Kevin M. Moncla
824 Lake Grove Drive
Little Elm, TX 75068
469-588-7778
KMoncla@gmail.com

David Cross
4805 Spring Park Circle
Suwanee, GA 30024
678-925-6983
DCross108@protonmail.com

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Georgia State Election Board
2 MLK Jr. Drive
Suite 802 Floyd West Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Mr. Matt Mashburn
mmashburn@georgia-elections.com

Dr. Jan Johnston
JJohnstonMD.seb@gmail.com

Mrs. Sara Tindall Ghazal
SaraGhazal.seb@gmail.com

Mr. Edward Lindsey
Edwardlindsey.seb@gmail.com

Ex officio:
Mr. Brad Raffensperger
Secretary of State
214 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

<u>VERIFIED NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR EMERGENCY REVIEW</u>

Members of the board:

Kevin Moncla and David Cross, hereinafter "complainants", are submitting this Official Notice and Demand for Emergency Review regarding deficiencies discovered with Georgia's Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5A(GA) election equipment. These problems are consistent with that found last year in Williamson County, TN, and confirmed by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) as further explained below. Following this incident, Williamson County immediately suspended use of Dominion voting systems and replaced the machines with those of another manufacturer.

Those same anomalies, among others, have been witnessed in several separate incidents and the same errors have been documented in 65 of the 67 counties, some 97%, across the state of Georgia. We have evidenced these specific problems having occurred during the 2020 general election and again during the recent 2022 primaries. Without intervention, the material effect on mid-term election contests and the disenfranchisement of thousands of Georgia voters is **imminent**.

Therefore, we are seeking Immediate Emergency Review by the Georgia State Election Board, and for cause state as follows:

Two issues have been found in nearly every county from which we've been able to obtain the requisite records:

1. The same "*QR code signature mismatch*" and "*Ballot format or ID unrecognizable*" error pair has been found across the state of Georgia as that evidenced as the triggering event of the anomaly in the EAC's investigation into the Williamson incident.

2. Tabulator ballot reversal attributed to error, followed by the same ballot being subsequently accepted by the scanner. This sequence is found in tandem with the error pair detailed in number 1 above and is consistent with that found by the EAC's Williamson incident investigation. Our investigation has revealed the same rejected-then-accepted pattern occurring in concert with several other errors, and at an alarming volume affecting approximately 20% of all ballots cast from across the state of Georgia.
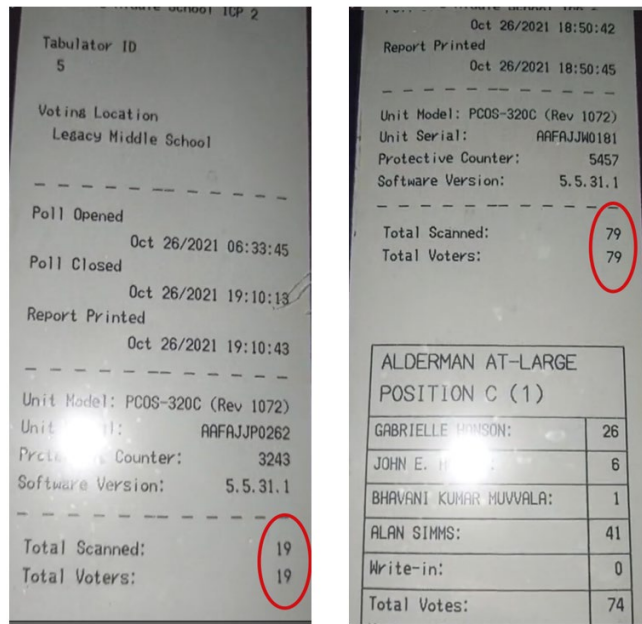
The deficiencies noted above are also associated with several instances in which ballots were found to be scanned by the tabulator but not reflected in the tabulator count. This too is consistent with the manifestation of the anomaly as found with the Williamson incident. This bears repeating. The anomalies have not only been identified by locating the same errors in common with the Williamson Incident, but have also been realized by the discovery of ballots having been scanned but not included in the tabulator results:

A. Dekalb County, 2022 Primaries- Hand-count revealed approximately 2800 ballots which had been scanned but not included in the tabulator results.

B. Gwinnett County, 2020 General Election- Approximately 1600 ballots were scanned but not included in the tabulator results.

