

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

Ieshuh Griffin
United States ex rel Ieshuh Griffin

-Plaintiffs'

Case No. _____

V

Milwaukee Election Commission
Milwaukee Election Commissioners
Claire Woodall-Vogg (**personal capacity**)
Cavalier Johnson (**personal capacity**)
Robert Donovan (**personal capacity**)
Sherwin Hughes (doing business as Leaders For A Better Community) (**personal capacity**)
Jeramey Jannene (doing business as Urban Milwaukee (**personal capacity**)
Jane and/or John Doe(s) (**personal capacity**)

-Defendants'

REQUEST FOR THREE JUDGE PANEL

COMPLAINT FOR MONETARY, DECLARATORY

& INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

VERIFIED COMPLAINT

EXHIBITS ATTACHED

NATURE OF CASE

This case is being brought pursuant to a multitude of federal laws, statutes codes as regulations, including but not limited to the Civil Rights Act, whereby Plaintiffs', Ieshuh Griffin, United States ex rel Ieshuh Griffin hereby complains of a pattern of denials of equal protection and equal treatment and civil rights violations by the Defendants'. Plaintiffs' have brought this case to vindicate their constitutional right to a free and fair election, ensuring the accuracy and integrity of the process pursuant to the laws of the United States Constitution, the Wisconsin Constitution,

which ensures a free an open government and all applicable laws as it relates to the subject matter.

In the United States, voting is an essential form of consent of the people to serve as their government. In **United States v Classic**, 313 US 299, the United States Supreme Court mandated that the right to vote includes the right to have that vote counted as cast. Election integrity and faith in the voting system and protection from corruption is necessary in order to uphold the will of the people. The equal protection clause of the United States protects those rights that are individual and personal in nature. The right to vote, and the right to have it counted equally with others, is individual and personal in nature and thus protected under the clause.

The action is commenced as Ieshuh Griffin, United States ex rel Ieshuh Griffin, as this action is of importance to the United States. United States ex rel denotes that the United States is also a party to this complaint as the laws of the United States and its protections have been and are being violated by the defendant'. The action is a matter of public importance as it is of general public importance and will materially further the vindication of rights, privileges, and/or immunities secured and/or protected by the Constitution of the United States. This action is of public importance as it benefits the public as a whole regarding the integrity of elections, vindicating policies that Congress considered as highest priorities. The voting public has a right to have accurate information about the candidates for public office. See **Lassa v Rongstad**, 294 Wis 2d 187.

The Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Award Act of 1976, 42.U.S.C. section 1988 statute stated that 'the senate committee on the judiciary wanted to level the playing field so that private citizens... ..could still serve as 'private attorney generals, and afford to ring actions, even against

state or local bodies to enforce the civil rights laws..." The Civil Rights Act of 1991, states that citizens can bring actions that are not section 1982 as private attorney generals' to enforce civil rights laws. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 (c)(4) it is requested that as this is an extraordinary circumstance that it is vacated that there is any reference or suggested reference of an assignment of a magistrate judge in this particular action.

Jurisdiction and Venue

Plaintiffs' claims federal jurisdiction pursuant to Article III § 2 which extends the jurisdiction to cases arising under the United States Constitution. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, because Plaintiffs' claims arise under the United States Constitution as well as the Civil Rights Act, and other enumerated federal protected laws, statues, regulations and/or treaties cited infra. The Court has authority to grant declaratory and injunctive relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 and by FRCP 57. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over any state claims under 28 USC § 1367.

The Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because Plaintiff resides in the State of Wisconsin and Defendants' reside in the State of Wisconsin. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because the Defendants' have significant minimum contacts with this State of Wisconsin, the city of Milwaukee and have functions and actions regarding its administrative procedures in the City of Madison, located within the State of Wisconsin.

The Defendants' have intentionally availed themselves of the laws of Wisconsin by transacting a substantial amount of business throughout the State and this District, including but

not limited to, the promotion, marketing, advertising and working for businesses located within the State. Venue is proper under 18 U.S.C. § 1965(a), because Defendants' are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District as alleged above, and Defendants' have, are or work for agents located in the City of Madison, located within this District.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff, respectfully demands a trial by jury in this action of all triable issues.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The Defendants' acting under color of law/authority continue to deprive Plaintiff of federal constitutional rights have and are currently engaging in fraud, deceit, trickery, statutory violations and other egregious misconduct against the Plaintiff. All and/or some of the Defendants' not only have failed to administer the Milwaukee Mayoral Election in compliance with clearly established federal, state and/or local laws but have executed a scheme and artifice to fraudulently and illegally manipulate the vote count and have and are continuing actively to deceive the public to believe that there are only two male candidates in the race for mayor of the city of Milwaukee.

This conduct has and continues to violate the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin equal protection and due process rights. The Plaintiff, Ieshuh Griffin hereby moves in this action for damages and certain remedial actions, including a monetary award of \$750,000, inclusive of \$3,000,000 punitive damages wholly and individually against each defendant named supra. The

Plaintiffs' who assert the complaint to redress the deprivation of rights, liberties and immunities secured under the United States Constitution and the laws thereunder, assert that the election for Milwaukee Mayor has been tamped and compromised.

Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin was denied the right to observe and record the ballots coming in and being counted, although she has the right to and requested such. Multiple reputable media outlets public domains reported (after receiving verified, lawfully placed voting results) the votes cast for Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin being that of 99, 673, the votes cast for Defendant Robert Donovan 108, 730 and votes casts for Defendant Cavalier Johnson 72, 502. However after dilution of the votes by all and/or some of the Defendants', the votes were unlawfully changed to 315 votes given to Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin, 13, 742 votes given to Defendant Robert Donovan, and 25, 779 votes given to Defendant Cavalier Johnson. The latter votes would also defy logic and scientifically implausible as ballot placement matters, as shown in the exhibits. Defendant Robert Donovan placed 1st on the ballot, Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin placed second and Defendant Cavalier Johnson placed last on the ballot.

Wisconsin law clearly mandates that; "all votes cast at any election shall be counted for the persons for whom they were intended, so far as such can be ascertained therefrom." See Wis Stat. § 7.50(2). Ballots legally cast by voters cannot be rejected, if it expresses the will of the voters. See *Roth v LaFarge Sch, Dist Bd of Canvassers*, 268 Wis 2d 335, 674 NW2d 553. As such, Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin having the second highest amount of votes had and have the right to advance to the primary and not Defendant Cavalier Johnson. Furthermore, being that Defendant Robert Donovan was and is unconstitutionally placed on the ballot his votes are deemed by law

void ab initio, and the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin is entitled to be declared the victor in the vote tally.

Had there been an allegation of 'excess' ballots there is a legislative law that was to be publically followed (as shown in the attached exhibits). There was no such public display of an actual excess ballot issue, nor was there ever a retraction from any of the reputable media outlets regarding the votes cast of 99,763 for the plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin, the votes cast for Defendant Robert Donovan 108,730 and votes cast for Defendant Cavalier Johnson 72,502. Ballots legally cast cannot be rejected when they express the will of the voter. See **Ollmann v Kowaleski, 238 Wis 574.**

Contrary to popular belief, Milwaukee elections are not overseen by the State of Wisconsin (as shown in the exhibits) nor are the machines used in the Milwaukee Election necessarily federally inspected for tamper proof (as shown in the exhibits). There are no official routinely compiled statewide nor national statistics reliably reporting instances of election fraud. In fact, there has been federal prosecutions across the country for election officials rigging, diluting and reducing votes with the very machines as used by the city of Milwaukee.

The voting machines used in the Milwaukee election have a notorious reputation of altering votes (as shown in the exhibits). The Plaintiffs' emphasize the fact that no independently verified reasonable explanation exists, nor is there an independently verifiable proper chain of custody in the dilution of the votes. The defendants' are unlawfully usurping legislative authority and are unconstitutionally revising state statutory law for unlawful, discriminatory and disparate reasons. The evidence is plain and clear, the defendants have been and are continuing to engage in illegal, unlawful discriminatory conduct and practices in regards to the 2022 Milwaukee Election,

and such conduct and actions of the defendants have and are causing irreparable injury.

It must be the will of the voters that is given effect. Defendants as a whole or in part illegally changed, forged, added, removed and/or otherwise altered information on ballots, resulting in thousands of unlawful fictitious votes being given to Defendant Cavalier Johnson. These actions have caused and are causing irreparable harm and injury to Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin. Plaintiffs' respectfully requests an order by the Court of preservation and production of all registration data, ballots, envelopes, emails, voting machines, correspondence, and records in relation to the subject matter for a final resolution of this controversy.

The Defendants' are not the legislature, their unilateral, arbitrary, discriminatory, unlawful acts and decisions to implement their own rules based off impulse denied the Plaintiff the ability to have a meaningful fair and open election and the continued denial to meaningful access in the election is in-violation of the laws of including the Constitution of the United States. The defendants are continuing to engage in such unlawful obstructions against the Plaintiffs'. The Defendants have created a system whereby they are intentionally obstructing the Plaintiffs' rights in the election process. These unlawful schemes are in violation of the Plaintiffs' due process rights.

When an election process reaches the point of patent and fundamental unfairness, there is a due process violation. **See Reynolds, 377 US 561.** Practices that promote the casting of illegal ballots leading to the dilution of validly cast ballots violate the Fourteenth Amendment. **See Reynolds, 377 US 555.** The right to an honest count is a right possessed by each voting elector, and to the extent the elector's vote is nullified, in whole or in part, the elector has been injured in

the free exercise of a right or privilege secured by the laws and Constitution of the United States.

See Anderson, 417 US 226.

The Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause protects the right to vote from conduct by state officials which seriously undermines the fundamental fairness of the electoral process.

Voters have a right to cast a ballot in an election free from taint of intimidation and fraud. **See Burson v Freeman, 504 US 211 (1992).**

LEGAL BACKGROUND

Deprivation of rights under color of law; 18 U.S.C. section 242 makes it unlawful for anyone acting under the color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to willfully deprive a person of any right, privilege, or immunity secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Under the Supremacy Clause, the “Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof...shall be the supreme law of the land.” U.S. Const. Art.

VI cl 2. There is a federal constitutional protection for free and fair public elections.

All citizens, including the residents of Milwaukee, have rights under the United States Constitution to the full, free and accurate election built upon transparency and verifiably. Citizens are entitled to and have a right to a protection against vote dilution, corruption and manufacturing. The right to vote includes not just the right to cast a ballot, but also the right to have it fairly counted when legally cast. The right to vote is cancelled or diluted by a fraudulent or illegal vote. Every vote must be protected from the diluting effect. **See Gray v Sanders, 372 US 368.**

The right to vote is a constitutional right not a mere privilege. **See State ex rel, Melms v**

Young, 172 Wis 197. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No state shall Make or abridge the privileges or the immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Equal enforcement of election laws is necessary to preserve our most basic and fundamental rights. The requirement of equal treatment is just as necessary, in exercising fundamental rights as established. Treating voters as well as candidates differently violates the Equal protection Clause of the United States. The right to vote extends to all phases of the voting process. Federal law prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to 'inure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State...in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to such person by the Constitution or laws of the United States. The United States Supreme Court has made clear the right to vote is among the rights protected by the United States Constitution, as well as 18 USC section 241.

Federal law renders it a crime for any person to "knowingly and willfully deprive, defraud, or attempt to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process by procurement, casting, or tabulation of ballots that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious or fraudulent. See 52 U.S.C. § 20511(2).

Federal fraud statutes are violated when a person devises or intends to devise "any scheme or artifice to defraud" using interstate wire communications (e.g. telephone, internet) for the purposes of executing such scheme or artifice, including honest services. See 18 U.S.C. §

1346.

1.) This is a multi-grounded civil rights action at law, at common law, and also in equity, to vindicate and restore various rights of the Plaintiff secured under federal law, to vindicate and restore various rights of the Plaintiff secured under federal law, to vindicate and restore their various inalienable rights guaranteed under certain portions of, and several Amendments to, the United States Constitution, and for the Plaintiff to claim all rights, damages, and forms of reliefs obtainable under any available means, in the interest of justice, and through the authority and supplemental jurisdiction vested in this Court by 28 USC § 1367, and also through Article III of the United States Constitution, if and as necessary.

2.) In no way, shape, or form, do or will the Plaintiff claim or assert, either expressed or implied, any manner of rights or interests alluding to any aspect of controversy under any state law, whatsoever, excepting only that a matter must be fairly characterized as an act, practice, or policy of, or by, the state which exists or functions in derogation of federal law or federal rights.

3.) Further, Plaintiff expressly disclaim any such allusions to matters arising solely under state law or state rights, with, again, excepting only that a given matter must or might be fairly characterized as an act, practice, pattern, or policy of, or committed by, the state which exists or functions in derogation of federal law or federal rights.

4.) The Plaintiff seeks all available forms of declaratory, injunctive, retrospective, and prospective relief that correspond to the various cause of action and prayers for relief

herein.

- 5.) There presently exist a United States Constitution, a Bill of Right, a United States Supreme Court, as well as federal statues ensuring strict compliance with all such federal law and applicable federal rights. The Defendants' named supra, themselves have routinely misapplied the law and the Plaintiff has no recourse except to come to the federal government to assist in enforcing its own laws, and to prohibit the Defendants' named supra from consistently misapplying the law and violation of Plaintiff's rights.
- 6). Given the above seriousness and important nature of this case, the significant implications to the general public, and the same including grievous and numerous violations of civil and constitutional rights, this Court, respectfully speaking, should afford special attention thereupon, and impart expediency to the resolution of this action, pursuant to all authority under 28 USC § 1657 (a):

PARTIES TO THE CASE

Plaintiffs'

- 1) **Ieshuh Griffin**- Ieshuh Griffin, a lawfully placed candidate in the Milwaukee election for city of Milwaukee Mayor, is an African American woman that is a lawful and legal residence of the State of Wisconsin, located within the United States of North America, residing in the City of Milwaukee. Ieshuh Griffin is a qualified voter in the City of Milwaukee. Ieshuh Griffin, being the first candidate to obtain the appropriate number of signatures to be placed on a city wide Mayor of Milwaukee election was and is being

subjected to irreparable injury caused by the direct actions of the defendants' who all engaged in the actions against Ieshuh Griffin while acting under the color of the law/authority all in violation of the mandates of the United States Constitution and laws thereof. Ieshuh Griffin is not only a voter seeking to vindicate her rights to an equal and undiluted votes as guaranteed by law, specifically the United States Constitution's Equal Protection Clause but she is also an actual lawful candidate in the election for Mayor of the City of Milwaukee and has a right to a fair and lawful election, a strong interest in access to the ballot, protection of election results, preventing election corruption and fraud and having her legally and lawfully votes for her counted and that legitimate votes for her are not outweighed by fraudulent votes for others. Ieshuh Griffin has a cognizable interest in ensuring that the final vote tally reflects the legally valid votes cast, as an inaccurate vote tally is a concrete and particularized injury to Ieshuh Griffin as a candidate. Ieshuh Griffin as a direct result of the unconstitutional actions of the Defendants, whom were acting under color of law/authority is and continues to suffer irreparable injury

2) United States ex rel Ieshuh Griffin- United States ex rel Ieshuh Griffin; United States ex rel denotes that the United States is also a party to this complaint as the laws of the United States and its protections have been and are being violated by the defendant' and as such the action is a matter of public importance as it is of general public importance and will materially further the vindication of rights, privileges, and/or immunities secured and/or protected by the Constitution of the United States. Through the Fourteenth Amendment's privilege and immunities clause, a citizen of a state has all the rights guaranteed to federal citizens under the federal Constitution, including the right to vote. United States ex rel

