation:** Capone's organization was known for employing violence and intimidation tactics. He used this power to instill fear in elected officials and law enforcement personnel who might pose a threat or attempt to bring him to justice. By making examples of those who crossed him, he sent a strong message to others in positions of power.
4. **Corruption Networks:** Capone built an extensive network of corrupt officials and law enforcement personnel who were directly or indirectly on his payroll. These individuals would provide him with inside information, tip-offs about impending raids, or tamper with evidence to protect him and his criminal activities.
5. **Exploiting Legal Loopholes:** Capone and his lawyers skillfully exploited legal loopholes to their advantage. They would exploit procedural flaws, rely on witnesses being intimidated or bribed, or engage in strategic legal maneuvering to delay or dismiss cases against him. This allowed him to prolong his freedom and continue his operations.

The extent of his influence reached high levels of government and law enforcement agencies, which contributed to the challenges faced by those seeking to bring him to justice.

Media Manipulation

Al Capone used the media to push disinformation and cover up his crimes. In the wake of the 2020 election, the media has been weaponized against anyone who questions the election results.

Al Capone was known for his adept manipulation of the media to shape his public image and minimize the coverage of his criminal activities. He used various tactics to control the narrative surrounding him and his organization:

1. **Charitable Acts:** Capone strategically engaged in charitable acts, such as organizing soup kitchens during the Great Depression, which garnered positive media attention. These gestures helped portray him as a benevolent figure and created a contrasting image to his criminal activities.
2. **Public Relations:** Capone employed public relations tactics to present himself as a respectable businessman. He cultivated relationships with journalists and reporters, providing them with exclusive access and favors in exchange for positive coverage or to downplay negative stories about him.

3. Intimidation and Violence: Capone relied on intimidation and violence to control the media. Journalists who dared to report negatively about him or his organization risked physical harm or threats. This created a climate of fear that discouraged critical coverage.
4. Bribery and Corruption: Capone used his vast wealth to bribe and corrupt law enforcement officials, politicians, and even journalists. By having influential figures on his payroll, he ensured that news stories that could potentially harm him were suppressed or distorted.
5. Controlling Information Flow: Capone established a network of informants and spies within the media industry to keep tabs on journalists and rival gang members. This allowed him to anticipate negative stories and take preemptive action to counter them or prevent their publication.
6. Spin and Disinformation: Capone's associates and media contacts would spin stories or disseminate false information to confuse law enforcement or mislead the public. This tactic aimed to create doubt and make it difficult for authorities to build a solid case against him.

Overall, Capone's use of the media was a key component of his strategy to maintain his criminal empire. By carefully managing his public image and suppressing negative coverage, he attempted to create an aura of legitimacy and deflect attention from his illegal activities.

Accountability Agents

Despite his best efforts, Al Capone was eventually put behind bars. When this happened, it was a U.S. Treasury Agent named Elliot Ness that busted him. He was not FBI. Likewise, Gary Shepley and another unnamed IRS criminal investigator have revealed damning evidence of connections between the Biden family and the Chinese government.

2.5 The Authentic Big Lie

What is the Authentic Big Lie? “The machines are not connected to the internet”.

Numerous election officials and elected officials all across the country have asserted that our election systems are not connected to the internet. Prior to November 3, 2020, even the mainstream media informed the general public that this was not true³. Publicly available contracts, notarized affidavits, and other evidence all attest to the fact that election systems are connected to the internet.

The Plan is designed to expose this lie and tee up the next important question – “What else are they lying about?”

3 The Plan

Those behind efforts to subvert the integrity of our elections may have had a head start, but they are not the only ones who know how to organize. We can too. Plus, we have something they don't have – the truth.

Much as with Elliot Ness and his team of “untouchables” when they faced off with Al Capone's crime syndicate, the challenge before us regarding the restoration of election integrity is daunting. Fear not as we seek to shed light where there is darkness.

³ <https://rumble.com/vwdeog-nbc-reports-that-14000-es-and-s-voting-machines-are-connected-to-the-intern.html>

You, O LORD, keep my lamp burning; my God turns my darkness into light. With your help I can advance against a troop; with my God I can scale a wall.

- Psalm 18:28-29

The Plan doesn't depend upon the judicial system ensuring that people are held accountable for not following the law. The Plan doesn't depend upon law enforcement enforcing the law. The Plan doesn't depend upon the mainstream media actually reporting the truth about election fraud.

The Plan depends upon you.

You see it is the American people who hold the real power in America. Our Constitution begins with the words "We the People" for a reason. The people have allocated limited political power to our elected officials. The Plan simply enables "We the People" to restore their voice. The Plan enables them to go around media censorship and pull back the curtain on election operations that have increasingly been executed in the dark of night. The Plan exposes it all.

We already know that there is a wide variety of Non-Government Organizations that have real-time access to sensitive election records. They operate behind a veil of secrecy enabled by FOIA immunity, illusory contract provisions and a complicit media.

Many of us are frustrated by the time it has taken to investigate and reveal election fraud. Years after the 2020 election, we still learn of new evidence of election fraud from all over America on an almost daily basis. What if we provided citizens with the ability to monitor key election events in real-time? What if law enforcement, prosecutors, lawyers, and election officials were provided with evidence of election fraud as it was happening? What if the veil of secrecy protecting those who are complicit with the subversion of our elections were removed once and for all? Easy. We would once again have fair elections.

That is the essence of the Plan.

3.1 Real-Time Election Monitoring

The Plan provides several resources to enable real-time monitoring of election events. These resources fall into the following categories:

- Wireless Connection Monitoring
- Citizen Reporter Tools

We provide an overview of each of these categories in the following sections.

3.1.1 Wireless Connection Monitoring

We have been told repeatedly by electronic voting system vendors, election officials, and the media that our voting systems are "not connected to the internet". The Election Crime Bureau has developed a tool called the Wireless Monitoring Device (WMD) to test the veracity of this assertion.



Figure 2 Wireless Monitoring Device

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

What is Does:

- Detects all online systems up to 200 feet of the device location.
- Records IP addresses, device identification, and signal strength for all detected online systems.
- Records the public access name (SSID) of all wireless access points.
- Records the number of devices connected to each access point and the change over time.
- Records time and date of when devices go online and offline.
- Saves all connection data to a secure server for later analysis.

What is Doesn't Do:

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

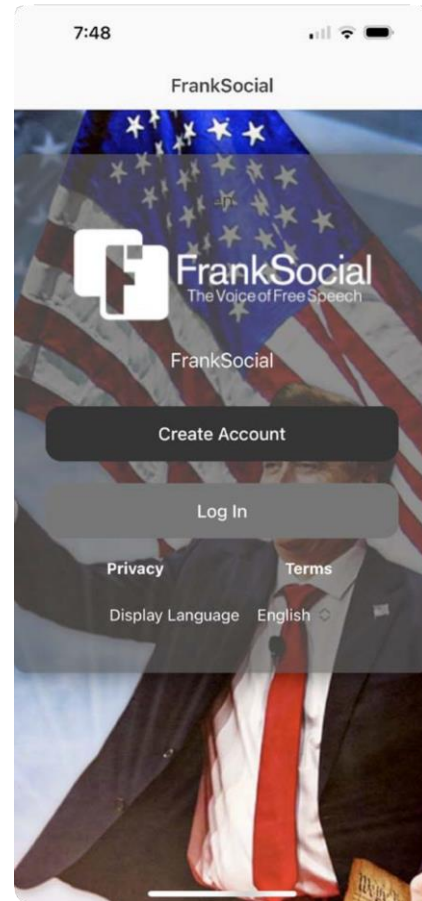
NOTE: The usage of this device will be fully compliant with [Title 18 USC Section 2511](#) pertaining to the interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications.

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

Step 2

Sign in or Create an Account:

- If you already have an account, sign in using your credentials.
- If you don't have an account, create one by following the Create Account process.



Step 3

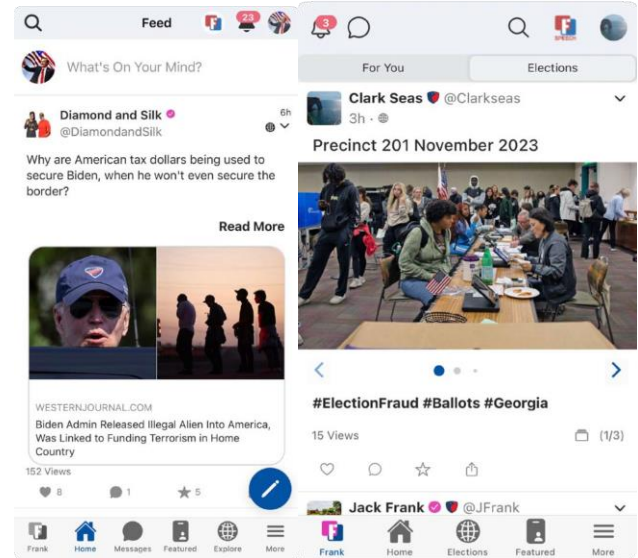
Share Your Profile to invite your community to follow you on FrankSocial:

- From your PROFILE tap the "Share Profile" button.
- Share via Text, Email, and to your social media accounts.



Step 4 Posting Content

- To make a post, tap on the “What’s on your Mind” at the top of your HOME feed or the blue floating pen on the bottom right of the screen.



