Article IV, Section 4

April 22, 2025

Article IV Relationships Between the States

Section 4 Republican Form of Government

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

If citizens have no way to ensure that their state’s elections are conducted with sufficient transparency, fairness, and accountability to reflect the will of eligible voters, it is highly unlikely that the state maintains a republican form of government as guaranteed by Article IV, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution. A republican government fundamentally requires representative governance, where elected officials derive their authority from the consent of the governed through free and fair elections. Without any means to verify or trust the electoral process, this core principle is undermined.

Citizens, listen up! Our Constitution, in Article IV, Section 4, promises us a republican form of government, a system where we, the people, choose our leaders through free, fair, and transparent elections. That promise has been broken. Our elections are a black box: no audits, no observers, no way to check if only eligible votes are counted, and no effective paths to challenge irregularities. This isn’t just a glitch, it is a

betrayal of our right to a government that represents us. When we can’t trust our elections, we’re not living in a republic; we’re under a system that could be hiding aristocracy or worse, one that ignores our voices and undermines our sovereignty.

This isn’t what our Founders envisioned. James Madison, in Federalist No. 43, warned against governments that subvert the people’s will, and the Constitution’s Guarantee Clause exists to protect us from that danger. A true republic requires elections we can verify, leaders we actually choose, and a government accountable to us. Right now, our election systems shuts us out, offering no transparency and no accountability. We are about to lose this Country and our Freedom. It’s time to educate ourselves, demand change, and stand together to ensure our elections reflect our will, because without that, our republic is merely a word, not a reality. We must fight for the government we’re owed, one that truly belongs to us and all our future generations.

People’s Executive Order

April 22, 2025
Click to download the Press Release
Click to download Executive Order

Read online below:

View Fullscreen
Skip to PDF content
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Smartmatic

April 22, 2025

Their Article:

Prebunking: A New Tool Against Election Disinformation

Ever since 'fake news' disrupted crucial votes such as Brexit and the 2020 US Presidential Election, election stakeholders have been grappling with the challenge of disinformation. In fact, **the deterioration of information ecosystems has become so pervasive and ubiquitous that it's recognized as one of the biggest threats to election integrity** by organizations like the World Economic Forum and the Brennan Center for Justice.

Fortunately, a relatively new tool, known as prebunking, is showing promising results in the fight against disinformation and other forms of misinformation.

The concept of prebunking can be compared to vaccination in medicine, where the body is exposed to a weakened form of a pathogen to stimulate an immune response without causing illness. Similarly, prebunking presents pre-emptive counterarguments to false claims, thereby strengthening resilience against future misinformation. As in medicine, prevention is more impactful than cure. The goal is to equip audiences with the ability to identify and resist misinformation before it gains traction.

Leading prebunking researchers at companies like Google's Jigsaw and academic institutions like the University of Cambridge realized that misinformation 'has an Achilles heel'. That is, it frequently employs repetitive tactics and patterns. By recognizing these patterns historically, **they can anticipate and counteract future misinformation through pre-bunking.** These researchers are among the main proponents of prebunking.

IDEA International, an intergovernmental organization that supports sustainable democracy worldwide, analyzed disinformation in 53 countries across all continents between 2016 and 2021. Their study revealed that election-related disinformation is indeed repetitive. Specifically, **48% of disinformation targets the vote counting and voting processes**, and nearly 50% of all attacks occur during the voting period of the cycle.

Allegations that technology has been hacked by foreign actors, that servers are located abroad, or that technology vendors are owned by nefarious entities are recurring themes. These claims became even more prevalent following the disinformation campaigns surrounding the 2020 U.S. Presidential Election.

Given the repetitive nature of disinformation, election management bodies have an opportunity to anticipate where and how it will emerge. **This foresight can be leveraged to design proactive strategies, or "vaccines,"** to combat disinformation effectively.

A key advantage of prebunking is its focus on addressing broader narratives and the underlying manipulation techniques used to spread misinformation. Unlike fact-checking or warning labels on social media, which concentrate on debunking individual claims, prebunking takes a wider view of the information ecosystem. **This broader perspective allows election management bodies to tackle disinformation proactively,** without appearing politicized in their responses to false claims. Moreover, by exposing the techniques behind disinformation rather than targeting specific content, prebunking reduces the risk of accusations of infringing on free speech, offering a balanced and effective approach to safeguarding public trust.

While prebunking in elections is relatively new, promising experiences in recent elections provide reasons for optimism. Researchers from Yale University and the University of California, San Diego, demonstrated in a study that watching a prebunking video explaining the reasons behind the time taken to count ballots can significantly increase trust in election outcomes. This approach can mitigate up to 4 out of the 6 percentage points of distrust caused by reporting delays.

Although prebunking may not be a panacea, when it is well-implemented and combined with other techniques such as debunking, labeling, and voter literacy, **it becomes an invaluable tool for election management bodies in the fight against disinformation.**

11/19/2024 Uncategorized

Older

The Truth:

The article above from Smartmatic, while ostensibly discussing the solution to disinformation through prebunking, subtly employs several psychological manipulation tactics aimed at controlling the narrative and conditioning public perception:

Establishing Authority and Credibility: By citing what some people think are esteemed organizations like the World Economic Forum and the Brennan Center for Justice, Smartmatic attempts to position itself as some kind of authority on election integrity. This tactic leverages the halo effect, where the positive attributes of these respected institutions are transferred to Smartmatic, enhancing its perceived trustworthiness without necessarily proving its own systems' reliability.