Ieshuh Griffin, as a direct result of the unconstitutional actions of the Defendants, whom were acting under color of law/authority is and continues to suffer irreparable injury

Defendants'

1.) **Milwaukee Election Commission-** the Milwaukee Election Commission is a municipal corporation located within the State of Wisconsin, within the United States of North America, specifically the City of Milwaukee that has a responsibility to adhere to all State as well as federal always as it relates to the subject matter. Further, it has a unique duty to function and operate in accordance with the laws and authority delegated to it and can not go any further than what is delegated to it. The Milwaukee Election Commission has engaged in myriads of non delegable laws, engage in a 'dramatic shift' from the mandates of the United States Constitution, Wisconsin Constitution and the Wisconsin legislative laws and is departing from familiar and long accepted constraints on the exercise of power. The Milwaukee Election Commission also engaged and is continuing to engage in fraud, trickery and deceit singularly as well as in concert with the other defendants' directly against the Plaintiffs', and is doing so all while acting under the 'color of law/authority'. The Milwaukee Election Commission has engaged in past vote flipping of the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin (as shown in the exhibits), and have also done unlawful things such as not placing the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin first on a previous Ballot when she was chosen in a draw as being place first (as shown in the exhibit). The Milwaukee Election also in the past, allowed a person on the ballot in a prior election whom nomination papers were not legal or lawful and did so with a discriminatory intent. The Milwaukee Election

Commission is still engaging in discriminatory action against the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin, including but not limited to ignoring her rightful request to have her sticker placed and printed on the April 5, 2022 election ballot. The Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin is entitled to have stickers placed on the ballot and is entitled to the aid of court of equity. **See Manning v Young, 210 Wis 588.** A sticker is not illegal. The Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin has a right to the use of stickers on the ballot. **See Petition of Leuch, 244 Wis 305**

2.) Milwaukee Election Commissioners- Milwaukee Election Commissioners is a municipal body corporate, located within the State of Wisconsin, within the United States of North America, specifically the City of Milwaukee that has a responsibility to adhere to all State as well as federal always as it relates to the subject matter. Further, it has a unique duty to function and operate in accordance with the laws and authority delegated to it and can not go any further than what is delegated to it. The Milwaukee Election Commissioners have engaged in and is still engaging in myriads of non delegable laws as well as engaged in a 'dramatic shift' from the mandates of the United States Constitution, Wisconsin Constitution and the Wisconsin legislative laws and is departing from familiar and long accepted constraints on the exercise of power. The Milwaukee Election Commissioners also engaged and is continuing to engage in fraud, trickery and deceit singularly as well as in concert with the other defendants' directly against the Plaintiffs', and is doing so all while acting under the 'color of law/authority'.

The Milwaukee election commissioners unlawfully allowed both Defendants Johnson and Donovan on the ballot although the law clearly mandates that they both were disqualified

from being on such. The qualifications of electors as proscribed by state Constitution cannot be added to or impaired by the legislature. See **State ex rel. Knowlton v Williams**, 5 Wis 308, **Sate ex rel Wood v Baker**, 38 Wis 71. Duties imposed on city board election commissioners and manner performance thereof, being particularly stated by law, such provisions must be followed or acts of board are invalid. See **State ex rel. Mayer v Schuffenhauer**. An act done in violation of mandatory provisions of election statute is void. See **Gradinjan v Boho**, 29 Wis 2d 674.

Quoting **Luther v Borden**, 48 US 1, "...governments have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them...." The fact that a given procedure is efficient, convenient and useful in facilitating functions of the government will not save it if it is contrary to the Constitution. See **INS v Chadna**, 462 US 919. The Defendants' are in violation of the Plaintiff's constitutional right against violations of the Equal Protection of the law under the United States Constitution, U.S. Const., Am. XIV, section 1, the 14th amendment of the United States constitution,

3.) **Claire Woodall-Vogg** - Claire Woodall-Vogg is of a heritage unbeknownst to the Plaintiff, yet is an employee for the Milwaukee Election Commission's Office, located within the State of Wisconsin, within the United States of North America, specifically the City of Milwaukee, as such Claire has a responsibility to adhere to all State as well as federal always as it relates to the subject matter.

Further, Claire has a unique duty to function and operate in accordance with the laws and authority delegated to her and cannot go any further than what is delegated to it. Claire

Woodall-Vogg has engaged in and is still engaging in myriads of non delegable laws, has engaged in and is still engaging in a 'dramatic shift' from the mandates of the United States Constitution, Wisconsin Constitution and the Wisconsin legislative laws and is departing from familiar and long accepted constraints on the exercise of power.

Claire Woodall-Vogg also engaged in and is continuing to engage in fraud, trickery and deceit singularly as well as in concert with the other defendants' directly against the Plaintiffs', and is doing so all while acting under the 'color of law/authority'. As shown in the listed exhibits attached, Defendant Claire Woodall-Vogg has been the topic of past scandalous behavior that is deemed unconstitutional in law.

Defendant Claire Vogell, as shown the exhibits attached attempted to restrict the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin from the ballot in the first instance by fictitiously alluding that the Plaintiff did not have enough nomination signatures. Even after the Plaintiff submitted an affidavit the Defendant continued to deny the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin the proper placement.

Defendant Woodall - Vogell continues to deny the Plaintiff proper placement as she has ignored requests and has personally engaged in election fraud as she has conspired in the vote dilution and refuses to provide the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin with the vote roll, and refuses to acknowledge that the Plaintiff is still a lawful candidate in the election.

4.) Cavalier Johnson- Cavalier Johnson is an African American male that is a lawful and legal residence of the State of Wisconsin, located within the United States of North America, residing in the City of Milwaukee. Cavalier Johnson, is a Milwaukee alderman who was narrowly elected as the City of Milwaukee's common Council president. The

Common Council president assumes the role of acting mayor when the Mayor of Milwaukee office becomes vacant.

Cavalier Johnson while assuming the role of Acting mayor, all while acting under the color of law/authority fraudulently entered the Milwaukee election for mayor and has actively engaged in federal law violations and fraud, deceit and trickery all which have directly caused and continues to cause irreparable injury and harm to the Plaintiffs'. Cavalier Johnson was and still is an unlawfully placed candidate in the Milwaukee election for Mayor. Cavalier Johnson is also operating as an employee of the City of Milwaukee and as such the city, located within the State of Wisconsin, within the United States of North America, specifically the City of Milwaukee, Cavalier Johnson has a responsibility to adhere to all State as well as federal always as it relates to the subject matter.

Further, Cavalier Johnson has a unique duty to function and operate in accordance with the laws and authority delegated to him and can not go any further than what is delegated to it. Cavalier Johnson has engaged in and is still engaging in myriads of non delegable laws, has engaged in and is still engaging in a 'dramatic shift' from the mandates of the United States Constitution, Wisconsin Constitution and the Wisconsin legislative laws and is departing from familiar and long accepted constraints on the exercise of power. Cavalier Johnson is continuing to engage in fraud, trickery and deceit singularly as well as in concert with the other defendants' directly against the Plaintiffs', and is doing so all while acting under the 'color of law/authority'.

Defendant Cavalier Johnson (as shown in the exhibits) has extensive fraudulent behavior

and actions throughout the election. From the onset, the Defendant has engaged in fraud by wire, radio and television. The Defendant has repeatedly on his twitter account, on radio and television stated that he is the mayor and intentionally omits the key usage of 'acting mayor', a significant difference.

The defendant is and has done so to mislead the public to believe that he is the incumbent in the race that has no such incumbent. Defendant Cavalier Johnson (as shown in the exhibits have collaborated in highly falsified and doctored polls to help facilitate this lie. This fraudulent pretense is being done to defraud the voters is a scheme that has a monetary gain. As such this unlawful act constitutes a federal offense of imprisonment of not more than 20 years or a significant fine. This unlawful action done by the Defendant is also injurious to the Plaintiffs' as the right to a fair and free election is being compromised. Further, Defendant Cavalier Johnson has fraudulently entered the race by submitting nomination papers by circulators who are not qualified electors (as shown in the exhibits).

An Elector is defined by Wisconsin law as; '...a resident of an election district in the state...

The circulators the vast majority of circulators for the Defendants were not electors in the district of the race. Further, Defendant Johnson (as shown in the exhibit) left nomination papers unattended for days on counters and as such there was no personal observation of who signed the papers and as such the defendant should not have been allowed onto the ballot. This unlawful action done by the Defendant is also injurious to the Plaintiffs' as the right to a fair and free election is being compromised.

Further, Defendant Cavalier Johnson knowingly released false information in a doctored poll

in an attempt to disenfranchise the African American vote as well as create the appearance of a bipartisan race. Dilution effect of minorities votes by adoption of a particular election plan, or gerrymandering of election is a violation of the equal protection clause.

The poll also knowingly released false information regarding minorities and others voting for the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin, whom was consistently receiving the most views in media interviews and had a higher desire among voters to being electing than Defendant Cavalier Johnson by an actual in person survey conducted, which contradicted the pay for falsified polls circulated by Defendant Cavalier Johnson (as shown in the exhibits). This unlawful action done by the Defendant is also injurious to the Plaintiff as the right to a fair and free election is being compromised.

5) Robert Donovan- Robert Donovan is of a heritage unbeknownst to the Plaintiff however, is a former Milwaukee alderman who was indicted, and convicted in a Wisconsin federal court, case number **05-CR-178** for a public trust crime, involving theft over \$200,000 from money intended for poor people in the city of Milwaukee while an alderman, in which he took a plea that included a fine. As such Robert Donovan pursuant to State and federal law, specifically the Constitution (as shown in the exhibits) is barred from being a part of the Milwaukee mayoral election, yet has unlawfully remained in the race. Robert Donovan was and still is an unlawfully placed candidate in the Milwaukee election for Mayor; the only way this is possible is because those acting under color of law/authority have allowed in collusion with Robert Donovan this to occur.

As such, Robert Donovan is actions constitute acting 'under the color of law/authority while

acting under the color of law/authority fraudulently entered the Milwaukee election for mayor and has actively engaged in federal law violations and fraud, deceit and trickery all which have directed caused and continues to cause irreparable injury and harm to the Plaintiffs'. Robert Donovan is continuing to engage in fraud, trickery and deceit singularly as well as in concert with the other defendants' directly against the Plaintiffs', and is doing so all while acting under the 'color of law/authority'.

6.) Sherwin Hughes- Sherwin Hughes-is an African American male that is a lawful and legal residence of the State of Wisconsin ,located within the United States of North America, residing in the City of Milwaukee and routinely does business as 'Leaders For A Better Community' a purported consulting political agency. Sherwin Hughes in the pass criminal bribery complaints of others been said to be 'the go to person' regarding kickbacks, although he was not personally charged the Plaintiff makes this statement for the purpose of the complaint-in relation to Sherwin Hughes bad character acts:-----

Sherwin Hughes, while acting singularly and/or in concert with the names defendants' supra while doing business as 'Leaders For A Better Community' actively engaged in federal law violations and fraud, deceit and trickery all which have directed caused and continues to cause irreparable injury and harm to the Plaintiffs' Sherwin Hughes is continuing to engage in fraud, trickery and deceit singularly as well as in concert with the other defendants' directly against the Plaintiffs', and is doing so all while acting under the 'color of law/authority'.

Sherwin Hughes engaged in fraudulent polls in collusion with Defendant Cavalier Johnson

and has and continue to portray to the media that the Defendants Johnson and Donovan are the only candidates in the election. This unlawful action done by Defendant Sherwin Hughes is also injurious to the Plaintiffs' as the right to a fair and free election is being compromised.

7.) Jeramey Jannene- Jeramey Jannene is of a heritage unbeknownst to the Plaintiff however, while doing business as Urban Milwaukee, while acting singularly and/or in concert with the names defendants' supra actively engaged in federal law violations and fraud, deceit and trickery all which have directed caused and continues to cause irreparable injury and harm to the Plaintiffs' Jeramey Jannene is continuing to engage in fraud, trickery and deceit singularly as well as in concert with the other defendants' directly against the Plaintiffs', and is doing so all while acting under the 'color of law/authority'.

Defendant Jannene with a huge public following as he purports to be Urban Milwaukee reporter knowingly and falsely stated that the 99,000 plus votes cast for Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin were 'test data' (as shown in the exhibit). The Defendant knew his statement was false, inaccurate and misleading. The statement also led to Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin receiving an influx of racist and sexist comments from those who twitted under the 'announcement' made by the Defendant. The defendant made the statement with the sole purpose of trying to legitimize voting dilution in favor of the Defendant Johnson. This unlawful action done by the Defendant is also injurious to the Plaintiffs' as the right to a fair and free election is being compromised.

8.) Jane and/or John Doe-Jane and/or John Doe is reserved fir others the Plaintiffs' may

learn about upon discovery who with the names defendants' supra actively engaged in federal law violations and fraud, deceit and trickery all which have directed caused and continue to cause irreparable injury and harm to the Plaintiffs'

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Deprivation of rights under color of law

(ALL DEFENDANTS)

While acting under color of the law and/or purporting to act under such the defendants have knowingly and willfully deprived the Plaintiffs' of rights secured under the laws of the United States Constitution and thereunder. These actions were arbitrary and not founded in any law.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of Right to Equal Protection of the Laws

(ALL DEFENDANTS')

While acting under color of the law and/or purporting to act under such the defendants have knowingly and willfully treated the Plaintiffs' separately, unequally, segregated and as such the actions complained of constitute a violation of the Plaintiffs' equal protection rights secured under the laws of the United States Constitution and thereunder. These actions were arbitrary and not

founded in any law.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of Due Process rights as well as First Amendment Violations

**(DEFENDANTS MILWAUKEE ELECTION COMMISSION, MILWAUKEE
ELECTION COMMISSIONERS, WOODALL-VOGELL, JOHNSON)**

While acting under color of the law and/or purporting to act under such the defendants have knowingly and willfully restricted the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin access to voters by refusing to allow the printing of the Plaintiff's sticker onto the ballot, omitting the Plaintiff is an actual candidate in the Milwaukee mayoral race, and blatantly discriminating against the Plaintiff in the election on the basis of race and gender

FORTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Election Fraud

(ALL DEFENDANTS)

While acting under color of the law and/or purporting to act under such the defendants have knowingly and willfully engaged in election fraud with the intent to defraud the Plaintiff out of a fair and free election, the Defendants have done so by way of tampering with votes, wire, television and/or radio fraud, falsification of information with an intent to deceive voters.

