APPENDIX G

SHAREN WILSON
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County

May 19, 2021

[redacted]

RE: Your letter

Dear [redacted]

The Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's office has reviewed your request that our office file a Quo Warranto lawsuit to remove Senator Jane Nelson from office. The reason you give is that you do not believe the voting system was properly certified.

The Texas Secretary of State's office certified the Verity 2.3 version voting system for use in Texas elections on July 22, 2019. A copy of that certification from the Secretary of State's website is enclosed.

We decline to file a Quo Warranto on your behalf in this matter.

Sincerely,

SHAREN WILSON
CRIMINAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

ANN DIAMOND
Assistant Criminal District Attorney, Civil Division
Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office
Tim Curry Criminal Justice Center
401 West Belknap
Fort Worth, Texas 76196

AD/sab
Encl: Certification by Texas Secretary of State, Hart InterCivic Verity 2.3

Exhibit 4

The State of Texas

Elections Division
P.O. Box 12060
Austin, Texas 78711-2060
www.sos.texas.gov

Phone: 512-463-5650
Fax: 512-475-2811
Dial 7-1-1 For Relay Services
(800) 252-VOTE (8683)

Secretary of State

REPORT OF REVIEW OF HART INTERCIVIC VERITY VOTING 2.3 SYSTEM

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

On May 22-23, 2019, Hart InterCivic Inc. (the "Vendor") presented Verity Voting 2.3 for examination and certification. The examination was conducted in Austin, Texas. Pursuant to Sections 122.035(a) and (b) of the Texas Election Code, the Secretary of State appointed the following examiners:

1. Mr. Tom Watson, an expert in electronic data communication systems;
2. Mr. Brian Mechler, an expert in electronic data communication systems;
3. Mr. Brandon Hurley, an expert in election law and procedure; and
4. Mr. Charles Pinney, an expert in election law and procedure.

Pursuant to Section 122.035(a), the Texas Attorney General appointed the following examiners:

1. Dr. Jim Sneeringer, an expert in electronic data communication systems; and
2. Mr. Ryan Vassar, an employee of the Texas Attorney General.

On May 22, 2019, Mr. Pinney, Mr. Mechler, and Dr. Sneeringer witnessed the installation of the Verity Voting 2.3 software and firmware that the Office of the Texas Secretary of State (the "Office") received directly from the Independent Testing Authority. Mr. Pinney and Ms. Heidi Martinez, a staff attorney with the Office, examined the accessibility components of the Verity Touch, the Verity Touch with Access, the Verity Touch Writer with Access, and the Verity Touch Writer Duo.

On May 23, 2019, the Vendor demonstrated the system and answered questions presented by the examiners. Test ballots were then processed on each voting device. The results were accumulated and later verified for accuracy by staff of the Secretary of State.

Examiner reports regarding the Verity Voting 2.3 system are attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

On July 10, 2019, pursuant to Section 122.0371 of the Texas Election Code, the Office held a public hearing for interested persons to express views for or against the certification of the Verity Voting 2.3 system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF VERITY VOTING 2.3

The Verity Voting 2.3 system is an updated version of the Verity Voting 2.0 system, which the Office certified in December 2016 for use in Texas elections. The updated version includes

software enhancements to the existing election management system and introduces a new voting device, the Verity Touch Writer Duo. The Touch Writer Duo is a ballot marking device that allows users to input their selections on a digital interface and prints a paper record of the vote that can be scanned and tabulated using a precinct or central scanner.

Verity Voting 2.3 has been evaluated at an accredited independent voting system testing laboratory for conformance to the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG). Verity Voting 2.3 was certified by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) on March 15, 2019.

The components of Verity Voting 2.3 are as follows:

Component	Version	Description
Verity Data	2.3.1	Data management software
Verity Build	2.3.1	Election definition software
Verity Count	2.3.1	Tabulation and reporting software
Verity Central	2.3.1	Central scanning software
Verity User Management	2.3.1	User management software
Verity Election Management	2.3.1	Election management software
Verity Desktop	2.3.1	Election management software
Verity Scan	2.3.1	Precinct scanner
Verity Touch Writer with Access	2.3.1	Ballot marking device with accessibility features
Verity Controller	2.3.2	Voting machine ballot activation device
Verity Touch	2.3.1	Direct-recording electronic voting machine
Verity Touch with Access	2.3.1	Direct-recording electronic voting machine with accessibility features
Verity Touch Writer Duo	2.3.1	Ballot marking device

FINDINGS

The following are the findings, based on written evidence submitted by the Vendor in support of its application for certification, oral evidence presented at the examination, and the written reports of the voting system examiners (all of whom recommended certifying the Verity Voting 2.3 system for use in Texas elections).

The Verity Voting 2.3 system, including its hardware and software components, meets the standards for certification as prescribed by Section 122.001 of the Texas Election Code. Specifically, the Verity Voting 2.3 system and its components, among other things:

1. Preserve the secrecy of the ballot;
2. Are suitable for the purpose for which they are intended;
3. Operate safely, efficiently, and accurately and comply with the voting system standards adopted by the Election Assistance Commission;
4. Are safe from fraudulent or unauthorized manipulation;
5. Permit voting on all offices and measures to be voted on at the election;
6. Prevent counting votes on offices and measures on which the voter is not entitled to vote;
7. Prevent counting votes by the same voter for more than one candidate for the same office or, in elections in which a voter is entitled to vote for more than one candidate for the same office, prevent counting votes for more than the number of candidates for whom the voter is entitled to vote;
8. Prevent counting a vote on the same office or measure more than once;
9. Permit write-in voting;
10. Are capable of permitting straight-party voting; and
11. Are capable of providing records from which the operation of the system may be audited.

CONDITIONS

In their written reports, some of the voting system examiners indicated that the Verity Voting 2.3 system does not provide a software solution to address the ballot-numbering requirements in Sections 51.006-.008, 52.062, and 62.009 of the Texas Election Code. However, the examiners noted that jurisdictions that adopt the Verity Voting 2.3 system can still comply with these requirements by following additional procedures provided by the Vendor. Therefore, the certification of system is conditioned on jurisdictions utilizing these additional procedures to comply with the Texas Election Code's ballot-numbering requirements when using the Verity Voting 2.3 system.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, based upon the foregoing, I hereby certify Hart InterCivic's Verity Voting 2.3 system for use in Texas elections, subject to the above condition.

Signed under my hand and seal of office, this 22nd day of July 2019.

JOSE A. ESPARZA
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Gmail [redacted]

Public Information Act Request

16 messages

[redacted]
To: voterregistration@tarrantcounty.com

Wed, Aug 18, 2021 at 12:46 PM

Good morning!

I'd like to put in a PIA request for all contracts (with escrow) for the Hart election machines/Verity 2.3.1 software, including all documentation for EAC certifications?

Sincerely thanks,

[redacted]

Troy C. Havard <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>
To: [redacted]

Thu, Aug 19, 2021 at 8:10 AM

Good afternoon, [redacted]

The state of Texas does not do escrow contracts for voting equipment.

Therefore, there are no records responsive to your request in the possession of Tarrant County.

Have a blessed day!

Troy Havard

Assistant Elections Administrator

Tarrant County

Office: 817-831-8683

"Direction, not intention, determines destination" – Adam Stanley

I would rather live my life as if there is a God and die to find out there isn't,

Than to live my life as if there isn't a God and die to find out there IS.

From: Tarrant County Voter Registration <VoterRegistration@tarrantcounty.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 18, 2021 1:39 PM
To: Elections - Info External <ElectionsInfo@tarrantcounty.com>
Subject: FW: Public Information Act Request

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, August 18, 2021 12:47 PM
To: Tarrant County Voter Registration <VoterRegistration@tarrantcounty.com>
Subject: Public Information Act Request

EXTERNAL EMAIL ALERT! Think Before You Click!

[Quoted text hidden]

[redacted] Thu, Aug 19, 2021 at 9:45 AM
To: "Troy C. Havard" <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>

Hi good morning, Troy!

What about the documented EAC Certifications?

Thanks!

[redacted]

[Quoted text hidden]

Troy C. Havard <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com> Thu, Aug 19, 2021 at 10:33 AM
To: [redacted]

Good morning, [redacted]

The EAC certification information can be found on the EAC website at https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/verity-voting-24 for the current software version that Tarrant County is using on its Hart voting machines.

Have a blessed day!

Troy Havard

Assistant Elections Administrator

Tarrant County

Office: 817-831-8683

"Direction, not intention, determines destination" – Adam Stanley

I would rather live my life as if there is a God and die to find out there isn't.

Than to live my life as if there isn't a God and die to find out there IS.

[Quoted text hidden]

[redacted] Fri, Aug 20, 2021 at 2:46 PM

To: "Troy C. Havard" <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>

Thank you very much!

Have a nice weekend!

Thank you!

[redacted]

[Quoted text hidden]

Mark C. Kratovil <mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov> Mon, Aug 30, 2021 at 10:53 AM

To: [redacted]

Cc: "Troy C. Havard" <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>, "Kryston L. Louden" <KLLouden@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Good morning,

Attached to this e-mail, please find documents responsive to your request for contracts between Hart and Tarrant County.

Regards,

Mark Kratovil

Mark Kratovil

Assistant Criminal District Attorney

Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office – Civil Division

401 W. Belknap

Fort Worth, Texas 76196

817-884-1233 (phone)

817-884-3333 (fax)

mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov

Sharen Wilson

Criminal District Attorney

Tarrant County, Texas

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[Quoted text hidden]

---

6 attachments

- **CO#133459.pdf** 1300K
- **CO#134926.pdf** 254K
- **CO#135535.pdf** 359K
- **CO#130826.pdf** 3852K
- **CO#130949.pdf** 50K

Good morning!

I'd like to put in a PIA request for all contracts (with escrow) for the Hart election machines/Verity 2.3.1 software, including all documentation for EAC certifications?

Sincerely thanks,

[redacted]

<CO#133459.pdf>
<CO#134926.pdf>
<CO#135535.pdf>
<CO#130826.pdf>
<CO#130949.pdf>
<CO#133245.pdf>

[redacted] Fri, Sep 3, 2021 at 2:28 PM

To: "Mark C. Kratovil" <mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov>
Cc: "Troy C. Havard" <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>, "Krysten L. Louden" <KLLouden@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Hi Mark!