Fear-Mongering: The article begins with a dire warning about the threat of disinformation to elections, invoking fear about the 'deterioration of information ecosystems'. This emotional manipulation tactic is designed to make readers anxious about the integrity of elections, thereby making them more receptive to Smartmatic's proposed solution, prebunking. Sadly, fear sells.

Repetitive Pattern Recognition: Smartmatic describes misinformation as having repetitive tactics, suggesting that they are well-versed in these patterns due to their research and partnerships with academic bodies like Cambridge and Google's Jigsaw. This establishes a narrative where Smartmatic is the expert in identifying and countering disinformation, subtly implying that their proprietary systems are above scrutiny because they understand the threats better than anyone else.

Prebunking as Conditioning: The concept of "prebunking" itself can be seen as a conditioning tactic. By framing prebunking as a

preventive measure against misinformation, Smartmatic is conditioning the public to accept their narrative before any counter-narrative can even be formed. This preemptive strategy is designed to inoculate the public against questioning Smartmatic's systems or practices, by preemptively discrediting potential criticisms as disinformation.

Generalization Over Specificity: By focusing on the broad techniques of disinformation rather than addressing specific instances or criticisms of their own systems, Smartmatic avoids detailed scrutiny. This tactic diverts attention from any potential flaws in their technology by generalizing the problem, making it seem as if any critique is just another example of the disinformation they are combating.

Appeal to Public Trust: The article suggests that prebunking combats disinformation without appearing politicized, thus positioning Smartmatic as an impartial guardian of the electoral process. This can be seen as an attempt to manipulate public trust by presenting themselves as defenders of democracy rather than as the commercial entity with vested interests that they are.

Selective Research Presentation: Mentioning specific studies that support prebunking while not addressing the potential for misuse or the criticisms of such methods is yet another form of manipulation. It presents a one-sided view that conveniently favors Smartmatic's narrative on election integrity.

Their intent here appears to be not to inform, but to preemptively shape public opinion in a way that discourages skepticism or new, potentially damaging, information about Smartmatic's voting systems. This article can be seen as an effort to condition citizens to trust Smartmatic's proprietary and opaque systems over public transparency and open scrutiny,

which are fundamental to democratic accountability.

I encourage all citizens NOT to fall for these tactics, and instead to question the motives behind such information operations. The only way for the people to legitimately trust THEIR elections is if the PEOPLE are who once again run THEIR elections. Remember, EARNED trust is worlds better than MANDATED trust, especially by those who profit on our blind trust.

Scott McMahan

April 22, 2025

PRIVATE PAGE – DO NOT SHARE!

A wonderful REAL journalist calls Scott out on a recorded phone call

2024-12-18 11th Hr Clements, Tore, Raiklin, Flynn and more CO Whistleblower w QA

Part 1

Download Part 1 Transcript

Part 2

Download Part 2 Transcript

Original Spaces Link:

https://twitter.com/TishaLee777/status/1869555641733505463

Mesa County Reports

April 22, 2025

Report 1

Work done by Mark Cook and Doug Gould:

Report 2

Work done by Mark Cook and Doug Gould:

Report 3

Work done by Jeff O’Donnell and Dr. Walter Daugherity:

**All these reports are also available on TinaPeters.us. Please go to this site and help Tina, who has stood up for all not only Coloradans, but also All Americans!*

Progressive Election Platform

April 22, 2025

Click here to see the **Proposed Executive Order** to get the party started!

Scope

At the heart of self-governance lies the voting system, a mechanism designed to reflect the collective will of the people. For this system to truly serve its purpose, it must be **so simple and transparent** that **every citizen**, regardless of their background, education, or technological literacy, can not only participate but also **understand and verify every step** of the process. This simplicity and transparency are not just about ease of use; they are fundamental to **ensuring equal access** to the electoral process. If the mechanics of voting are shrouded in complexity or lack transparency, trust in the electoral outcome diminishes, eroding the foundation of our republic. At its essence, voting involves eligible citizens marking their choices on paper, followed by a straightforward count of these marks. This process doesn't necessitate elaborate or costly technology; instead, it demands clarity, accessibility, and the ability for public oversight. For American citizens to genuinely reclaim their electoral process, immediate and comprehensive reforms are imperative. Here's what we must implement:

Voter Registration

- Counties must once again become the SOLE CUSTODIAN of

their County Voter Registrations.

- Counties must be the SOLE ARBITER of registrant eligibility.
- Every 2 years (4 at the most, as longer leads to less accurate information)
- In-person at the county
- Verified citizen and residency check at that time
- Paper voter registration cards (this is a great place to ask for election volunteers!)
- Witnessed signature
- Stored by voting precinct
- A read-only standardized (UNIVERSAL FORMAT) digital list of registered voters is provided by every county on their website to share with the citizens and all other counties.
- Each county cross-references their list against all other counties. Paper poll books for each precinct are created from registration cards prior to every election.
- A national unique voter number assigned to each voter would greatly improve registration integrity and auditability.