RELIEF REQUESTED

Wherefore the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin, hereby respectfully requests that this court;

1. Allows a jury to hear and decide all triable issues
2. Award the Plaintiff the monetary judgment against the defendants' in whole and separately including punitive damages
3. Decertify both Defendants Cavalier Johnson as candidates in the election of mayor of the City of Milwaukee due to their substantial (and ongoing) violation of election laws
4. Certify that the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin is entitled to the 99, 763 votes cast for her and as such is the lawful and legitimate true advancer in the election for Milwaukee mayor 2022.
5. Enjoin any of the Defendants from further violating the rights of the Plaintiffs
6. Order the Milwaukee Election commission to print the Plaintiffs' stickers on the April 5, 2022 ballots and if the ballots print without such order the ballots void
7. Order the defendants to publically retract their false statements that Cavalier Johnson and Robert Donovan are the only candidates in the 2022 mayoral race
8. Order the 2022 mayoral race void if Defendants Cavalier Johnson or Defendants Robert Donovan are unlawfully allowed to proceed in the election and ultimately through the ongoing fraud is certified as mayor., order a new election, keep the office vacant, certify Ieshuh Griffin as the actual winner in the February 15, 2022 election and have the election continue from there.
9. Order the defendants to reserve all voting records, data and communication during the

pendency of this actions including if any appeals are taken

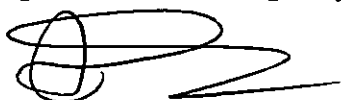
10. Plaintiffs' further request that the Court grant any and all relief including any injunctive and declaratory relief on behalf of the Plaintiffs' in which they are entitled to which is found to be fair, equitable and appropriate,

Verification

I, Ieshuh Griffin, pursuant to 28 U.S. C. §1746, declare under penalty of perjury as follows;

I have been subjected to unlawful discrimination, arbitrary, unlawful and unfair treatment in the election for mayor of the City of Milwaukee, and have been subjected to such by the named defendants supra. I personally saw multiple news media outlets public domains with 100 percent reporting that I received over 99, 000 votes cast for me. I also have recorded conversations and such that I would like to present to a jury. I also personally saw the nomination papers of Defendant Cavalier Johnson being left unattended for days, as well as circulation signature of persons not residing in the district. Years ago in another election I was in I personally witnessed the vote flipping of my votes, and was able to screen shot it (see exhibit), this vote flips happened to other candidates as well. I did report this, the outcome of such reporting I am not aware of. I verify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of North America that the factual statement in this Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, recollection as it relates to what I have personal knowledge of and I have brought this action in good faith in pursuit of justice and to prevent a miscarriage of justice.

Respectfully Submitted

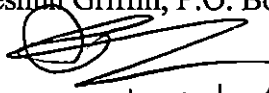


Ieshuh Griffin P.O. Box 72057

Page 25 of 26

Milwaukee, WI 53212

Ieshuh Griffin, P.O. Box 72057, Milwaukee, WI 53212

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ieshuh Griffin', with a circular mark to the left.

Ieshuh Griffin
P.O. Box 72057
Milwaukee, WI 53212

JS 44 (Rev. 04/21)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFSIeshuh Griffin et al(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Milwaukee

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

(414) 239-2112 (pro se) Ieshuh Griffin (414) 239-2112
P.O. Box 72057
Milwaukee, WI 53212

DEFENDANTSMilwaukee Election Commission et alCounty of Residence of First Listed Defendant Milwaukee

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 424 Appeal 28 USC 159 <input type="checkbox"/> 425 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

42 U.S.C. section 1983 & others

Brief description of cause:

violation of rights by persons acting under color of law**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:**☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.DEMAND \$ 750,000(+)

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

Exhibits

1. Media that has a NATIONAL parent company publicizing ELECTION results showing that Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin received 99, 673 votes cast
2. Voting results and voting diluted results
3. Before and After vote dilution
4. Media does NOT just post-election results at a whim. The Associated Press has a historic 99% accuracy rate for election results posting. Also shows two distinct and largely different election results after dilution of votes
5. Ballot position matter and is an accurate depiction of the 99% votes cast for Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin
6. Ballot position matters and is an accurate depiction of the 99, 673 votes cast for Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin
7. Actual survey that contradicted Defendant Johnson's false poll results and an accurate depiction of the 99, 673 votes cast for Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin
8. Ballot position matters (winning probability illustration)
9. Ballot placement matters, also shows contradiction as MEC (defendant) website post kept stating pending (as vote dilution was taken place)
10. Proof that Milwaukee Election Commission has FLIPPED votes in past election
INCLUDING mine
11. Proof of racial and gender discrimination in the Mayoral Election
12. Proof of racial gender discrimination in the Mayoral race
13. Proof of ability to hack votes
14. Proof of voting machine hacking ability
15. Proof of voting machine hacking ability
16. Proof of voting machine hacking ability
17. Proof of voting machine hacking ability
18. Proof Census is not reliable information regarding number of people in a city
19. Proof of real election fraud using voting machines by election officials (illustrative on the ability to actual do it)
20. Proof logic and accuracy testing of voting machine is NOT mandatory
21. Proof that the State of Wisconsin does not oversee local election results
22. Proof of law regarding EXCESS ballots
23. Proof of the HISTORY of the Milwaukee Election Commission BAD record keeping and PROOF that MORE people vote than the Milwaukee Election Commission reports
24. Proof of Milwaukee Election Commission NOT following law and fabricating a reason to try and keep Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin off the ballot

25. Proof of Milwaukee Election Commission NOT following law and fabricating a reason to try and keep Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin off the ballot
26. Proof of the Milwaukee Election Commission ignoring my requests for information
27. Proof the Milwaukee Election Commission is MAKING up their own laws to justify violating Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin rights
28. Proof the Milwaukee Election Commission purposely ignored duties imposed upon them
29. Proof defendant Woodall-Vogg involved in past election scandal controversy
30. Proof defendant Woodall-Vogg involved in past election scandal controversy
31. Proof that Defendant Johnson is FABRICATING to the public that he is the mayor/incumbent in election
32. Proof Defendant Johnson is NOT eligible to be on the ballot as he used circulators that were NOT from the election district making the nomination papers VOID
33. Proof Defendant Johnson is NOT eligible to be on the ballot as he left nomination papers UNATTENDED making the nomination papers VOID
34. Close up non eligible circulator signature on defendant Johnson nomination papers
35. Proof that LIE being fabricated that Johnson is Mayor/incumbent is being believed by the public
36. Proof that Defendant Johnson is FABRICATING to the public that he is the mayor/incumbent in election
37. Proof that the public believes that there are on TWO male candidates on the election race for mayor of the city of Milwaukee
38. Falsified poll results publicized by defendant Johnson, the pool is attempting to disenfranchise minority voters
39. Falsified poll results publicized by defendant Johnson, the pool is attempting to disenfranchise minority voters and make it appear as if the election is bipartisan
40. Falsified poll results publicized by defendant Johnson, the pool is attempting to disenfranchise minority voters and make it appear as if the election is bipartisan
41. Proof Defendant Johnson participates in criminal behavior when he feels it is beneficial
42. Falsified poll information publicized by Defendant Johnson
43. Proof that Defendant Robert Donovan is unconstitutionally on the ballot
44. Defendant Jannene false published information regarding the Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin
45. Defendant Hughes correspondence with Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin showing he had prior knowledge
46. Defendant Sherwin Hughes DBA LFABC and shows affiliation with political groups/persons making him and 'arm of the state'/under color of law
47. Defendant Hughes fails to correct false information that is being publicly broadcast
48. Proof the Plaintiffs' have a right to poll book request that are being denied
49. Proof the Plaintiffs' have a right to view ballot count that was denied

- 50. Illustrative proof of contradictions of Defendant Johnson false poll results
- 51. Illustrative real time proof of distinct difference between Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin and Defendant Johnson
- 52. Proof of past election discrimination by the Milwaukee Election Commission against Plaintiff Ieshuh Griffin

special elections, 2021 (Senate District 13 and Assembly ...
 General election - Primary election

<https://wisconsinvote.org/election-results> :

Wisconsin 2022 Fall General Election Results

Wisconsin 2022 Fall General Election Results. Tabulation of the Fall 2022 General Election will occur after 8 p.m. CDT on Tuesday, November 8, 2022.

<https://www.greenbaypressgazette.com/results/local> :

Green Bay Area Election Results: February 2022 Primary

4 days ago - 2022 primary election results from the Green Bay City Council, Brown County Board and Green Bay area school board races.

<https://www.fox6now.com/election-results> :

Election Results - FOX6 News Milwaukee

Election Results, Vote totals: February 2022 primary election, City of Milwaukee Mayor, Votes. %.

Bob Donovan, 108,730, 17%, Ieshuh Griffin, 99,673, 16%.

<https://www.tmj4.com/election-results> :

Get live election results here - TMJ4

Columbus Schools (2 seats) 100% of precincts reporting. ✓ Chris Roelke, 21%, 423, ✓ Mike O'Brien (Inc), 20%, 396, ✓ Martha Rule, 18%, 366.

<https://www.channel3000.com/politics/elections/el...> :

Election Results - Channel3000.com

Spring Primary Election. Results will not be reported until after polls close at 8 p.m.. Beloit School Board, Beloit School ...

<https://www.postcrescent.com/elections/results/local> :

Appleton Area Election Results: February 2022 Primary

5 days ago - 2022 primary election results from the Neenah mayoral race, plus Appleton area school board races.

<https://www.outagamie.org/county-clerk/elections> :

Election Results | Outagamie County, WI

The unofficial results for the February 15, 2022 Spring Primary Election will be ... Explanation by WI Elections Commission on Unofficial Results and Next ...

Exhibit 2

Proof of voting results & proof of
vote dilution

Latest Election Results
February 15, 2022 Spring & Special Primary

FINAL ELECTION RESULTS
PENDING: The election results are not final until the provisional ballots are tabulated on Friday, February 18, 2022. Provisional ballots are issued when there are unresolved questions about a voter's eligibility. Provisional voters have until 4:00 p.m. on Friday, February 18, 2022 to prove eligibility in order for their ballot to be tabulated.

ELECTION RESULTS ARE FOR THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE ONLY.

100% of precincts reporting (317/317)

	Votes	Percent
Bob Donovan	108,730	17.1%
Ieshuh Griffin	99,673	15.7%
Michael Sampson	95,145	15%

City of Milwaukee, Mayor

(VOTE FOR) 1

Bob Donovan.	13,742	22.28
Ieshuh Griffin.	315	.51

Exhibit

3

BEFORE & after vote dilution

Bob Donovan	
	108,730 17.1%
Ieshuh Griffin	
	99,673 15.7%
Michael Sampson	
	95,145 15%

(VOTE FOR) 1

Bob Donovan.	13,742	22.28
Ieshuh Griffin.	315	.51
Michael Sampson	514	.83
Lena C. Taylor.	7,877	12.77
Earnell Lucas	5,886	9.54
Marina Dimitrijevic	7,521	12.19
Cavalier Johnson	25,779	41.79

Exhibit 4

Print media does NOT just post election results at a whim. The Associated Press has a historic 99% accuracy rating for election result postings.

Also shows 2 distinct & largely different election results AFTER dilation of votes

Spectrum News partners with the Associated Press for federal and state election results. The AP has a careful, established process for counting votes and declaring projected winners on election night and in the days and weeks afterwards. It has been doing this work for 170 years. Projected winners are declared based on actual election data, collected by a

years. Projected winners are declared based on actual election data, collected by a network of 4,000 freelance workers who work with local election commissions nationwide. The AP does not speculate but waits until it can say definitively which candidates are projected to have won, based on vote count, polling research, and other data.

Josh Griffin	99,673 15.7%	Cavalier Johnson*	72,502 11.4%								
Josh Griffin	05 315	<table><tr><th>Candidate</th><th>%</th><th>Votes</th></tr><tr><td>Cavalier Johnson</td><td>41.8</td><td>25,7</td></tr><tr><td>(Nonpartisan)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Candidate	%	Votes	Cavalier Johnson	41.8	25,7	(Nonpartisan)		
Candidate	%	Votes									
Cavalier Johnson	41.8	25,7									
(Nonpartisan)											

Exhibit

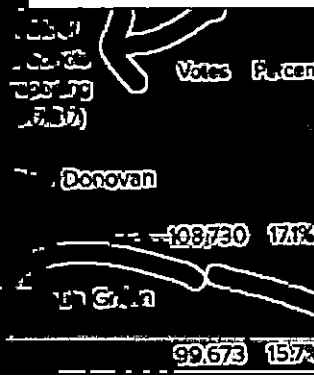
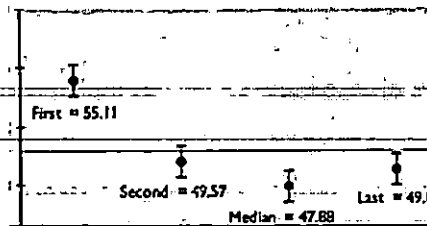
5 pros ballot position matters
an ACCURATE depiction of the 99,673 votes
cast for me

byer

the ballot order effect is huge:

By definition, there is no party distinction between the candidates in a primary. Lacking party cues, ballot order becomes a more important influence, since voters cannot simply zero in on their preferred party as a

(95 % confidence interval in bars, $\sigma = 0.54$)



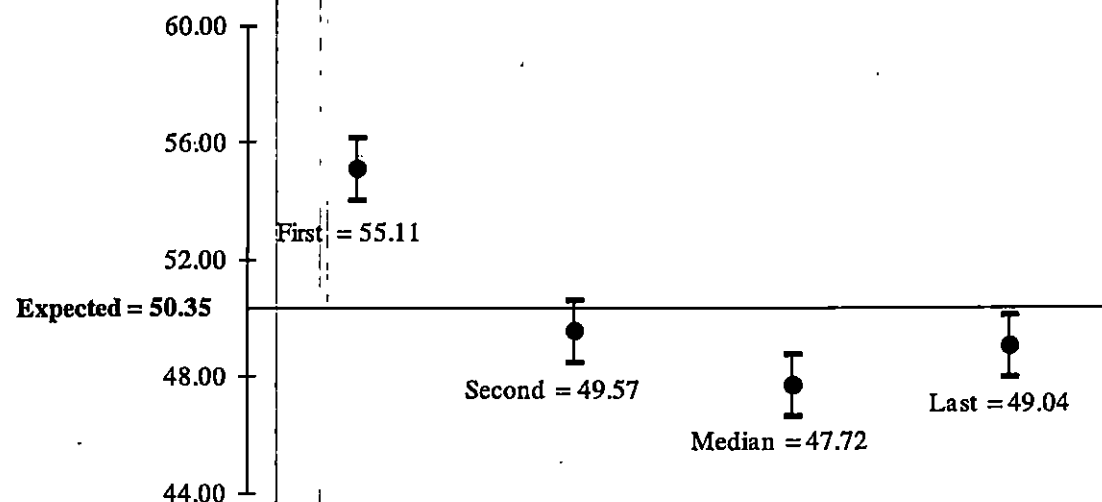
(VOTE FOR) 1	
Bob Donovan	13,742
Ieshuh Griffin	315
Michael Sampson	514
Lena C. Taylor	7,877
Earnell Lucas	5,886
Marina Dimitrijevic	7,521
Cavalier Johnson	25,779

Also shows no distinction when there is
NO incumbent.

Exh. 6.1 6

print ballot position matters is
an ACCURATE depiction of the 99,673 votes cast
for me

Fig. 1: Frequency of Winning Office by Ballot Position in All Elections (N = 7,846, 95% confidence interval in bars, $\sigma = 0.54$)



position, i.e.:

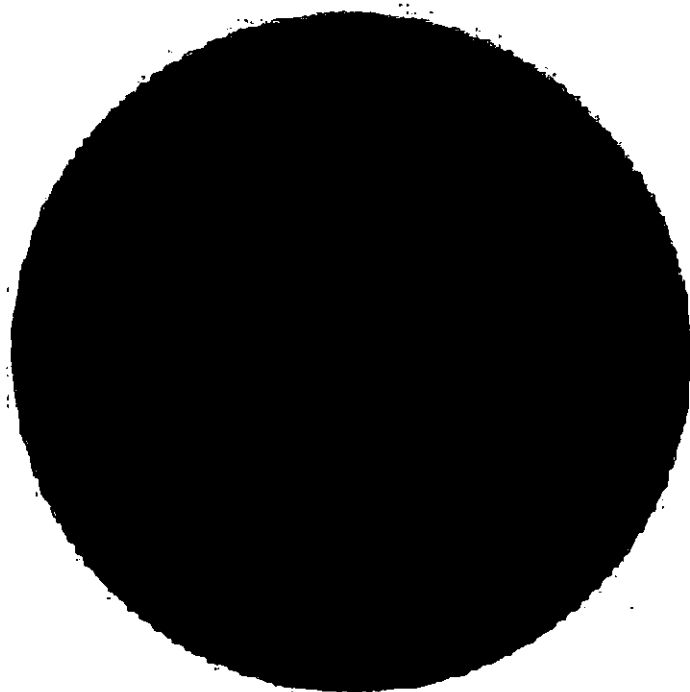
(P2) In multi-winner races, there should be no difference in the likelihood of winning office between candidates listed first and second.

