



August 4, 2026

ELLY and Psephos

How Eagle AI Rebranded—and Continues to Fuel Error-Prone Voter Challenges

Overview

The unreliable voter-roll analysis system originally known as [EagleAI Network](#), developed by Georgia activist John W. "Rick" Richards Jr., has evolved into two platforms operating under new names: **ELLY (The Elector List)** and **Psephos**.

EagleAI originally gained attention as a tool used by election-denial activists to generate error-riddled [mass voter challenges](#) by comparing voter rolls against various public and commercial datasets. The project was backed by **Cleta Mitchell** and her **Election Integrity Network**.

[ELLY](#) and Psephos are marketed as new tools for county and state election officials, but suffer from the same limited or inaccurate data sources as Eagle AI, and routinely generate false positives and erroneously flag eligible voters.

For example, a recent review of ELLY by the Elections Director of Cherokee County, Georgia [found](#) that "The voting history data in ELLY is consistently incorrect," and falsely identified voters as deceased or residing at nonresidential addresses. The Director noted that ELLY incorrectly claimed her spouse may have voted twice in the same election and flagged the wife of a county election board member—who is living—as possibly dead.

Together, ELLY and Psephos represent an attempt to build an unreliable alternative ecosystem for conspiracy-driven voter-roll maintenance and investigation.

From EagleAI to ELLY and Psephos

EagleAI [emerged in 2023](#) with support from **Cleta Mitchell** and her **Election Integrity Network**.

Eagle AI aggregated data sources—including voter rolls, property records, and change-of-address data—to flag "suspicious" registrations that activists used as the basis for voter challenges, which could be submitted directly from the platform, generating potentially thousands of voter challenges with just a few clicks. In the 2024 cycle, Election Integrity Network activists in states like [Georgia](#), [Pennsylvania](#), and [Florida](#) used the dashboard to prepare and submit [mass voter challenges](#), which were *routinely* rejected by election officials based on [errors](#) or [inaccurate information](#).

The project was created by Georgia-based activist **Rick Richards**, a retired physician with no background in election administration, and his son **John Richards**. Its nonprofit arm is [Valid Vote](#), whose application for tax-exempt status was managed by a law firm associated with Mitchell. Valid Vote has reported financial support from donor networks including DonorsTrust and groups linked to the Christian nationalist donor network [Ziklag](#). It also gave a [grant](#) to an organization run by [Heather Honey](#), an election denier who is now in a [senior role overseeing elections](#) in the Trump administration's Department of Homeland Security (DHS).



Beyond supporting activist-driven mass voter challenges, Eagle AI sought contracts in 2023 with states such as [Georgia and Texas](#), as well as county-level agreements. Richards successfully landed a [contract](#) with Columbia County, Georgia, but never counter-signed, after Campaign Legal Center and American Oversight [alleged](#) that the below-market contract would violate the state's "Zuckerbucks" ban.

Beginning in 2025, EagleAI evolved into two successor platforms marketed towards different users: ELLY, aimed at counties and activists, and Psephos, marketed to states.

ELLY

ELLY appears to be a cleaner version of Eagle AI--but suffers from the same limited data sources that generate false positives and erroneously flags eligible voters.

The program is marketed primarily to county election officials, particularly those with limited resources for voter-roll maintenance. It also continues to allow activists to generate mass voter challenges. The [website](#) for the program boasts about how it "brings local citizens together with their election officials to make voter rolls more accurate."

ELLY and its founder continue to maintain strong ties to Cleta Mitchell's Election Integrity Network, regularly participating in national and state meetings of the group and drawing volunteers from its ranks. A donation button on the ELLY website encourages supporters to "invest in America" by [giving money](#) to Valid Vote, the associated 501c3 that was supported by Mitchell's law firm.

How ELLY Works

ELLY aggregates public voter registration data and data from USPS National Change of Address (NCOA) records, property tax and classification records, obituary and death notices, and mapping and property databases such as Google and Zillow, in order to build a dashboard to conduct "list maintenance," according to [video demonstrations posted online](#) and [promotional materials](#) obtained by American Oversight.