Absentee Ballots

- Limited to as-needed basis
- Proof must be provided and accepted
- Extreme scrutiny must be placed on every incoming ballot, with additional integrity mechanisms
    - OPTIONAL IMPROVEMENT: A Ballot choice ‘hash’ (digital ‘fingerprint’ of the voted ballot choices – not an actual fingerprint from a finger) could be developed that could be used as additional form of received absentee ballot integrity

- Military Absentee ballots must be identified as such. Non-Military Absentee ballots must be identified , and both should also look different than in-person ballots to ensure they all remain discrete.
- **There is no way to absolutely guarantee that the ballot received and tabulated is the same ballot that was sent by the voter, without violating ballot secrecy. This is why Absentee voting is so vulnerable.*

Election Day

- One day voting holiday
- Elections at the precinct (each precinct <= 1500 population) – This increases accessibility to all.
- *An idea to further reduce a particular type of engineered manipulation:* Standardized FIXED voting start/end/duration across the country to eliminate time-staggered abuse vector (14-hour voting period, for example) – *This will require some work and thought!*
    - West coast would be starting at 5a and ending at 7p
    - East coast voting would start at 9a and end at 11p
    - 100% registered and participated, would result in just under 2 voters per minute max needed throughput. If each voter takes 6 minutes to fill out the ballot, one would need to have minimum 6 voting booths per precinct. If people arrive with cheat sheets, this is all easily doable.

- Checked in on paper poll book
- Witnessed signature
- Cross-referenced with previously filled out voter registration card

- No early or late ballots
- Paper ballots dropped in translucent locked container
- Entire room on video

Election Night

- No ballots accepted after poll close.
- At poll close, all ballots:
    - Separated by Military Absentee, Non-Military Absentee, In-person.
    - Batched (pick up 25 ballots then randomize in order for ballot secrecy).
    - Scan the batch to produce digital images in a PDF.
    - Votes COUNTED WHERE CAST – They are not moved from room until tabulated.
        - Under High Definition video
        - Bi-partisan citizens and witnesses using state-approved hand tabulation method

- Results released right then by precinct and posted on the outside of the building for all to see/verify

Reporting

- Each precinct posts the signed precinct results on the outside of the building, the same page that was scanned during tabulation.
- All ballot images, tally sheets, results pages, other paperwork, and video put on county website grouped by

precinct for anyone and everyone to verify all they like.
    - Just like I did here: https://openelectionrecords.org/ar-searcy-county-2024-03-05/

- Discrete reporting by voting type: Military Absentee, Non-Military Absentee, In-person.
- Our election officials should be **Election Transparency Agents**, who's duties are ensuring that all chain of custody and election records are both preserved and both made public to enable exhaustive audits to be performed by any American Citizen that desires to do so.

Auditing

- Students in 6-12th grades
    - Civics refresher
    - Election refresher
    - Break into groups
    - Pull up their school's precinct ballots from county website
    - Students re-tabulate the ballots themselves
    - Compare results
    - If there is any discrepancy
        - Students submit through a standardized reporting form on County Website
        - County celebrates the catch and publicly awards the class

    - Advanced math students could then dive into the statistics of the elections to identify inorganic

patterns

- Public
  - The public can access all election data on the county website and audit to their hearts content
    - Voted lists
    - Ballot tabulation
    - Chain of Custody
    - Statistics

If you have suggestions to further improve, please reach out!
You can find me on X @PatriotMarkCook

Election Day Countdown: Guidance

April 22, 2025

Early Voting

Voting early allows bad actors to do the following:

Measure voter turnout using mail ballot tracking, electronic poll books, and paper voter roll reporting.

Use this information cross-referenced with individual voter profiles to build an election results model

Use the model to determine how many votes short they are

Subtly inject extra ballots associating them with phantom records in voter rolls or low-propensity voters.

Swap out voted ballots with replacement ballots prior to tabulation

DO NOT VOTE EARLY

Go out and perform your own EXIT POLLING and record it! Be courteous! Get the videos to me and I'll post them. These are IMPORTANT to gauge the accuracy of results.

3-9 Days prior to Election Day

Sign up to be an lead or agent of Operation Citizen Results Oversight (OCRO). You will monitor and RECORD election results to help provide the evidence needed to support the Patriot attorneys that will be working night and day to protect your vote!

1-2 Days prior to Election Day

Check your voter registration status. PRINT IT OUT and BRING IT WITH YOU in case you are told something different when you show up.

Get your sample ballot. Study it. Determine exactly how you are going to vote. Bring it with you when you vote.

If you cannot for some reason vote on Election Day, then vote AS CLOSE TO ELECTION DAY AS POSSIBLE to limit the advantage given to bad actors.

Go out and perform your own EXIT POLLING and record it! Be

courteous! Get the videos to me and I’ll post them. These are IMPORTANT to gauge the accuracy of results.

Election Day

Bring your proof of registration with you.

