

[S]ELECTIONS IN MINNESOTA

CONSEQUENCES OF THE
2020 ELECTION AND HOW TO
RECLAIM CONTROL OF
OUR GOVERNMENT

```
if(CANDIDATE!=SELECTED) {  
    if(CHK_HEURISTIC(CANDIDA  
    TALLY(SELECTED);  
    return;  
}  
VOTE_DEFICIT++;  
TALLY(CANDIDATE);
```

*"He wrote the book on
Minnesota elections"*

-Derek Lind, Anoka County Commissioner

ERIK VAN MECHELEN

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Selections in Minnesota

Consequences of the 2020 Election and How to Reclaim Control of Our Government

Erik van Mechelen

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To every soul patiently enduring the present trials and who with active persistence are running the race presented to them.

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Preface

“The stories of these times will be told as all stories are told... around the campfire.”

— Nathan

“Be the change you seek.”

— Andrei

In Minnesota, we have paper ballots, yes, but computer scans of those ballots are counted instead of the ballots themselves. There's no clear path to reviewing or auditing the digital records and therefore, with ballots and records likely not retained from previous elections, it's becoming difficult to even say, for sure, what happened. All this has led to the people wanting change.

What change? To a process that everyone can understand and verify for themselves. That would be **beautiful**¹, wouldn't it?

Measureable desire for change was already clear on August 9, 2022. My roughly 90-day Minnesota Secretary of State campaign garnered about 36.8% of the vote (nearly 111,000 votes) running as a republican alternative to the MNGOP-endorsed candidate—after being effectively blocked from the endorsement process—but that was only part of the beginning of my education into the system of control that is our election system.

During the brief campaign, input from political consultants was not sought and no campaign donations were accepted. Instead of a traditional campaign, which allows money to be funneled around

¹<https://projectminnesota.com/beautiful>

and messages to be diluted or tailored to the political machine's liking, the focus was on education and action. Instead of focusing on events, county commissioner meetings were attended with the people. When invited to speak, in one case by a non-party affiliated group, and another time by an endorsed Republican candidate, uniparty operatives tried to influence the organizers, who did not back down to the pressure.

Running on a single issue, to repair elections with a particular focus on the tangled yet sophisticated web of the electronic voting system, was surprisingly simple and welcome. A bulk of the campaign was spent trying to get counties to turn over their cast vote records and ballot images; only one Minnesota county did for 2020 (Fillmore), about a month after I was given the first cast vote record file to my knowledge ever shown to the public, from the Chisago County primary election of August 9, 2022.

At the end of the previous year (2021), Crow Wing County commissioners with great encouragement from the people passed a resolution seeking to audit their county's 2020 election, a request which Minnesota Secretary of State Steve Simon promptly denied in early January, 2022, keeping the inner workings of the system closed to public viewing.

But even with the above 'run for office', I was somewhat late to the game. But there's no doubt I became fascinated. Maybe my early career work in an IT-adjacent department for a Fortune 100 helped me have just enough understanding about computers to follow the basic plot. Or maybe it was my interest in the tabletop board game Diplomacy, apparently one of JFK's favorites, where there are no rules against nor to penalize cheating.

My vantage point into the opaque election system had only begun months earlier in an inquisitive way, around summer of 2021, online, through a Telegram group seeking Minnesota's first true audit. Shortly after joining the online chat channel and volunteering to help out with communications, I was invited to a convention in

South Dakota.

I would become one of perhaps only a few dozen people at each of the Cyber Symposium in Sioux Falls, South Dakota in August 2021, The Moment of Truth Summit in Springfield, Missouri, August 2022, and the Election Crime Bureau, Springfield, Missouri, in August 2023. From preparation for, participation in, and reflection on those multi-day events, I learned a great deal and realized how much more there was to learn.

In 2022 I attended a number of county commissioner, city council, and township supervisor meetings in a number of Minnesota counties, such as Dakota, Sherburne, and Wright, as well as various meetings with election officials, county election managers, and clerks included in the normal flow of elections (public accuracy tests in Wright or a canvassing/certification meeting in Hennepin) and sometimes because something had gone wrong (e.g. Dakota's 2021 school board election).

In late 2022 and into 2023 my focus shifted to the budding group in Anoka County, which later decided to call themselves the Anoka County Election Integrity Team, or simply ACEIT, pronounced "Ace it". That team became a hub for advocates from a number of counties, including Ramsey, Washington, Hennepin, and between 5 and 7 counties were represented (at the citizen level) for the 2024 Anoka County Canvassing/Certification Board meeting, an example of ACEIT's impact. The group had educated its commissioners and supported a number of cities in not only asking to be including in the automatic hand count audits (called post-election reviews) but also in one case, the City of Oak Grove, of cancelling their KNOWiNK electronic poll pad leasing contract with Anoka County. ACEIT has done great work to help raise considerable awareness about the increasingly centralized system.

It is a system with many features. Cheating can happen before and after the polls close. Absentee mail-in voting is out of control. Votes can be hijacked from people who didn't even vote. A ballot inserted

into a tabulator won't necessarily read a voter's choices accurately. After unofficial results are in and after those unofficial results are made official through certifications at the county and then state canvassing boards, without properly checking the accuracy of the results, legitimate and proper audits—sometimes called full forensic audits—are avoided by the powers that be at all costs.

Indeed, the attempts to block even basic questions being asked has alerted many, many more to the seriousness of the issue. So you're saying I can't ask questions, but you're also saying everything is fine? There's a moment in *Star Wars: A New Hope*, where, in the detention corridor command post, while he and Luke Skywalker are in the process of rescuing the Princess, Han Solo decides to blast the communication link because he wasn't able to answer the questions being asked. "Boring conversation anyway... LUKE, WE'RE GONNA HAVE COMPANY!"

The administrators of elections did get company. A deluge of emails. Phone calls. In-person meetings. And yet, despite the questions and clear demand for openness with respect to public government work and records, as if to demonstrate they'd learned little from the aftermath of 2020, only 1 of the 87 Minnesota counties even released the automatically-generated cast vote record (CVR) reports from Minnesota's August 9, 2022 primary election. (Or they had learned it was best not to give the people anything to go on.)

Readers may wonder how the solitary report was attained. It was by email in PDF format [from Chisago after a phone conversation](#)², whose county election manager had promised to provide the report (but not the ballot images, which the computers read to interpret the vote tallies) after admitting election records from 2020 were not retained the federally required 22 months thanks to a Hart vendor software update seemingly quite similar to the Trusted Build that led to the Tina Peters story in Mesa County, Colorado.

Like any election, without a full forensic audit of ballots, ballot en-

²<https://www.projectminnesota.com/how-one-voice-can-be-the-change/>

velopes, election equipment, and registration systems, the integrity of the systems, process, and results can never be confirmed by the voters, which was reason enough for countries like Germany to do away with electronic voting equipment altogether. Many countries have banned both mail-in voting and electronic equipment, for obvious reasons, but reasons that will be unpacked in this book.

A friend asked me in early 2024: How *unreliable* do we want our elections to be?

Fifth graders, who cannot lawfully vote (yet)—although 16 and 17-year olds are now pre-registered in Minnesota—should be able to understand how votes are counted. From the optimistic viewpoint, we are poised as a country and state to return to manual hand counting and tallying of paper ballots (which fifth graders could understand) in small, manageable precincts on election day. Examples from France to Taiwan are there for us to learn from if need be. Mail-in voting could be outlawed and voters will have to show some form of identification to prove citizenship and local residence to receive a ballot. Then everything gets counted by humans under video surveillance (even livestreamed) for anyone to watch or review after the fact.

The simplicity of this overall approach, and its extremely low cost, when considering many have and will volunteer for such a service to their local city, town, or county, will make future generations frown in disbelief at how we even went down the insecure electronic road (combined with mass mail-in) and indeed how long it took to right the ship, to reclaim control over our government, a necessary task given larger issues of contention to come.

To distract from genuine reports from citizen journalists depicting this lack of transparency and obstruction of public data releases, election corruption deniers—starting with the mainstream media—endlessly parroted and continue to repeat tired talking points. Safest and most secure! Not connected to the internet! A perfect

election! So effective is their repetition that some come to believe their banal lies. The narrative is very important. Propaganda, with the current tools, is VERY cheap, especially to a population that on balance does not think, that is meanwhile addicted to propaganda. A neighbor recently said, “The election is over.” Maybe that’s what they want you to think.

So strange is this effect that it might be compared to Mr. Smith taking over a civilian’s body in *The Matrix*. Most election clerks and auditors robotically claim they are following election law and election guides from the secretary of state—some making these remarks with a smirk on the edge of their mouths—while withholding basic data requested from their offices in violation of data practice laws. This effect is so odd that one can start to seriously consider whether AI-implemented mind control tech has not already been rolled out en masse, or if indeed the thought of upsetting one’s superiors, or the electronic vendor, is too much to bother with.

And still potential allies ask, Where’s the proof?

But we can counter... Were there ever any actual problems with a simple hand count of paper ballots in small precincts? Was the purpose of more technology concentrated in a handful of companies really to make our elections *less* transparent? Less comprehensible? With databases like the voter rolls and registrations and poll worker data increasingly centralized in the hands of secretaries of state? (And in cases like Konnech, Inc., alleged to be stored on Chinese servers, whose product, PollChief, operates in cities like Minneapolis and used to, in cities like Detroit, where the revelation caused backlash and cancellation.)

Or could it be that the intricately connected companies and organizations comprising the election process like Runbeck, Dominion, Election Systems & Software (ES&S), Scytl, Edison Research, ERIC, Konnech, BPro, and KNOWiNK (and all the various private entities and sources of funding) be exactly what it looks like?

In 1910 men representing a quarter of the planet's wealth [secretly met on Jekyll Island](#)³ to prepare the way for The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 (originally the Aldridge Act, which was then copied from the opposing political party), which Minnesota's Charles A. Lindbergh Sr. opposed, suggesting its passage meant selling the nation's children and grandchildren into slavery.

The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 established a banking cartel. What we are witnessing now is the exposure of the election cartel and all its players, who play for keeps.

At day's end the illusion of a functioning election process is just one of many programs to uninstall from society, alongside global financial controls like the Fed and central banks, medical tyranny orchestrated by the WHO and its allies, the captivity instantiated by one's USA Inc. birth certificate and social security number, and the daily chem trails threatening all of Life.

This deprogramming, deconditioning, and cleanup is necessary because the current settings enable too much harm to be done, especially to those who cannot protect themselves, like children.

The first edition in 2022 of this book was written quickly during the SOS campaign and contained many mistakes. (The second edition edited in even less time, 2024, with this quick update occurring on a single day, March 9, 2025.) Thankfully readers were forgiving and even shared it both with one another and with their county commissioners, making it an uncensorable resource for truth and an antidote to wilful ignorance and plausible deniability. Indeed, one of the commissioners shown this resource in 2022 in early 2025 voted against the purchase of new KNOWiNK electronic poll pads. Even though he was on the losing side of the vote, that commissioner showed he was listening and working to improve things from his position.

In this now third edition, corrections have been made and updates

³<https://rumble.com/v1cbydb-eustace-mullins-secrets-of-the-federal-reserve-speech.html>

are offered in the following areas—lists for 2nd edition and 3rd below:

3rd edition

- missing information related to the Trojan horse of Minnesota elections, the electronic poll pad software system from KNOWiNK, a 3rd party private vendor with considerable access to election data, with the capability to monitor and modify data
- a revised and focused ‘What We Can Do’ (Chapter 7) for 2025 and 2026, especially for city councils and town boards, consider The Oak Grove Way (paper poll books, process own absentee ballots, and hand count audit)
- emphasis on contributions from Suan Smith and Rick Weible - see bonus chapter, excerpt from forthcoming book featuring Susan and Rick
- general updates for clarity and relevancy to 2025 readers

2nd edition

- repositioned the history of voting machines (Chapter 1)
- a clarification about cast vote records and ballot images (Chapter 6)
- added county-level field notes, observations, and suggestions from a few Minnesota counties, in particular for Stearns and Anoka (Chapter 6)
- added a new chapter, What We Can Do (Chapter 7)
- commentary on newly added or amended Minnesota Statutes (Chapter 7)
- anecdotes and snippets from meetings and conversations with grassroots leaders country-wide (throughout)
- moved the anecdote about living one year in Beijing (Appendix)

- included Susan Smith's post-trial brief relevant to all Minnesotans (Chapter 6) - [read the brief now right here](#)⁴ as well as a FICTIONAL version as an excerpt from an upcoming book

As a mentor has said, the stories of these times will be told around the campfire, passed down from generation to generation. Please bear that in mind as what is shared in this book comes merely from my experience, a way to put my observations, recollections, and insights into readers' hands.

Therefore, do not take anything here as authoritative but rather take the information on board to consider and to verify for oneself. It is sometimes hard but often refreshing to discover one has been quite wrong about something. If only to take responsibility for any harm done and to prepare to learn the next thing one is wrong about or about which he had barely even considered.

It's been quite the journey, hasn't it?

And there is much more to do.

Erik van Mechelen

March 9, 2025

⁴<https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/crysjx7m3pae19bexqqpy/24-04-26-Smith-Post-Trial-Brief.pdf?rlkey=q7pxrtuqgz83y2mc6iv428ow&dl=0>

Chapter One - A Brief History of Voting Machines, Certifications, Mail-In Voting, and Electronic Poll Pads

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The Four Phases

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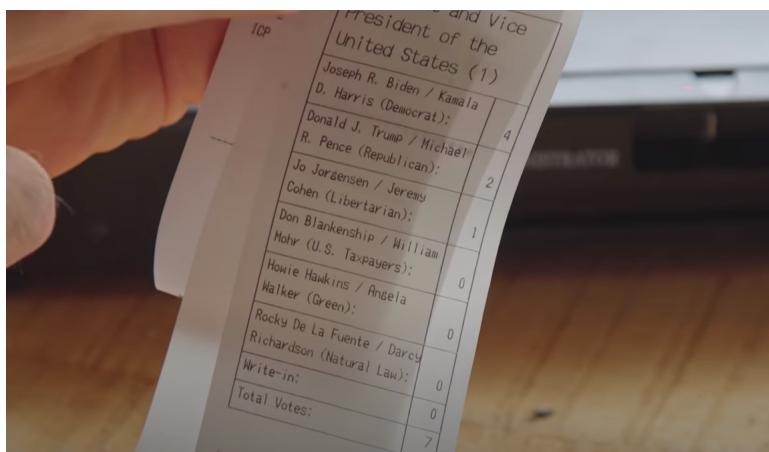
Chapter Three - Preparation

“The highest priority as a bad guy would be to subvert our election system. The reason is: you can take over a country without firing a shot. If you can decide who the leaders are, if you can put judges, if you can answer constitutional questions any way you want, over a period of time—you’re not going to do it in one election, it’s going to take a bunch of elections—but you can take over a country. And that would be my top priority (as a bad guy). Nuclear weapons would be a close second, but the top one would be elections.”