ELLY seeks to flag voters whose name appears on an NCOA or obituary list, or who are [registered at a non-residential address](#), which then provide the basis for challenges. However, ELLY's data appears flawed. For example, the Cherokee County, Georgia Elections Director found that ELLY misclassified dozens of voter addresses in her county as non-residential, incorrectly flagging "apartments as commercial addresses, mobile home parks as agricultural, senior living as commercial" and others as "night clubs / cocktail lounges."

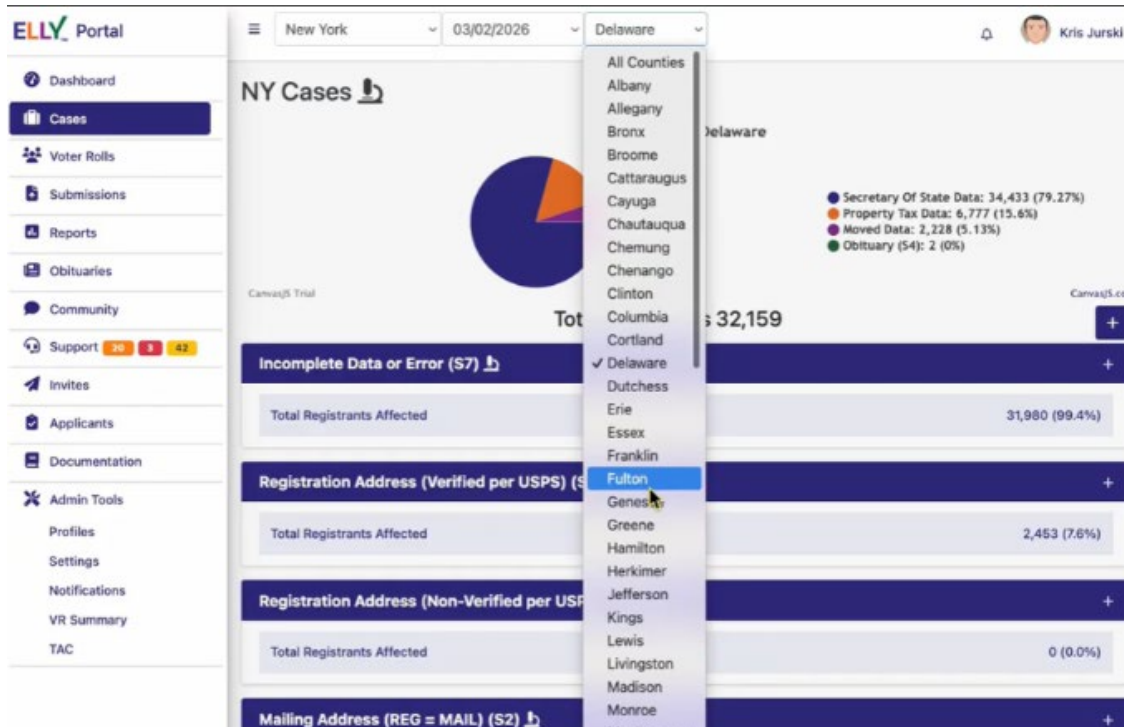
In emails with the Georgia State Elections Board, she also noted that "I've just started looking at the Elly obituary list and the wife of one my board members is on this list and she [is] quite alive," and that "[t]he voting history data in Elly is consistently incorrect," and even flagged her own husband for allegedly double-voting.

"It concerns me that there are overzealous people out there [using ELLY] that would turn someone in for voting twice when it is just bad data," the Elections Director wrote.

Eagle AI offered the same error-prone capabilities--which led activists to [challenge a military veteran](#) who registered at his barber shop during a period he was unhoused, or to challenge [university students](#) registered at college properties.



A [video demonstration of ELLY](#) posted in March 2026 reveals that the platform's own data breakdown identifies high rates of “Incomplete Data or Error” across counties and states, suggesting the project is still very much under development.