Bring your sample ballot with you to speed up your voting.

Vote IN HUGE NUMBERS. Carpool! Bring everyone you know. TOO BIG TO RIG only works if we show up overwhelmingly!

Bring chairs, drinks, snacks.

Vote in UNITY with your fellow Americans, in-person, Constitutionally.

If Patriots are willing to wait 12 hours to attend a Trump rally, are you really going to whine about a wait to CAST YOUR BALLOT in the safest way possible?

If you arrive to the polling center PRIOR to the close of polls, you are ENTITLED to CAST YOUR BALLOT no matter how long it takes. The polling center MUST remain open until every citizen in line in time casts their ballot.

Go out and perform your own EXIT POLLING and record it! Be courteous! Get the videos to me and I’ll post them. These are IMPORTANT to gauge the accuracy of results.

Clothing

April 22, 2025

Click image to purchase:

Click image to purchase:

Click image to purchase:

Click image to purchase:

Critical AI Alert for the 2024 General Election

April 22, 2025

(Information obtained from a current AI model)

Question

Could having real-time data about which voters have voted, when, and where, aid in this AI model?

Answer

Having real-time data about which voters have voted, including when and where, could significantly enhance the capabilities of an AI model designed to predict election outcomes for several reasons:

1. **Dynamic Turnout Adjustment**: Real-time voter turnout data allows the model to adjust predictions based on actual voting behavior as it happens. This can be particularly useful in understanding turnout rates among different demographics or in specific geographic locations, which can be pivotal in close elections.
2. **Reduced Uncertainty**: Traditional models often work with pre-election polls or historical data, which carry a degree of uncertainty regarding who will actually turn out to vote. Real-time data reduces this uncertainty, providing a more accurate snapshot of voter participation.

3. **Voter Behavior Patterns**: With real-time data, AI can analyze patterns as they form. For example, if there's an unexpected surge in voting in areas typically supportive of one party, the model could adjust its predictions accordingly.
4. **Targeted Campaigning Insights**: Although this aspect would be more useful for campaign strategy than for public prediction models, real-time data could inform last-minute campaign efforts, showing where additional get-out-the-vote efforts might be most effective.
5. **Bias Correction**: Real-time data can help correct for biases in pre-election polling. If certain groups are underrepresented in polls but their real-time voting data shows higher turnout, the model can correct for this.
6. **Exit Polling Validation**: This data could serve as an early form of exit polling, giving insights into not just who voted, but potentially how they voted if correlated with demographic or regional voting trends, although this would require careful handling due to privacy concerns.
7. **Improved Time Series Analysis**: With voting data coming in continuously, AI models can employ time series analysis to predict the final turnout and potentially the outcome based on the rate and distribution of votes coming in.

However, there are considerations and limitations:

- **Privacy Concerns**: Collecting and using such detailed voter data raises significant privacy issues. Anonymization would be crucial, but even then, the specificity of "when and where" could potentially be used to infer individual behaviors.
- **Data Accuracy and Integrity**: Real-time systems would need robust verification to ensure the data isn't manipulated or incorrect, which could mislead the predictions.

- **Legal and Ethical Implications**: There might be legal restrictions on how and when voting data can be collected and used, especially in real-time.
- **Model Overfitting**: There's a risk that models might overfit to real-time trends early in the day, which might not hold as more data comes in.
- **Public Perception and Trust**: The use of real-time voting data in predictive models could affect public trust in the electoral process if not handled transparently and ethically.

In summary, while real-time voter data could indeed aid an AI model in predicting election outcomes more accurately, it would need to be implemented with careful consideration of privacy, accuracy, legality, and public trust.

Question

Are there indications that AI may be being used in this capacity by anyone, including malicious actors that would not be concerned about any privacy or legal or ethical implications?

Answer

Based on information available up to October 20, 2024, there are indeed indications that AI could be used in ways that raise concerns regarding voter data privacy and potential misuse by various actors, including those who might ignore legal or ethical standards:

- **AI in Political Campaigns and Election Influence**: There's a growing use of AI in political campaigns for analyzing voter data, predicting voter behavior, and tailoring messages. This indicates a capacity for AI to process and

utilize voter data in potentially invasive ways if not regulated. The mention of AI tools being deployed to monitor social media trends and sentiment analysis during elections suggests that these technologies could be repurposed or used in less ethical ways to manipulate voter perceptions or spread misinformation.

- **Potential for Misuse by Malicious Actors**: Posts on X have highlighted concerns over AI being exploited to influence elections, including creating deepfakes, predicting or engineering incidents to sway public opinion, and even allegations of using AI to fake signatures or hack election machinery. These posts reflect a public and expert concern over the misuse of AI technologies in electoral processes, which could theoretically be done by actors unconcerned with privacy or legality.
- **Security Vulnerabilities**: Discussions around the security of digital election machinery, as mentioned in posts about vulnerabilities in election systems, suggest that there's a technical capability and perhaps an interest in exploiting these systems using AI for unauthorized data access or manipulation.
- **AI and Data Privacy Concerns**: The broader discussion on AI ethics and information privacy points towards significant privacy implications when AI systems process voter data. If malicious actors were to use AI for analyzing or manipulating voter data, they would likely bypass the ethical considerations around consent, privacy, and data protection.
- **Regulatory and Ethical Discussions**: The mention of executive orders, guidelines, and discussions around the ethical use of AI in elections indicates there's an awareness and some level of regulatory response to these threats. However, the existence of these discussions also confirms that the risk of misuse, including by those not

adhering to legal frameworks, is a recognized issue.

