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EVIDENTIARY SUPPORT FOR AMICI CURAIE BY KIM P. BROOKS AND HELEN STRAHL

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APPENDIX A
SYNTHETIC IDENTITY THEFT ON
GEORGIANS, USING FALSE GOVERNMENT
DOCUMENTS, THEREBY MANIPULATING
REGISTRANTS ENTERED INTO
THE VOTER DATABASE

Synthetic Identity Theft, where a combination of real and false information is combined to create a fake or phantom person to enable a crime, is rampant in the banking industry. It is also rampant in the Georgia election database. Identity Theft is occurring on 1) ex-Georgians, like the deceased and people that have moved out of state, 2) current Georgians that are infrequent voters, people who only vote on election day, and Felons, and 3) non-US Citizens that never intended on registering to vote. *Not only is Synthetic Identity Theft rampant, it seems the government itself is committing the crime against its own citizens.*

Most of the Identity Theft is coming onto the voter rolls via the Georgia Registration Voter Information System (GARViS) and a False Department of Driver Services (DDS) Motor Voter Application presented to the County Election Official as an official government document. The County Official has no way of discerning a true and correct DDS Motor Voter Application vs. a fraudulent one. The evidence collected contains theft of name, race, sex, last four of Social Security Number, full birthdate, and driver's license number combined with fraudulent registration addresses and forged signatures.

Many updates in the GARViS Audit History Log for an individual Registrant Identification (Reg ID)

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are “DDS System/Data” updates and “DDS & HAVA Verification Successful – Status Change” updates which are also fraudulent. The evidence points to clear computer fraud, forgery, conspiracy to commit election theft, theft by deception, and a multitude of other crimes.

Georgia Legislature stated in O.C.G.A § 16.9.91(2) Computer Crimes – Legislative Findings-“Such crime occurs at great cost to the public, since losses for each incident of computer crime tend to be *far greater* than the losses associated with each incident of other white-collar crime;”.

The evidence indicates the SoS, GARViS, and DDS may be in violation of O.C.G.A. § 16-9-93(a) Computer Crimes, Misleading Transmittal and Use of Individual Name, Trade Name, Registered Trademark, Logo, Legal or Official Seal, or Copyrighted Symbol Over Computer or Telephone Network; Criminal Penalty; Civil Remedies.

“a. It shall be *unlawful* for any person, *any organization*, or any *representative of any organization* knowingly to *transmit any data* through a *computer network* or over the transmission facilities or through the network facilities of a local telephone network for the purpose of setting up, *maintaining, operating, or exchanging data* with an electronic mailbox, home page, or any *other electronic information storage bank* or point of access to electronic information if such data uses any *individual name*, trade name, registered trademark, logo, *legal or official seal*, or copy righted symbol to *falsely identify the person, organization, or representative*

transmitting such data or which would *falsely state or imply that such person, organization, or representative has permission or is legally authorized to use such trade name, registered trademark, logo, legal or official seal, or copyrighted symbol for such purpose when such permission or authorization has not been obtained;*”

Forged signatures on DDS Motor Voter Applications show the SoS, GARViS, and DDS may be in violation of O.C.G.A. § 16-9-121(a) (1,3,4,5) Forgery and Fraudulent Practices – Identity Fraud –

“a. A person commits the offense of identity fraud when he or she willfully and fraudulently:

1. Without authorization or consent, uses or possesses with intent to fraudulently use identifying information concerning a person;
3. Uses or possesses with intent to fraudulently use identifying information concerning a deceased individual;
4. Creates, uses, or possesses with intent to fraudulently use any counterfeit or fictitious identifying information concerning a fictitious person with intent to use such counterfeit or fictitious identification information for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of a crime or fraud on another person; or
5. Without authorization or consent, creates, uses, or possesses with intent to fraudulently use any counterfeit or fictitious identifying

information concerning a real person with intent to use such counterfeit or fictitious identification information for the purpose of committing or facilitation the commission of a crime or fraud on another person.”

Georgians’ identities are being stolen via *fraudulent DDS Motor Voter applications* sent to County Election Officials to enter *false records* into the Georgia voter database, and Georgia case law is clear. In *Smith v. State*, 322 Ga. App. 433, 745 S E 2d 683 (2013) it states:

“Testimony from the victims that the account numbers used belonged to the victims and the victims did not give the defendant, or anyone else, permission to use or possess those numbers was sufficient to support the defendant’s conviction of identity fraud.”

At what point is the *Election Official in all 159 Counties* in Georgia guilty of O.C.G.A. § 16-9-121(b) Forgery and Fraudulent Practices – Identity Fraud?

“b. A person commits the offense of identity fraud by receipt of fraudulent identification information when he or she willingly accepts for identification purposes identifying information which he or she knows to be fraudulent, stolen, counterfeit, or fictitious.”

As the evidence will show in Appendices A.1, A.2, and A.3 (6a through 19a), there is a huge uptick in 2023 of Identity Theft in preparation of phantom voters in the 2024 Federal Election. This speaks to the violation of O.C.G.A. § 16-9-122 – Identity Fraud – Attempting or Conspiring to Commit Offense:

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“It shall be unlawful for any person to attempt or conspire to commit any offense prohibited by this article.”

Federal law is clear, and the evidence shows in the following Appendices, that SoS, GARViS, and DDS are in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2721(a) – Prohibition on release and use of certain personal information from State motor vehicle records.

“In General – A State department of motor vehicles, and any officer, employee, or contractor thereof, shall not knowingly disclose or otherwise make available to any person or entity: (1) personal information . . . or (2) highly restricted personal information . . .”

APPENDIX A.1
DECEASED FRAUDULENTLY REISSUED

Deceased Fraudulently Reissued on the Voter Roll is clear identity theft with criminal intent. *Amicis* obtained around 3.9 million Cancelled voter records from the GA SoS via multiple Open Records Requests (ORR). This file provides the County, Registration ID, Name, Birthyear, Cancel Date, and reason for Cancel. Registrants that were *previously* cancelled as deceased are returning to the GA database primarily thru the DDS Motor Voter Application in GARViS. Election Officials are being told that dead people are getting driver's licenses. Other times the deceased's record shows "Mail In Application", which is an impossibility because they are dead.

Case One not only shows a deceased has shown back up on the voter roll, the SoS has "cloned" the deceased three times in one year. See below the case of Reg ID 10038837 who died in 2019, in Pearson, GA and reissued on the GA voter roll March, 2023.

2019-06-05-Reg ID 10038837 died in Pearson, GA. The obituary was found.

2019-08-22-Atkinson County Cancelled this ID and the reason was "Deceased".

**Figure A.1.a: SoS Cancelled Voter File
for Reg ID 10038837**

	Registration ID	Registration Date
ATKINSON	10038837	5/31/2013

Cancelled Date	Reason
8/22/2019	Deceased

2023-03-07 – Reg ID 10038837 was reissued on the voter roll. A second “clone/duplicate” ID, which is the same person with two Reg IDs, “10038837 R” was also issued on the voter roll.

2023-06-30 – The first Reg ID 10038837 drops off the voter roll and a *third* clone/duplicate ID, 14202166 is issued on the voter roll.

2023-08-30 – The third ID 14202166 drops off the voter roll leaving the second clone ID “10038837 R”.

2024-02-05-the second ID “10038837 R” drops off the voter roll and a *fourth* ID “14300475” appears.

This is four Reg IDs in the voter database spanning a year on a single Deceased person that died in 2019, that had been *previously cancelled* due to being “Deceased”.

Case Two is Reg ID 11007187 that died in Atlanta, GA, December 15, 2019. The obituary was found.

2020-01-09-Fulton County cancelled this ID and the reason was “Deceased”.

Figure A.1.b: SoS Cancelled Voter File for Reg ID 1007187

County	Voter Registration	Registration Date
FULTON	11007187	12/5/2018

Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
1/9/2020	Deceased

2020-01-21-Duplicate ID 11831769, a month after death, shows up for the first time on the voter roll with what appears to be a backdated Registration date of July 25, 2018. This Reg ID is not on any previous voter roll as the data would imply, and is a clone of the deceased.

Figure A.1.c: 01/21/2020 SoS Voter Roll

Voter Registration	County	Registration Date	Last Modified Date
11831769	Fulton	7/25/2018	8/23/2018

Date of Last Contact	Last Vote Date	Voter Created Date
7/25/2018		7/25/2018

2023-08-03-three years after being an active voter on the Fulton voter roll, Duplicate ID 11831769 is cancelled and the reason is “Duplicate”.

Figure A.1.d: SoS Cancelled Voter File for Duplicate ID 11831769

County	Voter Registration	Registration Date
FULTON	11831769	7/25/2018

Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
8/3/2023	Duplicate

2023-08-03-the *very same day*, the original Reg ID 11007187 was reissued on the voter roll. This is the Reg ID previously cancelled Jan 9, 2020 as depicted in Figure A.1.b above.

Figure A.1.e: 08/14/2023 SoS Voter Roll

County	Voter Registration	Registration Date
FULTON	11007187	7/25/2018

Last Modified	Last Contact	Date Added
8/3/2023	8/30/2019	10/11/2016

This is clear criminal intent to introduce deceased people back onto the voter roll and “swap” between Reg IDs on a person that has been dead since December, 2019.

Case Three – Reg ID 8523590 died September, 2020, in Dougherty County, GA. The Obituary was verified. It is the same pattern as Case Two above.

Dougherty County cancelled the registrant on 10/4/2020 as “Deceased”.

**Figure A.1.f: SoS Cancelled
Voter File for Reg ID 8523590**

County	Voter Registration	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
DOUGHERTY	8523590	10/4/2020	Deceased

2022-09-19-*Two years after death*, Duplicate ID 13464617 was added to the voter database during the 2022 General election cycle. It shows a Date Last

Contact of 09/19/2022. This is obvious fraud because the person died in 2020.

Figure A.1.g: 10/31/2022 SoS Voter Roll

Reg ID	Registrati on Date	Last Modified Date	Date of Last Contact
13464617	2022-09-19	2022-09-23	2022-09-19

Last Vote Date	Voter Created Date
	2022-09-19

This fraudulent Duplicate ID stays active on the voter roll until 8/2/2023 when Dougherty County cancelled the ID and the reason was “Duplicate”.

**Figure A.1.h: SoS Cancelled Voter File
for Reg ID 13464617**

County	Voter Regi- stration	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
DOUGHERTY	13464617	8/2/2023	Duplicate

2023-08-02-Reg ID 8523590 that was *previously cancelled*, fraudulently reissued on the voter roll, on the *very same day* the Duplicate was cancelled.

Figure A.1.i: 08/14/2023 SoS Voter Roll

Reg ID	Registrati on Date	Last Modified Date	Date of Last Contact
8523590	2011-10-10	2023-08-02	2022-09-19

Last Vote Date	Voter Created Date
2012-11-06	2011-10-11

Help America Vote Act (HAVA) 42 U.S.C. 15483 Sec. 303 (a)(2)(A)(ii)(II) is clear in stating “For purposes of removing names of ineligible voter from the official list of eligible voters-by reason of the death of the registrant under section 8(a)(4)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(a)(4)(A)), the State shall coordinate the computerized list with the State agency records on death.”

Georgia is not only *not following* HAVA rules, they are criminally violating the rules by *purposefully reissuing deceased on the voter database*.

Amicis have approximately 200 cases of deceased Georgians being reintroduced onto the Georgia voter database, and sometimes their Duplicate IDs which are being used to manipulate and manufacture *phantom voters* on the voter rolls.

APPENDIX A.2
DUPLICATE REGISTRATION IDS
FRAUDULENTLY REISSUED

Duplicate Registration IDs Fraudulently Reissued on the Voter Roll is clear identity theft with criminal intent. It was once believed that Duplicates were an *accident* of creating two or more Reg IDs on the same person when they registered or renewed their Driver's License with the Department of Motor Vehicles. After much analysis, nothing could be further from the truth. HAVA 42 U.S.C. 15483 Sec. 303 (a)(2)(B)(iii) is clear in stating "The list maintenance performed under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in a manner that ensures that-iii. duplicate names are eliminated from the computerized list." Not only is the SoS not removing Duplicates, they appear to be *purposefully reissuing cancelled Duplicates* after they have been *previously deleted*.

These Duplicates are clones or phantom Registration IDs. When the County Election office finds a Duplicate, their job is to merge the two Reg IDs records preserving the oldest original number and cancelling the newest Duplicate number. When a proper merge occurs, there is no reason whatsoever that the Duplicate merged Reg ID ever appear again on the voter database. *Amicis* found over 1,200 of previously cancelled Duplicate merged Reg IDs being reintroduced onto the Georgia database. For what purpose?

The last section has already outlined swapping of deceased Duplicate IDs over time. Appendix B.4 at 50a outlines how Duplicates are used to Manipulate

Date Last Contact which is key to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-234 and O.C.G.A. § 21-2-235 list maintenance activities.

The following case was initially found because a previously cancelled Duplicate ID reemerged in a totally separate County while the main ID was still active in its original County. A person cannot have a voter registration in two Counties. After much analysis, this person has had Identity Theft committed on her by the SoS and the Department of Motor Vehicles multiple times over the last four years.

2016-10-03 – Initially registered to vote and was assigned Reg ID 10971823.

2019-02-28 – A driver’s license renewal appears to have occurred and a Duplicate Reg ID 12143559 was created. Her last name is misspelled and the signature is different and matches the misspelled last name. The DDS Motor Voter Application has a combination of real and fake information.

2019-10-30 – Bulloch County merged Registration IDs 10971823 and 12143559. 10971823 survived and 12143559 was cancelled which was proper.

Figure A.2.a: SoS Cancelled Voter File for Duplicate ID 12143559

County	Voter Registration	Registration Date	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
BULLOCH	12143559	2/28/2019	10/30/2019	Duplicate

2020-07-29 – GARViS Audit Log for 10971823 shows a *second trip* to the DMV in a year with no address move. This fraudulent DDS Motor Voter App also has a misspelled last name.

2020-10-03 – GARViS log shows a second Duplicate ID 12901464 was created due going to the DDS three times in 18 months with no address change.

2021-09-27 – Bulloch County merged Registration IDs 10971823 and 12901464. 10971823 survived and 12901464 was cancelled which was proper.

Figure A.2.b: SoS Cancelled Voter File for Duplicate ID 12901464

County	Voter Registration	Registration Date	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
BULLOCH	12901464	10/3/2020	9/27/2021	Duplicate

2023-04-21 – Duplicate Reg ID #1, 12143559 is reissued in Gwinnett County, GA via a fraudulent DDS Motor Voter Application. This is the third time fraud was committed on this registrant. This application is a combination of real and fake information containing yet *another fraudulent signature*. See Figure A.2.g.

2023-08-06 – A Gwinnett elector challenged this fraudulent entry on the voter roll and Gwinnett County cancelled Duplicate ID 12143559 *for the second time*.

Figure A.2.c: SoS Cancelled Voter File for Duplicate ID 12143559

County	Voter Registration	Registration Date	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
GWINNETT	12143559		9/27/2023	Hearing

2023-11-07 – It appears for the very first time

the registrant voted in a Bulloch County election.

2024-02-08 – It *appears* Bulloch County cancelled this registrant’s main Reg ID after all the fraud committed on her.

Figure A.2.d: SoS Cancelled Voter File for Main Reg ID 10971823

County	Voter Registration	Registration Date	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
BULLOCH	10971823		2/8/2024	Hearing

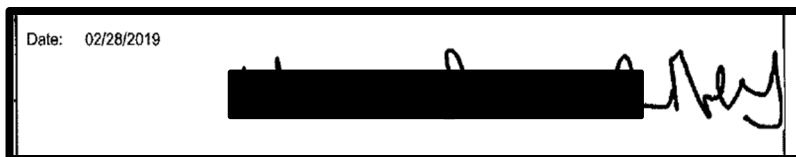
2024-03-08-After all the fraud, this voter has no voter registration in Georgia. This voter is a victim of identity theft, forgery, computer fraud, and a clear Civil Rights violation.

2024-04-23-After Bulloch County was contacted with the evidence, the voter was reissued on the voter roll with an old address and a misspelled last name.