As mentioned above, predictions (P1) and (P2) require some assumptions about voters' awareness of the possibility of casting multiple votes. For (P1) to hold, it is enough that a fixed proportion of voters are aware of the possibility of casting K votes:

(A1) *A fixed proportion of voters are aware of the possibility of casting K votes in a K-winner election. Other voters cast only one vote.*

Exhibit 7 Actual survey that contradicted Def't Johnson's FALSE poll results & an accurate depiction of the 99,673 votes cast for me

**BETWEEN CAVALIER JOHNSON AND
IESHUH GRIFFIN WHO MILWAUKEE
RESIDENTS SURVEYED WANT TO SEE AS
MAYOR**



■ OTHER

■ CAVALIER JOHNSON

■ IESHUH GRIFFIN

Proof of ballot position winning probability
studied science

The Effects of Ballot Position on Election Outcomes

Jonathan GS Koppell

Yale University

Jennifer A. Steen

Boston College

This article presents evidence of name-order effects in balloting from a study of the 1998 Democratic primary in New York City, in which the order of candidates' names was rotated by precinct. In 71 of 79 individual nominating contests, candidates received a greater proportion of the vote when listed first than when listed in any other position. In seven of those 71 contests the advantage to first position exceeded the winner's margin of victory, suggesting that ballot position would have determined the election outcomes if one candidate had held the top spot in all precincts.

Election Type	N	Expected	Ballot Position								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 of 2	1,717	858.50	912	805							
1 of 3	609	203.00	221	200	188						
1 of 4	219	54.75	68	49	50	52					
1 of 5	83	16.60	24	16	18	9	16				
2 of 3	1,108	738.67	763	721	732						
2 of 4	816	408.00	430	407	397	398					
2 of 5	523	209.20	247	213	200	174	212				
2 of 6	276	92.00	104	92	96	82	82	96			
2 of 7	164	46.86	58	43	56	37	40	45	49		
2 of 8	78	19.50	26	15	19	19	16	21	23	17	
3 of 4	708	531.00	557	553	511	503					
3 of 5	557	334.20	372	338	319	319	323				
3 of 6	462	231.00	284	218	220	204	221	239			
3 of 7	260	111.43	137	101	108	92	106	110	126		
3 of 8	167	62.63	80	72	53	51	62	59	61	63	
3 of 9	99	33.00	41	46	27	35	30	32	29	28	29

Note: X of Y indicates that the election is selecting X winners out of Y candidates.

Exhibit 9 regarding ballot placement matters. Also shows the contradiction that M E Commission result kept saying pending on its website as vote dilution took place

Latest Election Results

February 15, 2022 Spring & Special Primary

FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

PENDING: The election results are not final until the provisional ballots are tabulated on Friday, February 18, 2022. Provisional ballots are issued when there are unresolved questions about a voter's eligibility. Provisional voters have until 4:00 p.m. on Friday, February 18, 2022 to prove eligibility in order for their ballot to be tabulated.

ELECTION RESULTS ARE FOR THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE ONLY.

certification, with the exception of systems which can transmit unofficial results on election night by cellular modem. While the base

voters' decisions. Typically candidates listed at the top of a ballot earn a greater share of the vote than they would receive in any other position, regardless of their policies and personalities.

Local Election Results

The Wisconsin Elections Commission does not have local election results because

Results BEFORE machine manipulation: (notice the 100% reported)

Assembly Dist. 87 GOP Primary Assembly Dist. 89 Dem Primary
Assembly Dist. 88 GOP Primary Assembly Dist. 89 Dem Primary
Assembly Dist. 40 Dem Primary Assembly Dist. 86 GOP Primary
Assembly Dist. 41 Dem Primary Assembly Dist. 87 GOP Primary
Assembly Dist. 42 Dem Primary Assembly Dist. 88 GOP Primary

Assembly Dist. 1 Dean Primary

100-2-100-2

[illegible]

Assembly Dist. 18 State Primary

224 REVIEWS

Category	Value	Percentage
Sandy Beach (P)	4,011	40%
Hopkins Cove	4,011	40%
Rocky Cove	861	8%
Rocky Cove	878	8%

Assembly Dist. 11 Demo Primary

160% reporting

NAME	AGE	PERCENT
✓ Justin Fields (inc)	3,918	93%
Nelsons Eerner	4,835	49%

Assembly Dist. 12 Dem Primary

2025

NAME	AGE	SEX	REL	STATUS
✓ Fred Kessler (mc)	4.697			399.5
Marie Hall	3.843			425.5

Assembly Dist. 13 GOP Primary

1.300.000.000

Name	Votes	%
✓ Thomas Schwabinger	5,902	49%
Rob Hutton	5,318	48%

Its AFTER machine manipulation: (notice the 100% reported)

U.S. Senate GOP Primary

1997-1998

Player	Points	Percentage
Tommy Thomson	197,772	34% %
Eric Hoyle	179,931	31% %
Mark Newman	132,818	23% %
Jeff Fitzgerald	71,906	12% %

Assembly Dist. 1 Darn Primary

1974 1975 1976

Name	Age	Sex
Dorothy Weaver	1,543	394 N
Annie Selmerud	1,851	394 N

Accountby Dist. LD Damm Primary

1-800-4-A-RENT

	0.678	61%
Sandy Beach (inc)	1,000	23%
Little Cider	214	4%
Seaside Grille	193	4%
Marble Cakes		

Agency/ Dist. 11 Data Primary

14% / engine

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
✓ Municipal Bonds	1,500	60%	
James P. Jones (Inc)	1,200	125%	

Assembly Dist. 12, Deen Primary

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Fred Kessler (m)
Marta Hall

7-932
7-932

Exhibit 11

proof of racial & gender
discrimination
by various
defendants

Feb 18 at 9:59 AM

Good morning. I wanted to first afford your administration an opportunity for clarification. I being a LAWFUL candidate for Mayor in the April 5, 2022 race with all rights and opportunities to be afforded as Donovan and Johnson have been informed that the media is getting information from your office that these two are the only candidates in the race. Can you tell me why and who in your office would allow this false information to be generated? I have yet to be afforded the same rights as Donovan and Johnson and have to reluctantly file complaints and request for investigation because this amounts to blatant discrimination. I do not want to make accusations against anyone without first trying to inquiry as it relates to the subject matter. I look forward to your response as expetiously as possible. Thank you.-leshuh-Griffin.

Exhibit 12 proof of racial & gender
discrimination by
various
dept's.

Feb 18 at 11:24 AM

I would like your office to answer my question as
I do have a right to have it answered.

Is my request as a LAWFULLY placed candidate
honored in accordance with state and federal law
and are you saying although you will add my
votes your office is not recognizing me as a
candidate? A LAWFUL CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR?
Is the Milwaukee Election Commission Only
recognizing two males as candidates. This
question is not in regards to ballot placement. I
don't want to play word games I ask for simple
clarification. Thank you.-Ieshuh Griffin

Exhibit 13 ability to hack votes

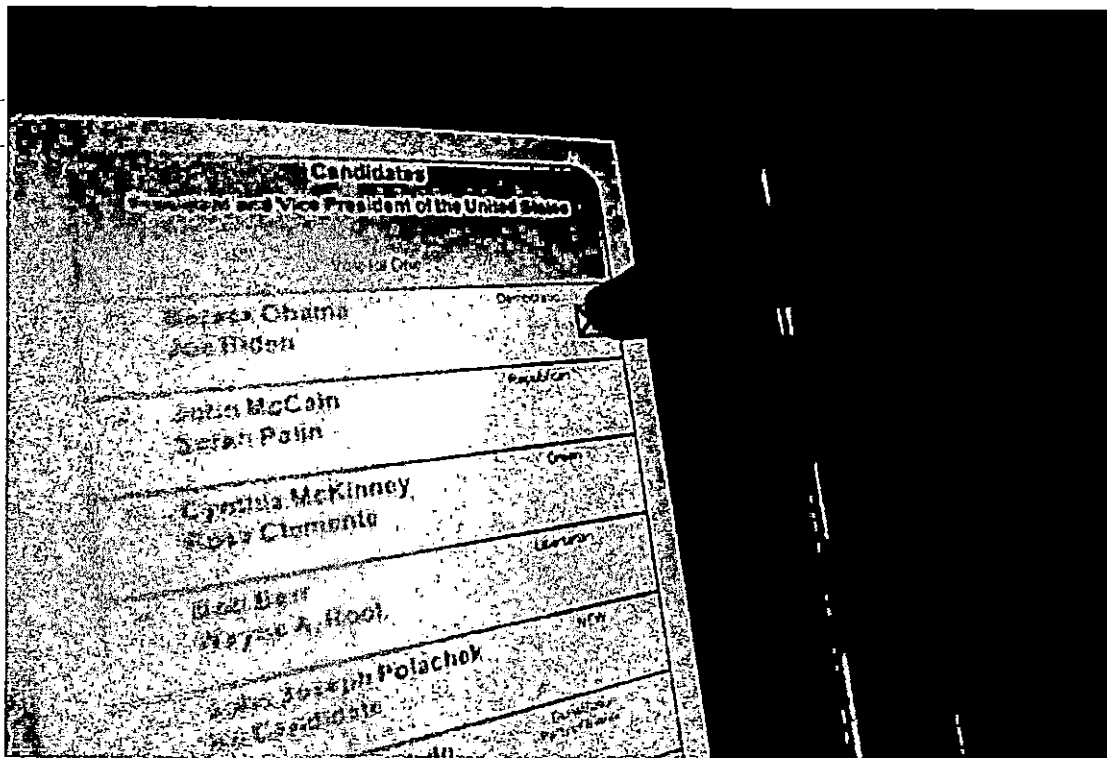
3/12/22, 12:25 PM

Screenshot_2022-03-12-00-53-04.png



PART SEVEN

ELECTION DAY IS DOMINATED BY A HANDFUL OF SECRETIVE, PARTISAN CORPORATIONS WITH INTERLOCKING OWNERSHIP



Mergers and acquisitions have centralized control of the voting-machine industry since the 1990s, with top executives circulating between the handful of companies that remain. Two brothers in particular, Bob and Todd Urosevich, have led several of the firms. Only antitrust intervention by the Department of Justice has prevented further consolidation. PHOTO: Eric Allix Rogers (CC).

The sheer unreliability of this new technology is only half the problem. The other half is a series of mergers and acquisitions that have further centralized the voting-machine industry over the past decade or so. Election Day is now dominated by a handful of secretive corporations with interlocking ownership, strong partisan ties to the far right, and executives who revolve among them like beans in a shell game.

Exhibit 14

voting machine hacking study

3/12/22, 12:23 PM

Screenshot_2022-03-12-03-06-39.png



WIRED

KIM ZETTER

SECURITY NOV 3, 2008 11:51 AM

Report: ES&S Voting Machines Can Be Maliciously Calibrated to Favor Specific Candidates

Touchscreen voting machines at the center of recent vote-flipping reports can be easily and maliciously recalibrated in the field to favor one candidate in a race, according to a report prepared by computer scientists for the state of Ohio. At issue are touchscreen machines manufactured by ES&S, 97,000 of which are in use in 20 [...]

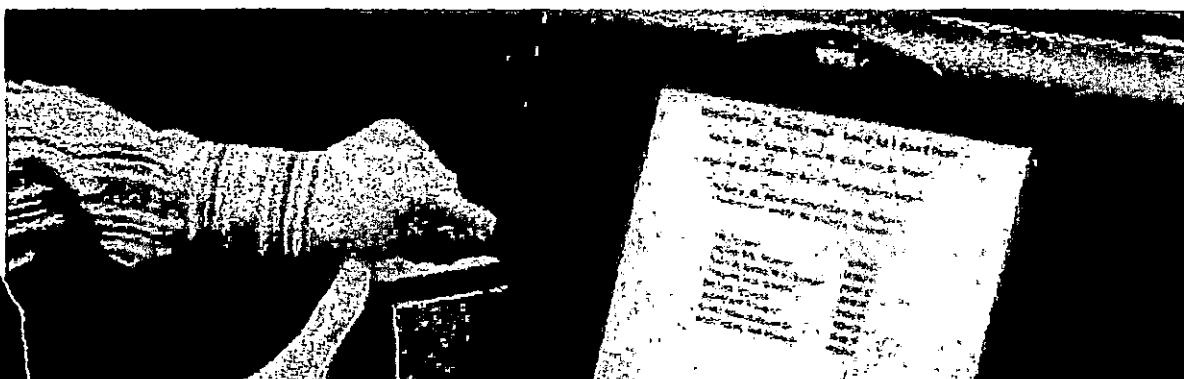
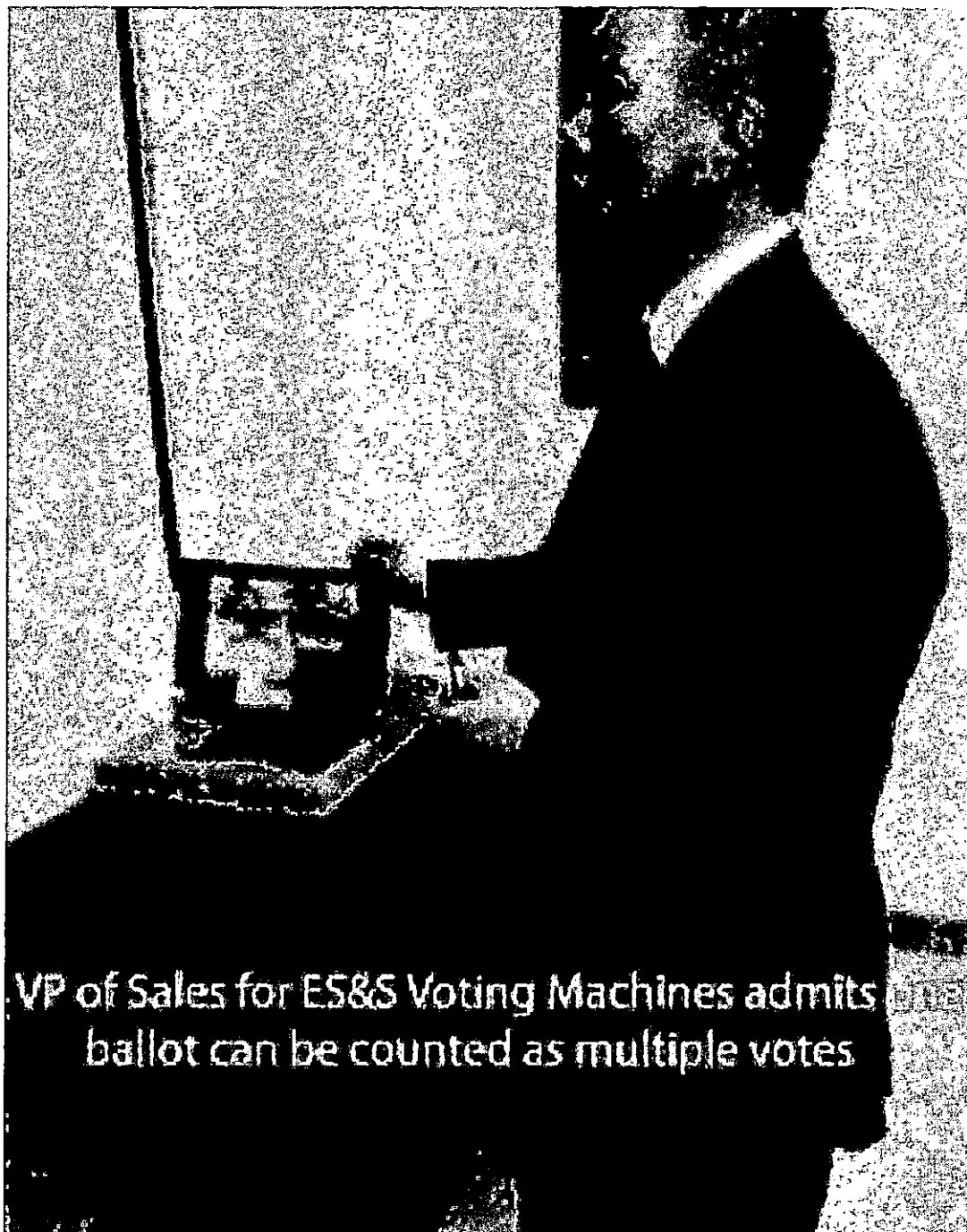


