Missouri Elections are Impossible to Validate

A Message to the People of Missouri from MO Canvassers – residents who were concerned about elections in our state and took action.
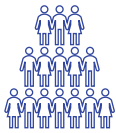
Trust in government begins with trust in our elections.

1st Report on Voter Roll Analysis, Canvassing, and Election Integrity Issues in the State of Missouri

The Bottom Line
Reclaiming local control is essential for trusted and verifiable elections in Missouri

INTRODUCTION

Missouri Canvassers is a non-partisan volunteer group formed in the summer of 2021 by Missouri citizens who share a common interest in and concern for election integrity in the State of Missouri. The group includes educators, former law enforcement, IT professionals, legal professionals, physicians, real estate agents, business owners, parents, retirees, and others who want to ensure that Missourians' votes count.

Our goal is to identify potential weaknesses in Missouri election procedures that can result in our votes being "cancelled" by fraud, "stolen" by bad actors, or otherwise diluted by problems or flaws in our complex system. Our hope is that citizens, county officials, state officials, and elected representatives will take action to plug the holes, clean the rolls, and protect our elections. The integrity of our elections is (or should be) a fundamental concern of all Missourians who believe in the right to select our own leaders.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
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BRIEF #1: THERE IS NO "FINAL" LIST OF EVERYONE WHO VOTED IN ANY MISSOURI ELECTION

MISSOURI'S "SIX MONTH RULE"

An oddity in Missouri law makes it impossible to determine exactly who voted in a Missouri election. Election officials typically report the total <u>number</u> of votes in an election late in the evening on election day, but additional time is allowed for them to report the <u>names</u> of the voters who participated in the election. Missouri law allows *six months* for county clerks to make this report.[1]

THE VOTER ROLLS ARE CONSTANTLY CHANGING

Missouri uses a statewide centralized voter registration database (MCVR). That database constantly changes as each county adds new voters and removes voters who have died or moved away. If a county submits its "who voted" report one month after election day, a few voters will have already been added or removed from the rolls. If a county submits its "who voted" report six months after election day, many voters will have already been added or removed.

IMPOSSIBLE TO CONDUCT AN AUDIT OR VALIDATE THE ELECTION

The result of the reporting rule is that neither county election authorities nor the Secretary of State can provide an accurate listing of who voted in any Missouri election. Instead, they are only able to provide a modified list that includes a minimum of 1-6 months of additions and deletions.

A RECOUNT IS NOT AN AUDIT

The State randomly selects a county and precinct to audit after every election. It is not an audit; it is a recount. A full audit is not possible if no one can verify who participated in the election. **Counties should be required to keep an accurate list of who voted.**

Read more about Missouri's inability to validate or audit elections on page 19

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[1] 115.157 R.S.Mo

BRIEF #2: MISSOURI VOTER ROLLS ARE INFLATED

MISSOURI'S 2020 VOTER REGISTRATION RATE IS 21% OVER THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

According to the [Secretary of State's website],[2] Missouri had 4,339,233 registered voters in 2020. Recently released U.S. Census Data for 2020 states [Missouri's population of voting age residents in 2020][3] was 4,775,612. Based on these figures, Missouri's voter registration rate for 2020 was 91%.

WHAT ACCOUNTS FOR MISSOURI'S HIGH VOTER REGISTRATION RATE?

We enlisted the help of a data scientist to analyze the Missouri voter rolls. Dakota Davis, DrPh, has provided a summary detailing anomalies and unusual issues in the rolls. We discuss her findings in this report and have included them in the Appendix A (page 72).

GHOST REGISTRATIONS

Our canvassing efforts and research have also revealed large numbers of what we term "ghost registrations" on Missouri voter rolls. A "ghost registration" means that a voter is shown as registered at a particular address but did not actually reside there. The person may have died, moved away, or had no connection to the address at all. Our canvassers located 524 of these ghost registrations. Our review of the voter rolls revealed thousands more. These ghost registrations inflate the rolls.

OVERSEAS OR MILITARY VOTERS CANNOT ACCOUNT FOR ALL GHOST REGISTRATIONS

Election officials across the country will often brush off revelations about ghost registrations by saying that those are merely overseas or military voters properly registered at their old addresses. However, the number of overseas/military voters is extremely small (averaging

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[2] SOS link: https://www.sos.mo.gov/elections/registeredvoters/2020

[3] Census link: Voting age population figures taken from 2020 U.S. Census for Missouri. https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/missouri-population-change-between-census-decade.html

around .5% of a county's registrants), and thus can only explain a small number of the ghost registrations found on Missouri's voter rolls.

INFLATED ROLLS MAKE MISSOURI ELECTIONS VULNERABLE TO FRAUD

Inflated voter rolls make our elections vulnerable to fraud. Mathematician and physicist, Dr. Douglas G. Frank, has examined the Missouri voter rolls, [4] along with those of most other states. His scientific analysis explains how inflated rolls allow fraud to occur.

For an in depth look at how such fraud could have occurred, see Dr. Frank's video interview[5] and his "registration key"[6] analysis for Missouri.

More details on this topic begin on page 22

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[4] Voter roll link: https://rumble.com/vr3gar-united-states-election-stats.html
[5] Interview link: https://frankspeech.com/tv/video/scientific-proof-internationally-renowned-physicist-absolutely-proves-2020-election-was
[6] Registration key link: https://rumble.com/vkqt2o-the-registration-key-for-missouri.html

BRIEF #3: VOTES WERE COUNTED FOR 'PHANTOMS', AND 'LOST' FOR ACTUAL VOTERS

Our citizen canvassing efforts revealed votes recorded for people who did not live at the address on the voter roll, votes recorded for individuals who did not vote, and other votes that were not recorded at all. We have labeled these "phantom votes", "stolen votes", and "lost votes".

Canvassers visited 4,917 residences. There was no answer at 2,118, while 2,107 were "resolved." There were 692 addresses at which some voting irregularity was found, which resulted in 1,100 individual issues.

PHANTOM VOTE

A person is registered at the address but did not actually reside there at election time. A vote is recorded for that person. Canvassers discovered 486 likely phantom votes.

STOLEN VOTE

Stolen votes are considered phantom votes, but a very specific type of phantom. A person states that they **did not vote** in the 2020 election, but the voter roll shows a vote was recorded for them. Of the 486 phantom votes, 50 were likely stolen votes.

LOST VOTE

A person states that he or she did in fact vote in the 2020 election, but the voter roll shows no vote was recorded. Out of the 692 residences with voting irregularities, 50 individuals likely have lost votes.

Detailed canvassing results and additional canvassing info begins on page 25

BRIEF #4: VOTING EQUIPMENT *CAN* CONNECT TO THE INTERNET

COMPUTER SYSTEMS CAN BE ACCESSED BY "BAD ACTORS"

We all know that government, banking, and retail computer systems can be accessed by bad actors. The same is true of election systems.

The vulnerabilities in electronic election equipment have been known for years. Elected officials from both major parties have expressed concerns about the security of election equipment.

MSM HAS REPORTED ON VOTING VULNERABILITIES IN THE PAST

Mainstream news outlets (such as CNN,[7] AP,[8] and NBC[9]) repeatedly reported on election security concerns in the years leading up to 2020. Those concerns were validated following the 2020 general election, despite the reversal of MSM's position post-election.

A 2021 investigation in Colorado revealed election machines were running a hidden process that created a second, altered database of votes. Investigation by a special counsel in Wisconsin revealed election equipment was, *"connected to a secret, hidden Wi-Fi access point at the Grand Hyatt hotel"* and *"controlled by a single individual who was not a government employee but an agent of a special interest group …"*.

ARE MISSOURI'S VOTING MACHINES CONNECTED TO THE INTERNET?

According to the Secretary of State's website, they are not. But Missouri's election equipment is not immune to these security issues.

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[7] CNN link: *We watched hackers break into voting machines*
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HA2DWMHgLnc
[8] AP link: *New Election systems use vulnerable software*
https://apnews.com/article/e5e070c31f3c497fa9e6875f426ccde1
[9] NBC News Report link: https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/online-vulnerable-experts-find-nearly-three-dozen-u-s-voting-n1112436

BRIEF #5: SCIENTIFIC AND NON-PARTISAN INVESTIGATIONS HAVE UNCOVERED ELECTION FRAUD

WHAT DOES "FOLLOW THE SCIENCE" MEAN?

In the world of election integrity, "follow the science" refers to examining the work done by experts and grassroots groups to uncover and expose election fraud and vulnerabilities. Most of the work has focused on the November 2020 election.

IS ELECTION FRAUD A CONSPIRACY THEORY?

Prior to 2020 it was not. There are years of articles available on the web addressing claims of machines connecting to the internet, vulnerabilities in voting equipment, and candidates who would not concede elections because of alleged voter fraud.

In 2020 that all changed. Despite the wealth of information, data, and analysis available, any reference to election fraud in the 2020 election is automatically touted as "debunked."

SCIENCE HAS PROVEN ELECTION FRAUD IN THE 2020 ELECTION

"Follow the science" should not apply to every subject *except* election fraud.

WHICH EXPERTS DID MISSOURI CANVASSERS COUNT ON FOR SCIENCE?

Dr. Douglas Frank (algorithms at work, and his guidance to our team), Dr. Dakota Davis (analysis of Missouri voter rolls), Dr. Draza Smith (patterns of the vote count revealed mathematical operations at work), Jeff O'Donnell & Walter C. Daugherity (forensic examination of election equipment), and others who have asked to remain anonymous.

GRASSROOTS ACTIVISTS AND CANVASSERS

Across the State of Missouri and in nearly all 50 states, volunteers are talking to their neighbors and investigating their voter rolls. This is still the beginning.

More in-depth information can be found beginning on page 45

BRIEF #6: MISSOURI RESIDENTS HAVE LOST CONTROL OF THEIR ELECTIONS

INFLUENCE USING MONEY ("ZUCKERBUCKS")

While political donations by outsiders have always been a concern, the 2020 election also saw donations in the form of Covid-19 grants made directly to election jurisdictions rather than to candidates. Millions of dollars in "Zuckerbucks" flowed into Missouri. Missourians are right to question how that money was used.

CONTROL OF VOTER ROLL MAINTENANCE (ERIC)

Missouri's voter rolls are in some part managed or maintained by an outside organization, ERIC,[10] represented as a means to assist states in cleaning their voter rolls. Perhaps a larger part of its mission is to add people to the rolls. Missourians should be questioning exactly what ERIC does and how it provides any value to the state.

ELECTION EQUIPMENT

Electronic election equipment is arguably the most insidious intruder into our elections. The equipment is maintained, updated, and examined by representatives of the equipment companies, not by Missouri officials. Missouri citizens, experts and election officials are unable to "see inside the box" and know for certain that the software processes are operating as they should, and that no manipulation of our votes can occur.

3 FIRMS OWN THE VENDORS THAT SERVE 90% OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS

In 2019, US Senators and Reps (Democrats) investigated these vendors and "vulnerabilities and shortcomings of election technology industry with ties to private equity."[11]

Read more beginning on page 49

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[10] Electronic Registration Information Center

[11] Investigation link: https://www.warren.senate.gov/oversight/letters/warren-klobuchar-wyden-and-pocan-investigate-vulnerabilities-and-shortcomings-of-election-technology-industry-with-ties-to-private-equity

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TOPIC #1: THERE IS NO "FINAL" LIST OF EVERYONE WHO VOTED IN ANY MISSOURI ELECTION

MISSOURI'S "SIX MONTH RULE"

While election officials typically report the total number of votes in any election late in the evening on election day, additional time is allowed for them to report the names of the voters who actually voted in the election. Current Missouri law allows *six months* for county clerks to make this report.[12]

Typically, each county reports its voter roll changes to the Missouri voter registration system (MCVR) at the beginning of each month. Thus, if an election occurs in early November, the earliest date upon which the identity of the voters who participated in the election will be reported by a county is December 1.

The problem with this reporting rule is that by the time the election authority reports who voted, multiple additions to and deletions from that county's continuously updated voter roll may have already occurred. Voters who have died, moved away, or otherwise been removed from the county's active voter roll **WILL NOT APPEAR ON THE LIST OF WHO VOTED**, even if they cast a valid vote. In addition, voters who have moved into the county from other locations in Missouri do appear on the county list, even though they actually cast their vote in a different county. If the election authority's reporting does not occur until close to the six-month mark, those additions and deletions can be very great in number.

The unfortunate result of this reporting rule is that neither the county election authorities nor the Secretary of State are able to provide an accurate listing of who voted in any Missouri election. Instead, they are only able to provide a modified list that includes a minimum of 1 to -6 months of additions and deletions.

- Why aren't county clerks required to create and keep an unaltered list of who voted in each election?

- How can a Missouri election ever be audited or verified if no elected officials can identify who participated in the election?

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[12] 115.157 R.S.Mo

Once voter roll changes have been made it is no longer possible for state or county officials to provide a full list of all voters who cast ballots in an election.[13]

COUNTIES SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN A LIST OF ALL VOTERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN AN ELECTION

After an election, counties report the names of people who voted by uploading information into the MCVR (Missouri Centralized Voter Registration). Counties are not required to maintain a "back-up" list identifying all of the voters who cast ballots in the election.