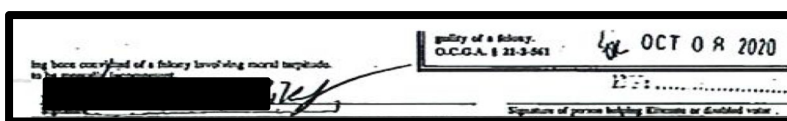
2024-05-13-Bulloch County responded to an ORR and stated they had no challenge hearings in February 2024. This implies the record in Figure A.2.d was fraudulent and most likely not entered by Bulloch County.

To emphasize the extreme Synthetic Identity Theft on this *one voter*, three separate and distinct redacted signatures from her record can be found below, and this voter has only one “L” in the last name. *No one* misspells their name on their signature, especially their Driver’s License.

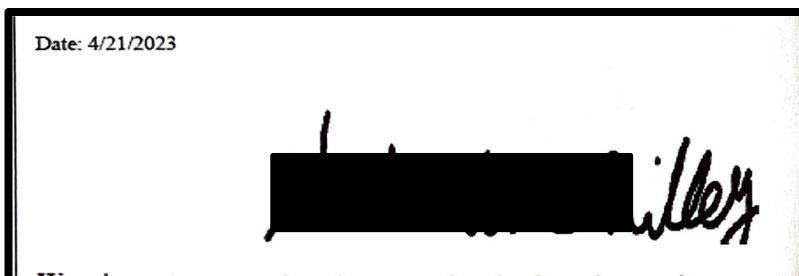
**Figure A.2.e: Signature 1-GARViS records for
Reg ID 10971823, 12143559, 12901464**



**Figure A.2.f: Signature 2-GARViS records for
Reg ID 10971823, 12143559, 12901464**



**Figure A.2.g: Signature 3-GARViS records for
Reg ID 10971823, 12143559, 12901464**



While hard to compare redacted signatures, note the “I L” is different each time, the “Y” is different each time, and most importantly, this voter does *not* have two “L”s in their name. The third signature is a *Fraudulent* DDS Motor Voter Application with forgery of the voter’s signature. The voter confirmed she did not go to the DDS in Gwinnett County. Her personal and highly restricted personal information was stolen, and used to commit Identity Theft and is a clear violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2721(a).

False DDS documents with stolen personal identification, fake addresses, and forged signatures are criminal violations, *by the Government*, of Identity Theft, DDS personal information law, computer fraud, forgery, and a scheme to Defraud Georgians, Georgia elections, and the United States of America.

This is one specific example describing the detailed analysis and there are over 1,200 Duplicates that have been previously cancelled that are being fraudulently reissued on the Georgia Voter rolls, some in different Counties, like the registrant above.

APPENDIX A.3
FELONS FRAUDULENTLY REISSUED

Felon Registration IDs Fraudulently Reissued on the Voter Roll are clear identity theft with criminal intent. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-231, a Felon loses their right to vote until they complete their sentence, fines, and provide paperwork in person at the Election's Office of their County of residence to show they are no longer considered a felon. Felons can never be automatically reissued on the voter roll. Additionally, *Amicis* have discovered a few computer schemes around Felons to manipulate the vote in Georgia elections.

Synthetic Identity Theft is occurring on Felons still sitting or soon to be released from jail. The data used is a combination of real and fake information to create a phantom or fake registrant. *Amicis* have found enough similar examples to prove a pattern. The pattern strongly suggests Georgia Felons have no idea this is occurring.

Case One – Reg ID 10008129 was arrested for armed robbery in 2015 and received a 20-year sentence.

2015-His address in the voter database was 4155 Satellite Blvd, Unit 824, Duluth, GA

2017-06-30 – Gwinnett County cancelled Reg ID 10008129 and the reason was “Felon”, which was proper.

**Figure A.3.a: SoS Cancelled Voter File
for Reg ID 10008129**

County	Voter Regi- stration	Registra- tion Date	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
GWINNETT	10008129	11/1/2012	6/30/2017	Felon

2023-04-28 – Reg ID 10008129 is reissued on the voter roll at 3900 Schatulga Rd, Columbus, GA, Muscogee County, via a DDS Motor Voter Application which is the jail where he was then incarcerated.

2023-05-26-Reg ID 10008129 moves to Gwinnett County to 3900 Satellite Blvd, Duluth, GA with a mailing address of 3900 Schatulga Rd, Columbus, GA via *DDS Motor Voter Application* while still sitting in jail in Muscogee County. Notice the Synthetic Identity stitching of “3900” from the jail address with “Satellite Blvd” from his last known address. Also, his mail address is still the jail.

2023-05-26 thru 2023-07-21 voter rolls, Reg ID 10008129 is in Gwinnett County.

Figure A.3.b: 6/30/2023, 7/5/2023, 7/21/2023, 8/30/2023 SoS Voter Roll Data

Reg ID	SoS Voter Roll	County	Registration Address	Registration Date	Date Last Modifie	Date Last Contact
10008129	6/30/2023	Gwinnett	3900 Satellite Blvd Duluth,	11/1/2012	5/26/2023	4/28/2023
10008129	7/5/2023	Gwinnett	3900 Satellite Blvd Duluth,	4/28/2023	5/26/2023	4/28/2023
10008129	7/21/2023	Gwinnett	3900 Satellite Blvd Duluth,	4/28/2023	5/26/2023	4/28/2023
10008129	8/14/2023	Gwinnett	3900 Satellite Blvd Duluth,	4/28/2023	5/26/2023	4/28/2023
10008129	8/30/2023	Muscogee	3900 Schatulga Rd Columbus, GA	8/14/2023	8/14/2023	8/14/2023

2023-08-08 – A Gwinnett elector challenged Reg ID 10008129 as being improper on the voter roll.

2023-08-14 Reg ID 10008129 was moved back to Muscogee County to 3900 Schatulga Rd, Columbus, GA (the Jail). (See Figure A.3.b)

2023-08-16 Zach Manifold, Gwinnett Elections, dismissed the challenge stating Reg ID 10008129 had been registered in Muscogee County since April 28, 2023, which was a false statement and obstruction of a O.C.G.A. § 21-2-229 elector's right to challenge an ineligible Registrant on the voter roll.

Figure A.3.c: 8/16/2023 Letter from Zach Manifold, Gwinnett Election Supervisor

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 8, 2023, and the attachments.

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-229 allows a voter registered in Gwinnett County to challenge the qualification of Gwinnett County registered voters. The challenges will not be scheduled for a hearing because both voters are no longer Gwinnett County registered voters. Mr. xxxxx registered in Fulton County on May 4, 2023, and Mr. xxxxxx registered in Muscogee County on April 28, 2023.

Thank you for your continued interest in the work of the Gwinnett County Board of Voter Registrations and Elections.

Sincerely,

/s/ Zack Manifold
Election Supervisor
Gwinnett County Board of Voter
Registrations and Elections

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2023-11-GARViS Audit History Log was pulled on Reg ID 10008129 and the data was *deleted* of any presence of being in Gwinnett County from May thru July of 2023. The update in the file was 8-14-2023, just two days before Mr. Manifold notified the challenger. Gwinnett County along with the SoS Office altered the GARViS Audit log because it showed fraud.

Figure A.3.d: GARViS Audit History Log on Reg ID 10008129

CHANGE/AUDIT DATE-TIME	ACTION	DATE OF LAST CONTACT	CHANGE TYPE & REASON	COUNTY
08/14/2023 12:00	CHANGE	8/14/2023	UPDATE ADDRESS - ADDRESS	MUSCOGEE
04/28/2023 15:33		4/28/2023	DDS VERIFIED - DDS VERIFIED	MUSCOGEE

Where is Gwinnett from 4/28 - 8/14 per the voter roll? **GONE**

Amicis still have the voter rolls from May until July that tell a different story.

This is a case of identity theft, computer fraud, forgery, maladministration, and alteration of public documents pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 45-11-1(a-b).

Case Two – Reg ID 5565726 was arrested in Baldwin County for drug trafficking in 2017 and received a 35-year sentence.

2022-06-09 – Reg ID 5565726 initially registered to vote at 2989 W Rock Quarry Rd, Buford, Gwinnett County, GA which is a jail.

2022-09-19 – Gwinnett County cancelled Reg ID 5565726 and the reason was “Felon”, which was proper.

Figure A.3.e: SoS Cancelled Voter File for Reg ID 5565726

County	Voter Registration	Registration Date	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
GWINNETT	5565726	6/9/2022	9/19/2022	Felon

2023-05-02 – Reg ID 5565726 is reissued on the Gwinnett voter roll via the *DDS Motor Voter Application* at the same jail, but the Felon is sitting in a totally different jail.

2023-05-04 – Reg ID 5565726, per the GARViS Audit History Log, moved to Fulton County via the DDS.

2023-06-30-Reg ID 5565726 per the GARViS Audit History Log, DDS updated the address in Fulton.

App.26a

2023-07-12-Reg ID 5565726, per the GARViS Audit History Log, moved back to the jail (that he's not at) in Gwinnett County via the DDS.

2023-08-08 – The same Gwinnett elector (as in Case One above) challenged Reg ID 5565726 as being improper on the voter roll.

2023-08-14 Reg ID 5565726 was moved back to Fulton County which was the same day as the Case One cover up.

Figure A.3.f: GARViS Audit History
Log for Reg ID 5565726

08/14/2023 11:28	CHANGE	8/14/2023	UPDATE ADDRESS - ADDRESS	FULTON
07/12/2023 09:02	USER CORRECTION	5/2/2023	VOTER DETAILS CORRECTION - RACE CHANGE	GWINNETT
07/12/2023 09:02	USER CORRECTION	5/2/2023	VOTER DETAILS CORRECTION - UPDATE ADDRESS	GWINNETT
07/12/2023 09:02	USER CORRECTION	5/2/2023	VOTER DETAILS CORRECTION - USER CORRECTION	GWINNETT
07/12/2023 09:01	COUNTY TRANSFER	7/12/2023	UPDATE ADDRESS - ADDRESS	GWINNETT
06/30/2023 10:55		5/2/2023	DDS VERIFIED - UPDATE ADDRESS	FULTON
06/30/2023 10:55		5/2/2023	DDS VERIFIED - OTHER	FULTON
05/04/2023 20:05		5/4/2023	DDS VERIFIED - DDS & HAVA VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL	FULTON
05/04/2023 12:50		5/4/2023	STATUS CHANGE - ACTIVE	GWINNETT
05/04/2023 12:50		5/2/2023	DDS VERIFIED - DDS VERIFIED	GWINNETT
05/02/2023 19:57		5/2/2023	DDS VERIFIED - DDS & HAVA VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL	GWINNETT

2023-08-16 Zach Manifold, Gwinnett Elections, dismissed the challenge stating Reg ID 5565726 is registered in Fulton County as of May 4, 2023, (See Figure A.3.c), but the Audit History Log in the figure above tells a completely different story.

2023-10-11 Reg ID 5565726 was cancelled a second time in Fulton County, once the fraud was discovered.

To be clear, this one Reg ID *appears* to have gone to the Department of Motor Vehicles *three* times in three months between a jail and an apartment in Fulton County while possibly living at a jail in a totally different County. This is another case of identity theft, computer fraud, forgery, and maladministration.

Case Three – The reason *Amicis* believe this is being done outside the Felon’s knowledge is a computerized pattern was discovered. Many Felons move to an address “stitched” with the Jail Street Number and a Street Name from a previous address. *Amicis* have examples of at least 10 different jails in Georgia. Below are some example data from three Georgia jails:

Figure A.3.g: 09/13/2023 SoS Voter Roll

Jail Address	Reg ID	Moved to Address
200 Henry St, Macon	7645889	200 Elbert St, Milledgeville
200 Henry St, Macon	3302913	200 Hambrick Dr, Stockbridge
200 Henry St, Macon	12740843	200 Newberry Rd, Hawkinsville
100 Jim Hester Dr, Lagrange	5809154	100 Darling St., Savannah
100 Jim Hester Dr, Lagrange	3660656	100 Harwell Rd, Atlanta
100 Jim Hester Dr, Lagrange	10812672	100 Mount Zion Rd., Atlanta
363 Gil Harbin Industrial Blvd, Valdosta	3963887	363 Meadow Cir, College Park
363 Gil Harbin Industrial Blvd, Valdosta	8659582	363 Oglethorpe Hwy, Midway

Case Four – Felons are being reissued on the voter roll despite them not wanting to be registered. Reg ID 11999858 was canvassed in Cherokee County. She told the canvasser she, 1) was a Felon, 2) has never registered to vote, and 3) is not interested in voting. Despite her personal testimony, not only was she registered around the 2020 Federal election, a Duplicate ID was created around the 2022 Federal election. This Felon has two active Reg IDs when she testified, she has never registered to vote.

The first Reg ID 11999858 showed up on the 01/21/2020 voter roll for the first time with a back-dated Voter Created Date of 2018. Reg ID 11999858 is not within the number range of 2018 registrants, therefore, this is clear manipulation of Date Created.

Figure A.3.h: 01/21/2020 SoS Voter Roll for Reg ID 11999858

Voter Registration Last		
Registrati Date		Modified
on Number		Date
11999858	2019-01-09	2019-12-06

Date of Last Contact	Last Vote Date	Voter Created Date
2019-12-05		2018-10-17

A Duplicate ID 13487551 shows up on the voter roll for the first time on the 10/31/2022 voter roll, during a federal election cycle, with a backdated Created Date of 07/15/2022.

Figure A.3.i: 10/31/2022 SoS Voter Roll for Reg ID 13487551

Voter Registrati on Number	Registration Date	Last Modified Date
13487551	2022-07-15	2022-10-05

Date of Last Contact	Last Vote Date	Voter Created Date
2022-07-15		2022-07-15

This Duplicate Reg ID is also still active on the Georgia voter database. There has been Synthetic Identity Theft committed multiple times on this Felon who did not and does not wish to be registered to vote.

Case Five – Felons are being reissued on the voter roll without their knowledge, and a vote is cast on their Reg ID, then cancelled right after an election. In 2020, one active status Felon was cancelled on 11/4/2020, only 24 hours after 11/03/2020. Refer to Appendix D.8 at 100a for more detailed analysis.

**APPENDIX A.4
REGISTRATION IDS DISAPPEARING
AND REAPPEARING**

Amicis have ten years of voter roll data from the SoS. When compared over time, several problems are found within the voter database.

Scenario one is when the Reg ID shows up on only one voter roll, during an election, and then either disappears or is cancelled immediately. This does not follow NVRA or Georgia Law. There are multiple examples of this *phenomena* and consistently appear on the 11/22/2020 voter roll.

Case One – Reg ID 12944910 was not on any voter roll from 2014 until the 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll, and none since. It shows created on 10/22/2020 which was prior to the 10/25/2020 SoS Voter Roll, and indicates a backdated date.

Figure A.4.a: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll

County Code	Reg ID	Registration Date	Date Last Voted
104	12944910	20201022	

Date Added	Date Changed
20201022	20201119

Reg ID 12944910 was quickly cancelled by Morgan County on 12/06/2020, right after the election, and the reason was “Duplicate”.

Figure A.4.b: SoS Cancelled Voter File

	Reg ID	Cancelled Date	Reason
MORGAN	12944910	12/6/2020	Duplicate

Another ORR SoS file shows Reg IDs that were merged. This file shows the Reg ID that merged and survived was Reg ID 6263667 which *did not exist at the time!* Reg ID 6263667 did not show up on any voter roll the *Amicis* have until the 01/27/2021 SoS Voter Roll.

Figure A.4.c: SoS Duplicate Merge File

Current Voter	Duplicate Voter	Merged Date
6263667	12944910	12/6/2020

Nothing about a Reg ID that existed for less than 30 days in the voter database right during an election

instills confidence that this was a valid Reg ID. It appears to be manipulation during an election.

Case Two – Reg ID 12946145 was not on any voter roll from 2014 until the 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll, and none since. It shows created on 11/02/2020.