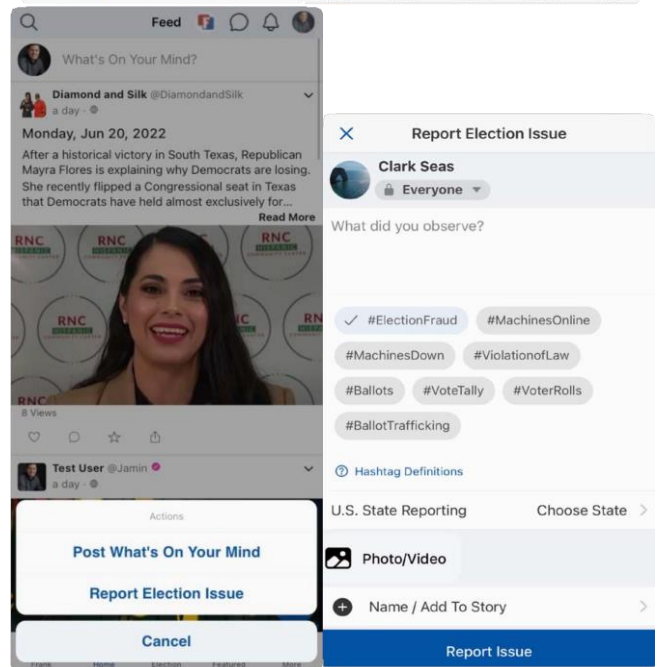
Step 5 Report Election Issue ONLY for Vetted FrankSocial /CoA Users:

- To create an Election Issue post, again tap on the “Create Post” button.
- Select Report Election Issue *This feature is only available to authorized ECB reporters.
- Include relevant information about the election,

any anomalies you’ve observed and updates about the elections in your state.

Report Election Issue for Vetted FrankSocial /CoA Users:

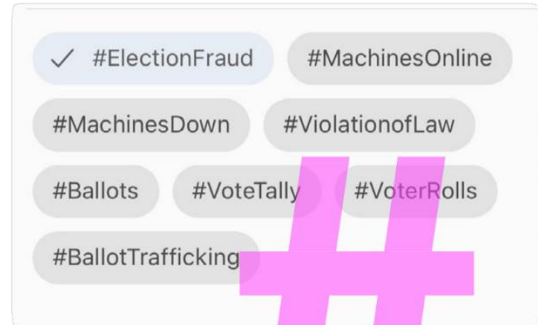
- Attach photos or videos of what you’ve observed and write a detailed caption of what you’ve observed.
- Select from the populated hashtags and add your own.
- Tap Report Issue.



Step 6

Adding Hashtags

- Add hashtags for any post, so other users can see trending hashtags and stay informed. Hashtags categorize your content and increase post visibility.



Step 7

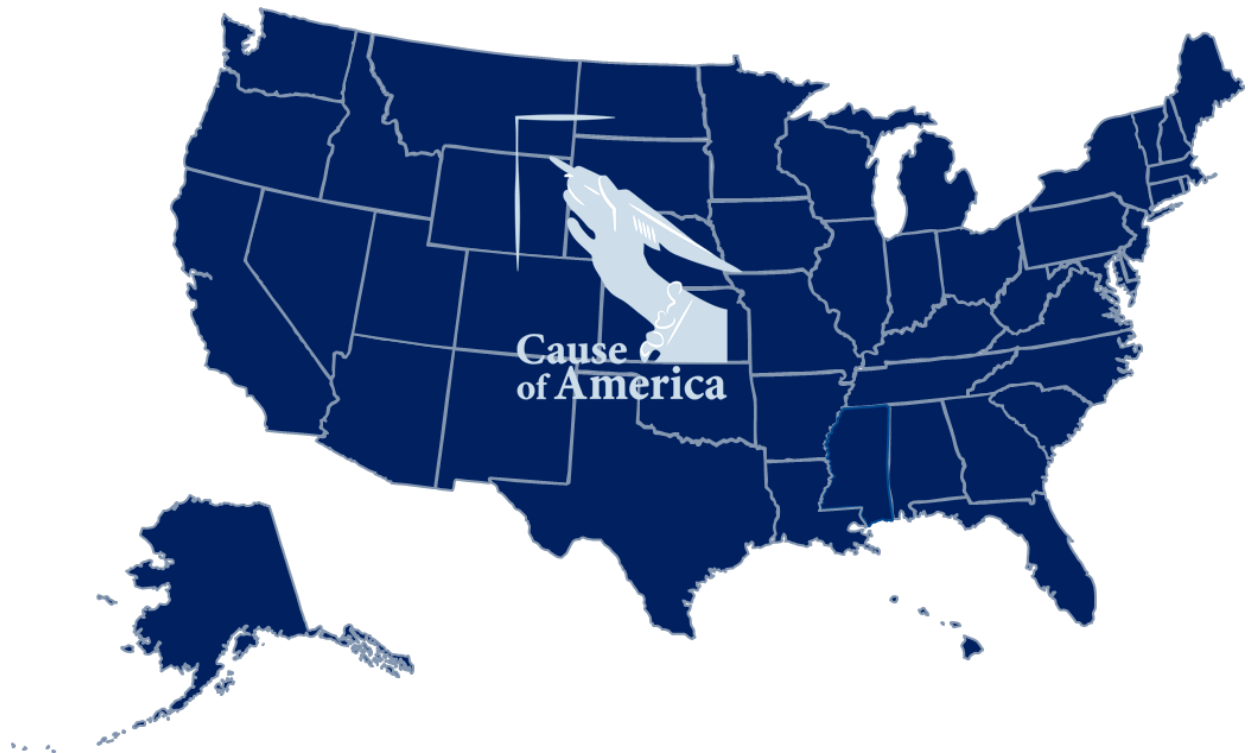
Stay Engaged

- Regularly post relevant election- related information, updates, and engaging content to keep your followers informed and engaged.
- #ECBSummit



3.2 Cause of America

Cause of America communicates with representatives of organizations in all 50 states.



Cause of America was formed to coordinate election integrity efforts across America and give a platform for individuals to share their discoveries.

3.2.1 Get Organized

The real-time monitoring tools provided by the Election Crime Bureau empower individuals with the ability to make a difference. This ability is amplified by connecting with the Cause of America and following the work of Cause of America groups in your state.

During weekly meetings and information shared via the website CauseofAmerica.org, state organizations can learn what is happening in other states, network with other individuals and share best practices.

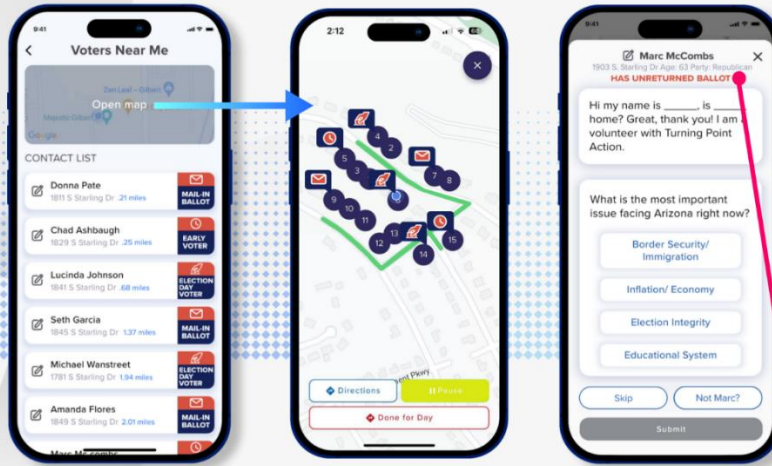
Cause of America connections for you or your organizations are critical. You will need a sponsor in order to have a need to be evaluated by the Election Crime Bureau. You will also need to have a Cause of America sponsor to have your press release amplified on Frankspeech through the Election Crime Bureau.

3.2.2 Canvassing

Cause of America provides its members with a powerful tool to support canvassing efforts that help provide early detection and tracking of voting anomalies.



Early Ballot Detection and Tracking COMING SOON



Users will have icons associated with each household to identify if they have a targeted mail-in ballot or are traditional early or election day voters. Using the mapping feature, users can prioritize houses easily based on icons that demonstrate if the voter still has a ballot in possession.

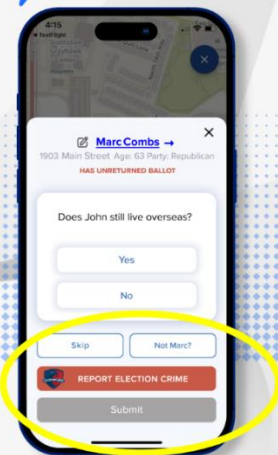
Additional flags remind the user that the voter has an unreturned ballot in his or her possession before surveying.

Figure 4 Cause of America App Detection and Tracking Features

This tool will be deployed nationwide through the Cause of America organization.



Early Ballot Conversion Confirmation COMING SOON



Users will have opportunity to build histories of voter contact and while contacting a home, reporting a specific Election Crime to the Election Crime Bureau.

Figure 5 Cause of America App Conversion Confirmation Features



Figure 6 Cause of America App Identification and Reporting Features

There will be more on this tool revealed in coming months. Stay tuned to FrankSpeech and CauseofAmerica.org for exciting announcements related to this tool.