We submitted Sunshine Requests to 10 counties requesting the list of voters in their county who cast ballots in the Nov 2020 election: Boone, Camden, Cass, Clay, Cole, Franklin, Greene, Jefferson, Platte, and St. Charles. In response to the Sunshine Requests, 5 counties admitted they were unable to produce an unaltered list of voter names, 3 counties produced lists that were altered (did not list all voters), 1 county detailed the work it would take for them to create a list and asked for a deposit of over $2K to begin the work, and 1 county did not reply.

The list of counties and their replies are listed in the table below. No county was able to produce an unaltered list of voter names.

County	Reply
Boone	Attached a .csv file of an altered list
Camden	Attached a voter list with a message: "You will note that the history extract does not include all of the 24,981 voters. Our voters check-in at the polls on electronic poll pads. There are just two of us here that were here at the time of this election. To the best of our recollection we had a poll pad that malfunctioned on election day. We had hoped that we would still be able to upload the history off of it when we processed them but were unable to. That is how the history of each voter is entered into MCVR."
Cass	Produced an altered list
Clay	Email from Tiffany Francis, Democrat Director, on 2/1/22: The list of voters that signed the poll pad has 107,652 voters. It includes Voter ID number, Voter name, precinct, polling place, and signatures. The remaining voters 20,003 voters that voted by mail, hospital team, or provisionally, we would need to make copies of the applications or the provisional ballots. We would have to redact personal information before making it available to the public. We would charge at a rate $18.09/hour until all copies are made. We anticipate it would take our staff approximately 20 hours total to gather all of the documents, redact personal information and make the copies, and then our standard charge of .10 cents per copy. If you requested all of this information we would need a deposit of $2,362.10.
Cole	Unable to produce an unaltered list
Franklin	Unable to produce an unaltered list

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[13] Inability to obtain a full/final list of voters was affirmed by the Secretary of State during a meeting on April 20, 2022.

Greene	Unable to produce an unaltered list
Jefferson	Unable to produce an unaltered list; referred us to the Secretary of State's office
Platte	Unable to produce an unaltered list
St Charles	No reply

MISSOURI ELECTIONS ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO AUDIT

A 'true' audit requires the ability to verify that the ballots cast in an election belonged to eligible voters. It also requires validating that every eligible voter who cast a ballot had their vote included in the election results. This is impossible to accomplish without an unaltered list of voters who cast ballots in an election.

RECOUNT VS AUDIT

A **recount** should not be confused with an **audit**. Election officials will explain that going through the stack of ballots cast will confirm the results of an election. **They are incorrect.** That is a recount. An audit requires verifying that ballots were cast by the legal voter.

CASH REGISTER EXAMPLE

You count all the dollar bills in a cash register and the total is $1,000. A co-worker takes the bills, counts them, and comes up with the same total. **That is a recount**. Another co-worker takes the bills, inspects them, and discovers some are counterfeit bills. The total of legal bills is $600. **That is an audit**.
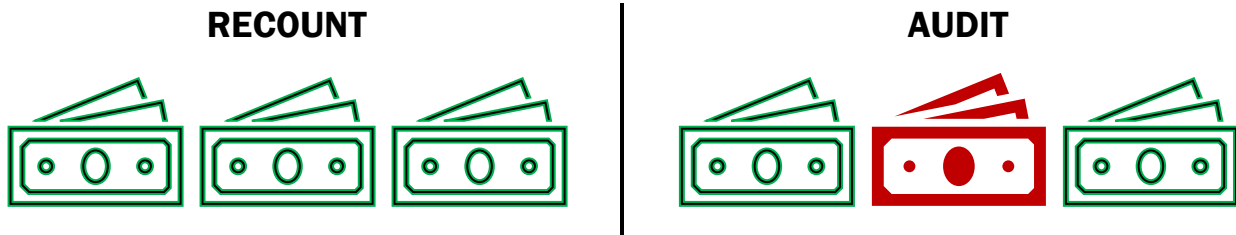
RECOUNT   AUDIT

TOPIC #2: MISSOURI VOTER ROLLS ARE INFLATED

MISSOURI VOTER ROLLS ARE "DIRTY"

Our team spent a great deal of time analyzing Missouri's voter rolls. Missouri's voter rolls contain numerous anomalies that merit additional investigation. Some of these were identified by our canvassers, some by our researchers, and some through the assistance of experts, including a data scientist from Kansas. Among the issues found: the use of non-residential addresses, false registration dates, deceased and incapacitated registrants, and duplicate registrations.

VOTER REGISTRATION EXCEEDS VOTING AGE POPULATION

The 2020 U.S. Census provides the [number of adults over the age of 18 for each county](#)[14] in Missouri. We compared those numbers, i.e., the voting age population, with the number of registered voters shown on each county's November 2020 voter roll. Eleven counties showed over 100% of the voting age population registered to vote.

OVER 100% REGISTERED IN SOME COUNTIES

County	2020 Voting Age Population	Registered as of 11/2/2020	% of Voting Age Population Registered
Carter	4,071	4,715	116%
Oregon	6,744	7,241	107%
Ripley	8,291	8,888	107%
Douglas	9,074	9,627	106%
Ozark	6,947	7,360	106%
Shannon	5,496	5,604	102%
Gentry	4,595	4,685	102%
Hickory	6,926	7,052	102%
Bollinger	8,246	8,371	102%
Wayne	8,859	8,968	101%
Barton	8,773	8,793	100%

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[14] Census link: https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/missouri-population-change-between-census-decade.html

The [national average voter registration rate](#) is approximately 70% of the voting age population.[15] Over half of Missouri's counties (65 of the 116 voting jurisdictions) show a registration rate of 90% or above.[16]

CANVASSING BY POSTCARD IS INEFFICIENT AND INEFFECTIVE

Missouri counties use a "canvassing" method to attempt to contact voters and encourage updates to mailing addresses and voter registration. It is not a door-to-door method. Rather, postcards are mailed to the voters shown at each address. Postcards that are returned to sender or marked as undeliverable indicate to the county clerk that the voter no longer resides there. The method is flawed, as it relies upon both the U.S. Mail and residents rejecting or sending back the postcards for individuals who no longer reside there.

This canvassing method might be better described as 'a hope and a prayer.'

GHOST REGISTRATIONS

The term "ghost registration" refers to a situation in which the voter roll shows that a person is registered at a particular address, but other information indicates that the person does not actually reside at that address. Our canvassing efforts revealed hundreds of ghost registrations, including many voters who moved out of the state but remained on the Missouri voter rolls. Our review of the voter rolls revealed potentially thousands more.

Canvassing efforts are ongoing in dozens of states. We have been fortunate in our ability to coordinate our efforts and information with other state and national citizen organizations. Additional research and information shared between states leads us to estimate the following:

- As many as 79,000 ghost registrants who had moved out-of-state were present on Missouri voter rolls at the time of the November 2020 election.

- Over 4,700 of those out-of-state ghost registrants have votes recorded for them in the 2020 election.

CALCULATING MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS

Information about overseas or military voters is not disclosed by the State or counties, so it is probable that some of the 526 ghost registrations are legitimate voters. However, in Sunshine Requests to 10 counties, we asked for total ballots cast in the county and the number of military/overseas ballots. These percentages are based on replies received:

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[15] Registration rate link: https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/voting-and-registration/p20-585.html

[16] See Appendix B, page 73, for complete chart of Missouri counties' registration percentages

County	Total Ballots	Military & Overseas Ballots	Percentage
Boone	91,837	450	0.5%
Camden	24,981	76	0.3%
Cass	57,889	165	0.3%
Clay	127,655	246	0.2%
Cole	39,918	156	0.4%
Franklin	54,008	180	0.3%
Greene	142,752	555	0.4%
Jefferson	117,260	321	0.3%
Platte	57,596	312	0.5%
St. Charles	Did not reply	N/A	N/A

We anticipate similar percentages in other counties. Given that none of these counties had more than a ½ percent of military/overseas voters, we do not accept the contention that the ghost registrations we identified can automatically be considered military/overseas voters.

TOPIC #3: VOTES WERE COUNTED FOR 'PHANTOMS' AND 'LOST' FOR ACTUAL VOTERS

CANVASSING SUMMARY

Volunteer canvassers visited addresses in 23 counties and had the opportunity to speak with residents at more than 2,000 residences. The selection of counties was based solely on the availability of volunteers willing to canvass in the county. The conversations with residents revealed numerous problems with Missouri voter rolls and with the recording of votes in the 2020 election. Canvassers found "phantom votes", "lost votes", "ghost registrations" and more.

TOTAL RESIDENCES VISITED: 4,917

- 2,118 did not answer
- 2,107 were "resolved" (no issues found; residents moved in after 2020 election; residents declined to speak with canvassers; address was inaccessible)
- 692 residences had voting issues or irregularities identified

PHANTOM VOTES IDENTIFIED: 486

A person is registered at the address but did not actually reside there at election time. A vote is recorded for that person.

LOST VOTES IDENTIFIED: 90

A person states that he or she did in fact vote in the 2020 election, but the voter roll shows that no vote was recorded.

GHOST REGISTRATIONS IDENTIFIED: 524

A voter is shown as registered at the address but did not actually reside there and no vote was recorded.

CANVASSING RESULTS – OVERVIEW

	Residences (Residence = 1 or more persons)				Declarations (Declaration = 1 person/name)			
	Residences Visited	No Answer	Residences "Resolved"	Residences with voting issues identified	Individual Declarations	Phantom	Lost	Ghost
TOTAL	**4,917**	**2,118**	**2,107**	**692**	**1,100**	**486**	**90**	**524**
Barton	16	-	13	3	3	3	-	-
Boone	91	33	27	31	33	29	1	3
Cass	465	175	219	71	123	40	10	73
Clay	183	105	64	14	18	7	1	10
Cole	296	103	167	26	35	11	6	18
Franklin	82	40	30	12	20	15	3	2
Gasconade	191	146	43	2	1	1	-	-
Greene	1,052	471	464	117	173	87	19	67
Grundy	26	10	15	1	1	1	-	-
Jackson	12	3	5	4	6	3	-	3
Jasper	126	42	59	25	32	26	-	6
Jefferson	51	20	15	16	23	15	-	8
Laclede	19	12	6	1	1	1	-	-
Lawrence	36	14	19	3	4	-	-	4
Marion	20	7	7	6	18	4	3	11
Newton	7	-	6	1	5	5	-	-
Osage	35	20	11	4	5	1	-	4
Platte	263	134	112	17	36	5	1	30
Pulaski	13	2	9	2	3	-	-	3
St Charles	1,410	591	639	180	280	106	27	147
St Louis (city)	59	40	17	2	4	2	-	2
St Louis (county)	556	258	149	149	266	123	19	124
Taney	22	8	9	5	10	1	-	9

Canvassing Results Overview as of April 20, 2022

Missouri Canvassers

CANVASSING RESULTS – ITEMIZED BY TYPE

County	Issue Identified	Phantom Votes					Lost Votes				Ghost Registrations					
		TOTAL Phantom Votes	Not Known (NK)	Known, Not Using Address (NU)	Stolen Vote (DNV)	Vacant Lot, Business (VLB)	TOTAL Lost Votes	Voted in person on election day (DO)	Early in-person voting (E)	Mail-in or Absentee ballot (M)	TOTAL Ghost	Not Known (NK)	Known, Not Using Address (NU)	Deceased (DEC)	Duplicate Voter (DUP)	Vacant Lot or Business (VLB)
TOTAL	1,100	486	117	222	50	97	90	67	7	16	524	165	320	17	6	16
Barton	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boone	33	29	9	6	-	14	1	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Cass	123	40	15	15	5	5	10	8	-	2	73	32	38	3	-	-
Clay	18	7	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	10	3	6	-	1	-
Cole	35	11	-	3	3	5	6	3	-	3	18	10	7	-	-	-
Franklin	20	15	6	8	-	1	3	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1
Gasconade	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greene	173	87	25	36	8	18	19	14	2	3	67	24	34	2	-	7
Grundy	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	6	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Jasper	32	26	5	6	1	14	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-
Jefferson	23	15	5	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	6	-	-	-
Laclede	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawrence	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-
Marion	18	4	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	11	7	4	-	-	-
Newton	5	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osage	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-
Platte	36	5	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	30	10	19	1	-	-
Pulaski	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
St Charles	280	106	20	61	24	1	27	21	2	4	147	36	109	2	-	-
St Louis (city)	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
St Louis (county)	266	123	27	55	6	34	19	15	3	1	124	27	76	8	5	8
Taney	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	5	-	-	-

Missouri Canvassers

TYPES OF ISSUES

For each of the main categories (phantom, lost, and ghost), we tracked specific types of issues. These can be found in the chart on the preceding page.

STOLEN VOTES: 50

It is important to recognize a particular type within the phantom vote category … stolen votes. These are votes recorded in a person's name, but the canvasser was told by either the person themselves, a spouse, or family member that the person DID NOT VOTE. The only conclusion can be that someone, somehow cast a vote for that person.

UNREQUESTED BALLOTS

Our canvassers also spoke to dozens of people who indicated that they had received unrequested mail-in ballots for the 2020 election. The number of mail-in ballots received varied, with one resident stating that he had received 12 unrequested ballots.