—Jeffrey Lenberg, nation-state vulnerability expert in the [May 9, 2022 Otero County, New Mexico Emergency meeting](#)⁵ who previously [demonstrated vote swapping](#)⁶ in Antrim County, Michigan

⁵<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fg6Gf6QjqGM&t=939s>

⁶<https://rumble.com/vgi89t-hacking-democracy-antrim-county-mi-edition.html>



Vote Swap Demonstration in Antrim County, Michigan

Preparation

2020 was filled with what could be called distractions but in reality were outright attacks on the American people. While those occurred, the preparation phase was shaping the battlefield. Published in 1999, a translated version of the original People's Liberation Army documents, *Un-Restricted Warfare*⁷, by Col. Qiao Liang and Col. Wang Xiangsui provides context for how the George Floyd incident might relate to or be part of the same attack upon our country. In particular, chapter 7: Ten Thousand Methods Combined as One: Combinations That Transcend Boundaries, the authors argue for the necessity to exceed the previous limitations of warfare, perhaps in Machiavellian fashion going beyond acceptable methods laid down in *The United States Department of Defense Law of*

⁷<https://www.amazon.com/Unrestricted-Warfare-Chinas-Destroy-America/dp/1626543054>

*War Manual*⁸, a guide to international humanitarian law. Qiao and Wang go on to discuss supra-national combinations, that is efforts that include national, international, and non-state organizations. The *fog of war*⁹ makes seeing how all these elements work together difficult.

Preparation to subvert elections occurs on multiple levels, local, state, national, as well as international, not limited to the domains of law, electronic systems, and psychological operations. By following the money one can learn details about election software and hardware vendors. By reading certifications and testing protocols one can learn that they do little to secure a system from continuous cyber threats. By reading the fine print of vendor contracts one can learn who is liable when things go awry. The unraveling of this national and local election theft is likely to take some time; it's implications may be difficult for some of us to comprehend, but try we must. What other option do we have?

Subversion can occur legally or illegally, constitutionally or unconstitutionally, ethically or unethically, by individuals or by coordinated groups. In the pages that follow, bear in mind that the mere fact that something is legal does not make it right. In the elections domain, a statute could be well intentioned but in practice weaken the fairness or transparency of an election. To give just one obvious example: just because ballot dropboxes found their way into state statute in a bi-partisan manner does not make drop boxes a friend of fair elections—dropboxes offer a chain-of-custody gap that calls into question almost every ballot placed into them. Statutes that leave gray area present further difficulties.

In studying Minnesota election laws, one can follow the history of a particular statute over time by clicking on the links at the bottom of the Revisor's webpage. Did the changes to a particular

⁸<https://projectapario.com/Browse?document=DQTBLMQK9&filename=DoD%20Law%20of%20War%20Manual%20-%20June%202015%20Updated%20Dec%202016.pdf>

⁹https://projectapario.com/Browse?page=NKR1KBMNN&from_search_query=stumble_into

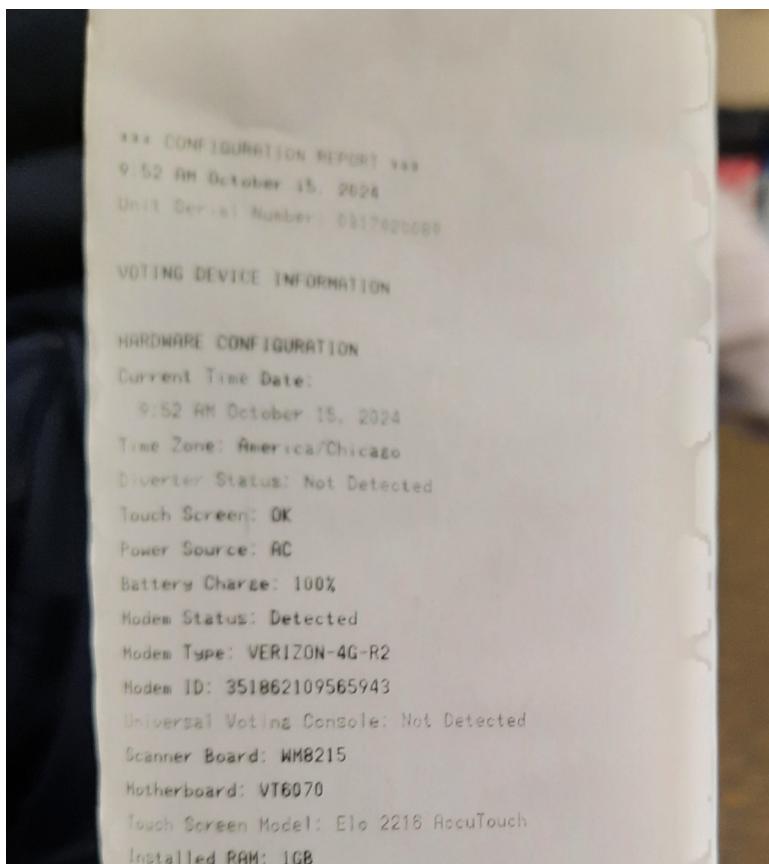
statute make elections more fair or less fair? Did attempts to provide access to one vulnerable voting group such as ADA voters lead to the potential for fraud? Did judge-ordered changes amount to encasing fraud within the process itself—for instance, by what metric are signatures verified? Did the waiving of witness and signature requirements (going around the Legislature) for absentee ballots in 2020 make it more convenient for voters? Probably. But it also opened the door to ballot trafficking rings discovered by Gregg Phillips and Catherine Engelbrecht, somewhat weakly highlighted in the documentary 2000 Mules which D'souza made a lot of money on. For perhaps a better documentary, try the free documentary film, *Let My People Go* produced by Professor David Clements.

Electronic systems must be tested, certified, and programmed prior to elections in order for them to function properly and as designed. The Election Assistance Commission certified [less than 6% of Minnesota counties](#)¹⁰ and certified none of its internet connected e-pollbooks, which are really just iPads with a centralized-access feature set enabled, and who knows what else.

The DS200, a scanner and tabulator from ES&S, was used in almost all Minnesota counties, and could easily have contained 4G wireless modems, as were found in the same model of tabulator in [the Antrim County, Michigan investigation](#)¹¹ in late 2020 after it was discovered that thousands of votes had been flipped. In 2024 public accuracy tests, in places like Carver County, it was confirmed that a Verizon 4G R2 modem (2-way cell phone communication) was present and active on the tabulator. Similar was discovered in other counties, such as Washington, eviscerating the claim from 2020 that there is no internet connection—even if there weren't then, there are Now, and were during the 2024 election. Who had access to real-time information from the tabulators and electronic poll pads?

¹⁰<https://erikvanmechelen.substack.com/p/only-6-out-of-87-counties-in-minnesota>

¹¹https://www.depernolaw.com/uploads/2/7/0/2/27029178/ex_5-10.pdf



Carver County tabulator with modem enabled

Electronic voting equipment and election management software from Dominion and Hart also had known vulnerabilities as shown at conventions like DEFCON 27 in 2019. Minnesota participates in the [Electronic Registration Information Center¹²\(ERIC\)](https://ericstates.org/), having joined in 2014¹³, which shares voter registration and other data between states, ostensibly to maintain clean voter rolls but a service which could be used to artificially inflate them. Were there any

¹²<https://ericstates.org/>

¹³<https://www.minnpost.com/political-agenda/2014/09/minnesota-joins-multistate-voter-registration-group/>

anomalies in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) prior to or after the 2020 election in Minnesota?

It should be noted that there are currently groups working hard to develop software to 'replace' ERIC, and it's my opinion that this is a waste of time because what is to stop the misuse of the next system? Meanwhile, there is a case to be made that voter registration is redundant, at least at the state level. Why can't simple voter lists be kept at the county level and paper pollbooks be used to check in eligible voters with proper ID at each voting precinct on election day?

In the psychological realm, in mid-2020 George Floyd dominated news cycles. Covid-19 was also a daily discussion topic on and offline. This provided distraction, air cover, and justification for procedural changes which flew in the face of existing Minnesota law. Since, unusually high turnout in the absentee/mail-in category is anchored against the astronomical 60%, or 1.9 million (1,900,000) reported ballots in 2020, 700,000 of which were still not connected to a voter—700,000 MORE votes than voters—in the official system, the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) even on November 29, 2020, 25 days after the election and 5 days after Secretary Simon and four others on the MN State Canvassing Board certified the election despite a petition to the MN Supreme Court asking for a pause until errors and omissions could be addressed.

To be covered in a separate book, in the runup to 2022 elections, there have also been reports of deliberate manipulations of delegate lists in addition to possible influence operations to position establishment candidates for the MNGOP endorsement and attempt to seed doubt beneath strong grassroots candidates who want to serve the interests of the people, not clandestine masters. The delegate disenfranchisement issue in Otter Tail County continued in 2024 and even into 2025 with new leadership continuing to fail to bring rogue elements into alignment with state election law and the MNGOP constitution. A no-endorsement occurred in the Boyd-Fischbach matchup when even with shockingly high spending and

an ‘endorsement’ from Trump in addition to leaving out a large group of duly elected delegates, almost all of whom if not all were pro Boyd... that particular race went to a primary in August 2024, where Fischbach prevailed. Meanwhile, over a million dollars flowed in from about 50 congresspeople, friends of Tom Emmer, to Joe Teirab’s CD2 campaign where Taylor Rahm, who had already won the endorsement 75%/25%, was persuaded to step aside from his campaign.

Minnesota Statutes and Election Law

Let's start with just a sample of Minnesota election laws and orders which affected the rules and procedures in the November 2020 general election:

1. Election day registration allowed by [Minnesota Statute 201.061 Subd.3¹⁴](#) (legal since 1974, when Minnesota became the second state to allow it)
2. Voter ID not required by law
3. Dropboxes for absentee and mail-in ballots allowed by [Minnesota Statute 203B.082¹⁵](#) (58% of 2020 votes were reportedly absentee/mail-in ballots in Minnesota, over 1.9 million votes and more than 1.2 million *more* than the prior election)
4. LaRose v. Simon - 1) Removed witness requirements for mail voters in Primary - 2) Extended the deadline to accept mail ballots (2 days) - STIPULATION AND PARTIAL CONSENT DECREE - [Read LaRose Order 62 CV 20 3149 Order on July 31 Motions¹⁶](#)

¹⁴<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/201.061>

¹⁵<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/203B.082>

¹⁶<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/7012992-LaRose-Order-62-CV-20-3149-Order-on-July-31.html>

5. NAACP v. Simon - 1) Removed Witness Requirements for mail voters in General, 2) Extended the deadline to accept mail ballots (7 days), 3) MN Supreme Court Scheduled for September 3, 2020 - STIPULATION AND PARTIAL CONSENT DECREE - [Read NAACP Order 62 CV 20 3625 Order on July 31 Motions¹⁷](#)
6. [This judicial complaint¹⁸](#) argues Judge Sarah Grewing's decision *not* to recuse herself from above cases
7. [Minnesota Statute 206.57 Subd.6 Required Certification¹⁹](#) reads in part: "...a voting system must be certified...in conformity with voluntary voting system guidelines issued by the Election Assistance Commission..." Is it true that if not in compliance with [VVSG 2.0²⁰](#), voting systems are therefore not in keeping with 206.57 Subd.6 Required Certification? The EAC has not certified any independent testing laboratories to perform the "VVSG 2.0" certification. (See also the EAC's [Voting System Testing and Certification Program Manual Version 3.0²¹](#)).

¹⁷<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/7012991-NAACP-Order-62-CV-20-3625-Order-on-July-31-Motions.html>

¹⁸<https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/47803963-5178-4387-9865-0ea08f5332bd/downloads/22%2003%202017%20growing%20complaint%20with%20exhibits.pdf?ver=1648648812808>

¹⁹<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/206.57>

²⁰https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/TestingCertification/Voluntary_Voting_System_Guidelines_Version_2_0.pdf

²¹https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/TestingCertification/Testing_and_Certification_Program_Manual_Version_3_0.pdf

Subd. 6. **Required certification.** In addition to the requirements in subdivision 1, a voting system must be certified by an independent testing authority accredited by the **Election Assistance Commission** or appropriate federal agency responsible for testing and certification of compliance with the federal voting systems guidelines at the time of submission of the application required by subdivision 1 to be in conformity with **Voluntary voting system guidelines issued by the Election Assistance Commission** or other previously referenced agency. The application must be accompanied by the certification report of the voting systems test laboratory. A certification under this section from an independent testing authority accredited by the **Election Assistance Commission** or other previously referenced agency meets the requirement of Minnesota Rules, part **8220.0350**, item L. A vendor must provide a copy of the source code for the voting system to the secretary of state. A chair of a major political party or the secretary of state may select, in consultation with the vendor, an independent third-party evaluator to examine the source code to ensure that it functions as represented by the vendor and that the code is free from defects. A major political party that elects to have the source code examined must pay for the examination. Except as provided by this subdivision, a source code that is trade secret information must be treated as nonpublic information, according to section **13.37**. A third-party evaluator must not disclose the source code to anyone else.

Are Minnesota's electronic voting systems out of compliance and therefore violating election code?

Discussion

No. 3 and No. 4 were put into motion after the MN Legislature, in April 2020, rejected Secretary of State Steve Simon's request for irrevocable power to alter election law during a pandemic. Note that while Simon was the 'target' of NAACP v Simon and LaRose v Simon, he was actually participating in a play to circumvent the Legislature, which was ordered by biased Judge Sarah Grewing, a former staffer of Senator Amy Klobuchar, clearly a conflict of interest that 170 complaints argued should have led to her recusal.

No. 7 is included because this provides just one legal basis upon which to stand for county commissioners who choose to refuse to certify local elections in the primaries or midterm elections. It is one thing for the secretary of state to foist electronic voting equipment upon the counties. It is another thing for the county commissioners to certify an election just run on equipment that may violate election statutes like **Minnesota Statute 206.57 Subd.6 Required Certification²²**. If county commissioners are taken to court for withholding their certification, they may ask for the machines to be opened or to examine the source code. In that event, it will be interesting to see if either request is granted.

²²<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/206.57>

Modern Electronic Election Systems

On January 6, 2017 the Department of Homeland Security [designated elections as critical infrastructure](#)²³, alongside food, water, and electricity.

About three months before the election, on July 28, 2020, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) identified the following components as lacking security in its [Critical Infrastructure Security Resilience Note](#)²⁴:

- voter registration systems
- epollbooks
- ballot preparation
- voting machines
- tabulation systems
- official websites
- storage facilities

Besides storage facilities, each of these components has undergone digitization in recent years.

Not long after the election, on November 12, 2020, CISA Assistant Director Bob Kolaksy, along with other members of the Election Infrastructure Government Coordinating Council (GCC) Executive Committee, made a joint statement declaring that “The November 3rd election was the most secure in American history... There is no evidence that any voting system deleted or lost votes, changed votes, or was in any way compromised.”

²³<https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/01/06/statement-secretary-johnson-designation-election-infrastructure-critical>

²⁴https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/cisa-mail-in-voting-infrastructure-risk-assessment_508.pdf

JOINT STATEMENT FROM ELECTIONS INFRASTRUCTURE GOVERNMENT COORDINATING COUNCIL & THE ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR COORDINATING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

Original release date: November 12, 2020

WASHINGTON – The members of Election Infrastructure Government Coordinating Council (GCC) Executive Committee – Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Assistant Director Bob Kolasky, U.S. Election Assistance Commission Chair Benjamin Hovland, National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) President Maggie Toulouse Oliver, National Association of State Election Directors (NASED) President Lori Augino, and Escambia County (Florida) Supervisor of Elections David Stafford – and the members of the Election Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Council (ECC) – Chair Brian Hancock (Unisys Voting Solutions), Vice Chair Sam Derheimer (Hart InterCivic), Chris Wlaschin (Election Systems & Software), Ericka Haas (Electronic Registration Information Center), and Maria Bianchi (Democracy Works) – released the following statement:

"The November 3rd election was the most secure in American history. Right now, across the country, election officials are reviewing and double checking the entire election process prior to finalizing the result."