C. Floyd County, 2020 General Election- Hand-count found approximately 2800 ballots which were scanned but not included.

Additionally, complainants have also found the same error pair in Coffee County for the 2020 general election. This is significant as the irregularities witnessed by county election officials are consistent with those found in conjunction with the Williamson Incident.

THE WILLIAMSON INCIDENT

On October 26, 2021, a municipal election was held in Williamson County, Tennessee. An astute poll watcher meticulously documented the happenings at one of the polling locations as the polls closed. Poll workers began their reconciliation process which included counting the paper ballots and comparing it to that which was counted by the 2 tabulators. One tabulator had 163 paper ballots but the poll closing tape only showed 79 ballots counted. The second tabulator contained 167 paper ballots and the corresponding poll closing tape showed only 19 ballots had been counted.

At one polling location, 330 ballots were scanned, and only 98 ballots were counted. The same scenario repeated itself in several polling locations, with 7 of the 18 tabulators having scanned significantly more ballots than those counted.

This led to the Secretary of State performing their own investigation where they were able to repeat the anomaly but could not find the cause. The EAC performed an investigation on site, and after multiple rounds of testing were able to isolate what was triggering the anomaly (A true and correct copy of the EAC's report is attached hereto as "Exhibit A"). From the EAC's report:

> *Analysis of audit log information revealed entries that coincided with the manifestation of the anomaly; a security error "QR code signature mismatch" and a warning message "Ballot format or id is unrecognizable" indicating a QR code misread occurred. When these events were logged, the ballot was rejected. Subsequent resetting of the ICP scanners and additional tabulation demonstrated that each instance of the anomaly coincided with the previously mentioned audit log entries, though not every instance of those audit log entries resulted in the anomaly.*

> *Further analysis of the anomaly behavior showed that the scanners correctly tabulated all ballots until the anomaly was triggered. Following the anomaly, ballots successfully scanned and tabulated by the ICP were not reflected in the close poll reports on the affected ICP scanners.*

The EAC report then states:

> *"**The direct cause of the anomaly was inconclusive**."*

This statement, as admitted in the conclusion of the EAC's report, frames the scope of this problem. The EAC is admitting that they do not know what caused the Dominion voting machines not to count ballots. Even so, the EAC defers to Dominion:

> *On February 11, 2022, Dominion submitted a Root Cause Analysis (RCA) to the EAC. The report indicates that erroneous code is present in the EAC certified D-Suite 5.5-B and D-Suite 5.5-C systems. The RCA report states that when the anomaly occurs, it's due to a misread of the QR code. If the QR code misread affects a certain part of the QR code, the ICP scanner mistakenly interprets a bit in the code that marks the ballot as provisional. Once that misread happens, the provisional flag is not properly reset after that ballot's voting session. The result is that every ballot scanned and tabulated by the machine after that misread is marked as provisional and thus, not included in the tabulator's close poll report totals.*

The first problem with the paragraph above is that Dominion indicates:

"…*erroneous code is present in the EAC certified D-Suite 5.5-B and D-Suite 5.5-C systems.*"

There is no explanation or definition of erroneous code, nor how it got there. Was it malware? Second is Dominion's claim that the anomaly is:

> "*...due to a misread of the QR code, the ICP scanner mistakenly interprets a bit in the code that marks the ballot as provisional.*"

A QR code has a signature or checksum within the code itself. In other words, the QR code contains a mathematical validation method. Therefore, a QR code is either read or it isn't, but it <u>cannot</u> be misread. This fact alone removes the root from Dominion's Root Cause Analysis.

Third, tabulators do not scan provisional ballots, at least not in the United States.   A provisional ballot is one that is held subject to a deficiency being cured and is always a hand marked paper ballot- with no QR code. A provisional ballot is customarily placed in an envelope and addressed by election officials after the polls close. If the deficiency is cured then the ballot is no longer a provisional ballot, rather just a ballot, and can be scanned as such. The provisional "feature" or option is one that we now know exists. The same can be easily exploited to essentially hide or smuggle ballot images using the flashcard's provisional folder[1] which is effectively hidden from the tabulator and poll workers.

The EAC's report goes further to explain how Dominion addressed the deficiency:

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[1] See "Ballot Scanner Protocol Complaint" which details the replacing of tabulator flash cards during early voting.