I have one more quick question.
You mentioned did not know who the independent testing authority is for CO# 130826.

Are you able to lead me in the direction who can answer that question?

Thank you!
[redacted]

On Aug 30, 2021, at 1:54 PM, [redacted] wrote:

Good afternoon!
[Quoted text hidden]

Mark C. Kratovil <mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov> Fri, Sep 3, 2021 at 3:00 PM

To: [redacted]
Cc: "Troy C. Havard" <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>, "Krysten L. Louden" <KLLouden@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Good afternoon,

The best resources that I can direct you towards are the U.S Election Assistance Commission's ("EAC") website.

Tarrant County uses the Hart Verity Voting 2.3. Information regarding the EAC certification of this system can be found here: https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/verity-voting-23

The following link has all testing laboratories provided by the EAC: https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/voting-system-test-laboratories-vstl

This link lists the laboratories recommended by the National Institute of Standards and Technology:
https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/laboratories-recommended-nist

These entities are qualified to test voting systems to federal standards.

Regards,

Mark Kratovil

Mark Kratovil

Assistant Criminal District Attorney

Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office – Civil Division

401 W. Belknap

Fort Worth, Texas 76196

817-884-1233 (phone)

817-884-3333 (fax)

mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov

Sharen Wilson

Criminal District Attorney

Tarrant County, Texas

[Quoted text hidden]

Mark C. Kratovil <mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov> Fri, Sep 3, 2021 at 3:15 PM

Cc: "Troy C. Havard" <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>, "Krysten L. Louden" <KLLouden@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Let me correct one thing out of an abundance of caution. Although the Commissioners Court order and contract referenced Verity 2.3, Tarrant County used the Hart Verity 2.4 in the November 2020 election and info on that system's

certification can be found here: https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/verity-voting-24

[Quoted text hidden]

[redacted] Thu, Jan 6, 2022 at 6:21 PM

To: "Mark C. Kratovil" <mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov>
Cc: "Krysten L. Louden" <KLLouden@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Good evening Mark,

Can you please send me the contract between Tarrant County and Hart Verity 2.4 for the November 3rd, 2020 election, as per your reference in our thread?

Thank you kindly,

[redacted]

[Quoted text hidden]

Mark C. Kratovil <mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov> Fri, Jan 7, 2022 at 9:30 AM

[redacted]
Cc: "Krysten L. Louden" <KLLouden@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Good morning,

The upgrade from 2.3 to 2.4 was performed pursuant to the existing contract with Hart. There is therefore no additional contract responsive to your request beyond what was previously sent to you.

[Quoted text hidden]

[redacted] Tue, Jan 11, 2022 at 9:46 AM

To: "Mark C. Kratovil" <mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov>
Cc: "Krysten L. Louden" <KLLouden@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Hi good morning!

Do you happen to know the cause for the upgrade and what item in the contract was referenced to perform the upgrade?

Are you able to help me with these questions?
1. How many years has Tarrant County owned the equipment using Hart Verity 2.3?
2. In that time, how ay upgrades have been given as part of contract?
3. Were machines required to be re-certified after the upgrades?
4. Were these machines re-certified after upgrading to 2.4?

Thank you for your help,

[redacted]

[Quoted text hidden]

Mark C. Kratovil <mckratovil@tarrantcountytx.gov> Tue, Jan 11, 2022 at 1:14 PM

[redacted]
Cc: "Krysten L. Louden" <KLLouden@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Dear [redacted]

Unfortunately, I am unable to answer these questions. I will forward your e-mail to the Elections Administration. However, if you do not hear back, you can contact Elections directly using the contact information at this link.

Gmail [redacted]

Response to [redacted] OR 0152

1 message

Christina R. Sims <crsims@tarrantcountytx.gov> Fri, Feb 18, 2022 at 11:21 AM

[redacted]

Cc: "Hannah L. Bell" <hlbell@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Dear [redacted]

Attached to this e-mail, please find a request for a ruling to the Office of the Attorney General regarding your Public Information Act request.

Thank you,

Christina R. Sims

Legal Assistant

Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office – Civil Division

Tim Curry Justice Center

401 West Belknap,9th Floor

Fort Worth, Texas 76196-0201

(817) 884-3741; (817) 884-1675 fax

E-mail: *crsims@tarrantcountytx.gov*

Sharen Wilson

Criminal District Attorney

Tarrant County, Texas

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SHAREN WILSON
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County

February 18, 2022

Honorable Ken Paxton
Texas Attorney General
Post Office Box 12548
Austin, Texas 78711-2548

C.M./R.R.R.# 7019 0160 0001 0219 7255

Re: Public Information Act request regarding Verity Voting Software Update.

Dear General Paxton:

The Tarrant County Elections Administration ("Elections Administration") received a Public Information Act request on February 4, 2022 for the documents relating to software update for Tarrant County's voting system. *See* copy of the request attached as Exhibit A. Please note that the date the request was received is reflected in the "Sent" row of the e-mail header.

Deadline to Respond: The response of the CDA, made on behalf of the Elections Administration, must be mailed on or before February 18, 2022. The response of the Third-Party, if any, is due pursuant to the guidelines found in the attached Notice to Third-Party. *See* Notice to Third-Party, attached as Exhibit B.

Notification Brief to Attorney General as to Third-Party: By email dated February 18, 2022, the CDA, on behalf of the Elections Administration, informed the Third-Party that the requested documents may involve their Company's proprietary interest or may disclose proprietary information. *See* notice letter directed to the Third-Party, attached hereto as Exhibit B. The CDA is relying on the Third-Party to raise any argument or objection to the public release of the information sought. The information sought by the requestor relating to the Third-Party is attached hereto as Exhibit C. Please inform the CDA, on behalf of the Elections Administration, if and when the requested information should be made public.

Notice to Requestor: Lastly, this letter will serve as the CDA's written response made to the requestor, on behalf of the Elections Administration. The requestor is being advised that:

1) a brief concerning their request is being submitted to the Attorney General seeking a decision concerning same;

2) the Third-Party is being informed that the information sought may involve their proprietary interest or may disclose proprietary information;
3) she is being provided with copies of the following Exhibits attached hereto:
   - Exhibit A – Public Information Act request
   - Exhibit B – Notice to Third-Party

Conclusion: Lastly, after review of any arguments made by the Third-Party listed below, please inform the undersigned if, and when, the requested information should be made public. Thank you for your attention to this matter and if you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me or my Legal Assistant, Krysten Louden at (817) 884-6861.

Sincerely,

Sharen Wilson
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County, Texas

Hannah Bell
Assistant Criminal District Attorney

HLB/kll

Attachments to AG *only*:

Exhibit A – Public Information Act request
Exhibit B – Notice to Third-Party
Exhibit C – Documents sought to be withheld

cc w/specific attachments to Third-Party *only*:

Hart InterCivic, Inc.
Attn: Peter Lichtenheld
15500 Wells Port Drive
Austin, Texas 78728

Email: plichtenheld@hartic.com

Exhibit A – Public Information Act request
Exhibit C – Documents re: Hart InterCivic, Inc.

cc w/specific attachments to Requestor *only*:

[redacted] Via E-mail Only – [redacted]

Exhibit A – Public Information Act request
Exhibit B – Notice to Third-Party

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, February 4, 2022 2:51 PM
To: Troy C. Havard <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>
Subject: Re: Public Information Act Request

EXTERNAL EMAIL ALERT! Think Before You Click!

Also, can you pls provide a full description (with documents) of the software update?

Thank you!☺
[redacted]

On Feb 4, 2022, at 2:45 PM, [redacted] wrote:

The ver 2.3 to 2.4 is the upgrade I am inquiring about.

Do you know what date in August 2020, please?

Thank you!☺
[redacted]

On Feb 4, 2022, at 12:58 PM, Troy C. Havard <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com> wrote:

Good afternoon, [redacted]

I'm not sure which upgrade you're referring to, but these are the only two upgrades that have been performed since we've owned the equipment.

For the upgrade from ver 2.3 to ver 2.4, it was during Aug 2020.
For the upgrade from ver 2.4 to ver 2.5, it was during the first two weeks of Jan 2022.

Have a blessed day!

Troy Havard
Assistant Elections Administrator, CERA
Tarrant County

EXHIBIT
A

CWO4 (ret), USMC

Office: 817-831-8683

"Direction, not intention, determines destination" – Adam Stanley

I would rather live my life as if there is a God and die to find out there isn't,
Than to live my life as if there isn't a God and die to find out there IS.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, February 4, 2022 12:13 PM
To: Troy C. Havard <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>
Subject: Re: Public Information Act Request

EXTERNAL EMAIL ALERT! Think Before You Click!

Hi good morning, Troy!

Hope this snowy Friday finds you well!

I appreciate your prompt reply to my questions as always.

Off the top of your head, can you pls confirm what date ver 2.4 update was upgraded?

Thank you!

[redacted]

On Wed, Jan 26, 2022 at 1:02 PM Troy C. Havard <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com> wrote:

Hello, [redacted]

I'm sorry that this has taken so long. Since the request went to the Voter Registration email box instead of the usual route, this request was overlooked. However, The Public Information Act does not require a governmental entity to answer questions, conduct research, or create documents but the answers to your questions are below:

1. What item of the Hart Verity 2.3 contract was enacted upon to warrant an upgrade to Hart Verity 2.4?

Section 8.1.1: "Software Support Services may consist of periodic updates to Hart Proprietary Software, at Hart's discretion."

2. How many years has Tarrant County owned the equipment using Hart Verity 2.3?

Tarrant County purchased the Hart Verity equipment with ver 2.3.1 in 2019. The software was upgraded to ver 2.4 in 2020 and in Jan of 2022 to ver 2.5.

3. In that time, how ay upgrades have been given as part of contract?

See #2.

4. Were machines required to be re-certified after the upgrades?

There are no requirements to recertify any equipment after the upgrade of software, as the software version is required to be certified by both the EAC and the Texas SOS before any voting machine can be upgraded.