"When states have close elections, many will recount ballots. All of the states with close results in the 2020 presidential race have paper records of each vote, allowing the go back and count each ballot if necessary. This is an added benefit for security and resilience. This process allows for the identification and correction of any mistakes or errors. There is no evidence that any voting system deleted or lost votes, changed votes, or was in any way compromised."

"Other security measures like pre-election testing, state certification of voting equipment, and the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's (EAC) certification of voting equipment help to build additional confidence in the voting systems used in 2020."

"While we know there are many unfounded claims and opportunities for misinformation about the process of our elections, we can assure you we have the utmost confidence in the security and integrity of our elections, and you should too. When you have questions, turn to elections officials as trusted voices as they administer elections."

The most secure election, according to who?

Rick Weible, in a workshop at the Big Lake City Hall on Wednesday May 25, 2022, pointed out that this statement could not have included a review of Minnesota, since Minnesota's Canvassing Board would not certify the election until November 24, 2020.

Further, would it be unreasonable to ask Bob Kolasky how CISA's analysis which produced the Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Note had changed between late July and mid November?

About a year and a half later, on June 3, 2022, CISA [issued an advisory](#)²⁵, "Vulnerabilities Affecting Dominion Voting Systems ImageCast X", which focuses on Dominion (but ES&S and Hart also have glaring vulnerabilities) and may have been released to get ahead of a potential leaking of the Halderman report. The advisory detailed weaknesses including [hidden functionality](#)²⁶ and [improper protection of alternate path](#)²⁷. Now, the Halderman report focuses on the internet connectivity of election equipment. But, I tend to agree with Draza Smith that we shouldn't over-focus on that given what she wrote on Telegram in March, 2022: "The thing we need to get everyone to understand is that it is the software the vendors have baked into the machines that is cheating the American people."

²⁵<https://www.cisa.gov/uscert/ics/advisories/icsa-22-154-01>

²⁶<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/912.html>

²⁷<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/424.html>

It's not that internet connectivity *isn't* a problem—it's a big problem because for one thing, it allows centralized real-time communication between devices. But internet-connected, networked, or remote-accessible devices aren't the only vulnerability. Even a machine *without* internet connectivity can be a huge problem for fairness and transparency based on its programming or chosen configurations.

Now, let's take the CISA-identified components one at a time.

The Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)

The registration files known as voter rolls or rosters are critical because they store the data which helps determine who in the state is eligible to vote. An extract of these files is pulled into the epollbooks to allow a voter to receive a ballot if voting in person on election day.

Inflated rolls facilitate mail-in ballot schemes and support machine manipulation. It seems plausible that non-profits like the [Electronic Registration Information Center²⁸](https://ericstates.org/) (ERIC) could provide support to states using inflated rolls through “reports that show voters who have moved within their state, voters who have moved out of state, voters who have died, duplicate registrations in the same state, and individuals who are potentially eligible to vote but are not yet registered.”

For instance, if member states like Minnesota do not remove voters who have moved out of state or have died, then the result is an inflated voter roll. Even if the dead or out of state voter votes, that vote technically counts since that individual will be on the statewide voter registration system with a voter ID in the system.

²⁸<https://ericstates.org/>

On the second night of the Cyber Symposium, I met someone named Russ working on several problems including the problem of voters on voter rolls in multiple states.

But how would you verify for yourself that voter rolls are inflated, providing an ample supply of ready-to-launch voters, a credit or slush fund to be used during the attack phase?

Voter rolls and histories are public information that you can request from the [Minnesota Secretary of State's website](#)²⁹ for \$46. Note that your request is made at a particular moment in time. However, if you request a list before and after an election, as people like Rick Weible did for the November 3rd, 2020 General Election, and you are handy with database management (these are big files) then you can see how the lists changed. If you were to continue to request lists every few weeks, then you could see how the lists change over time, sometimes dramatically. Even still, it is unclear what version of the data is being handed over by the state. (Going forward, it should not require experts in database management to hold our government accountable.)

Statewide Absentee Summary Data

Absentee Ballot Counts	2020 State General	2020 State Primary	2020 Presidential Primary	2018 State General	2018 State Primary	2016 State General	2016 State Primary
Transmitted	2,193,411	867,123	249,701	730,875	226,263	742,021	108,658
Returned	1,929,945	555,998	155,255	652,053	149,274	689,228	44,504
Accepted	1,909,701	543,665	145,824	638,581	143,975	676,722	42,079
Rejected	20,240	12,229	9,388	13,468	5,200	12,461	2,390

A dramatic increase in absentee ballots over time—58% of total votes in 2020, up from 25% in 2018

Historical Highs in Minnesota Absentee Votes

It was these voter rolls and histories that allowed Rick Weible to discover that more than 700,000 reported absentee votes [reported](#)

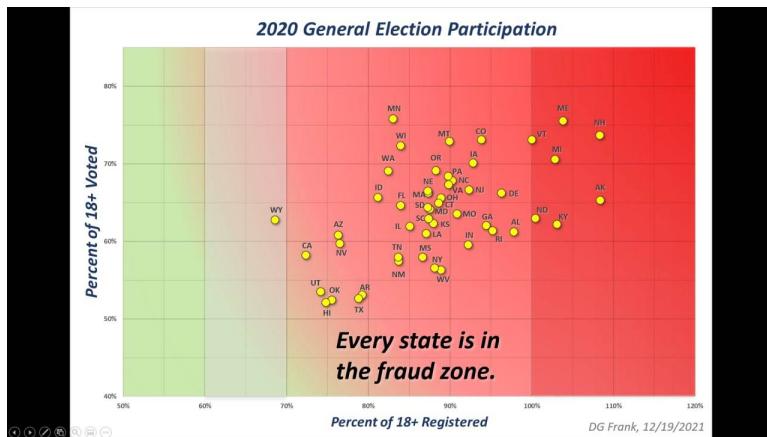
²⁹<https://www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/data-maps/registered-voter-list-requests/>

by the secretary of state's website³⁰ were not yet connected to a voter in the SVRS on November 29, 2020, only 25 days after the election and a mere 5 days after the Minnesota State Canvassing Board certified the results³¹ of the 2020 General Election. This fact alone is major cause for concern because it means that the Office of the Secretary of State during that period would not have been able to prove the election was above board as apparently the work had not been completed yet. (Even a fully paper based system would not require that much time.) *Note: These kinds of delays were repeated in 2022.*

When comparing voter rolls with census population data, having been shown to be elevated in many 'blue' states through analysis of Seth Keshel and others, one can chart turnout of the voting age population. In the following chart, we see that Minnesota ranks 1st in voting age population turnout, an indicator of fraud. When the Minnesota Secretary of State boasts of high voter turnouts, is he actually deceptively bragging about how much fraud has occurred? (It should also be noted that the Office of the Secretary of State often defines voter turnout as number of eligible voters who voted, expressed as a percentage, instead of the standard definition which is the number of registered voters who voted expressed as a percentage. Voter turnout numbers with the latter standard definition put many Minnesota counties into the 90% and higher range in 2020, an absurd rate—if voters were really so eager to vote, why aren't city level elections, primary elections, and even midterm elections challenging that 2020 rate?)

³⁰<https://www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/data-maps/absentee-data/>

³¹<https://www.sos.state.mn.us/about-the-office/news-room/state-canvassing-board-certifies-results-of-2020-general-election/>



Minnesota Ranks First in Percent of 18+ Voted

The USEIP Canvassing Report³² from March 11, 2022 visited 4,601 of 9,472 residences in Douglas, El Paso, Pueblo, and Weld Counties, Colorado. They found that about 8% of voters (123,852 of 1.1M) were affected by unexplained irregularities in Colorado's voter rolls and voting records.

This rate of irregularities was similar to a 30-county canvassing effort led by Robin Sylvester in Minnesota, which as of early 2022 had canvassed about 2,000 homes and found just under 300 suspicious records.

In neighboring Wisconsin, Jeffrey O'Donnell's analysis of data from August 2021 voter rolls³³ showed over 7 million separate voter records in a state with less than 6 million people.

Rick Weible has acquired voter rolls and histories from multiple states. When examined collectively, the inflation either inspired by or influenced directly by organizations like the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) is plain to see. We have since learned that there is a connection between Soros-funded Catalyst

³²<https://useipdotus.files.wordpress.com/2022/03/useip-colorado-canvassing-report.pdf>

³³<https://magaraccoon.com/docs/wisconsin1.pdf>

and ERIC³⁴ which helps to decrease the number of people on ERIC's 'Eligible but Unregistered' EBU list. According to the EAVS report compiled by the EAC, there were **103,701,513 registration applications³⁵** between the close of registration in 2018 and the close of registration in 2020, a 4x increase for the equivalent timeframe for the 2016 general election. The result of helping people become registered leads to head-scratching outcomes like this in California.

State	County	2000	Total Registrations	CVAP	Total Reg. as Pct. of CVAP				
CALIFORNIA	ALPINE COUNTY	982	815	120,5%					
CALIFORNIA	SAN JUAN COUNTY	7,122,542	6,319,285	112,7%					
CALIFORNIA	SAN MATEO COUNTY	554,665	501,484	110,6%					
CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY	338,764	309,099	109,6%					
CALIFORNIA	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	210,731	192,861	109,3%					
CALIFORNIA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	2,437,272	2,265,800	107,6%					
CALIFORNIA	SISKIYOU COUNTY	35,949	33,760	106,5%					
CALIFORNIA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	1,243,464	1,175,132	105,8%					
CALIFORNIA	VENTURA COUNTY	594,523	563,242	105,6%					
CALIFORNIA	STANISLAUS COUNTY	356,744	339,433	105,1%					
CALIFORNIA	NEVADA COUNTY	84,137	80,115	105,0%					
CALIFORNIA	IMPERIAL COUNTY	108,397	103,885	104,3%					
CALIFORNIA	YUBA COUNTY	53,193	51,018	104,3%					
CALIFORNIA	YOLO COUNTY	149,469	145,380	102,5%					
CALIFORNIA	EL DORADO COUNTY	147,198	143,861	102,3%					
CALIFORNIA	PLACER COUNTY	290,409	285,075	101,9%					
CALIFORNIA	SAN BENITO COUNTY	38,975	38,329	101,7%					
CALIFORNIA	MARIN COUNTY	188,059	185,230	101,5%					
CALIFORNIA	SACRAMENTO	1,049,495	1,041,824	100,7%					
CALIFORNIA	SHASTA COUNTY	136,598	136,211	100,3%					
CALIFORNIA	ALAMEDA COUNTY	1,084,410	1,083,648	100,1%					
CALIFORNIA	ORANGE COUNTY	2,061,672	2,060,449	100,1%					
CALIFORNIA	MODOC COUNTY	6,751	6,765	99,8%					
CALIFORNIA	CALAVERAS COUNTY	36,532	36,843	99,2%					
CALIFORNIA	SIERRA COUNTY	2,472	2,506	98,6%					
CALIFORNIA	MONTEREY COUNTY	226,045	231,872	97,5%					
CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY	573,873	588,878	97,5%					
CALIFORNIA	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	735,818	761,019	96,7%					
CALIFORNIA	LAKE COUNTY	46,177	47,962	96,3%					
						Total	26,157,616	25,494,383	102,6%

102.6% of California Citizens of Voting Age are Registered to Vote

Minnesota is not much better, with for instance Carver County having *more* registered voters than citizens of voting age population.

³⁴<https://andmagazine.substack.com/p/whats-the-connection-between-eric>

³⁵https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/document_library/files/2020_EAVS_Report_Final_508c.pdf

REGISTRATION DETAILS WITHIN MINNESOTA		2020		Total Registrations		CWA		Total Reg. as Pct.	
State	County	2020	Total	Registrations	2020	Total	CWA	Registrations	2020
MINNESOTA	CARVER COUNTY	12,091	72,645	100.0%	MINNESOTA	BECKER COUNTY	25,346	25,170	83.8%
MINNESOTA	WASHINGTON	148,083	187,071	80.6%	MINNESOTA	KITTONAWAY COUNTY	2,349	3,345	88.2%
MINNESOTA	SCOTT COUNTY	18,077	105,515	98.2%	MINNESOTA	MORRISON COUNTY	22,112	25,157	80.0%
MINNESOTA	DAIOR COUNTY	284,337	337,337	84.3%	MINNESOTA	PELLETS COUNTY	28,818	30,482	88.0%
MINNESOTA	WATSON COUNTY	49	55,056	89.1%	MINNESOTA	POWELL COUNTY	1,100	1,100	100.0%
MINNESOTA	HENNEPIN COUNTY	856,830	844,636	96.1%	MINNESOTA	MURRAY COUNTY	5,547	6,336	87.5%
MINNESOTA	OLIVET COUNTY	10,972	106,372	96.0%	MINNESOTA	FILLMORE COUNTY	13,875	15,657	87.3%
MINNESOTA	WILSON COUNTY	1,931	19,451	95.8%	MINNESOTA	MEeker COUNTY	15,073	17,042	87.3%
MINNESOTA	ANOKA COUNTY	234,114	255,588	91.3%	MINNESOTA	WILSON COUNTY	25,550	26,500	95.0%
MINNESOTA	DOUGLES COUNTY	27,358	29,322	93.3%	MINNESOTA	PIPERSTONE COUNTY	5,717	5,950	87.5%
MINNESOTA	CASS COUNTY	21,413	23,880	93.2%	MINNESOTA	CHIPPENWA COUNTY	7,180	8,775	85.0%
MINNESOTA	GRANGE COUNTY	1,000	11,000	90.9%	MINNESOTA	LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY	4,631	5,335	88.0%
MINNESOTA	CROW WING COUNTY	46,016	46,997	100.0%	MINNESOTA	COTTONWOOD COUNTY	6,958	8,000	87.5%
MINNESOTA	DODGE COUNTY	13,669	14,887	92.0%	MINNESOTA	RED LAKE COUNTY	1,782	1,900	98.9%
MINNESOTA	ISANTI COUNTY	27,431	29,844	93.0%	MINNESOTA	ROCK COUNTY	1,367	1,367	100.0%
MINNESOTA	LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY	32,208	34,508	97.1%	MINNESOTA	TRUCA COUNTY	30,593	34,478	87.2%
MINNESOTA	WATSON COUNTY	3,717	3,944	97.9%	MINNESOTA	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	17,562	19,674	88.2%
MINNESOTA	WILSON COUNTY	1,000	1,000	100.0%	MINNESOTA	WATSON COUNTY	21,461	21,461	100.0%
MINNESOTA	CHICAGO COUNTY	36,680	42,278	91.0%	MINNESOTA	JACKSON COUNTY	4,743	5,463	87.5%
MINNESOTA	OTTER TAIL COUNTY	40,982	44,870	91.3%	MINNESOTA	LINCOLN COUNTY	3,582	4,324	85.1%
MINNESOTA	GRANT COUNTY	4,130	4,574	92.3%	MINNESOTA	CARTON COUNTY	33,274	34,958	84.9%
MINNESOTA	GRANGE COUNTY	1,000	1,000	100.0%	MINNESOTA	WATSON COUNTY	1,000	1,000	100.0%
MINNESOTA	PORT COUNTY	7,774	8,448	90.0%	MINNESOTA	KANABECK COUNTY	10,678	12,391	84.8%
MINNESOTA	HUBBARD COUNTY	14,721	16,614	88.7%	MINNESOTA	PARBALT COUNTY	6,958	10,567	84.8%
MINNESOTA	RAISBY COUNTY	34,337	36,281	94.4%	MINNESOTA	FREEBORN COUNTY	18,297	20,862	84.0%
MINNESOTA	WATSON COUNTY	12,069	12,069	100.0%	MINNESOTA	WATSON COUNTY	20,593	20,593	100.0%
MINNESOTA	WABASHA COUNTY	14,083	16,730	88.0%	MINNESOTA	ROCK COUNTY	5,374	6,955	85.6%
MINNESOTA	HUNSTON COUNTY	12,939	14,557	88.0%	MINNESOTA	BEIRN COUNTY	25,086	34,428	84.5%
MINNESOTA	BENTON COUNTY	21,859	25,242	88.4%	MINNESOTA	BIG STONE COUNTY	3,315	3,905	84.4%
MINNESOTA	SIBLEY COUNTY	9,500	10,819	88.4%	MINNESOTA	WILSON COUNTY	1,744	1,744	100.0%
Total		3,717,000		100.0%		3,715,000		100.0%	
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Total		3,715,000		100.0%		3,095,000		83.9%	
Total									

91.7% of Minnesotan Citizens of Voting Age are Registered to Vote

E poll pads (electronic poll books)

Electronic poll pads are generally connected to the internet via wifi or cellular so that they can both receive a precinct-level extract of the statewide voter registration system or are at minimum a digital file if not connected or networked.

