Daily Extraordinary Executive Control (EEC) Bayesian Warning Report

30 September 2026 - Public-source update through 08:11 EDT - Monitoring horizon through 5 November 2026

Current state	**E1 - Exceptional intervention**
Normalized EEC Warning Index	**100.0** (index, not probability)
24-hour change	**0.0**
P(EEC = E2 or E3)	**Withheld** - CPT/prior calibration remains insufficient

Bottom line

No new public evidence was identified this morning of Insurrection Act invocation, election-related military or federalized National Guard deployment, military presence at polling or counting sites, seizure of ballots or election equipment, federal displacement of state/local election officials, or a martial-law-equivalent transfer of civil authority. The most relevant new institutional development is a 29 September GAO decision rejecting the President's attempt to withhold more than $800 million in expiring appropriations through a late rescission message. That decision strengthens the observed constitutional-constraint environment but is not directly on the election/military-control causal path, so it is logged as an unscored constraint rather than used to move today's EEC index. [1][2]

The Defense Department election-security directive remains the most important recently added capability/preparation signal. It directs NSA and other military intelligence/cyber capabilities toward foreign election threats. Because comparable NSA/Cyber Command election-security activity existed in prior election cycles, and because the announced mission is defense against foreign interference rather than domestic election administration, the signal remains in capability/preparation rather than execution. It was first scored on 29 September and is not counted again today. [3][4]

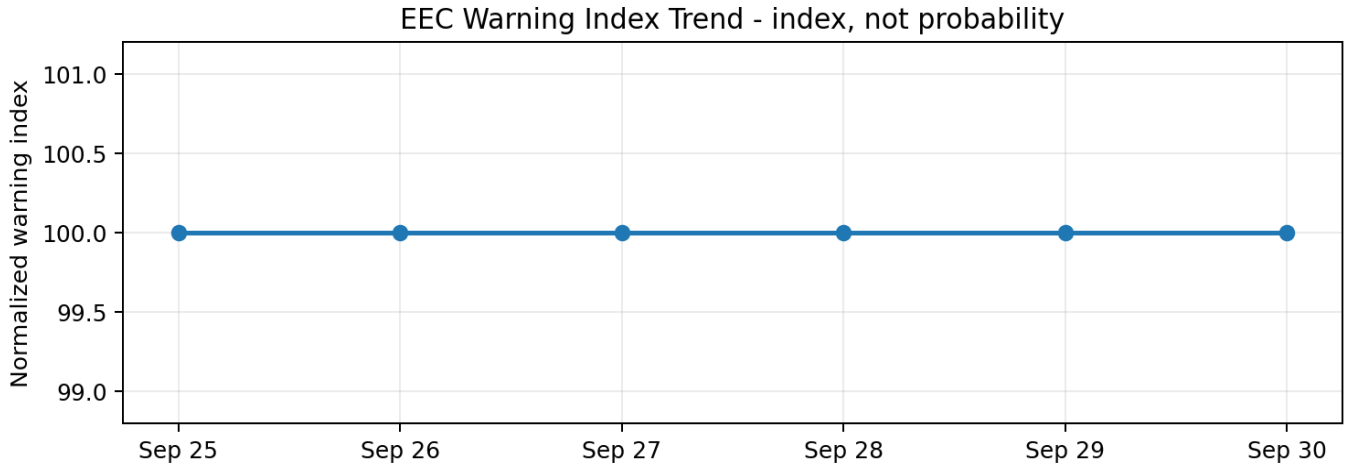


Figure 1. Accumulated trend series. The index is normalized to the 25 September baseline and is **not** a probability.

Observed changes since 29 September

Observation	Classification	Model treatment
GAO decision B-338788 (29 Sep): President may not withhold expiring appropriations beyond FY2026 under the rescission message.	Constraint - congressional/legal	New observation; unscored because it is not directly on the election-control causal path. Directionally lowers concern about unconstrained executive action.

Observation	Classification	Model treatment
White House action reviewed for 29 Sep: America.gov digital-services order; no election emergency or Insurrection Act action identified in the reviewed presidential-action material.	No new EEC action	No scored change.
DOJ election-crime cases announced 28-29 Sep.	Federal law-enforcement execution	Already incorporated yesterday; statutory prosecutions, not transfer of election administration. Deduplicated.
DoD election cybersecurity directive announced 28-29 Sep.	Capability / preparation	Already incorporated yesterday; mission stated as protection from foreign interference. Deduplicated.
Prediction markets: Insurrection Act by 30 Sep about 2%; by 31 Dec about 14%; "nationalize elections" about 8%.	External expectation sensors	Stable; used as contextual sensors only, not BBN priors.