5. Were these machines re-certified after upgrading to 2.4?

See #4.

Have a blessed day!

Troy Havard

Assistant Elections Administrator, CERA

Tarrant County

CWO4 (ret) USMC

Gmail [redacted]

Response to [redacted] OR 21-12-1217

1 message

Christina R. Sims <crsims@tarrantcountytx.gov> Wed, Feb 2, 2022 at 11:06 AM

[redacted]

Cc: "Hannah L. Bell" <hlbell@tarrantcountytx.gov>

Dear [redacted]

Please see the attached extension submitted to the Office of the Attorney General regarding your above referenced public information request.

Thank you,

Christina R. Sims

Legal Assistant

Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office – Civil Division

Tim Curry Justice Center

401 West Belknap, 9th Floor

Fort Worth, Texas 76196-0201

(817) 884-3741; (817) 884-1675 fax

E-mail: *crsims@tarrantcountytx.gov*

Sharen Wilson

Criminal District Attorney

Tarrant County, Texas

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SHAREN WILSON
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County

February 2, 2022

Honorable Ken Paxton
Attorney General
Post Office Box 12548
Austin, Texas 78711-2548

CM/RRR #7019 1640 0000 9370 1194

Re: Two Public Information Act request from [redacted]

Dear General Paxton:

Pursuant to TEXAS GOVERNMENT CODE Section 552.301 the Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office will be seeking an Attorney General's decision regarding a Public Information Act request originally received on December 13, 2021, from Jennifer Mienke; thereby, making the response to the Requestor and/or submission of written comments regarding this request for a ruling to your office due on Wednesday, February 2, 2022. *See* Attachment No. 1. This Office, believes that a portion of the information sought may be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Sections 552.022, 552.0225, 552.026, 552.101, 552.102, 552.103, 552.104, 552.105, 552.106, 552.107, 552.108, 552.1085, 552.109, 552.110, 552.111, 552.112, 552.113, 552.114, 552.115, 552.116, 552.117, 552.1175, 552.1176, 552.118, 552.119, 552.120, 552.121, 552.122, 552.123, 552.1235, 552.124, 552.125, 552.126, 552.127, 552.128, 552.129, 552.130, 552.131, 552.132, 552.1325, 552.133, 552.134, 552.135, 552.136, 552.137, 552.138, 552.139, 552.140, 552.141, 552.142, 552.1425, 552.143, 552.144, 552.145, 552.146, 552.147, 552.148, 552.149, 552.150, 552.151, 552.152, 552.153 and 552.154 of the TEXAS PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT. By copy of this letter, this Office is informing the Requestor and your office of the intention to seek an Attorney General's ruling on this matter.

In light of this request for an extension, on or before **Wednesday February 9, 2022**[1], this Office will:

(1) submit to the attorney general:

(A) written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld;
(B) a copy of the written request for information;
(C) a signed statement as to the date on which the written request for

[1] On January 17, 2022, all Tarrant County offices where closed in observance of the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday.

information was received by the governmental body or evidence sufficient to establish that date; and
(D) a copy of the specific information requested, or submit representative samples of the information if a voluminous amount of information was requested; and

(2) label that copy of the specific information, or of the representative samples, to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the copy.

See TEX. GOV'T CODE § 552.301(e).

If you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (817) 884-1233.

Sincerely,

Sharen Wilson
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County, Texas

Hannah Bell
Assistant Criminal District Attorney

HB/crs
Attachment (Att. 1)

cc w/att:

[redacted] *(Requestor)* ✓ **VIA EMAIL** – [redacted]

Christina R. Sims

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, December 13, 2021 12:06 PM
To: CDA - Open Records
Subject: Communications request

[redacted]

Hi good afternoon,

Will you please provide all emails for Heider Garcia, Elections Administrator from February 1st, 2018 thru December 13th, 2021?
This should include all received, sent, and deleted emails.

After the Secretary of State's Office announced an audit of Tarrant County Elections back in September 2021 for the November 2020 elections, Mr. Garcia urged election officials not to comment publicly until they figured out what exactly was going on. Garcia then urged officials to forward any media inquiries to him.

Thank you in advance for your time,

[redacted]
Tarrant County resident
[redacted]

Attachment 1

Christina R. Sims

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, December 13, 2021 5:07 PM
To: CDA - Open Records
Subject: Communications request

EXTERNAL EMAIL ALERT! Think Before You Click!

Hi good afternoon!

After the Secretary of State's Office announced an audit of Tarrant County Elections back in September 2021 for the November 2020 elections, Judge Whitley blasted the audit as of waste of time and resources. Why is questioning election transparency a reason for our Judge to resort to labeling its constituents as "conspiracy theorists" and telling them "it's time to move on" if issues of voter integrity occurred, as reported to the Texas Tribune?

Will you please provide all emails for Judge Glen Whitley from January 1st, 2018 through December 13th, 2021? This should include all received, sent, and deleted emails.

Thank you in advance for your help.

[redacted]
Tarrant County Resident
[redacted]

Gmail [redacted]

RE: [EXTERNAL SENDER] Response to [redacted] - OR 0152

2 messages

Peter Lichtenheld <PLichtenheld@hartic.com> Tue, Feb 22, 2022 at 4:58 PM
To: "Christina R. Sims" <crsims@tarrantcountytx.gov>, "Hannah L. Bell" <hlbell@tarrantcountytx.gov>, "Hieder Garcia (higarcia@tarrantcounty.com)" <higarcia@tarrantcounty.com>, [redacted]

The attached (sans redactions) has been submitted to the State OAG

- Texas.gov Request ID: 66145742
- Governmental Body PIC ID: 70190160000102197255
- Trace Number: 302OR68316966
- Transaction Date (CST): 2/22/2022 4:56:08 PM
- Total Amount Paid: $15.00

Peter Lichtenheld, CERA

SVP of Customer Success

Hart InterCivic

512.252.6578 (o) | 512.632.3079 (m) | 866.275.4278 (help desk)

The best customer service in Elections

https://www.hartintercivic.com/

From: Christina R. Sims <crsims@tarrantcountytx.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 18, 2022 11:18 AM
To: Peter Lichtenheld <PLichtenheld@hartic.com>
Cc: Hannah L. Bell <hlbell@tarrantcountytx.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL SENDER] Response to [redacted] - OR 0152

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear [redacted]

Attached to this e-mail, please find a request for a ruling to the Office of the Attorney General regarding your Public Information Act request.

Thank you,

Christina R. Sims

Legal Assistant

Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office – Civil Division

Tim Curry Justice Center

401 West Belknap,9th Floor

Fort Worth, Texas 76196-0201

(817) 884-3741; (817) 884-1675 fax

E-mail: crsims@tarrantcountytx.gov

Sharen Wilson

Criminal District Attorney

Tarrant County, Texas

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Hart InterCivic - Objection Letter to AG re [redacted] Tarrant 7255wattach_Redacted.pdf
626K

[redacted] Wed, Feb 23, 2022 at 8:12 AM

To: Peter Lichtenheld <PLichtenheld@hartic.com>
Cc: "Christina R. Sims" <crsims@tarrantcountytx.gov>, "Hannah L. Bell" <hlbell@tarrantcountytx.gov>, "Hieder Garcia (higarcia@tarrantcounty.com)" <higarcia@tarrantcounty.com>

Good morning Peter,

I appreciate your quick follow up
Understanding Hart is unable to provide documents regarding the update, can you please provide the date (not month) of the upgrade from 2 3 to 2 4?

Thank you!
[redacted]

On Feb 22, 2022, at 4:58 PM, Peter Lichtenheld <PLichtenheld@hartic.com> wrote:

[Quoted text hidden]

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This electronic transmission and any documents or other writings sent with it may contain information that is confidential, proprietary and/or privileged. It is intended for the sole use of the intended recipient. If you have received this communication in error, please promptly notify the sender at the Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office by reply email and destroy the original message. Any inadvertent disclosure does not constitute a waiver of the attorney-client privilege or any other privilege. Any disclosure, copying, distribution or the taking of any action concerning the contents of this communication or any attachment(s) by anyone other than the intended recipient is strictly prohibited.

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2 attachments

image001.png
19K

Hart InterCivic - Objection Letter to AG re Mienke Tarrant 7255wattach_Redacted.pdf
626K

HART InterCivic

February 22, 2022

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Justin Gordon, Chief
Open Records Division
Office of the Attorney General
ATTN: Open Records Division
P.O. Box 12548
Austin, TX 78711-2548

Re: C.M./R.R.R. #70190160000102197255 Public Information Act Request to the Tarrant County Elections Administration from [redacted] for Hart documents

Dear Mr. Gordon:

This letter constitutes Hart InterCivic's formal objection to the disclosure of its confidential, proprietary, competitively-sensitive, or trade secret information by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State ("Secretary of State") in response to a request pursuant to the Texas Public Information Act, Texas Government Code Chapter 552 (the "Act"). The request was submitted by [redacted] ("Requestor"). In general, the Requestor seeks to obtain Release Notes pertaining to Hart InterCivic voting systems used in Tarrant County. Specifically, the Requestor seeks the following documents:

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, February 4, 2022 2:51 PM
To: Troy C. Havard <TCHavard@tarrantcounty.com>
Subject: Re: Public Information Act Request

EXTERNAL EMAIL ALERT! Think Before You Click!

Also, can you pls provide a full description (with documents) of the software update?

Thank you! [redacted]

Exhibit A

Hart InterCivic asserts that certain information responsive to the request is exempt under the Act. Because some of the responsive documents identified in Exhibit A contain confidential, proprietary, or trade secret information relating Hart InterCivic's Release Notes, Hart InterCivic

respectfully requests that the documents identified in Exhibit A (Hart's Verity Release Notes) be protected from public disclosure.[1]

[redacted]

the election system." *Id.* The Attorney General agreed with this analysis and determined that the

In the present scenario, the disclosure of Hart InterCivic's Release Notes will cause Hart

[redacted]

Realtors sent these letters, electronically and certified mail early Feb. 2022. Then with no response; realtors sent once again via certified mail, on are about 3/10/22 with an accompanied notorized affidavit.