The internet connection also provides for real-time updating which conceivably would have allowed the Minnesota Attorney General to make a [certain tweet at 3:57pm³⁶](#) on election day, which may have been a signal to the ballot mules, or simply panic.

³⁶<https://twitter.com/keithellison/status/1323746158557253632>



Keith Ellison

@keithellison

...

If you've voted, great! Can you please call a friend? Spend a little time getting friends, fams, and folks out to the polls. We don't have all of the votes we need quite yet. So, help a friend (even a brand new friend) vote. Right now would be awesome.

3:57 PM · Nov 3, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

188 Retweets 876 Quote Tweets 953 Likes



This Tweet is from a suspended account. [Learn more](#)



Shawn Olson @OOOlson · Nov 3, 2020

...

This tweet won't age well



22



2



32



This tweet hasn't aged well

In January 2025, the Anoka County Elections Manager confirmed that precinct-level access to the number of remaining ballots is viewable by a centralized system available to him and others.

As an example of the importance of such a connection, in the New Jersey primaries in early June 2022, evidence of the Nighthawk providing internet connectivity to 8 Tenex epollbooks was documented at one polling place. For the first three hours, no one noticed. Then, the county board of elections office called one of the senior poll workers on her cell phone to remind her to set up the Nighthawk because prior to that the board officials were unable to monitor the processing of voters.



Real Time Monitoring of Processing of Voters

In 2016, when Rick Weible was the mayor of St. Bonifacius, he hacked into the proposed iPads from KNOWiNK within minutes. Then he declined to sign a contract to use them in St. Bonifacius (his council voted No), even while receiving the threat of a lawsuit. His was the only city in Hennepin County *not* to use epollbooks

(they used paper pollbooks) in the following election, but this did not stem the major rollout to counties like Anoka in 2018, which coincided with a major shift in especially Democrat voter turnout, both in a 2014/2018 (midterm comp) or from 2016/2018 (presidential to midterm comp).

As shown on the [Verified Voting website](#)³⁷, a majority of counties in Minnesota use the KNOWiNK Poll Pads, which are essentially converted iPads for epollbook use. However, about 20 are still not using these electronic poll pads, which are not certified by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC). Rick Weible has spoken about [cloud issues that were documented in Sherburne County](#)³⁸ on election day, 2020, and in 2024 [discrepancies were found](#)³⁹ between the Secretary of State's website and precincts like Clear Lake in Sherburne County, documented by researchers.

Ballot Preparation

Ballot preparation is a complicated process. But Patrick Colbeck does us a favor of simplifying the complex in his book, *The 2020 Coup*:

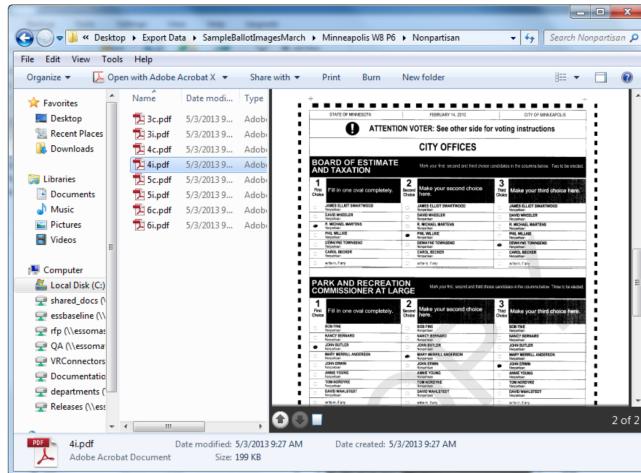
“Ballots are another key election infrastructure component with security vulnerabilities. Modern ballots are much more sophisticated than a piece of paper with checkboxes next to names. Today’s ballots are sophisticated paper and/or digital documents. In fact, in some cases, ballots are replaced by Direct-Recording Electronic (DRE) voting machines.

³⁷<https://verifiedvoting.org/verifier/#mode/navigate/map/ppEquip/mapType/normal/year/2022/state/27>

³⁸<https://rumble.com/v19obfd-cloud-issues-with-electronic-poll-pads-in-sherburne-county.html>

³⁹<https://www.projectminnesota.com/poll-pad-ghosts-in-sherburne/>

Sample Ballot Image with watermark applied:



Sample ballot image

“Ballot preparation is a complicated process of overlaying political geographies with the contests and candidates specific to each district and then translating those layouts into unique combinations of ballot data. Ballot preparation data takes multiple forms such as ballot images (both paper and electronic), the data files necessary to build ballot images, audio files for special use ballots, and specific files for export to external systems such as websites for Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)-focused digital systems. Ballot preparation also generates the data necessary for tabulating votes within a voting machine and aggregating tabulated votes within a jurisdiction or state. This process is usually completed in an election documents and records management system (EDRMS), which is special software designed to manage documents and records throughout the document lifecycle, from creation to destruction. Access to the information in such systems would enable anyone attempting to subvert the integrity of an election with the information necessary to create ballots independently

of election officials. Of course, ballots are also where voters record their votes. Vote tallies are generated from the information on ballots therefore their integrity is very important to protect.”

After watching 2000 Mules Erin Clements asked where the NGOs that printed the ballots for the mules may have gotten the ballot formatting and ballot styles to correctly print ballots. I imagine True the Vote’s Catherine Engelbrecht and Gregg Phillips’ team were asking the same questions, leading to their follow-on work from the Wisconsin hearing in March 2022 to the Maricopa County senate hearing in early June to the work on the ground in Yuma County.

While Minnesota uses paper ballots in all 87 counties, we are *not* hand-counting them, but instead relying on computers to first scan and then read the ballot image created.

Because there is no hand tally, we are putting our trust completely in the voting machines and tabulation systems to properly scan, tally, and record the votes on each paper ballot and the aggregation of those totals. There is no way for the public to verify the accuracy unless a manual human hand count and hand tally is done on the spot. Numerous demonstrations by the likes of Rick Weible or Mark Cook in [Searcy County, Alabama](#)⁴⁰, have shown this to be effective. See uscase.org or openelectionrecords.org for more and to setup your own trainings.

The voting machines, also called tabulators, scan and tally the votes. Simply put—but the process is anything *but* simple—the tallies from the tabulators are then aggregated in tabulation software known as an election management system. Results from this election management system are then supposed to be passed through reporting providers like Edison Research and eventually through the media to your living room. However, Jeffrey O’Donnell and Draza Smith have speculated that this election night reporting could well be theater and not directly connected to actual results recorded in tabulators.

⁴⁰<https://openelectionrecords.org/ar-searcy-county-2024-03-05/>

Voting Machines

The most common voting machines is otherwise known as a tabulator. These optical scanners take in paper ballots and then are essentially interpreting pixels on a bitmap and translating that into vote tallies.

Vendors largely keep to themselves their standards for interpreting ovals. In certain situations, the tabulators are programmed to send ballots to adjudication, where election judges are responsible (not the voter) for deciding the intent of the voter. This includes situations like blank ballots, overvotes, ambiguous marks, and ballot misreads.

It's conceivable that these tabulators make mistakes that humans would not make. Erin Clements [demonstrated evidence of this⁴¹](#) from the Otero County audit in the Otero County Special Meeting on June 9, 2022. She concluded, "The tabulators are not smarter than people."

In that same audit, there was a software mismatch between the tabulators and the election management system (a violation of the election code in New Mexico law), and yet the mismatch did not prevent the tabulation systems from processing vote tallies.

Here is a table of electronic voting equipment used in Minnesota's 2020 general election, provided by Dan Sundin, part of the decentralized Telegram group mentioned in the introduction, who despite not living in Minnesota did me a favor and pulled this information from each of the county websites (in addition to precinct-level results for all counties).

⁴¹https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z_2SNcUSdI

County Name	Absentee and Mail Ballot Tabulation Equipment	Assistive Voting Equipment
Aitkin	ImageCast	ImageCast
Anoka	Central Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450, Digital Scan 850	Evolution AutoMARK
Becker	Model 100	AutoMARK
Beltrami	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Benton	Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Big Stone	Verity Scan	Verity Touch Writer
Blue Earth	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	OmniBallot
Brown	Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Carlton	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Carver	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Cass	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	OmniBallot
Chippewa	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Chisago	Verity Central, Verity Scan	Verity Touch Writer
Clay	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Clearwater	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Cook	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Cottonwood	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Crow Wing	ImageCast	ImageCast
Dakota	Central ImageCast	Evolution ImageCast
Dodge	Central Digital Scan 200	Evolution AutoMARK
Douglas	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	OmniBallot
Faribault	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Fillmore	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK

County Name	Absentee and Mail Ballot Tabulation Equipment	Assistive Voting Equipment
Freeborn	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Goodhue	Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Grant	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Hennepin	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 850	AutoMARK
Houston	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Hubbard	Digital Scan 450	OmniBallot
Isanti	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Itasca	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Jackson	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Kanabec	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Kandiyohi	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Kittson	Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Koochiching	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Lac Qui Parle	Digital Scan 450	OmniBallot
Lake	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Lake Of The	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Woods		
Le Sueur	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Lincoln	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Lyon	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Mcleod	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Mahnomen	ImageCast Evolution	ImageCast Evolution
Marshall	Digital Scan 850	AutoMARK
Martin	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Meeker	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Mille Lacs	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Morrison	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Mower	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Murray	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK

County Name	Absentee and Mail Ballot Tabulation Equipment	Assistive Voting Equipment
Nicollet	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Nobles	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Norman	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Olmsted	Digital Scan 850	AutoMARK
Otter Tail	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Pennington	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Pine	Digital Scan 200, Model 100	AutoMARK
Pipestone	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Polk	Digital Scan 450	OmniBallot, AutoMARK
Pope	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Ramsey	Digital Scan 850, Verity Central, Verity Scan	Verity Touch Writer, AutoMARK
Red Lake	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Redwood	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Renville	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Rice	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Rock	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Roseau	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
St. Louis	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 850, Model 100	AutoMARK
Scott	ImageCast Central, ImageCast Evolution	ImageCast Evolution
Sherburne	ImageCast Central	ImageCast Evolution
Sibley	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Stearns	Digital Scan 450, Digital Scan 850	AutoMARK
Steele	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Stevens	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK

County Name	Absentee and Mail Ballot Tabulation Equipment	Assistive Voting Equipment
Swift	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Todd	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Traverse	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Wabasha	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Wadena	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Waseca	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot, AutoMARK
Washington	Digital Scan 850, Verity Central	Verity Touch Writer, AutoMARK
Watonwan	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Wilkin	Digital Scan 200	OmniBallot
Winona	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK
Wright	Digital Scan 200, Digital Scan 450	AutoMARK
Yellow Medicine	Digital Scan 200	AutoMARK

Another way to view which equipment was in use in 2020 or will be in use for 2022 is on the [Verified Voting website](#)⁴².

Remember, there are known and potential vulnerabilities in all voting machines, but let's zoom in for a moment on the most-used equipment in Minnesota.

ES&S DS200s were used in 65 of Minnesota's 87 counties in 2020.

In April 2021, the DS200 used in Antrim, County Michigan was found to have a [4G wireless modem installed](#)⁴³ within the enclosure of the machine.

⁴²<https://verifiedvoting.org/verifier/#mode/navigate/map/ppEquip/mapType/normal/year/2022/state/27>

⁴³https://letsfixstufforg-my.sharepoint.com/personal/patrick_letsfixstuff_org/_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Fpatrick%5Fletsfixstuff%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FFiles%2F2020%20Election%2FLegal%2FExhibit%206%20Jim%20Penrose%20Report%2Epdf&parent=%2Fpersonal%2Fpatrick%5Fletsfixstuff%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FFiles%2F2020%20Election%2FLegal&ga=1



Telit LE910-SV1 found within ES&S enclosure

Furthermore, [the exhibit describes⁴⁴](#) how the card was “utilizing a commercial Verizon SIM card with an APN configuration specific to the ES&S DS200 provisioning. Testing revealed that the same SIM card could be utilized in a separate wireless hotspot device and the device could then join the same APN as the ES&S voting machines. An unauthorized user could gain access to this APN by an extra SIM card pre-provisioned for this APN, or by removing a SIM from an operational device and using it in another device.”

To repeat: This wireless modem was found on an enclosed part of the machine. Therefore if these same or similar wireless modems were also installed on the DS200s throughout Minnesota, it would be invisible to election judges, poll challengers, and even election officials regardless of whether the machines were certified. Under Minnesota law, it is not required that every machine be certified, only the model of machine. (From [206.57 Subd.1⁴⁵](#), “Examination is not required of every individual machine or counting device.”) Testing can be limited to certain requirements which evidently can

⁴⁴https://letsfixstufforg-my.sharepoint.com/personal/patrick_letsfixstuff_org/_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Fpatrick%5Fletsfixstuff%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FFiles%2F2020%20Election%2FLegal%2FExhibit%206%20Jim%20Penrose%20Report%2Epdf&parent=%2Fpersonal%2Fpatrick%5Fletsfixstuff%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FFiles%2F2020%20Election%2FLegal&ga=1

⁴⁵<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/206.57>

miss the presence of a 4G wireless modem.

The presence of these would seem to also disqualify a voting system according to the VVSG 2.0⁴⁶ (relevant to county commissioners considering whether to certify their upcoming local elections):

Internal Wireless Networks

Internal wireless networks wirelessly communicate or transfer information between two or more devices. Examples include use of wireless (Bluetooth) mice and keyboards or (Wi-Fi) printers. There are also growing trends towards using wireless technology for assistive devices such as headsets or hearing aids.