3.3 FrankSpeech

The observations of individual citizens become amplified via the FrankSpeech platform. FrankSpeech provides a powerful means to amplify the reports and messages posted on FrankSocial. The various broadcast channels and podcast channels provide mechanisms to go around mainstream media censorship of important information.

Broadcast Channels

Frankspeech features three livestream broadcast platforms that enable anyone with an internet connection to receive instant notification of news that matters. These broadcast channels are depicted in Figure 7.



Figure 7 Frankspeech Broadcast Channels

Podcast Channels

Frankspeech features over 120 unique podcast channels that enable targeted messaging to millions of subscribers. The number of podcasts supported on the Frankspeech continues to grow. These podcast channels are depicted in Figure 8.

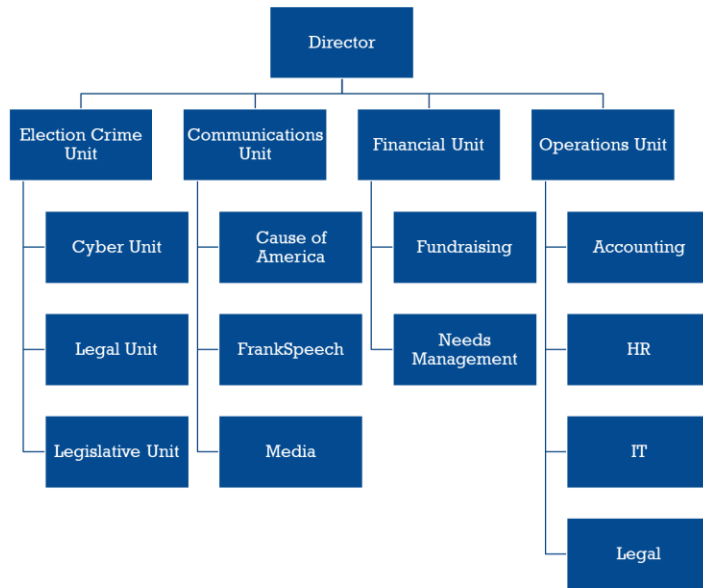


Figure 9 Election Crime Bureau Organization Chart

The Election Crime Bureau serves as a nexus to coordinate the efforts of all stakeholders in the fight for election integrity. The basic operations of the Bureau is depicted in Figure 10.

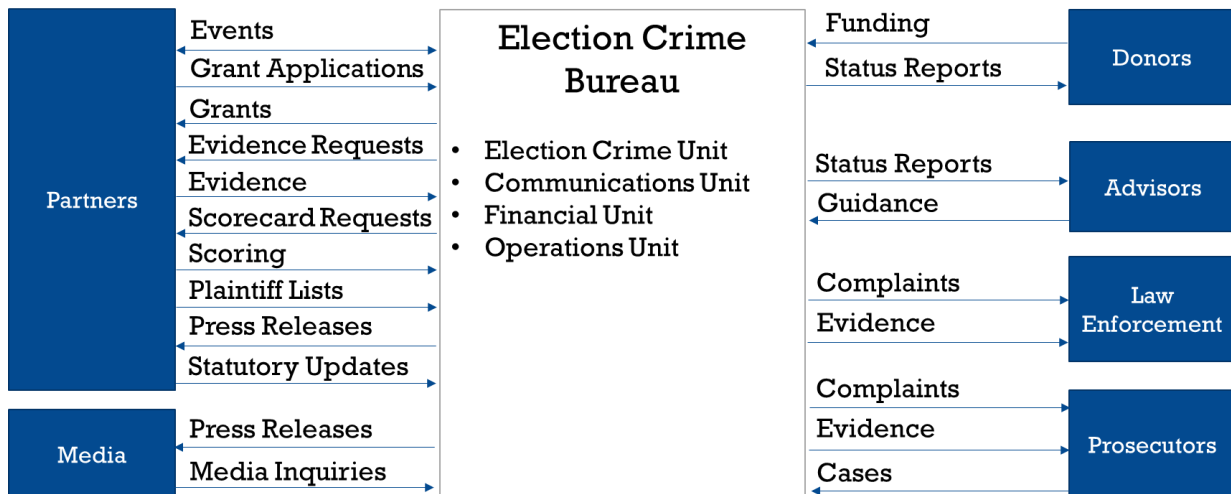


Figure 10 Election Crime Bureau Operations

3.4.1 Election Crime Unit

The Election Crime Unit features specialists in cybersecurity, law, and the legislative process. The basic operations of this unit are summarized in Figure 11.

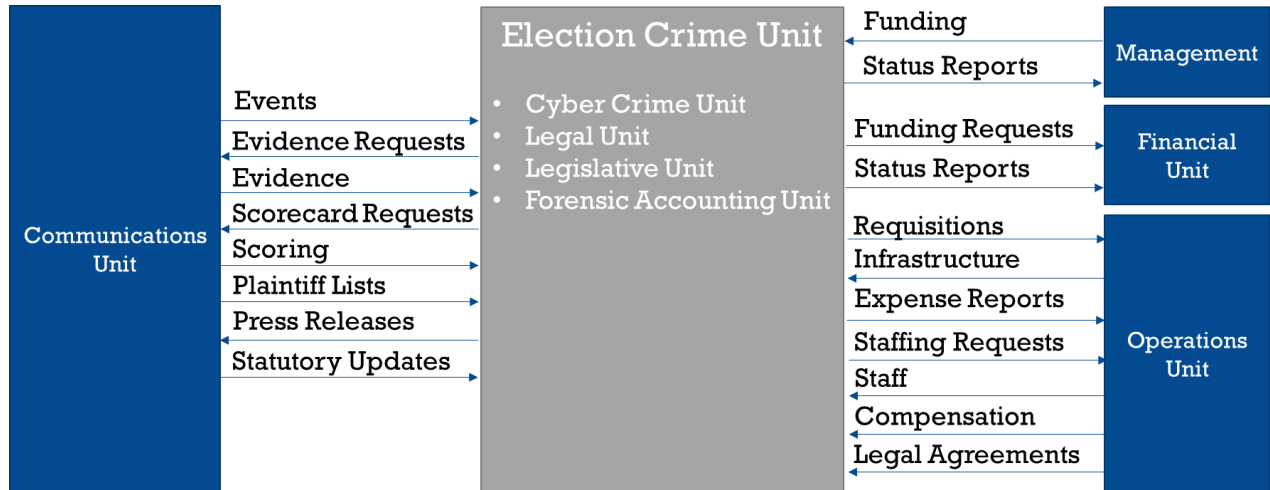


Figure 11 Election Crime Unit Operations

The responsibilities of the Election Crime Unit are divided into three branches: Cyber Unit, Legal Unit and Legislative Unit. The responsibilities for each of these branches are summarized in Figure 12.



Figure 12 Election Crime Unit Division of Responsibilities

3.4.2 Communications Unit

The Communications Unit provides an important means of getting around media censorship of election fraud evidence and serves as a mechanism to amplify true narratives pertaining to election integrity and debunk false narratives.

The basic operations of the Communication Unit are depicted in Figure 13.

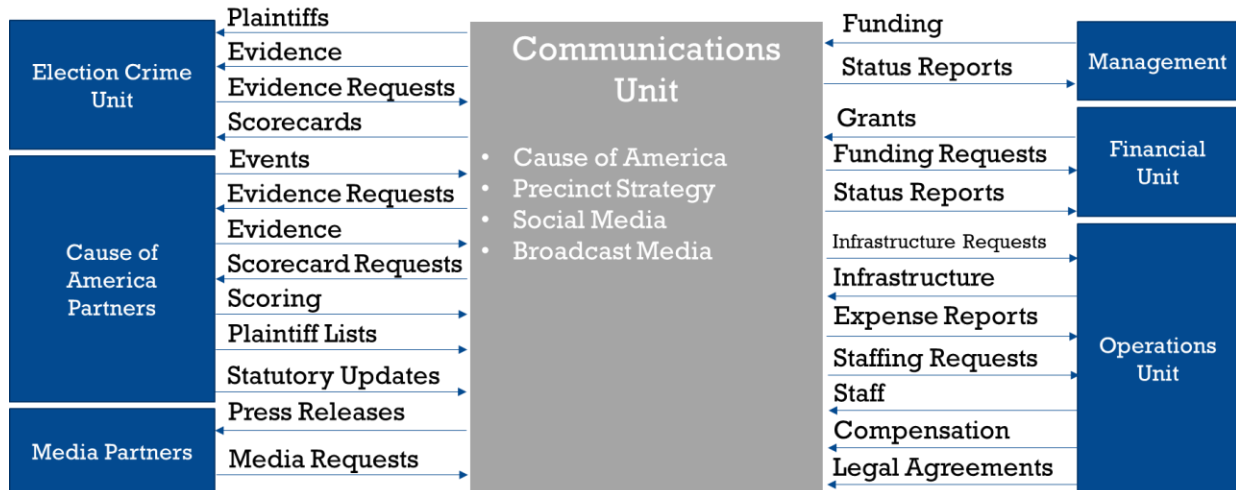


Figure 13 Communications Unit Operations

The Communications Unit features significant assets in support of its mission to share the truth about election fraud. Cause of America provides a communication channel with grassroots organizations all across America. Franksocial provides individuals with the ability to post content that includes the reporting of election issues as well as news stories that need to be heard without censorship. Frankspeech is a media platform with a robust suite of traditional broadcast channels and newer podcast channels reaching millions of Americans. Frankspeech enables us to amplify the reach of individual posts on Franksocial. The division of responsibilities for these divisions of the Communications Unit can be found in Figure 14.

