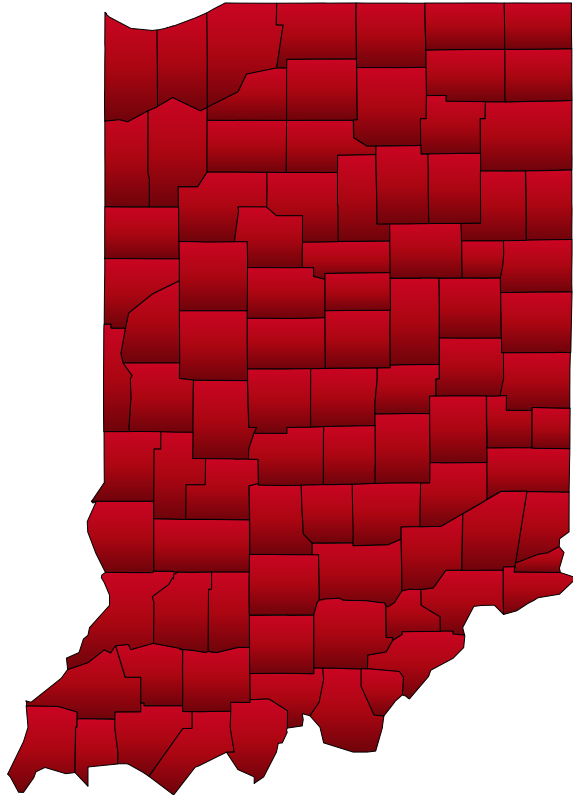


STATE FOOTPRINT

Indiana



2020 Election Summary



The Big Lie

Trump 1,729,519

Biden 1,242,416

Won by 487,103 votes

The Truth

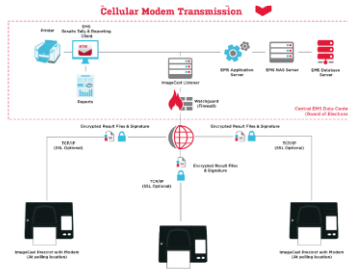
Trump 1,854,478

Biden 1,117,457

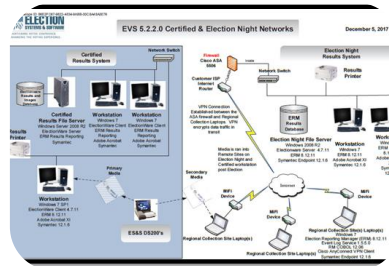
Won by 737,021 votes



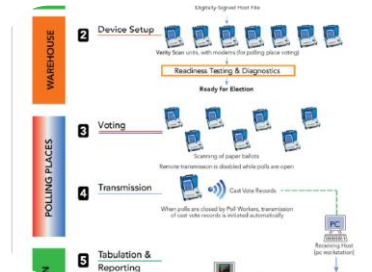
Voting Systems



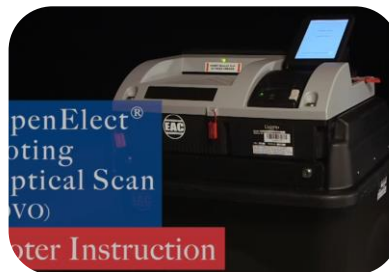
Dominion



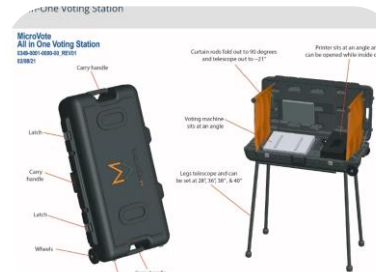
ES&S



Hart Intercivic

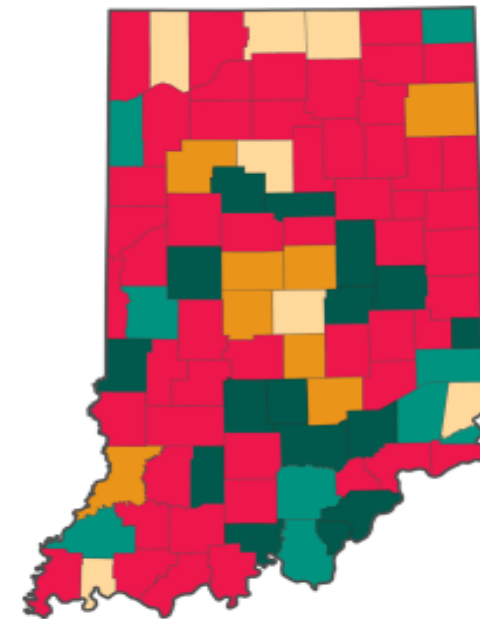


Unisyn



Microvote

FIGURE 3. Voting equipment in Indiana polling sites (2020)