Figure A.4.d: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll

Reg ID	Registra- tion Date	Date Last Voted	Date Added	Date Changed
12946145	20201102		20201102	20201119

Reg ID 12946145 was quickly cancelled by Morgan County on 12/06/2020, right after the election, and the reason was “Duplicate”.

Figure A.4.e: SoS Cancelled Voter File

Reg ID	Cancelled Date	Reason
12946145	12/6/2020	Duplicate

Another ORR SoS file shows Reg IDs that were merged. This file shows the Reg ID that merged and survived was Reg ID 6515068 which *did not exist at the time!* Reg ID 6515068 was last seen in Morgan County as inactive status with a different last name spelling on the 05/25/2017 SoS Voter Roll.

Figure A.4.f: SoS Duplicate Merge File

Current Voter	Duplicate Voter	Merged Date
6515068	12946145	12/6/2020

Once again, nothing about a Reg ID that existed for less than 30 days in the voter database right during an election instills confidence that this was a valid Reg ID. It appears to be manipulation during an election.

There were 1,628 Reg IDs across the state that appeared on one voter roll during the 2020 election, and then were cancelled within a 30-day timeframe as “Duplicate”, “Felon”, or “Deceased”. While vote credit is not always found, these appear to be manipulation of votes during a federal election.

Scenario Two is when the Reg ID shows up in 2020, disappears without being cancelled, then appears in 2022 only to be cancelled after the election. The appearing and then disappearing then appearing again during election months does not follow NVRA or

Georgia law. It also appears to be Synthetic Identity theft and total manipulation of a Reg ID during election months.

Case Three – Reg ID 12930377 was not on any voter roll until the 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll with a Registration Date of 10/06/2020. Because this date was prior to the 10/25/2020 SoS Voter Roll, this appears to be a backdated manipulated date.

Figure A.4.g: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll

County Code	Reg ID	Registration Date	Date Last Voted
120	12930377	20201006	

Date Added	Date Changed
20201006	20201116

The Reg ID disappears on the 01/27/2021 SoS Voter Roll and stays gone through the 07/05/2022 SoS Voter Roll without being cancelled. This does not follow NVRA or Georgia law.

The Reg ID shows back up on the 08/05/2022 SoS Voter Roll just in time for another election.

Figure A.4.h: 08/05/2022 SoS Voter Roll

County	Reg ID	Registra- tion Date	Date Last Modified
Randolph	12930377	7/19/2022	7/23/2022

Date Last Contact	Date Last Voted	Created Date
7/19/2022		10/6/2020

The voter that had Reg ID 12930377 died on 12/22/2022, and the obituary was found. This Reg ID stayed active half way through 2023 when Randolph County cancelled him on 05/03/2023 and the reason was “Deceased – ERIC”.

Figure A.4.i: SoS Cancelled Voter File

County	Reg ID	Cancelled Date	Reason
Randolph	12930377	5/3/2023	Deceased - ERIC

This scenario was found not only in 2020 and 2022, but also around the November 2023 election. Reg IDs that appear and then disappear and then reappear during election months are not lawful, and have the appearance of Synthetic Identity theft, voter database manipulation, and vote manipulation.

APPENDIX B
MANIPULATION OF DATES IN
THE VOTER DATABASE

Several dates are maintained in the Voter Database that are key to running Georgia Elections and following list maintenance activities per Georgia Law. The most notable are Date Added, Registration Date, Date Last Voted, Date Last Contact, and Date Last Modified. At a minimum, Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 45-11-1 public records cannot be falsified, altered, forged, or conceal any issue.

When analysis is performed across 10 years of data, evidence is found of manipulation and backdating of each of these fields and shows criminal intent and violation of several Georgia laws.

When Registration Date is backdated to have the *appearance* of Registering to vote in time for a federal election, but actually didn't exist at the time of the deadline, and then receive credit for voting, all of these votes are fraudulent. This is outlined in Appendix B.2 at 42a and is a violation of 52 U.S. § 10307(c) – Prohibited acts, False Information in Registering or Voting

“Whoever knowingly or willfully gives false information as to his name, address or period of residence in the voting district for the purpose of establishing his eligibility to register or vote, or conspires with another individual for the purpose of encouraging his false registration to vote or illegal voting”

App.39a

It is also a violation of O.C.G.A. § 45-11-1 Offenses Involving Public Records, Documents, and Other Items.

**APPENDIX B.1
MANIPULATION OF DATE ADDED AND
INITIAL REGISTRATION DATE**

Thousands of *Manipulations of Date Added and Initial Registration Date* have been found by comparing voter rolls over time. Below is a perfect example:

**Figure B.1.a: 02/05/2024 SoS Voter Roll
for Reg ID 14300475**

County	Voter Registration Number	Registration Date	Last Modified Date
ATKINSON	14300475	5/31/2013	2/1/2024

Date of Last Contact	Last Vote Date	Voter Created Date
11/27/2018		3/30/2022

Reg ID 14300475 data has a created date of 3/30/2022, and had a Date Last Contact of 2018. There are several problems within this data.

- 1) The 2/5/2024 voter roll was the first time this ID showed up in the voter database, and did not appear in any of the 2022 or 2023 voter databases, as the data would imply.
- 2) Registration IDs are created sequentially and the largest Registration ID number in the 4/1/2022 voter roll was in the 1326xxxx range, therefore 14300475 was too high of a number to be assigned in the 03/2022 time-frame.

App.41a

- 3) The voter cannot have a Date Last Contact or Registration Date prior to Date Created/Added.
- 4) It is impossible to have a Date Created/Added on a person that has been *dead* since 2019! This Registration ID is a duplicate ID of a deceased person and is clear criminal intent. *See* Appendix A.1 at 6a for a full accounting of this voter.

APPENDIX B.2
MANIPULATION OF REGISTRATION
DATE PRIOR TO AN ELECTION

Manipulation of Registration Date prior to an election can be found by comparing various voter rolls over time. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-224 you must register to vote or change to your current address to vote prior to 30 days before an election. There is clear evidence of backdating of registration IDs prior to an election to create the *appearance* of an elector registering in time to vote.

In 2020, the cutoff date for registration add/changes in the 2020 General Election was October 5, 2020. Therefore, all registrations with a registration date of October 5th or before (eligible voters) should be in the SoS October 25, 2020 Voter Roll. Comparison of this file with the November 22, 2020 Voter Roll tells a different story. There is evidence of backdating around the 2022 election as well. If an Election Official looks up one of these backdated records in GARViS, they cannot discern that the date entered is false. Backdating of records can only be seen by reviewing several voter rolls over time.

Between the 10/25/2020 and the 11/22/2020 SoS voter rolls, there were over 9,300 backdated Registrants that had the *appearance* of being registered to vote in time for the 2020 election, but *they did not exist* on 10/5/2020. Of those, over 3,700 received credit for voting in the 11/03/2020 Election. Of the remaining Reg IDs that do not show credit, they were all modified within days of 11/03/2020, so they are all fraudulent and appear to be criminal manipulation.

There has not been analysis on how many of these registrants voted in the 01/05/2021 run-off. These are all fraudulent votes as they were not registered in time per Georgia law.

Case One – Reg ID 8468795 *was not* on the 10/25/2020 SoS Voter Roll, *or any* Voter Roll we sampled dating back to the 04/05/2015 SoS Voter Roll. It first appears on the 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll with a Registration Date of 06/30/2011. This is a backdated date. *IF* this Reg ID had been on the SoS Voter Roll on October 5, 2020, then it would have appeared on the 10/25/2020 SoS Voter Roll, or for that matter all previous 2020 Voter Rolls that were compared.

Figure B.2.a: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll

County Code	Reg ID	Registration Date	Date Last Voted
131	8468795	20110630	20201103

Date Added	Date Changed
20110718	20201109

Reg ID 8468795 received credit for YNN, or Absentee voting in the 11/03/2020 election.

Figure B.2.b: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Code	Reg ID	APS
131	8468795	YNN

Figure B.2.c: 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Reg ID	Applicati on Date	Ballot Issued Date
TALIAFERRO	8468795	10/15/2020	10/15/2020

Ballot Return Date	Ballot Style
10/29/2020	MAILED

Note in Figure B.2.c the Application Date for the Absentee Request was 10/15/2020, but the Reg ID was not on the Voter Roll on 10/15/2020. Note in Figure B.2.a 11/09/2020 was the Date Changed. This is five days after the 11/03/2020 election. It appears this Reg ID and vote were inserted after the election. It was *definitely not* on the Voter Roll when the SoS Absentee File reports a *requested* and *returned* ballot.

Case Two – Reg ID 12533772 *was not* on the 10/25/2020 SoS Voter Roll, or the 01/21/2020 or 08/11/2020 Voter Roll. It first appears on the 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll with a Registration Date of 01/02/2020. This is a backdated date. *IF* this Reg ID had been on the SoS Voter Roll on October 5, 2020,

then it would have appeared on all of the previous SoS Voter Rolls analyzed in 2020.

Figure B.2.d: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll

County Code	Reg ID	Registration Date	Date Last Voted
67	12533772	20200102	20201103

Date Added	Date Changed
20200102	20201112

Reg ID 12533772 received credit for YNN, or Absentee voting in the 11/03/2020 election.

Figure B.2.e: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Code	Reg ID	APS
67	12533772	YNN

Figure B.2.f: 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Reg ID	Applicati on Date	Ballot Issued Date
Gwinnett	12533772	10/28/2020	10/28/2020

Ballot Return Date	Ballot Style
10/28/2020	IN PERSON

Note in Figure B.2.d 11/12/2020 was the Date Changed. In Figure B.2.f the SoS Absentee reports this person voted in person on 10/28/2020. *IF* this person voted on 10/28/2020, the Date Changed would most likely have also been 10/28/2020. It appears this Reg ID and vote were inserted after the election. The registrant was *definitely not* registered to vote by the October 5, 2020 deadline.

Backdating of Registration Date to have the appearance of Registering in time to vote is a violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10307(c) – Prohibited Acts – False Information in Registering or Voting.

APPENDIX B.3
MANIPULATION OF DATE LAST VOTED

Manipulation of Date Last Voted can be found by comparing voter rolls over time. Date Last Voted is just that, the last time a registrant voted in an election. It should only change forward in time. There is evidence of a voters' votes reverting to a previous value which has the *appearance* of a deleted vote.

Below are 2020 examples reviewing the 08/11/2020, 10/25/2020, 11/22/2020, and 01/27/2021 SoS voter rolls surrounding the 2020 General Election. The Date Last Voted on 08/11/2020 changes to a 11/03/2020 vote only to revert to the 08/11/2020 value in a subsequent voter roll.

Figure B.3.a: 8/11/2020, 10/25/2020, 11/22/2020, and 01/27/2021 SoS Voter Rolls

		08/11/20	10/25/20	11/22/20	01/27/21
Reg ID	Voter Status	Date Last Voted			
153078	A	20200811	20201103	20200811	20210105
157033	A	20181106	20201103	20181106	20181106
554310	A	20161108	20201103	20161108	20161108
945988	A	20181204	20201103	20181204	20181204
1098139	A	20171107	20171107	20201103	20171107
1334997	A	20120731	20201103	20120731	20120731
1453169	A	20161108	20201103	20161108	20161108

The same reversal of votes can be found around the 2022 General election.

Figure B.3.b: 10/03/2022, 10/31/2022, 11/23/2022, and 02/05/2023 SoS Voter Rolls

		10/03/22	10/31/22	11/23/22	02/05/23
Reg ID	Voter Status	Date Last Voted			
2141953	A	20210105	20210105	20221108	20210105
2459832	A	20210105	20210105	20221108	20210105
2730829	A	20220524	20220524	20221108	20220524
2753460	A	20210105	20210105	20221108	20210105
2831128	A	20210105	20210105	20221108	20210105
2856076	A	20210105	20210105	20221108	20210105
3222259	A	20220524	20220524	20221108	20220524

Where did these votes go? It appears they were deleted.

APPENDIX B.4
MANIPULATION OF DATE LAST CONTACT

Manipulation of Date Last Contact in turn manipulates the rules in O.C.G.A. § 21-2-234 and § 21-2-235 and how the SoS is responsible for list maintenance. One way the Date Last Contact field is manipulated is via the Duplicate Registration IDs that are created via the DDS Motor Voter Application(s). A Duplicate ID is defined as the same name, most times same address, same birthyear, but two different registration IDs. A duplicate is a clone of the main person in the voter database.

There is evidence that shows when the DDS Motor Voter Application appears on a new clone Reg ID, it causes the main Reg ID Date Last Contact to update. Below is an example for one person with multiple Reg IDs.

Figure B.4.a: GARViS Audit History logs, confirmed by SoS Voter Rolls

Reg ID	Date Created	Date Last Contact	Date Last Contact Changed
Main ID 10971823	2016-10-03	2016-10-03	2020-10-03
Duplicate ID #1 12143559	2019-02-28		2019-02-28
Duplicate ID #2 12901464	2020-10-03		

App.52a

The data suggests that when a fraudulent Duplicate ID is created, the system updates a totally separate Reg ID. The data strongly suggests that Duplicates are connected from the Creation Date and are not an *accident* in the DDS Motor Voter system. Lastly, we have seen multiple examples of Date Last Contact updated on a dead person, that has been deceased for years.

**APPENDIX B.5
MANIPULATION OF DATE LAST MODIFIED**

Manipulation of Date Last Modified can be found by looking at records that should not exist in the voter database. The best example of this are deceased people that have not been properly cleaned off the voter roll. They are being falsely modified all the while deceased. Some of them have Date Last Contact after death date during a federal election cycle. Below is a small sample from over 400 deceased still on the DeKalb County voter rolls:

Figure B.5.a: 03/11/2024 SoS Voter Roll

Reg ID	Status	Date of Death	Date Last Contact	Last Modified Date
5948539	A	8/28/2011	9/14/2018	1/22/2024
7469142	A	3/11/2012	9/14/2018	9/12/2023
8165447	A	6/18/2012	9/14/2018	9/12/2023
2090642	I	11/15/2012	7/31/2012	1/22/2024
1987473	A	4/29/2015	8/16/2019	1/22/2024
1976210	I	9/9/2020	11/13/2020	9/12/2023
7037157	A	9/2/2021	2/15/2022	1/22/2024
2020825	A	4/11/2022	8/31/2022	11/3/2023
1902319	A	5/28/2022	8/31/2022	11/3/2023

These deceased have all been confirmed with Obituaries. Why and what is being modified on a Deceased person’s record? And if ERIC and the County are receiving death records monthly from the Probate office, why are these deceased still on the voter roll?

Pursuant to NVRA Sec. 8(5), deceased must be removed from the voter rolls.

APPENDIX C
MANIPULATION OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS
DURING AN ELECTION

No Excuse Absentee Ballots are a major area of election theft in Georgia. It is as if the Secretary of State's Office knew a year before COVID that relaxed signature Absentee Ballots and drop boxes were coming to Georgia. Creating drop boxes without Legislative approval was unlawful. Sending a letter to all County officials circumventing the County's involvement for early ballot requests was a guise to alter the normal process, one that had been in the works since January of 2019. Large unlawful too early ballot requests came and were approved, per the file, in what appear to be large batches. There were 235,520 unlawful, too early ballot requests that each turned into a vote.

Additionally, there was fraudulent manipulation of registrants' addresses prior to the election where a phantom requested a ballot at the fake address. There were over 2,700 ballots that turned into a vote that were mailed to impossible un-mailable addresses. These are all violations of 52 U.S.C. § 10307(c) – Prohibited acts, False Information in Registering or Voting.

There were votes cast on ballots that were rejected at the County level. There were votes cast on ballots that were never mailed in. There were votes cast on ballots mailed to people that lived out of state, to their address out of state. There were in person on election day votes that were deleted and an Absentee

Ballot that they never requested was inserted and counted.

The evidence in Appendices C.1 at 56a through C.4 at 64a will clearly show that Mr. Raffensperger made the following false statement, “*The facts show that the claims that the 2020 election did not follow Georgia law on absentee ballots are false,*” as he attested in a letter to Vice President Pence and members of Congress on January 6th, 2021, (See Appendix H at 121a). This statement is in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10307(d) – Prohibited Acts – Falsification or Concealment of Material Facts or Giving of False Statements in Matters within Jurisdiction of Examiners or Hearing Officers.