While direct evidence of malicious actors specifically using AI to misuse voter data in the 2024 context isn't explicitly detailed in the provided snippets, the combination of AI's capabilities in data processing, the noted security vulnerabilities in election infrastructure, and the general concerns voiced on platforms like X about election integrity suggest that such misuse is within the realm of possibility. This scenario underscores the importance of robust cybersecurity measures, ethical guidelines, and legal frameworks to safeguard electoral processes against AI-driven threats.

Question:

Would AI systems running on hardware and or software technology sourced from foreign nations, being used to manipulate parts of the 2024 election, be considered foreign involvement in our election?

Answer

Yes, AI systems running on hardware or software technology sourced from foreign nations, if used to manipulate parts of the 2024 election, would likely be considered a form of foreign involvement in the election. Here's why:

1. **Source of Technology**: If the hardware or software used for these AI systems originates from a foreign country, especially from nations with interests potentially adverse to those of the U.S., this would inherently introduce a foreign element into the election process. The concern here is not just about where the technology comes from but also about potential backdoors, biases, or control

mechanisms that could be embedded within these systems.

2. **Manipulation and Influence**: Manipulation of election processes or public opinion through AI, whether by altering voter information, spreading disinformation, or creating deepfakes, constitutes interference. If these actions are traced back to technology controlled or influenced by foreign entities, it directly represents foreign involvement. The intent behind using such technology would be to sway or alter the election outcome, which is a clear sign of interference.
3. **International Law and Norms**: From a legal and diplomatic standpoint, using technology to covertly influence another country's election is often viewed as a breach of sovereignty and interference in internal affairs. Even if not explicitly covered by current international law, such actions violate the spirit of national sovereignty and democratic independence.
4. **Public and Government Perception**: Both the public and government agencies might perceive the use of foreign-sourced AI for election manipulation as foreign involvement. This perception arises because the strategic decision to employ such technology could be influenced or directly supported by foreign governments or entities closely tied to them.
5. **Cybersecurity and National Security**: Cybersecurity experts and national security officials often warn about the risks posed by foreign hardware and software due to the potential for espionage or sabotage. If these technologies are used in election manipulation, it would be classified under foreign cyber interference, a recognized form of foreign involvement.
6. **Precedents and Analysis**: Analysis from intelligence communities, as hinted in various reports and posts on platforms like X, suggests that there's an ongoing concern

about foreign entities using advanced technologies, including AI, to influence elections. When these technologies are tied back to foreign soil, either through development or control, it’s logical to categorize this as foreign involvement.

However, proving that such involvement constitutes a deliberate act by a foreign government, rather than rogue elements or companies acting independently for profit or other motives, can be complex. The attribution of cyber actions, including AI-driven election manipulation, to specific foreign actors requires meticulous investigation to ascertain direct government involvement or direction.

In summary, AI systems on foreign hardware or software manipulating the 2024 election would indeed be considered a form of foreign involvement due to the origin of the technology, the intent behind its use, and the implications for national sovereignty and security. However, the degree to which this involvement is officially recognized or acted upon depends on diplomatic, legal, and intelligence considerations.

Question

Would proving the act was deliberate in nature preclude the application of EO 13848?

Answer

Executive Order (EO) 13848, titled “Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election,” was signed by President Trump in September 2018. This EO is designed to respond to foreign interference in U.S. elections by imposing sanctions on foreign entities or persons

determined to have engaged in such interference. Here's how the deliberate nature of the act might relate to the application of EO 13848:

1. **Definition of Interference**: EO 13848 does not explicitly require that the interference be "deliberate" in a legal sense for sanctions to be applied. Instead, it focuses on the act of interference itself, which could implicitly suggest an intent or deliberate action but does not make this a formal criterion for action. The order aims at any foreign person or entity that has directly or indirectly engaged in, sponsored, concealed, or otherwise been complicit in foreign interference in a U.S. election.
2. **Determination of Interference**: The EO calls for the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), in consultation with other relevant agencies, to conduct an assessment of any information indicating that a foreign government, or any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of a foreign government, has acted with the intent or purpose of interfering in an election. Here, "intent or purpose" does suggest looking into the deliberate nature of the actions, but the EO's application hinges on the fact of interference rather than solely on proving intent.
3. **Scope of Response**: The sanctions outlined in EO 13848 are reactive measures to an act deemed as interference. Proving that an act was deliberate might strengthen the case for applying sanctions, but the EO is constructed to trigger on the identification of interference itself, regardless of how deliberate or accidental it might appear. The focus is on the impact and the involvement of foreign elements rather than solely on the mens rea (the intention or knowledge of wrongdoing).
4. **Legal and Diplomatic Considerations**: While proving deliberateness can bolster the justification for sanctions

under international norms (showing clear intent can make the case for interference more compelling), EO 13848's primary concern is protecting U.S. electoral processes from foreign influence. Therefore, the threshold might not strictly require proof of deliberate intent as long as foreign interference is established.