Cause of America	Franksocial	FrankSpeech	Media
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner in 50 States • Policy Advocacy • Precinct Strategy • Event Management • Grassroots Engagement • Evidence Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Media Platform • Election Issue reporting • News stories • Needs posting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadcast media platform • Policy Advocacy • Combat Fake News 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Advocacy • Combat Fake News

Figure 14 Communication Channels

Content

Franksocial provides a means of providing content for the Frankspeech broadcast media platform. Too often, social media platforms censor or provide fake “fake check” information on the posts that matter most such as those pertaining to election integrity. Franksocial provides a way of sharing this information without Big Tech censorship. Through tagging protocols and other tools, Franksocial

users will be able to report election issues real-time including photos and videos. This information will be aggregated and analyzed by county, state and across America for key trends and incident response efforts. The flexibility of the Franksocial platform also enables it to be used a means of posting news stories whose reach can be amplified through platforms such as Frankspeech. The platform can also be used to identify needs that might be addressed by the ECB Financial Unit.

Through these channels, the Election Crime Bureau has an unparalleled platform for sharing consistent messaging with national, state, county, and municipal officials including law enforcement. This platform can be used to share petitions and resolutions regarding important policy issues such as getting rid of the machines and drop boxes.

3.4.3 Financial Unit

The Financial Unit is the unit that provides the funding that enables all of the other units to function. An important facet of the financial unit operations is the mission of extending this funding to other organizations across America engaging in localized election fraud actions. The basic operations of the Financial Unit are summarized in Figure 15.

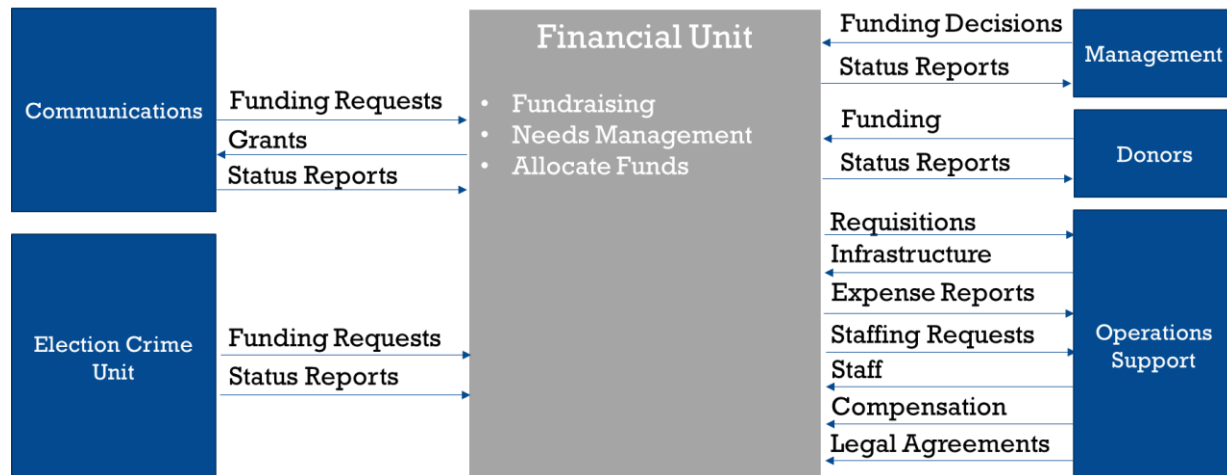


Figure 15 Financial Unit Operations

The Financial Unit serves to evaluate and prioritize these needs in a manner that ensure that the overall effectiveness of our Election Crime Bureau efforts is maximized. The division of responsibilities within the Financial Unit is summarized in Figure 16.

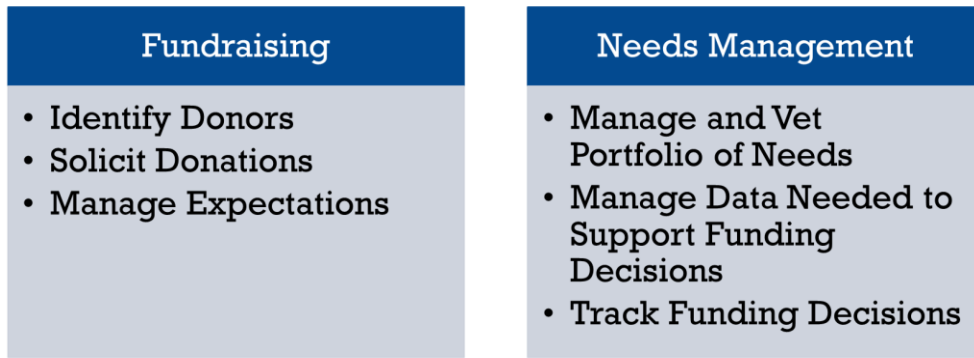


Figure 16 Financial Unit Division of Responsibilities

3.4.4 Operations Unit

The Operations Unit provides back office support for all other aspects of Election Crime Bureau operations. The basic operations of the Operations Unit can be found in Figure 17.

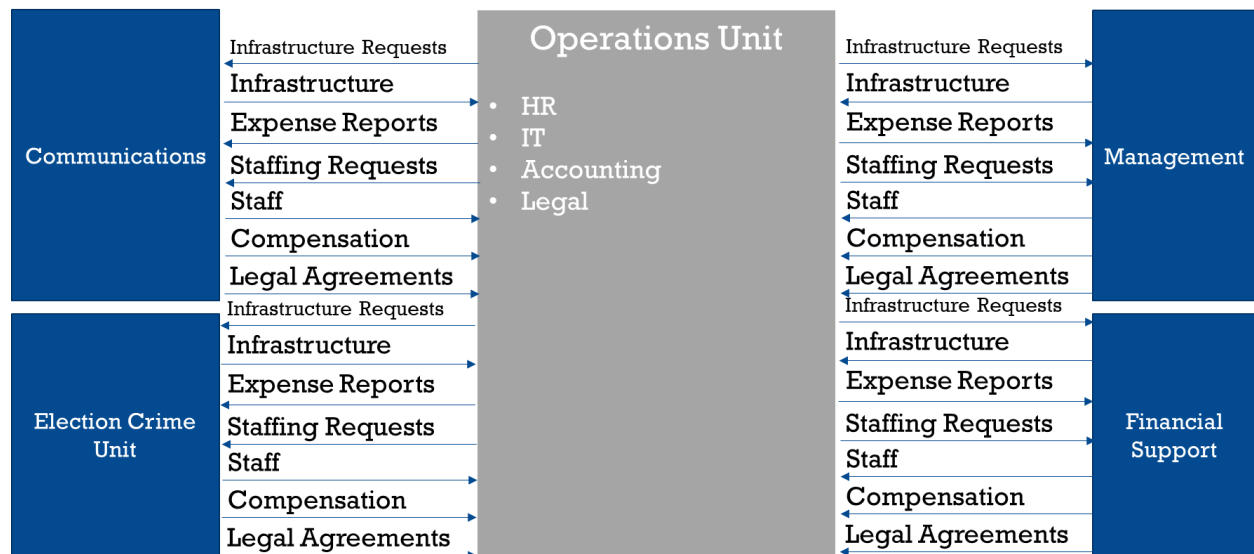


Figure 17 Operations Unit Operations

These operations are further divided into Accounting, Human Resources, Information Technology and Legal groups as depicted in Figure 18.

Accounting	HR	IT	Legal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage General Ledger • File Tax Forms (Form 990) • Payroll • Financial Status Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits Management • Onboarding Management • Offboarding Management • Policy Compliance Oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Secure Collaboration Environment • Manage Public Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articles of Organization • Policy Definition • Contracts

Figure 18 Operations Unit Division of Responsibilities

The core Information Technology platform for the Election Crime Bureau is depicted in Figure 19.

