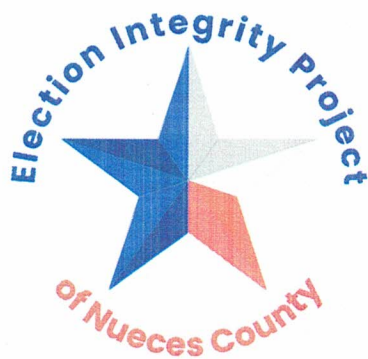
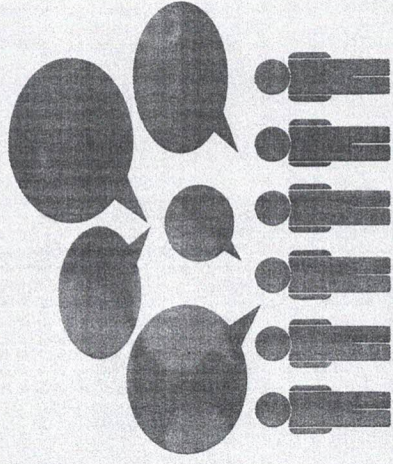


UNDERSTAND THE VULNERABILTIES

- **Residency and lack of vetting**
- **Open access to FPCA**
- **A High-Risk Process**
 - **Chain of custody**
 - **Ballot secrecy**
 - **Hackers Exploit FPCA and delivery of ballots**
 - **Warnings from the experts**



PROOF OF OVERSEAS STATUS



For Discussion:

If a UOCAVA applicant requests a ballot via email, how do the election officials determine if they are eligible? A necessary component of eligibility is that the applicant is overseas at the time of the election.

ROSEMARY JENKS WITH US IMMIGRATIONS CONSIDERED TO BE AN EXPERT ON IMMIGRATION LAW:

10*9*2025:

POINT ONE: ILLEGAL ALIENTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR REAL IDS AND SS#

POINT TWO: 19 STATES ALLOW ILLEGALS TO HAVE A WORK STATUS AND RECEIVE REAL ID'S AND SS#

POINT THREE: ASYLUM SEEKERS RECEIVE WORK PERMITS AND AS RESULT RECEIVE REAL IDS AND SS#

POINT FOUR: SS# GIVEN TO ANYONE ILLEGAL OR CITIZEN DOES NOT EXPIRE AND IS USED AS ONE OF THE ID'S FOR VOTER REGISTRATION

POINT FIVE: H1 VISA RECEIPTENTS RECEIVE DL AND SS THESE IDS GO WITH YOU OUTSIDE OF THE U.S. AND CAN BE RENEWED ONLINE

POINT SIX: POTENTIALLY 10 MILLION OF NON CITIZENS THAT COULD VOTE THROUGH UOCAVA AND MOVE ACT WHICH DOES NOT REQUIRE VERIFICATION OF US CITIZENSHIP

POINT SEVEN: 2 MILLION HAVE BEEN DEPORTED BUT HAVE REAL IDS AND SS

REMEDY: THE ONLY WAY TO THWART THIS THREAT IS THOUGH PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP BOTH DOMESTICALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY FOR MILITARY AND OVERSEAS CITIZENS.

REMEDY: USE THE SS#OF ALL CITIZENS AS A NATIONAL ID CARD THAT INDICATES ON THE CARD CITIZENSHIP OR NOT. WE ALREADY USE THE SS# HAS A UNIVERSAL NATIONWIDE ID.

REMEDY: THE SAVE ACT MUST BE PASSED FOR PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP AND CLEAN UP OF THE EXISTING VOTER ROLLS.

REMEDY: ALL STATES MUST HAVE ACCESS TO THE SAVE DATA BASE OR LIST OF NON-CITIZENS AND STATUS OF LAWFUL PRESENCE OR NOT.

THIS IS GOING TO BE AN IMPORTANT FIGHT; EVEN IF WE STOP THE DOMESTIC ISSUES THIS IS INTERNATION AND OUR BACK DOOR IS WIDE OPEN TO HOSTILE FOREIGN ACTORS.

Thank you for printing our content at www.fvap.gov. Please check back to find out the latest information regarding absentee voting.



Election Official Notice: April 2026

Attention:

A phishing campaign is currently underway masquerading as the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP.gov). These fraudulent emails, which are titled *[From Elections@] Newsletter*, direct users to malicious links intended to harvest information or download unauthorized software. Please remain vigilant and do not interact with suspicious links.

