CAMPAIGN LEGAL CENTER

November 2, 2026

ELLY and Psephos

How EagleAI 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**. Mitchell continues to tout ELLY, calling it a "MAGA data system" in an October 31, 2026 interview.

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 2026 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.

In the leadup to the 2026 election, Election Integrity Network activists and others have used ELLY to generate thousands of voter challenges in states like Iowa. Election deniers in Arizona and Texas have trained activists on the program, and Richards has provided demonstrations to states like Montana. The Georgia State Elections Board has encouraged counties to use ELLY to process challenges and conduct list maintenance, and the program has been pitched to election officials in North Carolina.

In the weeks before Election Day, Richards and his associates began to promote ELLY not only as a pre-election tool to challenge voter registrations, but as a post-election tool to contest the results, through a new ELLY feature called the **Election Monitor.**

From EagleAI to ELLY and Psephos

EagleAI emerged in 2023 with support from **Cleta Mitchell** and her **Election Integrity Network.**

EagleAI 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).

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Beyond supporting activist-driven mass voter challenges, EagleAI 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 EagleAI--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, presentations given by volunteers, and promotional materials obtained by American Oversight.

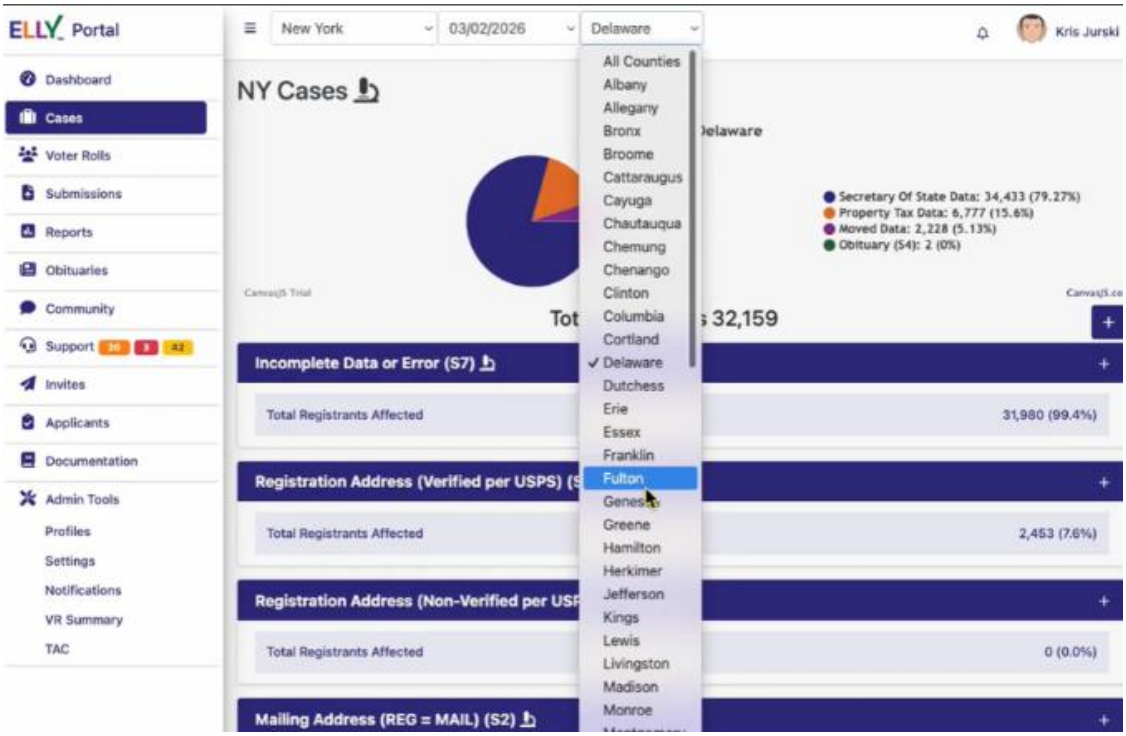
ELLY seeks to flag voters whose name appears on an NCOA or obituary list, or who are registered at a non-residential address, which then provide the basis for challenges. However, ELLY's data appears flawed. For example, the Cherokee County, Georgia Elections Director found that ELLY misclassified dozens 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.

EagleAI 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.



The publicly available and commercial data sets upon which ELLY relies are less reliable than the personal, protected information that county and state government officials already have access to maintain voter rolls, such as full Social Security and driver's license numbers.

Activist-driven mass voter challenges

Since its inception, EagleAI 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 EagleAI-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 EagleAI.

> *"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—seemingly, 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.

In 2026, activists in states states like Iowa have used ELLY to generate thousands of voter challenges, and activists in North Carolina, Texas, and Arizona have also described using the program. In an October 2026 interview, Richards claimed that "hundreds" of activists in 37 states have been using ELLY.

ELLY's Use by State, County, and Local Election Officials

Richards has promoted ELLY to election officials or legislatures in states including Georgia, North Carolina, Arizona, Montana, Missouri and Rhode Island.