> *Dominion has submitted Engineering Change Orders (ECO)s for the ICP software in the D-Suite 5.5-B and D-Suite 5.5-C systems: ECO 100826 and ECO 100827. Modified ICP source code was submitted by Dominion that resets the provisional flag following each voting session.*

Here the EAC says that Dominion modified the source code to reset the provisional flag presumably after each ballot is scanned. This does not address the cause which has not been identified and does not prevent a ballot being erroneously flagged as provisional and then sent to the provisional folder. Dominion's code only resets the flag. Perhaps a better option would have been to remove the code supporting the provisional functionality altogether since it isn't used in the United States.

Lastly, the EAC's report concludes with the following:

> *The analysis and testing of the ECOs has demonstrated that the anomaly was successfully fixed. No instance of the anomaly or the associated error or warning messages in the ICP audit logs were observed during the testing. The EAC has approved ECO 100826 and ECO 100827 on March 31, 2022.*

Nearly as stunning as the EAC's admission that the direct cause of the anomaly was inconclusive, is the statement on the very same page that the anomaly was successfully fixed. The contradiction, "We don't know what caused it, but it's fixed" wouldn't be acceptable coming from a car mechanic, much less the Election Assistance Commission addressing the systems (critical infrastructure) which tally our votes.

Another interesting point which was discovered during the EAC's investigation is the fact that this anomaly suspiciously caused the tabulator's protective counter not to increment.[2] The protective counter is a legally required meter which counts every ballot scanned, including test ballots, for the life of the tabulator. Like a car's odometer, the protective counter cannot be suspended, manipulated, or reset and is coded to the hardware of the machine; however, this anomaly somehow caused the protective counter not to count the ballots being scanned when the corresponding ballot images were hidden in the provisional folder.

Said another way, the security feature used to reconcile the number of ballots scanned by a tabulator was disabled during the same event that hid ballots and prevented the tabulator from counting them. That's two separate counters, controlled by two separate mechanisms (software and hardware) both suppressed by functionality not used in the United States.

Also, important to note is that the erroneous code and errors both survived Logic and Accuracy Testing across seven tabulators.

Lastly, if the "erroneous code" was not due to malware and was a mistake by Dominion's

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[2] See Engineering Change Order Analysis Form attached hereto as "Exhibit B".

programmers then how did it survive certification testing? This would also suggest that the "erroneous code" could have affected several past elections in these various locales unbeknownst to anyone. Dominion claims it only affected Democracy Suite 5.5B and 5.5C, but doesn't state from what point in time.

The significance of the Williamson Incident is not only its direct and instant effects, but it has also established the fact that a ballot has the capacity to alter the behavior of the tabulator, including how and which votes are counted. Both Dominion and the EAC have acknowledged this fact by affirming that the anomaly was triggered by the scanning of a QR code. This capacity alone is clearly a threat to the integrity of the voting systems and thus our critical infrastructure.

QR CODE SIGNATURE MISMATCH IN GEORGIA

Despite Dominion's assertion that the anomaly was limited to Democracy Suite 5.5B and 5.5C, it has now been confirmed to exist in the software version used in Georgia's Democracy Suite 5.5A. Complainants have acquired the ICP system log files showing the same error pair as that of the Williamson Incident in 64 of the 66 counties for which they have obtained records. (See the tabulator System Log file with the corresponding error pair for each of the 64 counties attached hereto as "Exhibit C").

Additionally, the same QR Code signature mismatch error is not limited to the ICP but has now been confirmed with the Image Cast Central (ICC) tabulator as well.

The Williamson Incident was uncovered through the reconciliation process at the polling location. Specifically, the poll workers counted the number of paper ballots then compared that number to the poll closing tape of the scanner and the discrepancy was revealed.

Georgia has no such process for early voting as the tabulators are not closed until after the polls close on election night, and not by the early voting poll managers, but by third parties. Therefore, there is no way with which any discrepancy would be uncovered. Furthermore, we have previously documented the early-voting tabulator closing process practiced in several counties was devoid of any reconciliation whatsoever and in violation of nearly all Rules and Regulations defining the same.[3] Because of the lack of basic election accounting, both by design and practice, it becomes clear there is essentially no way such a phenomenon could be caught during the normal course of business.

There are several documented incidents in Georgia that are consistent with the Williamson Incident in that ballots were scanned by the tabulator, but not counted by the tabulator. Important to note that these were discovered by happenstance. Three such incidents are detailed below:

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[3] See Official Complaint submitted to the Georgia State Election Board (SEB) regarding tabulator closing protocol attached hereto as "Exhibit D".