PERSONAL STORIES

The mere numbers of voter anomalies found by our canvassers are not enough to tell the story of what is happening in Missouri. These are real people, Missouri citizens, whose votes are being diluted and, in some cases, potentially stolen. For example:

> "Mary" was 87 years old and had lived and voted in Missouri for many years. In the Spring of 2019, she moved from a Missouri senior facility to Virginia to be near her daughter. She remained in Virginia from the Spring of 2019 through the time of her death in early 2022. Although she had been living in Virginia for over a year, somehow a ballot was cast in Missouri under Mary's name in the November 2020 election.

> "Laura" was declared incapacitated and placed under a court-ordered guardianship in 2001. Her father served as her guardian until he passed away in 2018 and a public administrator had to be appointed. One month after her father passed away, someone registered Laura to vote.

> "Curt" moved from Boone County to a county in Eastern Missouri in October of 2019, over a year before the 2020 election. Although he was shown as Inactive on the voter roll in Boone County both before and after the November 2020 election, a ballot was somehow cast in his name in Boone County.

> "Alan" was on the November 2020 voter roll in Missouri. He moved to Texas twenty years ago and has voted in Texas in every general election from 2000 to 2020.

"Doris" was in the memory ward of a nursing home facility. Staff at the facility indicated that she was "locked" in the memory ward and was not mentally capable of voting. She somehow became registered to vote two months prior to the 2020 election and a vote was recorded for her. Two other residents in the same facility indicated that they did not vote, yet votes were recorded for them.

NOBODY LIVES HERE

REGISTRATION TO PO BOXES

We identified 391 people who were registered to post office boxes, some located at post offices and others at retail stores such as The UPS Store. Some were "virtual" mailboxes, an internet service which allows people from any location to set up a residential address in Missouri, including one person using a virtual office address. A vote was recorded for that person.

This merits further investigation, as P.O. boxes and virtual mailboxes could potentially be used by people in other states or even other countries to register and cast a vote in a Missouri election. Of the 391 people registered to PO Boxes, votes were recorded for approximately half (193).

The Missouri voter registration application[17] requires the applicant to provide his or her home address, i.e., "the address where you live." It specifically clarifies "No PO Boxes." Applicants must also swear that the info provided is true.[18] Using a P.O. Box address to register, rather than the address where the voter lives, is improper under Missouri law.

REGISTRATION TO COMMERCIAL ADDRESSES

Our canvassers discovered voters who were registered at the addresses of hair salons, auto repair shops, a swimming pool business, manufacturing facilities, storage facilities, a transport company, a glass business, Union Station in Kansas City, and other commercial addresses. We also found voters registered to city and county government offices. Registration to commercial addresses is improper under Missouri law.

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[17] See CSR 30-4.010
[18] 115.155 R.S.Mo

REGISTRATION TO VACANT LOTS

On multiple occasions, canvassers visited an address on the voter roll and found a vacant lot instead of a residence. Registration to a vacant lot, even by the owner of that lot, violates Missouri's requirement that voters register using the address where they live.

REGISTRATION TO NON-EXISTENT ADDRESSES

At times canvassers would attempt to visit an address only to find that the address did not exist at all. For example, one address was shown as 106 E 2nd St, Apt 12054039. The canvassers determined that there was no 106 E 2nd Street anywhere in that city. The eight-digit apartment number is further indication that the address does not exist. The person who was shown as registered at this address had not voted since 2004, but a vote was recorded for her in the 2020 election.

Other non-existent addresses discovered by our canvassers included a dormitory room that did not exist and an apartment number that was actually a storage area.

MOVERS

INACTIVE VOTERS

A voter receives an "Inactive" designation on the voter roll if the county clerk[19] has received information that suggests the voter no longer resides at the address shown on the voter roll. That information may come from the U.S. Post Office or from the county clerk's own efforts to verify the voter's residence. A voter may be returned to "active" status when the county clerk receives one of the following types of information from the voter:

1. The voter returns a notice form to the county clerk;
2. The voter provides the county clerk with his or her new address;
3. The voter provides written affirmation that the voter has not changed residence; or

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[19] This report uses the term "county clerk" to refer to the local election authority, as that is the title used in most Missouri counties. We recognize that in some larger jurisdictions, elections are managed by an election board.

4. The county clerk receives sufficient information to remove the voter from the voter roll or return the voter to active status.[20]

VOTES WERE RECORDED FOR "INACTIVE" VOTERS

In the November 2020 election, votes were recorded for 5,359 people who were "inactive" at their voter roll address both before and after the election.[21] If an Inactive voter indeed no longer resides at the address on the voter roll, then it would not be proper for the voter to cast a ballot using that address.

This merits investigation and raises the following questions:

- Did the county clerk receive one of the four types of information listed in the statute to "cure" the Inactive status of each of those voters?

- If so, why did the voter remain "Inactive"?

- If not, why was a vote recorded?

- Were each of those votes actually cast by the registered voter?

INACTIVE VOTERS WERE "ACTIVATED" PRIOR TO ELECTION

In the eight months leading up to the November 2020 election, Missouri counties "activated" over 13,000 previously inactive registrants. In other words, over 13,000 people who were shown as "inactive" on the February 2020 voter roll were shown as "active" by the day of the election.[22] This does not include registrants who moved and registered at a new address, but only includes people whose address remained the same during that time frame.

- Did the county clerk receive one of the four types of information listed in the statute to "cure" the Inactive status of each of those voters?

- Of those 13,000 "activated" registrants, over 11,000 of them had votes recorded in the November 2020 election. Were each of those votes actually cast by the registered voter?

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[20] 115.193.5 R.S.Mo
[21] Exploratory Data Analysis of Missouri Voter Registration Data, by Dakota Davis, DrPh, April 23, 2022, p. 13 (Appendix A, page 70)
[22] Exploratory Data Analysis by Dakota Davis, p. 13 (Appendix A, page 70)

TWO-STATERS

TWO-STATE REGISTRANTS

Many Missouri voters are shown as Active on the Missouri voter rolls and also shown as Active on the voter rolls of other states. We have no means to estimate the number or propriety of such registrations, but this merits further investigation.

TWO-STATE VOTERS

Our canvassers stumbled upon several people who said they voted in another state, but a vote was also recorded for them in Missouri in the November 2020 election. We located additional examples of possible two-state voters in our review of voter rolls. This merits further investigation.

OVERSEAS VOTERS

Currently Missouri law and federal law permit U.S. citizens who reside in a foreign country to vote in U.S. elections. In Missouri, an overseas voter is permitted to register using the address where he or she last resided. Ballot applications and the ballots themselves can now be exchanged by email and then printed, which raises questions regarding verification.

Our canvassers found the names of many overseas voters on the voter rolls at their last Missouri address, but some of those also raised obvious concerns. For example:

> "Cindy" was shown registered at a St. Charles address. The resident who had owned the home since 2015 had never heard of Cindy. The voter roll indicated that Cindy had last voted in 1992, the year she turned 18. Now 46 years old and living overseas, Cindy was shown as registering in 2020 using the St. Charles address and a vote was recorded for her.

> "Ricky" was also registered at a St. Charles address. He moved overseas in 1985. A vote is shown for him in the 2020 election and the voter roll indicates that is the only time he has ever voted in Missouri.

- How do officials verify that an email application is actually coming from the voter?

- Are signatures verified and, if so, how?

- How do officials verify that the ballot is coming from the actual voter?

FALSE OR INCORRECT REGISTRATION DATES

UNREALISTIC REGISTRATION DATES

The oldest living resident in Missouri, as of early 2022, was 112 years old. If the oldest Missouri registrant is 112 years old, then the earliest possible legitimate registration date for a Missourian is in 1926 (a birthdate of 1908 plus eighteen years). The Missouri voter rolls, however, list 2,583 registrants with registration dates prior to 1926. Of those people, 2,049 have votes recorded in the November 2020 election.[23]

NO REGISTRATION DATE

152 Missouri registrants do not show any registration date at all.

UNUSUALLY COMMON REGISTRATION DATES

Three counties show a single registration date for an unusually high percentage of their residents.[24]

Saline County: 22.07% of its registered voters (2,943 out of 13,335) show a registration date of 12/31/1967. Some of those voters were actually born after the registration date. Many others would not have been of voting age as of 12/31/1967.

Reynolds County: 19.43% of its registered voters (892 out of 4590) show a registration date of 12/30/1899. Another 5.64% of its voters (259) show a registration date of 1/1/1901. That means at least 25% of Reynolds County voters show an invalid registration date.

Pike County: 15.20% of its registered voters (1639 out of 10,789) show a registration date of 12/1/1993.

- Why are so many voters shows with these registration dates?
- Has any effort been made to obtain and correct the information?

INELIGIBLE VOTERS

DUPLICATE REGISTRATIONS

We identified 772 people who are registered more than once, appearing on the voter roll with more than one Voter ID number. Some of these are women registered under both their maiden

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[23] Exploratory Data Analysis by Dakota Davis, p. 6 (Appendix A, page 63)
[24] Exploratory Data Analysis by Dakota Davis, p. 8 (Appendix A, page 65)

name and their married name. One person is entered into the voter roll three times, each time with a different voter ID. Some of these registrations appear to provide examples of unexplained manipulation of the voter information.

Example 1: On the November 2020 voter roll, Mindy Cole is shown twice at the same address but with 2 different Voter ID numbers. Two months later she is still shown twice, and a vote is recorded under Voter ID #1. By July of 2021, her name appears only once but a vote is now shown under Voter ID #2. This exact pattern occurs with dozens of voters.

Example 2: Walter Reed is shown twice, with 2 different Voter ID numbers, on the November 2020 voter roll. Two months later he is still shown twice, and a vote is shown under Voter ID #1 only. By July of 2021 his name appears only once but a vote is now shown under Voter ID #2, the voter histories of the two Walter Reeds have been combined, and *additional voter history entries have been added*. This suggests possible improper manipulation of voter data.

Example 3: Rhonda Kay Smith was shown on the voter roll at a Clay County address. Also shown at that address was Rhonda Kay Dennis. Our canvassers visited the address and learned that the two names belong to the same person, with Rhonda Kay Smith being the woman's current married name and Rhonda Kay Dennis being her prior married name. Interestingly, the registration for Rhonda Kay Smith showed a birthdate of March 1, 1980, while the registration for Rhonda Kay Dennis showed a birthdate of March 1, 1960, suggesting possible improper manipulation of voter data.

INCAPACITATED PERSONS

Our canvassers stumbled upon two individuals who are registered to vote despite having been declared incapacitated by a court. Registration of incapacitated individuals violates Missouri law.[25] To guard against exploitation of Missouri's incapacitated citizens, each probate court provides lists of incapacitated persons to the county clerk and the Secretary of State every month so that those names can be compared to the voter rolls.[26]

- Why are any incapacitated persons on the voter rolls?
- How many are on the rolls?
- Were any votes cast in the name of incapacitated persons?

This merits additional investigation, including comparison of the lists of incapacitated persons provided by the courts with the names of persons on the voter rolls.

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[25] 115.133.2 R.S.Mo
[26] 115.195 R.S.Mo

DECEASED PERSONS

Missouri law requires that deceased persons be removed from the voter rolls.[27] Despite this requirement, Missouri's rolls contain the names of many voters who died years ago.

> For example, Terry Simpson[28] died in 2017 and his obituary was published in the Kansas City Star. As of July 2021, he remained "Active" on the Missouri voter roll.

> Similarly, canvassers spoke to a woman who stated that her father died in 2010. His name still appeared as Active on the voter roll. Our researchers located his obituary that confirmed his death in July of 2010.

> Another team of canvassers spoke to a man who confirmed his wife's name on the voter roll for that address but stated that she died in 1980.

OTHER ODDITIES

DORMANT VOTERS

On election day in November 2020, Missouri's voter rolls contained over 400,000 voters who had no voting history.[29] Over 3000 registered voters remained on the voter roll but had not voted in over 20 years.

While there is no provision for automatic removal of voters after a certain period of dormancy, Missouri law does permit county clerks to investigate if a person has not voted for four years.[30] In addition, the county clerk may investigate the residence or other qualifications of any voter at any time.[31]

This raises several questions:

- Are election officials investigating voters who have remained dormant for well over a decade?
- Are election officials performing the regular canvassing of voters every two years as required by statute?
- Are election officials removing voters who are ineligible or have moved away?

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[27] 115.199 R.S.Mo

[28] All voter names have been changed to protect voter privacy.

[29] Exploratory Data Analysis by Dakota Davis, p. 15 (Appendix A, page 72)

[30] 115.221 R.S.Mo.

[31] 115.191 R.S.Mo.

MULTIPLE VOTES SHOWN

58 Missouri voters had the 2020 General Election show up twice in their voter history.[32] While we cannot necessarily conclude that more than one ballot was recorded for them, it merits further investigation.

IRREGULAR BIRTH DATES

The oldest living resident in Missouri, as of early 2022, was 112 years old. The Missouri voter rolls, however, list 1,389 registrants whose birth dates indicate they are over the age of 113.[33]

January 1 is statistically the least common birth date. Yet it is the most commonly listed birth date on the Missouri voter rolls.[34]

- Has any action been taken to correct any of this incorrect information?

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[32] Exploratory Data Analysis by Dakota Davis, p. 12 (Appendix A, page 69)
[33] Exploratory Data Analysis by Dakota Davis, p. 5 (Appendix A, page 62)
[34] Id., pp. 3-4

TOPIC #4: VOTING EQUIPMENT <u>CAN</u> CONNECT TO THE INTERNET

INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

"The machines don't connect to the internet."