Exhibit 15
voting machine
hackability



For You Live Explore Food Animals



VP of Sales for ES&S Voting Machines admits
ballot can be counted as multiple votes



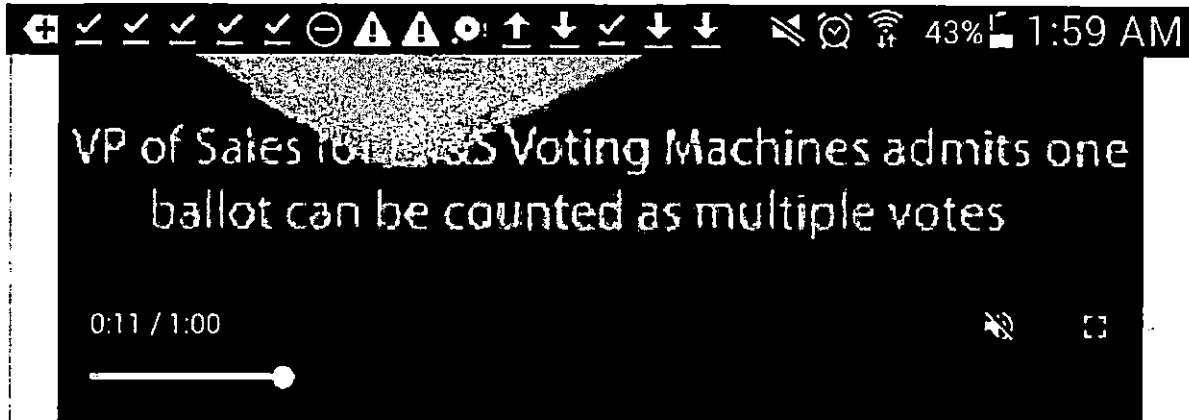
Ivory Hecker · Follow
September 24, 2021 at 9:46 AM ·

The VP of Sales for ES&S Voting Machines admitted on
camera that one ballot can count as several votes, depending

Exhibit VP Voting machine hack & security

3/12/22, 12:23 PM

Screenshot_2022-03-12-01-59-23.png

**Ivory Hecker** • Follow

September 24, 2021 at 9:46 AM • 🌐

The VP of Sales for ES&S Voting Machines admitted on camera that one ballot can count as several votes, depending on how many times you feed it through the machine.

Full video: watch.ivoryhecker.com

ES&S machines are used across the country, including in the key states of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Nevada, and Arizona.

This is one of the stories FOX suppressed when I worked for them.

They fired me for telling the truth about them. Thanks for supporting my independent journalism on ivoryhecker.com.



Like



Comment



Share

**Prince** • Following

January 27, 2021 at 2:23 PM • 🌐

Raspberry Beret (Official Video) • By Prince, The Revolution

Released 2021



Exh. b. 17 voting machine hacking es. by

3/12/22, 12:24 PM

Screenshot_2022-03-12-00-52-44-2.png



requires no knowledge of the actual voting software. The Sequoia machine will be used in four states by nearly 9 million voters in 2012.

||

This is a national security issue. The manufacturers seem to be in denial on some of these issues.

— Roger Johnston

Why did a physicist choose to hack into voting machines? “This was basically a weekend project,” Johnston told me, expressing his amazement at the meager funding available to examine America’s voting systems:

We did it because a lot of people looking at the machines are cybersecurity experts and programmers—and when you have a hammer, everything looks like a nail. They were largely looking at sophisticated, cyber-based attacks. But there are simple physical attacks, as we proved, that are easier to do and harder to prevent.

The voting-machine companies never responded to the Argonne reports. “That’s not unusual,” says Johnston. “The manufacturers seem to be in denial on some of these issues.”

PART SIX

THE HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT

SUBSIDIZED FRAUD SCHEME

Exhibit 18 past census is NOT
reliable information regarding #
of people in a city

Millions are not included in the **Census data**

The data comes from the Current Population
Survey, which the Census Bureau
and U.S. Bureau of Labor
Statistics conducted in November. This is a
survey, not an exhaustive tally.

Matt Blaze: Is the e-voting honeymoon over?

Exh. L. + 19

part of real election
fraud using using
vote machines
by election
officials.

Bio

Them

UPenn CIS

Halfbakery

Quut.com

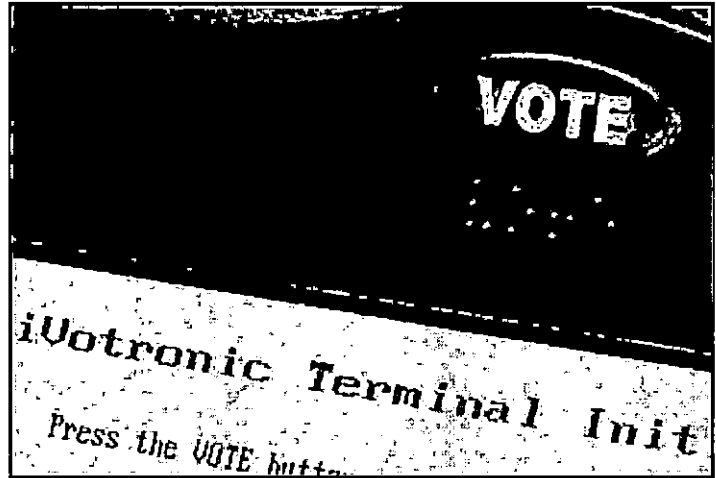
23 March 2009

Is the e-voting honeymoon over?

Electronic Vote Rigging in Kentucky

Eight Clay County, Kentucky election officials were charged last week with conspiring to alter ballots cast on electronic voting machines in several recent elections. The story was first reported on a local TV station and was featured on the election integrity site BradBlog.

According to the indictment [pdf], the conspiracy allegedly included, among other things, altering ballots cast on the county's ES&S *iVotronic* touchscreen voting machines.



So how could this have happened?

The iVotronic is a popular *Direct Recording Electronic (DRE)* voting machine. It displays the ballot on a computer screen and records voters' choices in internal memory. Voting officials and machine manufacturers cite the user interface as a major selling point for DRE machines -- it's already familiar to voters used to navigating touchscreen ATMs, computerized gas pumps, and so on, and thus should avoid problems like the infamous "butterfly ballot". Voters interact with the iVotronic primarily by touching the display screen itself. But there's an important exception: above the display is an illuminated red button labeled "VOTE" (see photo at right). Pressing the VOTE button is supposed to be the final step of a voter's session; it adds their selections to their candidates' totals and resets the machine for the next voter.

The Kentucky officials are accused of taking advantage of a somewhat confusing aspect of the way the iVotronic interface was implemented. In particular, the behavior (as described in the indictment) of the version of the iVotronic used in Clay County apparently differs a bit from the behavior described in ES&S's standard instruction sheet for voters [pdf - see page 2]. A flash-based iVotronic demo available from ES&S here shows the same procedure, with the VOTE button as the last step. But evidently there's another version of the iVotronic interface in which pressing the VOTE button is only the *second to last* step. In those machines, pressing VOTE invokes an extra "confirmation" screen. The vote is only actually finalized after a "confirm vote" box is touched on that screen. (A different flash demo that shows this behavior with the version of the iVotronic equipped with a printer is available from ES&S here). So the iVotronic VOTE button doesn't necessarily work the way a voter who read the standard instructions might expect it to.

The indictment describes a conspiracy to exploit this ambiguity in the iVotronic user interface by having pollworkers systematically (and incorrectly) tell voters that pressing the VOTE button is the last step. When a misled voter would leave the machine with the extra "confirm vote" screen still displayed, a pollworker would quietly "correct" the not-yet-finalized ballot before casting it. It's a pretty elegant attack, exploiting little more than a poorly designed, ambiguous user interface, printed instructions that

Matt Blaze: Is the e-voting honeymoon over?

Matt Blaze's

EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH
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Matt Blaze. Is the e-voting honeymoon over?

Bio

Them

UPenn CIS

Halfbakery

Quut.com

23 March 2009

Is the e-voting honeymoon over?

Electronic Vote Rigging in Kentucky

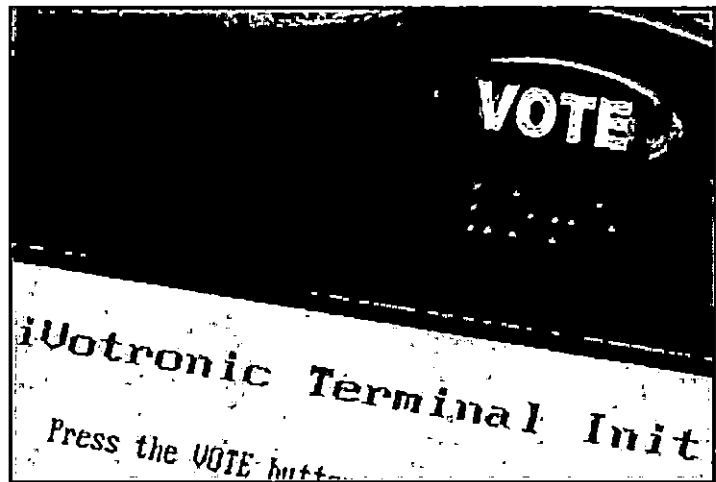
Exh. 1. + 19

part of real election
fraud ~~using~~ using
vote machines
by election
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Matt Blaze: Is the e-voting honeymoon over?

Exhibit 19A continued.

conflict with actual machine behavior, and public unfamiliarity with equipment that most citizens use at most once or twice each year. And once done, it leaves behind little forensic evidence to expose the deed.

Current electronic voting systems have been widely -- and justifiably -- criticized for being insufficiently secure against vote tampering and other kinds of election fraud. I led the team at U. Penn that examined the ES&S iVotronic -- the same machine used in Kentucky -- as part of the Ohio EVEREST voting systems study in 2007. We found numerous exploitable security weaknesses in these machines, many of which would make it easy for a corrupt voter, pollworker, or election official to tamper with election results (see our report [pdf] for details). Other studies have reached similarly grim conclusions about most of the other e-voting products used in the US and elsewhere. But these results, alarming as they are, also raise a perplexing question: if the technology is so vulnerable, why have there been so few (if any) substantiated cases of these systems being attacked and manipulated in actual elections?

A plausible explanation is simply that the bad guys haven't yet caught up with the rich opportunities for mischief that these systems provide. It takes time for attackers to recognize and learn to exploit security weaknesses in new devices, and touchscreen voting machines have been in wide use for only a few years (most US counties purchased their current systems after 2002, with funding from the Help America Vote Act). For example, the computers connected to the Internet were for a long time largely vulnerable to network-based attack, but it took several years before viruses, worms, and botnets became serious threats in practice. In other words, new technologies sometimes enjoy an initial relatively crime-free "attack honeymoon" in which even very weak defenses seem to be sufficient. But eventually, the criminals arrive, and, once they climb the learning curve, the world becomes a much more hostile place very quickly.

We might ask, then, what the (alleged) Kentucky conspiracy tells us about the e-voting attack honeymoon. Are the bad guys catching up? On the one hand, we might be comforted by the relatively "low tech" nature of the attack -- no software modifications, altered electronic records, or buffer overflow exploits were involved, even though the machines are, in fact, quite vulnerable to such things. But a close examination of the timeline in the indictment suggests that even these "simple" user interface exploits might well portend more technically sophisticated attacks sooner, rather than later.

Count 9 of the Kentucky indictment alleges that the Clay County officials first discovered and conspired to exploit the iVotronic "confirm screen" ambiguity around June 2004. But Kentucky didn't get iVotronics until at the earliest late 2003; according to the state's 2003 HAVA Compliance Plan [pdf], no Kentucky county used the machines as of mid-2003. That means that the officials involved in the conspiracy managed to discover and work out the operational details of the attack soon after first getting the machines, and were able to use it to alter votes in the next election.

Yes, the technique is low-tech, but it's also very clever, and not at all obvious. The only way for them to have discovered it would have been to think hard and long about how the machines work, how voters would use them, and how they could subvert the process with the access they had. And that's just what they did. They found the leverage they needed quickly, succeeding at using their discovery to steal real votes, and apparently went for several years without getting caught. It seems reasonable to suspect that if a user interface ambiguity couldn't have been exploited, they would have looked for -- and perhaps found -- one of the many other exploitable weaknesses present in the ES&S system.

Matt Blaze: Is the e-voting honeymoon over?

Page 4 of 4

... [handwritten scribbles] ...

But that's not the worst news in this story. Even more unsettling is the fact that none of the published security analyses of the iVotronic -- including the one we did at Penn -- had noticed the user interface weakness. The first people to have discovered this flaw, it seems, didn't publish or report it. Instead, they kept it to themselves and used it to steal votes.

www.mattblaze.org/blog • [Matt Blaze](#) • mab@mattblaze.org

Initial Logic and Accuracy Testing of Voting Equipment Programming

All municipalities are encouraged to conduct logic and accuracy testing of their voting equipment programming after programming of the memory devices is completed.

This testing is designed to confirm the accuracy of the programming and ensure the equipment is correctly reading ballots and tabulating votes. This testing is conducted before the public test of voting equipment is conducted, so that any programming errors can be remedied before Election Day.

Local Election Results

The Wisconsin Elections Commission does not have local election results because they are not reported to the state.

To find election results for local offices such as mayor, sheriff, school board, county or or town supervisor, please check with the appropriate county or municipal clerk.

3/12/22, 12:20 PM

Screenshot_2022-03-11-23-37-39.png

11:37 PM

an excess number of nonabsentee ballots, the inspectors shall place those ballots in the ballot box and one of the inspectors shall publicly and without examination draw therefrom by chance the number of ballots equal to the excess number of those ballots. All ballots so removed may not be counted but shall be specially marked as having been removed by the inspectors on original canvass due to an excess number of ballots, set aside and preserved. When the number of ballots and total shown on the poll list agree, the inspectors shall return all ballots to be counted to the ballot box and shall turn the ballot box in such manner as to thoroughly r the ballots. The inspectors

0165910

Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Attorney's Office "Preliminary Findings of Joint Task Force Investigating Possible Election Fraud," May 10, 2005.