DEKALB 2022 PRIMARIES

After the results came in, Michelle Long Spears, Candidate for the May 24th Dekalb County Commission 2 race, found herself in 3rd place and seemingly out of the run-off. Spears demanded a hand-count after several precincts showed that she had received zero votes, including her own precinct where she and her husband had cast votes for her. The hand-count revealed that not only had she not come in last, but that she had won. The error in counting was purportedly caused by tabulators not being properly updated when a candidate had dropped out of the race- causing votes to be attributed to the wrong candidates. This same scenario was said to have caused the problem in Antrim County, Michigan during the 2020 General Election in which Joe Biden erroneously received several thousand votes for President Trump.

In addition to votes being credited to the wrong candidate in Dekalb, the hand count also revealed approximately 2,810 ballots that had been scanned by the tabulators, but not counted by the tabulators. The candidate-removed-from-the-ballot theory may explain the misattributed votes, but does not explain the 2810 uncounted ballots. An article[4] covering the issue states:

> *"The press release does not explain the large discrepancy between the machine count on Election Night and the subsequent hand count. It also doesn't explain the appearance of 2,810 more votes cast than were initially reported."*

Strangely the uncounted ballots are not addressed nor explained; however, the Dekalb County tabulator System Log files from the May primaries reveal the presence of the same "QR code Signature mismatch" error pair as that which the EAC found triggered the Williamson Incident anomaly:

```
May 26/2022 20:02:21: Ballot  38:         Id=464, 465 Cast.
May 26/2022 20:02:21:    Security Error    QR code Signature mismatch.
May 26/2022 20:02:21:    ScanVote Warning  + Ballot format or id is unrecognizable.
May 26/2022 20:02:21: Ballot  39:         - Problem Ballot - saved as C:\DVS\Ashford
```

While there may be another explanation than the cause and effect consistent with the Williamson Incident for the uncounted ballots, there is not one which can be found in the public record. The post-election discovery of 2,810 uncounted ballots further establishes that no reconciliation, accounting, or canvass process exists in Georgia for if it did then the same would have revealed a discrepancy and the fact that ballots were missing from the count.

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[4] Hand count in District 2 DeKalb Commission race changes runoff picture – Decaturish - Locally sourced news

FLOYD COUNTY 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

Following the 2020 General Election, the Georgia Secretary of State, Brad Raffensperger, ordered a hand count of all paper ballots. During the course of the hand count, several counties found ballots which were not included in the November 3rd results. In all incidents, the uncounted ballots were attributed to flashcards that had not been uploaded or included in the results. Floyd County was one where approximately 2,700 ballots were not included in the November 3rd results, but despite reports to the contrary, the uncounted ballots were not due to an unreported flashcard.

An astute investigative journalist and reporter, Heather Mullins, chronicled the incident in real-time.[5] In an interview with Floyd County election officials and Dominion technicians present, Mullins directly asks if the discrepancy could be caused by a flashcard that wasn't uploaded. The official says "No, they have ruled out a flashcard". He goes on to say that they don't know why the ballots weren't counted. The Floyd County tabulator System Log files show the presence of the same "QR code signature mismatch" error pair as that which the EAC found triggered the Williamson Incident anomaly:

```
Nov 30/2020 14:32:18:    Security Error    QR code Signature mismatch.
Nov 30/2020 14:32:18:    ScanVote Warning  + Ballot format or id is unrecognizable.
Nov 30/2020 14:32:18: Ballot  47:          - Problem Ballot - saved as C:\DVS\ICC
advanced\Project\NotCastImages\NotCast_038_001_002.tif.
```

While there may be another explanation than the cause and effect consistent with the Williamson Incident for the uncounted ballots, there is not one which can be found in the public record. The outstanding flashcards further establishes that no reconciliation, accounting, or canvass process exists in Georgia, for if it did then the same would have revealed a discrepancy and the fact that ballots were missing from the count.