"The machines don't connect to the internet."

"The machines don't connect to the internet."

ASKING ELECTION OFFICIALS

Election officials around the country have repeated the statement, "the machines don't connect to the internet," publicly and directly to citizens seeking information about election integrity. If it's said often enough, does it make it true?

ARE MISSOURI'S VOTING MACHINES CONNECTED TO THE INTERNET?

An assurance on the Secretary of State's website says that they are not. But we were unable to find any details that explained a process for non-partisan, local inspection of the machines, which is what we would expect.

Not connected to internet

Voting machines are not connected to the internet, so they can't be hacked from the internet.
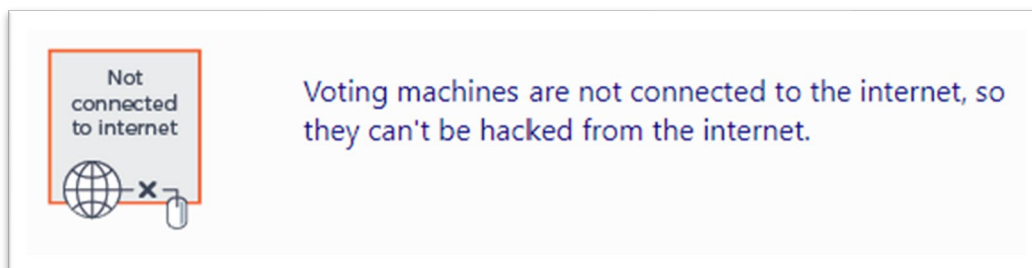
FROM A MAN WHO HAS SPOKEN TO (PROBABLY) EVERY SECRETARY OF STATE

Follow the Data with Dr Frank
"I know our elections are secure."

I was speaking to a Secretary of State recently, and they were assuring me that their election systems were secure.

I described how easily they could be hacked via the internet.

But he objected, *"No, they are connected via an internally secure network."*

I explained that hackers have the usernames and passwords for his network.

"Oh, no." He assured me. *"It's secure. I can monitor the tallies throughout the election on my phone."*

😀 146   😡 66   🤔 23   👍 10   💩 10   🔥 9

👁 6928   Dr F..., edited 10:18 AM

A 🇺🇸 **47 comments**   ›

[Follow the Data with Dr Frank](#)[35]

"NOT DESIGNED TO BE ON THE INTERNET"

Independent researchers, cyber security experts and election integrity groups have been sounding the alarm about voting equipment connecting to the internet for years. In January 2020, [NBC News reported](#)[36] on the use of wireless modems in voting equipment and cited to a study by National Election Defense Coalition. In that study, a team of 10 independent cybersecurity experts

specializing in voting systems and elections found dozens of voting systems had been left online. All were ES&S systems.

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[35] Dr Frank link: https://t.me/FollowTheData/1975
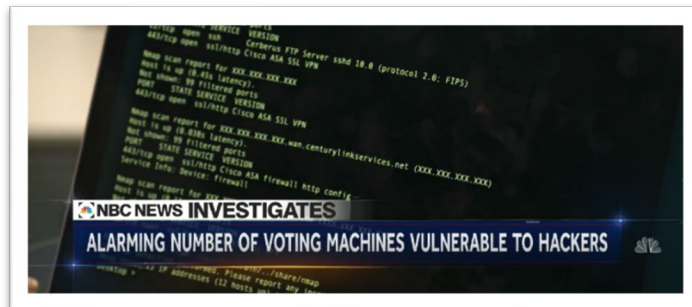
[36] NBC News link:*"Online and vulnerable: Experts find nearly three dozen U.S. voting systems connected to the internet."* January 10, 2020; https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/online-vulnerable-experts-find-nearly-three-dozen-u-s-voting-n1112436

[ES&S told NBC News](#)[37] that 14,000 of their DS200 tabulators with online modems were in use [around the country](#).[38] One of the NBC experts stated: "Those modems that ES&S [and other manufacturers] are putting in their voting machines are network connections, and that leaves them vulnerable to hacking by anybody who can connect to that network."

THE GABLEMAN REPORT

Michael J. Gableman, the special counsel recently commissioned to investigate the integrity of elections in Wisconsin, found that both Dominion and ES&S machines had internet connectivity. The special counsel reviewed evidence of a Dominion machine failure in another state and learned that the machine had recorded two "anonymous and unauthorized access events" from its VPN, confirming that the [machines did have internet access on election night](#).[39]

The special counsel further determined that:

> ***"… some Dominion machines are extremely vulnerable to hacking and manipulation. These specific machines can be manipulated to alter actual votes cast – either surreptitiously or by the [machine technicians](#)."***[40]

Regarding ES&S machines, special counsel Gableman discovered that the machines were made with a 4G wireless modem installed, thus enabling internet connection through a Wi-Fi hotspot. He indicated that one municipality admitted that the machines were connected to the internet on election night to send data to the county clerks. More disturbing is the following special counsel discovery regarding ES&S machines in Green Bay, Wisconsin:

> ***"… all machines in Green Bay were ESS machines and were connected to a secret, hidden Wi-Fi access point at the Grand Hyatt hotel, which was the location used by the City of Green Bay on the day of the 2020 Presidential election. The [special counsel] discovered the Wi-Fi, machines, and ballots were controlled by a single individual who was not a government employee but an agent of a [special interest group operating in Wisconsin](#)."***[41]

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[37] NBC News link: https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/online-vulnerable-experts-find-nearly-three-dozen-u-s-voting-n1112436

[38] *Id.*

[39] *Office of the Special Counsel, Second Interim Investigative Report on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System*, Michael J. Gableman, March 1, 2022, p. 13; https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen/media/1552/osc-second-interim-report.pdf

[40] *Id.*, p. 13

[41] *Id.*, p. 14

VULNERABILITIES WERE KNOWN WELL BEFORE 2020

Prior to the mid-term elections in 2018, the National Election Defense Coalition sent a letter to the Department of Homeland Security and the Election Assistance Commission[42] outlining the cyber threats and vulnerabilities of electronic election equipment. The letter is signed by thirty cybersecurity, election security and computer science experts. Among the warnings contained in that letter are the following:

> *"Many of the voting machines currently in use around the country can connect to public telecommunications networks (principally the Internet) using an embedded or integrated wireless cellular modem or in cases of standard PCs through their integrated Network Interface Controller (NIC). These voting machines use wireless cellular modems to transmit unofficial post-election results. Computers that aggregate election results may be equipped with modems or wireless network interfaces to receive those results."*

> *"Modern cellular modems (unlike older wired analog modems) use IP packets, IP addresses, and IP routers, and in fact, are part of the Internet. The LTE protocol commonly used in cellular (wireless mobile) networks has known vulnerabilities that are subject to exploitation. There also are published reports of attackers rerouting network traffic to foreign nations by exploiting known weaknesses in the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) that certain types of network routers employ to direct Internet data traffic."*

> **"Connecting to the public networks even briefly during machine maintenance, programming, pre-election testing, poll worker training, or on Election Day can make the system vulnerable to attacks that could impact current or future election results."**

At least one state, Texas, rejected the use of Dominion voting equipment[43] over various security and efficiency worries. Texas Deputy Secretary of State Jose Esparza noted concerns about whether the system was "suitable for its intended purpose; operates efficiently and accurately; and is safe from fraudulent or unauthorized manipulation."

The internet connectivity problem has not been remedied. The EAC (Election Assistance Commission), an independent agency of the federal government, worked to develop standards

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[42] NEDC link: National Election Defense Coalition letter to Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Election Assistance Commission, October 2, 2018; https://www.electiondefense.org/letter-to-eac-and-dhs

[43] Texas link: https://thetexan.news/texas-rejected-use-of-dominion-voting-system-software-due-to-efficiency-issues/

for election equipment but [failed to include language that would ban wireless technology](#)[44] from that equipment.

ELECTIONS SHOULD NOT BE A CYBER WAR

Voters inherently do not trust electronic election equipment and with good reason. Electronic voting equipment is hackable, complicated, vulnerable to malware, and expensive.

Even the most hardened systems can be infiltrated by bad actors. The [Solar Winds incident](#)[45], in which multiple agencies of the federal government were attacked, is a prime example. In that event, the attackers inserted malicious code into software used by the government and were able to access government computer systems undetected for months.

Credit reporting agencies, ATM machines, retailers and nearly every industry has been impacted by hacking, malware or theft of information. Why would election equipment be immune from such attacks? It isn't. Cybersecurity expert and retired U.S. Army Colonel Phil Waldron [testified about election system vulnerabilities](#)[46] that his team observed on election night in 2020 and stated: "Your vote is not as secure as your Venmo account."

ELECTRONIC ELECTION EQUIPMENT

Concerns about electronic election equipment have been widespread since they were first introduced. So has actual evidence to back up those concerns, including:

- [Testimony in 2004 from a cyber expert](#)[47] who stated that he had been hired to create a software program that would change election results without leaving any trace.

- [Analysis by computer scientists at Princeton University](#)[48] who determined that malicious software on a single machine can steal votes with little risk of detection and spread that software from machine to machine.

- A [2016 analysis by a Princeton professor](#)[49] who stated that he could replace a voting machine's ROM chips using only a screwdriver and then alter the tally of votes.

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[44] EAC link: https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2021/07/breaking-government-elections-agency-eac-quietly-drops-language-banning-voting-equipment-connecting-internet/

[45]Solar Winds link: https://www.rpc.senate.gov/policy-papers/the-solarwinds-cyberattack

[46] Waldron link: https://amgreatness.com/2020/11/30/cyber-security-expert-col-phil-waldron-dominion-was-connected-to-internet-on-election-day-and-communicating-overseas/

[47] Testimony of Clint Curtis before the House Judiciary Committee: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JEzY2tnwExs

[48] Princeton link: https://citp.princeton.edu/our-work/voting/

[49] Politico article link: https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2016/08/2016-elections-russia-hack-how-to-hack-an-election-in-seven-minutes-214144/

- In 2018, an 11-year-old at a hacking convention was reportedly able to hack a replica state election website and change voting results in under 10 minutes.[50]

A simple internet search reveals dozens of additional articles spanning well over a decade and examples of election equipment concerns expressed by citizens, journalists, and elected officials.

TWO SETS OF BOOKS?

Incidents involving electronic election equipment in Colorado suggest possible hacking or use of malware to alter voting machine data.

Examination of an Election Management System server in Mesa County, Colorado reportedly revealed digital manipulation of ballots in two elections in Mesa County: the 2020 General Election and the 2021 Grand Junction Municipal Election. In both instances, experts determined that a software process running within the system performed an unauthorized creation of new Adjudication and Tabulation databases.[51]

Those experts determined that in the Mesa County incident, a portion of the ballots that had already been loaded and processed by election officials were then digitally copied into a new, second database and reprocessed. Other batches of ballots remained in the original database and were not copied over. The original database, including the ballots that remained in it, was not used again, and was hidden from the election officials.

The creation of new databases and the digital copying and counting of a portion of the ballots (and abandonment of others) is illegal under federal law.[52] How such actions may have impacted the election results in Mesa County remains undetermined. According to the experts who examined the equipment, the digital reloading and reprocessing of a portion of the ballots made it impossible to determine the original voter intent from those ballots. In addition, because thousands of ballots were left behind in the original database and abandoned, they were not included in the final ballot count. The end result was that the election results could not be verified.[53]

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[50] PBS article link: https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/an-11-year-old-changed-election-results-on-a-replica-florida-state-website-in-under-10-minutes

[51] *Mesa County Colorado Voting Systems, Report #3 Election Database and Data Process Analysis*, March 19, 2022, by Jeffrey O'Donnell and Dr. Walter C. Daugherity, p.3; https://megaraccoon.com/docs/MesaCountyReport3.pdf

[52] 52 U.S.C. § 20701, 52 U.S.C. § 20702

[53] *Mesa County Report*, p.30-31; https://megaraccoon.com/docs/MesaCountyReport3.pdf

Those experts further concluded that this ballot record manipulation:

> *"... demonstrates a critical security failure with the [election management system] wherever it is used."*

That manipulation would not be detectable by a county clerk or election official using the system.[54]

Many Missouri counties use this type of equipment. We have no way of knowing whether similar creation and manipulation of the ballot databases occurred in any Missouri counties.

- Why have no Missouri officials investigated this issue?

- Why would any Missouri county continue to use voting equipment that may have this capability?

- Why would state (or federal) officials continue to approve the use of voting equipment that may have this capability?

- Who do state officials rely upon to determine that our voting equipment is secure?

- Has any Missouri expert ever conducted a review of the software installed on our election equipment to determine whether any hidden processes may be running?

- Are voting machine manufacturers preventing Missouri from performing its own software review?

Evaluation of the means and methods by which electronic voting equipment connects to the internet is beyond the scope of this report. However, we encourage election officials and members of the public to further educate themselves on the issue.

- Has any Missouri expert ever examined the inner workings of our election equipment to verify that no it contains no internal modems or other ability to connect to the internet?

- Are voting equipment manufacturers preventing Missouri from conducting its own expert examination of the equipment?

- Shouldn't Missouri election equipment be subject to neutral, expert analysis?

