

## Election and Post office issues 2020

Early in 2020, after governors had locked down their states, stories were floated that the post office was going to throw the election, and somehow President Trump was secretly slowing down election mail. Obviously, this never happened, but it did turn into quite a series of stories in the media.

- April 7, 2020      Why Vote-by-Mail Could be a Legal Nightmare in November  
<https://www.politico.com/news/magazine/2020/04/07/danger-moving-vote-by-mail-168602?fbclid=IwAR0NIPZObplijEbwjHC85V5I8uHv1p1UJKhhs5pEZxA7Fp8iRvoAUxm6kSk>
- April 10, 2020      NYT Inside Wisconsin's election disaster: Thousands of missing or nullified ballots. (SEE MAR 17, 2021 Judge decision on crime)  
[https://www.chicagotribune.com/politics/elections/ct-nw-nyt-wisconsin-election-problems-20200410-rdea6424yneciemkwwfyjqcyqq-story.html?fbclid=IwAR3iZkctT6TOb9kDGd33U7lbvbozsOpMOZXrWWAmuFv8in\\_xTXd4b16K0xc](https://www.chicagotribune.com/politics/elections/ct-nw-nyt-wisconsin-election-problems-20200410-rdea6424yneciemkwwfyjqcyqq-story.html?fbclid=IwAR3iZkctT6TOb9kDGd33U7lbvbozsOpMOZXrWWAmuFv8in_xTXd4b16K0xc)
- July 7, 2020      New report argues perils of mail-in voting go beyond fraud.  
The report, by the Honest Elections Project, cites problems that have already arisen in a number of states showing that including inactive voters – including those who have changed addresses or died – would result in money being spent on ballots that would never reach their intended recipients.  
<https://www.foxnews.com/politics/new-report-reveals-perils-of-mail-in-voting-go-beyond-fraud?fbclid=IwAR1jVBy4YkpMfYL3rm8wf9DApp69LI3dkD1R7znnAU7YkYKyBmqsjx1DjQM>
- Mar 29, 2021      Texas Election Officials Received 36 Million to Turn State Blue – Paying local election officials to alter policies and election rules.  
[Lonestar Bias: Texas Election Officials Received \\$36 Million to Turn State Blue – PJ Media](https://www.lonestar.com/news/tx/2021/03/29/texas-election-officials-received-36-million-to-turn-state-blue-pj-media/)
- Dec 10, 2021      Wisconsin 2020 Election Investigation Finds More Illegal Votes Were Cast Than Biden's Margin Of Victory. "54,259 ballots cast by unknown elements – Biden only won by 20,000."  
[Wisconsin 2020 Election Investigation Finds More Illegal Votes Were Cast Than Biden's Margin of Victory \(teamtuckercarlson.com\)](https://www.teamtuckercarlson.com/wisconsin-2020-election-investigation-finds-more-illegal-votes-were-cast-than-biden-s-margin-of-victory/)

Aug 23, 2022

Report Critical of Group Managing Voter Rolls in 33 states. Personal information of 56 million voters shared-outsourcing parts of this task to the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). in a July 13 letter, Louisiana Secretary of State Kyle Ardoin gave notice that the state was officially dropping its ERIC membership. This followed a January statement in which Ardoin announced that Louisiana was suspending participation in the voter registration agreement “effective immediately,” citing concerns about questionable funding sources and the possibility of partisan actors having access to ERIC data for political purposes, potentially undermining voter confidence.