From: **Amber Cloy** [redacted]
Subject: Attn requested
Date: February 2, 2022 at 4:55 PM
To: rangers@dps.texas.gov

To whom it may concern,

Please forgive me, as I was blindsided today, when the. Tarrant County Sheriff's department directed me to the Texas Ranger's when I tried to present the following findings below. They provided no email at all, however I did send the below via certified mail, so it is my hope that Sheriff Waybourn will still get the following information. I have emailed the assistant DA, and several Tarrant citizens have mailed this as well to our DA. I am not sure exactly what Ranger Dept should this be addressed to, however, any information would be greatly appreciated,

February 2, 2022

Tarrant County Sheriff Bill E. Waybourn
200 Taylor Street - 7th Floor
Fort Worth, Texas 76196

The Honorable Sharen Wilson
District Attorney of Tarrant County
Tim Curry Criminal Justice Center
401 West Belknap Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Sheriff Bill Waybourn and District Sharen Wilson;

As a citizen of Tarrant County, I am writing to inform you of actions that require immediate attention, and further investigations with regard to the elections of Tarrant County since possibly 2017. Lawful elections are the backbone of our local, state, and national government. The right to vote is protected by the Equal Protection Clause and the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitutional Amendment XIV. Numerous areas of concern should be investigated further with regard to the elections of 2020, but I am writing specifically to address the unaccredited Voting System Test Laboratories, internet connectivity, and the unambiguous evidence of law and code violations provided within the affidavit of a whistleblower with experience in election software.

UNACCREDITED VOTING SYSTEM TEST LABORATORIES

According to Election Code Section 122, voting systems utilized in the state of Texas must be EAC certified, examined by and approved for use by the Secretary of State. Due to a lack of consistency and transparency, Hart Intercivic 2.3, 2.4, 2.4.2 are listed as voting systems by Tarrant County in the November 3rd, 2020 election. These voting systems were certified by the Secretary of State at the time, and reportedly were certified by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). However, based upon findings discovered by diligence of concerned citizens following the November 3, 2020 elections, the validity of the certifications are questionable as they do not meet the requirements of the HAVA of 2002 Section 231 (b) and the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG). Simply put, the Voting System Test Laboratories (VSTLs) that examined all makes, models and versions voting systems utilized in Texas, Pro V&V and SLI, were not accredited test labs according to the HAVA of 202 Section 231 (b) and the VVSG.

Per the VSTL Manual ver. 2.0, effective May 31, 2015, page 38, Section 3.6.1 Certificate of Accreditation: A Certificate of Accreditation shall be issued to each laboratory by the vote of the Commissioners. The certificate shall be signed by the CHAIR of the Commission. In addition, it states the maximum length of certification, specifically 3.6.1.3, says "The effective date of the certification, **which shall not exceed a period of two (2) years."**

According to the above, not only is the date significant, but the signature on the Lab Certification of Accreditation is VERY crucial. Commission Chairmen only serve one (1) year, yet their signature is good on these certificated for two (2) years. Both Donald Palmer and Benjamin Hovland were appointed by President Trump and confirmed in the senate on Jan. 2, 2019, as EAC Commissioners (NOT Chairmen). Therefore, neither Palmer, nor Hovland's signatures could be valid on the Laboratory Certificates of Accreditation since none were issued in 2020. Hovland was eventually appointed to Chairman, however, this was after the time of accreditation. Christy McCormick was elected as Commission Chairwoman on Feb. 24, 2019. Therefore, for the 2020 General Election, it is expected that Christy McCormick's signature should be on ALL EAC Laboratory Certificates of Accreditation. Links to verify the timeline described above can be found below.

FOIA requests from citizens seeking information with regard to voting systems utilized in the General Election, Tarrant County officials reported Hart InterCivic Verity Voting 2.3 was contracted for use. Upon a request for further information, and after months of researching this information, it seems that Tarrant County utilized Verity Voting 2.4 in the General Election. Regardless of the version utilized, SLI gaming was the VSTL for BOTH versions, and it lacked accreditation:

SLI Compliance Certification Issued January 10, 2018, Effective January 10, 2021.
(Exceeding more than two (2) years) Exhibit A

SLI Compliance Certification Original Issued February 28, 2007, Dated February 1, 2021. (Exceedingly more than two (2) years)

As with many unconstitutional grievances which occurred since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the EAC blamed the lapses described above upon COVID-19. Not only do I believe that it is important to point out that the Constitution of the U.S., the Texas State Constitution, and the rights they afford to citizens shall NEVER be delayed, put on hold, nor suspended" due to a pandemic, but the certifications "should" have occurred PRIOR to he pandemic. Therefore, this explanation does not justify the lapses

pandemic, but the circumstances should have occurred similarly to the pandemic. However, this explanation does not justify the lapses listed above.

ELECTION SOFTWARE WHISTLEBLOWER

The Affidavit of Terpsehore Maras attesting the 2017 elections is null and void due to lack of Election Assistance Commission (EAC) certifications of Voting Systems and the Voting System Test Laboratories ((VSTL)) used to certify the Voting Systems. (Exhibit Q- sent via email 2/2/22), further emphasizes the lack of appropriate approval due to unaccredited VSTL. In addition, her affidavit presents unambiguous evidence of additional violations of law. Mrs. Maras currently has a defamation complaint filed, Case No. 1:21-cv-00317-DCLC-CHS in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee Chattanooga presiding Judge Clifton L. Cocker.

INTERNET CONNECTION

HB 2524 eff. September 1, 2009, amended Election Code Title 8. Voting Systems, Chapter 129. Direct Recoding Electronic Voting Machines, Subchapter C of Voting system Security statute by adding the below verbiage regarding "Network Connections and Wireless Technology. It was intended to prevent internet connectivity to election machines. However, countless news stories, and experts such as Alex J. Halderman, and Dr. Douglas Frank have indicated that not only can the machines connect to internet, but also that the methods utilized to prevent connectivity aren't enough, i.e. air gapping. In addition, several concerned citizens took screenshots after learning about this capability during the November 2, 2021 elections in Tarrant County.

THE TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE AUDIT

Along with many fellow citizens of Tarrant County, I initially felt relieved to hear that an audit of Tarrant County was to occur, despite the displeasure and doubt of many County officials. While, it seems that this audit may help to clean voter roles, and prevent some ballot harvesting, etc; unfortunately it does not appear (from the documents I have read), that the Secretary of State has requested, or plans to seek and/or obtain proof of VSTL accreditation for our election machines. It is difficult to understand the reasoning of this, as Hart Intercivic, Inc themselves emphasis proper EAC certifications, and accredited VSTLs https://www.hartintercivic.com/hartstatement-securityreporting/ in a response to a news story that identified Hart Verity Voting systems as highly vulnerable. They stated, " As part of the EAC certification, systems go through the "trusted build process," performed by accredited Voting System Testing Laboratories (VSTLs)." Interestingly enough, they stated, "Hart's Verity Voting system has passed multiple federal and many state certification and has never failed." If the labs weren't accredited, how do we know that the systems did pass?

With regard to the audit in Tarrant County in particular, 1/3 of mail in ballots, purchased from Runbeck (yes, the same company in Maricopa and Georgia), were not scannable. An error this large of scale affected thousands of voters and brings other Texas election code violations into question. It is very unclear how, and who personally interpreted, copied, and rescanned this enormous amount of ballots. Interestingly, these LARGE amounts of ballots that required adjudication, weren't ever addressed at length in public, nor in Mr. Garcia's report, in response to the initial questions from the Secretary of State, John B Scott. Mr. Garcia stated in that report, that Tarrant County Elections Administration is currently engaged in litigation, and that some information that may be needed for the audit wouldn't be immediately accessible to the administration. Given the administration's decreased access to information and/or evidence requested by the SOS, given that election protocols did not conform with those outlined in Texas State Statutes (Ch. 51, Sec. 51.005) regarding proper numbering of ballots, and given the fact that the machines were never properly EAC certified due to the VSTLs lapsed accreditation, it is unlikely that a thorough and accurate audit will be possible. https://toresays.com/2019/11/22/proof-that-auditing-election-machines-cannot-detect-manipulation-of-votes/ For this reason, the results from the audit, for Tarrant County are highly unlikely to increase Tarrant County voter confidence, not only in our past elections, but the systems we will vote upon in the upcoming primaries in March.

In conclusion, the most recent Rasmussen poll finds that 79% of Republicans, 58% of unaffiliated votes, and even 41% of Democrats believe that is somewhat likely that cheating affected the 2020 election. These numbers have increased greatly over time, and have officially crossed party lines, despite the censorship of big tech, talking points of mainstream media, the dismissal from not only the National and local Republican Party, but also the very officials we supposedly elected. The people of Tarrant County have become versed, in aspects of statistics, encryption, election software, systems and manufacturing. We have learned how to utilize FOIA requests to obtain some transparency, become more familiar with the structure and responsibilities of our local and national government, and our love and appreciation for God given Constitutional rights has grown tremendously. Although, many of the very people I have "voted" for in the past elections, have labeled us "conspiracy theorists," ignored legitimate concerns, and have even dismissed the questions and concerns of the very constituents they claim to represent, their attempts have failed. It should be clear by now to all, that the November 3, 2020 election isn't going away, and many citizens will not be comforted by "election integrity" in the future elections. As a citizen of Tarrant County, that voted in the November 3, 2020 election for you, I thank you for your time, necessitate your attention to the information disclosed, and I look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

RESOURCES

https://rumble.com/vphbiz-es-and-s-certification-failures.html
https://www.eac.gov/about_the_eac/help_america_vote_act.aspx
https://www.eac.gov/election_management_resources/election_management_guidelines.aspx
https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/voluntary-voting-system-guidelines

https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/SDocs/ELECTIONCODE.pdf
https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/28/VSTLManual%207%208%2015%20FINAL.pdf
https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/voting-system-test-laboratories-vstl/sli-compliance-division-gaming-laboratories
https://www.eac.gov/news/2020/02/27/benjamin-hovland-begins-term-eac-chairman
https://www.eac.gov/about/commissioner-donald-palmer
https://www.eac.gov/news/2019/02/22/mccormick-elected-new-eac-chairwoman
https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/online-vulnerable-experts-find-nearly-three-dozen-u-s-voting-n1112436
https://dfw.cbslocal.com/2020/11/02/tarrant-county-election-board-help-thousands-mail-in-ballots-scan/
https://www.politicaljack.com/threads/rasmussen-poll-41-of-dems-now-believe-2020-election-was-stolen.147257/
https://www.fox4news.com/news/tarrant-county-dealing-with-a-shortage-of-ballot-board-members
https://www.dallasnews.com/news/elections/2020/10/27/roughly-one-third-of-mail-in-ballots-are-being-rejected-in-tarrant-county/
https://www.c-span.org/video/?467976-1/2020-election-security
https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/dominion-panicking-pennsylvania-machines-likely-werent-properly-hardened-shouldnt-ever-put-use/
https://tarrantelectionintegrity.com/

Exhibit A

Exhibit Q

Pro V & V and that expired on Feb 24, 2017. No other certification has been located.