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[54] *Id*. at p. 4-5

ELECTRONIC POLL PADS

THE POLL PADS CONNECT TO THE INTERNET

According to information provided to us by a county clerk, electronic poll pads, which hold the voter roll information at each precinct, connect to the internet via Wi-Fi.

KNOWiNK Poll Pads are used in many Missouri counties. One feature of the KNOWiNK electronic poll pad is described as follows:

> *All Poll Pads connect to ePulse, [KNOWiNK's web-based monitoring platform](),* [55] *via WiFi or cellular connectivity, which is built into the Apple iPads and which is supplemented by Cisco Meraki and Novatel products. ePulse allows election administrators to remotely oversee the operation of Poll Pads, which includes viewing device battery life, average check-in times, and number of ballots issued or spoiled. With this live connection, election officials are able to directly contact poll workers via video or text message.*

- If election administrators can connect remotely to the poll pads, doesn't that leave the poll pads vulnerable to access by others?

- If the poll pads connect to each other, doesn't that leave them vulnerable to access by others?

- Can't a live connection to the poll pads be used by bad actors to obtain up-to-the-minute information as to who has already cast a ballot in a particular county and who has not?

- Can signature verification ever be meaningful with the use of electronic poll pad signatures?

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[55] KNOwiNK's link: https://verifiedvoting.org/election-system/knowink-poll-pad/

TOPIC #5: SCIENTIFIC AND NON-PARTISAN INVESTIGATIONS HAVE UNCOVERED ELECTION FRAUD

CLAIMS OF ELECTION FRAUD IN THE PAST

The presidential and gubernatorial elections in 2016 and 2018 were followed by public claims of election fraud and interference. From 2016 through 2020, media outlets and other sources appeared eager to publish and debate claims of fraud, and those claims remained free from attacks by "fact-checkers" on social media.

2020 CLAIMS OF FRAUD ARE 'DEBUNKED', THEN CENSORED

Following the November 2020 election, it seemed almost as if a memo had gone out to mainstream media and social media declaring that any claims of fraud had already been disproven. National news personalities and local news anchors repeated eerily similar statements that election fraud claims had been debunked. Fact-checkers on social media platforms censored claims of election fraud, and users were warned and banned for discussing it.

FRAUD IN THE NOV 2020 ELECTION HAS NOT BEEN DEBUNKED

As early as January 2021, evidence of fraud in the Nov 2020 election started to become public on sources outside of mainstream. Some early evidence was brought to Mike Lindell (CEO of MyPillow) by 'white-hat hackers' who had monitored internet traffic before, during, and after November 3, 2020.

MIKE LINDELL'S CYBER SYMPOSIUM (AUG 2021)

The Cyber Symposium[56] was one of the earliest events that brought together experts from various fields who focused on and presented the emerging evidence of election fraud.

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[56] Cyber Symposium link: https://frankspeech.com/content/mike-lindells-cyber-symposium

Hackers and tech experts were invited and offered a $1M prize to debunk the Symposium's evidence. No one claimed the prize.

"THE MOST SECURE ELECTION IN AMERICAN HISTORY"

Elected officials at both the national and state level have made the statement that the November 3, 2020, was the "most secure election in American history." However, Mike Lindell's free speech social media platform, FrankSpeech,[57] maintains a running list of links to 2020 Election Fraud Proof from Internet Sources[58] (at time of printing, over 100 links).

Many committed scientists, cyber experts, investigators, and grassroots activists continue the work of exposing the fraud in the 2020 election.

FOLLOW THE SCIENCE

For almost any topic other than election fraud, the phrase "follow the science" has been successfully used to shut down a conversation. The person saying, "follow the science," somehow automatically becomes the authoritative voice, whether or not they have actually researched or understand the "science." Everyone else then becomes a "science denier."

When it comes to election fraud, the rule changes. Referring to "science" does not make you the authoritative voice … it makes you a conspiracy theorist. Fortunately, there are brilliant scientific minds studying and exposing election fraud in a way that is difficult to deny.

DAKOTA DAVIS, DrPH, DATA SCIENTIST AND STATISTICIAN

Dr. Davis, who has researched Kansas voter rolls and testified in Kansas election hearings, agreed to investigate the Missouri voter rolls. Dr. Davis' report, *Exploratory Data Analysis of Missouri Voter Registration Data*; Summary of Anomalous Findings (April 23, 2022), is attached as Appendix A (page 56).

DR. DOUGLAS FRANK, PHD

Dr. Frank is a world-renowned physicist who discovered the algorithms being employed to manipulate our elections. He travels the nation speaking to elected officials, grassroots groups, and anyone seeking more information about election fraud, including **many** trips to Missouri. Follow the Data with Dr Frank[59] on his Telegram channel.

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[57] FrankSpeech link: https://frankspeech.com
[58] Election Fraud Proof link: https://frankspeech.com/content/2020-election-fraud-proof-internet-sources
[59] Dr. Frank Telegram link: https://t.me/FollowTheData

DOCUMENTARIES

DINESH D'SOUZA 2022 FILM

2000 Mules[60] – Premiere Week May 2-7, 2022

RIGGED: THE ZUCKERBERG FUNDED PLOT TO DEFEAT DONALD TRUMP

Rigged2020[61] – Premiered April 2022

Rigged: The Zuckerberg Funded Plot to Defeat Donald Trump

INVESTIGATIONS & REPORTS

Many investigations are being conducted around the country and the reports that are published, even though they may be specific to another state, have proven helpful in looking at similarities or possibilities in Missouri. These include:

MESA COUNTY, COLORADO VOTING SYSTEMS REPORT

Report #3 Election Database and Data Process Analysis[62] (March 19, 2022); Jeffrey O'Donnell, one of the authors, can be found on his Telegram channel: The Lone Raccoon[63]

WISCONSIN, OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COUNSEL

Second Interim Investigative Report on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Election System[64] – Delivered to the Wisconsin State Assembly (March 1, 2022)

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[60] 2000 Mules link: https://2000mules.com/
[61] Rigged2020 link: https://citizensunitedmovies.com/pages/rigged
[62] Mesa County Report link: https://megaraccoon.com/docs/MesaCountyReport3.pdf
[63] Jeffrey O'Donnell link: https://t.me/ALoneRaccoon
[64] Gableman Report link: https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen/media/1552/osc-second-interim-report.pdf

THE HALDERMAN DECLARATION

Declaration of J. Alex Halderman, [65] in the matter of Curling, et al., v. Brad Raffensperger, et al., US District Court, Georgia Northern

GRASSROOTS EFFORTS

Prior to November 2020, many citizens probably would have described themselves as consistent voters and trusting of the system. The 2020 election changed that for tens of thousands (maybe more). Individuals began searching for like-minded compatriots. Grassroots groups focused on election integrity were formed. Canvassing began in states like Florida, Pennsylvania, and Colorado, and continues to spread to all 50 states.

Grassroots efforts are organizing, collaborating, sharing information, and mentoring other states and groups. They are not only multiplying their influence and abilities, but they are also creating networks to provide resources and access for anyone just joining the election integrity movement. Some of those grassroots groups include:

CAUSE OF AMERICA

An independent, non-partisan, non-profit organization focused on election integrity. [66]
Coming soon to FrankSpeech: Cause of America – Missouri. [67]

TRUE THE VOTE

"The best way to protect voters' rights is to equip citizens for service."[68]

OTHER CANVASSING TEAMS OFFERING HELP IN OUR EARLY DAYS

Defend Florida[69] – Protecting the Rights of Floridians

U.S. Election Integrity Plan[70] - Colorado Canvassing Report

AUDIT THE VOTE PA[71] – GET THE FACTS AND FIX 2020

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[65] Halderman link: https://frankspeech.com/sites/default/files/2021-12/092121%20Halderman%20Decl..pdf
[66] Cause of America link: https://causeofamerica.org/
[67] Cause of America – Missouri link: https://frankspeech.com/cause-america-missouri
[68] True The Vote link: https://www.truethevote.org/
[69] Defend Florida link: https://defendflorida.org/
[70] USEIP link: https://useip.org/
[71] Audit the Vote link: https://www.auditthevotepa.com/

TOPIC #6: MISSOURI RESIDENTS HAVE LOST CONTROL OF THEIR ELECTIONS

NOBODY ASKED US

Local control of elections has been taken from Missourians, in part as a result of federal law and in part due to technological "advances."

County election officials are responsible under both state and federal law for conducting elections, certifying the vote counts, and maintaining the election records. These officials are legally responsible for a complex, digitized system that laypeople and election officials cannot possibly be expected to understand, maintain, or verify. For example, federal law requires the use of statewide centralized voter roll databases maintained by each state[72], but that same requirement makes it impossible for county clerks to retain full control over the accuracy of the voter rolls in their county. It also raises security concerns.

- How do county clerks access the Missouri Centralized Voter Registration database (MCVR)?

- If county clerks can access the MCVR via the internet, isn't the MCVR vulnerable to hacking?

An unfair burden has been placed on our county clerks and election authorities. To properly manage the voter rolls and elections, our election officials must be IT experts, hardware experts, software experts and data analysis experts. Officials have no choice but to outsource those responsibilities to the state, third parties, manufacturers of voting equipment and organizations that assist (or purport to assist) with management of centralized voter roll databases.

- Would Missourians have voted to approve such a system?
- Would Missouri taxpayers have agreed to spend millions on electronic election equipment and move away from paper ballots and hand counts?
- Would Missourians have agreed to allow control of their county's voter rolls to be removed from the elected clerk, combined into a centralized database, and managed by someone outside the county or even outside the state?

Nobody knows. Because nobody asked us.

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[72] 52 U.S.C. § 21083

ERIC

WHO IS CHECKING THE CHECKERS?

Missouri is a member of the "Electronic Registration Information Center" ("ERIC"). States that are members of ERIC receive 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.

At least one state, Louisiana, withdrew from ERIC[73] due to concerns over funding and partisan actors having access to ERIC data. Any detailed evaluation of ERIC is beyond the scope of this report. However, the publicly available information about the organization leads us to raise the following questions:

- Who established ERIC? Who initially funded ERIC?
- Who else has accessed the ERIC data, whether with or without permission?
- How is voter roll information transmitted to ERIC and what safeguards are in place to prevent bad actors from accessing?
- ERIC's website boasts about adding millions of voters to the voter rolls. Is ERIC's real purpose to add voters or to help states remove ineligible ones?
- What safeguards are in place to make sure that non-citizens are not being permitted to register?
- The National Voting Rights Act's "public disclosure provision" deems voter list maintenance records to be public records.[74] Why then does ERIC's contract with Missouri[75] prevent Missouri citizens from seeing the reports ERIC has provided?
- What value are Missourians receiving from ERIC?
- Why are deceased voters still on the voter rolls?
- Why are duplicate registrations still on the voter rolls?
- Why are so many voters who have moved away still on our rolls?
- Why are voters who are registered in other states still on our rolls?
- Who checks to make sure the information provided by ERIC is accurate?
- Why would we trust people outside of Missouri to help clean our voter rolls?

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[73] Louisiana link: January 27, 2022, News Release – Kyle Ardoin, Secretary of State; https://www.sos.la.gov/OurOffice/PublishedDocuments/FINAL%20VERSION-1.27.22%20ERIC%20PR.pdf
[74] 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1)
[75] ERIC link: https://ericstates.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ERIC_Bylaws_01-2020.pdf, Membership Agreement, paragraph 4

"ZUCKERBUCKS"

WHERE DID THE MONEY GO?

The Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) [injected nearly $9 Million into Missouri for the 2020 election](#).[76] The money, labeled "Zuckerbucks" after donor Mark Zuckerberg, was distributed to election jurisdictions throughout the state. These grants from CTCL were represented as Covid-19 response grants, with funds to be expended primarily on personal protective equipment. Instead, according to the Foundation for Government Accountability, only about 5% of the funds were spent on PPE, with much of the rest expended for updating equipment, bonus pay to poll workers and voter education. Boone County, Missouri spent a portion of the funds to [produce a music video with local rap artists](#).[77]

According to the [FGA Report](#), Zuckerbucks money was "skewed in favor of jurisdictions with greater support for the Democrat ticket." The report details the amount provided to each Missouri county. Approximately $1.8 Million of the Missouri funds remained unspent after the election, with [most of it also remaining unreturned](#).[78]

Substantial monetary grants to election jurisdictions that favor a particular party are concerning. In Wisconsin, special counsel Michael Gableman determined that CTCL grants, with their "get out the vote" strings attached, violated [Wisconsin's law against election bribery](#).[79] Missouri's election laws differ from Wisconsin, but the retention of substantial Zuckerbuck funds by election jurisdictions and the expenditure of the funds on expenses unrelated to the purpose of the grants carries an appearance of impropriety.

- Why would Missouri permit a potentially partisan organization to inject substantial amounts of money into our election process by donating to government election authorities?

- Who actually completed the applications for CTCL funds?

- Is it true that greater amounts of CTCL funds were directed to Democrat leaning counties and, if so, why?

- Was it legal for counties to spend CTCL money on items that did not constitute Covid-19 measures?