[Report Critical of Group Managing Voter Rolls in 33 States \(theepochtimes.com\)](https://theepochtimes.com)

Feb 1, 2024

Government Knew About Mail-in Voting Risks, Still Censored Them, as ‘Disinformation’: New Docs

[Government Knew About Mail-in Voting Risks, Still Censored Them as ‘Disinformation’: New Docs | Facts Matter | EpochTV \(theepochtimes.com\)](https://theepochtimes.com)

CISA Documents - [2023-HQLI-00004-Item-F-70-Responsive-pages Redacted-AFL.pdf \(aflegal.org\)](https://aflegal.org)

Weaponization Committee Report - [EIP Jira-Ticket-Staff-Report-11-7-23-Clean.pdf \(house.gov\)](https://house.gov)

EIP Report - [EIP-Final-Report.pdf \(stanford.edu\)](https://stanford.edu)

**USPS RECOMMENDS 5 Days EACH WAY, 10 days before election for mailing**

## **The laws applying to voting and records.**

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (section 8) requires states to remove people who have died, moved, or are otherwise ineligible to vote from the rolls.

In 2020, the in defiance of the federal law, the DNC threatened to sue Nevada IF Nevada failed to mail out to EVERY NAME, even those Nevada had classified as inactive – per the National Voting Act rules. So they overturned the Federal Law about voting rolls. The DNC followed a similar campaign in many other states as well. Some states, like California had been routinely ignoring voter roll cleanups and purposely do not check any identification.

## **The US Constitution rules**

In the United States we hold the supreme rule of our nation to be what is written in the US Constitution, and all laws much follow from that, any rule or law that is against a Constitutional statement must be voided as unconstitutional.

Generally, if a criminal has taken illegal actions and profited from it, the criminally obtained gain is what is known as poison fruit and subject to recovery by those the criminal stole from. For an election to be stolen, those who benefited from the theft should relinquish their ill gotten gains.

For a US federal Election, the US Constitution has specific rules on how they are run by each state legislature making the rules and practices for its state. It does not allow or provide for any other person to alter the legislative rules. In 2020 a dedicated plan by the DNC and other progressives worked to overturn and ignore election laws set by each legislature through court actions, or threat of lawsuits to state executive branch members.

### **US Constitution rules for federal elections.**

**Art 1, Sec 4** The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

**Art 2, Sec. 1** The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Other comments regarding the Constitutional mandate and how states violated it include;

How the November 3rd election in several states violated the Constitution:

Article I, Section IV, Clause 1. Elections Clause.

\*\* Contested states altered the laws passed by their state legislatures, either by judicial interference, or administrative or constitutional officer proclamation within the state. All are violative and make the election invalid.

Article II, Section 1, Clause 2. Electors Clause.

\*\* Each state is to select Electors as the legislature therein directs. Most states directed that the winner of an in-state popular vote wins and a slate of electors pledged to them is appointed. Several states in contest had proven fraud, ignored by courts with Trump winning adjusted totals, and therefore the wrong electors were appointed.

Article VI, Clause 3. Oaths Clause.

\*\* Every elected official from dog catcher to president, is required to swear an oath of office under Article VI of the US Constitution committing them to "...shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution..." Such requires them to act to enforce same.

Article III, Section 2. Judiciary.

\*\* "The judicial power shall extend to all cases...to controversies between two or more states"

\*\* "In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction...."

\*\* The US Supreme Court refused to even let Texas file their case pleading. They were denied permission to file. SCOTUS absolutely can not do that. The Constitution CLEARLY requires them to take up that case, even if they were to dismiss it with no action. That was a dangerous political move by the Court.

Article II, Section 1, as amended by the 12th Amendment.

\*\* Under their obligation under Article VI to ensure the Constitution is followed, when counting electoral votes, it is the duty of each house to object where evidence exists of fraud or no proper investigations were conducted. Such is to take place under this section.

\*\* Last evening, some very arrogant congressmen unfamiliar with the Constitution said they had no such power. This has been well debated and held. Vice President Pence did not have the individual power as some on the Right wrongly claimed, but Congress does. Federal law has a specific procedure for objections, which was followed, and no Democrats challenged the mode used to file the objections, separate the houses and vote.

Article I, Section 4

\*\* "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations...."

\*\* Congress has exercised this and established election DAY, via 2 U.S. Code § 7, "The Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November, in every even numbered year, is established as the day for the election, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the 3d day of January next thereafter."