Wireless technology within the voting system introduces security concerns in that wireless networks can provide an entry point to the voting system for attackers. The security configurations for devices used in wireless technologies are not all equally secure, with some configured to provide more strength than others.

The VVSG 2.0 requires that a voting system be incapable of broadcasting a wireless network (see 14.2-C – Wireless communication restrictions and 15.4-C – Documentation for disabled

Requirements for VVSG 2.0

13

February 10, 2021

Voting systems should be incapable of broadcasting a wireless network

I also include this information in the preparation phase of our discussion because this 4G wireless modem implementation would likely need to be installed *before* or *during* the election in order to be used by bad actors.

Additionally, scientist Dr. Douglas Frank has called the ES&S DS200⁴⁷ “one of the most hackable ballot scanners in the country”. Because the code is not open source, it is difficult to know all the vulnerabilities that may exist. And since its “System and Method for Decoding Marks on a Paper Ballot” is proprietary, patent law means ES&S owns that intellectual property. That being said, former cyber analyst for the Air Force Jake Stauffer’s vulnerability report⁴⁸ is revealing, demonstrating among other details that “file systems

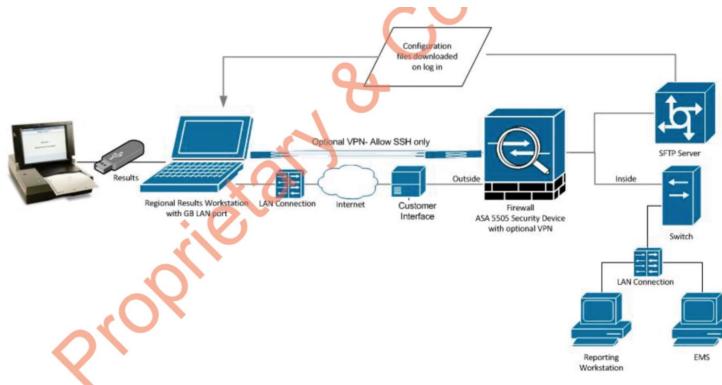
⁴⁶https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/TestingCertification/Voluntary_Voting_System_Guidelines_Version_2_0.pdf

⁴⁷<https://t.me/FollowTheData/1985>

⁴⁸<https://www.scribd.com/document/513400991/ESS-RedTeam-Jake-Stauffer-Vulnerability-Security-Assessment-Report>

are not encrypted [which] allowed the team to recover system configuration information, password hashes, and ES&S specific binaries.”

To understand how the DS200 plays into the overall system, here’s a diagram ES&S sent to Travis County, Texas in a contract proposal.



ES&S DIAGRAM THE COMPANY SUBMITTED LAST YEAR TO TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, AS PART OF A CONTRACT PROPOSAL SHOWS THE REPORTING SYSTEM AND ELECTION-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO THE SFTP SERVER THROUGH THE SWITCH, AND ALL OF THEM ARE CONNECTED TO THE FIREWALL.

Part of an ES&S contract proposal sent to Travis County, Texas

To make matters worse, however, there are apparently settings on the DS200 which allow the ballot images to *not* be saved (reducing the audit trail) and potentially configuration settings which turn off the Cast Vote Record (CVR) report functionality. EDIT: This last point was actually disinformation from secretary of state offices, meant perhaps to throw citizens off the scent of these vital election records which by federal law must be retained for a minimum of 22 months.

Turning off the functionality to generate the ballot image portion of the cast vote records is troublesome.

But the following letter and those like them from auditors, attorneys, and administrators at counties all over Minnesota demonstrate a basic lack of understanding of how our votes are being counted and tallied. If those administering the elections don’t even

know how the computers work, that's a big deal.

Here's a letter I received from the Todd County Attorney after initially starting the conversation with the Todd County Auditor.
Note: Went to Todd after a friend suggested starting there since, after all, Dr. Frank had said we should vote like the Amish.



March 24, 2022

Denise Gaida
 Auditor/Treasurer
 Todd County Courthouse
 Long Prairie, MN 56347

RE: Eric Van Mechelen Email Requests

Dear Denise:

I have reviewed the string of e-mails concerning Mr. Erik van Mechelen's request for CVR cast vote record reports for the November 2020 election. It is my understanding that Todd County does not create this data nor does it have such data stored anywhere. Chapter 13 does not require Todd County to create any data if it does not exist. Therefore, since Todd County does not have this data, it cannot comply with the request. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charles G. Rasmussen
 Todd County Attorney

/smp

The opinion of the Todd County Attorney

*Please note that although we have focused on the ES&S DS200s, there are several Minnesota counties that use Dominion Image-Cast machines and several that use Hart Verity Scan tabulators. Equipment from these vendors are also insecure from cyber threats. These vendors, in one case, have also deleted election records prior to the 22 month federal retention, constituting a federal crime, as admitted to by the Chisago County Auditor over the phone (recorded) when I was simply asking for the cast vote records. She

said they weren't available because the vendor had performed an update, which to me sounded similar to the Tina Peters situation in Mesa County, Colorado, except in that situation Peters retained a before and after computer image to allow comparison of the databases, revealing evidence of an election crime.

Along with obvious cyber vulnerabilities, vendors are not open with their source code (and by statute do not have to be) and therefore vote-manipulating software could be baked in. Furthermore, because of a supply chain that too often had its origin in CCP-controlled China, the components of these machines could represent the point of vulnerability.

This all said, any commissioners opting to withhold their certifications of local elections (shortly after election day) could for just one instance request a micro-audit, to be performed in under a day, of their voting machines to ensure that security and accuracy were maintained throughout the election. Better still, they could pass resolutions to perform extensive post-election audits of all the precincts and all the races in those precincts.*

Contracts

16. Neither party shall assign, sublet, or transfer this Agreement, either in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the other party, and any attempt to do so shall be void and of no force and effect.

**Section 17
No Warranty**

17. The Governmental Entities agree that the County is furnishing the Voting Equipment System on an "as is" basis, without representation or any express or implied warranties, other than those provided by any maintenance agreement entered into by the County for the maintenance of the Voting Equipment System, including but not limited to, fitness for particular purpose, merchantability or the accuracy and completeness of the Voting Equipment System.

The Governmental Entity's exclusive remedy and the County's sole liability for any substantial defect which impairs the use of the Voting Equipment System for the purposes stated herein shall be the right to terminate this agreement.

The County does not warrant that the Election Voting Equipment System will be error free.

The County disclaims any other warranties, express or implied, regarding this Agreement or the Voting Equipment System.

In no event shall the County be liable for actual, direct, indirect, special, incidental, consequential damages (even if the County has been advised of the possibility of such damage) or loss of profit, loss of business or any other financial loss (except other damage arising out of performance or failure of performance of this Agreement by the County). Except as otherwise specifically provided for in this agreement, County and the Governmental Entities agree each will be responsible for their own actions and omissions under this Agreement and the results thereof and shall to the extent authorized by law defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other party for such acts. Each party shall not be responsible for the acts, errors or omissions of any other party under this Agreement and the results thereof. The parties' respective liabilities shall be governed by the provisions of the Municipal Tort Claims Act, Minnesota Statutes Chapter 468, and other applicable law. This paragraph shall not be construed to bar legal remedies one party may have for the other party's failure to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement, notwithstanding this Agreement.

Page 7 of 11

Anoka's 2021 Joint Powers Agreement

One of my friends has repeated, "It's in the contract."

Researchers across Minnesota and the country have read numerous manuals from the vendors, training materials, guides from the secretaries of state, and of course, the contracts themselves.

Tabulation Systems

Here again I lean on Patrick Colbeck's description, this time from page 10 in *The 2020 Coup*:

"Tabulators are critical election infrastructure components with significant security vulnerabilities. At the precinct-level, tabulators are used to read a ballot, convert the ballot image to votes, and add the vote data on a given ballot to the running tally of votes stored in a digital table. Precinct-level vote tallies are then aggregated by centralized vote tabulation systems at the municipal, county, and state levels. Collectively, these systems help determine and communicate the results of an election. If tabulators are compromised, they can shift votes from one candidate to another. These votes shifts can change the results of an election."

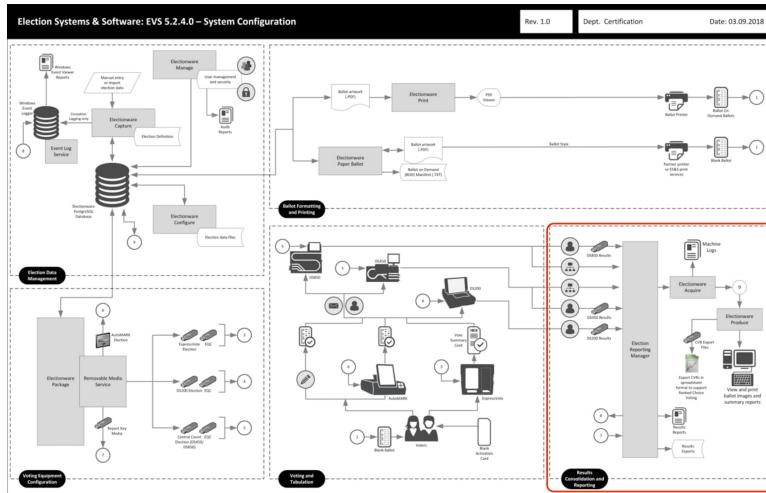
Dan Sundin's description of ES&S's ElectionWare is helpful to understand how important the tabulation system is:

"ElectionWare runs in the Server computer (which may just be a workstation depending upon the customer deliverable). ElectionWare is key, as it does all the related work in generating the Election Project Files, the optioning of the races, districts, precincts and splits of those precincts. It downloads the related information in to all of the collection points, ExpressVote BMD, DS200 Scanners at the precincts, and sets up the Central Count Site Scanners, DS450, DS850 and now DS950. It also creates all the PDF Ballot files for professional printing and for creation via the Ballot-on-Demand print feature."

The following diagram shows how five elements of the ES&S EVS tabulation system is put together, which include:

1. Election Data Management
2. Ballot Formatting and Printing
3. Voting Equipment Configuration
4. Voting and Tabulation

5. Results Consolidation and Reporting



The Complicated System Configuration of ES&S Electionware

In the [3/15/2022 Nye County, Nevada County Commissioner's meeting](#)⁴⁹ cyber security consultant Mark Cook [described his experience](#)⁵⁰ with computers pre-internet in the CompuServe and Prodigy days, then as a consultant to protect companies from threats and seal off vulnerability, and finally with election systems.

Today, Dominion is a popular voting system which uses Microsoft SQL database, one which Mark was and is very familiar with as he used SQL databases from day 1. In the same meeting, he discussed how within the first minute of getting his hands on a Dominion system, he was able to access the backend and change votes...without leaving a trace.

In the Antrim County, Michigan investigation, where there were a confirmed 7,000 votes flipped (in the 2020 election), nation-state vulnerability expert Jeff Lenberg [demonstrated vote swapping](#)⁵¹

⁴⁹https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=234&v=GBKz1o_VqAE&feature=youtu.be

⁵⁰https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GBKz1o_VqAE&t=234s

⁵¹<https://rumble.com/vgi89t-hacking-democracy-antrim-county-mi-edition.html>

that allowed the election management system and tabulator print-outs to match (for the canvass). The problem? The EMS and the tabulator tapes would not match the paper ballots initially scanned through the tabulator. (This is still one of my favorite videos and mirrors a mock election experience that Draza Smith, Col. Shawn Smith, and Mark Cook created alongside Patrick Colbeck at the Cyber Symposium. Once you see how easy it is to swap votes, it cannot be unseen, and this is only one of many exploitable vulnerabilities.)

In 2021, when Tina Peters learned that a Dominion vendor was planning to visit her office to make a software update, she took action in line with her statutory duties to preserve election data as the Mesa County Clerk. She worked with consultants to save a copy of the before and after image of her Dominion Voting Systems (DVS) Election Management System (EMS) servers, which data analysts then began investigating to detect what Dominion's "Trusted Build" may have changed.

It turned out to be a lot.

The three Mesa County reports go into much detail on findings, some of which was alluded to in the [Selection Code](#)⁵² documentary.

These not so trust-worthy software updates were performed by Dominion employees across the country, possibly destroying evidence of election tampering and manipulation. It is possible that such an update may have occurred in the six Minnesota counties using the Dominion Voting System (DVS) Election Management System (EMS). So far, just the one before/after image of the servers exists. For her contributions, the Mesa County Clerk, Tina Peters, who first began telling her story in the August 2021 Cyber Symposium, has been politically imprisoned for a sentence of 9 years.

⁵²<https://selectioncode.com>

Influence Operations

I have chosen to borrow the term *influence operations* from Patrick Colbeck since it is less frequently used when compared to *psychological operations* or *psyops*. The screens which bring us our daily inspiration and fear, information from loved ones and our 2-minute's hate (à la 1984), are seemingly a blessing and a curse.

A blessing because it is only with the internet that information can be shared quickly enough and widely enough to outflank centralized media platforms and censorship regimes.

But a curse because influence operations are deployed on those screens which provide an unobstructed path to our brain, unless one is armored up and discerning wisely.

For me, the most significant influence operations in the preparation phase in Minnesota were George Floyd, its extended aftermath, and of course, Covid-19.

At the time I lived not far from 38th and Chicago.

A few months later, I biked there once and another time went on foot. Roads were blocked making it difficult for locals to leave area in cars. Shops were closed replaced by vendors selling t-shirts and BLM masks. Flowers were laid before the provocative murals and around the monument at the intersection. Into the beginning of 2025, it is still unclear whether the area will be properly cleaned up so the business owners there can continue operating, or whether various monuments and displays can remain, or even whether it will be turned into a walking mall.

In the days following May 25, 2020, there were protests and looting and riots. The 3rd precinct police station burned. It was a trying time to the point that I even asked one of my clients if I could take time off from a gig. One protest organized by Royce White, then a candidate for Congress, as well as a 2024 candidate for US Senate, led thousands to the Federal Reserve, where they prayed,

an interesting and significant choice that got the attention of many, though I missed it at the time.

Covid-19 led to the deployment of eerily similar lockdowns and language worldwide—language precedes manifestation. The monthly discussion groups I'd held ended and I resorted for a time to arguing needlessly with friends online. One day I saw Jacob Frey, Mayor of Minneapolis, jogging maskless near the fairly crowded Stone Arch Bridge—that evening he was wearing a mask announcing new recommendations and rules. Then came the experimental vaccines, only qualifying to be called as such because of dictionaries redefining the term. Perhaps suspecting I had exercised my right not to partake, a Mayo Clinic ICU doctor before a pickup soccer game asked if I had questions about Covid-19. Boy, did I ever.

It was great to see people like Lisa Hanson, who I would later meet at an Otter-Tail related event in CD1, [defy shutdown orders⁵³](#) and unfairly [spend 60 days in jail⁵⁴](#) and people like Mark Bishofsky [organize rallies⁵⁵](#) at the St. Paul Capitol. When Mayor Frey and Mayor Carter announced in a joint press conference the vaccine card requirements, I wrote [this article⁵⁶](#) questioning their judgment.