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[76] *Show Me the Zuckerbucks: Outside Money Infiltrated Missouri's 2020 Election*, by Trevor Carlsen, Senior Research Fellow with the Foundation for Government Accountability, November 16, 2021, p.2; https://thefga.org/briefs/show-me-the-zuckerbucks-outside-money-infiltrated-missouris-2020-election/
[77] *Id*., p. 5; https://www.columbiamissourian.com/news/elections/song-video-promo-for-boone-county-clerk-s-office-encourages-voter-education/article_6077a8dc-1a37-11eb-9fc8-f796d6eb3a98.html
[78] *Id*., p. 5-6
[79] Gableman Report link: https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen/media/1552/osc-second-interim-report.pdf, pp 17-40

- Was it legal for counties to retain CTCL money?

WHO IS COUNTING OUR BALLOTS?

ANSWER: NOBODY IS

After a Missouri voter completes a paper ballot, the voter inserts the ballot into a machine that some have described as looking like a 'big, black trash can.'

Those paper ballots are never counted. Instead, a digital image of the ballot is made, and those digital images are tabulated by the machine.

- How are voters to feel confident that the counts provided by these black box machines are accurate and have not been tampered with?

Citizens and election officials are expected to simply trust that the machine count is accurate, while at the same time being prevented any meaningful access to or true understanding of how those machines operate. In most cases, software updates, maintenance and repairs are handled by voting machine manufacturer representatives and contractors, not by in-house professionals.

- Why are Missourians expected to blindly trust unelected outsiders with the equipment that records and counts our votes?

WHO IS REALLY RUNNING OUR ELECTIONS?

Three companies supply over ninety percent of the nationwide "voting machine market."[80] Missouri has essentially outsourced the operation of its elections to these private companies.

If voting machine manufacturers and their representatives are in sole control of software installation and updates as well as hardware maintenance, and no Missouri experts are permitted to examine the equipment …

… who is really running our elections?

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[80] Pam Fessler & Johnny Kauffman, *Trips to Vegas and Chocolate-Covered Pretzels: Election Vendors Come Under Scrutiny*, NPR (May 2, 2019); https://prod-text.npr.org/718270183

THE BOTTOM LINE: RECLAIMING LOCAL CONTROL IS ESSENTIAL FOR TRUSTED AND VERIFIABLE ELECTIONS IN MISSOURI

MISSOURI LAW DOES NOT REQUIRE USE OF ELECTRONIC ELECTION EQUIPMENT

Use of electronic election equipment is not required under Missouri law.[81] At least one county still counts ballots by hand. Others have elected not to use the electronic poll pads.

CONSIDER ABANDONING ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM

County clerks can reclaim control by abandoning the electronic voting system. Concerned voters can encourage their counties to abandon the equipment.

REFUSE TO CERTIFY OR APPROVE ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS

State election officials can reclaim control by refusing to certify or approve electronic voting systems, particularly those shown to have caused problems in other states.

REFORM ELECTION LAWS

Missouri Canvassers suggest that the following measures are essential to maintaining trust in our Missouri elections:

- Require photo identification to vote
- Limit early voting via strict absentee procedures
- No return to mail-in voting
- No ballot drop boxes
- Paper ballots
- No electronic election equipment, including poll books

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[81] "Any election authority may adopt, experiment with, **or abandon** any electronic voting system approved for use in the state …" 115.267 R.S.Mo (emphasis added)

- Transparent hand counting of ballots
- Reliance on Missouri clerks and officials to clean our voter rolls
- Limit or prohibit donations or grants made to election officials

VOTE AMISH

Dr. Frank's conclusion:[82]

Follow the Data with Dr Frank
"County Election Officials"

I met with some county election officials recently. They admitted:

1) Their voter rolls were artificially inflated with non-voters, but *blamed it on the state*;
2) They had never looked inside their voter machines, but were told that they cannot connect to the internet, *and they believe it*;
3) They accepted ballots from people in rest homes, without signature verification (*"any mark counts"*);
4) They sent large numbers of ballots to rest homes, with **no way to verify** that the ballots returned were actually completed by the voters the ballots were provided for;
5) They have an **unsupervised ballot drop box** sitting outside in front of the courthouse;
6) They have one of the most hackable ballot scanners in the country (ESS DS200);
7) They regularly report their voter rolls to the state central database.

And yet, they insisted that their elections were secure and not vulnerable to fraud.

I try to be nice to these people because they work hard.

But they have lost their ability to think critically.

Citizens need to demand paper poll-books, paper ballots, and hand counting.

Vote Amish.

All paper, no machines. One day of voting, with photo ID, hand count. Everything transparent.

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[82] Dr. Frank link: https://t.me/FollowTheData/1985

OUR APPROACH

In the summer of 2021, we obtained four "snapshots" of the Missouri voter roll from the Missouri Secretary of State. A "snapshot" refers to the Missouri voter roll as of a particular date. We obtained snapshots for November 2, 2020 (the day before the 2020 Presidential election), December 1, 2020, January 4, 2021, and July 1, 2021. These voter roll snapshots are publicly available for purchase from the Missouri Secretary of State. In addition to the statewide data, we obtained information from county clerks and election boards via requests made pursuant to the Missouri Sunshine Law.

Some information was not available to us. For instance, we were not able to obtain statewide information as to which voters cast their vote via mail-in ballot, in-person on election day, via absentee ballot or via overseas ballot. We were unable to confirm whether signatures were obtained for each ballot or to perform any type of signature verification. In addition, we were unable to obtain complete and accurate lists of who actually voted in each county.

Our canvassing teams trained and mobilized in the Fall of 2021, visiting the addresses we identified, knocking on doors, and talking to residents. Volunteers introduced themselves and the reason for the visit. They asked about each registered voter shown on the voter rolls for that address, inquiring as to whether the person lived there at the time of the election, and whether they voted.

Canvassers recorded the responses on a survey form designed specifically for that address. Additional questions included the method of voting (by mail, absentee, or in person) and whether any unrequested mail-in ballots were received. Canvassers did not ask anyone which candidates they voted for. If the residents identified registered voters who did not reside at the address, canvassers attempted to find our whether the resident knew the person and how long ago the person may have moved away.

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS OF MISSOURI VOTER REGISTRATION DATA

SUMMARY OF ANOMALOUS FINDINGS
April 23, 2022

Dakota Davis, DrPh
Data Scientist and Statistician

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Voter registration is a pivotal part of the electoral process. Voter registrations are the foundation upon which many electoral procedures and processes are based. It is vital that accurate, complete, meaningful, and up-to-date voter registration records are maintained and verified in order to preserve the integrity of elections. This report summarizes anomalous findings after conducting an Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) on statewide Missouri voter registration data.

The main conclusion of the analysis is that the current Missouri voter registration records are inadequately maintained and need reform. Results show the voter registration data has:

- Unrealistic patterns and frequencies of dates of birth and registration dates.
- Incomplete or missing voter identification information.
- Multiple voter registrations assigned to a single voter.
- Multiple records of the same voting history for a single voter.
- Inactive voters remaining inactive throughout the voting cycle.

It is important to remember that many local county and precinct races are often determined by less than a 100-vote margin. The potential impact of even a few dozen improper or unlawful voter registrations can be outcome-determinant. It is therefore imperative that voter registration rolls are thoroughly cleaned and are regularly reviewed. **This analysis shows that there is a lack of even the most basic data entry checks of voter registration information across the state.**

Overview

Methods

This analysis is of the statewide Missouri Voter Registration Data as of 07/01/2021 unless otherwise specified.

Voter registrations of battered women, undercover officers, and witness protection program participants are excluded from the analysis. There are approximately 973 of these voter registrations.

The total number of records used in this analysis is 4,193,709.

There were no duplicate voter ID numbers. Said another way, the same voter ID number did not show up more than once in this dataset.

In date fields, periods are generally representative of invalid dates (e.g. 0210 instead of 2010). In most summaries, "Voted = Yes" is referring to registrations where voting history indicates they voted in the General Election of 2020, while "Voted = No" refers to registrations where there is no indication of voting in the General Election of 2020.

Only aggregated views are shown in this report to prevent any undue attention or publicity to any one individual or voter.

All programming was done in SAS 9.4©. Codes were run more than once to ensure reproducibility.

Descriptive Information

	Voted General Election of 2020	New Voter in General Election of 2020	Voting History Present
No	1,182,505 (28.2%)	3,918,092 (93.4%)	513,569 (12.3%)
Yes	3,011,204 (71.8%)	275,617 (6.6%)	3,680,140 (87.7%)
Total	4,193,709 (100.0%)	4,193,709 (100.0%)	4,193,709 (100.0%)

According to this data, there are over 4.1 million voter registrations in Missouri. The statewide voter turnout in the General Election of 2020 is 71.8%. Approximately 9.2% of voters in the General Election of 2020 are new voters (defined as having no previous voting history in the voter registration data). There are 12.3% of registered voters who have no previous voting history.

Disclaimer: This analysis does not represent a complete statistical analysis of the Missouri voter registration data. Rather, it serves to provide a high-level summary of anomalous findings from an exploratory data analysis.

Unusual Birth Day Patterns

It is commonly accepted through a variety of studies[1] that the following are the most infrequent days of the year on which to be born:

- New Year's Day, January 1st
- Leap Day, February 29th
- Independence Day, July 4th
- Christmas Eve, December 24th
- Christmas, December 25th

The graph below shows the total frequency of birthdays among registered voters:

Birth Day of Registered Voters

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[1] https://thedailyviz.com/2016/09/17/how-common-is-your-birthday-dailyviz/, https://www.nytimes.com/2006/12/19/business/20leonhardt-table.html
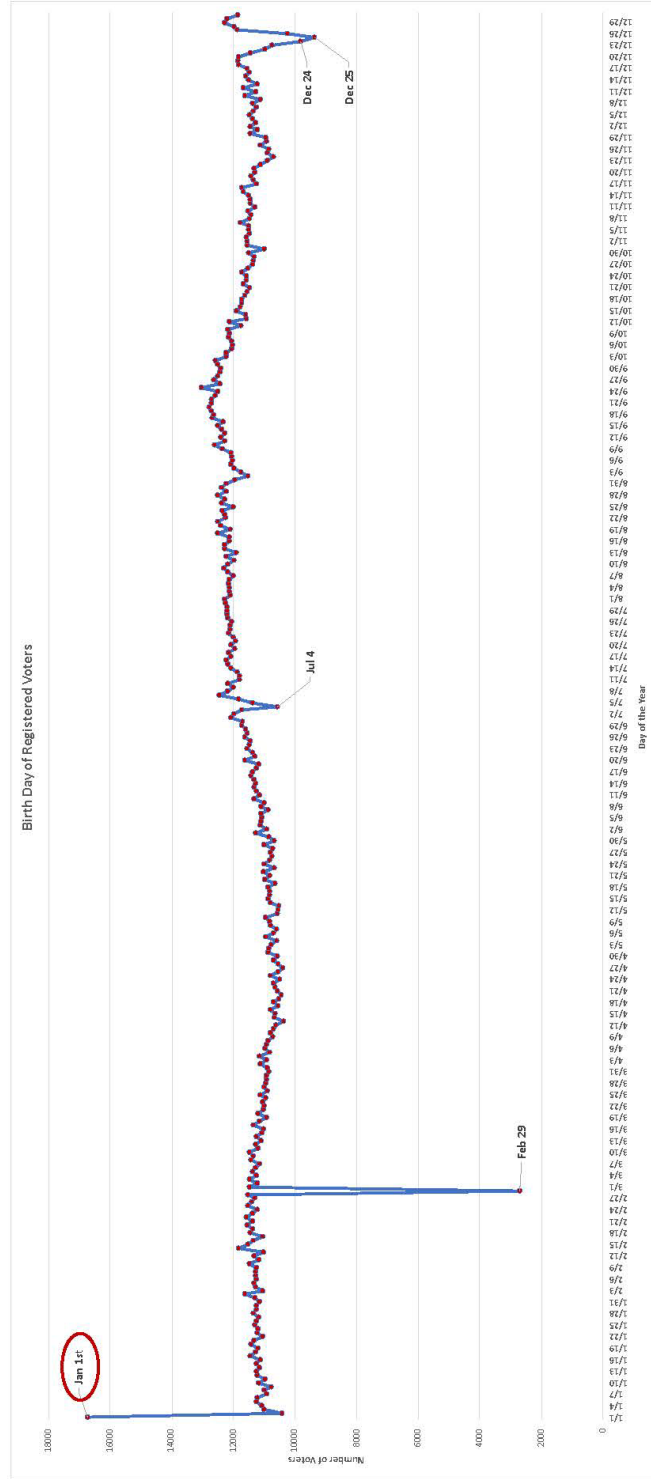
© 2022 Dakota Davis, All rights reserved. Proprietary and confidential analysis.

While the frequency of other rare birthdays aligns with findings from national studies and popular opinion, January 1st is the most common birthday among all registered voters. January 1st has 3,700 more voter registrations than any other day on which to be born. January 1st also has over 4,400 voter registrations than any other day within a week before or after that day. This finding strongly suggests this may be a common default choice for inaccurate, incomplete, or potentially fraudulent voter registrations.

The below table shows the ranking of the rarest birth days among registered voters:

Rank of Rare Birthdays of All Possible Birthdays (1=most common, 366=least common)			
Rare Birthdays	Total Registered	Voted General Election of 2020	Did not Vote in General Election of 2020
January 1st	1	1	1
February 29	366	366	366
July 4	351	308	363
December 24	364	364	364
December 25	365	365	365

January 1st continues to remain unrealistically elevated across groups of registered voters, rising to become the most common birth day among registered voters regardless of whether or not they voted in the General Election of 2020. This is in sharp contrast to other birthdays known to be uncommon, which are less frequent relative to other days on which to be born as expected.