On January 26, 2005, the Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the United States Attorney's Office formed a task force to investigate alleged voting irregularities during the November 2004 elections. The task force has made the following specific determinations based on evidence examined to date:

- evidence of more than 100 individual instances of suspected double-voting, voting in names of persons who likely did not vote, and/or voting in names believed to be fake.
- more than 200 felons voted when they were not eligible to do so. (In order to establish criminal cases, the government must establish willful violations in individual instances);
- persons who had been paid to register voters as "deputy registrars" falsely listed approximately 65 names in order to receive compensation for the registrations. (The evidence does not indicate that these particular false registrations were later used to cast votes); and,



the number of votes counted from the City of Milwaukee exceeds the number of persons recorded as voting by more than 4,500.

(Evidence indicates widespread record keeping errors with respect to recording the number of voters)

The investigation concentrated on the 70,000+ same-day registrations. It found that a large majority of the reported errors were the result of data entry errors, such as street address numbers being transposed. However, the investigation also found more than 100 instances where votes were cast in a manner suggesting fraud. These include:

- persons with the same name and date of birth recorded as voting more than once;
- persons who live outside Milwaukee, but who used non-existent City addresses to register and vote in the City (141 of them were same day registrants; in several instances, the voter explicitly listed municipality names other than Milwaukee on the registration cards);
- persons who registered and voted with identities and addresses that cannot in any way be linked to a real person;
- persons listed as voting under a name and identity of a person known to be deceased;
- persons whose identities were used to vote, but who in subsequent interviews told task force investigators that they did not, in fact, vote in the City of Milwaukee.

Investigation also found:

- persons who were paid money to obtain registrations allegedly falsified approximately 65 names on registration forms, allegedly to obtain more money for each name submitted.
- more than 200 felons who were not eligible to vote in the 2004 election, but who are recorded as having done so.
- same-day registrations were accepted in which the card had incomplete information that would help establish identity. For example: 48 original cards for persons listed as voting had no name; 548 had no address; 28 did not have signatures; and another 23 cards had illegible information (part of approximately 1,300 same-day registrations for which votes were cast, but which election officials could not authenticate as proper voters within the City).
- the post-election misfiling or loss of original green registration cards that were considered duplicates, but that in fact corresponded to additional votes. These cards were used to record votes, but approximately 100 cards of interest to investigators can no longer be located. In addition, other original green registration cards continue to be found.

Exh 2, t

24

proposed election commission did NOT

follow law & fabricated a reason to try to
keep me off the ballot
I'm following up my voicemail to you
regarding your nomination papers. We were
able to certify 1,424 signatures. You need at
least 76 more valid signatures. You have
until 5pm today to turn in additional papers
to reach the minimum 1,500 valid
signatures.

↑
NOT the lawful procedure

Please contact me with any questions.

Kimberly Zapata

Election Systems Coordinator

City of Milwaukee Election Commission

200 East Wells Street, Room 501

Exhib. 125 proof Milwaukee Election Commission
did not follow law & fabricated
a reason to try to keep me off
the ballot

We disqualified 151 signatures because the address was not a valid City of Milwaukee address. 5 signatures were disqualified because they lacked either a printed first and last name or a signature. 10 signatures on page 49 were disqualified because the date of circulation was missing.

↓ ~~not the fact~~

You are welcome to continue to review your nomination papers and submit any additional challenges or corrective affidavits through Friday, January 14, at 5pm. At this time, your submitted affidavit, along with your challenge to Ms. Taylor and Mr. Johnson's signatures, will be referred to the Board of Commissioners on Monday, January 17, at 5pm.

Exhibit 26

proof M E Commission is
ignoring my request for information

Please contact me with any questions.

I wish to under open records law view the software you used to invalidate my signatures. I also have a plethora of geographical proof contradicting your allegations, lastly I would like the Madison election commission contact information so that I may request a formal investigation and audit regarding this matter. Thank you -leshuh Griffin

> Show original message

Exh.b.t 27 print M E Commission is MAKING
up their own laws to justify violating my Rights

5:21 AM



We are required to confirm that each address falls within the City of Milwaukee bounds. In order to confirm this, it must be a valid address. We have 12 staff evidence to ascertain the correctness and sufficiency of information on a nomination paper. apers. We

(4) Any information which appears on a nomination paper is entitled to a presumption of validity. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, errors in information contained in a nomination paper, committed by either a signer or a circulator, may be corrected by an affidavit of the circulator, an affidavit of the candidate, or an affidavit of a person who signed the nomination paper. The person giving the correcting affidavit shall have personal knowledge of the correct information and the correcting affidavit shall be filed with the filing officer not later than three calendar days after the applicable statutory due date for the nomination papers.

(5) Where any required item of information on a nomination paper is incomplete, the filing officer shall accept the information as

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including "EXHIBIT" and "US 4102" written upside down.

DUTIES imposed upon them.

(3) The filing officer shall review all nomination papers filed with it, up to the maximum number permitted, to determine the facial sufficiency of the papers filed. Where circumstances and the time for review permit, the filing officer may consult maps, directories and other extrinsic evidence to ascertain the correctness and sufficiency of information on a nomination paper.

(4) Any information which appears on a nomination paper is entitled to a presumption of validity. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, errors in information contained in a nomination

Prove defendant Woodall-Vogg involved
in past election scandal controversy
regarding votes

Uncovered Email Shows Milwaukee Elections Executive Woodall-Vogg Laughing About the Election Steal on Election Night

*Damn, Claire, you have a flair for
drama, delivering just the margin
needed at 3:00 am. I bet you had
those votes counted at midnight,
and just wanted to keep the world
waiting."*

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Friday, August 28, 2020 10:17 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwoods@milwaukee.gov>
Subject: Ops Meeting Follow-up

Claire,

Great talking to you yesterday. Just a few notes on follow-ups:

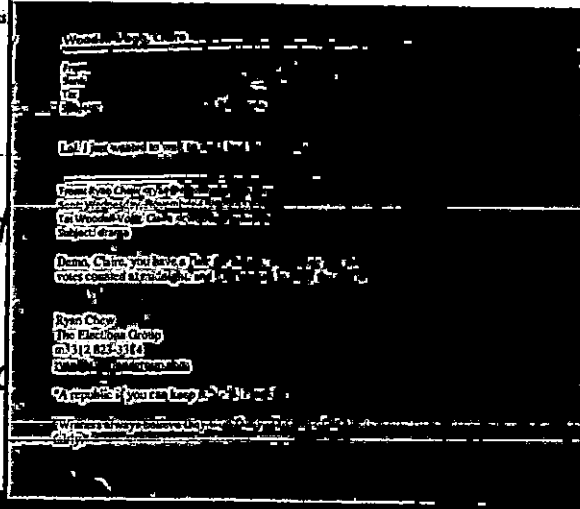
- Can you connect me to Reid Magney and anyone else who might make sense at the WEC?
- Would you also be able to make the connection with the Milwaukee County Clerk?

If you could send the procedures manual and any instructions for ballot reconstruction, I'd appreciate that.

On my end:

- By Monday, I'll have our edits on the absentee voter instructions.
- We're pushing Quickbase to get their system up and running and I'll keep you updated.
- I'll revise the planning tool to accurately reflect the process.
- I'll create a flowchart for the VBM processing that we will be able to share with both inspectors and also observers.
- I'll take a look at the reconstruction process and try to figure out ways to make sure it's followed.

Thanks



proof of Defendant Woodall-Vogg
past involvement of election
result handling that
is questionable

BREAKING EXCLUSIVE:
Uncovered Email Shows
Milwaukee Elections
Executive Woodall-Vogg
Laughing About the
Election Steal on Election
Night

That may have been a bridge too far, but Woodall-Vogg still gave Spitzer-Rubenstein exclusive access to the database in the form of daily reports. Why? What exactly was the National Vote at Home Institute doing with its daily reports? Was it making sure that people were actually voting from home by going door-to-door to collect ballots from voters who had not yet turned their in?

We reported that Claire Woodall-Vogg was working alone late at night with the voting machines in Milwaukee. Her actions then were suspect, now they are borderline criminal.

Claire Woodall-Vogg skirts Wisconsin Election Law

Claire Woodall-Vogg made it clear prior to the 2020 General & during election night (according to signed affidavits) that she was going to brazenly ignore Wisconsin Election Law. #stopthesteal

Cavalier Johnson
1,309 Photos & videos

Follow

to the pub l.c
that he is
Mayor / Incumbent
in RACI



Cavalier Johnson @Cavali... · Jan 23 ...

A new, third party poll from @ppppolls confirms what we learned from the previous poll on the mayor's race. Our campaign is leading every other candidate in the primary election for Milwaukee mayor. [wisn.com/article/acting...](https://www.wisn.com/article/acting...)



1

3

21



(d) Challengers are not limited to the categories set forth in pars. (a) and (b).

(5) Where it is alleged that the signer or circulator of a nomination paper does not reside in the district in which the candidate being nominated seeks office, the challenger may attempt to establish the geographical location of an address indicated on a nomination paper, by providing district maps, or by providing a statement from a postmaster or other public official.

[illegible]

left for DAYS

NOMINATION PAPER FOR NON-PARTISAN OFFICE

I, the undersigned, request that the name of
CAVALIER JOHNSON

residing at 4115 N. 83rd Street, City of Milwaukee, WI, 53218, be placed on the ballot at the special election to be held

APRIL 5, 2022.

as a candidate so that voters will have the opportunity to vote for him for the office of

MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE.I am eligible to vote in the jurisdiction or district in which the candidate named above seeks office. I have not signed the nomination paper of
any other candidate for the same office at this election.

| THE MUNICIPALITY | FOR VAILLING PURPOSES, WHEN DIFFERENT THAN MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE, IS NOT SUFFICIENT. THE NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE MUST ALWAYS BE LISTED. | PRINTED NAMES | STREET & NUMBER | MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE
(Precinct, Village, Town, or City) | ZIP CODE | DATE OF SIGNING |
|------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | | David A. Johnson | 4222 N. Johnson St. | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53209 | 1/15/22 |
| 2 | | Angela S. Johnson | N. A. | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53209 | 1/16/22 |
| 3 | | William D. Smith | 4906 N. 36th St. | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53216 | 1/07/22 |
| 4 | | Trisha L. Johnson | 5140 N. 73rd St. | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53210 | 1/11/22 |
| 5 | | Isabel D. Johnson | 4451 N. Sherman St. | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53209 | 1/5/22 |
| 6 | | | | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | | 1/1/22 |
| 7 | | | | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | | 1/1/22 |
| 8 | | | | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | | 1/1/22 |
| 9 | | | | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | | 1/1/22 |
| 10 | | | | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | | 1/1/22 |

CERTIFICATION OF THE

Certify: I reside in

(Candidate's residence - include number, street, and municipality)

I, the undersigned, am a resident of Wisconsin, or a U.S. citizen, age 18 or older who, if I were a resident of this state, would not be disqualified from voting under Wis. Stat. § 5.03. I personally obtained each of the signatures on this paper. I know that the signers are residents of this jurisdiction or district in which the candidate seeks to represent. I know that each person signed the paper with full knowledge of its contents on the date indicated opposite his or her name. I know their respective residences given. I intend to support the candidate. I am aware that falsifying this nomination is punishable under Wis. Stat. § 18.17(3).

(Date)

(Date)

(Signature of creditor)

Page Number

Exl. 11

close up of non eligible circulator

of def't Johnson paper (nominater)

I hereby certify that I am eligible to vote for him for the office of

in the district in which the candidate named above seeks office. I have not signed this paper for any other purpose at this election.

| IF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE IS NOT SUFFICIENT, THE NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE MUST BE GIVEN | | MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE
(Indicate Village, Town, or City) | ZIP CODE |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| NAME | STREET & NUMBER | | |
| Y. J. J. J. | 1241 N. Jackson St.
Unit 106 | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53202 |
| MILLER | 1333 N. JACKSON
Apt 22 | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53202 |
| Mentkowski | 429 N. HOBBS | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53202 |
| r. H. J. J. | 1230 E. AVERA | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53212 |
| a. B. J. J. | 2661 N. 29th | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53210 |
| M. J. J. J. | 929 N. Astor #1007 | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53202 |
| D. J. J. J. | 1905 N. Waukegan | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53202 |
| D. J. J. J. | 1905 N. Waukegan | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 53202 |
| J. J. J. J. | 2678 N. 28th | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 12129 |
| J. J. J. J. | 1711 E. BELLE | CITY OF MILWAUKEE | 10-29 |

I certify I reside at 7395 N. Langview Ave. Waukegan, Wis.

(Circulator's residence - include number, street, and municipality)

I am over 18 or older who, if I were a resident of this state, would not be disqualified from voting. I know that the signers are electors of the jurisdiction or district the candidate seeks office in. I have indicated opposite his or her name. I know their respective residences given. I intend to support the candidate named above.

(Signature of circulator)

NOMINATION PAPER FOR NOMINATION OFFICE

the name of

INSON

56

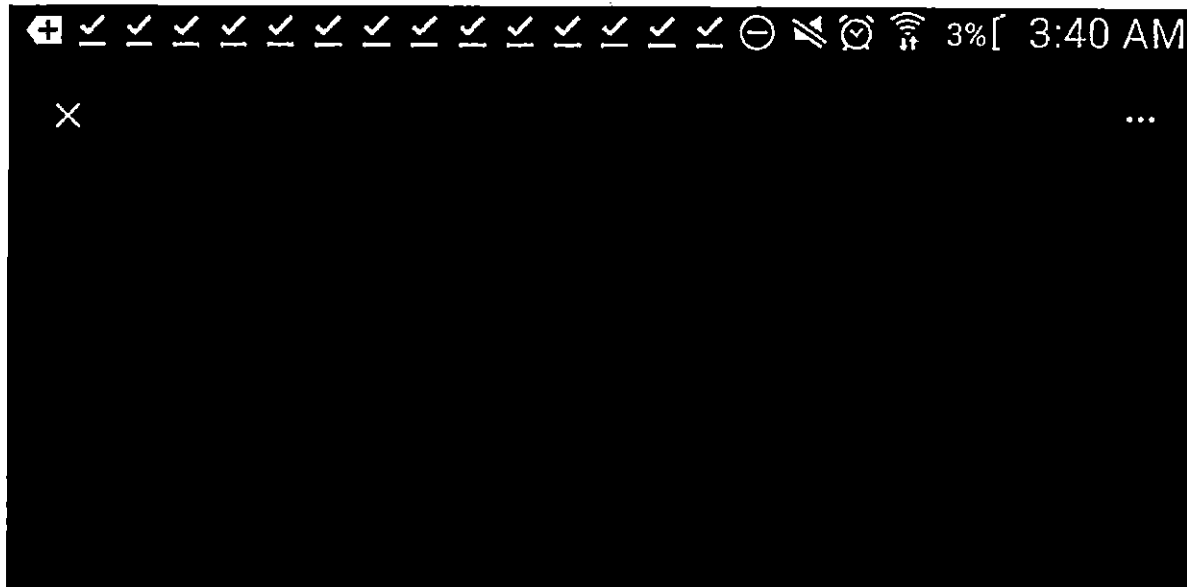
of 61

City of Milwaukee, Wis. (to be placed in the box of the supervisor)

Exh. b.1 35 proof print. e books
def't Johnson is Mayor (incumbent)

3/12/22, 12:22 PM

Screenshot_2022-03-12-03-40-09.png



DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

15 N PINCKNEY • SUITE 200 • MADISON, WI • 53703

608.255.5172 • WISDEMS.ORG

Democratic Party of Wisconsin Endorses Cavalier Johnson

MADISON, Wis. – Democratic Party of Wisconsin Chair Ben Wikler issued the following statement on the endorsement of Mayor Cavalier Johnson for Mayor of Milwaukee:

"The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is proud to endorse Mayor Cavalier Johnson for Mayor of Milwaukee. Cavalier represents a new generation of leadership, and brings the vision and solutions necessary to build a more prosperous, more just Milwaukee. While Republican politicians seek to score political points through fear and division, Cavalier remains focused on the priorities that matter to Milwaukeeans: safe streets, good jobs, and a strong middle class.