No Excuse Absentee Ballots continue to be a major area of election theft in Georgia.

APPENDIX C.1
UNLAWFUL TOO EARLY BALLOTS

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381(2020) Absentee Ballots could be requested in Georgia 180 days ahead of an election. In 2020, for the General Election on 11/3/2020, that earliest request date was May 6th, 2020.

Allowances were made for the Elderly, Disabled or UOCAVA (*Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act*) personnel who could apply earlier in the election cycle for all elections in that calendar year.

The SoS sent a letter to all the Counties and took over the Early Ballot Request process. Despite a May 6, 2020, earliest request date, per the SoS's own files, ballot requests came in what appears to be batches starting in January of 2019! There were over 300,000 Absentee Ballots requested and accepted prior to the lawful date. Figure C.1.a shows a sample of too early ballot requests from the 2020 SoS Absentee file.

**Figure C.1.a: Too Early Application Date – 2020
SoS Absentee File**

Reg ID	11/3/2020 App Date	Ballot Issued	Ballot Returned
647185	2/6/2020	9/18/2020	10/7/2020
139901	10/30/2019	9/18/2020	11/6/2020
1738287	1/3/2019	9/18/2020	9/28/2020
949321	4/13/2020	8/26/2020	9/25/2020
117471	2/26/2020	8/20/2020	10/29/2020
10082870	4/14/2020	4/21/2020	10/14/2020
5625209	4/27/2020	9/18/2020	9/21/2020
636782	12/31/2019	9/18/2020	10/14/2020

The occurrence of too early ballot requests was found in 158 of 159 counties. The Secretary of State’s Office confirmed there were a total of 73,583 excused early registrants (Elderly, disabled, UOCAVA-Military, etc.). The total number of absentee ballot applications that were ‘requested’ and ‘accepted’ outside of the lawful “earliest possible” request date and turned into an unlawful vote was 232,520.

The Earliest Issue Date in Georgia for the November 3, 2020, election was September 15, 2020, and the Secretary of State performed a bulk mailing on September 18, 2020. This did not happen locally in the counties, since the Secretary of State had assumed responsibility for all early ballot request handling and the bulk mailing.

Figure C.1.b shows a sample from the SoS’ 2020 Absentee File of Ballots that were issued prior to the lawful date of 09/15/2020.

**Figure C.1.b: Too Early Issued Date
– 2020 SoS Absentee File**

Reg ID	App Status	Ballot Status	11/3/2020 App Date	Ballot Issued	Ballot Returned
949321	A	A	4/13/2020	8/26/2020	9/25/2020
117471	A	A	2/26/2020	8/20/2020	10/29/2020
10082870	A	A	4/14/2020	4/21/2020	10/14/2020

In total, 1,939 ballots were mailed ahead of the 09/15/2020 earliest ‘issue date’.

APPENDIX C.2 PRECINCT ADDRESS MANIPULATION

Precinct Address Manipulation is defined as an elector's address is changed without the elector's knowledge and without them actually moving. The elector shows up to vote only to learn someone has already voted on their Reg ID number. In 2020, people were *moved* within their County or in some instances to an entirely different County, and a vote was stolen/cast on their behalf.

Case One – Reg ID 1894395 owns her home in Tucker, DeKalb County, GA. She showed up to vote on 10/20/2020 to vote in the 11/03/2020 election. She was told that she was no longer in her precinct, that she had moved. Her address was changed to an apartment, with which she had no association. The SoS 2020 Absentee file shows an Absentee Ballot was requested on 08/20/2020 on her behalf from this fraudulent address, of which she did not do.

**Figure C.2.a: SoS 2020 Absentee File
for Reg ID 1894395**

County	Reg ID	Ballot Req	Ballot Issued	Ballot Returned
DEKALB	1894395	8/20/2020	9/18/2020	

This is another case of Identity Theft, in that the voter did not notify DDS or DeKalb elections that she moved and *someone* requested a ballot, fraudulently pretending to be her.

Several other examples were found across the state like Reg ID 5217916 in Gwinnett County, where they own their home but was moved to an apartment right before the election and then back again.

APPENDIX C.3
BALLOTS MAILED TO PURPOSEFUL
BAD ADDRESSES

The SoS 2020 Absentee File Mailing Address was where the Ballot was mailed, not necessarily the Mailing Address in the voter database. There were over 2,700 Ballots mailed to purposeful bad addresses that came back as a vote.

Amicis defined an “un-mailable address” as where the city, state, and zip combination were impossible. How did the ballot get to the registrant for them to mail back the ballot? *Amicis* believe these to be fraudulent ballots. Below is a sample of “un-mailable addresses” that turned into a vote.

Figure C.3.a: 2020 SoS Absentee File

Voter Registration #	Mailing City	Mail State	Mail Zip Code	Application Status	Ballot Status	Application Date	Ballot Return Date
7820557	NEW YORK CITY	GA	10037	A	A	9/3/2020	10/6/2020
11188214	NASHVILLE	GA	37212	A	A	9/14/2020	10/23/2020
6370487	LOWELL	MD	1852	A	A	10/11/2020	10/24/2020
11427440	BOSTON	GA	2120	A	A	9/1/2020	10/23/2020
10817067	CHICAGO	GA	60610	A	A	9/6/2020	10/26/2020
10951554	NEW ORLEANS	GA	70118	A	A	10/2/2020	10/20/2020

There were also “un-mailable addresses” in the Too Early Ballot Requests handled exclusively by the SoS as outlined in Appendix C.1 at 56a.

Figure C.3.b: 2020 SoS Absentee File

Voter Registration #	Mailing City	Mail State	Mail Zip Code	Application Status	Ballot Status	Application Date	Ballot Return Date
12535844	STURGEON BAY	NY	54235	A	A	4/14/2020	10/13/2020
1521157	BENNETTSVILLE	GA	29512	A	A	2/20/2020	10/26/2020
4746702	BRUNSWICK	GA	8995	A	A	4/13/2020	10/16/2020

In the case of David A. Perdue and Elizabeth Grace Lennon, vs. Richard Barron, et. al. in Fulton County, GA, Reg ID 10687494, Elizabeth Grace Lennon, had her vote stolen by one of these purposeful bad Addressed ballots. *It appears* she requested a ballot to

be mailed to Fayetteville, AZ 72701 of which Fayetteville and 72701 belong in Arkansas not Arizona. At first glance it looks like a typo, but Elizabeth testifies that Fulton County told her she had already voted. She did not request this Absentee Ballot and furthermore, what appears to be a typo becomes less believable when you see over 2,700 of these types of ballots that turned into a vote across the whole state.

APPENDIX C.4
NO EXCUSE ABSENTEE BALLOTS MAILED
TO REGISTRANTS OUT OF STATE

There are several cases of ex-Georgians unlawfully voting in two federal elections from out of state. It is a felony to attest to living at a Georgia residence on the Absentee ballot request form, mail fraud to mail the ballot back to Georgia, and another felony to cast a vote in a Georgia election. This is happening across the state.

Case One – Reg ID 7530862 is an Internal Medicine Specialist/ Doctor at Baylor Hospital in TX. She has been practicing there for eight years. She moved her registration to vote in Georgia to her parent’s address in Cobb County. She has voted in Georgia via Absentee Ballot (sent to TX) in the 2020 General, 2021 Run-off, 2022 General, and the 2022 Run-off. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-234 she remains an active voter, but she has not lived in Georgia for eight years, is gainfully employed in TX, and continues to unlawfully vote in GA.

Case Two – Reg ID 2028389 is an ex-Georgia football player and current Tequilla salesman that used to live in Grayson, Gwinnett County, GA, and sold his Grayson home 08/31/2020. He has voted in the 2020 General, 2021 Run-off, 2022 General, and the 2022 Run-off while living in Charlotte, NC per his online interviews, his entity filings with the GA SoS, and his deed on his home in NC. In 2022, the SoS marked him Inactive, NCOA but he was still allowed to vote early in person, from his Grayson home that he hadn’t lived at since 2020. He remains an active

voter in Gwinnett County and has committed multiple election felonies as well as mail fraud. Gwinnett County Board of Elections had this registrant challenged via O.C.G.A. § 21-2-229, with mountains of evidence presented, and kept him on the voter roll anyway.

Case Three – Reg ID 7128668 is registered to vote in Peachtree Corners, Gwinnett, GA, and left Gwinnett County from her apartment in August, 2020, to move back home to Colrain, MA. She has unlawfully voted in the 2020 General and the 2022 General via Absentee ballot. She posted on Facebook a picture of her holding her 2020 Absentee Ballot right before she mailed it in a Colrain, MA, blue postal box. The 2022 ballot was mailed to Colrain, MA, where she lives. Gwinnett County Board of Elections, despite two O.C.G.A. § 21-2-229 challenges, keeps her on the voter roll as an active voter, and continues to allow her to commit election felonies, and unlawfully vote in multiple Georgia elections.

There are thousands of cases like the three outlined above. No Excuse Absentee Ballots are being mailed to all 50 states, many times to the registrant's new address. As long as the registrant continues to vote, they remain active on the Georgia voter roll and in violation of NVRA, HAVA, and 2 U.S.C. 9.

APPENDIX D
MANIPULATION OF VOTES DURING
AND AFTER AN ELECTION

Amicis have an abundance of evidence showing manipulation of votes before, during, and after the Federal elections of 2020 and 2022. Several schemes of creating fraudulent Absentee Ballots were outlined in Appendices C, C.1, C.2, and C.3 above.

Amicis compared the 11/22/2020 SoS voter roll, 2020 SoS Voter History File, the 2020 SoS Absentee File, and the SoS Cancelled Voter File. Reconciliation is not possible.

There were over 2,000 votes credited in the 2020 Election that were not on any voter roll across the state. This phenomenon appears to be created by the machines as a registrant must be on the voter roll to request an Absentee Ballot or check into a Poll Pad. While *Amicis* are not focused on a particular 2020 candidate, they have proven that Mr. Raffensperger made a false statement in a letter to Vice President Pence and members of Congress on January 6th, 2021. (See Appendix H at 121a)

Mr. Raffensperger stated, “*The President’s allies allege that 2,423 people voted who were not registered to vote. The actual number is 0. Voters cannot be given credit for voting in Georgia unless they are registered to vote.*”

Registrants showed up to vote on election day and checked into the Poll Pad and voted. While they voted in person on election day, their vote was cancelled and replaced with a fraudulent Absentee Ballot outlined in Appendix C.1 at 56a. This is in violation of 52 U.S.C.

§ 10307(a) Prohibited act – “No person acting under color of law shall [...] willfully fail or refuse to tabulate, count, and report such person’s vote.”

Via Duplicate IDs, over 3,800 double (and sometimes triple) votes were counted and then the IDs were merged right after the election to cover up the crime. Double voting is a violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10307(e) – Prohibited Acts – Voting More than Once.

Absentee Ballots were counted when they were not even mailed back in, or rejected, cancelled, or spoiled by the County.

Credit for in person on election day voting is found in the Voter History File, but not in the SoS Numbered Report showing Registrants checking into the Poll Pad, nor an updated Date Last Voted in the Voter Roll. This also appears to be machine related.

There is evidence of Registrants voting early via the SoS Voter History File, but the Date Last Voted is not updated nor does the Registrant have a required presence in the SoS Absentee file. It appears that thousands of votes were designated and credited in the Voter History File as YNN, or Absentee voting, but neither the Voter Roll nor the Absentee File substantiates these votes. These *appear* to be *added* votes.

There was also evidence of in person early voting fraud in that in the SoS Absentee file they voted early in person, but they do not have voting credit in the SoS Voter History File. These appear to be *deleted* votes.

These *impossible votes* speak directly to the SoS *overriding* and/or *negating* the County’s decisions and

sworn duty on counting votes. It also *appears* thousands of Registrants *did not vote, but received credit* for voting, or their vote *was swapped* from their desired selection, or they did vote but *did not receive credit*.

The comparison of these files clearly shows that no matter how well a County runs an election in Georgia, their results can be *altered after the fact*.

This evidence clearly shows that Mr. Raffensperger, in a letter to Vice President Pence and members of Congress on January 6th, 2021, (See Appendix H at 121a), made the following false statements about the 2020 General Election, which appear to be in violation of 52 U.S.C. 10307(d) – Prohibited Acts:

1. *“Their work has shown me that there is nowhere close to sufficient evidence to put in doubt the result of the presidential contest in Georgia.”*
2. *“There will end up being a small number of illegal votes (there always is in any election because federal and state law err on the side of letting people vote and punishing them after the fact), but nowhere near the amount that would put the result of the presidential election in question.”*
3. *“Just as the result of your own election was valid and accurate, the certified result in the presidential contest is valid and accurate as well.”*

**APPENDIX D.1
VOTES CAST ON REGISTRANTS
NOT ON VOTER ROLL**

In 2020, there were over 2,000 Reg IDs in the SoS Voter History File (VHF) that were not anywhere on the voter roll. They were not eligible electors, not able to receive an Absentee Ballot, nor check in at a poll pad, *but they received credit* in the 2020 election.

Reg IDs are issued sequentially. There are several IDs in this list with numbers that exceeded the available range in 2020. This is another impossibility. In GARViS when a county official merges Duplicate IDs, the system automatically chooses the oldest/first Reg ID as the surviving ID. A higher number is never allowed, and would not present itself in the list of voters that received credit in 2020. Double voting, that *appears* to be machine related, can be found in the list.

Case One – Fulton County Reg ID 13110943 is a number that did not exist in 2020. It received credit in the voter history file as YNN or absentee voting, but *does not exist in* the 2020 SoS Absentee file.

Figure D.1.a: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Code	Voter Registr- ation #	APS
060	13110943	YNN

Upon further investigation, the voter associated with 13110943 has a main Reg ID 6861366 which is also in the voter history file as voting YNN and is in the Absentee file as voting In Person on 10/17/2020.

Figure D.1.b: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Code	Reg ID	APS
060	6861366	YNN

Figure D.1.c: 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Reg ID	App Status	Ballot Status	Applicati on Date
FULTON	6861366	A	A	10/17/2020

Ballot Issued Date	Ballot Return Date	Ballot Style
10/17/2020	10/17/2020	IN PERSON

This is a double vote, appears machine created due to no tie to the Absentee file, and believe the actual voter was a victim of Synthetic Identity Theft via the SoS office. The Duplicate was improperly merged (smaller Reg ID) on June 7, 2021, and was an attempt to cover up the crime of double voting.

Figure D.1.d: SoS Cancelled Voter File

County	Voter Regi- stration	Registra- tion Date
GWINNETT	6861366	9/29/2020

Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
6/7/2021	Duplicate

Case Two – Reg ID 13487136 in Richmond County is a number that did not exist in 2020 and is also a case of Synthetic Identity Theft as outlined in Appendix A.2 at 13a. This Reg ID received credit in the voter history file as NNN, or in person on election day vote.

Upon further investigation, the voter associated with 13487136 has a main Reg ID 11770633 in Richmond County and received credit in the voter history file as voting NNN, which is a double vote on this registrant.

These two Reg IDs also double voted in the 12/06/2022 Run-off as both receiving credit for voting NNN.

Figure D.1.e: 2020 and 2022 SoS Voter History Files

County	Reg ID	Election	A	P	S
RICHMOND	11770633	11/3/2020	N	N	N
RICHMOND	11770633	12/6/2022	N	N	N
RICHMOND	13487136	11/3/2020	N	N	N
RICHMOND	13487136	12/6/2022	N	N	N

A third Reg ID 13537091 was found in Washington County associated with this registrant. It has only one appearance on the voter database of 11/04/2022 and then disappears again, which is unlawful. Due to the date created, it *appears* there may have been a fraudulent vote from this Reg ID in the 2022 General.

Figure D.1.f: 11/23/2022 SoS Voter Roll

	Reg ID	Registrati on Date	Last Modified Date
Washington	13537091	2022-11-04	2022-11-16

Date of Last Contact	Voter Created Date
2022-11-04	2022-11-04

Washington County Merged two of the Reg IDs in 2023 and left Reg ID 13487136.