\*\* Early voting and returning ballots late is clearly violative of this federal law by states and thereby also violative of Article I, Section 4.

Equal Protection Clause, 14th Amendment.

\*\* "nor shall any State ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws"

\*\* violated in Nevada by Clark County using an illegal signature verification machine against other counties.

\*\* in some states the time allowed in some counties to return mail in ballots was longer than in other counties also been illegally authorized by court instead of the legislature.

Several news items occurred demonstrating a picture of voting disruption after the November 2020 election.

- Dec 7, 2020 28 Members of Arizona Legislature call for decertification of election results due to due to the number of illegalities and fraud claims..  
<https://welovetrump.com/2020/12/08/28-members-of-arizona-legislature-issue-joint-statement-calling-for-the-decertification-of-the-2020-election/>
- Dec 22, 2020 `Georgia State Senate Report: Election Results are “Untrustworthy”; Certification should be rescinded <https://tennesseestar.com/2020/12/22/georgia-state-senate-report-election-results-are-untrustworthy-certification-should-be-rescinded>
- Dec 30, 2020 Expert: Biden win ‘suspicious,’ 289,000 election-changing ‘excess’ votes. [Expert: Biden win ‘suspicious,’ 289,000 election-changing ‘excess’ votes \(washingtonexaminer.com\)](https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/expert-biden-win-suspicious-289000-election-changing-excess-votes)  
[A Simple Test for the Extent of Vote Fraud with Absentee Ballots in the 2020 Presidential Election: Georgia and Pennsylvania Data by John R. Lott :: SSRN](https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=3811111)
- V. Conclusion The precinct level estimates for Georgia and Pennsylvania indicate that vote fraud may account for Biden’s win in both states. The voter turnout rate data also indicates that there are significant excess votes in Arizona, Michigan, Nevada, and Wisconsin as well. While the problems shown here are large, there are two reasons to believe that they are underestimates: 1) the estimates using precinct level data assume that there is no fraud occurring with in person voting and 2) the voter turnout estimates do not account for ballots for the opposing candidate that are lost, destroyed, or replaced with ballots filled out for the other candidate.
- Dec 31, 2020 Pennsylvania House and Senate Members write letter to Senator McConnell and Member McCarthy over election results. telling them to dispute the election results in the state of Pennsylvania. The letter was signed by 27 Pennsylvania lawmakers. “Today, members of the PA House and Senate request that Sen Mitch McConnell and Rep Kevin McCarthy dispute the PA election results until an investigation is conducted into the numerous claims of fraud," said Pennsylvania state Senator Doug Mastriano.
- Jan 8, 2021 Pearl-Clutchers no Parade, a review of facts on both left and right. An excellent factual article listing events of the past year.  
<https://newswithviews.com/pearl-clutchers-on-parade/>