GWINNETT COUNTY 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

A Declaration filed by Marilyn Marks in the Curling V. Raffensperger case describes a problem witnessed by Ms. Marks during the 2020 General Election count in Gwinnett County. Specifically, Marks states:

> 12. During the November 3, 2021 election, Harri Hursti and I visited Gwinnett
> County Elections for several hours on multiple days as they were having significant

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[5] (1) Heather Mullins on Twitter: "Floyd County, GA: After a FULL day of rescanning, counting, & software techs troubleshooting, election officials (while VERY transparent), still had NO answer as to what caused 2700 votes to go uncounted. Dominion techs said they could not comment. Listen to this! @RealAmVoice https://t.co/v6j9lMatXH" / Twitter

problems with the Dominion server processing certain batches of scanned ballot images uploaded on precinct scanner memory cards. County officials disclosed in public announcements that several thousand ballots (tens of thousands of votes) in the batches could not be processed. Mr. Hursti and I watched Dominion technicians make repeated unsuccessful efforts to process the ballots.

13. A Dominion technical expert, David Moreno, was flown in from Denver to attempt to remedy the vote tabulation problem, County spokesman Joe Sorenson repeated explained that ballots were simply failing to be processed by the system, and that thousands of ballots were caught up in the failure.

14. Based on contemporaneous discussions with Mr. Hursti, who was watching Mr. Moreno's actions and computer screens, it appeared that that Mr. Moreno made software code changes in real time to circumvent the problem to force the system to process most, but not all, of the uncounted ballots. After most of the ballots were processed and counted, Gwinnett quickly closed and certified the election. I estimated that at the time the election was certified at least 1,600 ballots remained uncounted. I asked county officials repeatedly, in emails and on site, for an accounting of these ballots, but received no response.

15. A few days later a statewide hand count audit of the presidential race was conducted. I was an authorized monitor of the audit process in several counties including Gwinnett. According to the audit summary published by the Secretary of State, attached hereto as Exhibit 1, during the audit Gwinnett discovered 1,642 more ballots than were originally counted. This confirmed my belief that over 1,600 ballots had not been counted even after Dominion made real time software changes and the Gwinnett Board of Elections certified the result.

Marks meticulously details the fact that there were 1,642 more ballots than originally counted *"...even after Dominion made real time software changes and the Gwinnett Board of Elections certified the result.".* The tabulator System Log files from the Gwinnett County General Election reveal the same "QR code signature mismatch" error pair as that which the EAC found triggered the Williamson Incident anomaly:

```
Nov 04/2020 13:32:44:   Security Error   QR code Signature mismatch.

Nov 04/2020 13:32:44:   ScanVote Warning  + Ballot format or id is unrecognizable.

Nov 04/2020 13:32:44: Ballot  40:        - Problem Ballot - saved as C:\DVS\Nov 2020 AV-Shorty
Howell ICC 2B 79-156\Project\NotCastImages\NotCast_001_002_001.tif.
```

While there may be another explanation than the cause and effect consistent with the Williamson Incident for the uncounted ballots, there is not one which can be found in the

public record. The outstanding ballots further establishes that no reconciliation, accounting, or canvass process exists in Georgia, for if it did then the same would have revealed a discrepancy and the fact that ballots were missing from the count.

OTHER ERRORS

Although the "QR code signature mismatch", along with the "Ballot format or ID unrecognizable" pair were the only ones acknowledged by Dominion and the EAC to affect the tabulator counting process, there are several other errors potentially yielding the same result.

When the tabulator produces an error, the ICP "reverses" or returns the ballot to the voter. Aside from a genuine mechanical or folded paper error, the ICP should reverse the same ballot for the same error no matter how many times the ballot is scanned (within acceptable tolerances). For example, A "QR code signature mismatch" error should be reversed on the second, third, and 25th attempt; however, the logs and corroborating witness testimony reveal that ballots are being reversed on the first attempt but accepted on the second or subsequent scanning attempts. This too is consistent with what the investigations by the Tennessee Secretary of State and the EAC found in Williamson, TN.

Because the same ballot which initially triggers an error causing it to be reversed is subsequently accepted, strongly suggests that either the error as initially returned is not really an error, or the machine is grossly inaccurate. Complainants have effectively ruled out inaccuracy as the same pattern repeats itself in county after county. The ballot is scanned and then reversed due to an error, followed by the ballot being accepted seconds later with no error.