BBN / causal-path status

Node / path	30 Sep status	Delta
C3 - DOJ/OLC legal preparation	No new public event-specific preparation identified in today's review.	None
C4 - Extraordinary emergency declaration	No new election-related emergency declaration identified.	None
C5/C6 - Insurrection Act preparation / invocation	No invocation identified; Sep 30 prediction contract remains about 2% before resolution.	None
D5/D6 - Military or Guard staging / federalization	No new election-control staging or federalization identified.	None
E3 - Federal election-system intervention	SAVE and DOJ election-enforcement capabilities remain elevated but are within existing legal/administrative channels.	None
E4 - Physical election intervention	No evidence identified of physical control, seizure, or displacement.	None
F1 - Judicial constraint	Active; FEMA election-grant condition blocked previously.	None today
F2 - Congressional / fiscal constraint	GAO formally rejects late pocket-rescission effect on expiring funds.	Constraint strengthened, unscored
F3 - State / local resistance	Active litigation against federal election conditions and possible polling-place agent deployments continues.	None today
F4 - Military institutional constraint	Prior public assurance against sending troops to polling places or seizing election material remains uncontradicted in reviewed sources.	None

State interpretation

E0: normal constitutional operations. **E1:** exceptional intervention and elevated federal pressure/capability, but without displacement of ordinary civil authority. **E2:** operational federal assumption or coercive control of important election/civil functions. **E3:** broad civil-authority displacement or martial-law-equivalent control.

Today remains **E1**. Current evidence is concentrated in policy, litigation, law-enforcement activity, administrative capability, and election-security preparation. The reviewed evidence does not show the transition to execution indicators that would justify E2 or E3.

Capability - intent - preparation - execution - constraints

Dimension	Current assessment
Capability	Elevated. Federal agencies possess broad law-enforcement, data, cyber, grant, litigation, and emergency authorities; military cyber capabilities are explicitly supporting election security against foreign threats.
Intent	Mixed / contested. Public administration actions continue to pursue stronger federal influence over election integrity rules, while no new public directive today indicates intent to physically control election administration.
Preparation	Elevated but non-executional. Cyber/intelligence coordination and DOJ monitoring/enforcement continue.
Execution	No E2/E3 execution indicator identified today. Existing DOJ prosecutions are statutory criminal cases, not takeover of voting/counting/certification.
Constraints	Material and active. Federal courts, state/local plaintiffs, GAO, statutory election limits, and military institutional statements continue to impose observable constraints.

Prediction-market sensor

Polymarket's formal Insurrection Act contract shows roughly 2% for invocation by 30 September and roughly 14% by 31 December. Its separate "Will Trump nationalize elections?" market is about 8%. These contracts have different definitions and horizons from the EEC model, and their information overlaps heavily with the same public events used elsewhere in the network. They are therefore retained only as external expectation sensors and are not treated as independent Bayesian priors. [6][7]

Daily trend series

Date	Index	Day change	State
25 Sep	100.0	Baseline	E1
26 Sep	100.0	0.0	E1
27 Sep	100.0	0.0	E1
28 Sep	100.0	0.0	E1
29 Sep	100.0	0.0	E1
30 Sep	100.0	0.0	E1

Model discipline and assumptions

1. The normalized index is a relative warning measure referenced to the 25 September baseline. It is **not a probability**. 2. No headline probability for E2/E3 is issued until priors, conditional probability tables, dependence assumptions, and validation criteria are sufficiently calibrated. 3. Repeated news coverage of the same underlying event is deduplicated. 4. Observations are separated from interpretation; where direct evidence is absent, the report does not infer operational intent from capability alone. 5. Negative evidence means "not identified in the reviewed public sources," not proof that no classified or undisclosed activity exists.

Sources

[1] The White House, "Streamlining Access to Government Services Through America.gov," Presidential Action, 29 Sep 2026. https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2026/09/streamlining-access-to-government-services-through-america-gov/

[2] U.S. Government Accountability Office, B-338788, "Impoundment Control Act of 1974: Review of the President's Special Message of September 25, 2026," 29 Sep 2026. https://www.gao.gov/products/b-338788

[3] Associated Press, "Hegseth says national security, military cyber forces will guard US election systems during midterms," 29 Sep 2026. https://apnews.com/article/2bfc1417d397db5fda4ad672c0b35ee2

[4] U.S. Department of Defense, "How U.S. Cyber Command, NSA Are Defending Midterm Elections: One Team, One Fight," 2022. https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3138374/how-us-cyber-command-nsa-are-defending-midterm-elections-one-team-one-fight/

[5] U.S. Department of Justice, "Justice Department Announces Charges and Guilty Pleas Involving 12 Individuals for Election Crimes," 28 Sep 2026. https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-announces-charges-and-guilty-pleas-involving-12-individuals-election

[6] Polymarket, "Insurrection Act invoked by...?" Current market view accessed 30 Sep 2026. https://polymarket.com/event/insurrection-act-invoked-by/insurrection-act-invoked-by-september-30

[7] Polymarket, "Will Trump nationalize elections?" Current market view accessed 30 Sep 2026. https://polymarket.com/event/will-trump-nationalize-elections

[8] Supreme Court / background: Department of Homeland Security v. League of Women Voters, 25 Sep 2026, summarized at https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/609/26a308/

[9] Associated Press, federal court blocks FEMA election-related grant conditions, 28 Sep 2026. https://apnews.com/article/ede327cf2d9d71869dd82cc9536b4a4c

Assessment conclusion: E1 - Exceptional intervention. Normalized EEC Warning Index = 100.0. No E2/E3 execution indicator identified in the reviewed public-source update as of 08:11 EDT on 30 September 2026.