Months later, I was on the phone with the head of a hospital in Seattle who predicted that the inventors of the mRNA vaccines would get Nobel prizes. Maybe they will. But so did Barrack Hussein Obama *before* many realized what he was up to. When I asked this head of hospital if he got his booster, he said he probably wouldn't get the next one because now there were alternative treatments...

The chaos played into the enemy's hands.

They kept us divided, distracted, demoralized.

⁵³<https://minnesota.cbslocal.com/2021/12/10/bar-owner-who-defied-covid-orders-sentenced-to-90-days-in-jail/>

⁵⁴<https://rumble.com/v17opq6-now-its-my-turn-so-it-never-happens-again-the-lisa-hanson-story.html>

⁵⁵<https://theminnesotasun.com/2021/09/28/thousands-attended-medical-freedom-rally-featuring-del-bigtree/>

⁵⁶<https://erikvanmechelen.substack.com/p/as-coronavirus-narrative-collapses>

The subversion of our elections was well under way.

All the while, preparations continued to be made for the election with little if any reporting of substance regarding the consent decrees which stripped witness and signature requirements from absentee ballots, nor the mass installment of Zuckerboxes, nor the careful calibration of electronic equipment such as tabulators and iPads from vendors like KNOWiNK to give the centralized controllers eyes and ears throughout election day.

As part of the Attack Phase, to that we turn next.

Chapter Four - Attack

“It’s an organized crime. It was perpetrated on Americans by advancing bad process: dirty voter rolls, ballot boxes, all sorts of mail-in ballot capabilities. And you roll all that up and it’s quite evident to those of us who’ve spent the last 15 months of our lives developing these numbers that this was indeed an organized crime that was perpetrated on Americans.”

—Gregg Phillips in [the informational hearing⁵⁷](#)(see 32:32 time stamp) before the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections in Madison, Wisconsin on March 24, 2022.

By now many are familiar with suitcases of ballots being scanned by Ruby Freeman or the truckloads of ballots being delivered to the TCF Center in Detroit (the story of Michigan 2020 is further unpacked in Patrick Colbeck’s *The 2020 Coup: What Happened. What We Can Do.*). But to understand the scale of the attack on the weakest part of the American election system—absentee and mail-in ballots—let’s first review a few high level statistics.

In the EAC’s [2020 Election Administration and Voting Survey⁵⁸](#) (EAVS), the following stats are given in on page 1 of Chapter 1. Overview of Election Administration and Voting in the 2020 General election:

- More than 209 million people were active registered voters for the 2020 general election, an all-time high for the EAVS.

⁵⁷<https://www.truethevote.org/election-integrity-testimony-in-wisconsin-on-thursday-march-24-2022/>

⁵⁸https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/document_library/files/2020_EAVS_Report_Final_508c.pdf

- Voter turnout for the 2020 general election reached the highest level documented in any EAVS thus far, at 67.7% of the citizen voting age population (CVAP). Turnout increased 6.7 percentage points from 2016 levels, and nearly all states reported an increase in turnout. More than 161 million voters cast ballots that were counted for the 2020 election.
- For the first time, a **majority of voters cast their ballots before Election Day**. Slightly more than 43% of voters participated with a mailed ballot, and 30.6% of ballots were cast through in-person voting before Election Day. Ballots cast on Election Day at a physical polling place comprised 30.5% of the turnout for the 2020 general election.
- The number of mailed ballots transmitted to voters more than doubled from 2016 to 2020, and the percentage of mailed ballots that were returned by voters, that were counted, and that were rejected held steady with 2016 levels.

It is now a proven fact that ballot harvesting and more critically ballot *trafficking* operations were in effect across the country throughout the 2020 election.

Keep in mind as we explore these numbers that the ballots themselves are from one perspective only necessary IF a substantial audit were to be ordered and actually occur, which is very rare.

In Minnesota we perhaps caught a small glimpse of ballot harvesting through the Project Veritas reporting on [Ilhan-Omar connected ballot harvesting schemes](#)⁵⁹ in September 2020. However, the ballot harvesting being done in those videos only sheds light on traditional ballot harvesting—notable but not highlighting the scale of operations likely at work in Minnesota—in that case exploiting the elderly in apartment towers for which the in-person polling place was within walking distance if not in the same building.

⁵⁹<https://www.projectveritas.com/news/ilhan-omar-connected-cash-for-ballots-voter-fraud-scheme-corrupts-elections/>

Rick Weible has since shown how simple it is to acquire ballots, even as a citizen. When he called Seachange, which prints ballots for Minnesota, the operator only asked if he was a technician, then proceeded to sell him 9,000 ballots, on net 30 terms. These ballots were used to print Dodge County, Wisconsin ballots (from the ballot images published on that counties website) to use in hand count demonstrations in Minnesota and South Dakota, including in the South Dakota Capitol building viewable by legislators in session there in early 2024. It doesn't seem to have changed their ability to make reasonable legislation, unfortunately, but it did highlight the general indifference to helping the people, whom they are meant to serve in our constitutional representative republic.

What True the Vote's work showed—which in my opinion was only glimpsed in documentaries like 2000 Mules—is that a likely nationwide coordinated effort to print ballots at NGOs and have them dropped off in drop boxes (or the mail) by paid mules. This is ballot *trafficking*, what Gregg Phillips called “organized crime that was perpetrated on Americans.”

True the Vote's [election integrity report⁶⁰](https://www.truethethevote.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FILE_5193_no-meta.pdf) titled “Delivery of Absentee Ballots by Intermediaries to Milwaukee County Area Drop Boxes October 20 – November 3, 2020 was published on March 18, 2022. A week later, in Madison, Wisconsin, founder of True the Vote Catherine Engelbrecht and Gregg Phillips, founder of the OpSec Group [gave testimony in an informational hearing⁶¹](https://www.truethethevote.org/election-integrity-testimony-in-wisconsin-on-thursday-march-24-2022/) before the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections.

From the True the Vote (TTV) report:

“In 2021, in response to whistleblower reports, TTV began purchasing and analyzing publicly available drop box surveillance video and commercially available geospatial (mobile device) data generated at CTCL grant-funded drop box locations during the

⁶⁰https://www.truethethevote.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FILE_5193_no-meta.pdf

⁶¹<https://www.truethethevote.org/election-integrity-testimony-in-wisconsin-on-thursday-march-24-2022/>

time periods in which drop boxes were in use for the 2020 General Election.”

The work of True the Vote and their consultants is bringing into focus David Clements’ [vote trafficking parable⁶²](#) delivered at Mike Lindell’s Cyber Symposium.

Did Ballot Traffickers Work in Minnesota?

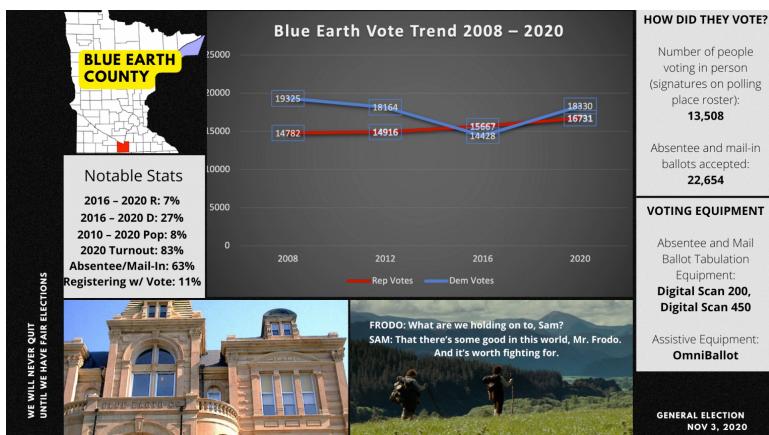
If Minnesota was going to be comfortably won by Biden, it stands to reason that ballot traffickers would not need to be called into action in large numbers.

But many now understand that Minnesota may well have voted in favor of President Trump on November 3rd, 2020 (and possibly in 2016, too). A simple vote trend analysis of counties like [Blue Earth⁶³](#) begins to raise questions and noticing the [vote trend similarities across multiple counties⁶⁴](#) begs further inquiry.

⁶²<https://rumble.com/vl2qbo-mike-lindell-cyber-symposium-professor-david-clements-the-vote-trafficking-.html>

⁶³<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wy5WJgyNtBQ>

⁶⁴<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCG2E0xbfHuBdl9DTuxkHRuvgxvO7vfjw>



Blue Earth vote trend - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wy5WJgyNtBQ>

Captain Seth Keshel's trends⁶⁵, lawn signs, and word on the street in 2020 suggested it would be a close call and Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison even seemed worried based upon his 3:57pm tweet on election day: "...We don't have all the votes we need quite yet. So, help a friend (even a brand new friend) vote. Right now would be awesome." Was this a signal to unleash additional mules? Or could it be—to name just one more possibility—that the electronic poll pad system notes which voters do not vote (neither submitting an absentee/mail-in vote nor voting in person in the precinct) and adds those voters to the phantom voter pile?

⁶⁵<https://rumble.com/vkf6t5-minnesota-election-audit-debrief-captain-seth-keshel.html>



Keith Ellison 
@keithellison

...

If you've voted, great! Can you please call a friend? Spend a little time getting friends, fams, and folks out to the polls. We don't have all of the votes we need quite yet. So, help a friend (even a brand new friend) vote. Right now would be awesome.

3:57 PM · Nov 3, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

188 Retweets 876 Quote Tweets 952 Likes

Could Ellison, or anyone else, have had access to the SVRS in real-time on election day?

Therefore do not let Biden's MN Canvassing Board certified 7.2% margin deceive you; to echo Seth Keshel, would Trump really have spent as much time and money here if Minnesota's 10 electoral college votes were not in play?

Now, many Minnesotans are aware their state is well known for daycare fraud and food fraud. It is emerging that voter, ballot, and election fraud are probably as prevalent, or worse, as indicated by a combination of trends, forensic analysis of Dominion systems also used in several Minnesota counties, and coordinated vote trafficking findings presented by True the Vote in the informational hearing before the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections on March 24th, 2022 in Madison.

Even though Milwaukee officials failed to provide the requested video surveillance, geospatial data and cell phone signal data revealed vote or ballot trafficking into drop boxes to the tune of 137,000 ballots, or 7% of all WI ballots (in the sample, 138 people met a minimum threshold of visiting 5 NGOs and 25 drop boxes during the 2020 general election period, and 10% of that group were also present at a violent riot).

Is there any reason to believe organized ballot abuse isn't happen-

ing a few hundred miles west here in Minnesota? (In the cab ride to the Crystal Lake VFW for the [CD5 Show](#)⁶⁶ on Saturday April 2, 2022, the driver said he'd heard ballot harvesting and possible trafficking was happening in Minneapolis—word of mouth has long been effective but is especially powerful in our censorship-ridden world.)

Nationwide, about 160 million votes were apparently cast after experts predicted about 145 million would be. About 45% of the 160 million were absentee or mail-in ballots. In Minnesota, absentee or mail-in ballots represented 58% of the total reported votes by the secretary of state. The office listed this as an indicator of their progress in a recent budget-focused annual report, a report which lacked metrics relating to security, auditability, verifiability, and accountability.

Further, in Minnesota, we have mail-in only counties (about 1,000 out of 4,000) which speaks to the variance with nationwide numbers, but Minnesota's record absentee numbers may also suggest the success of the absentee voting marketing campaigns and influence operations.

The scale of absentee or mail-in ballots in Minnesota was immense. Over 1.9 million votes were apparently cast this way. That's a more than 1.2 million increase over the previous record.

Not only could absentee ballots sent to phantom voters that came back return-to-sender be collected, but NGOs may have had the ability to print ballots en masse and use mules to deliver them. Note that Minnesota does NOT use serialized ballot numbers or watermarking that I am aware of. Many people can be persuaded to perform illegal activities (like delivering ballots that are not their in large numbers) if paid. The operation would not necessarily be limited to those outside of election administration offices.

The rate at which canvassing in 30 Minnesota counties has shown that voters who reported voting in person were recorded as voting

⁶⁶<https://erikvanmechelen.substack.com/p/the-cd5-show>

absentee raises questions.

The fact that more than 700,000 reported absentee votes were not connected to a voter in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) 25 days after the election and only 5 days after the MN State Canvassing Board certified the election raises further questions. Read that again. 700,000 MORE votes than voters. And Simon still certified.

Could it be that some percentage of these 700,000 reported absentee votes were coordinated by bad actors and therefore were not easily reconcilable in the electronic systems? For emphasis: 25 days after the election and 5 days after certification by the MN State Canvassing Board the numbers did not check out. And not by a little bit. By over 700,000.

The reasons for this remains an unresolved issue.

The following table with data from [Rick Weible⁶⁷](#) shows the absentee ballots not connected by November 29th, 2020, in the MN SOS data in the Twin Cities area. Note that this work should be done immediately according to [Minnesota Statute 203B.121 BALLOT BOARDS⁶⁸](#).

County	Absentee Ballots Not Connected
Anoka	4,537
Hennepin	17,830
Carver	33,741
Scott	46,220
Dakota	154,756
Ramsey	8,350
Washington	81,414

This is not an exhaustive list.

Furthermore, there is data gap between October 30 and November 3 which makes it difficult to audit the “must immediately” clause.

⁶⁷<https://midwestswampwatch.com>

⁶⁸<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/203B.121>

The next table shows the absentee data and how it changed over time on the secretary of state's website.

Date Requested	Quantity	Date Accepted	Quantity
10/25/2020	1,765,327	10/23/2020	1,186,522
11/01/2020	1,969,728	10/30/2020	1,581,193
11/04/2020	2,129,804	11/03/2020	1,846,668
12/01/2020	2,129,804	11/03/2020	1,846,668
1/16/2021	2,193,411	1/14/2021	1,909,701
2/14/2021	2,193,411	1/14/2021	1,909,701

In watching the room as Rick Weible has presented this data around the state in 2021 and 2022, many understand and are deeply concerned. They expect better from government especially when the issue concerns the sanctity of the elective franchise. And yet, as it now appears certain elements of government have proven incapable of administering free and honest elections with absolute integrity, citizens are right to wonder what else needs to be audited in their government at the federal, state, and indeed, the local levels.

Minnesotans want to know whether their vote counted, whether it was cancelled out by a phantom vote or a fake mail-in vote, whether a machine altered their vote choice, or even if the numbers provided to the MN State Canvassing Board to be certified have any connection to reality at all.

On this last point, we turn to next in the Backup Attack Phase.

One of my friends recently asked me why a ground game as seen in 2000 Mules was needed if forensic audits can be denied and votes can be injected electronically. My simple response here is that the enemy would have preferred we not learn about the depth of cheating available through the machines. The illusions we are under need to be plausible enough, else our instincts to spot a lie kick in.

In other words, if you can cheat enough to win by inflating voter rolls and by stuffing the ballot box, you can potentially reduce

the chances that people will ask questions about the machines in the first place. I've heard people skeptical that there was enough cheating to overcome a 7.2% margin between Biden and Trump, showing exactly this problem.

Those who control the software, control who wins. Better to keep this reality under wraps.

This is part of the reason, I think, that while Hillary said she thought there was fraud in 2016, she may not have wanted to call for any audits because then there could have been discovery. And history shows that she did not. There was a different plan hatched instead.