Figure D.1.g: SoS Cancelled Voter File

County	Voter Regi- stration	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
WASHINGTON	11770633	5/2/2023	Duplicate

Figure D.1.h: SoS Cancelled Voter File

County	Voter Regi- stration	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
WASHINGTON	13537091	5/2/2023	Duplicate

Reg ID 13487136 appears to be a bad Reg ID. This voter was at *Cancelled Voter Street* at one point in 2023.

Figure D.1.i: 07/21/2023 and 08/30/2023 SoS Voter Rolls

County	Reg ID	Address
WASHINGTON	13487136	635 CANCELLED VOTER STREET 406
WASHINGTON	13487136	635 FERNCREST DR APT 406

Case Three – There were some Reg IDs that had not been on the voter roll in a very long time and received credit for a 2020 vote.

Reg ID 180381, inactive status/returned mail, was last seen on the 06/29/2016 SoS Voter Roll, and *not since*. This ID was inactive dating back to the 09/04/2014 SoS Voter Roll with a Date Last Contact of 11/4/2008, which is 12 years prior to the 2020 election!

Figure D.1.j: 06/29/2016 SoS Voter Roll

County	Reg ID	Status	Status Reason	Registration Date
Henry	180381	I	Returned Mail	10/14/2004

Last Modified Date	Date of Last Contact	Last Vote Date	Voter Created Date
7/25/2013	11/4/2008	11/4/2008	10/14/2004

Case Four – Reg ID 1282440, inactive status/ returned mail, was last seen on the 12/07/2018 SoS Voter Roll, and *not since*. This ID was inactive dating back to the 11/06/2015 SoS Voter Roll with a Date Last Contact of 7/31/2012, which is 8 years prior to the 2020 election!

Figure D.1.k: 12/07/2018 SoS Voter Roll

County	Reg ID	Status	Status Reason
Monroe	1282440	I	Returned Mail

Registra- tion Date	Last Modified Date	Date of Last Contact	Last Vote Date
2/18/2010	9/21/2015	7/31/2012	7/31/2012

Another large group of Reg IDs make a first appearance on the voter roll in mid-2021, 2022, and 2023 and nowhere in 2020. When they first appear, they have backdated dates attempting to cover up when they were added to the voter roll. Another impossibility. Many of these are Duplicate votes that were merged.

Two thousand votes credited in the 2020 election while not on the 2020 voter roll appears to be machine/ programming activity, not real Georgians voting.

APPENDIX D.2
SWAPPED VOTES FROM IN PERSON ON
ELECTION DAY TO A FRAUDULENT
ABSENTEE BALLOT

Pursuant to the US and Georgia Constitution, NVRA Sec.12(2), HAVA, and *Duncan v. Poythress*, 515 F. Supp. 327 (N.D. Ga.), aff'd, 657 F.2d 691 (5th Cir. 1981), cert. dismissed, 459 U.S. 1012, 103 S. Ct. 368, 74 L.Ed.2d 504 (1982),” *if the right to vote is denied altogether or abridged in a manner which renders the electoral process fundamentally unfair, a violation of due process may be found. It is unlawful to deprive or defraud the inhabitants of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process.*”

There is evidence of *Swapped Votes* where the voter voted in person on election day, and their vote was replaced by the SoS with an Absentee Ballot. This evidence was found by comparing three files, 1) ORR Numbered reports from the Counties, which show the exact timestamp a registrant showed up at their precinct and checked into the Poll Pad, 2) The SoS published 2020 Voter History File, and 3) The SoS 2020 Absentee File. With only 18 out of 159 counties that partially responded to the ORR for Numbered Reports in 2020, over *two hundred* swapped votes were found. Below is an example of the data:

Figure D.2.a: Fannin County 11/03/2020, Numbered Report

No.	Voter ID	Polling Place
3562	4968606	(055) FIRE STATION #9 (FANNIN COUNTY)

Check-In Time	Precinct
11/3/2020 11:08 AM	055-SKEN

The SoS VHF shows Reg ID 4968606 as casting a vote in the 11/03/2020 Election, not as in person on election day, but Mail In, Absentee Ballot.

Figure D.2.b: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Number	Reg ID	Election Date
FANNIN	4968606	11/3/2020

Election Type	A	P	S
GENERAL	Y	N	N

The SoS Absentee File shows Reg ID 4968606 with an Application Date prior to the lawful date of 5/6/2020 handled by the SoS, not the County, as outlined in Appendix C.1 at 56a.

Figure D.2.c: 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Reg ID	App Status	Ballot Status
FANNIN	4968606	A	A

Applicat ion Date	Ballot Issued Date	Ballot Return Date	Ballot Style
4/13/2020	9/18/2020	11/3/2020	MAILED

An *Amici* spoke with the person associated with Reg ID 4968606. He did check into the Fire Station in Blue Ridge, GA on 11/03/2020. He stated he voted with his wife. It was confirmed that his wife is in the file one minute later checking in. He also confirmed he never requested or returned an Absentee Ballot in the 11/03/2020 election. It *appears* this voter's real vote was *deleted* and *replaced* with a fraudulent Absentee Ballot created by the SoS. Theft of a person's vote is a Civil Rights violation under the US Constitution. It is also a violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10307(a) – Prohibited Acts – Failure or Refusal to Permit Casting or Tabulation of Vote.

APPENDIX D.3

DOUBLE VOTES ON DUPLICATE REGISTRATION IDS FOR THE SAME PERSON

Appendices A.1 at 6a and A.2 at 13a discuss Duplicate Electors and how they are used to create Identity theft on Georgians. Appendix B.4 at 50a shows how Duplicates are used to manipulate Date Last Contacted which in turn manipulates list maintenance.

The November 3rd 2020 Voter History Files confirms the listing of voters credited with having cast a ballot during the General Election. Further analysis shows that 3,816 pairs of duplicated votes were cast on different registration IDs. Duplicates are identified as Registrants having the exact same name, street address and birthyear. As many as 25 registrants had as many as *four* ID's linked to their original ID and all got credit for voting in the same election.

As many as 1,166 duplicate registrants that cast ballots early, prior to November 3rd election day and were subsequently cancelled by the merging process the *following day* or *within three days* of having voted. Georgia law requires the voter rolls to be locked during the 30 days prior to an election, therefore it is highly unlikely the staff in all counties across the state decided individually to review duplicates in the middle of an election.

The Secretary of State provided the listing of merged Reg IDs in response to an Open Records Request, confirming duplications were authentic, by virtue of their merge (deletion) activity.

Duplicates are also used to Double vote. Extensive analysis was done using the Voter History Files from

App.79a

August, October, and November 2020, and 2020 Absentee Voter History Files. These were compared to the Registrant Data and Date Last Voted from the 11/22/2020 Voter Roll. Many duplicates (and in some case triplicate voters) have identical names, addresses and birth years. Others are missing a middle name or using only an initial on one registration, but not the other. Many duplicates are obvious typos, such as Terry vs Terri, etc.

Figure D.3.a: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll-Duplicate Registrations (xxxx) used to redact personal data

Reg ID	Last Name	Address	Birth Year	Last Voted	Merged to Original
6273808	Txxxx	445 Cxxxx	1959	11/3/2020	
8519254	Txxxx	445 Cxxxx	1959	11/3/2020	7/31/2022
10675883	Fxxxxxx	882 Exxxx	1997	11/3/2020	
12926054	Fxxxxxx	882 Exxxx	1997	11/3/2020	8/1/2022
2395709	Hxxxx	1900 Pxxxx	1936	11/3/2020	
12766030	Hxxxx	1900 Pxxxx	1936	11/3/2020	8/2/2022
12876873	Wxxxxxx	5372 Lxxxx	1970	11/3/2020	
12918809	Wxxxxxx	5372 Lxxxx	1970	11/3/2020	8/3/2022
2438840	Bxxx	1900 Axxxx	1962	11/3/2020	
11251011	Bxxx	1900 Axxxx	1962	11/3/2020	8/4/2022

The duplications listed in Figure D.3.a were brought to the attention of the county election board in 2022. Duplications were properly merged into the original ID, thus confirming the fact they were confirmed as duplicate registrants by the registrar and duplicate votes were cast in 2020.

In addition to the duplicate records found in the Voter Roll, the Voter History File confirmed the votes cast by ballot style on the same Reg IDs listed in D.3.a. above, showing double and triple counting of votes. The original ID appears to have voted by mail and in person, while the ‘duplicate’ ID also voted.

Case One – Copied from the examples in Figure D.3.a. above, a deeper analysis showed Reg ID 6273808 as the original ID and was matched with Reg ID 8519254. The electors had the exact same name, address and birthyear.

**Figure D.3.b. Data from 11/22/2020 SoS
Voter Roll and SoS Cancelled File**

Reg ID	Request Date	Ballot Issued	Ballot Return	Ballot Style
6273808	10/12/2020	10/12/2020	10/30/2020	Mailed
8519254	10/5/2020	10/5/2020	10/22/2020	Mailed

Figure D.3.c – 2020 SoS Absentee File

Reg ID	Last Name	Address	Birth Year	Merged to Original
6273808	Txxxx	445 Cxxxx A	1959	
8519254	Txxxx	445 Cxxxx A	1959	7/31/2022

The SoS 2020 Absentee file shows each of these Duplicate Reg IDs requesting, receiving, and returning Absentee Ballots by mail for the November 2020 election. When *Amicis* analyzed the voter history file for these two Reg IDs, this case became worse.

Figure D.3.d: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter History File

Reg ID	Election	History APS
6273808	11/3/2020	NNN
6273808	11/3/2020	YNN
8519254	11/3/2020	YNN

APS KEY: NNN– Election Day; YNN – Early/Absentee Mail

Figure D.3.d captures the Voting History of not only the Original Reg ID 6273808, and the duplicate ID 8519254, but it appears that another vote under the Original Reg ID was counted in the History file. This time it was classed as an in-person vote and not an absentee/mailed ballot. The voter history file does not include name or address, only Registration ID and Ballot information.

Three votes were apparently cast, and counted for this one elector in the 2020 election. Two by mail, and one in-person on election day.

Figure D.3.e: Data from 2020 SoS Voter History File and SoS Cancelled File

Reg ID	History APS	Duplicate ID	Merged
6273808	N	8519254	7/31/2022
6273808	Y		
8519254	Y		

Conveniently, the duplicate ID was merged into the original ID after the Board received and reviewed the challenge in July 2022, confirming the duplicate had existed during the 2022 election.

**APPENDIX D.4
NON-RECONCILED VOTES CREDITED
AS ABSENTEE VOTING, BUT NOT
IN ABSENTEE FILE**

Amicis compared the 2020 SoS Voter Rolls with the 2020 VHF and found over 27,100 Registrants that received credit for voting but did not have an update on their *Date Last Voted* field for 11/03/2020. When a Registrant votes in an election, their Date Last Voted field is updated. This becomes public record. At a minimum, the mismatch is another impossibility to analyze.

Amicis went a step deeper and analyzed the vote credits of YNN, indicating Absentee Voting, and compared these entries with the 2020 SoS Absentee File. Disturbingly, over 8,700 of these YNN vote credits *do not show up* in the 2020 SoS Absentee File. Under proper operations, the Date Last Voted is updated, and all Absentee voting activity is recorded in the Absentee file. These 8,700 vote credits *appear* to be fraudulently added to the vote total. The spread of these 8,700 vote credits can be found in 145 of 159 Counties across Georgia. Again, this appears to be machine/programing related and not County controlled.

Case One – Reg ID 538918 received YNN credit for voting but is not in the 2020 SoS Absentee File. Figure D.4.a shows the record in the 2020 SoS VHF.

Figure D.4.a: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Code	Reg ID	APS
54	538918	YNN

This WWII Army veteran died on November 27, 2003, and was cancelled by Evans County on 12/4/2003 per the SoS Cancelled voter file. The cemetery marker was found.

Figure D.4.b: SoS Cancelled Voter File

Reg ID	Cancelled Date	Reason
538918	12/4/2003	Deceased

Therefore, it *appears* the machines voted a person that *had been dead for 17 years!*

Case Two – Reg ID 1068419 received YNN credit for voting but is not in the 2020 SoS Absentee File. Figure D.4.c shows the record in the 2020 SoS VHF.

Figure D.4.c: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Code	Reg ID	APS
89	1068419	YNN

This voter died on March 13, 2012, and was cancelled by Liberty County on 04/01/2012 per the SoS Cancelled voter file. The obituary was found.

Figure D.4.d: SoS Cancelled Voter File

	Reg ID	Cancelled Date	Reason
LIBERTY	1068419	4/1/2012	Deceased

Therefore, it appears the machines voted a person that had been dead for 8 years!

**APPENDIX D.5
VOTES ON BALLOTS NEVER RECEIVED**

The analysis in Appendix D.4 at 84a of comparing Registrants that did not receive an updated Date Last Voted but received credit for voting showed very alarming data.

There were at a minimum 5,100 Ballots that were *counted* that were *never mailed back in*. There is literally a blank in the Ballot Received field, and no “A” for accepted by the County. This indicates the County did not count these votes, and has the *appearance* of a machine/programming override.

The reason 5,100 Ballots is a minimum, because the comparison was only on the 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll. Many additional Ballots were counted that were never mailed in and the Registrant was quickly deleted prior to the 11/22/2020 voter roll.

One such example speaks to the SoS voting deceased people outside the Counties’ knowledge.

Case One – Reg ID 7155510 died on Sept 9, 2020, and Bibb County cancelled her as “Deceased” on 9/27/2020. Obituary was found.

Figure D.5.a: SoS Cancelled Voter file

County	Voter Regi- stration	Cancelled Date	Cancel Reason
BIBB	7155510	9/27/2020	Deceased

2020 SoS Absentee File shows Reg ID 7155510 with an Application Date prior to the lawful date of 5/6/2020 handled by the SoS, not the County, as

outlined in Appendix C.1 at 56a. The Absentee File shows the ballot was never received, the Ballot Status does not have an “A,” so the County did not count the vote.

Figure D.5.b: 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Reg ID	Ballot Status	Status Reason
BIBB	7155510	A	

Applicat ion Date	Ballot Issued Date	Ballot Return Date	Ballot Style
4/13/2020	9/18/2020		MAILED

The 2020 SoS Voter History File shows Reg ID 7155510 as casting a vote in the 11/03/2020 Election via Absentee Ballot when she was already deceased and *never mailed in a ballot*.

Figure D.5.c: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Code	Reg ID	A	P	S
11	7155510	Y	N	N

This is clear Identity Theft and a fraudulent vote of a deceased person that the County had already deemed cancelled and deceased.

This minimum *5,100 fraudulent votes* occurred in over 65 of 159 Counties.

APPENDIX D.6
VOTES ON REJECTED, CANCELLED,
AND SPOILED BALLOTS

The analysis in Appendix D.4 at 84a of comparing Registrants that did not receive an updated Date Last Voted but received credit for voting showed very alarming data.

A minimum of 450 Ballots that were *Rejected, Cancelled, or Spoiled still received credit* outside the County's control.

Case One – Pursuant O.C.G.A. § 21-2-216, a *Mentally Incompetent* elector must be removed from the voter roll and not be allowed to vote. Pierce County, GA cancelled an elector for being Mentally Incompetent, then rejected the Absentee Ballot when it was received, but the vote was counted by the SoS anyway. Counting a Ballot that was rejected at the County Level and on a registrant previously deemed Mentally Incompetent is a violation of, O.C.G.A. § 21-2-216, O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386 regarding Rejected Ballots, NVRA Sec. 8.(3), and 2 U.S.C. 9.

The SoS Cancelled Voter File shows Reg ID 1619656 as Cancelled on 9/23/2020 due to being “Mentally Incompetent”.

Figure D.6.a: SoS Cancelled Voter File

County	Reg ID	Status	Canceled Date	Cancel Reason
PIERCE	1619656	Canceled	9/23/2020	Mentally Incompetent

The 2020 SoS Absentee File shows Reg ID 1619656 with an Application Date prior to the lawful date of 5/6/2020 handled by the SoS, not the County, as outlined in Appendix C.1 at 56a. The County marked the Ballot Status as “R” for rejected on 10/7/2020 with the status reason “Ineligible Elector”. The County did not count the vote.