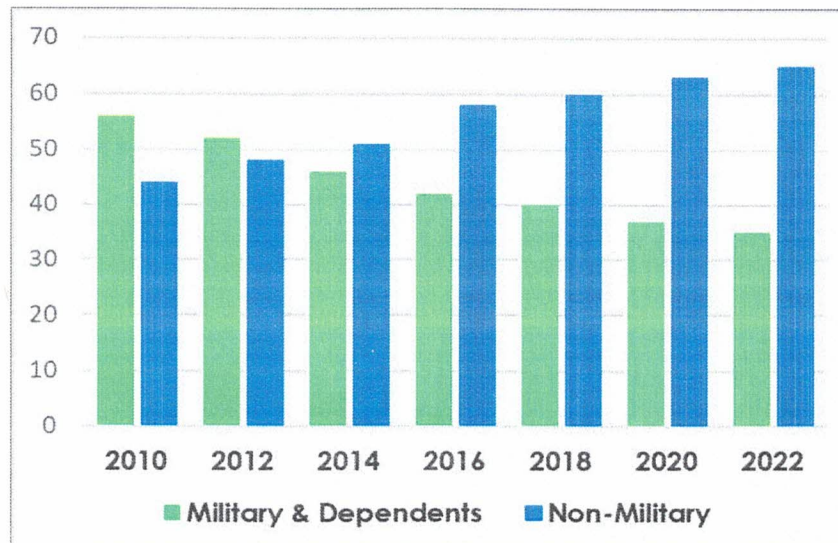
Required User Actions

Action	Details
Verify the Sender	Carefully inspect the sender's email address and subject line (watching for Newsletter) to ensure it originates from a legitimate official domain.
Avoid Any Links	Do not click on links or download attachments from unexpected or suspicious emails claiming to be from FVAP.
Report Immediately	If you receive a suspected phishing email, do not interact with it. Report it immediately to your local cybersecurity or IT helpdesk.
Check for Updates	Monitor the official FVAP.gov front page for advisory announcements and further guidance.

If you have any questions or require further assistance regarding this phishing campaign, please email vote@fvap.gov (<mailto:vote@fvap.gov>).

INCREASINGLY NON-MILITARY

65% NON-MILITARY IN 2022



7

VULNERABILITIES

- ALL states must deliver blank ballots electronically upon request – mostly **by email**
- Electronic ballot delivery eliminates confirmation of overseas status
- All states must accept the FPCA, but many states provide little to no guidance to Local Election Officials about **how to verify information** on the FPCA.
- Some states adopted **online voting** after MOVE Act
- Some states allow people to register and vote even if they have never lived in the US – “**never resided**”
- Successfully conflated UOCAVA with military voting

8

Figure 8: Partisan activity from VotefromAbroad.org.

Vote from Abroad advises people on how to use a VPN. While this might be helpful in circumstances where foreign IP addresses are blocked by a particular jurisdiction, it also obscures the origin of ballot requests and submissions (Figs. 9).

Figure 9: Recommendation to use VPN from overseas.

The US Vote Foundation (USVF) receives funding from progressive organizations like Democracy Fund and League of Women Voters (Fig. 10). They collaborate with other left of center organizations like Democracy Works, Rock the Vote, and Long Distance Voter (now vote.org).



Figure 10: US Vote Foundation funded by progressive organizations

Voter Registration and Absentee Ballot Request

Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)

Print clearly in blue or black ink, please see back for instructions.

1. Who are you? Pick one.

I request an absentee ballot for all elections in which I am eligible to vote AND:

☐ I am on active duty in the Uniformed Services or Merchant Marine -OR- ☐ I am an eligible spouse or dependent.
 ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and I intend to return.
 ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and my intent to return is uncertain.
 ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and I have never lived in the United States.

Last name

Suffix (Jr., II)

☐ Mr. ☐ Miss
☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.

5. What are your preferences for future elections?

A. Do you want to register and request a ballot for all elections you are eligible to vote in?

☐ Yes
☐ No

B. How do you want to receive voting materials from your election office?

☐ Mail
☐ Email or online
☐ Fax

Figure 4: Sections of the Federal Post Card Application.

Fraud Admitted and Encouraged with UOCAVA Ballots

The vulnerabilities with the FPCA, email delivery of ballots, and the steps to exploit it, have been publicized on file sharing sites. One such example involves an account operating as GhostSecCanada. Ghost Security, also known as GhostSec, identifies as a vigilante group that was formed to attack websites or organizations that don't share their ideology. It is considered an offshoot of the Anonymous hacking group. (Although no hacking is required to download and email a FPCA.) This user boasted that he used the FPCA to commit fraud in the 2020 election and encouraged others to do so. He shared links in several pastes including one entitled "Exploitable Website Used to Fraud Elections" which includes the FPCA download. These posts received hundreds of views (Fig. 5 and 6).