- DREs without VVPAT for all voters
- DREs with VVPAT for all voters
- BMDs for all voters
- Hand-marked paper ballots, DREs for accessibility without VVPAT
- Hand-marked paper ballots, BMDs for accessibility



Explain This

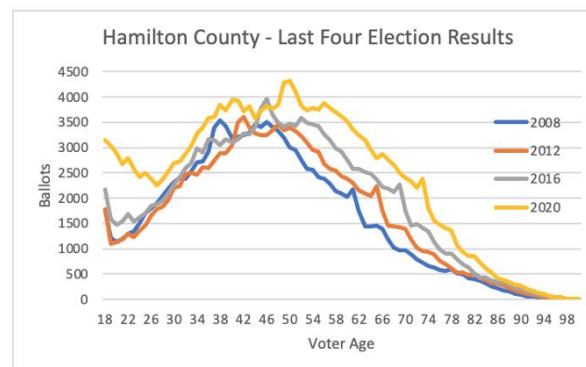


Certification protocol asks whether the election equipment is capable of internet connectivity via Wi-Fi, Bluetooth or cellular. **If yes, it asks if the function is “disabled”.** Our question is if these machines by state law are not supposed to be connected to the internet, then why are they being certified with the capability to do so? If a function can be disabled, it can be enabled.

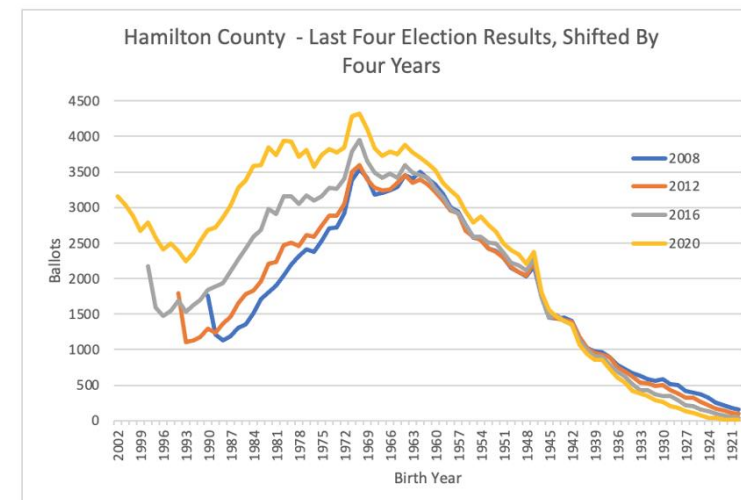


Explain This

Look at the proportional growth over all age groups over time. Is this the same election for four different presidential elections?



Hamilton County						
Election Year	Est Voting Population	Percent Change	Total Registered	Percent Change	Total Ballots	Percent Change
2008	182334		Unavailable		130830	
2012	204568	12.19%	201808		138358	5.75%
2016	227938	11.42%	230786	14.36%	158415	14.50%
2020	265840	16.63%	260082	12.69%	195985	23.72%