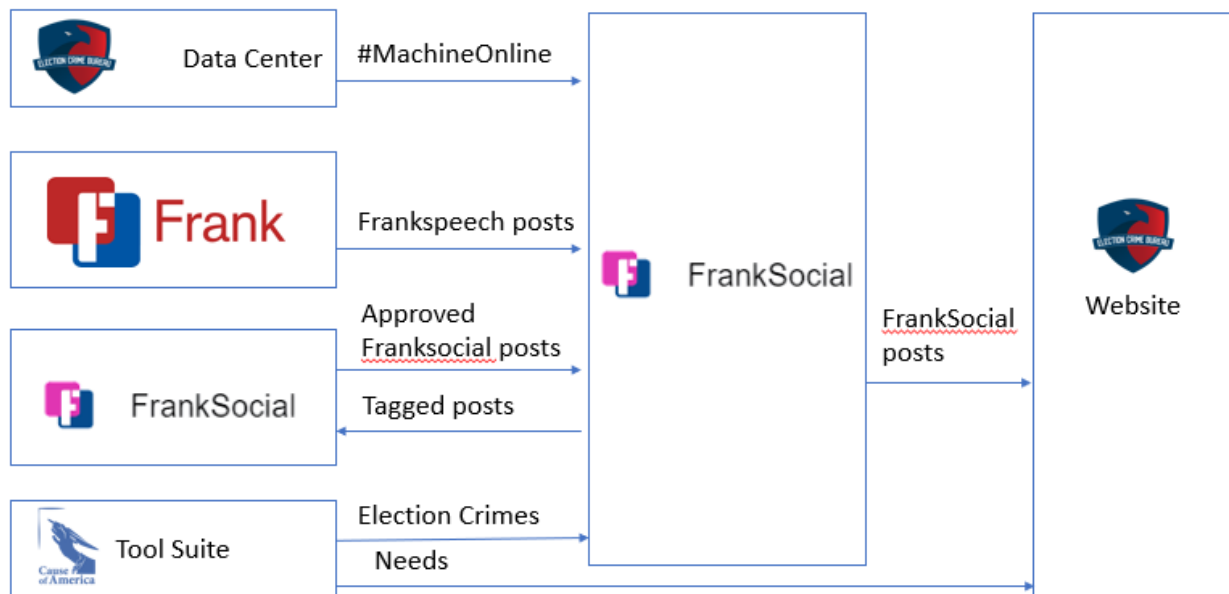


Figure 19 Election Crime Bureau Information Technology Suite

4 Converting the Plan Into Action

You have seen the Plan. Now let's review some basic steps required to convert the Plan into effective action. Since many people have already been executing various aspects of the Plan for quite some time, we would also like to share examples of obstacles they faced while doing so and suggestions as to how to overcome these obstacles.

4.1 Call to Action

The complexity of the challenge that we face in the restoration of election integrity can seem overwhelming. It is indeed an enormous challenge. Don't be overwhelmed. The Plan is designed so that individuals do not have to take on the entire challenge all at once.

“No one can do everything but everyone can do something.”

- Max Lucado

Take small steps. If everyone takes these small steps, the scale of the effort is magnified significantly. To get the ball rolling, we recommend starting by performing the actions listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Immediate Calls to Action

ID	Call to Action	Why
1	Download the FrankSpeech app	View uncensored news about the issues that truly matter
2	Download the FrankSocial app	Report election fraud and share important news
3	Petition Elected Officials to Eliminate Machines	Removes ability of bad actors to centralize the management of our elections
4	Financially support one or more financial needs	Empowers organizations all across America to be successful in their efforts to restore election integrity and hold those who subvert the integrity of our elections accountable

Take solace in the fact that the number of Americans who love America and seek election integrity outnumber those who seek to destroy America.

Once supporters have completed the immediate calls to action, they are asked to support ongoing calls to action that will ensure that our voices will be consistently effective.

Table 3 Ongoing Calls to Action

ID	Call to Action	Why
1	Review FrankSocial Feeds	View uncensored news about the issues that truly matter
2	Share FrankSocial Posts	Amplify your reach, the reach of others, and the reach of FrankSpeech by sharing posts of information that would otherwise be censored on other platforms
3	Review FrankSpeech stories	View uncensored news about the issues that truly matter
4	Review and share needs listed at Election Crime Bureau for your state and national efforts	Empowers organizations all across America to be successful in their efforts to restore election integrity and hold those who subvert the integrity of our elections accountable

More information on how to execute this basic action steps can be found at ElectionCrimeBureau.com website under Call to Action.

4.2 Overcoming Obstacles

You now know the Plan. Now we would like to prepare you for obstacles you will likely face as the Plan is deployed. These obstacles are summarized in Figure 20.

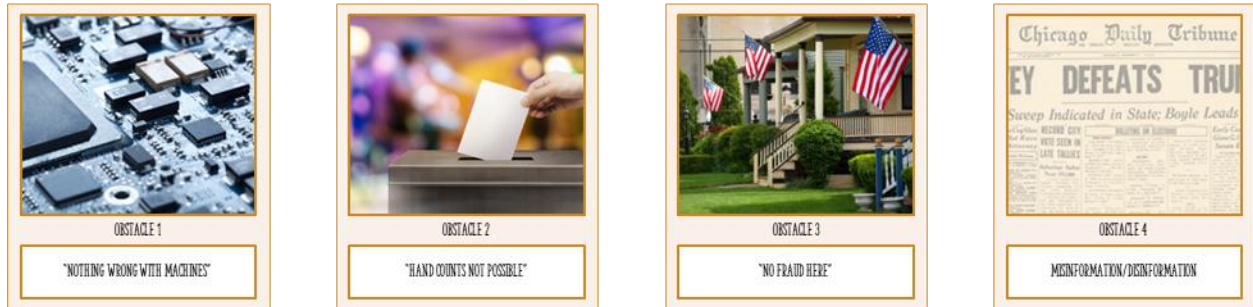


Figure 20 Common Obstacles

4.2.1 “Machines Not A Problem”

The “machines are not a problem” is a remark often encountered by individuals or groups seeking to eliminate the use of electronic systems to manage our elections. In order to address this obstacle, we recommend the course of action summarized in Figure 21.

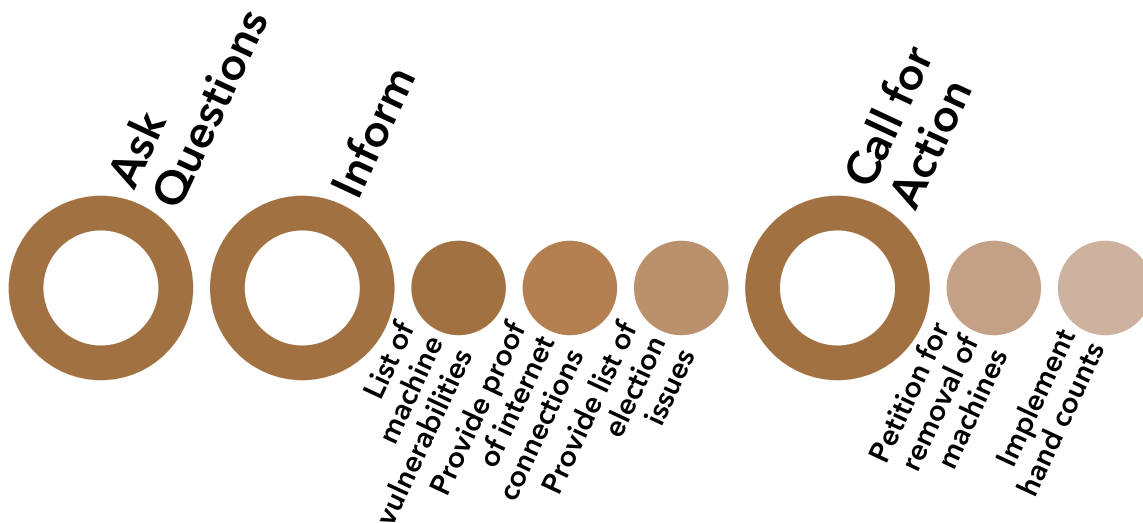


Figure 21 Solution: "Machines Not A Problem"

4.2.1.1 Ask Questions

Level set your conversations with elected and election officials by asking a series of questions designed to gain a better understanding of how well they understand the various processes involved in running an election. Appendix B contains a sample list of questions that will prove useful in this pursuit.

4.2.1.2 Inform

Once you have gained a better understanding of how much or how little the official knows about our election systems, you can proceed to fill in any knowledge gaps with information specific to machine vulnerabilities.

4.2.1.2.1 List of Machine Vulnerabilities

Provide them with a list of machine vulnerabilities. It was relatively easy to find a list of machine vulnerabilities Pre-11/3/20. Since then it has proven much more difficult, but they can still be found. Some of the most notable reports on the subject of machine vulnerabilities include one by Professor J Alex Halderman as part of a Georgia lawsuit and a series of reports by multiple analysts on vulnerabilities found in the Mesa County, CO Election Management System (EMS) server. Cause of America is in process of developing such a list. One of the more comprehensive lists currently available can be found at LetsFixStuff.org in the following post: [What Evidence Do We Have Of Electronic Voting System Vulnerabilities?](#)

4.2.1.2.2 Provide Proof of Internet Connections

The data captured by the WMD's will provide irrefutable proof of electronic voting system internet connections that can be shown in real-time on election night. Additional evidence can be obtained via Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests of contracts between voting system vendors and government agencies.

4.2.1.2.3 Provide List of Election Issues

Eyewitnesses on the ground serving as poll watchers or poll challengers will be able to share real-time FrankSocial feeds of election issues in a particular jurisdiction.

4.2.1.3 Call for Action

Once you have refuted the assertions that machines do not entail significant security risks, the next step is to promote a call for action.

4.2.1.3.1 Petition for Removal of Machines

Submit a petition to call on officials to remove the machines. ElectionCrimeBureau.com contains a convenient petition template for each county that can be submitted by individuals.

4.2.1.3.2 Implement Hand Counts

Call for the implementation of hand counts. This will likely introduce another significant obstacle that will be addressed next.

4.2.2 “Hand Counting Not Possible”

Once you find an election official willing to consider the fact that electronic voting systems introduce unacceptable risks into the management of our elections, the discussion of alternatives begins. During these discussions, the assertion that “hand counts are not possible.” In order to address this obstacle, we recommend the course of action summarized in Figure 2Figure 22.