9. Section 231(b) of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. §15371(b)) requires that the EAC provide for the accreditation and revocation of accreditation of independent, non-federal laboratories qualified to test voting systems to Federal standards. Generally, the EAC considers for accreditation those laboratories evaluated and recommended by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) pursuant to HAVA Section 231(b)(1). However, consistent with HAVA Section 231(b)(2)(B), the Commission may also vote to accredit laboratories outside of those recommended by NISTupon publication of an explanation of the reason for any such accreditation.

10.

11. VSTL's are VERY important because equipment vulnerabilities allow for deployment ofalgorithms and scripts to intercept, alter and adjust voting tallies.
12. There are only TWO accredited VSTLs (VOTING SYSTEM TEST LABORATORIES). In order to meet its statutory requirements under HAVA §15371(b), the EAC has developed the EAC's Voting System Test Laboratory Accreditation Program. The procedural requirements of the programare established in the proposed information collection, the EAC **Voting System Test Laboratory Accreditation Program Manual**. Although participation in the program is voluntary, adherence to the program's procedural requirements is mandatory for participants. The procedural requirements ofthis Manual will supersede any prior laboratory accreditation requirements issued by the EAC. This manual shall be read in conjunction with the EAC's **Voting System Testing and Certification Program Manual** (OMB 3265-0019).

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

MICHIGAN

State Participation:	**Requires Testing by an Independent Testing Authority.** MI requires that voting systems are certified by an independent testing authority accredited by NASED and the board of state canvassers.
Applicable Statute(s):	"An electronic voting system shall not be used in an election unless it is approved by the board of state canvassers … and unless it meets 1 of the following conditions: (a) Is certified by an independent testing authority accredited by the national association of state election directors and by the board of state canvassers. (b) In the absence of an accredited independent testing authority, is certified by the manufacturer of the voting system as meeting or exceeding the performance and test standards referenced in subdivision (a) in a manner prescribed by the board of state canvassers." MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN § 168.795a (2009).
Applicable Regulation(s):	MI does not have a regulation regarding the federal certification process.
State Certification Process:	The Secretary of State accepts requests from persons/corporations wishing to have their voting system examined. The requestor must pay the Secretary of State an application fee of $1,500.00, file a report listing all of the states in which the voting system has been approved and any reports that these states have made regarding the performance of the voting system. The Board of State Canvassers conducts a field test involving Michigan electors and election officials in simulated election day conditions. The Board of State Canvassers shall approve the voting system if it meets all of the state requirements. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN § 168.795a (2009).
Fielded Voting Systems:	*[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting*

systems at the following website (if available)].
http://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,1607,7-127-1633_8716_45458---,00.html

13. 13.

WISCONSIN

State Participation:	**Requires Testing by a Federally Accredited Laboratory.** WI requires that its voting systems receive approval from an independent testing authority accredited by NASED verifying that the voting systems meet all of the recommended FEC standards.
Applicable Statute(s):	"No ballot, voting device, automatic tabulating equipment or relating equipment and materials to be used in an electronic voting system may be utilized in this state unless it is approved by the board [of election commissioners]." WIS. STAT.ANN. § 5.91 (West 2009).
Applicable Regulation(s):	"An application for approval of an electronic voting system shall be accompanied by all of the following … [r]eports from an independent testing authority accredited by the national association of state election directors (NASED) demonstrating that the voting system conforms to all the standards recommended by the federal elections commission." WIS. ADMIN. CODE GAB § 7.01 (2009).
State Certification Process:	The Board of Election Commissioners accepts applications for the approval of electronic voting systems. Once the application is completed, the vendor must set up the voting system for three mock elections using; (1) offices, (2) referenda questions and (3) candidates. A panel of local election officials can assist the Board in the review of the voting system. The Board conducts the test using a mock election for the partisan primary, general election, and nonpartisan election. The Board may also require that the voting system be used in an actual election as a condition of the approval. WIS. ADMIN. CODE GAB §§ 7.01, 7.02 (2009).
Fielded Voting Systems:	*[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].* http://elections.state.wi.us/section.asp?linkid=643&locid=47

14. 14.

GEORGIA

State Participation: **Requires Federal Certification.** GA requires that its voting systems are tested to EAC standards by EAC accredited labs and certified by the EAC.

Applicable Statute(s): "Any person or organization owning, manufacturing, or selling, or being interested in the manufacture or sale of, any voting machine may request the Secretary of State to examine the machine. Any ten or more electors of this state may, at any time, request the Secretary of State to reexamine any voting machine previously examined and approved by him or her. Before any such examination or reexamination, the person, persons, or organization requesting such examination or reexamination shall pay to the Secretary of State the reasonable expenses of such examination; provided, however, that in the case of a request by ten or more electors the examination fee shall be $ 250.00. The Secretary of State may, at any time, in his or her discretion, reexamine any voting machine." GA CODE ANN. § 21-2-324 (2008).

Applicable Regulation(s): "Prior to submitting a voting system for certification by the State of Georgia, the proposed voting system's hardware, firmware, and software must have been issued Qualification Certificates from the EAC. These EAC Qualification Certificates must indicate that the proposed voting system has successfully completed the EAC Qualification testing administered by EAC approved ITAs. If for any reason, this level of testing is not available, the Qualification tests shall be conducted by an agency designated by the Secretary of State. In either event, the Qualification tests shall comply with the specifications of the *Voting Systems Standards* published by the EAC." GA. COMP. R. & REG. 590-8-1-.01 (2009).

State Certification Process: After the voting system has passed EAC Qualification testing, the vendor of the voting system submits a letter to the Office of the Secretary of State requesting certification for the voting system along with a technical data package to the certification agent. An evaluation proposal is created by the certification agent after a preliminary view of the Technical Data Package and sent to the vendor. Any additional EAC ITA testing identified in the evaluation proposal is arranged by the vendor and the certification agent will perform all other tests identified in the evaluation proposal. The certification agent submits a report of their findings to the Secretary of State. Based on these findings the Secretary of State will make a final determination on whether to certify the voting system. GA. COMP. R. & REG. 590-8-1-.01 (2009).

Fielded Voting Systems: *[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].*
http://www.sos.georgia.gov/Elections/

15. 15.

PENNSYVANIA

State Participation: **Requires Testing by a Federally Accredited Laboratory.** PA requires that its voting systems are approved by a federally recognized independent testing laboratory as meeting federal voting system standards.

Applicable Statute(s): "Any person or corporation owning, manufacturing or selling, or being interested in the manufacture or sale of, any electronic voting system, may request the Secretary of the Commonwealth to examine such system if the voting system has been examined and approved by a federally recognized independent testing authority and if it meets any voting system performance and test standards established by the Federal Government." 25 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. Code § 3031.5 (West 2008).

Applicable Regulation(s): PA does not have a regulation regarding the federal certification process.

State Certification Process: The Secretary of State examines voting systems, upon request, once the voting systems have received approval by a federally recognized independent testing authority. The person(s) requesting the examination of the voting system are responsible for the cost of the examination. After the examination, the Secretary of State issues a report stating whether or not the voting systems are safe and

compliant with state and federal requirements. If the voting systems are deemed safe and compliant by the Secretary of State then the systems may be adopted and approved for use in elections by each county through a majority vote of its qualified electors. 25 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. Code §§ 3031.5, 3031.2 (West 2008).

Fielded Voting Systems:

[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].
http://www.votespa.com/HowtoVote/tabid/74/language/en-US/Default.aspx

16. 16.

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

ARIZONA

State Participation:

Requires Testing by a Federally Accredited Laboratory. AZ requires that its voting systems are HAVA compliant and approved by a laboratory that is accredited pursuant to HAVA.

Applicable Statute(s):

"On completion of acquisition of machines or devices that comply with HAVA, machines or devices used at any election for federal, state or county offices may only be certified for use in this state and may only be used in this state if they comply with HAVA and if those machines or devices have been tested and approved by a laboratory that is accredited pursuant to HAVA." ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-442(B) (2008).

Applicable Regulation(s):

AZ does not have a regulation regarding the federal certification process.

State Certification Process:

The Secretary of State appoints a committee of three people that test different voting systems. This committee is required to submit their recommendations to the Secretary of State who then makes the final decision on which voting system(s) to adopt. ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-442(A) and (C) (2008).

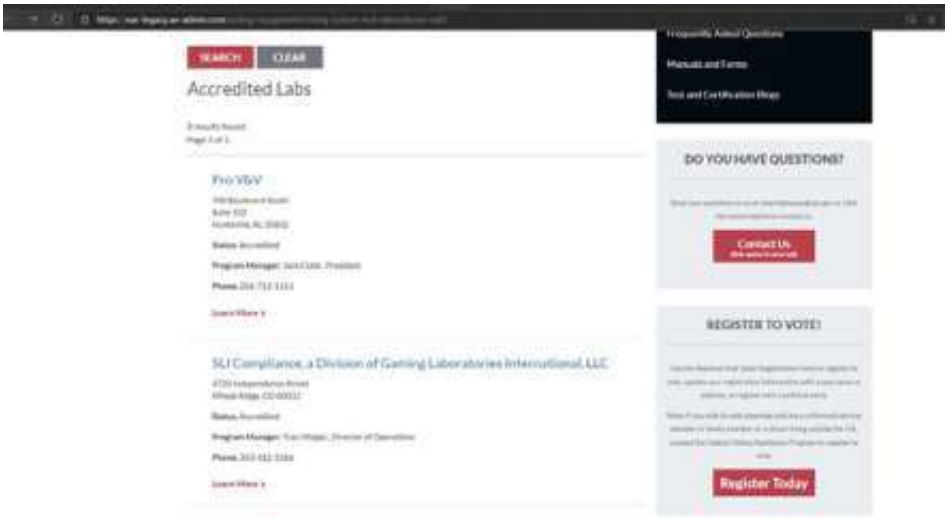
Fielded Voting Systems:

[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].
http://www.azsos.gov/election/equipment/default.htm

17. 17.