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T.ME/INAUDITCHAT2

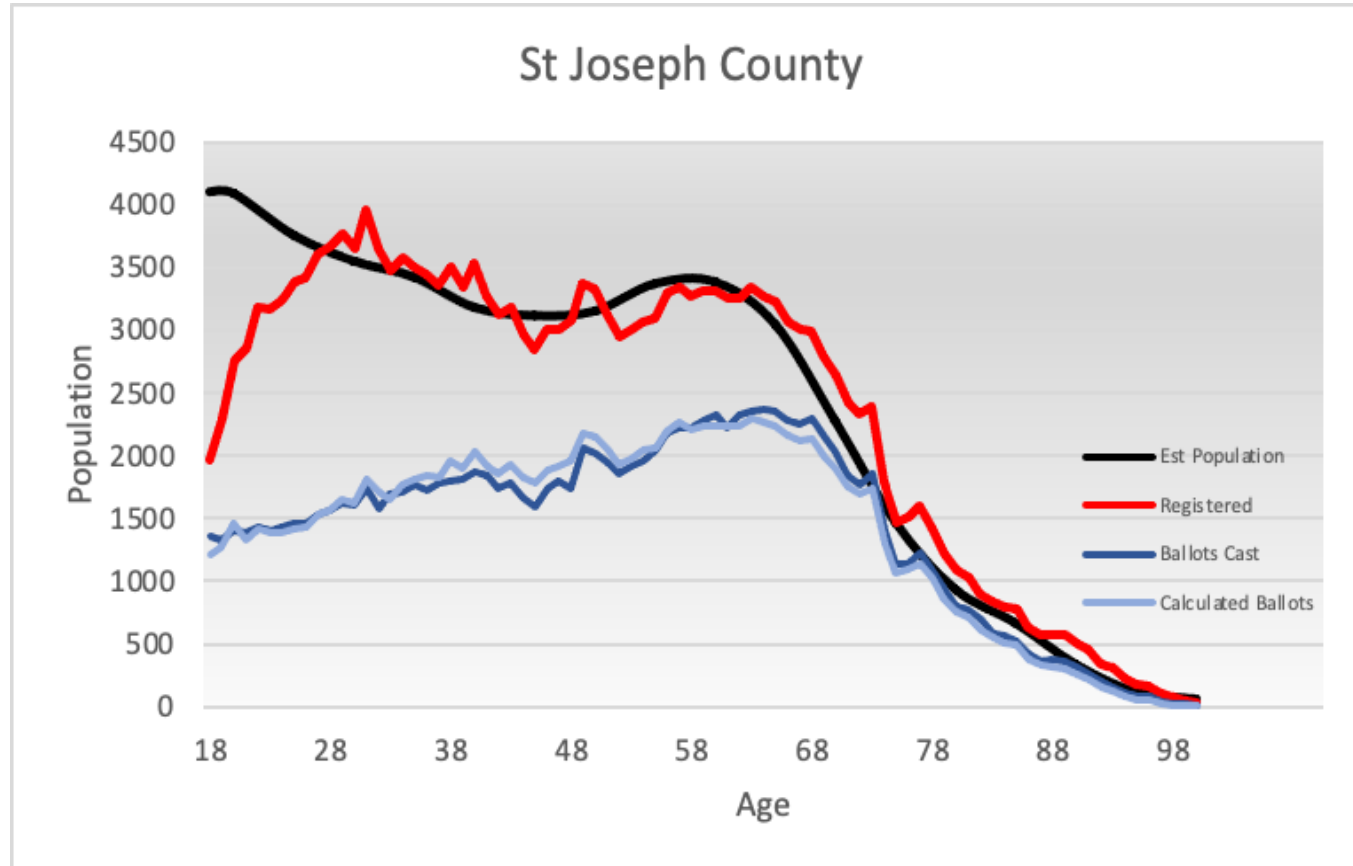
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The **MOMENT OF TRUTH** Summit
August 20th & 21st
HOSTED BY **MIKE LINDELL**



Explain This



**R Values ranging
from .975 to .999**

<https://rumble.com/v1f1qed-ifa-population-registration-voter-analysis-2020.html>

Explain This



Roadblocks

1) Secretary of State

2018

Election Committee Strategic Plan

Appendix D.4 Elections Committee Strategic Plan-Final.pdf

100%

2021

2021 Elections Committee Strategic Plan_Final_Draft_10-25-2021

2021 Elections Committee Strategic Plan_Final_Draft_with notes

10

cybersecurity session at the upcoming Cybertech Midwest Conference (October 2018, Indianapolis, Indiana).

What (or who) are the most significant cyber vulnerabilities in your area?

- Malicious cyber hacking and unauthorized access to voter registration system data; particularly initiated by a sophisticated domestic or overseas perpetrator.
- Cyberattacks aimed at: political parties, campaigns and candidates; the voter registration database system and user network; electronic poll books; election systems; and election result reporting systems managed by state and county election officials.
- Malicious, anonymous, false or misleading social media activity aimed at political parties, campaigns and candidates.
- Identifying cyberattacks or other election interference.
- The voting systems physical security (addressed by SEA 327-2018), and election system logical security (addressed by certification standards, testing, monitoring and post-election risk-limiting audits).
- Lack of network user and public awareness of cybersecurity principles and threats (addressed by communications, training, and uniform adherence to security protocols and best practices).
- Any unaddressed actual or perceived cyber threat that adversely affects voter confidence.

r. Electronic poll book hardware and software upgrades.
s. Network penetration testing exercises.
t. Conducting post-election Risk Limiting Audits to confirm election outcomes.

What (or who) are the most significant cyber vulnerabilities in your area?