What's more, we have been able to identify the exact ballots which triggered various errors as each time an error is generated, the ballot is reversed and the image of the ballot which triggered the error is placed in the "Not Cast Images" folder. For example, the tabulator log file below shows that a ballot was reversed due to the error "*Image scan could not find QR code on ballot*":

```
Nov 25/2020 17:57:26: Ballot 28:     Id=3 Cast.
Nov 25/2020 17:57:26: Ballot 29:     Id=3 Cast.
Nov 25/2020 17:57:27:     Image Warning   Image scan could not find QR code on ballot.
Nov 25/2020 17:57:27:     ScanVote Warning  + Ballot format or id is unrecognizable.
Nov 25/2020 17:57:27: Ballot 30:     - Problem Ballot - saved as C:\DVS\RECOUNT ADVANCE
VOTING\Project\NotCastImages\NotCast_057_001_001.tif.
Nov 25/2020 17:57:27: Nov 25/2020 Ballot 31:     Skipped.
```

The ballot image "NotCast_057_001_001.tif" was reversed due to the *"Image scan could not find QR code on ballot"* error is shown below:

☐

BIBB COUNTY

OFFICIAL BALLOT

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ELECTION
OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
NOVEMBER 3, 2020

"I understand that the offer or acceptance of money or any other object of value to vote for any particular candidate, list of candidates, issue, or list of issues included in this election constitutes an act of voter fraud and is a felony under Georgia law." [O.C.G.A. 21-2-284(e), 21-2-285(h) and 21-2-383(a)]

503-EM4

For President of the United States (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Joseph R. Biden (Dem)

For United States Senate (Perdue) (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Jon Ossoff (Dem)

For United States Senate (Loeffler) - Special (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Raphael Warnock (Dem)

For Public Service Commissioner (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Robert G. Bryant (Dem)

For Public Service Commissioner (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Daniel Blackman (Dem)

For U.S. Representative in 117th Congress From the 2nd Congressional District of Georgia (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Sanford Bishop (I) (Dem)

For State Senator From 26th District (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for David E. Lucas, Sr. (I) (Dem)

For State Representative In the General Assembly From 143rd District (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for James Beverly (I) (Dem)

For District Attorney of the Macon Judicial Circuit (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Anita Reynolds Howard (Dem)

For Clerk of Superior Court (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Erica L. Woodford (I) (Dem)

For Sheriff (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for David Davis (I) (Dem)

For Tax Commissioner (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for S. Wade McCord (I) (Dem)

For Solicitor of State Court of Macon-Bibb County (Vote for One) (NP)
    Vote for Rebecca Liles Grist (I) (Dem)

Constitutional Amendment #1 (NP)
    Vote for YES

Constitutional Amendment #2 (NP)
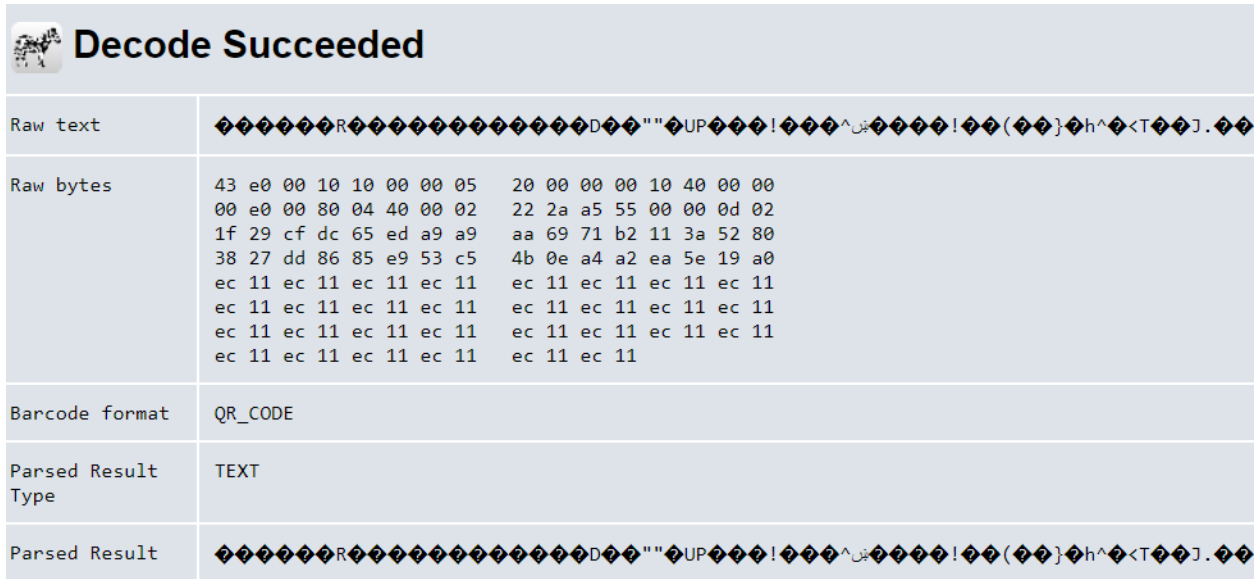   Vote for YES