Activist-driven mass voter challenges

Since its inception, Eagle AI has facilitated thinly-sourced mass voter challenges filed by activists associated with election denial networks. Election officials have routinely rejected those challenges, and some states and counties have refused to accept Eagle AI-generated submissions outright on the grounds that they fail to satisfy legal personal-knowledge requirements.

With the ELLY rebrand, the group is now describing activist-driven reviews as a “volunteer-supported service,” according to [promotional materials](#) shared with public officials. Yet ELLY appears to suffer from the same flaws as Eagle AI.

“It concerns me that there are overzealous people out there [using ELLY] that would turn someone in for voting twice when it is just bad data.”

– CHEROKEE COUNTY GEORGIA’S ELECTIONS DIRECTOR

In [appearances](#) on right-wing media, Richards suggested that activists build relationships with “friendly” election officials and quietly share lists of ELLY-identified voters they believe should be purged, and only file formal challenges with “those that are not friendly.” In a March 2026 [presentation](#), Richards said “we won’t have to submit challenges anymore to the friendlies,” and



instead “take them some coffee and donuts, take them about 50 cases” of voters that activists think should be removed. “You don’t need to do challenges unless they fail to react to the data you give them,” he said. Richards also suggested that “citizen journalists” should use ELLY to investigate addresses with multiple registrations.

According to ELLY’s materials, “approved” volunteers—potentially, the same Election Integrity Network activists who were using Eagle AI—can review flagged voter registrations alongside documentary evidence and prepare records for review by election officials.

Adoption and Promotion

Richards has promoted ELLY to election officials in states including North Carolina and Georgia, as well as to federal officials and groups of election conspiracy theorists.

The Georgia State Elections Board (SEB) has embraced ELLY and used the program to develop a list of allegedly ineligible voters that it sent to at least one county in June 2026, according to the [Atlanta Journal Constitution](#). Jason Frazier, an [election denier](#) and SEB investigator who [helped develop Eagle AI](#), also promoted the program at a regional meeting of county election officials in July 2026.

ELLY was demonstrated at a [February 19, 2026 meeting](#) between top Trump officials and prominent election deniers. Participants included White House officials [Kurt Olsen](#) and [Clay Parikh](#). In an interview following the meeting, [Michael Flynn mentioned](#) receiving “a briefing on a data system that’s just phenomenal, ELLY, ELLY, it’s called,” and [Patrick Byrne also praised it](#) in a Lindell TV interview following the event, calling it the “alternative to ERIC, where artificial intelligence is being used to clean up voter rolls and it’s available for activists within their own states.” [Photos](#) from the event appear to show Richards and Jurski seated at a dinner table with DHS’s Heather Honey and CISA’s Marci McCarthy, as well as Clela Mitchell and others.

In 2025, Richards also [boasted](#) of having presented the software to DHS’s Honey and the then-head of DOJ’s voting section, saying “I am in conversation with them about letting us have a task, a federal task, to bring their data into what we’re doing and then be able to use the federal data, SAVE data, Social Security data, other data in here as well.”

Psephos

Psephos is a related system aimed at **state-level election officials**, including secretaries of state. Psephos was [registered](#) in Georgia in 2023, about a [year after](#) Eagle AI Network.

Psephos appears to draw from the same limited data sources as Eagle AI and ELLY but is marketed as a solution for states seeking alternatives to the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) interstate voter data-sharing framework.

[Psephos materials](#) claim the system analyzes combinations of names, birthdates, registration data, and partial Social Security numbers to identify potential duplicate registrations across jurisdictions. The platform also claims to have the capability of integrating federal citizenship data to identify possible matches.

Psephos is led by Rick Richards’s son, John Richards, who also worked on Eagle AI.



Conclusion: Same Game, Different Name

Although EagleAI has been rebranded as ELLY and Psephos and marketed to county and state election officials, the underlying approach has changed little. The platforms continue to rely on data sources that election officials have repeatedly found to be incomplete or inaccurate and remain closely tied to the election denial activist networks that promoted EagleAI, raising many of the same concerns that emerged during the 2024 election cycle.