Elderly Voters

The oldest known person in the United States, born October 06, 1906, recently died on January 20, 2022 at the age of 115[2]. Within the voter registration data, it was observed there are many registered voters beyond a reasonably possible older age, some of whom have active registrations and are voting in elections. Frequencies of the oldest ages are displayed below:

Age on Election Day	Count	Count (Voted=Yes)	Count (Voted=No)
.	2	1	1
96	7,085	3,732	3,353
99	2,750	1,207	1,543
102	873	267	606
105	296	41	255
108	131	12	119
111	81	6	75
114	44	4	40
117	28	6	22
120	1,308	487	821
123	1	0	1
126	1	0	1
129	3	1	2
168	1	1	0
222	3	0	3

Approximately 1,308 voter registrations have an age of 120 years according to the listed date of birth. Of these, 487 voted in the General Election of 2020, along with two voters of 129 years and 168 years, respectively. There were two voter registrations where a date of birth was missing or invalid.

[2] https://www.ketv.com/article/omaha-thelma-sutcliffe-oldest-living-person-america-dies/38834283#

Unusual Voter Registration Years

Within the voter registration data, it was observed there are many registered voters with a registration year beyond what is reasonably possible, some of whom have active registrations and are voting in elections. Some of the oldest registration years are shown below:

Year of Voter Registration	Count	Count (Voted = Yes)	Count (Voted = No)
.	152	94	58
1584	1	1	0
1607	1	1	0
1618	1	1	0
1621	1	0	1
1688	1	1	0
1720	1	0	1
1801	62	57	5
1819	2	2	0
1899	1,245	970	275
1900	4	4	0
1901	1,014	863	151
1902	3	3	0
1903	3	2	1
1904	1	1	0
1905	3	1	2
1906	1	1	0
1907	1	1	0
1908	1	1	0
1909	2	1	1
1911	2	1	1
1912	2	1	1
1913	3	3	0
1914	3	2	1
1915	8	3	5
1916	8	3	5
1917	6	2	4
1918	10	7	3
1919	15	9	6
1920	137	91	46
1921	20	5	15
1922	10	7	3
1923	3	1	2
1924	7	2	5
1925	1	1	0

There are 2,583 voter registrations with registration years earlier than the 1925, implying voters would have to be at least 112 years old. There are thus clearly inaccurate registration dates for many voter registration records.

Common Dates of Birth

The following displays the most common dates of birth among registered voters in Missouri.

Method 1: Common Dates of Birth (Greater Than or Equal to 0.15% of County Population), Ranked Highest to Lowest by Percentage

County	Date of Birth	Count	Percent (Of Count Total)
Reynolds	1/1/1901	253	5.51
Pemiscot	1/1/1901	192	1.87
Sullivan	12/30/1899	60	1.55
Worth	1/1/1901	7	0.45
Butler	1/1/1901	91	0.33
Henry	1/1/1901	31	0.20
Worth	1/23/1961	3	0.19
Worth	7/10/1970	3	0.19
Mississippi	1/1/1901	13	0.16
Scotland	8/2/1950	4	0.15

Method 2: Common Dates of Birth (Greater Than or Equal to 250 Voter Registrations Statewide), Ranked Highest to Lowest by Percentage

Date of Birth	Count	Percent
1/1/1901	1077	0.026
10/10/1989	277	0.007
10/26/1999	274	0.007
12/29/1989	272	0.006
12/30/1997	264	0.006
12/19/1997	260	0.006
12/29/1992	255	0.006
11/23/1960	254	0.006
12/17/1996	254	0.006
12/29/1959	252	0.006
12/19/1962	251	0.006
12/30/1986	251	0.006
10/17/1956	250	0.006
10/18/1990	250	0.006
11/16/1959	250	0.006

As shown, 1/1/1901 is the most common date of birth listed among registered voters in Missouri. It appears to be a common default value listed for many registered voters.

Common Registration Dates

The following displays the most common registration dates among registered voters in Missouri.

Method 1: Common Dates of Registration (Greater Than or Equal to 1.5% of County Population), Ranked Highest to Lowest by Percentage

County	Registration Date	Count	Percent (Of County Total)
Saline	12/31/1967	2943	22.07
Reynolds	12/30/1899	892	19.43
Pike	12/1/1993	1639	15.20
Butler	5/13/1993	1936	7.01
Reynolds	1/1/1901	259	5.64
Worth	9/16/1965	44	2.83
Shannon	10/1/1974	136	2.42
Caldwell	11/17/1973	144	2.30
Iron	10/5/1971	152	2.25
Shannon	2/1/1974	113	2.01
Lewis	6/16/1986	117	1.92
Carroll	3/5/1997	111	1.83
Clinton	12/1/1973	273	1.78
Holt	11/27/1973	56	1.72
Chariton	11/27/1973	86	1.63
Chariton	12/6/1973	86	1.63
Lewis	6/13/1986	95	1.56
Adair	10/12/2016	221	1.52
Howard	10/6/2004	102	1.51

Method 2: Common Registration Dates (Greater Than or Equal to 0.10% Statewide), Ranked Highest to Lowest by Percentage

Registration Date	Count	Percent
10/12/2016	21309	0.51
10/11/2016	15379	0.37
10/7/2020	14411	0.34
10/10/2018	14249	0.34
10/8/2008	13004	0.31
10/14/1992	12346	0.29
10/6/2020	10620	0.25
10/9/2018	10572	0.25
10/10/2012	10477	0.25

9/22/2020	9896	0.24
1/1/2001	9866	0.24
10/6/2004	8348	0.20
10/5/2020	8124	0.19
11/3/2020	7648	0.18
10/11/2000	6650	0.16
10/13/1992	6397	0.15
8/21/2020	6151	0.15
11/6/2018	5753	0.14
8/22/2020	5634	0.13
10/7/2008	5472	0.13
9/29/2020	5076	0.12
10/1/1992	4826	0.12
9/23/2020	4787	0.11
10/10/1984	4520	0.11
2/12/2020	4452	0.11
10/19/1988	4421	0.11
11/8/2016	4384	0.10
2/17/2016	4361	0.10
9/30/2020	4309	0.10
8/4/2020	4290	0.10
7/11/2018	4228	0.10
9/25/2018	4201	0.10
3/10/2020	4103	0.10
3/15/2016	4073	0.10
10/10/2000	4056	0.10
2/11/2020	4055	0.10

Some of the most common registration dates are quite unusual, such as 1/1/1901, 12/30/1899, and 1/1/2001. In fact, the 14th most common statewide registration date is 11/3/2020, the day of the 2020 General Election.

Missing, Incomplete, or Clearly Inaccurate Identification

There are many examples of voter registration records with some level of missing or incomplete voter identification information. Below is a high-level summary of these findings for names listed on voter registration records:

Voter Registration Names	Count
First Name Not More Than Single Initial	7,107
First and Middle Name Not More Than Single Initial	2,264
Last Name Not More Than Single Initial	21
First Name Blank	5
First and Middle Name Blank	4

There are 7,107 names where the first name is not more than a single initial. Approximately, 2,264 of these names also have a middle name not more than a single initial in length. There are a few voter registrations where first and middle names are completely missing.

Similarly, below is a high-level summary of incomplete or missing address information across voter registration records:

Voter Registration Addresses	Count
Missing Residential Street Number	37,893
Missing Residential Street Name	37,917
Missing Residential State	17
Missing Residential 5-Digit Zip Code	1
Missing Both Residential Street Number and Name	37,893
Missing Residential Street Number OR Name AND Missing Mailing Address	27,079
Missing Residential Street Number OR Name AND Missing Non-Standard Address	3
Missing Residential Street Number OR Name AND Missing Mailing Address AND Missing Non-Standard Address	3
Missing Residential Street Number OR Name AND Mailing Address Contains a P.O. Box	4,975
Missing Residential Street Number OR Name AND Non-Standard Address Contains a P.O. Box	927
Missing Residential Street Number OR Name AND Mailing Address Contains a P.O. Box AND Non-Standard Address Contains a P.O. Box	534
Residential Address Contains a P.O. Box	43

Note: Non-standard addresses are generally used to denote addresses where mail carriers do not travel, such as in extremely rural places.

As displayed in the table above, there are 37,893 voter registrations where both the residential street number and residential street name are missing. There are 534 voter registrations where the residential street number or residential street name was missing and both the mailing address and non-standard address contained a P.O. Box. There are various combinations of missing and/or P.O. Box information listed among provided addresses on voter registration information.

Multiple Registrations for a Single Voter

As part of the voter registration process, each voter is assigned a unique voter registration identification number. This voter ID number is used to help keep track of each voter registration and unique voter, similar in concept to a driver's license number or social security number. During this analysis, it was observed that there were many instances where multiple voter ID numbers were assigned to the same individual. Below describes this process and result.

Method 1: Voter registrations sharing the exact same first name, last name, date of birth, and residential address.

Number of Multiple Voter Registrations Assigned to Single Person	Total People	Total Registrations
2	50	100

Method 2: Voter registrations sharing the exact same first name, middle name, last name, and date of birth.

Number of Multiple Voter Registrations Assigned to Single Person	Total People	Total Registrations
2	121	242
3	1	3

Method 3: Voter registrations sharing the exact same first name, middle initial, last name, and date of birth.

Number of Multiple Voter Registrations Assigned to Single Person	Total People	Total Registrations
2	211	422
3	2	6

In any of the methods above, this level of similarly between different voters is highly unlikely. It is therefore very likely that the same voter has multiple voter registrations (or has multiple voter ID numbers) in the voter registration data.

Multiple Records of Voting on a Single Voter Registration

After voting in an election, the voter history on the voter's registration record is updated to reflect their participation in that election. For example, for voters who voted in the General Election of 2020, their voting history on their voter registration record includes "11/03/2020 General" to indicate this participation. In the voter registration data, voting history can include up to the past 20 elections in which a voter has participated.

For some voter registrations, it was found that "11/03/2020 General" was included more than once in the voter's voting history. The total number is shown below:

Number of Times General Election 2020 Shows Up in Voter History	Count
2	58

This is concerning as it may mean that basic checks are not performed when entering the data (indicating a typographical error) or that the voter may have voted twice in the General Election of 2020. In addition, this practice forces one less election to be recorded in the voter's voting history.

Inactive Voters

A voter registration is designated with a status of "Active" or "Inactive" in the voter registration data at any given point in time. The following describes the results of following voters' status through the General Election of 2020.

This analysis includes voter registrations in both the statewide Missouri voter registration data as of 11/02/2020 and as of 07/01/2021 (as defined by voter ID, first name, and last name). The total record count is 4,092,065.

Of Voter Registrations that Voted in the General Election of 2020, the Distribution of Voter Status Before and After the Election is described below:

	After Election		
Before Election	**Active**	**Inactive**	**Total**
Active	2,924,135 (97.6%)	40,237 (1.3%)	2,964,372
Inactive	26,166 (0.9%)	5,359 (0.2%)	31,525
Total	2,950,301	45,596	2,995,897 (100.0%)

As shown, there were 26,166 voter registrations who voted in the General Election of 2020 but were Inactive the day before the election. In addition, there were 5,359 voter registrations who voted in the General Election of 2020 but were Inactive before and after the election.

A separate analysis was conducted using voter registrations in both the statewide Missouri voter registration data as of 02/03/2020 and as of 11/02/2020 (as defined by voter ID, first name, and last name). In this analysis, approximately 13,371 voter registrations were designated as Inactive as of 02/03/2020 but were later designated as Active despite having no change in residential address. Said another way, this cohort of 13,371 voter registrations went from Inactive as of 2/03/2020 to Active as of 11/02/2020 without any change to their residential address.

Years Since Last Voted

Years since last voted is defined as the difference between the year 2020 and the year in the most recent voting history from the statewide Missouri registration data as of 11/02/2020.

This analysis includes voter registrations in both the statewide Missouri voter registration as of 11/02/2020 and as of 07/01/2021 (as defined by voter ID, first name, and last name). The total record count is 4,092,065.

Among voters who voted in the General Election of 2020, there were many registered voters who had not voted in over 20 years. This frequency distribution is as follows:

Years Since Last Voted	Count
21	435
22	396
23	152
24	819
25	66
26	333
27	99
28	566
29	30
30	46
31	23
32	127
33	8
34	27
35	12
36	90
37	8
38	23
39	2
40	36
Total	3,298

Approximately 3,298 voter registrations voted in the General Election of 2020 but had not voted in over 20 years. There are 36 voter registrations who voted in the General Election of 2020 but had not voted in 40 years.

In addition, there are many voter registrations who have no voting history on record in the voter registration data. Using the same data as described above, the following is the number of voter registrations without any voting history prior to the General Election of 2020:

Voted General Election of 2020	No Voting History
No	445,966
Yes	274,229
Total	720,195

As shown, approximately 445,966 voter registrations have no voting history yet remain in the voter registration data. Approximately 274,299 voter registrations had no voting history on record yet voted for the first time in the General Election of 2020. Note that this number is slightly different than the number of new voters in the General Election of 2020 on page 2 due to the different time periods of voter registration data used in the analyses.