Figure D.6.b: 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Voter Registration #	Application Status	Ballot Status	Status Reason
PIERCE	1619656	A	R	Ineligible Elector

Application Date	Ballot Issued Date	Ballot Return Date	Ballot Style
4/13/2020	9/18/2020	10/7/2020	MAILED

Despite the County handling the ballot correctly, the SoS Voter History File shows the vote counted anyway.

The 2020 SoS Voter History File shows Reg ID 1619656 as counting a vote in the 11/03/2020 Election.

Figure D.6.c: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County Number	Registration Number	Election Date	A	P	S
113	1619656	20201103	Y	N	N

Case Two – Reg ID 2483751 did not have a Date Last Voted update of 11-03-2020 but received credit in the 2020 VHF as voting YNN, or Absentee Voting. The 2020 SoS Absentee file shows that the County entered “C” for cancelled, and “No Ballot in Oath Envelope” for the status reason. Literally, a fraudulent vote override was cast on an *envelope*!

Figure D.6.d: Data from 2020 SoS VHF and 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Reg ID	A	P	S	Appli- cation Status	Ballot Re- quest	Status Reason
Clayton	2483751	Y	N	N	A	C	NO BALLOT IN OATH ENVELOPE

Case Three – Several Rejected ballots with reason of *missing signature* were *still cast* as votes in the 2020 Election. The County performed their duty and rejected the ballot with no signature, but it appears that machines/programming overrode their decision and counted the vote anyway. Figure D.6.e shows some of the sample data.

**Figure D.6.e: Data from 2020 SoS VHF
and 2020 SoS Absentee File**

County	Reg ID	A	P	S	App Status	Ballot Status	Status Reason
Fulton	2557849	Y	N	N	A	R	Missing Signature
Worth	5166818	Y	N	N	A	R	Missing Signature
Decatur	5747243	Y	N	N	A	R	Invalid Signature
Charlton	7501952	Y	N	N	A	R	Invalid Signature
Fulton	8288965	Y	N	N	A	R	Missing Signature
DeKalb	11078043	Y	N	N	A	R	MIDR - ID not Provided
Fulton	11968623	Y	N	N	A	R	Missing Signature
Fulton	12915032	Y	N	N	R		ADMIN ERROR; DUP REC

There are various versions/dates of the 2020 SoS VHF that *Amicis* worked with. Why do three of the above entries show a “credit for voting” only in some of the versions?

Case Four – Reg ID 10488907 did not make it past the Absentee Application Request stage. Fulton County entered “R” for Rejected on Application Status. The Status Reason entered was “Computer Generated Signature.”

Another Ballot Request was accepted on 10/14/2020 and mailed on 10/14/2020 but was never mailed back in. The Ballot Received field was blank and the ballot was not counted by Fulton County. Whether the first ballot request was rejected or the second ballot was never mailed back, neither show a cast vote, but the SoS counted the vote anyway.

There are various versions/dates of the 2020 SoS VHF that *Amicis* worked with. Why do some of them show a “credit for voting” but not all of them?

Figure D.6.f: Data from 2020 SoS VHF and 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Reg ID	A	P	S
FULTON	10488907	Y	N	N

Application Status	Ballot Request	Status Reason
R		COMPUTER GENERATED SIGNATURE

Case Five – Reg ID 2948773 returned a Ballot on 10/06/2020 that the County marked “S” for Spoiled and the reason was “Invalid Marking on Ballot”.

Another Ballot was sent on 10/06/2020, but was never mailed back. The Ballot Received field was blank and the ballot was not counted by Washington County. Whether the first ballot request was spoiled or the second ballot was never mailed back, neither show a cast vote, but the SoS counted the vote anyway.

**Figure D.6.g: Data from 2020 SoS VHF
and 2020 SoS Absentee File**

County	Reg ID	A	P	S
Washington	2948773	Y	N	N

Appli- cation Status	Ballot Re- quest	Status Reason
A	S	Invalid Marking on the Ballot

There were a lot of Ballots that were marked Rejected, Cancelled, or Spoiled by the County and *not counted*, but they *received credit* for voting anyway.

**APPENDIX D.7
VOTES ON DECEASED THAT ARE
INELIGIBLE TO VOTE**

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-231, Deceased voters must be removed and may no longer vote. Reg ID 8720588, shown below, died in July 2012; the obituary was easily found online to confirm this. Yet this voter not only remained in active status on the voter roll through September 2021 when it was finally inactivated.

Figure D.7.a: 09/10/2021 SoS Voter Roll

Registration ID	Status	Last Name	First Name
8720588	I	Axxxxx	Mxxxxx

This registration mysteriously turned Active again in November of 2023 and somehow an early ballot was cast In Person, according to the 2023 Voter History File.

Figure D.7.b. November 2023 Voter History File

Registration ID	Election	Ballot Style
8720588	11/7/2023	IN PERSON

This instance was dutifully recorded and submitted as a challenge to the Fulton County Board for further investigation. The response to this challenge from the Board was an explanation that this was a ‘test vote.’

This does not explain why a random person who last voted in 2012, should be selected as a ‘test vote’

during a general election in 2023, two years after the ID was removed from the voter roll.

Using the materials requested from the SOS, particularly the Cancelled Deceased voters, we have matched the listing to the Voter History File of November 2020 and found a further *four registrants* brought back from the dead, in addition to the registrant referenced in Appendix A.1 at 6a, all of whom were returned to the voter roll with identical information, gender, race, original created dates, etc. with the exception of their Street Name, which was listed as Cancelled Voter Street. Interestingly, they kept the same house number as the original registration. Although they show a created date of March 2022, they did not appear on the voter rolls until May of 2023.

Figure D.7.c Cancelled Voter Street; Only on 05/08/2023 SoS Voter Roll

Reg ID	Cancelled	Re-Created	New Address same Number
7736455	6/26/2015	3/30/2022	27 CANCELLED VOTER STREET
10037866	2/7/2017	3/30/2022	216 CANCELLED VOTER STREET
8838817	6/3/2018	3/30/2022	143 CANCELLED VOTER STREET
7546162	2/9/2016	3/30/2022	162 CANCELLED VOTER STREET

Six deceased registrants had votes credited in 2020, yet they were NOT on the 2020 Voter Rolls.

Figure D.7.d: Data from 2020 SoS Voter History File and SoS Cancelled Voter File

Reg ID	Cancelled	Reason	Voted
434664	10/25/2001	Deceased	11/3/2020
471666	3/19/1999	Deceased	11/3/2020
538918	12/4/2003	Deceased	11/3/2020
1068419	4/1/2012	Deceased	11/3/2020
1148323	12/16/2001	Deceased	11/3/2020
1500549	11/10/2019	Deceased	11/3/2020

Of the Deceased Registrants that have been brought back onto the voter rolls from 2013 to April 2024, 72 have been *regular* voters through the March 2024 election. Not all registrations returned with the exact information as previously. Several changed counties, or middle name, or race, or gender. However, several remained exact replicas of the original registrant.

APPENDIX D.8
VOTES ON FELONS THAT ARE
INELIGIBLE TO VOTE

Appendix A.3 at 19a speaks to the Synthetic Identity Theft committed against Felons. During the 2020 General and 2021 Runoff Election Cycle, over 8,600 Felons were cancelled and the reason stated was “Felon”. Pursuant to NVRA Sec. (8), 42 U.S.C. § 15483 Sec. (303)(a)(2)(A) (HAVA), O.C.G.A. § 21-2-231, Felons are ineligible electors and cannot vote. Of these 8,600 Felons, that were cancelled right around the election, 336 received credit for a vote.

Case One – Reg ID 7886963 was brought onto the voter roll on 06/27/2020. He was already a Felon per the GA Department of Corrections. Per the 2020 SoS VHF he received credit for voting NNN, or in person on election day. Fulton County Cancelled him and the reason was “Felon” on *the very same day*. This *appears* to be a cover up of a crime as the data suggests this person never intended to vote.

Figure D.8.a: 2020 SoS Voter History File and SoS Cancelled Voter File

County	Reg ID	APS	Registration Date
Fulton	7886963	NNN	6/27/2020

Cancel Date	Reason for Cancel
11/3/2020	Canceled Felon

Case Two – Reg ID 02399798, per the 2020 SoS VHF received credit for voting NNN, or in person on election day. Fulton County Cancelled him and the reason was “Felon” on *the very next day*. This *appears* to be a cover up of a crime as the data suggests this person never intended to vote.

Figure D.8.b: 2020 SoS Voter History File and SoS Cancelled Voter File

County	Reg ID	APS	Cancel Date	Reason for Cancel
Fulton	2399798	NNN	11/4/2020	Canceled Felon

APPENDIX D.9
VOTES ON INACTIVE VOTERS THAT DIDN'T
CURE THEIR INACTIVE STATUS

There is evidence that suggests votes were unlawfully cast on Inactive voters. The Registrant was *Inactive Status* before the election, turned *Active* the month of the election, voted, then turned *Inactive* again all the while their registration address on file did not change. Georgia Law is clear, if you are in *Inactive Status* and have not moved, you can show proper ID and vote. If this occurs, then you are *activated* again and stay active. *Amicis* have the same pattern of data around the 2020 and 2022 General Elections.

Case One – The evidence below is a small sampling from the 2022 General Election where the inactive registrant *appears to vote* but quickly goes back inactive at the same address. Other than the *appearance* of a fraudulent vote, this is also a violation of O.C.G.A. § 21-2-234 & O.C.G.A. § 21-2-235 list maintenance law on moving a registrant from active to inactive to purged. When a vote is activated and then placed *inactive* again within a few months, it does not follow the law.

**Figure D.9.a: SoS Voter Roll Data from
10/03/2022, 10/31/2022, 11/23/2022, & 02/05/2023**

Reg ID	Voter Status			Status Reason		
	10/3	10/31	11/23	10/3	10/31	11/23
6103266	I	I	A	NCOA	NCOA	Returned Mail
6391855	I	I	A	NCOA	NCOA	Returned Mail
6626214	I	I	A	Returned Mail	Returned Mail	Returned Mail
7065440	I	I	A	Returned Mail	Returned Mail	Returned Mail

Comparing status changes around an election, *Amicis* also found over 9,800 that fit a pattern of becoming inactive the month prior to the election, activated during the election month and then staying active. It appears a mailing went out around October 2020, which notified the SoS office of Returned Mail. Consistently through the database, these *Returned Mail* Registrants vote and the data suggests them to be fraudulent.

Case Two – Reg ID 211587 is in Stephens County and became inactive status in October 2020. The SoS VHF shows a vote was cast via Absentee voting. The SoS Absentee file does not follow normal protocol. When a registrant votes “In Person” Absentee, Ballot Request, Ballot Issued, and Ballot Received are all the same date. In the case of Reg ID 211587, they are not the same.

Figure D.9.b: 2020 SoS Voter History File

County	Reg ID	APS
127	211587	YNN

Figure D.9.c: 2020 SoS Absentee File

County	Reg ID	Application Date
Stephens	211587	10/14/2020

Ballot Issued Date	Ballot Returned Date	Style
11/2/2020	11/2/2020	In Person

Amicis are still uncovering impossibilities in these 9,800 votes with a very consistent pattern.

**APPENDIX D.10
SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN
THE VOTER HISTORY FILE**

The Voter History File for an Election should be the history of the Reg IDs that cast a vote in a particular election. The file changes all the time so there is no “History” in History. Most people who review the VHF say the data has no integrity. Fraud and cover up of crimes can be found when comparing with other SoS files.

Many times, when a suspicious Registrant is challenged, the SoS will say “that was a clerical error” and they remove the ID from the list. After tens of thousands of changes, “clerical error” becomes a thin excuse.

Amicis have discovered when IDs are merged, the ID remaining will be in the Voter History File. In other words, one ID may be deleted and the merged ID will remain. In Appendix D.3 at 78a, it was shown how double voting is covered up with a merge. When this happens, one ID will drop off the Voter History File for that election.

There are very large swings in just the quantity of people that voted. The 8/05/2021 Voter History File was compared with the 10/13/2023 Voter History File for the 2020 Election. The results were surprising. There were 54,006 Reg IDs *deleted* and 6,504 Reg IDs *added*.

The SoS Voter History File, from a forensic standpoint, is irreconcilable.

APPENDIX E
IMPROPER REGISTRATION DATA –
UNLAWFUL VOTES

Electors providing government ID, such as a valid driving license are required to register with the same information that is provided on such identification card. The Real ID Act – Title II, H.R. 1268 Sec. 202 (b), which specifies the minimum documentation requirements for issuance of all State Identification Cards. Item number one on this list is the person’s full legal name. 6 CFR 37.3 further defines Full Legal Name as being an individual’s first name, middle name(s), and the last name or surname, without use of initials or nicknames.

Also required to be provided is the person’s address of principle residence. As outlined in O.C.G.A. § 21-2-217 (a) (1), “The residence of any person shall be held to be in that place in which such person’s habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom;”

As *Amicis* reviewed the Georgia Voter Rolls, from 2014 through 2024, thousands of records were uncovered with incomplete or missing information, including name, address, and birth year, which demonstrates that the identification of voters is either not being presented or is not being recorded.

APPENDIX E.1
NOT A FULL LEGAL NAME

Pursuant O.C.G.A. § 40-5-100 regarding Driver's Licenses, and O.C.G.A. § 21-2-417 regarding Voter Identification Cards, both Georgia statutes require the Full Legal Name and Address of Residence be provided. These are a sample of the authorized 'identification' cards must be presented in Georgia for Voter Registration. The data on these identification cards is used to create the voter registration and verify eligibility when adding registrants into the voter database. Random spot checking showed many of these registrants have full names on other publicly available documents, *e.g.* Home Titles, County Tax data, etc.

The votes cast in November 2020 were confirmed counted in the 2020 Voter History File. The total number of registrants with missing or incomplete name in the November 2020 voter roll was staggering 8,964 and of those a 6,651 were credited with casting a vote in 2020. Therefore, the question must be raised, what official identification was presented at registration?

Figure E.1.a: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll

Registration ID	Last Name	First Name	Registered	Last voted
4794506	Vxxxxxx	J	10/20/1999	11/3/2020
413230	Cxxxxxx	M	10/18/1984	11/3/2020
272052	Gxxxxxx	R	12/5/1955	11/3/2020
6617681	Hxxxxxx	J	8/23/2005	11/3/2020
10860159	Dxxxxxx	Missing	7/28/2016	
11713594	No Name	No Name	4/20/2018	

No Full Name, Initial or Missing Name (NOTE: Use of xxxx for redaction purposes)

APPENDIX E.2

MISSING PRECINCT INFORMATION

During the November 3, 2020 election, there were 4,634 registration IDs with no assigned precinct data. Yet, 146 of those registrants apparently managed to cast a vote in 2020, while not assigned at the correct, or in fact *any* precinct. Some 961 of these registrants had a complete residential street address listed, that should have enabled the correct precinct to be assigned, assuming the complete street address was a valid address. Without any precinct assigned, 93 registrants with a valid residential address, but no precinct assigned conveniently voted Absentee by mail, while ten somehow found their correct precinct to cast their vote on election day.

Figure E.2.a.: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll

No Precinct Data assigned – valid residential address

Reg ID	Address	County Precinct	Voted
10026600	Regular Address	88888	2020-11-03
5268272	Regular Address	88888	2020-11-03
1985029	Regular Address	99999	2020-11-03
8297015	Regular Address	88888	2020-11-03

The remaining 3,674 Reg IDs with no valid voting precinct were also missing a valid street address. As expected, “Missing Street Address” could not possibly have any assigned precinct data. Nevertheless, there were 23 of these Missing Street Address registrants who managed to cast a vote in November 2020, without any precinct data being assigned.