The Georgia State Elections Board (SEB) in particular 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.

In August 2026, the Georgia SEB encouraged counties to use ELLY for list maintenance purposes, and added a link to the tool on its website. CLC then sent a letter to all 159 Georgia counties warning that ELLY-generated voter challenges lack sufficient evidence to establish probable cause, that systematic voter removals based on its data could violate federal law, and noting that its use could violate Georgia's prohibition on private support for election administration.

Richards has claimed that election officials across the country have been granted credentials to access ELLY. In an August 22, 2026 demonstration to Montana activists, Richards emphasized that election officials are provided different access to data and other capabilities than members of the general public. Richards noted that "we have citizen access and [election] worker access," with different restrictions on their use. This includes an "inbox" for receiving challenges filed by "citizen/volunteer" ELLY users and a function to sort and filter challenges received. Images from the demonstration showed that election officials from Tatnall County and Pike County in Georgia appeared on the list of users as a "County/State/Federal Worker."

ELLY's Promotion to Federal Officials

Richards has also promoted ELLY to federal officials, but it is unclear whether it has been used by federal agencies.

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 Cleta Mitchell and others.

In 2025, Richards claimed to have 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."

In October 2026, during a joint podcast appearance with Richards to discuss ELLY, Jerome Corsi asserted that ELLY "has already been given to the Department of Homeland Security and DOJ, and they are using the tool themselves to do their criminal investigations." Richards later sought to downplay a relationship with DHS and DOJ, and both agencies claimed they are not using the program.

"The Election Monitor"

While EagleAI and ELLY have historically focused on pre-election voter registration challenges, beginning in late 2026, Richards and his associates began promoting it as a tool to challenge submitted ballots and for use in post-election investigations.

ELLY's latest feature, **the Election Monitor**, claims to run ballot return data through ELLY to generate post-election challenges to submitted ballots, including to support efforts to block certification or to invalidate results.

Certification is not discretionary and these efforts are likely to fail, but ELLY could be used to generate conspiracy theories and promote chaos in the post-election period. One notorious Wisconsin election denier is already using ELLY's Election Monitor to claim that an absurd number of cast ballots have issues.

According to Richards, ELLY's Election Monitor "compares every absentee and early in person ballot with the state's voter rolls . . . when we download the database from the state at night, it runs through the Election Monitor and it prints out the first report. It's tracking these ballots." Richards has offered to send Election Monitor reports to clerks "before they certify the elections."

Richards has described how the tool can be used to identify ballots cast by allegedly deceased voters or from non-residential addresses on an October 21, 2026 episode of Wayne Allyn Root's podcast: "Every time the election office touches the ballot to process it between sending the mail out and certifying the election, and even post-certification, we have an opportunity to compare it against all these screening algorithms to determine which ones are serious enough to intervene in right then," he said. **"So, if you see a ballot voted and the person is dead, you want to take care of that before it's certified. If you see a ballot that was voted coming in voted from an illegal registration address, there's things you're supposed to do. If you see one come in that came ... from a mailing address that's undeliverable, that's a problem.** If you see one about to go out to a mailing address is undeliverable, that's a problem." Richards also claims that ELLY can flag ballots mailed from virtual mailboxes, ballots from incomplete addresses, or ballots from coworking spaces, and asserted that he's already identified dead voters casting ballots in Georgia.

The problem is that ELLY is a notoriously unreliable system that routinely makes errors and flags eligible voters as ineligible and valid addresses as invalid. As the Cherokee County, Georgia Elections Director noted in her review of ELLY's results, the program erroneously identified a board member as deceased and misclassified dozens of voter addresses in her county as non-residential.

Richards is now collaborating with election deniers Jerome Corsi and Peter Ticktin, whose website features a dedicated "Richards Reports" page. The three made a series of joint media appearances throughout October 2026 to promote ELLY's Election Monitor.

During those appearances, Corsi described repeated efforts to get Republican candidates to use ELLY's Election Monitor to support potential post-election challenges. Corsi said in an October 24 appearance with Richards that the tool can help "candidates see that . . . a thousand people who were [registered at a] virtual address voted a mail-in ballot and they lost by 200 ballots." Corsi also said that "if the candidates know that they've lost an election where the irregularities have not been examined, we set up a lot of bases for investigation to be conducted and demanded."

After President Trump announced a million-dollar bounty for reporting voter fraud that results in an arrest and conviction, Ticktin and Corsi promoted ELLY's Election Monitor as a tool to receive the reward, and urged activists to report "illegality" to Ticktin Law Firm, which would use ELLY to review the claim and then report cases to the FBI. (46:07). Ticktin Law Firm's website appears to have

added a form to report voter fraud on October 28, 2026; the front page of Corsi's website was also updated to solicit fraud reports in the week before the election.

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 EagleAI Network.

Psephos appears to draw from the same limited data sources as EagleAI 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 EagleAI.

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.