- Jan 5, 2021 FBI Norfolk office and alerted police that violence was coming to Congress. This led the Capital Police Chief to get permission for national guard help – but he was denied by House/Senate “security officers” The result was having Congress overrun  
[https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/capitol-riot-fbi-intelligence/2021/01/12/30d12748-546b-11eb-a817-e5e7f8a406d6\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/capitol-riot-fbi-intelligence/2021/01/12/30d12748-546b-11eb-a817-e5e7f8a406d6_story.html)
- Jan 6, 2021 Wisconsin legislature has resolution to decertify the election results as being illegal – vote expected soon  
[BREAKING! State Legislature Puts Forward Resolution to Decertify State's Election Results, Make Trump Winner! \(steadfastclash.com\)](#)
- Jan 13, 2021 Texas woman arrested on election fraud charges (ballot harvesting)  
[Texas woman arrested on election fraud charges after getting caught on Project Veritas video, officials say - TheBlaze](#)
- Jan 15, 2021 Senate Judiciary Committee released FISC Abuse Investigation documents. Shows that the FBI and DOJ KNEW the “Steele- Russian” documents were fake, but to help Clinton used them.  
[United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary](#)
- Jan 17, 2021 Unique form of election data manipulation revealed in N.Carolina  
[Unique form of election data manipulation revealed in N. Carolina | FreePressers | freepressers.com](#)
- Jan 17, 2021 Dominion employee in Georgia voting was Kamala Harris employee last year.  
[KAMALA Directly Linked To Dominion Voting Software! – 3% \(threepercenternation.com\)](#)
- Jan 30, 2021 Big Tech is Controlling What You See Online. Started in 2017 after President Trump won. Reporter Sharyl Attkisson details Google's deliberate censorship  
[Big Tech Is Controlling What You See Online \(mercola.com\)](#)
- Feb 12, 2021 Mathematician makes stunning discovery when analyzing election results – the numbers do not add up.  
[Mathematician Makes STUNNING Discovery When Analyzing Election Results \(steadfastclash.com\)](#)
- Mar 17, 2021 Michigan judge ruled Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson(D) broke state law in changing election rules on ballot signature verification – opening it to crime.  
[Trump Lobbed This Election Violation Claim...And It Just Got Vindicated in Michigan by Matt Vespa \(townhall.com\)](#)
- Mar 19, 2021 Georgia judge orders unsealing of Fulton County ballots for audit by VOTER GA group.  
[Georgia Judge Makes GROUND BREAKING Ruling Regarding Election \(steadfastclash.com\)](#)
- Dec 21, 2022 House GOP locates emails, texts showing Pelosi office directly involved in failed Jan 6 security. (causing the fake January 6<sup>th</sup> event)

[House GOP locates emails, texts showing Pelosi office directly involved in failed Jan. 6 security | Just The News](#)

**The Thomas More Society, and The Amistad Journey** published a review of the 2020 election providing a much more detailed state by state review on how and why the election was so disrupted.

[Electoral College Deadlines White Paper \(prnewswire.com\)](#)

The Constitution also grants states the authority to establish the “times, places, and manner” of elections,<sup>5</sup> which state legislatures have done by crafting laws governing how elections should be conducted. Yet, in at least five key swing states —

**Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin** — election laws were routinely and flagrantly violated by election administrators and state officials during the 2020 presidential election cycle. Arizona State officers and Maricopa County Officials failed to enforce the state law against private companies from directing federal election administration, accepting millions of dollars in private grants that gave some voters in the state access to advantages that were unavailable to voters in other parts of the state. These officials also allowed for gaps in the chain of custody of official ballots through the use of “mobile” drop boxes that are stationed in unsupervised public locations, failed to enforce the state law against double voting, and failed to enforce the state law against allowing people to vote using an address where they no longer live. As a result of these violations, data experts estimate that more than 300,000 potentially fraudulent ballots may have influenced the outcome of the popular vote in the state, including more than 200,000 illegal ballots that were counted and about 75,000 legal votes that were not counted.<sup>6</sup>

**Georgia Fulton County officials illegally accepted more than \$6 million** in private grants that imposed conditions on the conduct of elections without authority from the state legislature. In addition, state election officials entered into a settlement agreement with the Democratic Party that created rules for processing absentee ballots that directly contradict the legislature’s intent. Officials also failed to enforce state law residency requirements on voters who changed addresses before the November 3, 2020 election, leading to an estimated 20,000 unlawful ballots being improperly counted. Data experts put the total number of illegal votes counted and legal votes not counted at more than 200,000, far greater than the margin separating Joe Biden and Donald Trump in the state.<sup>7</sup>

**Michigan** Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson gave private activist organizations direct access to the state’s voter files, which should only be accessible to

election clerks. She also violated a state law requiring signatures for absentee ballot requests by establishing online voter registration without statutory authority, and unilaterally decided — without legislative approval — to send absentee ballot request forms to every household in the state, without even checking to see whether the registered voters listed for each address had died or moved. Michigan election officials also failed to provide meaningful observation of the vote counting process, a violation of the Michigan Constitution [Const. 1963, art 2, § 4(1)(h)], as well as state statute [MCL § 168.765a(12)]. The refusal to allow observers to oversee the process resulted in significant abnormalities. In Detroit, for instance, 71% of the city's 134 Absent Vote Counter Boards (AVCB) were left unbalanced without explanation. As a result of these violations, data experts identified more than 500,000 potentially fraudulent ballots.<sup>8</sup>