18. **Pro V& V** and **SLI Gaming** both lack evidence of EAC Accreditation as per the Voting SystemTesting and Certification Manual.

19. **Pro V& V** is owned and Operated by Jack Cobb. Real name is Ryan Jackson Cobb. The company ProV&V was founded and run by Jack Cobb who formerly worked under the entity of Wyle Laboratories which is an AEROSPACE DEFENSE CONTRACTING ENTITY. The address information on the EAC, NIST and other entities for Pro V& V are different than that of what is onProV&V website. The EAC and NIST (ISO CERT) issuers all have another address.

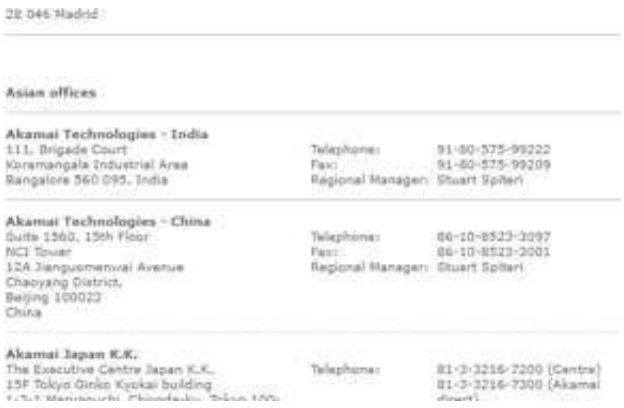


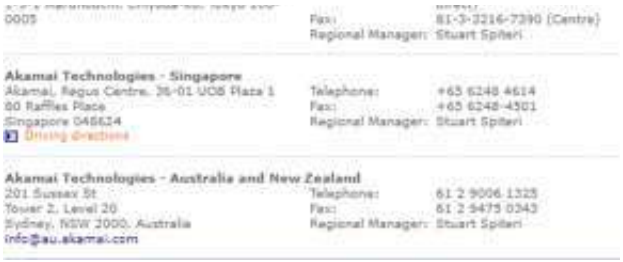
20. VSTLs are the most important component of the election machines as they examine the useof COTS (Commercial Off–The-Shelf)

- "Wyle became involved with the testing of electronic voting systems in the early 1990's andhas tested over 150 separate voting systems. Wyle was the first company to obtain accreditation by the National Association of State Election Directors (NASED). Wyle is accredited by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) as a Voting System Testing Laboratory (VSTL). Our scope of accreditation as a VSTL encompasses all aspects of the hardware and software of a voting machine. Wyle also received NVLAP accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 from NIST." Testimony of Jack Cobb 2009
- COTS are preferred by many because they have been tried and tested in the open market andare most economic and readily available. COTS are also the SOURCE of vulnerability therefore VSTLs are VERY important. COTS components by voting system machine manufacturers can be used as a "Black Box" and changes to their specs and hardware make up change continuously. Some changes can be simple upgrades to make them more efficientin operation, cost efficient for production, end of life (EOL) and even complete reworks to meet new standards. They key issue in this is that MOST of the COTS used by Election Machine Vendors like Dominion, ES&S, Hart Intercivic, Smartmatic and others is that such manufacturing for COTS have been outsourced to China which if implemented in our Election Machines make us vulnerable to BLACK BOX antics and backdoors due to hardware changes that can go undetected. This is why VSTL's are VERY important.
- The proprietary voting system software is done so and created with cost efficiency in mindand therefore relies on 3rd party software that is AVAILABLE and HOUSED on the HARDWARE. This is a vulnerability. Exporting system reporting using software like Crystal Reports, or PDF software allows for vulnerabilities with their constant updates.
- As per the COTS hardware components that are fixed, and origin may be cloaked under proprietary information a major vulnerability exists since once again third-party support software is dynamic and requires FREQUENT updates. The hardware components of thecomputer components, and election machines that are COTS may have slight updates thatcan be overlooked as they may be like those designed that support the other third - party software. COTS origin is important and the US Intelligence Community report in 2018 verifies that.
- The Trump Administration made it clear that there is an absence of a major U.S. alternativeto foreign suppliers of networking equipment. This highlights the growing dominance of

Chinese manufacturers like Huawei that are the world's LARGEST supplier of telecom andother equipment that endangers national security.

26. China, is not the only nation involved in COTS provided to election machines or the networking but so is Germany via a LAOS founded Chinese linked cloud service companythat works with SCYTL named Akamai Technologies that have offices in China and are linked to the server that Dominion Software.





0005

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27. 27.

28. L3 Level Communications is federal contractor that is partially owned by foreign lobbyist George Soros. An article that AP ran in 2010 – spoke out about the controversy of this that has been removed. (LINK) "As for the company's other political connections, it also appears that none other than George Soros, the billionaire funder of the country's liberal political infrastructure, owns 11,300 shares of OSI Systems Inc., the company that owns Rapiscan. Not surprisingly, OSI's stock has appreciated considerably over the course of the year. Soroscertainly is a savvy investor." Washington Examiner re-write.

29. 29.

30. 30.

31. **L-3 Communication** Systems-East designs, develops, produces and integrates communication systems and support equipment for space, air, ground, and naval applications, including C4I systems and products; integrated Navy communication systems;integrated space communications and RF payloads; recording systems; secure communications, and information security systems. In addition, their site claims that MARCOM is an integrated communications system and The Marcom® is the foundation ofthe Navy's newest digital integrated voice / data switching system for affordable command and control equipment supporting communications and radio room automation. The MarCom® uses the latest **COTS** digital technology and open systems standards to offer thecommand and control user a low cost, user friendly, solution to the complex voice, video and data communications needs of present and future joint / allied missions. Built in reliability, rugged construction, and fail-safe circuits ensure your call and messages will go through. Evidently a HUGE vulnerability.

32. Michigan's government site is thumped off Akamai Technologies servers which are housedon **TELIA AB** a foreign server located in Germany.

- Scytl, who is contracted with AP that receives the results tallied BY Scytl on behalf ofDominion – During the elections the AP reporting site had a disclaimer.

AP – powered by SCYTL.

34. "Scytl was selected by the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the U.S. Department of Defense to provide a secure online ballot delivery and onscreen marking systems under a program to support overseas military and civilian voters for the 2010 election cycle and beyond. Scytl was awarded 9 of the 20 States that agreed to participate in the program (NewYork, Washington, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, South Carolina, Mississippi and Indiana), making it the provider with the highest number of participating States." PDF

- According to DOMINION : 1.4.1Software and Firmware The software and firmware employed by Dominion D-Suite 5.5-Aconsists of 2 types, custom and commercial off theshelf (COTS). COTS applications were verified to be pristine or were subjected to sourcecode review for analysis of any modifications and verification of meeting the pertinent standards.
- The concern is the HARDWARE and the NON – ACCREDITED VSTLs as by their ownadmittance use COTS.
- The purpose of VSTL's being accredited and their importance in ensuring that there is noforeign interference/ bad actors accessing the tally data via backdoors in equipment software. The core software used by ALL SCYTL related Election Machine/Software manufacturers ensures "anonymity" .
- Algorithms within the area of this "shuffling" to maintain anonymity allows for settingvalues to achieve a desired goal under the guise of "encryption" in the trap-door.
- The actual use of trapdoor commitments in Bayer-Groth proofs demonstrate the implicationsfor the verifiability factor. This means that no one can SEE what is going on during the process of the "shuffling" therefore even if you deploy an algorithms or manual scripts to fractionalize or distribute pooled votes to achieve the outcome you wish – you cannot prove they are doing it! See STUDY : "The use of trapdoor commitments in Bayer-Groth proofs and the implications for the verifiability of the Scytl-SwissPost Internet voting system"
- **Key Terms**

- **UNIVERSAL VERIFIABILITY**: Votes cast are the votes counted and integrity of the vote isverifiable (the vote was tallied for the candidate selected) . **SCYTL FAILS UNIVERSAL VERIFIABILITY** because no mathematical proofs can determine if any votes have been manipulated.
- **INDIVIDUAL VERIFIABILITY**: Voter cannot verify if their ballot got correctly counted. Like, ifthey cast a vote for ABC they want to verify it was ABC. That notion clearly discounts the need for anonymity in the first place.

43. To understand what I observed during the 2020 I will walk you through the process of one ballot castby a voter.

- STEP 1 |Config Data | All non e-voting data is sent to Scytl (offshore) for configuration of data. Alle-voting is sent to CONFIGURATION OF DATA then back to the e-voting machine and then to thenext phase called CLEANSING. **CONCERNS**: Here we see an "OR PROOF" as coined by mathematicians – an "or proof" is that votes that have been pre-tallied parked in the system and the algorithm then goes back to set the outcome it is set for and seeks to make adjustments if there is a partial pivot present causing it to fail demanding manual changes such as block allocation and narrowing of parameters or self-adjusts to ensure the predetermined outcome is achieved.
- STEP 2|CLEANSING | The Process is when all the votes come in from the software run byDominion and get "cleansed" and put into 2 categories: invalid votes and valid votes.

- STEP 3|Shuffling /Mixing | This step is the most nefarious and exactly where the issues arise and carry over into the decryption phase. Simply put, the software takes all the votes, literally mixes thema and then re-encrypts them. This is where if ONE had the commitment key- TRAPDOOR KEY – one would be able to see the parameters of the algorithm deployed as the votes go into this mixing phase, and how algorithm redistributes the votes.
- This published PAPER FROM University College London depicts how this shuffle works. In essence, when this mixing/shuffling occurs, then one doesn't have the ability to know that votecoming out on the other end is actually their vote; therefore, ZERO integrity of the votes whenmixed.