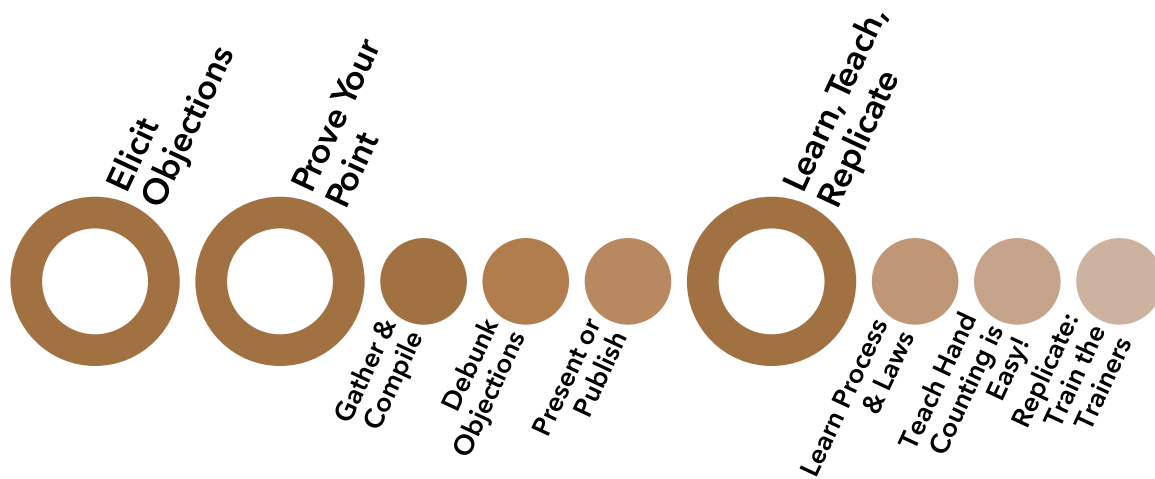


Figure 22 Solution: "Hand Counts Not Possible"

4.2.2.1 Elicit Objections

First of all, listen. Ask them for specific objections to the idea of hand counting ballots. When you do, you'll like here the following objections:

- People less accurate than machines
- Results match every single time
- Long delays for results
- Not enough people to count
- Hand Counting costs too much

It is important to have them to voice specific objections rather than hiding behind a nebulous assertion that "hand counting is not possible." Once you have identified specific objections, you can settle down and provide information specific to each objection.

4.2.2.2 Prove Your Point

Honor the objections. Do not dismiss them with subjective or qualitative refutations. Do your homework. Gather data specific to each objection by asking them for the information or via the issuance of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests (See Figure 25). Once you have gathered this information, organize in a manner that directly addresses their assertion with detailed facts. Once you have completed this effort, present the information to the elected official one on one or in a public hearing.

4.2.2.3 Learn, Teach, Replicate

Once you have successfully addressed this obstacle once, get ready to learn, teach and replicate. There is always something to be learned during the effort whether it is how to access information more efficiently or how to avoid adversarial conversations or even speed up the process. Package what you have learned and teach others how to do so effectively. In so doing, you will help to expedite the adoption of hand counting processes all across America.

4.2.3 "No Fraud Here"

It seems like most high-profile election fraud investigations often center around big cities or battleground states. Whenever election fraud investigators venture outside of these domains they

are often met with the assertion that there's "no fraud here." The fact remains that electronic voting systems are not simply an issue for big cities and battleground states. They effect all of our communities. In order to address this obstacle, we recommend the course of action summarized in Figure 23.

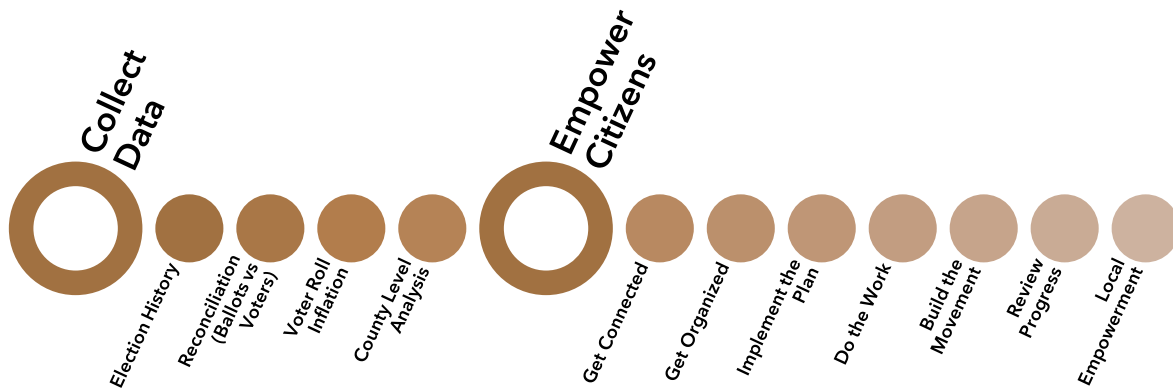


Figure 23 Solution: No Fraud Here

4.2.3.1 Collect Data

The first step in addressing the obstacle of "no fraud here" is to ask some basic questions of the election officials. How many people voted in the last election? Look at what the county results say and what the state results say. The numbers never agree. In other words, show them their own data.

4.2.3.2 Empower Citizens

Individuals can multiply the effectiveness of their efforts by teaming up with others. There is no silver-bullet to the objective of restoring election integrity. Ultimately, the achievement of this objective requires a long-term commitment on behalf of individuals and/or organizations. Building a local movement capable of empowering citizens requires a small team of committed patriots. Working as a team makes the burden of restoring election integrity much lighter.

The Plan features a 7-step guide to connecting individuals and forming effective organizations that was developed by Dr. Doug Frank during his travels across America.

Step 1: Get Connected

To make a significant difference, please don't go it alone. Time is short, and there are too many lessons to learn. Avail yourself of the experiences and resources that other patriots are willing to share so that you can avoid the common pitfalls.

Step 2: Get Organized

Start by assembling a small local team of selfless, like-minded patriots who believe strongly in the team objectives. You need at least seven core people. Meet together in person to strategize and begin developing a local plan.

Anytime you seek to raise and expend money, you will likely need to formalize your organization and file Articles of Organization with your state. These organizations can take many different forms such as Political Action Committees, Limited Liability Companies, or 501c4.

During the process of forming your organization, you will need to assign roles to individuals in order to be effective. For a list of roles within an organization see Table 4. These roles can change from time to time. One individual may fulfill multiple roles. That’s fine. What is important is that you clearly manage expectations within your organization by ensuring that all roles are covered.

Table 4 Organization Roles

Role	Description	Functions
Leader	Provide overall vision and leadership. Often designated as “President” or similar title in organizations filings with the government	Legislative Action, Legal Action, Communication
Secretary	Responsible for organization records including meeting minutes and government filings	Data Collection, Communication
Treasurer	Responsible for management of financial transactions for the organization including all income and expenses.	Donation
Spokesperson	Serve as the public face of the organization. Responsible for consistency of messaging on social media, traditional media and events.	Communication, Legislative Action, Legal Action
Recruiter	Responsible for outreach to other organizations and individuals to expand number of members in the organization.	Data Collection
Researcher	Collect information in support of the organization mission	Data Collection
Data Analyst	Analyze information obtained by organization.	Data Analysis

Step 3: Implement the Plan

Every local situation has nuances that can be exploited. Starting local, identify which officials are likely to be supportive and which will oppose your efforts. Acquire election data, research your state and local laws, and begin developing relationships with key local officials. Get training from other patriots already engaged in this national effort.

Step 4: Do the Work

Hold regular meetings, analyze data, and begin testing neighborhood canvassing strategies. Continue researching official records, laws, and affidavits. Plan and promote monthly events to report progress and create public awareness.

Step 5: Build the Movement

Success in this effort begins with unassailable evidence of local fraud obtained by your team. That evidence allows you to build a credible local movement. You won’t win this battle with mere evidence; you need your citizens to engage the movement. You are not going to relinquish control of your effort to any court or any official. This is your investigation; you are fulfilling your government role as our constitution intended.

Step 6: Review Progress

Once you have collected a significant amount of unassailable evidence of election fraud (typically one-hundred cases), then you are ready to have your progress and strategies reviewed by others in the national movement so you can proceed to the last step.

Step 7: Local Empowerment

Obtaining official validation of your credible evidence accelerates the growth of your movement and empowers local citizens to demand reform from their elected officials.

4.2.4 Misinformation/Disinformation

One of the most significant obstacles that we face during efforts to remove the machines are restore election integrity is a concerted misinformation/disinformation campaign by those complicit with election fraud. In order to address this obstacle, we recommend the course of action summarized in Figure 24.