### **Pennsylvania**

Urban counties such as Allegheny (Pittsburgh), Philadelphia, and Delaware County received over \$10 million in private grants that imposed strict conditions on the conduct of elections without legislative approval, violating state laws prohibiting the use of private money to pay for federal elections. In addition, election officials took unlawful steps to pre-canvass mail-in ballots and help voters “cure” flawed ballots that had missing or incorrect information or otherwise failed to meet legal criteria designed to prevent fraud. Secretary of State Kathleen Boockvar also exceeded her authority by issuing guidance granting permission for counties to engage in these unlawful practices. She issued this guidance less than 24 hours before polls closed — insufficient time for counties that had not engaged in those practices to take advantage of them, even if the guidance were legitimate. These practices resulted in well over 100,000 potentially fraudulent ballots, according to analysis by data experts.<sup>9</sup>

### **Wisconsin**

Wisconsin law requires photo ID for absentee ballot requests, specifically to prevent fraud. Notably, the law mentions the legislature's intent “to prevent overzealous solicitation of absent electors who may prefer not to participate in an election.” The Wisconsin Election Commission also violated state law by allowing voters to claim “indefinite confinement” as a means of avoiding the legal requirement to provide a photo ID when requesting an absentee ballot. The legislature established this exemption for the elderly and disabled, yet many of the individuals who claimed it in 2020 subsequently left their homes to participate in family outings, political protests, and other activities that directly contradict their claim to have been “indefinitely confined.”

Data experts estimate that more than 150,000 votes were affected by these violations, including nearly 100,000 illegal ballots cast by individuals falsely claiming to be indefinitely confined.<sup>10</sup>

Despite the obvious problems that occurred on election day in a number of states, election officials in urban, Democratic strongholds are refusing to allow access to ballots, ballot envelopes, surveillance video of counting centers and video of loading docks and receiving docks, dropbox logs or video of dropbox locations. Forensic examination of the ballots is necessary to determine the validity of the

ballots. An enormous amount of information is available from examining ballots. Surveillance video has already revealed fraudulent ballots being counted in Atlanta and video surveillance and GPS information is available to corroborate sworn testimony by US Postal employees and subcontractors with the US Postal Service that hundreds of thousands of ballots were moved across state lines. Thus far, officials have refused to release any of this evidence.

## **Conclusion**

Election officials in urban Democrat strongholds are behaving similar to a football team which gained an advantage from a questionable play and are now running up to the line of scrimmage to begin the next play before America can throw the red flag on the field to demand a closer look.

The deadlines for the seating of electors and their voting, however, is not necessary for the effective transition of power. As we have established these deadlines were created for the convenience of travel, just as election day was placed uniformly on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November to allow farmers to complete the fall harvest prior to voting. In other words, these dates have nothing to do with the transition of power and are largely not relevant to a time when electors do not have to ride horses to Washington, D.C. to vote. Accordingly, these dates should not interfere with state legislatures effectively investigating the management of the election, especially when we experience unprecedented manipulation of election rules calling into question hundreds of thousands of ballots. We have, and must have, time to get it right.

The Constitution explicitly assigns the power to appoint presidential Electors to the legislatures of the various states. Those state legislatures have established laws governing the conduct of elections and awarding presidential Electors according to the results of the popular vote. The “safe harbor” provision established by federal statute sets a deadline for determining Electors according to the laws in place for that purpose in each state.

Because the laws governing the conduct of elections were flagrantly violated in numerous states during the 2020 presidential election, there can be no determination of presidential Electors pursuant to state law. As such, the Constitution makes clear that the responsibility rests with state legislatures to appoint Electors. This should be done as expeditiously as possible, but the only deadline state lawmakers have an obligation to meet is the one deadline set forth in the Constitution — noon on January 20, 2021.