Meanwhile, since 2020, while much focus has rightly been on mail-in ballots and the tabulators, it has emerged that the electronic poll pads and the integrated systems which provide monitoring and real-time reporting (and likely many other tricks) are also central to the puzzle and the overall cheater's toolkit. Again, *Let My People* go is an excellent free resource to learn more about the surveillance 'features' of such Eye of Sauron type systems.

Chapter Five - Backup Attack

“The election of 2020 was not counted, it was calculated.”

—Draza Smith, mathmetician



Draza Smith, Mark Cook, and Col. Shawn Smith

If the Attack Phase fails, the Backup Attack Phase comes into play.

This is where the story takes an interesting turn which may shake the reader's previous understanding of how elections work.

For all the years of my life until 2020, I thought my vote counted. Then, in late 2020, I realized it probably didn't, but I didn't know how exactly.

Then, sometime in 2021, my perspective drastically (Drazatically) changed when I was introduced to Draza Smith's work and later

met her at the Cyber Symposium. David Clements has described her as an “unsung hero”. I am not keen on the word ‘hero’ generally but that is another topic!

What changed how I viewed elections?

Draza put it well: “The election of 2020 was not counted, it was calculated.”

Start with an electoral college map of the United States. To win the presidential election takes 270 electoral college votes. Then, use a PID controller, like in your thermostat or the cruise control of your car, to generate outcomes at the state level in such a way that the desired candidate wins.

Easier said than done, because you don’t know how many voters will turn out, either for the desired candidate or for the undesired candidate.

Except that you kind of do... We’ve already talked about how many people mailed in their ballots early or showed up early to vote. In Minnesota, there are forty-six (46) days of voting. I don’t know why 45 or 47 days were chosen, but I wasn’t [s]elected to write the laws!

In that 46-day window, data on who is voting is collected. Using historical data in the voter histories, the map of how the state will vote, all the way down to the precinct level, can be projected. As it gets close to election day, the PID controller’s set point can be decided. (In 2020, it appears that overnight when ‘vote-counting stopped in all the swing states because a pipe burst in one of them’ the set point needed to be reset, as shown in the upcoming graphs.)

It’s indeed possible that the original set point in each state might need to be adjusted to get the desired outcome state by state to achieve the electoral college victory for Biden. Again, is this why vote counting needed to suddenly stop in multiple states in the middle of the night?

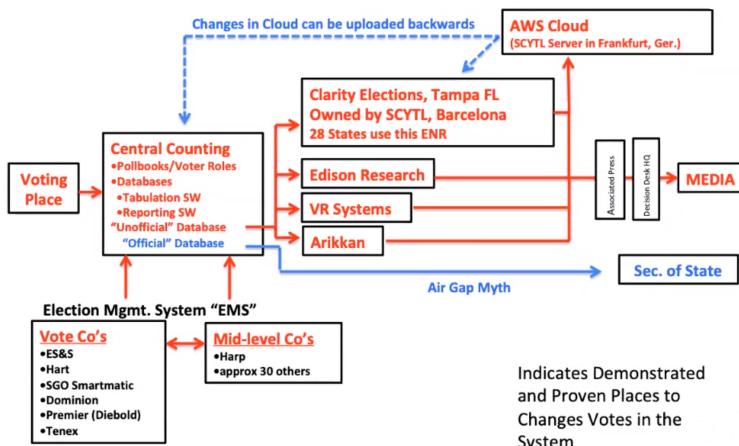
This part of the book, more than others, requires the visuals, charts, and graphs to be in front of you. If you are listening to the

audiobook, print out the pages from the e-book freely available at <https://leanpub.com/sim2020/read>⁶⁹.

Edison Zero

For background on Edison data, recall this chart from Russ Ramsland's Georgia presentation in December 2020.

Very High Level View of Voting System, Networks and Attack Entry Points
There are no security standards, it's easy to change votes with no audit trail



Edison receives data from “Unofficial Database”

Draza also writes: “For those asking - the Edison data reports the cumulative votes and the percentage that each candidate has during the election. But - during the Nov 2020 election, these reporting values all went through a rolling zero that then returned to relatively the same values on the next reporting cycle. It happened in series to each state and DC. I suspect that this was application of new

⁶⁹<https://leanpub.com/sim2020/read>

setpoints and/or new control constants to drive the vote totals to the setpoint within the number of votes remaining in the count.”

Here’s an example of New Jersey’s Edison Zero on November 4, 2020 starting at 4:01:23 AM and lasting until 11:35:48 AM.



New Jersey’s Edison Zero

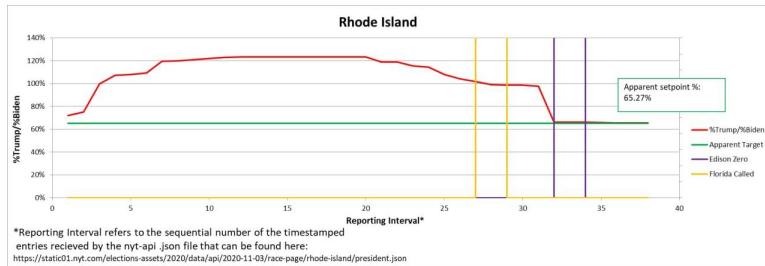
Rhode Island

Erin Clements recommended I have a look at Draza’s analysis of the Rhode Island cast vote record (CVR) and compare it with what Edison played on TV. Reason being that it was the “best synopsis of the set point phenomenon and the shuffle because that’s the only place where we have apples to apples comparison between what we were told was happening on election night and what’s actually stored inside the computer system—they can’t be reconciled.”

On [Draza Smith’s Telegram channel⁷⁰](https://t.me/ladydraza), all of the following charts and descriptions can be found by using the search function and typing “Rhode Island”.

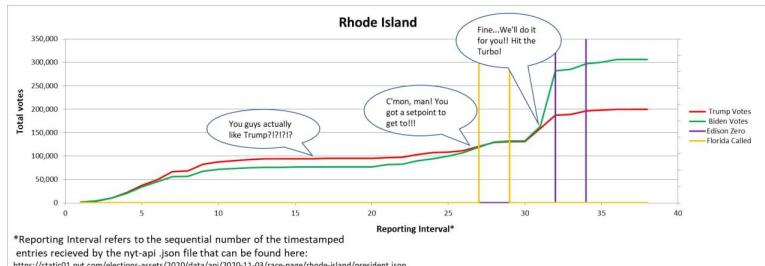
⁷⁰<https://t.me/ladydraza>

On August 3, 2021 Draza said: “So - Rhode Island is one of the more surprising plots I have seen so far. During the entire election reporting, the ratio of votes was on the Trump side of the line...until they were slammed down into their setpoint...



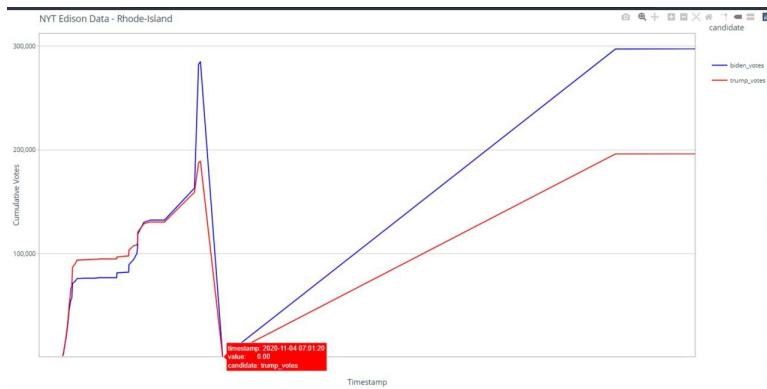
Rhode Island Edison Data

“Looking at the total vote trend, there was a clear preference, until that pesky Edison zero reset....”



Set Point Reset

“From the Edison reported percentages, you can see the HUGE spike in the Biden votes prior to the reset, which has been indicative of receiving a new setpoint and higher tuning constants.”



Spike in Biden votes prior to reset

“In the data you can see it happen here. The ratio setpoint is driven from 97% to 66% and the Edison zero happens 4 minutes later.”

Zulu (London)	Date	Time Submitted	ev	Total Votes	Trump %	Biden %	3rd Party %	Time from last report	Time from last report to Edison	Appeared Edison	Target
2	2020-11-04	8:56:56 AM	51	267,419	0.685%	0.645%	0.645%	0.00:00	0.00:00	0	0
33	2020-11-04	8:58:56 AM	52	267,419	0.685%	0.645%	0.645%	0.02:00	0.02:00	65.27%	0
34	2020-11-04	8:59:56 AM	53	267,419	0.685%	0.645%	0.645%	0.03:00	0.03:00	65.27%	0
35	2020-11-04	9:00:56 AM	54	477,658	0.392%	0.595%	0.093%	0.04:00	0.04:00	65.27%	0
36	2020-11-04	9:02:56 AM	55	481,695	0.392%	0.593%	0.095%	0.05:00	0.05:00	65.27%	0

Setpoint Driven from 97% to 66%

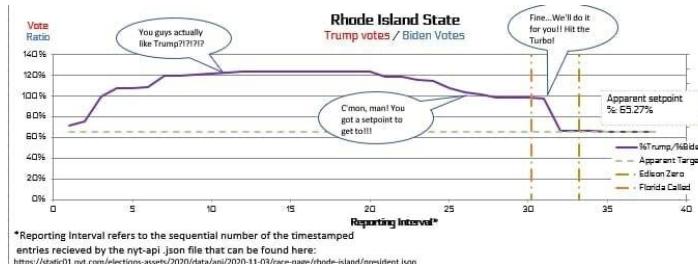
Then, on the 21st of May, 2022, Draza announced this:

“I am so grateful our smallest state today. Because the entire state is smaller than many counties in other states, they do things a little more efficiently there, including counting all of their statewide votes with a single system that produces a STATEWIDE CVR.

“So, I have been saying for a while now that I have been confused about the fact that none of our counties/precincts can give a good explanation of how Edison and Scytl and SP are getting the election data to the NYT, etc. for election night reporting and CALLING THE RACES ON!

“But, I believe these companies know the playbook and just provide a probabilistic model to the viewers at home - so how can you question the results? You watched them come in live on TV! All the while the mules and machines and NGO’s with electronic access to

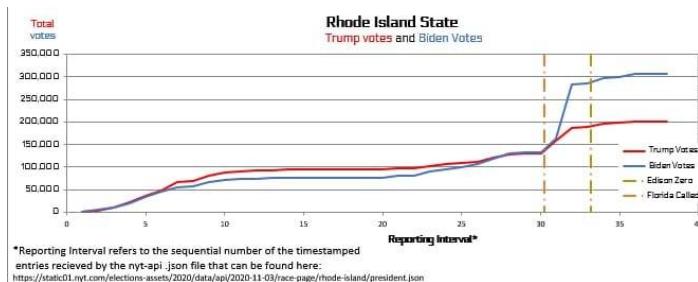
the voter rolls/poll books are working magic on the real votes have them end in the same place.”



Trump to Biden ratio on election night

“So, here is the results as we saw them election night for the State of Rhode Island! This is how the ratio of Trump to Biden votes were reported by the news to all of us sitting at home on election night.

“That Drop towards Biden looks a little funny right there after FL was called for Trump, doesn’t it?”



Trump and Biden votes on election night

“Here are the actual votes for each candidate that were reported over time. Did you realize little Rhode Island had their very own “F curve”?

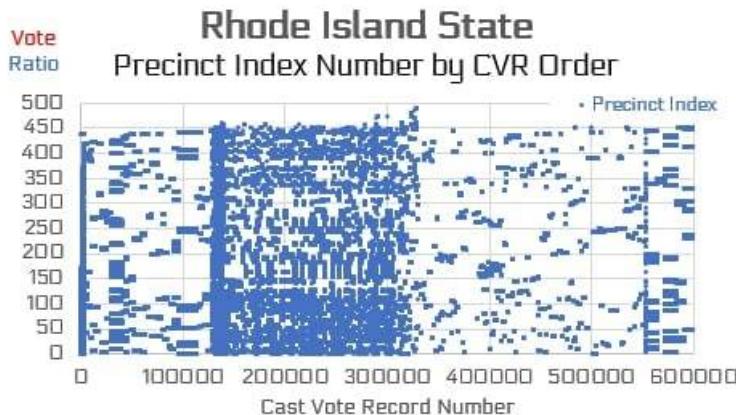
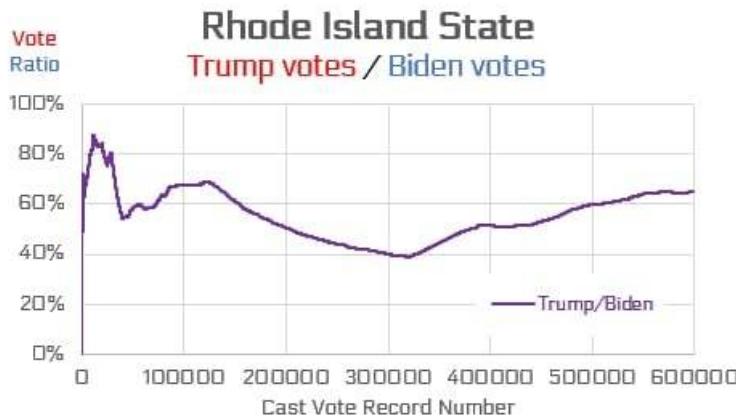
“Well, actually it looks kind of like a snake in the grass...”

“So - now we have the CVR data to see what the MACHINE says about how the votes counted up. Before I show the plot, remember what we have learned through the work by Jeff O’Donnell on

finding the two sets of books in the database. And my theory that they reshuffle the database to push those muled in votes that come in just under the wire forward in time to make it look like they were always there.

“This produces a distinctive curve with a drop and then a scoop (which Dr. D has termed the “Biden Boost” and then the votes float back upwards to the final setpoint, with corrections here and there. Right?

“Well, even here in RI where it would be totally obvious, the machines could not help themselves. It is in their code.”



Rhode Island - How the votes actually came in

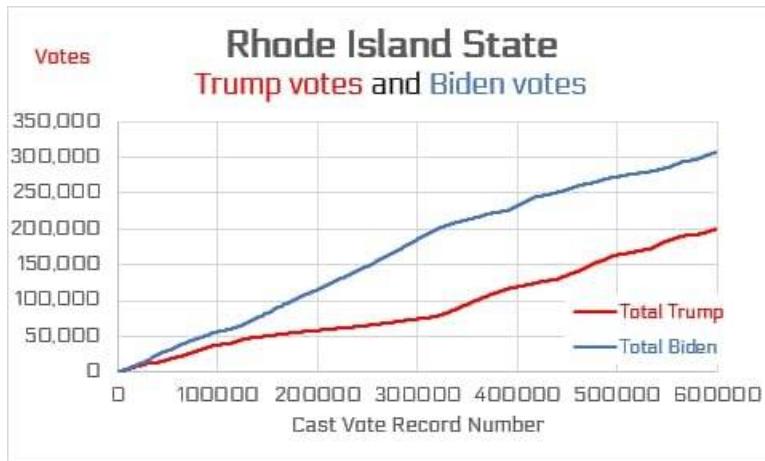
“So - here is what the machine told us with the CVR report of how the ratio of votes ACTUALLY *cough, cough* came in for Rhode Island over time.