48.

Background - ElGamal encryption

- Setup: Group $\mathcal{G}$ of prime order q with generator g
- Public key: $pk = y = g^x$
- Encryption: $\mathcal{E}_{pk}(m; r) = (g^r, y^r m)$
- Decryption: $\mathcal{D}_x(u, v) = vu^{-x}$
- Homomorphic:

$$\mathcal{E}_{pk}(m; r) \times \mathcal{E}_{pk}(M; R) = \mathcal{E}_{pk}(mM; r + R)$$

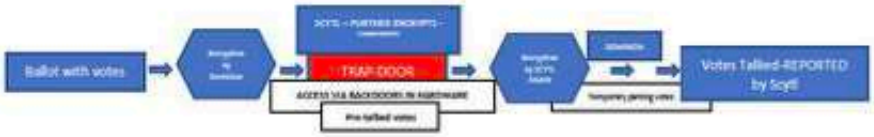
- Re-encryption:

$$\mathcal{E}_{pk}(m; r) \times \mathcal{E}_{pk}(1; R) = \mathcal{E}_{pk}(m; r + R)$$

UCL

49. When this mixing/shuffling occurs, then one doesn't have the ability to know that vote coming out on the other end is actually their vote; therefore, ZERO integrity of the votes.
50. When the votes are sent to Scytl via Dominion Software EMS (Election Management System) the Trap Door is accessed by Scytl or TRAP DOOR keys (Commitment Parameters).

51.



52. The encrypted data is shifted into Scytl's platform in the form of ciphertexts – this means it is encrypted and a key based on commitments is needed to read the data. The ballot data can only be read if the person has a key that is set on commitments.
53. A false sense of security is provided to both parties that votes are not being "REPLACED" during the mixing phase. Basically, Scytl re-encrypts the ballot data that comes in from Dominion (or any other voting software company) as ciphertexts. Scytl is supposed to prove that votes A, B, C are indeed X, Y, Z under their new re-encryption when sending back the votes that are tallied coding them respectively. This is done by Scytl and the Election Software company that agrees to certain "Generators" and therefore together build "commitments."
54. Scytl and Dominion have an agreement – only the two would know the parameters. This means thataccess is able to occur through backdoors in hardware if the parameters of the commitments are known in order to alter the range of the algorithm deployed to satisfy the outcome sought in the caseof algorithm failure.
55. Trapdoor is a cryptotech term that describes a state of a program that knows the commitment parameters and therefore is able change the value of the commitments however it likes. In otherwords, Scytl or anyone that knows the commitment parameters can take all the votes and give them to any one they want. If they have a total of 1000 votes an algorithm can distribute them among all races as it deems necessary to achieve the goals it wants. (Case Study: Estonia)

56. 56.
57. Within the trapdoor this is how the algorithm behaves to move the goal posts in elections withoutbeing detected by this proof . During the mixing phase this is the algorithm you would use to

“reallocate” votes via an algorithm to achieve the goal set.

58. STEP 4|Decryption would be the decryption phase and temporary parking of vote tallies before reporting. In this final phase before public release the tallies are released from encrypted format into plain text. As previously explained, those that know the trapdoor can easily change any votes that therandomness is applied and used to generate the tally vote ciphertext. Thus in this case, Scytl who is the mixer can collude with their vote company clients or an agency (-------) to change votes and get away with it. This is because the receiver doesn’t have the decryption key so they rely solely on Scytlto be ***honest*** or free from any foreign actors within their backdoor or the Election Company (like Dominion) that can have access to the key.
59. In fact, a study from the University of Bristol made claim that interference can be seen when there isa GREAT DELAY in reporting and finalizing numbers University of Bristol : How not to Prove Yourself: Pitfalls of the Fiat-Shamir Heuristic and Applications to Helios
60. “Zero-knowledge proofs of knowledge allow a prover to convince a verifier that she holds information satisfying some desirable properties without revealing anything else.” David Bernhard,Olivier Pereira,and Bogdan Warinschi.

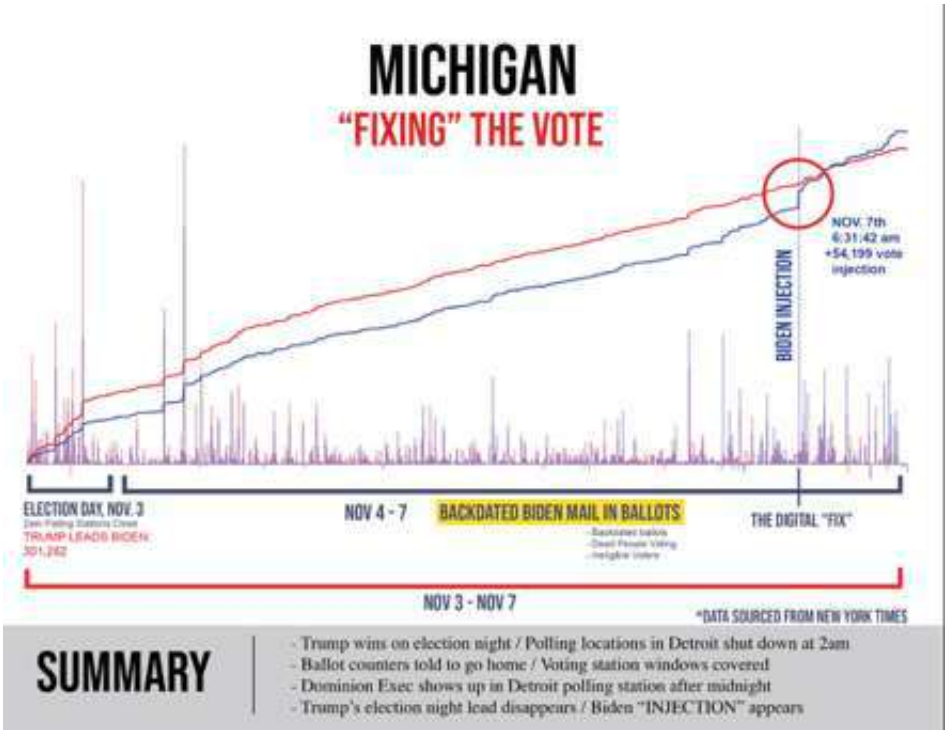
61. Hence, you can’t prove anyone manipulated anything. The TRAP DOOR KEY HOLDERS can offeryou enough to verify to you what you need to see without revealing anything and once again indicating the inability to detect manipulation. **ZERO PROOF of INTEGRITY OF THE VOTE.**

- Therefore, if decryption is challenged, the administrator or software company that knows the trap door key can provide you proof that would be able to pass verification (blind). This was proven to befactually true in the case study by The University of Melbourne in March. White Hat Hackers purposely altered votes by knowing the parameters set in the commitments and there was no way to prove they did it – or any way to prove they didn’t.
- IT’S THE PERFECT THREE CARD MONTY. That’s just how perfect it is. They fake a proof of ciphertexts with KNOWN “RANDOMNESS” .This rolls back to the integrity of the VOTE. The vote is not safe using these machines not only because of the method used for ballot “cleansing” tomaintain anonymity but the EXPOSURE to foreign interference and possible domestic bad actors.
- In many circumstances, manipulation of the algorithm is NOT possible in an undetectable fashion. This is because it is one point heavy. Observing the elections in 2020 confirm the deployment of analgorithm due to the BEHAVIOR which is indicative of an algorithm in play that had no pivoting parameters applied.
- The behavior of the algorithm is that one point (B) is the greatest point within the allocated set. It isthe greatest number within the A B points given. Point A would be the smallest. Any points outside the A B points are not necessarily factored in yet can still be applied.
- The points outside the parameters can be utilized to a certain to degree such as in block allocation.
- The algorithm geographically changed the parameters of the algorithm to force blue votes andostracize red.
- Post block allocation of votes the two points of the algorithm were narrowed ensuring a BIDEN winhence the observation of NO

Trump votes and some BIDEN votes for a period of time.

69. 69.

70. Gaussian Elimination without pivoting explains how the algorithm would behave and the electionresults and data from Michigan confirm FAILURE of algorithm.



71. The "Digital Fix" observed with an increased spike in VOTES for Joe Biden can be determined asevidence of a pivot. Normally it would be assumed that the algorithm had a Complete Pivot.

Wilkinson's demonstrated the guarantee as :

72. 72.

72. 72.

73. Such a conjecture allows the growth factor the ability to be upper bound by values closer to n.

Therefore, complete pivoting can't be observed because there would be too many floating points.Nor can partial as the partial pivoting would overwhelm after the "injection" of votes. Therefore, external factors were used which is evident from the "DIGITAL FIX"

74. Observing the elections, after a review of Michigan's data a spike of 54,199 votes to Biden. Becauseit is pushing and pulling and keeping a short distance between the 2 candidates; but then a spike, which is how an algorithm presents; - and this spike means there was a pause and an insert was made, where they insert an algorithm. Block spikes in votes for JOE BIDEN were NOT paper

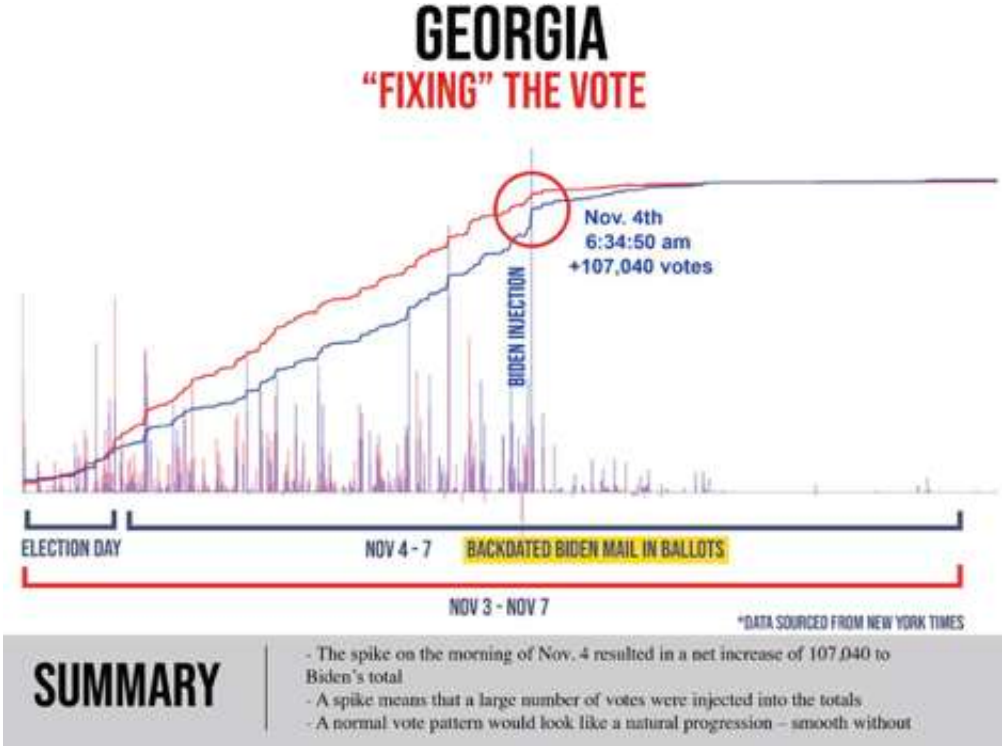
ballots being fed or THUMB DRIVES. The algorithm block adjusted itself and the PEOPLE werecreating the evidence to BACK UP the block allocation.