"Today, Wisconsin Democrats speak in one voice: Cavalier Johnson is the mayor Milwaukee needs, and Bucks in six!"

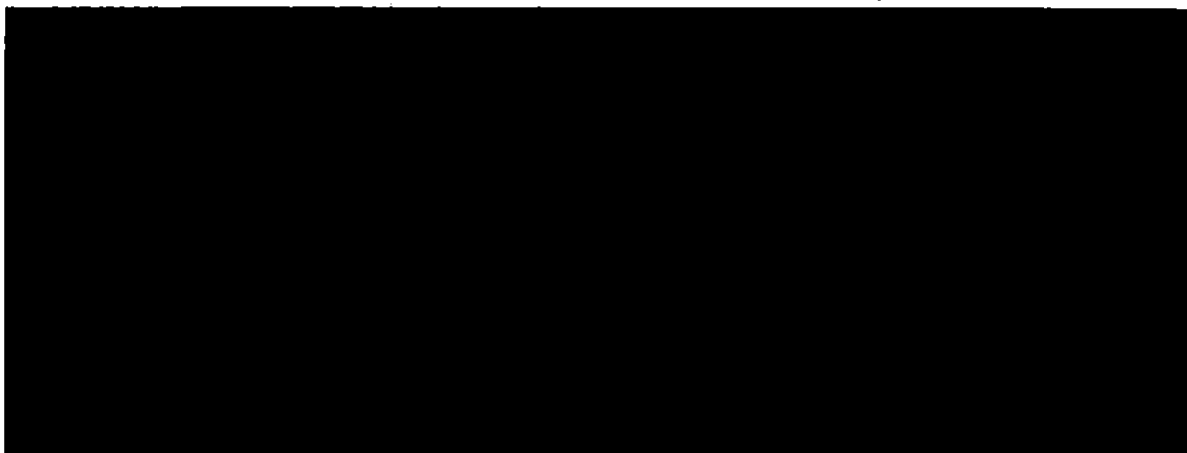


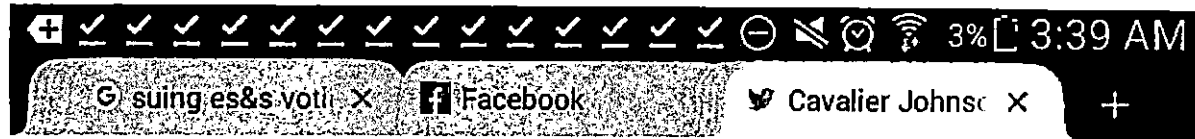
Exhibit 3: May 2021 - 2022
(continued) - May 2021 - 2022

D

Exhibit 36 proof deft Cavalier Johnson
 15 Fraudulently saying he is mayor Cincinnati in election.

3/12/22, 12:23 PM

Screenshot_2022-03-12-03-39-31.png



mobile.twitter.com/CavalierJohn



Cavalier Johnson

13.3K Tweets



Follow

Cavalier Johnson

@CavalierJohnson

Husband. Dad x3. City dweller. Public servant. @MilwaukeeMPS & @UWMadison alum. Serving my community as the @cityofmilwaukee's mayor.

📍 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 🌐 cavalierjohnson.com

📅 Born November 5 📅 Joined April 2010

751 Following 4,412 Followers

Not followed by anyone you're following



Tweets

Tweets & replies

Media

Likes



Pinned Tweet



Cavalier Johnson @CavalierJohnson · Feb 17

...

Democrats want a Milwaukee that is safe, strong, and prosperous for all. That's the city that I want to build as mayor. I'm proud to have the support of @WisDems and my fellow Democrats across Milwaukee in this election that will shape our city's future!



Ben Wikler @benwikler · Feb 17

Exh. 514

37

press public beliefs

that 2 men are the only candidates
& that Johnson is incumbent

3/12/22, 12:23 PM

Screenshot_2022-03-12-03-36-16.png



Feb 12, 2022 — Mayor Cavalier Johnson talks to kids at a new literacy site in a ... "I am looking forward to continuing to partner with him as we make our ...



www.jsonline.com

What you should know about Cavalier Johnson and Bob Donovan, the two remaining candidates for Milwaukee mayor

Gender discrimination
→

Mar 3, 2022 — Milwaukee Acting Mayor Cavalier Johnson and former Ald. Bob Donovan will ... a key takeaway was that Johnson received citywide support while ...



www.jsonline.com

Bice: Secretive group spends big bucks to promote Acting Mayor Cavalier Johnson during mayoral race

Feb 7, 2022 — Cavalier Johnson is sworn in as Milwaukee's acting mayor during a ceremony on...



wisconsinexaminer.com

Exh. 1 + 38 **FALSIFIED** poll result in an attempt to disenfranchise voters.



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q5: The candidates in the February 15th Primary Election for Mayor of Milwaukee are Cavalier Johnson, Bob Donovan, Lena Taylor, Earnell Lucas, Michael Sampson, Ieshuh Griffin and Marina Dimitrijevic. If the election were held today, for whom would you vote? (Continued)

| Column % | Female | Male |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Cavalier Johnson | 47% | 33% |
| Bob Donovan | 16% | 34% |
| Lena Taylor | 10% | 10% |
| Earnell Lucas | 6% | 6% |
| Michael Sampson | 1% | 1% |
| Ieshuh Griffin | 0% | 2% |
| Marina Dimitrijevic | 5% | 5% |
| Undecided | 15% | 8% |

Table 24. Q5 by GENDER

| Column % | White | African-American | Other |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| Cavalier Johnson | 34% | 54% | 37% |
| Bob Donovan | 34% | 7% | 22% |
| Lena Taylor | 5% | 19% | 9% |
| Earnell Lucas | 4% | 8% | 7% |
| Michael Sampson | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| Ieshuh Griffin | 2% | 0% | 0% |
| Marina Dimitrijevic | 8% | 0% | 2% |
| Undecided | 11% | 10% | 21% |

Table 25. Q5 by RACE



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | % |
|------------------------------|-----|
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 01 | 6% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 02 | 6% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 03 | 7% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 04 | 5% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 05 | 11% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 06 | 6% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 07 | 8% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 08 | 2% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 09 | 9% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 10 | 9% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 11 | 9% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 12 | 1% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 13 | 9% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 14 | 8% |
| MILWAUKEE CITY ALDERMANIC 15 | 3% |

Table 41. CITY ALDERMANIC - Categorical

| | % |
|--------------|-----|
| Republican | 24% |
| Democrat | 60% |
| Non-Partisan | 16% |

Table 42. PARTY

| | % |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Very conservative | 21% |
| Somewhat conservative | 23% |
| Moderate | 25% |
| Somewhat progressive | 17% |
| Very progressive | 14% |

Table 43. IDEOLOGY

| | % |
|--------|-----|
| Female | 53% |
| Male | 47% |

Table 44. GENDER

Exh. 1.1 40

FALSE poll results

Number contradictory
& proof of a pre-plannedOrganize
vote dilution
that was
underway.

REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Also attempt to create a bipartisan

Q5: The candidates in the February 15th Primary Election for Mayor of Milwaukee are Cavalier Johnson, Bob Donovan, Lena Taylor, Earnell Lucas, Michael Sampson, Ieshuh Griffin and Marina Dimitrijevic. If the election were held today, for whom would you vote?

| Column % | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Cavalier Johnson | 45% | 46% | 43% | 47% | 35% | 45% | 49% | 35% | 43% | 47% | 40% | 70% | 25% | 27% | 48% |
| Bob Donovan | 1% | 8% | 7% | 21% | 36% | 3% | 10% | 40% | 27% | 30% | 37% | 6% | 54% | 39% | 0% |
| Lena Taylor | 27% | 21% | 10% | 6% | 5% | 21% | 14% | 7% | 17% | 9% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 18% |
| Earnell Lucas | 13% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 3% | 19% | 13% | 12% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 25% |
| Michael Sampson | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% |
| Ieshuh Griffin | 0% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% |
| Marina Dimitrijevic | 0% | 0% | 13% | 12% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 7% | 2% | 4% | 6% | 0% | 8% | 16% | 2% |
| Undecided | 14% | 18% | 17% | 11% | 18% | 11% | 14% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 14% | 17% | 6% | 13% | 8% |

Table 21. Q5 by CITY ALDERMANIC - Categorical

| Column % | Republican | Democrat | Non-Partisan |
|---------------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Cavalier Johnson | 11% | 56% | 27% |
| Bob Donovan | 74% | 4% | 27% |
| Lena Taylor | 3% | 13% | 8% |
| Earnell Lucas | 0% | 8% | 6% |
| Michael Sampson | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| Ieshuh Griffin | 0% | 2% | 0% |
| Marina Dimitrijevic | 0% | 6% | 8% |
| Undecided | 12% | 9% | 23% |

Table 22. Q5 by PARTY

| Column % | Very conservative | Somewhat conservative | Moderate | Somewhat progressive | Very progressive |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|------------------|
| Cavalier Johnson | 30% | 33% | 42% | 57% | 45% |
| Bob Donovan | 55% | 33% | 13% | 3% | 9% |
| Lena Taylor | 4% | 10% | 12% | 11% | 14% |
| Earnell Lucas | 3% | 2% | 11% | 9% | 5% |
| Michael Sampson | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% |
| Ieshuh Griffin | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| Marina Dimitrijevic | 0% | 3% | 4% | 8% | 16% |
| Undecided | 8% | 14% | 16% | 9% | 10% |

Table 23. Q5 by IDEOLOGY

Exh. b. + 41 proof def't
Johnson participated in
criminal behavior when
he deems it
beneficial

Milwaukee WI Open container laws provide a number of objectives. Most particularly, open container laws mean to:

- To maintain a respectable quality of life and to keep people from being drunk in public, which equates to less rowdy behavior
- Preventing Milwaukee car accidents
- Giving Milwaukee funding for transportation

What are Open Container Laws?

A Milwaukee open container law constrains where people can consume alcohol in public. Exactly what a public place is depends on the specific Milwaukee.

- Milwaukee Sidewalks
- Milwaukee Inside a car
- Front steps entrance of a Milwaukee building
- Milwaukee Schools
- Inside a Milwaukee Wisconsin parking lot

Exh. 5.1

FALSE Information

publicized by Jeff Johnson

TO: Interested Parties
 FROM: Global Strategy Group
 DATE: January 2022
 RE: NEW POLL RESULTS: Mayor Johnson Leads in Milwaukee Primary Race for Mayor

With a month to go before Milwaukee's February special election for mayor, Mayor Cavalier Johnson is in strong position to advance to the general election. Johnson has the highest favorability in the primary field and currently leads all opponents in the primary election.

KEY SURVEY FINDINGS:

- Johnson is currently leading the primary ballot for the February election. Mayor Johnson receives the strongest support in the February primary, with 25% of voters choosing him as their preferred candidate for mayor. 18% of voters say they plan to vote for Lena Taylor, 14% say they plan to vote for Donovan, 9% intend to vote for Dimitrijevic, and 7% say they plan to vote for Lucas. 25% of Milwaukee voters remain undecided. Notably, Johnson is also the leading second-choice candidate among voters, with 22% naming him as their second choice, indicating that he has room to grow support in the weeks to come.
- Johnson is the most popular candidate for mayor. Despite being sworn in as mayor only three weeks ago, Cavalier Johnson leads the major candidates for mayor in favorability, with 44% of Milwaukee voters viewing him favorably and just 12% viewing him unfavorably. As voters continue to learn more about their new mayor, Johnson is in a strong position to improve these numbers in the weeks and months to come. While some of Johnson's primary opponents are slightly better known, none are viewed more favorably among likely Milwaukee primary voters, with Lena Taylor viewed favorably by 39% of voters and unfavorably by 31%, Bob Donovan viewed favorably by 32% and unfavorably by 36% of voters, Earnell Lucas viewed favorably by 30% of voters and unfavorably by 11%, and Marina Dimitrijevic viewed favorably by 28% of voters and unfavorably by 17%.
- Johnson's lead is due to his broad appeal across the Milwaukee electorate. Johnson is the top choice among Milwaukee women (28% support Johnson) and men (20%), as well as voters over 55 (27%) and under 55 (21%). Johnson also receives strong support from Black voters in Milwaukee (21% support Johnson) and white voters (27%).

ABOUT THE POLL

Global Strategy Group conducted a survey of 500 likely 2022 Primary Election voters in Milwaukee between January 5th and January 10th, 2022. The survey had a margin of error of +/- 4.4%. The margin of error on sub-samples is greater.

As to Defendant Robert Donovan being
Barred from seeking public office
(holding)

United States, no person
convicted in federal court of
a crime designated, at the
time of commission, under
federal law as a
misdemeanor involving a
violation of public trust and
no person convicted, in a
court of a state, of a crime
designated, at the time of
commission, under the law
of the state as a
misdemeanor involving a
violation of public trust shall
be eligible to any office of
trust, profit or honor in this
state unless pardoned of
the conviction.

(3) No person may seek to

The amendment to Article XIII,
section 3 of the Wisconsin
Constitution prohibits a person
from holding public office or from
appearing on the ballot for state
or local office if the person has
been convicted of a felony or a
misdemeanor involving a violation
of public trust, unless pardoned.^[1]

18 U.S. Code §
3571 - Sentence of
fine

U.S. Code Notes

(c) IN GENERAL -

Exhibit 44
Defendant Jannene



FALSE public information regarding Plaintiff

53% 6:15 AM



mobile.twitter.com/com

42



Thread

Open app

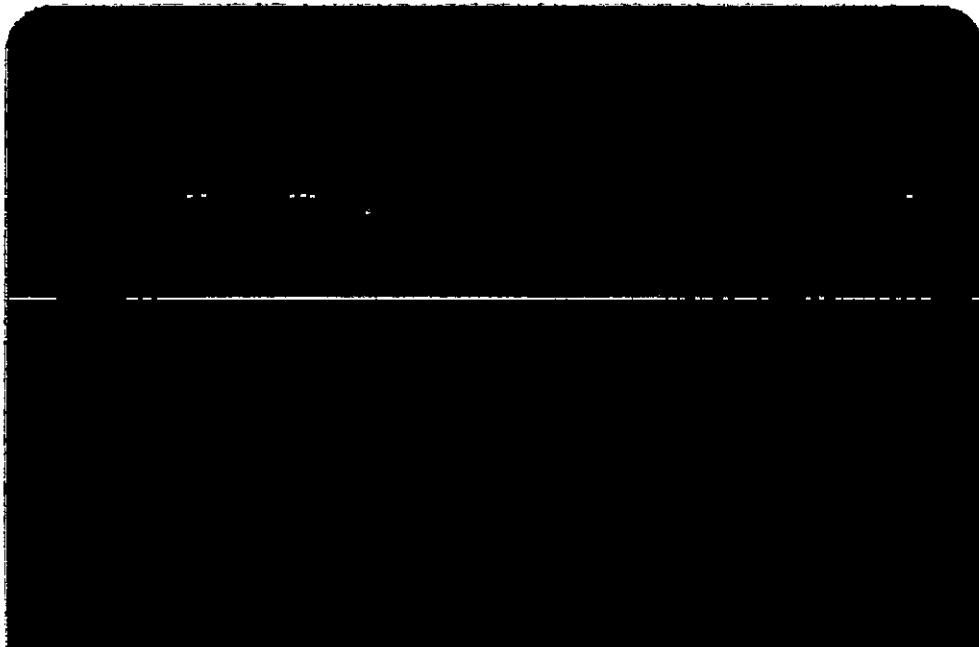


Jeramey Jannene

@compujeramey



Ieshuh Griffin came in 7th in mayoral race with 315 votes. She is now claiming fraud and citing what is clearly test data as part of a claim she advanced to general election.