- Malicious cyber hacking and unauthorized access to voter registration system data; particularly initiated by sophisticated domestic or overseas perpetrators.
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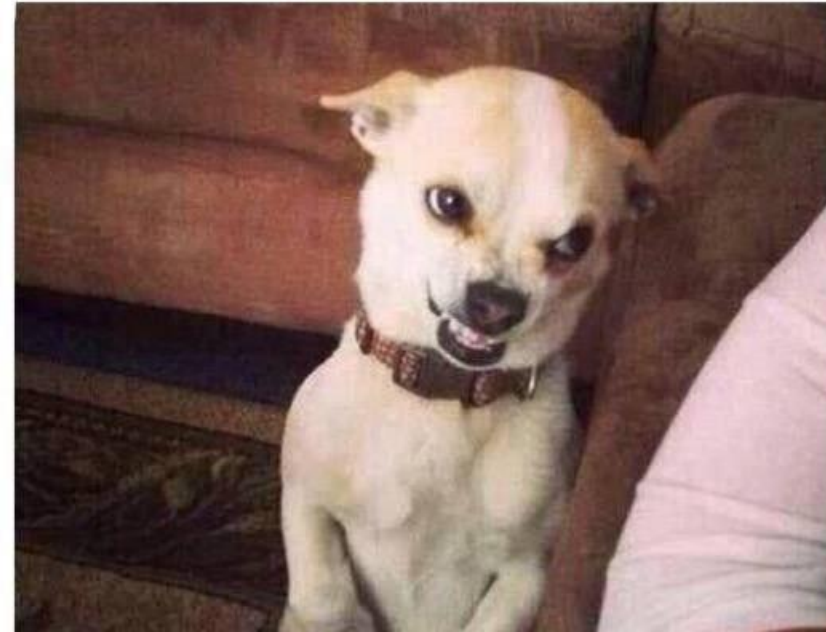


Roadblocks

2) Lack of Transparency

- Vendor Contract Requests Denied
- 950 FOIAs – 20 Responses
- CVR Requests – Denied
- Voter Rolls – Denied (but 1 county)
- Parts of SOS website scrubbed
- Election Budget Requests Denied
- RLA Reports denied

That face you make when you hear that the 2020 elections were the "most" secure elections ever!



Roadblocks

3) Safe & Secure Mantra

Vendors

- Require vendor security measures. Vendors can connect to every part of this system. Their internal security matters—vendor access points could be the weak link that gets exploited and corrupts other parts of the process.
- Ensure security requirements and considerations are included in vendor contracting and enforced.



HOOSIER HYSTERIA OVER OUR HOOSIER ELECTIONS

Interview with I-Team 8 and Microvote President WILL YOUR VOTE COUNT?

I-TEAM: How does the voter know that his or her vote is counted correctly?

RIES JR.: It's one of those areas of a leap of faith. That you really do have to have a faith in your local jurisdiction, that they are conducting equitable elections in the best faith of the voters. The security for the voter, once again, is the acceptance of good judgment by a local board. Quite frankly it's very difficult to convince somebody how do I know my vote counted.

I-TEAM: How do they know that when they voted for Candidate X that their vote for Candidate X was recorded?

RIES JR.: Well, because of identity or lack of identity with records, there's really no way that I could prove to a voter, post tally, that their vote exactly counted the way that they voted it.

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Roadblocks

4) No Forensic Audits Permitted

Added into the 2022 Elections Admin Manual (The State of Indiana does not have a forensic audit law and no such demand or request for such an audit can ever be granted.)

POST-ELECTION PROCEDURES

After the ballots have been tabulated, county election administrators must certify the results of the election to the Indiana Election Division no later than noon (Indianapolis time) the second Monday following Election Day. (IC 3-12-5-1) During the period after Election Day and before the certification deadline, a county election board has several responsibilities to finalize election results. After certification, and assuming a **recount** or contest action has not been filed, oaths of office are filed, certificates of elections are sent, and election materials are preserved and stored, among other duties.

As a reminder, after the election, all documents and materials (paper and electronic) "sealed" and should be secured for further inspection and examination, if ordered by a court or the Indiana Election Division as a result or litigation. Voting machines are subject to access control policies and should be locked, tagged, and secured. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) County election boards shall not allow any person to access any voter system unit containing voted ballot information on election day, voted ballot cards, or other sealed records and document either upon request of an individual or on their own initiative. **The State of Indiana does not have a forensic audit law and no such demand or request for such an audit can ever be granted.** However, the county prosecuting attorney or law enforcement may conduct a criminal investigation if an election law violation has occurred.

More information about access control policies can be found in the "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section in this Manual.

Victories

Lawsuits

- Surety Bonds on SOS (ongoing)
- FOIA complaints
- We have enough for a class action – just need an attorney to step up. We have everything document/ Chain of Custody

Citizens Efforts – Pt 1

- Canvassing
- Statewide Voter File Analyses
- Delegate Convention
- FOIA Requests
- Citizens Running for Office
- Publishing Articles
- Uniting Hoosier Groups

Citizen Efforts – Pt 2

- ACTION ACTION
- Town Halls
- Voting Day Handouts

Expose' over 15k views

Legislative Efforts

- 4 Bills/Amendments taken in 2022 (HUGE FEAT)
- Clerk/election board meetings
- Calling/emailing every day during session