## Election 2020 Court Cases

Many cases were filed to have courts change the election law and rules set by the state legislatures – much confusion and in some states local politicians created their own rules to extend /ignore the laws under cover of “covid” or other reasons. There was a demonstrated partisan ballot stuffing that should be investigated. Where it has been initially investigated, professional analysts have confirmed the existence of fraud.

*Many of the cases were not decided, but turned back by the court stating the plaintiff had “No Standing”. This **factually means what ever evidence was being used WAS NOT EXAMINED**, so it cannot be said “these cases were found to be false”.*

<a href="#">Pennsylvania Democratic Party v. Boockvar</a>	Whether a decision by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court requiring the state to count mail-in ballots received up to three days after Election Day, as long as they are not clearly postmarked after Election Day, violates federal election law and the Constitution.	U.S. Supreme Court (4-4)
<a href="#">Hotze v. Hollins</a>	Whether nearly 127,000 votes cast via drive-through voting during the early voting period in Harris County, Texas, which contains much of the city of Houston, violate state election laws and should be invalidated.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit (claimed NO Standing)
<a href="#">Carson v. Simon</a>	(1) Whether a measure by Minnesota elections officials extending the deadline for timely postmarked absentee ballots to be received and still counted until one week after Election Day violates the U.S. Constitution; and (2) whether the challengers, two nominees to serve as Republican Party presidential electors in Minnesota, have legal standing to challenge the measure.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit (claimed No Standing)
<a href="#">Texas League of United Latin American Citizens v. Abbott</a>	Whether Texas' limitation of one absentee ballot drop-off site per county violates the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit (Abbot won)
<a href="#">Michigan Alliance for Retired Americans v. Benson</a>	Whether a policy by the secretary of state of Michigan extending the deadline to receive absentee ballots that are postmarked by Election Day until 14 days after Election Day violates federal law and the U.S Constitution.	Michigan Court of Appeals (Benson lost)
<a href="#">Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Boockvar</a>	(trying to overturn state rules) Whether a number of Pennsylvania elections accommodations in light of the coronavirus pandemic – providing additional drop-off sites and alleviating signature-matching requirements for absentee ballots, as well as lifting a restriction on employing out-of-county	U.S. District Court for the Western District

	poll workers – violate state election law and the U.S. Constitution.	of Pennsylvania (Boockvar lost)
<a href="#">Mi Familia Vota v. Hobbs</a>	(trying to overturn state rules)Whether previous stay-at-home orders and other closures due to the coronavirus pandemic justify an extension of Arizona's voter registration deadline past the original date of Oct. 5, 2020.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit (Hobbs won)
<a href="#">Arizona Democratic Party v. Hobbs</a>	(trying to overturn state rules)Whether recent changes to Arizona's election procedures – which provide both absentee voters whose signatures on their mail-in ballots cannot be verified, and in-person voters who cannot provide proper identification at the polls, up to five days after Election Day to remedy their ballot identification issues – must also be extended to absentee voters who submit unsigned ballots.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit (hobbs won)
<a href="#">The New Georgia Project v. Raffensperger</a>	Whether Georgia's requirement that absentee ballots be received by 7 p.m. on Election Day poses an unconstitutional infringement on the right to vote in light of the coronavirus pandemic.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit (Raffensperger won)
<a href="#">Memphis A. Philip Randolph Institute v. Hargett</a>	(trying to overturn state rules)Whether Tennessee may enforce a number of vote-by-mail regulations for the November 2020 election, including preventing first-time voters from applying for an absentee ballot, barring third-party distribution of absentee ballot applications, and a process for verifying signatures on mail-in ballots.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit (Hargett won)
<a href="#">Washington v. Trump</a>	Whether recent changes announced to the United States Postal Service violate federal administrative rulemaking requirements and infringe upon the rights of states to regulate elections under the Constitution.	U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington
<a href="#">Texas Democratic Party v. Abbott</a>	Whether a Texas law requiring voters under the age of 65 to provide an excuse in order to vote by mail violates the 26th Amendment or the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
<a href="#">People First of Alabama v. Merrill</a>	Whether the coronavirus pandemic requires alleviating the enforcement of three Alabama election provisions: that absentee ballots must be signed in the presence of a notary or two adult witnesses, that applications for absentee ballots must include copies of valid photo ID, and that counties may not offer curbside voting.	U.S. Supreme Court