Statewide Referendum A (NP)
    Vote for YES

1/1

☐

The QR code is clearly visible and is in exactly the correct position on the ballot. Also, the image is crisp with no visible deficiency whatsoever. It's important to note that the same imaging devices which capture the image also read the QR code. This removes the possibility that dirt,

ink or dust caused the error. For if it did, the image above would reflect the deficiency, as that is the very image the tabulator read and reversed. Therefore, if that very ballot image was scanned it should return the very same error, but it does not.

Complainants scanned the ballot image using the very same QR code software that Dominion tabulators use to read QR codes[6] which is available online at www.zxing.org. The image that was reversed due to error scanned successfully:

Decode Succeeded

Raw text	◆◆◆◆◆◆R◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆D◆◆""◆UP◆◆◆!◆◆◆^ﯛ◆◆◆◆!◆◆(◆◆}◆h^◆<T◆◆J.◆◆
Raw bytes	43 e0 00 10 10 00 00 05 20 00 00 00 10 40 00 00 00 e0 00 80 04 40 00 02 22 2a a5 55 00 00 0d 02 1f 29 cf dc 65 ed a9 a9 aa 69 71 b2 11 3a 52 80 38 27 dd 86 85 e9 53 c5 4b 0e a4 a2 ea 5e 19 a0 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11
Barcode format	QR_CODE
Parsed Result Type	TEXT
Parsed Result	◆◆◆◆◆◆R◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆D◆◆""◆UP◆◆◆!◆◆◆^ﯛ◆◆◆◆!◆◆(◆◆}◆h^◆<T◆◆J.◆◆

The same software that Dominion tabulators use to read QR codes was not only able to find the QR code but also read and decode it successfully. This shows that no actual error condition existed at the time it was scanned because the image above is the actual image that triggered the error.

The following is another example. The System Log file shows a ballot was rejected due to a "QR code Signature mismatch" error (same error that the EAC named as triggering the anomaly in the Williamson Incident).

```
Nov 25/2020 18:05:50: Ballot  9:       Id=58 Cast.
Nov 25/2020 18:05:50:    Security Error   QR code Signature mismatch.
Nov 25/2020 18:05:50:    ScanVote Warning  + Ballot format or id is unrecognizable.
Nov 25/2020 18:05:50: Ballot  10:       - Problem Ballot - saved as C:\DVS\RECOUNT ADVANCE
VOTING\Project\NotCastImages\NotCast_067_001_001.tif.
Nov 25/2020 18:05:50: Nov 25/2020 Ballot  11:       Skipped.
```

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[6] See Dominion Democracy Suite 5.5A software configuration as tested on pg. 19 of the "As Run Test Plan" located here: *VVSG 2005 Cert Test Plan (eac.gov)

The ballot image "NotCast_067_001_001.tif" was rejected due to the "QR code Signature mismatch" error is shown below:

BIBB COUNTY

OFFICIAL BALLOT

**GENERAL AND SPECIAL ELECTION
OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
NOVEMBER 3, 2020**

"I understand that the offer or acceptance of money or any other object of value to vote for any particular candidate, list of candidates, issue, or list of issues included in this election constitutes an act of voter fraud and is a felony under Georgia law." [O.C.G.A. 21-2-284(e), 21-2-285(h) and 21-2-383(a)]

510-HA4A

For President of the United States (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Donald J. Trump (I) (Rep)

For United States Senate (Perdue) (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for David A. Perdue (I) (Rep)

For United States Senate (Loeffler) - Special (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Doug Collins (Rep)

For Public Service Commissioner (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Jason Shaw (I) (Rep)

For Public Service Commissioner (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Lauren Bubba McDonald, Jr. (I) (Rep)

For U.S. Representative in 117th Congress From the 2nd Congressional District of Georgia (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Don Cole (Rep)

For State Senator From 18th District (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for John F. Kennedy (I) (Rep)

For State Representative In the General Assembly From 141st District (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Dale Washburn (I) (Rep)

For District Attorney of the Macon Judicial Circuit (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Anita Reynolds Howard (Dem)