Defendant Hughes correspondence w/ Plaintiff (proof he had prior knowledge BEFORE his public false information)



Replies



Sherwin Hughes

Ieshuh Griffin what is this?

15 mins

Like

Reply



Ieshuh Griffin

Sherwin Hughes [https:](https://spectrumnews1.com/wi/milwaukee/politics/election-results)

[//spectrumnews1.](https://spectrumnews1.com/wi/milwaukee/politics/election-results)

[com/wi/milwaukee/politics/election-results](https://spectrumnews1.com/wi/milwaukee/politics/election-results)

spectrumnews1.com

Election Results | Spectrum News Wisconsin

Just now

Like

Reply



Ieshuh Griffin


It's the PEOPLE'S choice

Just now

Like

Reply


Defendant Sherwin Hughes Doing business as LFABC, and affiliation with politicians (arm of state) (color of law)



Leaders for a Better Community is run by **Sherwin Hughes**, a former chairman of the State of Wisconsin Elections Board under Governor **Jim Doyle**. Hughes served as Field Director for Rep. **Tom Barrett** for nine months in 2002, and was Communications Director for Sen. **Lena Taylor** for ten months in 2008-

Chris From Sun Prairie... · Mar 7, 2019 ...
This morning I called **Sherwin Hughes'** show on @NewsTalk1510am. **Sherwin** was talking about how people are intolerant & don't listen to each other. When I said something **Sherman** didn't like he hung up on me. Kind of hypocritical eh, **Sherwin**.

Leaders for a Better Community is a politically active nonprofit that doesn't have to disclose the source of its funds. The supposed "issue ad" directs readers to call a number at the comptroller's office (a number no longer in use) or visit the group's website for more information on their plan for transparency and accountability (no such plan is posted).



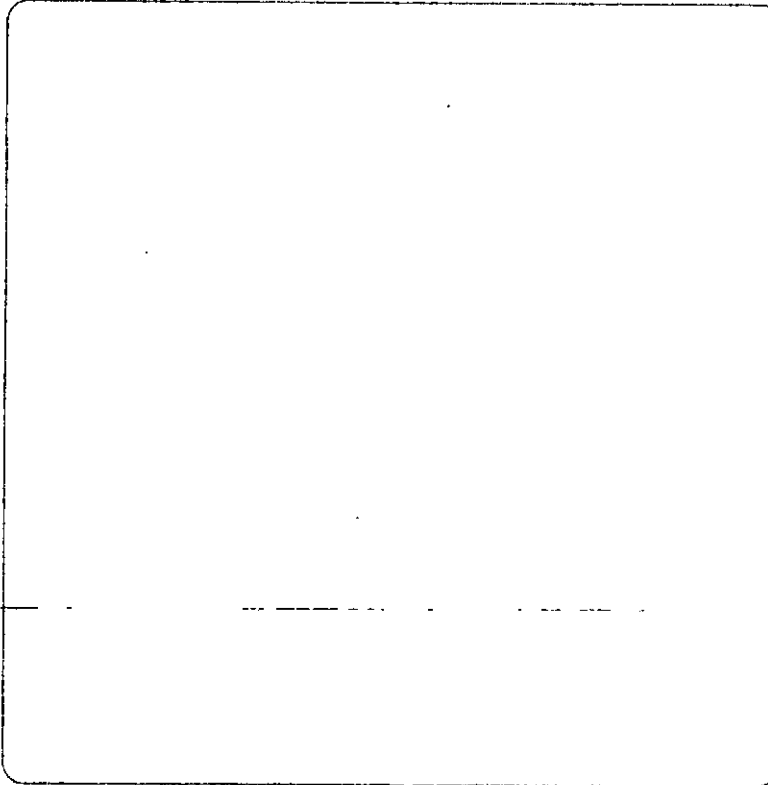


Tweet

101.7 The Truth
@1017TheTruth

Do not miss the Milwaukee Mayoral Debate Forum on Tuesday March 15th at 6pm, as @CavalierJohnson and @AldermanDonovan will state their case on why they should be the next Mayor of Milwaukee.

To Listen, Download Truth App Now!
apple.co/3hSHtnL



10:03 AM · Mar 8, 2022 · Twitter Web App

1 Quote Tweet



New to Twitter?

Sign up now to get your own personalized timeline!

Sign up with Google

Sign up with Apple

Sign up with phone or email

By signing up, you agree to the Terms of Service and Privacy Policy, including Cookie Use.

Relevant people

101.7 The Truth

@1017TheTruth

Follow

We are the new 101.7 The Truth, an audio platform that reflects Milwaukee's Black Community. Download the 101.7 The Truth App. 833-212-1017

Cavalier Johnson

@CavalierJohnson

Follow

Husband. Dad x3. City dweller. Public servant. @MilwaukeeMPS & @UWMadison alum. Serving my community as the @cityofmilwaukee's mayor.

Bob Donovan

@AldermanDonovan

Follow

What's happening

War in Ukraine · LIVE

EU, US announce further actions against Russia as attacks in Ukraine continue

NHL · Last night

Kraken at Senators

NHL · Last night

Jets at Devils

NCAA Men's Basketball · LIVE

Aggies at Tigers

Trending with Auburn, Wendell Green

NCAA Men's Basket... · 33 minutes ago

Hoosiers at Fighting Illini

Trending with #Iubb, Curbelo

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to receive
poll book
information
that MEC
refuses to give
me.

includes name and address.

- Poll books, which show who voted, are also available.

Both registration records and poll books are in the custody of the municipal clerk where the voter registered.

- Sources: W.S.A. § 6.36;

Wisconsin Elections

Commission Public Records

Notice, Wis. Elections

Comm'n.

Ballots



Search



Initial ballot counts and recount process

- Any member of the public may observe the counting of ballots.
- “All steps of the recount shall be performed publicly.” W.S.A. § 9.01
- “[I]nterested persons shall be entitled to be present in person ... to observe the proceedings.”
- Source: W.S.A. § 7.51; W.S.A. § 9.01.

contradicts defendant Johnson's FALSE
polls sample

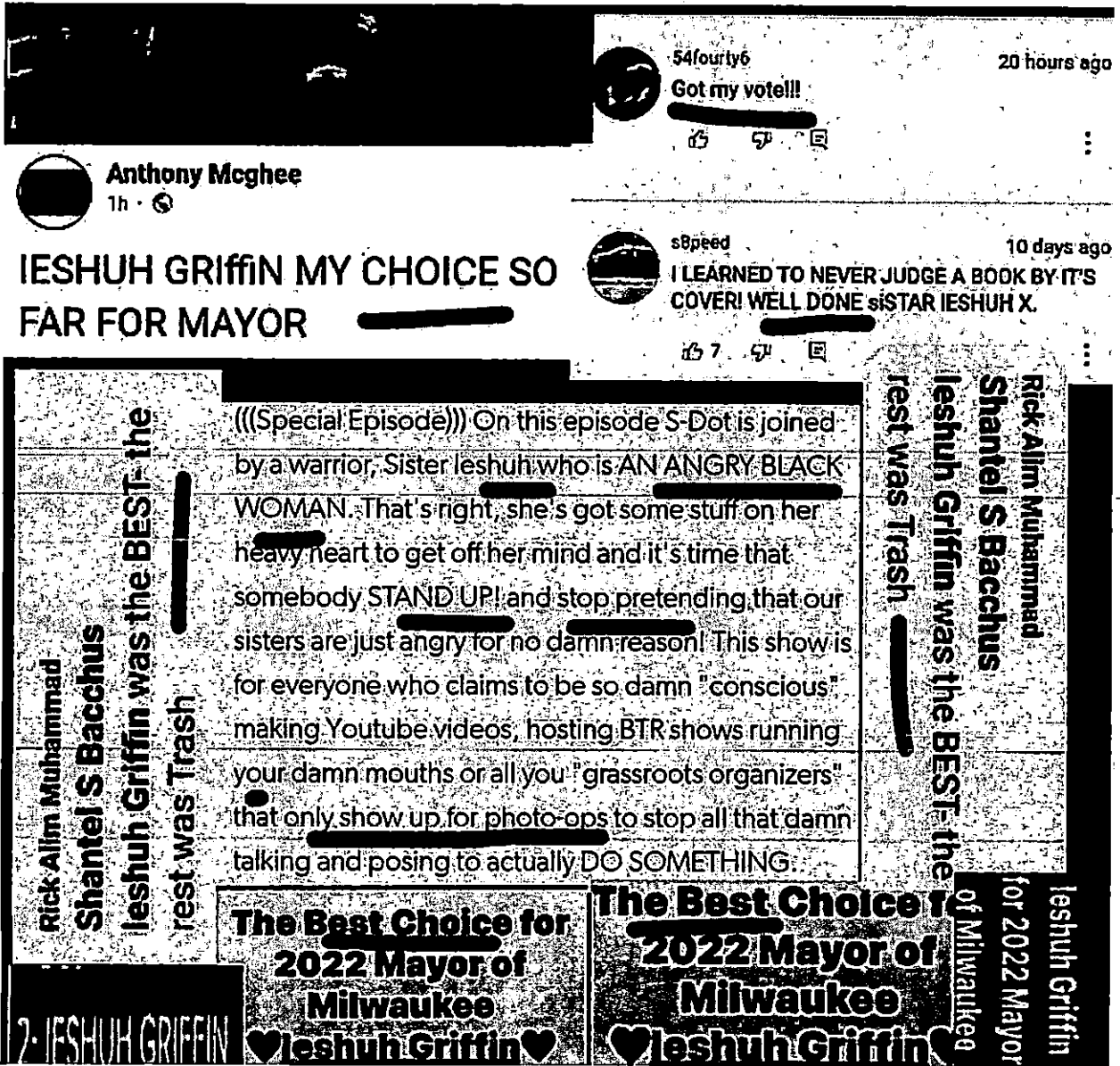


Exhibit 51
Case: 22-cv-00140-jdp Document #: 1-3 Filed: 03/15/22 Page 58 of 59
Real time proof of distinct difference
between plaintiff & Defendant Johnson

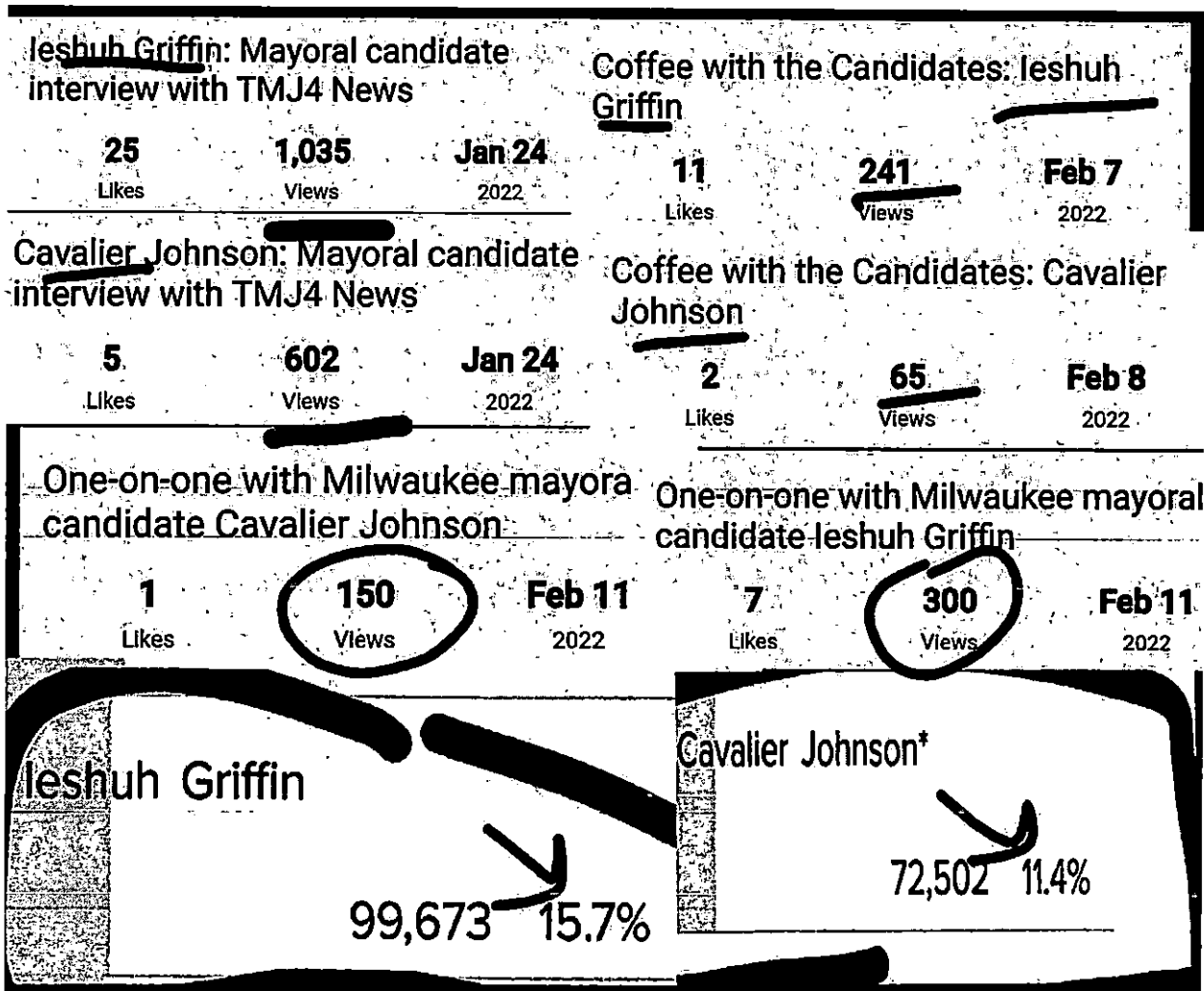


Exhibit 52

re: PAST discrimination

- #1 proof of race/election that included a candidate who had FALSE nomination papers
- #2 proof defendant M E Commission unlawfully placed me SECOND when I was chosen in a ballot draw as 1st listed

(1)

MAYOR
Vote For 1
TOM BARRETT
IESHUH GRIFFIN
EDWARD C. MCDONALD
WRITE-IN

(2)

[REDACTED]

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<input type="checkbox"/> PM | | Return Receipt Fee | Live Animal Transportation Fee |
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