<a href="#">Moore v. Circosta</a>	Whether coronavirus-related changes implemented after the start of absentee voting by North Carolina elections officials to a number of absentee ballot procedures – extending the deadline to receive ballots, and modifying requirements for postmarking and third-party collection of them – violate the state legislature's power to regulate elections under the Constitution as well as the equal protection clause.	U.S. Supreme Court
<a href="#">Ohio Democratic Party v. LaRose</a>	Whether Ohio state law bars election officials from providing more than one absentee-ballot drop box per county, in light of the state's expected increase in mail-in voting due to the coronavirus pandemic.	Tenth District Ohio Court of Appeals
<a href="#">Jones v. Secretary of State of Maine</a>	Whether the Maine constitution requires a full citizen-initiated referendum, as opposed to a "people's veto" effort, to repeal a ranked-choice voting law passed by the state legislature in July 2019 that went into effect in January 2020 without Gov. Janet Mills' signature.	U.S. Supreme Court
<a href="#">Democratic National Committee v. Bostelmann</a>	Whether the coronavirus pandemic requires a number of changes to Wisconsin's election procedures, such as extending the deadline to return absentee ballots, permitting electronic delivery of those ballots for voters who do not receive them in time to mail them, and lifting the restriction on employing out-of-county poll workers.	U.S. Supreme Court
<a href="#">A. Philip Randolph Institute of Ohio v. LaRose</a>	Whether, due to an expected increase in mail-in voting due to the coronavirus pandemic, Ohio's provision of one absentee-ballot drop box per county infringes upon the right to vote in violation of the First and 14th Amendments.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit
<a href="#">Raysor v. Desantis</a>	(attempt to overturn legislative rules) Whether Florida's statutory requirement that prior felons pay all court costs and fees before regaining the right to vote is an unconstitutional poll tax under the 24th Amendment.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit
<a href="#">Donald J. Trump for President v. Way</a>	(overturns legislative rules) Whether an executive order by the governor of New Jersey in light of the coronavirus pandemic that requires mail-in ballots to be sent to all registered voters in the state, and extends the deadline for submitting them, violates federal election law and the Constitution.	U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey
<a href="#">Donald J. Trump for President v. Cegavske</a>	Whether recent changes by the state legislature to Nevada's voting procedures including, among other things, the expansion of voting-by-mail and a requirement that officials count ballots	U.S. District Court for the

received up to three days after Election Day, violate federal election law and the Fourteenth Amendment.

District of Nevada

*Kraus v. Cegavske*

On October 23, the [Nevada Republican Party](#) and the Trump campaign joined a private citizen in filing a lawsuit in the First Judicial District Court of Nevada<sup>[37]</sup> against Secretary of State [Barbara Cegavske](#) and Clark County registrar of voters Joe Gloria, citing alleged problems with the signature verification process.<sup>[38]</sup> Judge James Wilson<sup>[39]</sup> rejected the lawsuit,<sup>[36]</sup> **finding the plaintiffs lacked standing.**<sup>[38]</sup> Plaintiffs appealed to the [Supreme Court of Nevada](#). On November 5, a settlement was filed, effectively ending the lawsuit.<sup>[36]</sup>

Many Lawsuits related to 2020 election are also on Wikipedia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawsuits\\_related\\_to\\_the\\_2020\\_United\\_States\\_presidential\\_election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawsuits_related_to_the_2020_United_States_presidential_election)