For Clerk of Superior Court (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Erica L. Woodford (I) (Dem)

For Sheriff (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for J. T. Ricketson (Rep)

For Tax Commissioner (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for S. Wade McCord (I) (Dem)

For Solicitor of State Court of Macon-Bibb County (Vote for One) (NP)
   Vote for Rebecca Liles Grist (I) (Dem)

Constitutional Amendment #1 (NP)
   Vote for NO

Constitutional Amendment #2 (NP)
   Vote for YES

Statewide Referendum A (NP)
   Vote for NO

1/1

Complainants once again used the www.zxing.org website and the same software used by Dominion to read the QR code ballot image above. The very ballot image that was rejected due to a QR code signature mismatch error, was somehow successfully decoded using the very same software.

Decode Succeeded

Raw text	������,����:��������� ��D����� 5'E~��xG=���O-Ns����<�1����H{��b
Raw bytes	43 e0 00 10 10 00 00 02 c0 00 00 00 13 a0 00 00 00 e0 00 80 08 82 00 00 44 4a a9 4c 80 00 00 d3 52 74 57 e9 ae 97 84 73 de 3f b8 84 f2 d4 e7 3b d0 6b ad 53 ca 66 ca 7c 1b 3f f4 87 b0 6c a6 20 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11 ec 11
Barcode format	QR_CODE
Parsed Result Type	TEXT
Parsed Result	������,����:��������� ��D����� 5'E~��xG=���O-Ns����<�1����H{��b

Again, a QR code is either read or it isn't read, but it cannot be misread. Complainants have tested hundreds of these ballot images reversed due to error and they are all read and decoded successfully.

Because of this, we did an analysis on the number of ballots being reversed and why they were being reversed (The report and the breakdown for each county we evaluated is in a report attached hereto as "Exhibit D"). This analysis included 13 randomly selected counties and includes over 100,000 scanned ballots.

Georgia Detailed Error Report Totals
Total Counties: 13
Total SLOGS: 175

Total Ballot's Cast:	104,821
Avg. Error Rate:	23.714%
Avg. Reversal Rate:	18.601%

County	Election	Ballots Cast	Ballot format or id is unrecognizable.	Image scan could not find QR code on ballot.	QR code Signature mismatch.	Ballot's size exceeds maximum expected ballot size.	Scanner transport error.	Total SLOG Errors	% ERROR	Ballot has been reversed.	Ballot Not Cast	Total SLOG Reversals	% REVERSAL
					ERRORS						REVERSALS		
Barrow	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	8823	578	382	50	360	313	1683	19.075%	1243	22	1265	14.338%
Brantley	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	2618	239	163	18	111	145	676	25.821%	498		498	19.022%
Bryan	2022 06 21 Runoff	723	80	46	6	29	16	177	24.481%	127	2	129	17.842%
Burke	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	1239	121	27	0	80	106	334	26.957%	317		317	25.585%
Coffee	Jan 2021 Runoff	4538	28	7	4	322	367	728	16.042%	717		717	15.800%
Crisp	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	3567	155	82	1	194	164	596	16.709%	517		517	14.494%
Dawson	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	6965	338	221	10	406	385	1360	19.526%	1172		1172	16.827%
Dawson	2022 06 21 Runoff	2266	111	67	19	185	91	473	20.874%	407		407	17.961%
Fayette	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	31,767	3592	2700	324	1427	1205	9248	29.112%	6261	8	6269	19.734%
Heard	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	2132	111	62	3	108	118	402	18.856%	345		345	16.182%
Irwin	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	1986	367	282	38	147	179	1013	51.007%	690	3	693	34.894%
Madison	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	6898	293	162	17	297	324	1093	15.845%	925		925	13.410%
McDuffie	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	4096	383	320	25	205	162	1095	26.733%	753		753	18.384%
Paulding	2022 05 24 Gen Prim	29821	2319	1431	190	1106	1203	6249	20.955%	4666	87	4753	15.938%
	TOTALS	107439	8715	5952	705	4977	4778	25127		18638	122	18760	

According to our review of the Dominion-produced tabulator system log files, an average of 18.6% of all ballots are being initially reversed due to error. Nearly all ballots reversed are subsequently accepted without error. This phenomenon is not isolated to one machine or one race, one county, or even one election. Ballots are being reversed across the state for all elections. Therefore, it is undeniable that the ballots are being reversed for reasons other than errors.