APPENDIX B: MISSOURI COUNTIES' 2020 CENSUS DATA VS. REGISTERED VOTERS

COUNTY	2020 VOTING AGE POP.	REG A/O 11/2/2020	% VOTING AGE POP. REG.	COUNTY	2020 VOTING AGE POP.	REG A/O 11/2/2020	% VOTING AGE POP. REG.
Adair	20,460	14,913	73%	Linn	9,110	8,208	90%
Andrew	13,703	12,986	95%	Livingston	11,473	9,485	83%
Atchison	4,168	3,889	93%	Macon	11,666	10,887	93%
Audrain	19,070	15,414	81%	Madison	9,748	8,393	86%
Barry	26,586	22,196	83%	Maries	6,605	6,206	94%
Barton	8,773	8,793	100%	Marion	21,924	20,150	92%
Bates	12,376	11,742	95%	McDonald	17,174	14,409	84%
Benton	15,916	14,757	93%	Mercer	2,727	2,353	86%
Bollinger	8,246	8,371	102%	Miller	18,884	17,931	95%
Boone	145,252	131,666	91%	Mississippi	9,942	8,237	83%
Buchanan	66,126	53,309	81%	Moniteau	11,527	9,695	84%
Butler	32,298	28,694	89%	Monroe	6,714	6,099	91%
Caldwell	6,773	6,547	97%	Montgomery	8,848	8,149	92%
Callaway	34,738	29,802	86%	Morgan	16,220	13,018	80%
Camden	34,946	33,458	96%	New Madrid	12,540	11,615	93%
Cape Gir.	64,296	55,343	86%	Newton	44,742	41,780	93%
Carroll	6,659	6,121	92%	Nodaway	17,004	12,943	76%
Carter	4,071	4,715	116%	Oregon	6,744	7,241	107%
Cass	81,653	80,409	98%	Osage	10,254	9,823	96%
Cedar	10,641	9,404	88%	Ozark	6,947	7,360	106%
Chariton	5,750	5,386	94%	Pemiscot	11,628	10,123	87%
Christian	65,681	64,045	98%	Perry	14,576	13,036	89%
Clark	5,065	4,972	98%	Pettis	32,204	26,978	84%
Clay	191,373	177,020	92%	Phelps	35,493	29,506	83%
Clinton	16,230	15,555	96%	Pike	13,512	10,979	81%
Cole	60,163	54,229	90%	Platte	81,192	77,046	95%
Cooper	13,296	11,706	88%	Polk	23,908	20,737	87%
Crawford	17,846	16,553	93%	Pulaski	41,753	25,414	61%
Dade	5,956	5,764	97%	Putnam	3,656	3,448	94%
Dallas	12,997	11,546	89%	Ralls	8,090	7,697	95%
Daviess	6,252	5,405	86%	Randolph	19,421	15,759	81%
DeKalb	8,927	6,789	76%	Ray	17,828	16,772	94%
Dent	11,245	10,094	90%	Reynolds	4,790	4,726	99%
Douglas	9,074	9,627	106%	Ripley	8,291	8,888	107%
Dunklin	21,317	17,667	83%	Saline	18,120	14,060	78%
Franklin	81,077	74,224	92%	Schuyler	2,990	2,800	94%
Gasconade	11,692	10,796	92%	Scotland	3,311	2,781	84%
Gentry	4,595	4,685	102%	Scott	28,941	25,783	89%
Greene	237,444	204,177	86%	Shannon	5,496	5,604	102%
Grundy	7,358	6,199	84%	Shelby	4,611	4,453	97%
Harrison	6,239	5,291	85%	St Charles	310,617	291,797	94%
Henry	17,087	15,930	93%	St Clair	7,310	6,845	94%
Hickory	6,926	7,052	102%	St Francois	52,905	41,516	78%
Holt	3,312	3,236	98%	St Louis City	247,547	220,820	89%
Howard	7,903	6,986	88%	St Louis County	784,377	761,244	97%
Howell	30,281	27,476	91%	Ste Genevieve	14,513	13,244	91%
Iron	7,533	6,881	91%	Stoddard	22,234	19,853	89%
Jackson & KC	554,167	497,956	90%	Stone	25,786	25,130	97%
Jasper	92,315	82,237	89%	Sullivan	4,599	3,860	84%
Jefferson	174,350	159,287	91%	Taney	44,701	39,618	89%
Johnson	41,848	33,107	79%	Texas	19,140	16,291	85%
Knox	2,838	2,544	90%	Vernon	14,930	13,184	88%
Laclede	27,397	24,135	88%	Warren	27,258	24,950	92%
Lafayette	25,400	23,494	92%	Washington	18,294	15,067	82%
Lawrence	28,412	25,118	88%	Wayne	8,859	8,968	101%
Lewis	7,901	6,629	84%	Webster	28,500	25,365	89%
Lincoln	44,385	40,414	91%	Worth	1,565	1,539	98%
				Wright	13,490	12,629	94%

Voting age population figures taken from 2020 U.S. Census Data for Missouri[83]
Registered voter figures from MO Secretary of State[84]

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[83] Census link: https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/missouri-population-change-between-census-decade.html
[84] SOS link: https://www.sos.mo.gov/elections/registeredvoters/2020

APPENDIX C: 4 YEARS OF ARTICLES: CYBER SECURITY VS. MOST SECURE ELECTION

[4-years of articles](#)[85] from the corporate media talking about the cyber security nightmare that is the modern US election system leading up to what they now call the "most secure election in American history".

Media sources include:

Politico	GQ
PBS	NYbooks.com
CBS	Salon
FOX	TechCrunch
CNET	AP News
CNN	Washington Post
Slate	MIT Tech Review
New York Times	NPR
Axios	Jenny Cohn
Newsweek	Mother Jones
YouTube	The Hill
The Guardian	Rolling Stone
Scientific American	Bloomberg

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[85] Articles link: https://t.me/SidneyPowell/1470

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE MONEY INFILTRATED MISSOURI'S 2020 ELECTION

Show Me the Zuckerbucks:[86] *Outside Money Infiltrated Missouri's 2020 Election,*
by Trevor Carlsen, Senior Research Fellow of the Foundation of Government Accountability,
November 16, 2021

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[86] FGA report link: https://thefga.org/briefs/show-me-the-zuckerbucks-outside-money-infiltrated-missouris-2020-election/

APPENDIX E: Voting Systems, Mesa County, CO

Mesa County Colorado Voting Systems Report #3,[87] *Election Database and Data Process Analysis*, by Jeffrey O'Donnell and Dr. Walter C. Daugherity, March 19, 2022
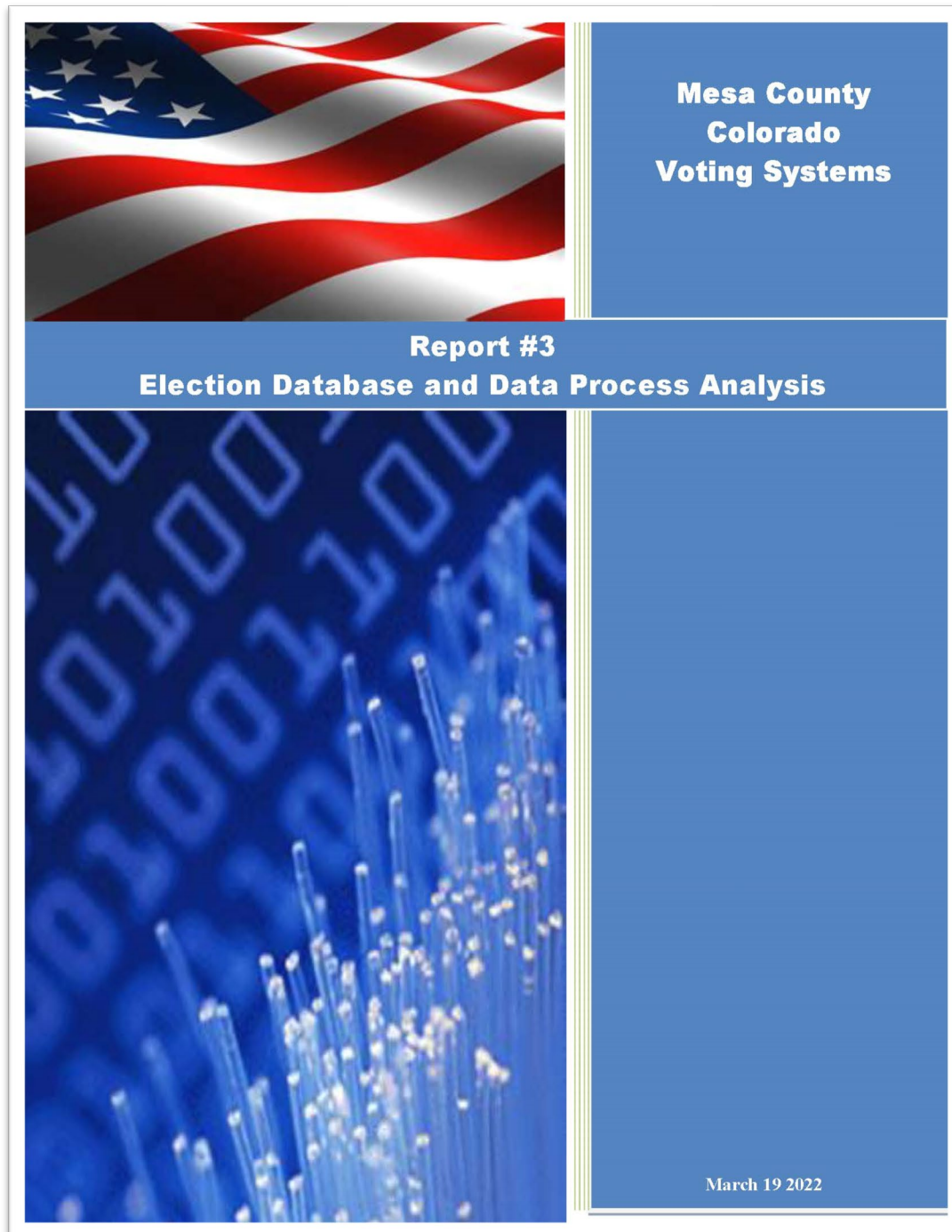
APPENDIX F: WISCONSIN GABLEMAN REPORT

Office of the Special Counsel [Second Interim Investigative Report](#)[88] *on the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System*, Michael J. Gableman, March 1, 2022

Office of the Special Counsel

Second Interim Investigative Report
On the Apparatus & Procedures of the Wisconsin Elections System

Delivered to the Wisconsin State Assembly on March 1, 2022

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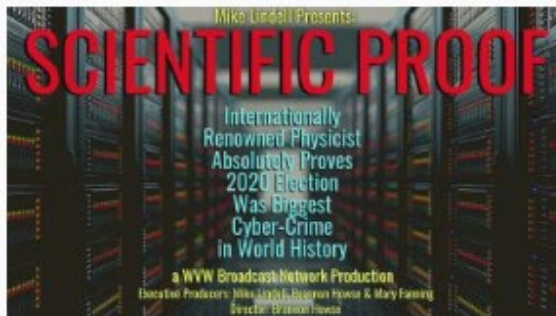[88] Gableman Report link: https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen/media/1552/osc-second-interim-report.pdf

APPENDIX G: MIKE LINDELL'S ABSOLUTE SERIES

Link to the full series	Absolute Proof – Short Version
https://frankspeech.com/content/mike-lindells-absolute-series	https://frankspeech.com/tv/video/absolute-proof-short-version

Scientific Proof: Internationally Renowned Physicist Absolutely Proves 2020 Election Was Biggest Cyber-Crime in World History
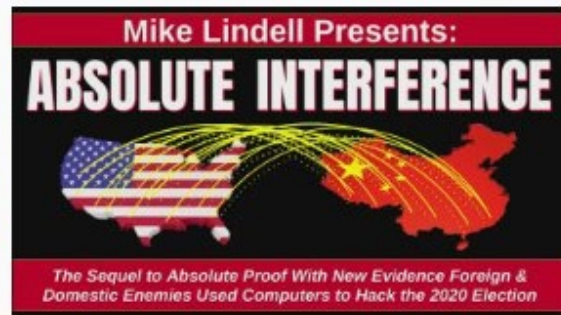
9 August 2021 by Lindell-TV

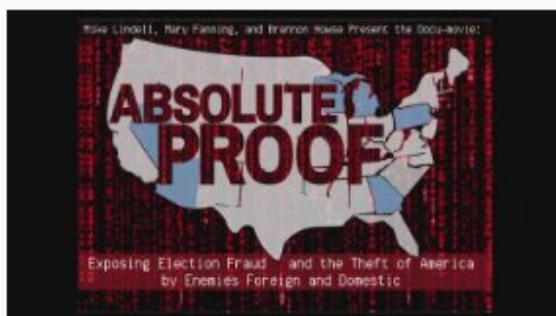**Mike Lindell Presents: Absolutely 9-0**

20 July 2021 by Lindell-TV

Absolute Proof - Short Version

4 May 2021 by Lindell-TV

Absolute Interference: The Sequel to Absolute Proof with New Evidence Foreign And Domestic Enemies Used Computers to Hack the 2020 Election

3 May 2021 by Lindell-TV

Absolute Proof: Exposing Election Fraud and The Theft of America by Enemies Foreign and Domestic

18 April 2021 by Lindell-TV