**Figure E.2.b: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll-No
Address and No Precinct Data assigned**

Reg ID	Street Address	County Precinct	Date Last Voted
11432835	1415 Missing Address	88888	2020-11-03
41525	2427 Missing Address	99999	2020-11-03
1452383	1 Missing Address	99999	2020-11-03
1985029	Missing Address	99999	2020-11-03
2384929	Missing Address	99999	2020-11-03
2980703	6339 Missing Address	99999	2020-11-03
3782664	Missing Address	99999	2020-11-03

Although both examples relate to the 2020 election, we continue to see these discrepancies in the 2022, 2023 and 2024 Voter Rolls. This mis-management of voter registration data is in direct violation of NVRA. 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(2)(A).

APPENDIX E.3
REGISTRATIONS AT NON-RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTIES

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-217 (a)(1) stipulates: “The residence of any person shall be held to be that place in which such person’s habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom.” Across the state, thousands of registrants have been found to list various commercial enterprises as their residential address. Examples of those more commonly used have been PO Boxes, UPS Stores and US Post Offices, storage units, retail stores, and places of industrial manufacture. All of these are clearly not residential properties.

Several Counties have similar invalid addresses, a sample from Chatham County where the Elections Office confirmed with the registrants and actively updated those who requested a corrected address, and removing those they were unable to contact as outlined in the challenge process of O.C.G.A. § 21-2-229.

**Figure E.3.a: 11/22/2020, 08/05/2022,
and 03/07/ 2023 SoS Voter Rolls-Sample of Non-
Residential Property Addresses**

Reg ID	Residence _ Street	Last Voted	Location Type
10823282	311 E Gwinnett St		Kroger Store
13392377	5321 Bull St		Storage Unit
2219986	5501 Abercorn St	11/3/2020	UPS Store
4500791	1305 Barnard St	11/3/2020	Mailbox Café
10540365	1030 US Highway 80		USPS

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This is a *nationwide* problem that is not being addressed by the software tools such as E.R.I.C. (purchased by the Secretary of State in Georgia) and widely touted as the preferred method to clean up the Voter rolls. USPS allows Licensed Contractors to provide database information on residential and other addresses that may or may not have mail deliveries. This information is not being fully utilized to support the accurate and legal registration of voters in Georgia. New registrations continue to be added with Non-Residential property addresses in 2021 through 2024.

APPENDIX F
IMPROPER LIST MAINTENANCE

Pursuant to Help America Vote Act (HAVA) that mandates States adopt computerized statewide voter registration lists and maintain them “on a regular basis” in accordance with NVRA. 52 U.S.C. § 21083 (a)(2)(A), O.C.G.A. § 21-2-234 (a)(1) and O.C.G.A § 21-2-235 outline the requirements for completion of List Maintenance Activities.

The Secretary of State has made a token effort to comply with this in the odd years, however the volume of changes and updates is less than 50% of the eligible records to be updated.

This is a two-step process. Active but dormant registrants with whom there has been no contact with the elections office for five years are eligible for processing to Inactive. The election staff must attempt to contact them for confirmation of eligibility. Lack of response permits the inactivation of such registrant. Per NVRA and O.C.G.A. § 21-2-234 this inactivation cannot be made purely on lack of voting activity during the five-year period.

**APPENDIX F.1
ACTIVE REGISTRANTS BEYOND
FIVE-YEAR PERIOD**

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-234(a)(2) stipulates *“In the first six months of each odd-numbered year, the Secretary of State shall identify all electors whose names appear on the list of electors with whom there has been no contact during the preceding five calendar years and who were not identified as having changed address . . . ”*.

The 2020 SoS voter roll included a total of 128,636 active voters with whom there has been no contact beyond the five-year minimum, and in some cases for 20 years.

**Figure F.1.a: 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll-
Active voters not yet moved to Inactive Status**

Reg ID	Status	Last Voted	Last Modified	Last Contacted
4349104	A	11/4/2008	5/30/2012	5/29/2012
07698077	A	11/2/2010	6/8/2012	6/8/2012
12915101	A		10/22/2020	2/7/1989
12921096	A		10/22/2020	2/3/1969
8921514	A		10/10/2020	12/4/2012

One has to wonder why many of the registration files had been modified. Some were modified as recently as October, 2020, during the election cycle, yet there was no contact data recorded. Contact is considered any communication or contact from the registrant, which might include updating an address with another eligible government agency such as the Dept. of Driver Services.

APPENDIX F.2
INACTIVE REGISTRANTS BEYOND TWO
GENERAL ELECTION CYCLES

The second step of the process in List Maintenance looks at those now long-time inactive registrants. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-235 (b) states that “*An elector placed on the inactive list of electors shall remain on such list until the day after the second November general election held after the elector is placed on the inactive list . . .*”. The November 2020 SoS voter roll included almost 390,000 Inactive IDs. The regulation goes on to state: “*if the elector makes no contact, as defined in Code Section 21-2-234, during that period, the elector shall be removed from the list of electors*”. The November 2020 SoS Voter Roll includes a total of 87,830 registration IDs that were identified and eligible for removal during the first six months of the following odd year, two full General Election cycles prior to the 2020 November election.

These Inactive registrants had been identified with a reason for their inactive status, including: No Contact, Returned Mail, and National Change of Address (NCOA). This status is flagged in the election system by the software service ERIC, however it appears this data was not acted upon in a timely manner, as evidenced by the voter rolls. 18,617 were identified as No Contact; 36,413 were listed as Returned Mail, and 32,800 had their moved out of State confirmed by the USPS approved data service.

**Figure F.2.a: 10/25/2020
SoS Voter Roll-Inactive Registrants**

Reg ID	Status	Status Reason	Last Contacted	Last Modified
5223624	I	Returned Mail	10/6/1988	7/22/2020
10904997	I	Returned Mail	8/4/1989	10/24/2019
10656341	I	NCOA	10/2/1991	8/9/2017
10932709	I	NCOA	12/29/1992	4/11/2018

Effectively, it is a seven-year process to remove those dormant electors, during which the electors should have been notified of their pending removal status, and then processed off the system within the first six months of the next 'odd' year.

The SOS office did issue 'purge' listings in July of 2017, July 2019, and July 2021 with less than 50% of eligible registrants being processed off the rolls. Today the voter rolls remain bloated with multiple dormant registrations that should have been processed off under the earlier List Maintenance procedures. There are requirements to keep the voter rolls current and they are not being followed.

APPENDIX G
SECRETARY OF STATE FILE
DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES USED

Amicis in Georgia have built a data warehouse of SoS published, purchased, and Open Records Requested files. Only when analysis is done combining several different types of files over time can the fraud be discovered.

1. Voter Rolls (VR) – Purchased from the SoS, are an accounting of the Georgia Voter Database at a particular point in time. *Amicis* did not look at one point in time, but over ten years in time using over 50 different voter rolls. Specific files analyzed:

2014: 09/04, 12/11

2015: 04/05, 11/06

2016: 06/29

2017: 05/01

2018: 12/07

2019: 10/07

2020: 01/21, 08/11, 10/25, 11/22

2021: 01/27, 02/16, 04/29, 08/03, 09/10, 11/04, 11/17

2022: 01/04, 02/07, 02/28, 04/01, 05/04, 06/06, 07/05,
08/05, 09/01, 10/03, 10/31, 11/23

2023: 02/05, 05/08, 06/30, 07/05, 07/20, 07/21, 08/14,
08/30, 09/13, 10/20, 12/01

2024: 01/08, 01/24, 02/05, 02/14, 03/11, 03/21, 04/10,
04/17

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2. Election Absentee Files – Published by the SoS, are an accounting of the activity during early voting in a particular election. Specific election files analyzed:

2020 General	2022 Primary	2022 General	2023 General
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3. Numbered Lists – ORR file from the County, are an accounting of all voters that checked into a poll pad on Election Day to vote. *Amicis* reviewed 18 out of 159 Counties from 2020.

4. Voter History Files (VHF) – Published by the SoS, are an accounting of *who was credited with* voting in a particular election. While *history* should not change, this file changes over time. Various versions of the following specific election files were analyzed:

2020 General	2022 Primary	2022 General	2023 General
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------

5. Purge Files – Published by the SoS, are listings of purged Inactive registrants that have had no contact in two election cycles per O.C.G.A. § 21-2-235. The following SoS Purge files were analyzed:

2019	2021	2023
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**APPENDIX H
RAFFENSPERGER LETTER TO
VP PENCE AND CONGRESSMEN**



Office of the Secretary of State

Brad Raffensperger
SECRETARY OF STATE

January 6, 2021

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

The Honorable Jody Hice
404 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Barry Loudermilk
2133 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Kelly Loeffler
131 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Point by Point Refutation of False Claims
about Georgia Elections

Dear Congressmen and Senator Loeffler:

Thank you to each of you for your service to our country. I am addressing this letter to you because each of you have publicly stated that you are going to

object to Georgia's electors elected in the November 2020 election. You are certainly entitled to your opinions. However, I want to ensure that your colleagues in the House and Senate have accurate information on which to base their votes to your objection. I respectfully request that you enter this letter into the Congressional Record. Once these refutations are considered, I am confident that Georgia's validly elected electors will be accepted.

Like you, I am disappointed in the results of the 2020 Presidential Election. However, my office has taken multiple steps to confirm that the result is accurate, including conducting a hand audit that confirmed the results of the Presidential contest, a recount requested by President Trump that also confirmed the result, an audit of voting machines that confirmed the software on the machine was accurate and not tampered with, and an audit of absentee ballot signatures in Cobb County that confirmed that process was done correctly. Law enforcement officers with my office and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation have been diligently investigating all claims of fraud or irregularities and continue to investigate. Their work has shown me that there is nowhere close to sufficient evidence to put in doubt the result of the presidential contest in Georgia. In Georgia, elections are run by county election officials in each of our 159 counties. While there is no such thing as a perfect election, our law enforcement officers are not seeing anything out of the ordinary scope of regular post-election issues that will be addressed by the State Election Board after the investigations are complete. There will end up being a small amount of illegal votes (there always is in any election because federal and

state law err on the side of letting people vote and punishing them after the fact), but nowhere near the amount that would put the result of the presidential election in question.

The result of the presidential election is not what I preferred, but the result from Georgia is accurate. Indeed, this body, and both of you, have already voted to accept the results of Georgia's elections by voting to seat the elected Congressional representatives from Georgia. As your colleague Representative Chip Roy astutely pointed out, "[T]hose representatives were elected through the very same systems--with the same ballot procedures, with the same signature validations, with the same broadly applied decisions of executive and judicial branch officials--as were the electors chosen for the President of the United States under the laws of those states, which have become the subject of national controversy." Just as the result of your own election was valid and accurate, the certified result in the presidential contest is valid and accurate as well.

Losing candidates contesting election results and procedures is nothing new in Georgia. Former gubernatorial candidate Stacey Abrams and her allies made false claims about Georgia's election equipment and processes in the run up to and aftermath of her 2018 defeat. Many of those same claims are made now by the President and his allies. They were false then and are false now. Objecting to a state's presidential electors is nothing new in Congress either. Your colleagues on the other side of the aisle objected to accepting the votes of certain presidential electors after the 2000, 2004, and 2016 presidential elections. Those objections were not

merited then, and, at least in the case of Georgia’s electors, are not merited now. As Senator Tom Cotton recently pointed out, “If Congress purported to overturn the results of the Electoral College, it would not only exceed [it’s] power, but also establish unwise precedents. . . . Objecting to certified electoral votes won’t give [President Trump] a second term—it will only embolden those Democrats who want to erode further our system of constitutional government.”

POINT BY POINT REFUTATION OF FALSE CLAIMS

The claims raised by the President and his allies to dispute the result in Georgia fall into four broad categories: 1) allegations regarding Dominion voting machines, 2) allegations regarding absentee ballots, 3) allegations regarding poll watchers, and 4) allegations of votes cast by ineligible voters. I will go through each of the allegations in turn and explain how we know that none of these issues come even close to placing in doubt the result of the election.

I. Allegations Regarding Dominion Voting Machines

Many false allegations have been made about the Dominion voting machines. These claims were made by Democrat-allied groups prior to the election and are being made by people allied with the President now. These claims ranged from the perennial allegations from losing candidates that the machines were “flipping-votes” to the truly bizarre claims that Dominion was founded by foreign oligarchs and dictators for the purpose of keeping Hugo Chavez in power. The claims were false when Democrat-allied groups raised them prior to the election and are still

false. These claims have been thoroughly debunked by election authorities, subject matter experts, and third party fact checkers.¹ There was even a social media rumor that a third-party had conducted an audit of voting machines in Ware County, Georgia and had found that the machines “flipped” votes from Trump to Biden at a rate of 28%. Not a single part of that rumor was true. It was quickly debunked by the Ware County Elections Director² and by fact checkers.³ After Fox News and Newsmax were made aware that they had been reporting false claims about Dominion voting machines, both networks published retractions. Newsmax stated, “[n]o evidence has been offered that Dominion . . . used software of reprogrammed software that manipulated votes in the 2020 election.”⁴

The allegations about Dominion most relevant to the election outcome in Georgia are that votes tallied

¹ Setting the Record Straight: Facts and Rumors. <<https://www.dominionvoting.com/election2020-setting-the-record-straight/>>. Accessed January 5, 2021.

² Ware County Election Supervisor Carlos Nelson said, “I can tell you this—I don’t want to cuss—this is a darned lie. Our vote machines are secure. There’s no vote flips.” https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections/secretary_of_states_office_debunks_ware_county_voting_machine_story. Accessed January 5, 2021.

³ Dominion Machines Didn’t Flip Votes in Ware County, Georgia. Associated Press. December 7, 2020. <https://apnews.com/article/fact-checking-9773239691>. Accessed January 5, 2021.

⁴ Fox News, Newsmax Shoot Down Their Own Aired Claims on Election After Threat of Legal Action. USA Today. December 22, 2020. <https://www.usatoday.com/story/entertainment/tv/2020/12/22/fox-newsmax-shoot-down-their-own-aired-claims-election/4004912001/>. Accessed January 5, 2021.

on a Dominion vote tabulator were somehow manipulated on a statewide basis to elevate the count in favor of the Democratic presidential candidate. It is important to understand that this is not possible—not on a machine-by-machine basis, not by alleged hacking, not by manipulating software, and not by imagined ways of “sending” votes to overseas locations.⁵ In Georgia, we were able to show that none of these allegations are true because we completed a 100% hand audit of all ballots cast in the presidential contest.⁶ This hand audit, which relied exclusively on the printed text on the ballot-marking device ballot or the bubbled in choice of the absentee ballot confirmed the result of the election with a 0% risk limit.⁷

We further know these allegations are false because our office engaged a federally-certified voting systems test lab to perform an audit of the voting machines following the November election.⁸ Pro V&V,

⁵ Dominion Statement on Sidney Powell Charges. <<https://www.dominionvoting.com/dominion-statement-on-sidney-powell-chargest>>. Accessed January 5, 2021.

⁶ Georgia Secretary of State. Historic First Statewide Audit of Paper Ballots Upholds Results. https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections/historic_first_statewide_audit_of_paper_ballots_upholds_result_of_presidential_race. Accessed January 5, 2021.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Georgia Secretary of State. Secretary Raffensperger Announces Completion of Voting Machine Audit. https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections/secretary_raffensperger_announces_completion_of_voting_machine_audit_using_forensic_techniques_no_sign_of_foul_play. Accessed January 5, 2021.

based in Huntsville, Alabama is a U.S. Election Assistance Commission-certified⁹ Voting System Test Laboratory (VSTL), meaning the lab is “qualified to test voting systems to Federal standards.”¹⁰ Pro V&V’s accreditation by the USEAC was also recommended by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (KIST), the U.S. government’s physical science laboratory dedicated to creating standards and measures that would help America be the leading science innovator in the world.

Pro V&V conducted an audit of a random sample of Dominion Voting Systems voting machines throughout the state using forensic techniques, including equipment from Cobb, Douglas, Floyd, Morgan, Paulding, and Spalding Counties. ICP (precinct ballot scanners), ICX (ballot marking devices), and ICC (central absentee ballot scanners) components were all subject to the audit.¹¹ In conducting the audit, Pro V&V extracted the software or firmware from the components to check that the only software or firmware on the components was certified for use by the Secretary of State’s office.¹² The testing was conducted on a Pro V&V laptop independent of the system.¹³ According to the Pro V&V audit, all of the software and firmware on the sampled machines was

⁹ <https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/voting-system-test-laboratories-vstl/pro-vv>

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *See* Note 5, *supra*.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

verified to be the software and firmware certified for use by the Office of the Secretary of State.¹⁴

Through each of these actions, I can definitively say that the results reported by the Dominion Voting System used in Georgia were accurate.