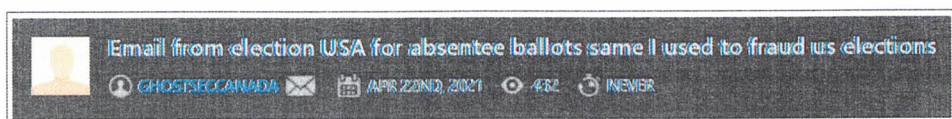


Figure 5: Vigilante group member admits election fraud.

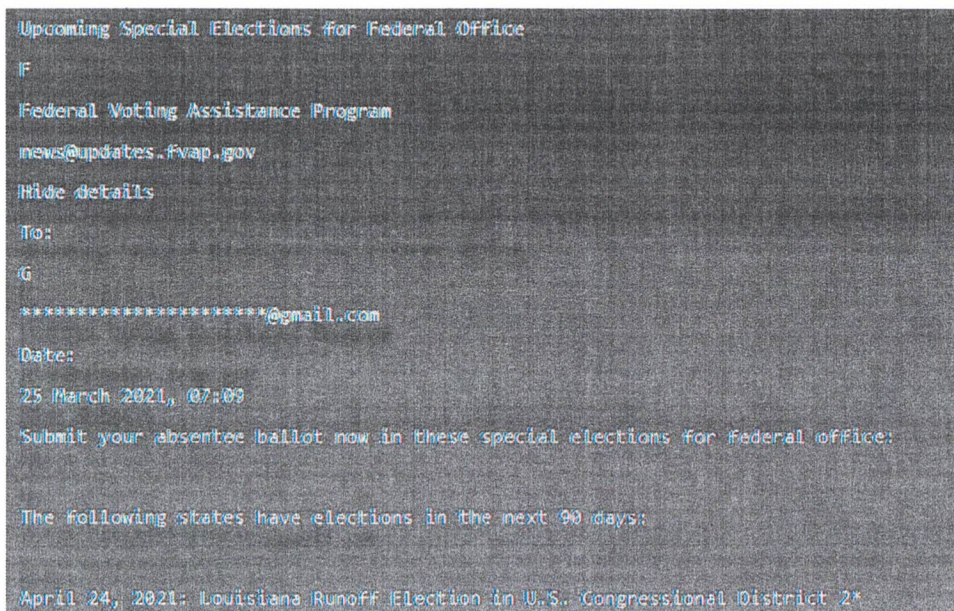


Figure 6: Reminder to submit fraudulent ballots.

This is just one example of fraud that is enabled by gaps in the law.

FVAP estimated that over 41,000 UOCAVA ballots were returned from Canada which is the largest number from any country. This, despite the fact that the DoD reports fewer than 1,000 US military personnel stationed in Canada.

Partisan Promoters of Overseas Voting

The Department of Defense has already begun implementing their strategic plan for Biden's Executive Order 14019. To achieve the mission, they "routinely engage and collaborate" with NGOs. However, the only two partner organizations identified by FVAP are Vote-fromAbroad.org and the US Vote Foundation. Both organizations claim to be nonpartisan but the public disclosure on the Vote from Abroad website shows it is run by the Democratic Party as DemocratsAbroad.org (Figs. 8 and 7).



Figure 7: Democrats Abroad operates the VotefromAbroad.org website.



NIST
 National Institute of
 Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

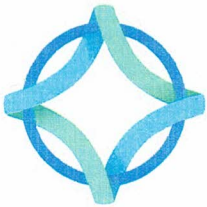



UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
**RISK MANAGEMENT FOR ELECTRONIC BALLOT
 DELIVERY, MARKING, AND RETURN**
Report May 2020

"If election officials choose or are mandated by state law to employ this **high-risk process**, its use should be limited to voters who have **no other means to return their ballot.**"

Regarding **email return of ballots**: ..."election officials should be aware...email may be viewed or **tampered with at multiple places** in the transmission process, and **emails can also be forged** to appear as if they were sent from a different address."

9



**JOURNAL OF
CYBERSECURITY**
16 February 2021

DANGERS OF ELECTRONIC BALLOTS

Online voting systems are vulnerable to serious failures: attacks that are larger scale, harder to detect, and easier to execute than analogous attacks against paper-ballot-based voting systems.

Internet voting, electronic ballots and even blockchain voting "**greatly increase the risk of undetectable, nation-scale election failures.**"

...any turnout increase derived from Internet- or blockchain-based voting would come at the cost of losing meaningful assurance that votes have been counted as they were cast, and **not undetectably altered or discarded.**

<https://doi.org/10.1093/cybsec/tyaa025>

10