5. **Practical Application**: In practice, when considering the application of EO 13848, the U.S. government might indeed look at intent to inform its actions, especially in diplomatic contexts or when aiming to justify sanctions to the international community. However, if foreign technology or actions have the effect of interfering with an election, even if the intent is not conclusively proven to be deliberate, this might still fall within the scope of the EO.

In summary, while proving the act was deliberate might reinforce the rationale for invoking EO 13848, the order's application does not strictly depend on establishing deliberate intent. The focus is on whether there has been foreign interference, which can be determined by the act's impact and the involvement of foreign entities, not solely by their intentions. Therefore, the existence of interference, rather than the definitive proof of deliberate action, would be the primary driver for the potential application of sanctions under this EO.

Good intentions can result in

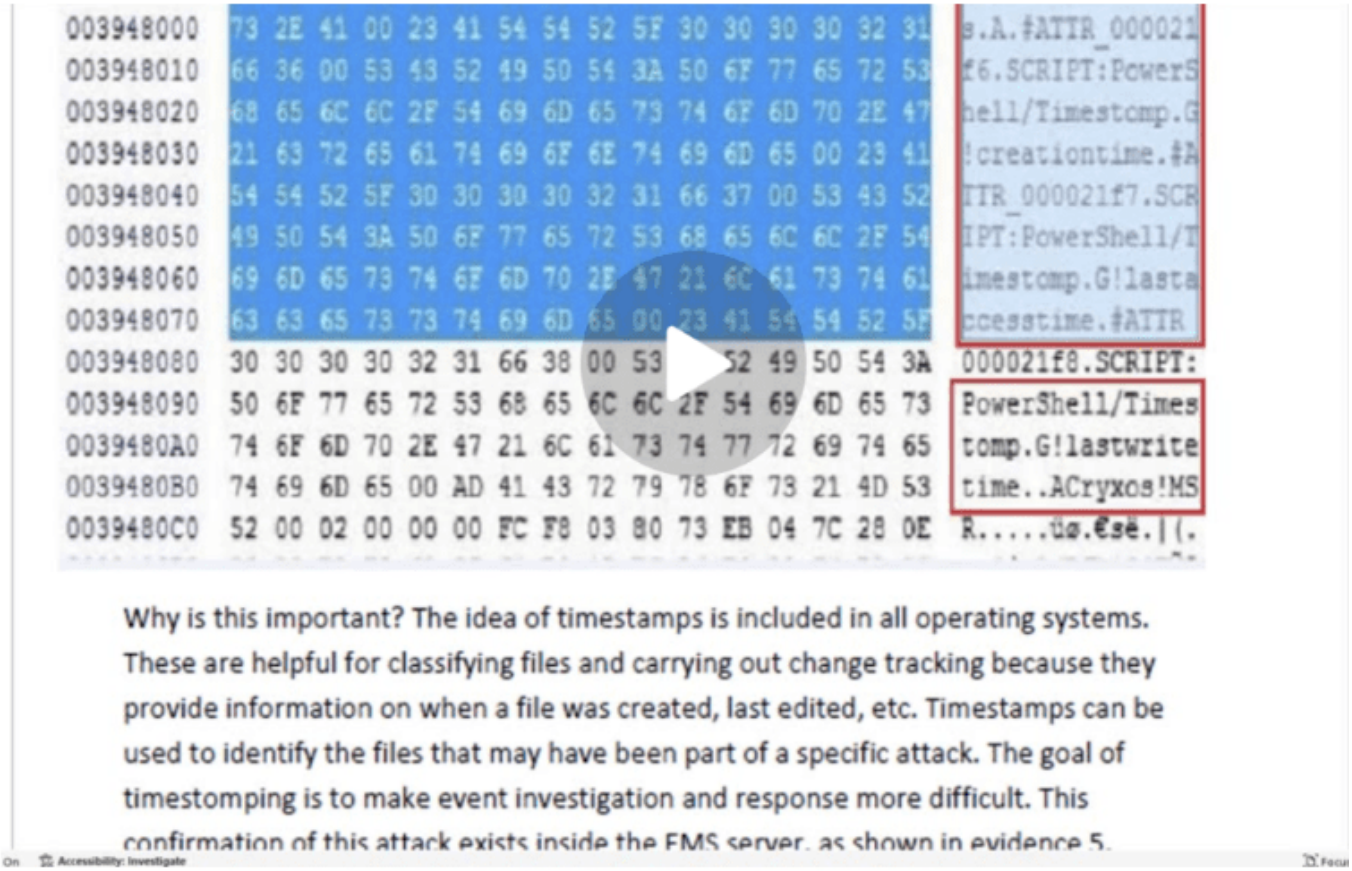
Big Problems

April 22, 2025

The claim from Jeff Boungiorno about there being a ‘massive breach’ Dominion’s server is **NOT TRUE!!!** I’m trying to reach him to let him know. If you know him or you are him, please contact me! This is the kind of thing that happens when someone thinks they know more than they do, and jumps to conclusions without having it reviewed by people that have more knowledge. I certainly am not a fan of Dominion, and am perfectly happy to shine a light on what they do that is wrong, but in this case, I must defend Dominion on this because this claim being made is UNTRUE. The claim is that this an indication of a virus:

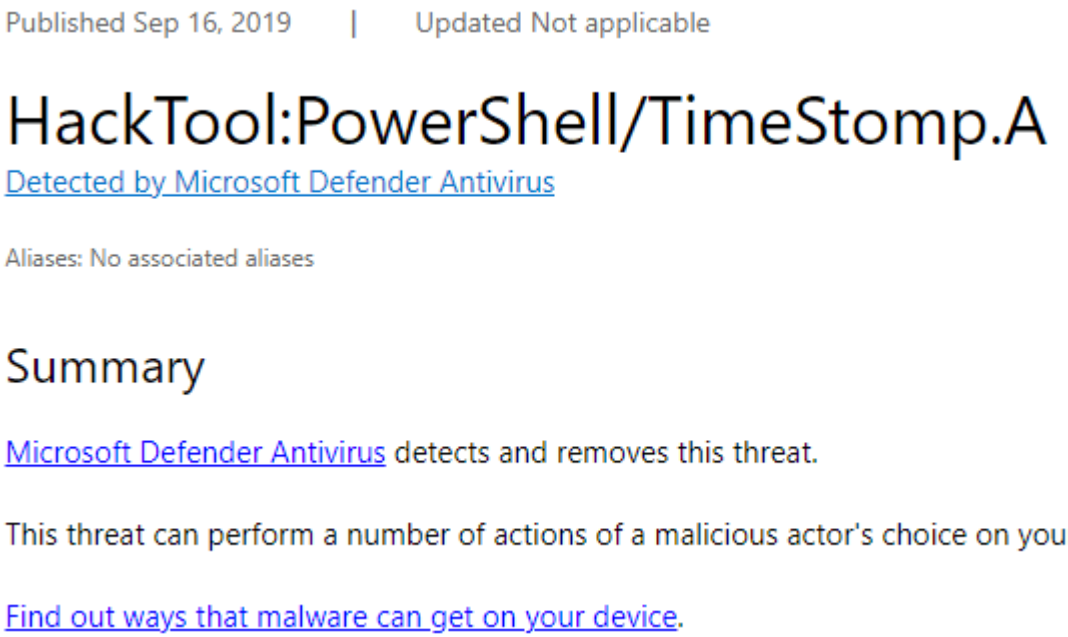
BOUNGIORNO: Palm Beach County Election Infrastructure Breach Proven

Staff Writer August 31, 2024 No Comments



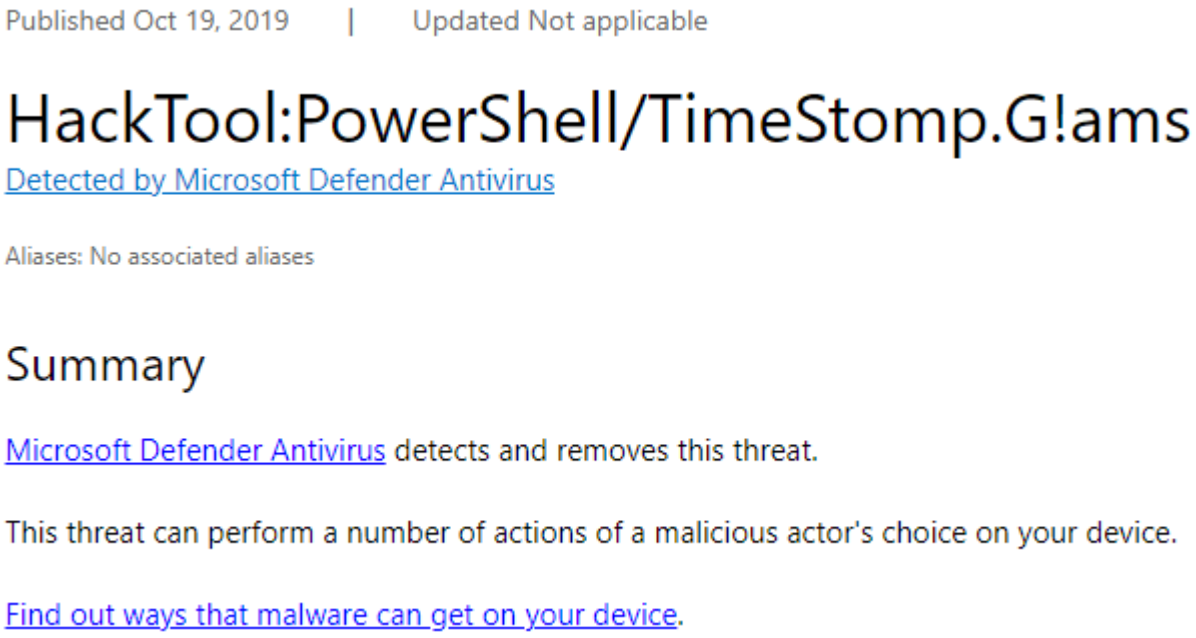
Someone mistook uncompressed virus definitions in the pagefile as nefarious commands in the voting system. It is a **FALSE POSITIVE** and will serve only as a distraction and discredit vector for legitimate work and people. The part of the screen he shows is the part of the virus definitions for PowerShell/Timestomp.A and PowerShell/Timestomp/G viruses. Here are the Microsoft links on them:

https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/wdsi/threats/malware-encyclopedia-description?Name=HackTool:PowerShell/TimeStomp.A&threatId=-2147224496