II. Allegations Regarding Absentee Ballots

Georgia has had no-excuse absentee voting since 2005, when it passed on a party-line vote by a Republican controlled legislature and was signed by a Republican governor. Traditionally, absentee by mail voting in Georgia only accounts for about 5% of the electorate, but due to the Coronavirus pandemic, it increased to approximately 25% of the electorate in November 2020. Absentee by mail ballots increased from around 222,000 in the November 2018 General Election to over 1.3 million in the November 2020 Election. The President and his allies have alleged that Georgia did not adequately enforce its laws regarding verification of absentee ballots. This allegation is untrue. The truth is that my office protected and strengthened Georgia's signature verification system. My office provided GBI training to each county so that they could better conduct signature verification and also introduced a photo ID requirement into absentee ballot applications by creating an online request portal that requires the voter's name, date of birth, and Georgia driver's license number to match voter records in order to request an absentee ballot.

¹⁴ *Id.*

Much has been made of a Signature Match Settlement Agreement¹⁵ entered into on the advice and recommendation of the Georgia Attorney General's office in order to protect Georgia's signature verification laws on both absentee ballots and absentee ballot applications. The President and his allies allege that the Settlement Agreement unconstitutionally changed Georgia law. That assertion has been rejected by courts and is not supported by the facts.

Multiple lawsuits have challenged the Settlement Agreement. All have rejected the claims that it weakened Georgia's signature match laws.¹⁶ The Settlement Agreement came about because Democrat party groups filed a lawsuit challenging Georgia's signature verification process as unconstitutional. To get a full release of all claims and protect Georgia's signature verification laws, my office agreed to send out an Official Election Bulletin to counties from our Elections Director that offered best practices on how to conduct signature verification. The recommended practices were based off many counties' existing procedures.

As Judge Grimberg of the Northern District held in considering these claims, "[this] argument is belied

¹⁵ The President and his allies generally refer to the Settlement Agreement as a Consent Order or Consent Decree. However, as the title of document clearly shows, it is a Compromise Settlement Agreement and Release.

¹⁶ See *Wood y. Raffensperger et al.*, Order Denying TRO. NDGA. 1:20cv04651-SDG (stating that "Woods' argument is belied by the record.")

by the record.”¹⁷ According to the latest data provided to our office from counties, Georgia counties rejected 2980 absentee ballots for missing or invalid signatures in the November election. This is in addition to the 2777 ballots that were initially identified as having a missing or invalid signature and were later cured by the voter pursuant to the process set forth by the Georgia General Assembly. Out of 1,322,529 absentee ballots cast in the November election, this means 0.43% of absentee ballots were initially identified as having a signature issue and that 0.22% of ballots were rejected due to missing or invalid signatures. These numbers are actually slightly higher than the number of rejected ballots for signature issues in the 2018 election, where 222,193 absentee by mail ballots were cast and 454 were rejected for signature issues, a rejection rate of 0.2%.¹⁸

To further put any questions regarding Georgia county elections officials signature verification to bed, the law enforcement officers in my office, in conjunction with law enforcement officers with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, conducted an audit of signatures on absentee ballots in Cobb County. We chose to start with Cobb County because it was the only county where the President and his allies had submitted any credible evidence that the signature verification process was not properly done. The audit found “no fraudulent absentee ballots” with a 99% confidence threshold (based on the sample size of

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

reviewed signatures).¹⁹ The audit found that only two ballots should have been identified by Cobb County Elections Officials for cure notification that weren't.²⁰ In one case, the ballot was "mistakenly signed by the elector's spouse," and in the other, the voter "reported signing the front of the envelope only."²¹ In both cases, the identified voters filled out the ballots themselves.²²

There have also been allegations of so-called "pristine ballots" in Fulton County. These are ballots that partisan poll watchers thought looked suspicious during the hand audit because they were not folded (as ballots that had been put in an envelope would be). First, there are numerous reasons why a hand-marked ballot may be not folded. Emergency ballots, which are ballots cast by eligible voters at polling places if there is an issue with a ballot marking device, are scanned straight into the scanner. Certain military/overseas ballots or ballots that are damaged and cannot be scanned are duplicated and would also not be folded prior to scanning. The unstated implication of this allegation is that county elections officials are creating fake or invalid ballots and running them through scanners. There is absolutely

¹⁹ Georgia Secretary of State/Georgia Bureau of Investigation Absentee by Mail Signature Audit Report. December 29, 2020. <https://sos.ga.gov/admin/uploads/Cobb%20County%20ABM%20Audit%20Report%2020201229.pdf>. Accessed January 5, 2021.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

no evidence that this happened a single time in Georgia.

Finally, there have been allegations of illegal ballot harvesting. One of the first things I did as Secretary of State was to ensure that ballot harvesting was illegal in Georgia. The law outlawing ballot harvesting in Georgia was challenged in court, but we successfully defended it. No specific allegations of ballot harvesting have been brought forward. Nevertheless, the MITRE Corporation's National Election Security Lab conducted a statewide Ballot Harvesting Analysis of the November elections across Georgia's 159 counties. MITRE collected data on the absentee by mail ballots requested and returned to check for unusually high or unusually low return rates. According to the report, a "statistical analysis of ballot return rates shows no anomalous points; no suspicious indicators of ballot harvesting."²³

III. Allegations Regarding Poll Watchers

There have been numerous reports of insufficient access for poll watchers or public monitors. Ironically, those reports are all made by poll watchers or other public monitors, showing that they were in fact highly involved in the process and monitoring each step of the way. Georgia law balances access for partisan poll watchers and public observers with the necessity of allowing county election officials to complete their

²³ Georgia Secretary of State. National Election Security Lab Report on November Election. https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections/national_election_security_lab_report_on_november_election_shows_sec_raffenspergers_ballot_harvesting_ban_holds_strong. Accessed January 5, 2021.

work in a timely fashion without interference. It is not unusual in any election for partisan poll watchers and election officials to disagree on the exact level of access that they should receive. Throughout this election cycle, my office has told Georgia counties to ensure transparency and openness and, when any questions arise, to err on the side of transparency. We ensured monitors had access and that the public could observe the hand audit and recount, in addition to the regular laws that govern partisan poll watchers on Election Day and early voting.²⁴

The most prominent allegation of issues with monitors took place in State Farm Arena, where Fulton County conducted its absentee ballot processing. Unfortunately, due to what appears to be a miscommunication between county staff and poll watchers, the poll watchers left at 10:30 p.m. on election night when they thought Fulton was done scanning for the night. Fulton denies ever telling monitors that they had to leave. Fortunately, a monitor designated by the State Election Board arrived shortly after the other poll watchers left. Partisan poll watchers and other monitors remained at Fulton County's election warehouse where results were being tabulated the entire time and were aware that absentee ballot scanning was continuing at State Farm Arena. Fortunately, surveillance video of the entire time scanning was taking place exists and is publicly available. While the President and his allies have used snippets of that

²⁴ Georgia Secretary of State. Monitors Closely Observing Audit Triggered Full Hand Recount. https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections/monitors_closely_observing_audit-triggered_full_hand_recount_ttransparency_is_built_into_process. Accessed January 5, 2021.

video to imply untoward activity, review of the entire surveillance tape by both law enforcement officers with my office and fact checkers has shown that no untoward activity took place—election officials simply scanned valid ballots as they had been doing all night. The entire video has been made available by my office so that people can confirm this fact for themselves.²⁵

IV. Allegations Regarding Ineligible Voters Voting

The President and his allies have also made allegations regarding ineligible voters voting. My office has investigated each of these allegations and will continue to investigate them, but our initial investigations show two things: 1) the data used by the President’s allies is not correct and 2) the actual number of potentially ineligible voters who voted in Georgia does not put the result of the election in question.

There are ineligible voters who vote in every election because both federal and state law err on the side of letting a potentially eligible voter vote and then punish any illegal voting after the fact. If the number of illegal voters is sufficient to place the result in question, the remedy is an election contest filed in state court. The President and his allies have filed multiple election contests in Georgia. Three have already been dismissed, and one remains ongoing. In Georgia, we have strong laws to deter illegal voting, and we conduct as much list maintenance on our voter rolls as allowed by federal law.

²⁵ SecureVote GA Fact Check. <https://securevotega.com/factcheck/>. Accessed January 5, 2021.

The data that the President’s allies used to determine their alleged number of illegal voters is wrong. Matt Braynard, the President’s purported expert witness in his election contest, has already admitted in testimony to the Georgia House of Representatives Government Affairs Committee that he is not accusing the people he has identified of actually voting illegally.²⁶ Although he states in his affidavit filed in Court that there were 20,312 individuals who cast ballots illegally in the November 3, 2020 election . . . , he clarified to the Georgia House of Representatives Government Affairs Committee that he was not actually accusing anyone of voting illegally.²⁷ Actual experts in political science, data analysis, and election data have pointed out the data used by Mr. Braynard is not reliable. Dr. Charles Stewart III, the Kenan Sahin Distinguished Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the founding director of the MIT Election Data and Science Lab, reviewed Mr. Braynard’s declaration and data and concluded that he uses data matching techniques that are “[k]nown to be unreliable and produce a preponderance of ‘false positives’ and that the methodology used by Mr. Braynard and the

²⁶ *Trump v. Raffensperger*. Fulton County Superior Court. Civil Action No. 2020-CV343255. Respondent’s Motion to Exclude Affidavits and Testimony of Experts. December 15, 2020.

²⁷ *Id.* Braynard Testimony to Georgia House of Representatives Government Affairs Committee. December 10, 2020. (“In my affidavit I don’t believe I specifically accuse anybody of committing any crime. I said there were indications—over and over again potentially illegal ballots has been my language. Uh indications of illegally cast ballots. I have not accused anybody of committing a felony in any of my declarations.”).

President's other purported experts is "highly inaccurate."²⁸

Despite the inaccuracy of the numbers alleged by the President's allies, my office is committed to fully investigating all claims of illegal voting, and that is exactly what we have been doing. Those investigations are tedious and time consuming because whether or not a person actually illegally voted can depend on the specific factual circumstances, but those investigations have allowed me to get a good sense of the potential universe of illegal voters in the November election in Georgia. The factual investigations confirm the opinions of experts like Dr. Stewart who have accurately concluded that the numbers of illegal voters in Georgia alleged by the President's allies are not accurate or reliable.

The President's allies have alleged that 2,056 felons voted illegally in Georgia. By comparing information from the Department of Corrections and Department of Community Supervision to the list of people who voted in November, the actual universe of potential felon voters is 74. Each of those voters are under investigation to determine if they are the same person indicated and that they are still under felony sentence.

The President's allies have alleged that 66,241 underage teenagers voted in Georgia in November. The actual number is 0. Our office compared the list of people who voted in Georgia to their full birthdays to determine this. 4 voters requested a ballot prior to

²⁸ See Note 25, *supra*. Declaration of Dr. Charles Stewart III.

turning 18, and all 4 turned 18 prior to the November 3 election.

The President's allies allege that 2,423 people voted who were not registered to vote. The actual number is 0. Voters cannot be given credit for voting in Georgia unless they are registered to vote.

The President's allies allege that 10,315 dead people voted. Our office has discovered 2 potential dead voters and both instances are under investigation. We will fully investigate all credible allegations of potential dead voters, but the allegation that a large number of dead people voted in Georgia is not supported by any evidence.

The President's allies allege that 395 people cast ballots in both Georgia and another state in November. That list is under investigation and in working with election officials from other states, we have already determined that many of the alleged "double voters" are not the same people.

The President's allies allege that 1,043 people voted who were registered at addresses that are actually post office boxes. A simple google search of this list revealed that many of the addresses that are alleged to be post office boxes are actually apartments. The President's allies allege that approximately 4000 people voted in Georgia who had subsequent voter registrations in other states. Our research into these people shows that these allegations rely on inaccurate and incomplete data. The detailed voter registration records on those voters reviewed so far show that they are legitimate Georgia voters. The President's allies also allege that there are approximately 15,000 people who voted in Georgia after having

filed a National Change of Address with the U.S. Post Office indicating they had a new out of state address. Mr. Braynard himself admits this fact does not establish that a person voted illegally. There are many people who live out of state who are still completely legitimate Georgia residents, including military and overseas citizens, people in government service, college students, temporary workers on assignment somewhere else, and voters temporarily caring for family others, etc. There will end up being a small amount of illegal out-of-state voters, and my office will seek punishment for those voters to the full extent of the law. But our initial investigation indicates that the total number of illegal voters for any reason (no longer a Georgia resident, felon, double voter, etc.) will not be close to sufficient to place the result of the presidential election in Georgia in question.

CONCLUSION

As Secretary of State of Georgia, I know that half the people are going to be happy after an election and the other half are going to be upset. My job is to make sure that both sides know that the results are accurate. That is why I ordered a hand audit, a recount, a signature audit in Cobb County, and a statewide signature study in conjunction with the University of Georgia. The facts show that the claims asserted by the President and his allies about the voting machines used in Georgia are false. The facts show that the claims that the 2020 election did not follow Georgia law on absentee ballots are false. The claims that the election was not transparent or that monitors did not have the access to which they were

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entitled are false. The claims that there are a sufficient number of illegal voters to put the result of the Presidential contest in question are false. You have already accepted the results of the November 3, 2020 election in Georgia for your own seats and those of your colleagues. I respectfully request that, after you review this evidence, you do the same for the presidential electors who were validly elected by the people of Georgia. We do not have to like the results of an election to accept them. Thank you for your consideration and your continued service to our country.

Sincerely,

/s/ Brad Raffensperger

cc: Georgia Congressional Delegation
Office of the Vice President of the United States
Office of the Speaker of the United States House
of Representatives
Office of the Minority Leader of the United
States House of Representatives
Office of the Majority Leader of the United
States Senate
Office of the Minority Leader of the United
States Senate

APPENDIX I
LIST OF AMICI SIGNATORIES AND DONORS

Other Amici Signatories

Angela Chester Stewart
Richard James Armstrong
Claire Porter Harrison
Eileen Marie West
Nancy D. Curdy
Michael Mentzel
Sandra Mentzel
Jamee S Brennan
Patricia A Spradley
Robert B Spradley
Susan Foster Voyles
Stefan Bartelski
Marsha Sapp
Kimberly Lovello
Deborah Jean Davis
Amanda Prettyman
Paul Eugene Schneider Jr.
Catherine Cotney Harvil
William Gregory Harvil
Jennifer Hillegas
Dawn Thompson
Pamela M. VanAlstine
Ann Marie Drabek
Sandra Denise Bearden
Nancy Walker Arnold

Donors

Helen Strahl

Kim Brooks

Rick Armstrong

Melodie Watson

Marcia Smith

Dan Nancy Curdy

Jamee Brennan

Will R Cooley

Marsha Sapp

Kim Lovello

Deborah Davis

Adam Sonja Underwood

Angie Stew

Jennifer Hillegas

Ann Marie Drabek

Vicky Sutton

Stacey Doran

Nancy Arnold

Gail Lee

Beverly Meng

Margie Morris

Karen Mann

Deller Brock

Angela Shopone

Carol Chamberlain

Carolann Brooks

Holly Troxel

Marolyn Overton
Christina Benjamin
Sandra Kay darcy turner
Susan Loring
Helen Owens
Peggy White
Gary Coates
Vicky Sutton
Ally Rose Becker
James Abely
Debra Couey
Trish Hay
Patrick Joseph Johnston
Amanda Prettyman
Mary Benefield
Sarah Webster
Donna Gallaher
Carlie Hammond
Mountain Patriots Org
Sherena Arrington
Dr Raymond Tidman
Paul Eugene Schneider Jr.
Robert Covert
Jennifer Jones
Sam Carnline
Field Searcy
David & Janette Long