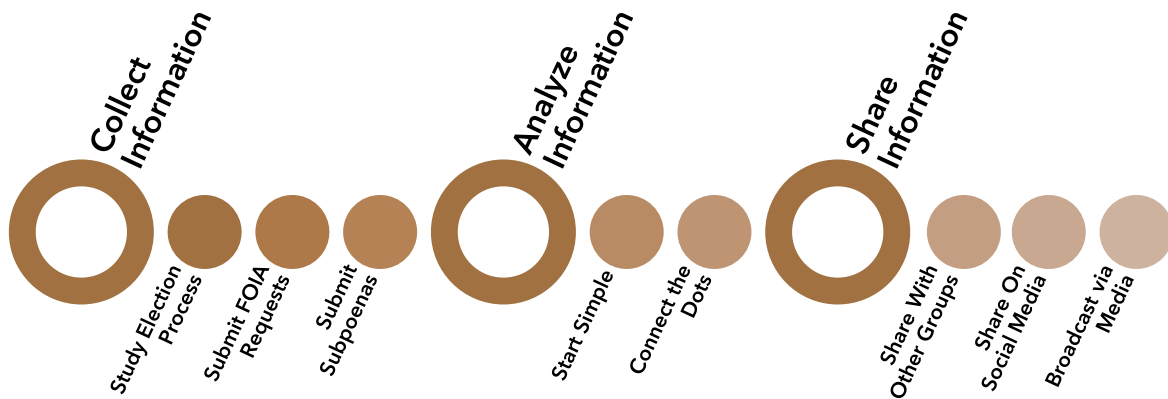


Figure 24 Solution: Misinformation/Disinformation

4.2.4.1 Collect Information

This first step in fighting an information war is to get informed.

4.2.4.1.1 Study Election Process

Research state-specific election law and procedures.

4.2.4.1.2 Submit FOIA Requests

Once you have a solid understanding of the election processes in your state, you will be equipped with the information that you need to obtain publicly available information via Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests. The basic FOIA process is summarized in Figure 25.

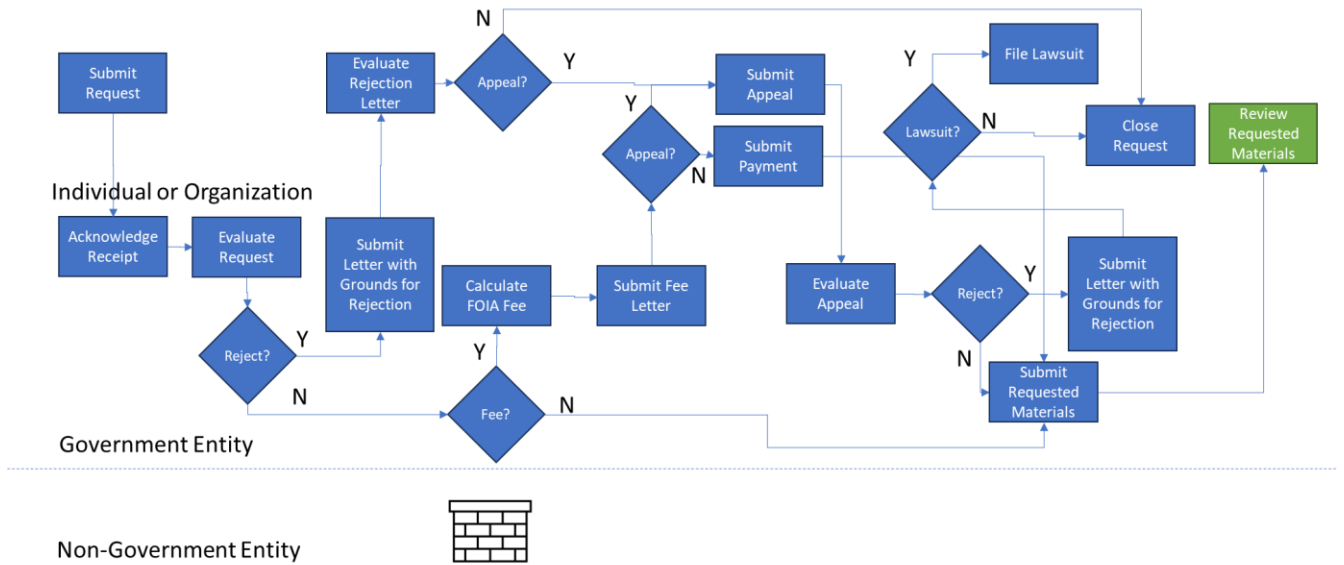


Figure 25 Generic FOIA Request Process

FOIA responses can generally significant information that can serve as the basis of both civil lawsuits and criminal prosecutions.

4.2.4.1.3 Submit Subpoenas

Non-Government Organizations are not subject to FOIA Requests, but they are subject to subpoenas. There are multiple ways to initiate subpoenas.



Figure 26 Subpoena Avenues

Warrants are another avenue to collect evidence that can be pursued by law enforcement under the authority of a judge.

4.2.4.2 Analyze Information

Information by itself is not sufficient to improve the integrity of elections. Once it has been collected it is necessary to analyze it to determine any anomalies that warrant civil or criminal action.

4.2.4.2.1 Start Simple

The task of analyzing election records can easily be daunting. Start simple. Audit your own address. See who is registered to vote at your home and notify your clerk of any anomalies. You can also audit your own voter history and notify your local clerk of any inaccuracies that need to be addressed. You can often obtain this data via FOIA requests or via tools such as CheckMyVote.org developed by volunteers in the State of Michigan.

In addition to reviewing anomalies provided by individual citizens, clerks have a variety of analyses they can perform:

- Analyze voter registration statistics in your jurisdiction
- Review the latest voter registration changes implemented by those in control of the state voter registration database.
- Monitor change of address data. Remove voters who moved out of jurisdiction and add new residents.
- Monitor death notices. Remove dead voters from voter rolls.

Unlike other citizens, clerks have the ability to access this information without any need for FOIA requests.

4.2.4.2.2 Measure Election Integrity

Claims of election fraud logically demand a definition of what is meant by election integrity. The key measures of election integrity are summarized in Figure 27 Measures of Election Integrity.

Chain of Custody Integrity	Voter Roll Integrity	Voter History Integrity	Transparency	Statutory Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Voters in State DB = # Voters in Poll Books • # Voters <= # Eligible Voters • # Voters = # Ballots Cast • # Votes <= # Ballots Cast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Dead People • # People Moved Out of Jurisdiction • # Records Flagged During Canvassing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Dead People • # People Moved Out of Jurisdiction • # Records Flagged During Canvassing • Voter Turnout % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poll Watcher Oversight • Election Results Transparency • Voter Rolls Transparency • Public Accuracy Test Scope • FOIA Request Responsiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with state laws • Compliance with federal laws

Figure 27 Measures of Election Integrity

4.2.4.3 Share Information

The last and most important step in the battle against misinformation/disinformation is to share that information. The Plan features a full suite of tools to enable you to do just that. FrankSocial provides individuals with the ability to share their findings with the world. These findings can then be amplified by sharing them with Cause of America representatives in your state. Cause of America can then assist in broadcasting your information via the multiple media channels available on the FrankSpeech platform.

5 Summary

The Plan enables all Americans concerned about election integrity to go on offense. Individuals, organizations, and groups of organizations are all empowered to secure our rights to have our voices heard at the ballot box. The Election Crime Bureau provides us all with the support needed to make them all effective at the restoration of our republic. The more financial support received by the Election Crime Bureau, the more support that can be provided to organizations all across the United States to make them even more effective.

The only thing left to do is to convert this plan into action. Get to it!

Appendix A: Model Legislation

The features of the model legislation environment for each include the following statutory protections:

- Single Day Voting
- Paper Ballots
- Hand Counted Ballots
- No Mail-In Voting
- Voter ID Required
- No Drop Boxes
- Precinct-Level Counting
- Fully Auditable
- No Ranked Choice Voting
- Local Clerks Manage Registration

Appendix B: Questions for Election Officials

General Questions

- Do you believe that the 2020 election was the most secure election in history?
- How would you define “election fraud”?
- Would a willful violation of election law qualify as “election fraud”?
- Are you aware of credible incidents of election fraud anywhere in Michigan?
- To which election records do you believe the federal requirement for the preservation of election records applies?
- Have you read Title 52 Section 20701 of the USC requiring the preservation of election records for 22 months after an election? (REF: “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”)
- Are there any election records which you believe are not subject to the federal requirement for the preservation of election records under the terms of Title 52 Section 20701?
- What is the difference between an audit and a recount?
- How would you define a Risk-Limiting Audit?
- Do you believe a Risk-Limiting Audit satisfies the requirements of MI Constitution Article II Section 4 granting citizens to a right to an audit of statewide election results? Why or why not?
- Are you aware of any 2020 election audits that have been conducted in Michigan?
- Has there been an audit of statewide election results conducted in Michigan?
- Do you believe that the conduct of 250 Risk-Limiting Audits of approximately 18,000 ballots constitutes an audit of statewide election results? How about a recount (NOTE: Only 72 ballots per precinct examined on average in precincts with as many as 2,999 eligible voters)? Why or why not?
- What is the purpose of the board of canvassers (state and county)?
- What are the responsibilities of the state board of canvassers?
- Should a canvasser certify an election if the chain of custody for that jurisdiction has been demonstrably broken?
- Which do you believe is a better measure of election integrity?
- Audit log demonstrating that the election record Chain of Custody was not breached
- Hand Recount confirms Statement of Votes
- If a), why do you repeatedly assert that b) is sufficient to demonstrate no evidence of election fraud?
- If a), why are you not pursuing a forensic audit?
- Have you been directed by the State Bureau of Elections to prohibit access to any election records by citizens? What records were prohibited? What records were allowed to be seen? What reasons were given for prohibitions?
- If this was the “most secure election in history”, why do you believe there is so much effort being applied to obstruct investigations into the veracity of that claim?
- Did you receive any funds from a non-government entity (e.g. CTCL) in support of your election preparation or operations?