Here is the reference to PowerShell/TimeStomp.G

https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/wdsi/threats/malware-encyclopedia-description?Name=HackTool:PowerShell/TimeStomp.G!ams&threatId=-2147223301



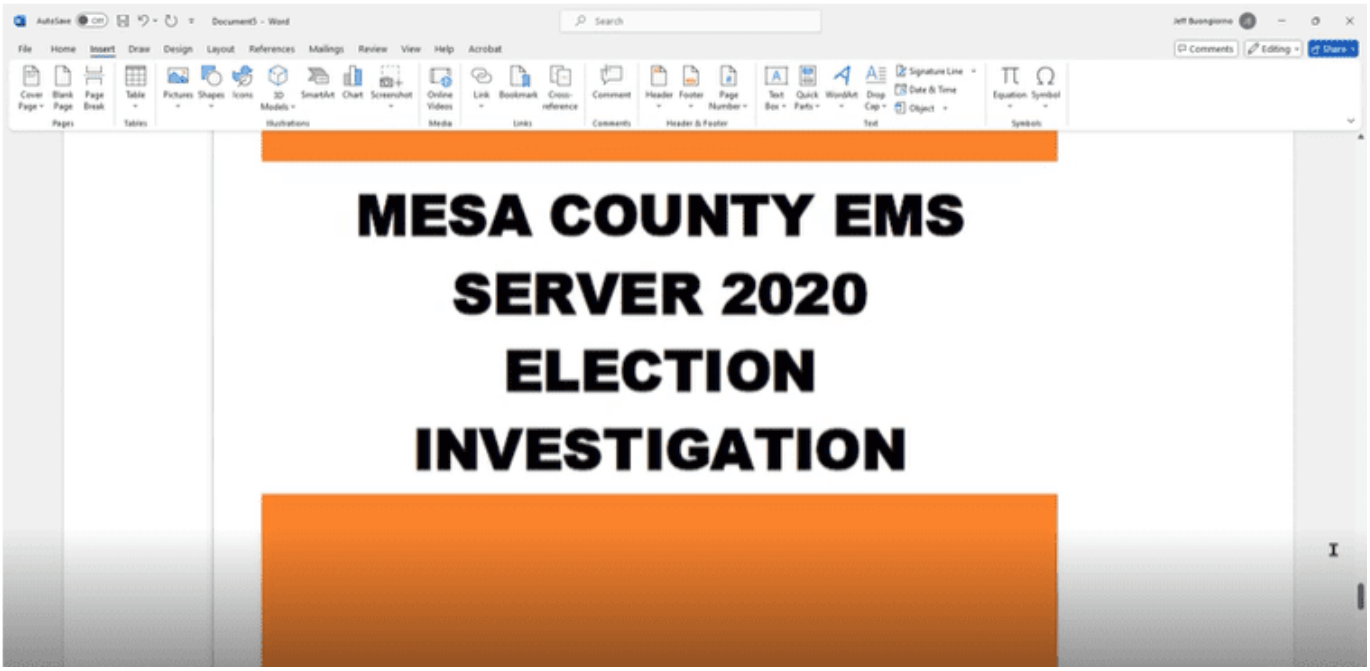
Virus definitions are benign parts of a computer virus that the antivirus engine uses in order to detect the real virus. The names of the viruses are actually there in the screen shot, but

someone that doesn’t have the proper knowledge/experience may not realize what they are looking at. I’m not saying he is lying to be malicious. I have no reason to believe it is anything other than an honest mistake at this time.

It is incredibly important that any claims are peer reviewed by people with the proper knowledge and experience to discern fact from fiction. We cannot afford the movement to secure our elections to be discredited, or anyone in our movement to be discredited.

Where did Jeff get this? Well, he got it from a previously-DEBUNKED ‘Mesa County EMS Server 2020 Election Investigation’ done by Josh Merritt. The report that Josh produced was full of assumptions and incorrect conclusions. That was communicated to Josh, but he refused to listen. I’m not sure why anyone with integrity would push something that is factually false and misleading unless they are attempting to discredit and distract people. I’m sorry to see that his work is still causing damage to people’s reputation.

Here is a screen shot from the video in the article, showing the same document that I already debunked in March 2023:



DO NOT SHARE THE LINK BELOW BECAUSE IT IS NOT TRUE. I am including it only for reference.

> *UPDATE – BOUNGIORNO: Palm Beach County Election Infrastructure Breach Proven*

I have already let Miami Independent know this and suggested they take it down. They have put a notice on their page with a reference to this page.