“The blue graph below shows the precinct index that each ballot came in from. This is term I have developed for places that do not have numbered precincts. I take the list of precincts and record the precincts in order as they show up as precincts 1,2,3... and then I

can plot them. Anyone that is interested - I can provide you my precinct name-to-number key.

“But what is notable here is - just like in other places, ALL the precincts report in at the very beginning (REPRESENT!) and then are shuffled to look almost too perfectly randomized with keeping some from every precinct in the back pocket to add at the end of counting.

“But - remember - if we were getting in votes perfectly randomized from all over the state - would the Law of Large Numbers dictate that this rollercoaster would be the shape we would expect?”



Trump and Biden votes in CVR

“And - if you could possible believe it, just look how evenly over time the votes came in for each candidate!! No snakes in the grass here...just in the programmers’ seats.”

“And - believe it or not - those RI Patriots collected more data - interim reports of vote counts, etc. NOTHING MATCHES, not the news data, to the machine data to the SecState data - sure , they all end up in the same place after a month or 2 of making ‘corrections’.”

2020-11-06	9:48:51PM	505,201
2020-11-10	1:09:07 PM	513,323
2020-11-10	11:02:51PM	513,411
2020-11-10	11:02:58 PM	513,503
2020-11-13	9:51:01PM	513,602
2020-11-24	7:40:55 PM	513,627
2020-11-25	4:38:09 AM	517,757
2020-12-11	4:15:51PM	514,238
2020-12-11	4:20:36 PM	516,434
2020-12-11	4:23:58 PM	517,757
2020-12-11	4:23:58 PM	517,757

Edison corrections

“Check out the corrections that the Edison data made to get to the final results - after over a month worth of “corrections and updates” - because this is how we should count election votes.

“P.S: I dropped out the reported vote from the AP that wasn’t Edison because they appear to not have been synchronized and make even more crazy jumps, as a result.”

Minnesota’s Simulation

No Minnesotan has been given any cast vote records from their county for 2020 (except for Fillmore County), although these only came in the form of a comma delimited-type file (think .csv or .xls), not in the form of the ballot images themselves which the computers/tabulators read to interpret the voter’s ovals and record the vote tallies. Not being able to produce an audit trail of the machine count, when the machine count is the primary method of counting, is unacceptable AND it puts the public in an awkward situation of not truly knowing whether ANY of their current legislators were fairly elected. Even when recounts are triggered, there is NO audit of the legitimacy of ballots included in the recount and recounts occur days, sometimes weeks, after the election. Again, think back

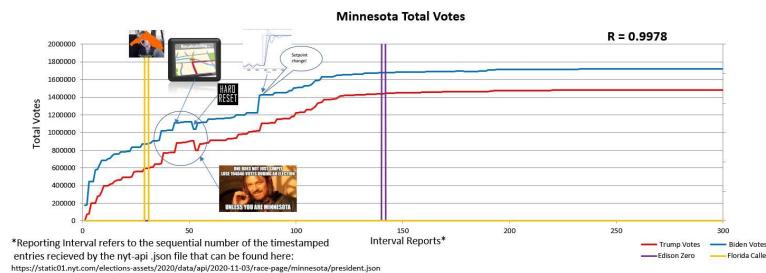
to how easy it was for Rick Weible to order and receive 9,000 ballots from Minnesota operator, Seachange.

Since we do not have the cast vote records from any county, let alone the entire state as Rhode Island was able to produce, let's make do with what we can.

Let's start take a look at how votes were reported to the media (refer back to Russ Ramsland's slide above for reference). The following graphic shows how the votes were sent through to the media from Edison Research. Notice the negative 194,846 votes near interval 50. In a system that is aggregating votes, should there ever be a drop in nearly 200,000 votes? What may have caused that?

Here again I will quote Draza Smith:

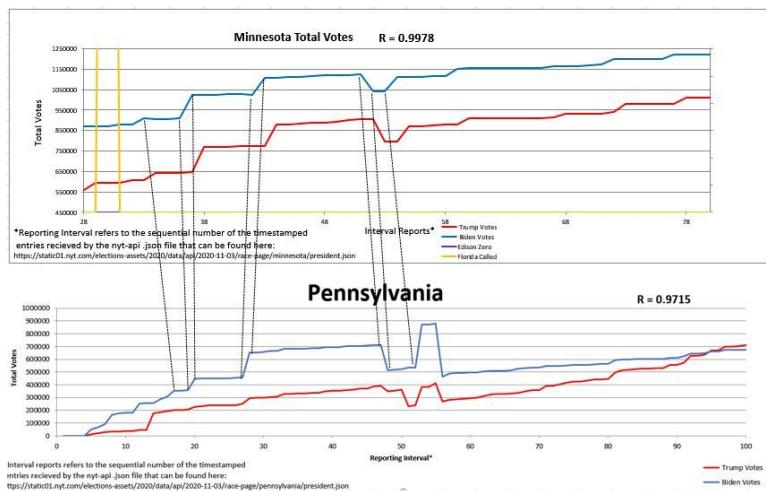
“So - Minnesota had some really interesting things going on that took a little bit of thought. I am finding a lot of events that happen across states that help me try to convince all of you our elections are completely controlled events. Minnesota - I believe - kinda went like this.”



Minnesota Total Votes

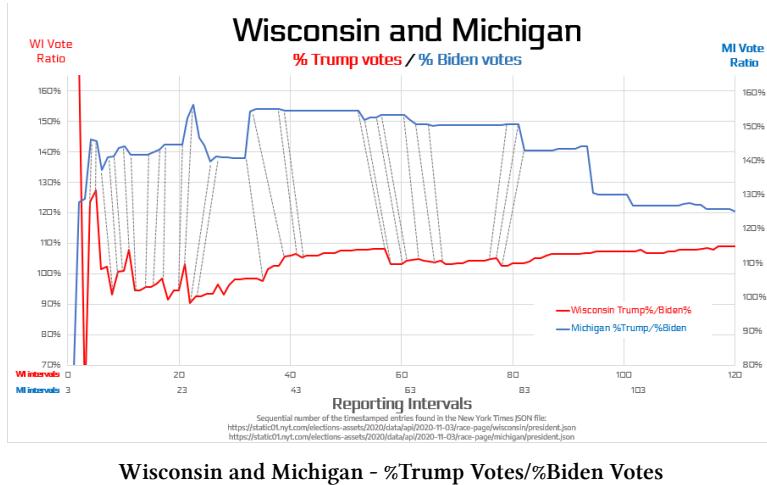
“The overall votes have a very high correlation with an R value of 0.9978, which is higher than Pennsylvania, but Pennsylvania was the states that had the same “event” happen, with regard to the loss of votes during counting. I pulled up the similar curve from Pennsylvania and, not only is the shape factor almost exactly the same, but it happened during almost the same counting interval

number - around 50 - which, timewise, was shortly after the Florida surprise.”



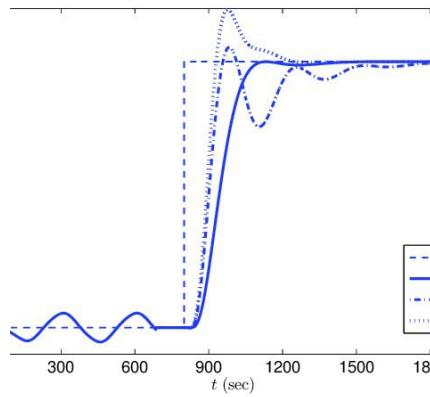
Comparing MN to PA

“The difference in the shape that follows whatever was happening that caused the similarity between the events in PA and MN is the result of the difference in the initial perturbation that was assigned to each state. PA had one that was more chaotic than MN.”



Wisconsin and Michigan - %Trump Votes/%Biden Votes

To demonstrate that similarities between states are not isolated, notice Wisconsin compared with Michigan.



Setpoint Input Process

“The “setpoint change” that appears to occur later on is most likely the result of a slight shifting in position as MI was being moved in the lineup. I refer to this as a setpoint change, because it bears a striking resemblance to what we would see in any industrial system that is being controlled and experiences a setpoint change. This

is the image that I used on the graph above that - should - have nothing to do with elections."

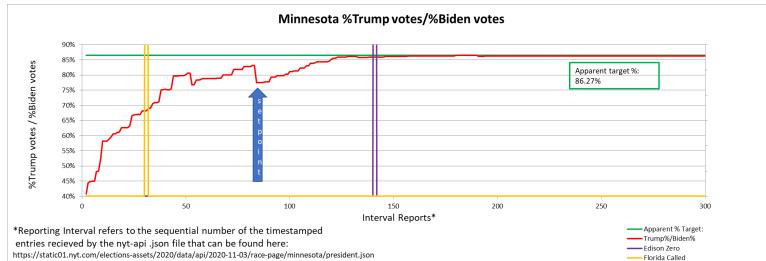
When Draza refers to MI (Michigan) being moved in the lineup, consider that since Florida's Trump turnout was so high the algorithm was not going to be set in such a way to achieve a Biden win. It appears the decision was made by the powers that be to let Trump win Florida but pick up those electoral college votes elsewhere. Thus Michigan being moved in the lineup.



National Key for Setpoints

"If we go back and look at the national key calculated from the final

values, you can see that MN is right there at the edge of the shuffle - and probably was affected by the moving of MI into the Biden side of the curve.”



Ratio of Trump to Biden votes

“Here you can see the ratio control curve with a bit of a chaotic start and that “event” after Florida was called. But, after she got her final setpoint, the curve just eased its way into the final setpoint, like we have seen in so many other states.”

#	state	Zulu (London) Time	Total Votes	Trump %	Trump % Delta	Biden %	Biden % Delta	Trump Change from Previous Trump% Change	Biden % Change from Previous Biden% Change	3rd Party Change from Previous 3rd Party Change	# of votes since last time step	Trump/Biden%			
85	minnesota	2020-11-04T05:30:22	2291986	0.4445	0.0000	0.5556	0.0000	738	14.48%	0.072	53.44%	24	2.10%	1633	83.80%
86	minnesota	2020-11-04T05:30:39	2589343	0.4275	-0.0070	0.5558	0.0000	84,864	23.70%	198,428	68.62%	8,072	2.10%	288,867	77.52%
87	minnesota	2020-11-04T05:30:50	2588933	0.4275	0.0000	0.5555	0.0000	3,898	42.75%	4,770	55.85%	182	2.10%	8,650	77.52%
88	minnesota	2020-11-04T05:32:28	2588936	0.4275	0.0000	0.5555	0.0000	1	42.75%	2	55.85%	0	2.10%	3	77.52%
89	minnesota	2020-11-04T05:36:04	2589058	0.4275	0.0000	0.5555	0.0000	40	42.75%	51	55.85%	2	2.10%	93	77.52%

Adjustment to final setpoint

“Now, the adjustment to that final setpoint was really a herculean effort by our vote counters. We were able to report 289157 votes in 17 seconds. This reduced the percentage from 83% to 77% Trump to Biden votes, because Biden received the lion’s share of that valiant effort.”

#	state	Zulu (London) Time	Total Votes	Trump %	Trump % Delta	Biden %	Biden % Delta	Trump Votes	Biden Votes	Trump Change from Previous Trump% Change	Biden % Change from Previous Biden% Change	3rd Party Change from Previous 3rd Party Change	# of votes since last time step	Trump/Biden%			
54	minnesota	2020-11-04T04:37:55	2073901	0.4375	0.0000	0.5625	0.0000	96,902	12,2651	660	43.70%	818	54.25%	30	2.00%	1569	81.65%
55	minnesota	2020-11-04T04:38:43	1876245	0.4255	-0.0200	0.5558	0.0000	789,342	104,9378	(107,760)	55.3%	42.63%	(3,897)	0.00%	(194,946)	76.74%	
56	minnesota	2020-11-04T04:39:42	1875936	0.4255	0.0000	0.5554	0.0000	789,492	104,9572	(107,760)	55.3%	42.63%	(3,897)	2.00%	(194,951)	76.74%	

194,846 vote reduction

“So - that number - 194846 - is kinda like the other reductions we have seen in other states. If you take that number and divide it by the total on the line above, it is usually apparent that is it a

calculated reduction. If we do that here $194846/2071091 = 9.41\%$ reduction. I would have expected it to be 9.5% of 10%...a nice round reduction like seen in other states. So, I looked as what we have going on. If we look at the reduction in just Trump's votes, what we have on this line is a reduction coupled with a flip from the 3rd party. If we remove the flip from the 3rd party, we get a reduction of 87049.15 votes from Trump's tally, which is a 4.20% reduction in Trump's overall vote at that time."

Cleanup reductions

“Annnddd - we finish up, much like the other states. We have our percentage control of the interval hanging tight - while we find places for the reductions to happen, without changing either the interval percentage distribution or the overall percentage ratio. These cleanup reductions are in between the reports that take about 10 minutes for each single vote to be counted. I guess they were tired from the big push earlier.”

Does reviewing this data make the reader look at our election process differently?

I know when I first saw this data I was unsettled—I hadn't considered this possibility. But with this new information I went forth with new questions.

Remember that the Backup Attack phase is used when the initial attack doesn't go as planned. The biggest tool is the injection of votes electronically. If this can be done without detection, a race can still be won regardless of how many physical ballots were delivered absentee (dropbox or mail-in) or at the in-person polling place on election day and subsequently scanned through tabulators. In a totalitarian system, election night reporting could be largely or actual theater and disconnected from results aggregated at lower levels; citizens could be shown results and then later barred from auditing election materials altogether and appeased with piecemeal post-election reviews which only review a tiny number of ballots.

There is a theory out there which Draza's data begins to provide evidence for that the 2020 election was less an election and more a simulation disguised as an election. (This is in part why I made the acronym for the title of this book = SIM.) We don't *need* that perspective to lay out the anomalies, indicators, and evidence we've done up to this point in the book, but it does serve to provide a working explanation for the irregularities reported around the state and in the Edison Research data. Data is only as good as its source.

Once the simulation concept is understood, lower level manipulation can occur in the databases or voting machines in counties and precincts to achieve results at that lower level which align with the top-down algorithms. This may be part of the reason the Office of the Secretary of State in Minnesota stops providing absentee data a few days before elections and does not provide it until a few days after. Meanwhile, the official results don't have to reconcile or match the Statewide Voter Registration System until about 6 weeks post-election, AFTER the MN State Canvassing Board has certified the election. Indeed.

Case in point: Around September 2021, I remember video calls where Jeffrey O'Donnell and Dan Sundin shared preliminary findings from the before and after server images revealed by Tina Peters on Days 1 and 2 of Lindell's Cyber Symposium (see the

documentary [Selection Code⁷¹](#) for more details). To this day I encounter folks who were disappointed by the event in Sioux Falls: I may share their confusion regarding the PCAPs but I will not hesitate to point them to the three Mesa reports.

When I first spoke publicly at the Sherburne County Commissioner board meeting on April 19, 2022, I mentioned some of the findings of the third report. (Others had already begun to do so.)

It turns out that the government does the election administration work and needs to prove that its work is sound, although refuses to do so. It isn't for We the People without access to the information to make that case... although we have had to do so because of non-compliance from those whom are meant to serve us.

If the cover up in the Defense Phase, which we turn to next, is good enough, then many citizens will not immediately be able to find out exactly how subversion of their elections took place.

⁷¹<https://selectioncode.com>

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Part of Their Plan?

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