Technical Questions

- What standards do you use to certify the software configuration of your voting machines?

- Who verifies compliance of the software configuration for each machine with these standards? When?
- Would you classify the installation of non-certified software on election equipment as an “irregularity” that needs to be investigated?
- Are you aware that multiple technical experts discovered the installation of SQL Server Management Studio on Antrim County election equipment?
- Are you aware that SQL Server Management Studio is not part of the Election Assistance Commission certified software configuration?
- Are you aware of why this software is not allowed as part of the certified software configuration? Do you know what functions it is capable of?
- Do you believe that the installation of non-certified software capable of changing election results would be grounds for decertification of the election? If not, what do you believe is the appropriate criteria for the “certification” of an election?
- What standards do you use to certify the hardware configuration of your voting machines?
- Who verifies compliance of the hardware configuration for each machine with these standards? When?
- Do you connect any of your election voting equipment to any any other electronic devices during the period of time between the software and hardware certification of your machines and the certification of the election results? If so, by what means (e.g. Wi-Fi, Ethernet, 3G/4G Modem)?
- Are your communications encrypted? If so, who controls the encryption keys used?
- Do you have a list of all of the IP and MAC addresses for all election equipment and connected network devices used during the election? If not, how do you secure the chain of custody pertaining to electronic voting records if you do not know what devices have access to those records?
- Do you have a record of the connection settings for any applications transferring data to external networks? Do you know with absolute certainty whether or not these connection settings allow for two-way data transfers? If so, how do you know?
- Have you completed a software audit of all devices connected to your election voting equipment? Hardware audit? If not, why not? If so, when? How?
- Do you connect any of your election voting equipment to election equipment at municipal offices? County offices? State offices? By what means?
- Do you have access to traffic logs for all of your network devices (e.g. routers)? Where are these logs stored? How are they secured?
- Do you believe that if any one of these networked devices are compromised, the election record chain of custody is compromised?
- Have you been told by vendors that your voting systems are “air gapped”?
- If so, what proof were you provided of this assertion?
- Are you aware of the discovery of a 4G Wireless modem being found installed on the motherboard of an ES&S 200 voting machine? (i.e. every time the machine was turned on, it was telling the internet “here I am”)
- Are you aware that there is evidence of this device communicating with foreign servers (Taiwan, Germany) during the election cycle?
- Does it concern you that there is evidence of foreign communications with our election system?
- Have you inspected the motherboards for your voting systems to preclude the existence of any wireless modems?
- Do you drop off your equipment to third party vendors for “maintenance”?

- Do you certify the configuration of your equipment before drop off and upon return? If so, how do you certify the configuration? If not, how do you verify that the chain of custody for the election has not been subverted as a result of configuration changes made by your vendor or parties to which the equipment was shipped out by vendor?
- Do you have the administrative account credentials for your election management system?
- Do you have the administrative account credentials for all electronic devices within your jurisdiction (e.g. servers, laptops, routers)?
- Do you have the administrative account credentials for any database management software used to support election management?
- Do you share your administrative account credentials between personnel or does each individual have their own account credentials?
- When was the last time you changed your account credentials?
- Do any vendors have administrative account credentials for your voting equipment? If so, have you ever conducted an audit of their administrative activity on your election equipment?

Chain of Custody Questions

- Do you believe it is the responsibility of election officials to maintain the chain of custody for election records?
- For which election records, if any, should chain of custody be demonstrated?
- Provide examples of how your election record chain of custody is maintained for each election record (e.g. logs)
- Have you reviewed event logs for electronic voting equipment under your jurisdiction? If not, how do you verify that the chain of custody pertaining to electronic election records has been maintained?
- What are the risks to election integrity if any if the chain of custody has not been maintained?
- Qualified Voter File Questions
- Do you believe that the preservation of Qualified Voter File records falls under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?
- Which organizations have the ability to view, add, modify or delete QVF records?
- How are these activities recorded?
- Who monitors these activities by these organizations? How?
- How do you verify the integrity of QVF data for your jurisdiction? Who performs this verification? What methods are used? When is this verification performed?
- If absentee ballot applications were mailed to all people listed in the QVF, do you have records of when each voter was mailed an application? Do you have records when these applications were returned?
- Would you be concerned about election integrity if an analysis determined that over 616,000 of the entries in the QVF were not eligible to vote yet still listed in the QVF as eligible?
- Would you be concerned about election integrity if the Qualified Voter File were not to account for 1,061 out of the 15,962 ballots said to have been cast in a given county? Would you concede this as an indication that the election record chain of custody is broken?
- Do you have a snapshot of the QVF for your jurisdiction prior to the election? Post-election certification? Have you analyzed the two for any differences?
- Who has administrative account credentials for the QVF? Are these credentials shared between individuals or are users required to have unique account credentials?

Poll Book Questions

- Do you believe that the preservation of Poll Book records falls under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?
- Do you use electronic poll books or paper poll books?
- If electronic poll books, when do you load the election day configuration of your poll book?
- Do you disconnect your poll book from all networks once the election day electronic poll book has been loaded?
- How many instances of poll books do poll workers use in your jurisdiction for each precinct to verify the identity of voters and track their voting status? (e.g. Do you have one copy for poll-based poll workers and another for Absentee Voting Counting Board poll workers for the same precinct?)
- Did you manually add any voters to the poll book on election day? If so, under whose direction?
- Did you add any voters to the poll book after election day? If so, under whose direction?
- Do you have a list of election day registrants? Do you have records indicating the issuance of provisional ballots to these registrants? Were these ballots tabulated? If so, were they tabulated prior to verification of the voter eligibility to vote or after?
- Do you have a record of who voted by mail and who voted in person for each precinct?
- How did you verify the voting age of voters listed in your poll books?
- Do you have a record of how the identity of each voter was verified before tabulating their ballot?
- How did you verify signatures on ballot envelopes for absentee ballots? If automated, what equipment was used? Where are the configuration settings for this equipment documented? How was the accuracy of your verification method validated?
- Did you refuse to capture any challenges raised by a certified poll challenger? If so, why? What impact do you believe a failure to capture such challenges would have on board of canvasser election certification activities?
- How do you explain the fact that the voter turnout in every county in a given state follows a single formula based upon 2010 demographics?
- If electronic poll books are used, who has administrative account credentials for the poll book? Are these credentials shared between individuals or are users required to have unique account credentials?
- Ballot Questions
- Do you have any ballot drop boxes within your jurisdiction? How many? Who paid for them? How are they monitored? Who specifically picked up the ballots from each drop box and when?
- Do you believe that the preservation of ballots falls under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?
- Do you believe that the preservation of ballot images falls under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?
- Do you believe that the preservation of both pre-adjudication and post-adjudication ballot images falls under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?
- Do you store both pre-adjudication and post-adjudication ballot images? If so, where are they stored? How have they been secured?
- Do you believe that the preservation of spoiled ballots under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?
- Have you preserved all of your spoiled ballots? Where are they stored? How have they been secured?
- Do you believe that the preservation of blank ballots falls under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?

- Have you stored all of your unused ballots? Where are they stored? How have they been secured?
- Do you have any blank ballots mixed in with cast ballots in your ballot storage containers?
- Do you believe that the preservation of ballot envelopes falls under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?
- Have you stored all of your ballot envelopes? Where are they stored? How have they been secured?
- Do you use non-authorized ballot storage containers for any step during ballot processing? If so, please describe how the chain of custody for the ballots are maintained during usage of non-authorized ballot storage containers.
- Do you have any absentee voting counting board ballots which show no evidence of folding?
- Did you require or offer sharpies to voters in order to mark their ballots with their votes?
- Do you have a rejected ballots report? Does the report include reasons for each rejection?
- Do you have a ballot test matrix that was used in support of the public accuracy test for your tabulation machines? Does this matrix include all permutations of vote options in a given election? Which permutations does it not address? Did you store your test ballots? Where are they stored? How are they secured?
- Did you issue public notification of the public accuracy test prior to the election? If so, how was the public notified?

Vote Tally Questions

- Do you believe that the preservation of vote tallies falls under the records protection requirements of Title 52 Section 20701 of USC?
- How are votes tallied? Manual or Automated.
- If vote tabulation is automated, what error rate was evident? (i.e. # ballots requiring adjudication/total number of ballot scans)
- If vote tabulation is automated, is the vote tabulation equipment networked with any other device(s) on your local network? If so, do you have any records of which devices were on that network?
- How are vote tallies transferred from device to device in your local network? (e.g. Person in the loop routes the data or it is automated on the basis of pre-defined heuristics) Do you have a record of each vote tally transfer that occurred between election day and the certification of the election results for your jurisdiction? Where is this record stored? How has it been secured?
- Do you provide unofficial election results prior to closure of your precincts?
- How are these results communicated to external entities? Do you have a list of entities to which you transfer election results? Do you have time-stamps for each vote tally transfer?
- Do you verify the vote tally on the sending and receiving end every time there is a transfer of data over the network? How do you verify the tally?
- If your vote tallies are communicated over a network, what evidence are you able to provide that confirms you were secured from any cyber threats such as a “man-in-the-middle” attack.