## Election Law Explainers

Election law principles, explained:

- [The \*Purcell\* principle: A presumption against last-minute changes to election procedures](#)
- [The \*Anderson-Burdick\* doctrine: Balancing the benefits and burdens of voting restrictions](#)
- [Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act: Vote dilution and vote deprivation](#)
- [Shelby County v. Holder: Less federal supervision of changes to voting laws](#)
- [Bush v. Gore and equal protection](#)
- [Due process and election administration](#)
- [The democracy canon](#)

Supreme Court procedure, explained:

- [The certiorari process: Seeking Supreme Court review](#)
- [Emergency appeals: Stay requests](#)
- [Rule of four](#)
- [Swing justice](#)

Another index to the overall index to voter fraud during the 2020 Election.

[New Detailed Inventory on Election Fraud in the 2020 Election by Deroy Murdock Provides Strong Evidence on President Trump's Performance in All the Swing States and Overall Race - American Patriots](#)

## Alleged vote irregularities, improprieties, and illegalities by category and state - Presidential election 2020

Category of misconduct	Arizona	Georgia	Michigan	Nevada	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Voters who were foreign citizens				4,000		
Out-of-state voters who voted in state	5,726	20,312	13,248	19,218	7,426	6,848
In-state voters who voted where they did not reside	19,997	138,221			14,328	26,673
Voters who cast ballots before reaching age 18		66,247				
Felons who voted without voting rights		2,560				
Double voters: In-state	157	395			742	234
Double voters: In-state and out-of-state		317		15,000		
Democracy in the Park program: Absentee ballots illegally collected at public-park events in Milwaukee and Madison						17,271
Absentee/mail-in ballots that arrived after Election Day, in violation of statute					10,000	
"Phantom ballots" that were counted, although not recorded as received		96,000				
Ballots cast by voters without addresses			35,109	8,000		
Voters who claimed to reside inside Post Office boxes		1,043				
Ballots counted despite lacking voter-registration numbers for corresponding precincts			174,384			
Voters not listed as registered		2,423				
Voters who skirted voter-ID law by falsely claiming to be "indefinitely confined"						96,437
Voters who requested absentee ballots before or after the statutory deadline		305,701				
Ballots with no mailed date					9,005	
Ballots returned on or before the mailed date		92			58,221	
Absentee ballots cast without submission of legally required application						170,140
Ballots "requested" by voters who made no such request			27,825			
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,880</b>	<b>633,311</b>	<b>250,566</b>	<b>46,218</b>	<b>99,722</b>	<b>317,603</b>
Associated Press: Biden reported margin of victory	10,457	11,779	154,818	33,596	81,660	20,682
Net reported margin of victory or (loss) for Biden – (Assumes all improper votes were cast for Biden)	(15,423)	(621,532)	(95,748)	(12,622)	(18,062)	(296,921)
Alleged improprieties and fraud as a multiple of reported margin of victory	2	53.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	15.4

**Sources:**

- Jordan Davidson, "Trump Lawsuit: Thousands of Fraudulent Votes in Georgia...", *The Federalist*, December 7, 2020
- Fox News Channel, *Hannity*, "New video shows suspicious activity in Nevada, Georgia," December 4, 2020
- State Senator William T. Ligon (R - Georgia) "Chairman's Report of the Election Law Subcommittee," December 17, 2020
- Peter Navarro, *The Immaculate Deception - Six Key Dimensions of Election Irregularities*, December 17, 2020
- *State of Texas v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State of Georgia, State of Michigan, and State of Wisconsin*, December 7, 2020
- *Wisconsin Voters Alliance, et al v. Vice President Michael Richard Pence, et al*, December 22, 2020
- James R. Troupis, Esq. - Remarks to U.S. Senate Homeland Security Committee, December 16, 2020 + e-mails with author

Spreadsheet by Deroy Murdock and Michael Malarkey, January 6, 2021