75. I have witnessed the same behavior of the election software in countries outside of the United Statesand within the United States. In , the elections conducted behaved in the same manner by

allocating BLOCK votes to the candidate "chosen" to win.

76. Observing the data of the contested states (and others) the algorithm deployed is identical to that which was deployed in 2012 providing Barack Hussein Obama a block allocation to win the 2012Presidential Elections.
77. The algorithm looks to have been set to give Joe Biden a 52% win even with an initial 50K+ vote block allocation was provided initially as tallying began (as in case of Arizona too). In the am of November 4, 2020 the algorithm stopped working, therefore another "block allocation" to remedythe failure of the algorithm. This was done manually as ALL the SYSTEMS shut down NATIONWIDE to avoid detection.

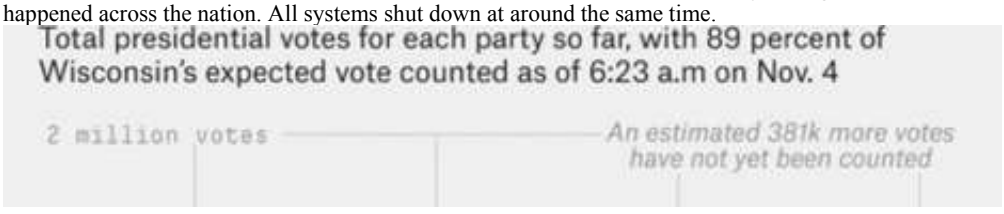
78.

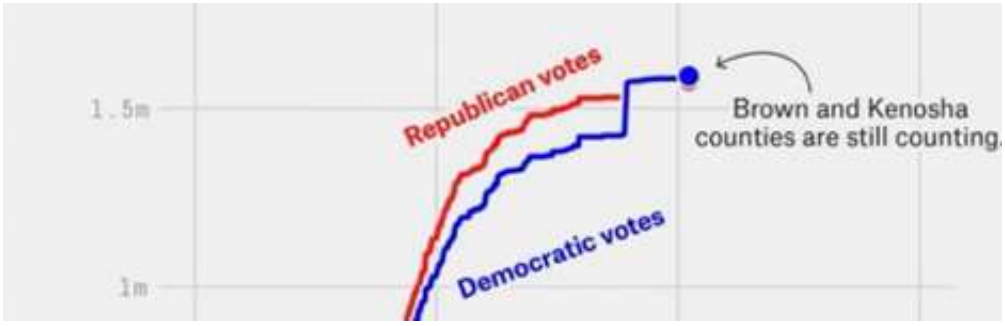


79. In Georgia during the 2016 Presidential Elections a failed attempt to deploy the scripts to block

allocate votes from a centralized location where the "trap-door" key lay an attempt by someone using the DHS servers was detected by the state of GA. The GA leadership assumed that it was "Russians"but later they found out that the IP address was that of DHS.

80. In the state of Wisconsin, we observed a considerable BLOCK vote allocation by the algorithm at theSAME TIME it happened across the nation. All systems shut down at around the same time.
81.





82. In Wisconsin there are also irregularities in respect to BALLOT requests. (names AND addressHidden for privacy)
83.
84. 84.
85. I can personally attest that in 2013 discussions by the Obama / Biden administration were being hadwith various agencies in the deployment of such election software to be deployed in n 2013.
86. On or about April 2013 a one year plan was set to fund and usher elections in --.
87. Joe Biden was designated by Barack Hussein Obama to ensure the accepted assistance.
88. John Owen Brennan and James (Jim) Clapper were responsible for the ushering of the intelligencesurrounding the elections in --.
89. Under the guise of Crisis support the US Federal Tax Payers funded the deployment of the electionsoftware and machines in signing on with Scytl.
90.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 21, 2014

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FACT SHEET: U.S. Crisis Support Package for Ukraine

President Obama and Vice President Biden have made U.S. support for Ukraine an urgent priority as the Ukrainian government works to establish security and stability, pursue democratic elections and constitutional reform, revive its economy, and ensure government institutions are transparent and accountable to the Ukrainian people. Ukraine embarks on this reform path in the face of

severe challenges to its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which we are working to address together with Ukraine and our partners in the international community. The United States is committed to ensuring that Ukrainians alone are able to determine their country's future without intimidation or coercion from outside forces. To support Ukraine, we are today announcing a new package of assistance totaling **$50 million** to help Ukraine pursue political and economic reform and strengthen the partnership between the United States and Ukraine.

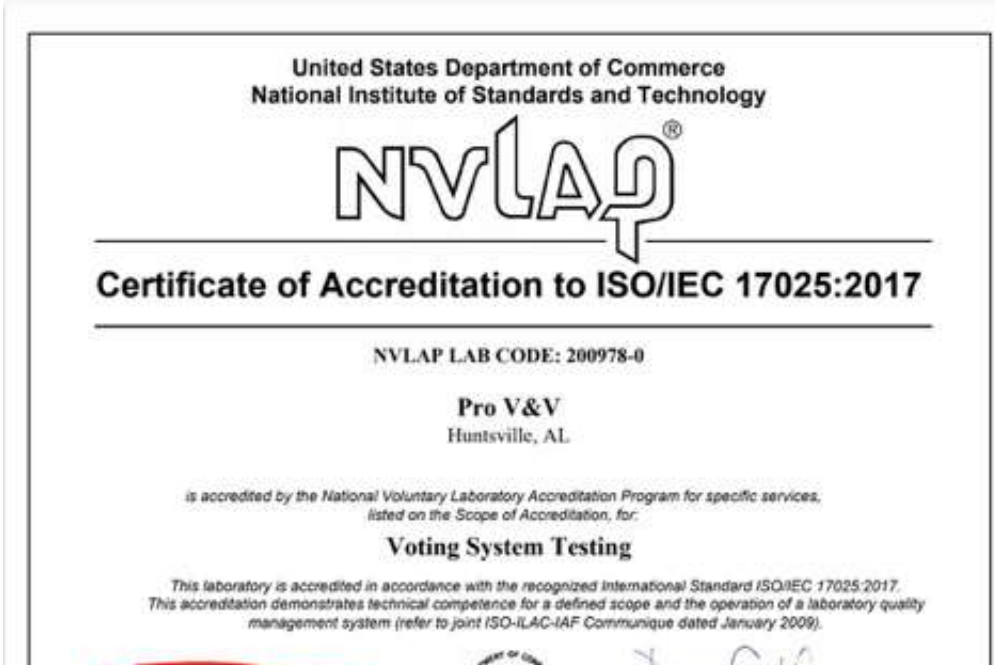
91. Right before the ----- elections it was alleged that CyberBerkut a pro-Russia group infiltrated ---central election computers and **deleted key files**. These actions supposedly rendered the vote- tallying system inoperable.

- In fact, the KEY FILES were the Commitment keys to allow Scytl to tally the votes rather than theelection machines. The group had disclosed emails and other documents proving that their electionwas rigged and that they tried to avoid a fixed election.
- The elections were held on May 25, 2014 but in the early AM hours the election results wereBLOCKED and the final tally was DELAYED flipping the election in favor of -----.
- The claim was that there was a DDoS attack by Russians when in actual fact it was a mitigation of the algorithm to inject block votes as we observed was done for Joe Biden because the KEYS wereunable to be deployed. In the case of , the trap-door key was "altered"/deleted/ rendered

ineffective. In the case of the US elections, representatives of Dominion/ ES&S/ Smartmatic/ Hart Intercivic would have to manually deploy them since if the entry points into the systems seemed tohave failed.

95. The vote tallying of all states NATIONWIDE stalled and hung for days – as in the case of Alaskathat has about 300K registered voters but was stuck at 56% reporting for almost a week.
96. This "hanging" indicates a failed deployment of the scripts to block allocate remotely from onelocation as observed in on May 26, 2014.
97. This would justify the presence of the election machine software representatives making physicalappearances in the states where the election results are currently being contested.
98. A Dominion Executive appeared at the polling center in Detroit after midnight.
99. Considering that the hardware of the machines has NOT been examined in Michigan since 2017 by Pro V& V according to Michigan's own reporting. COTS are an avenue that hackers and bad actorsseek to penetrate in order to control operations. Their software updates are the reason vulnerabilitiesto foreign interference in all operations exist.
100. 100.The importance of VSTLs in underrated to protect up from foreign interference by way of openaccess via COTS software. Pro V& V who's EAC certification EXPIRED on 24 FEB 2017 was contracted with the state of WISCONSIN.
101. 101.In the United States each state is tasked to conduct and IV& V (Independent Verification andValidation) to provide assurance of the integrity of the votes.
102. 102.If the "accredited" non-federal entities have NOT received EAC accreditation this is a failure ofthe states to uphold their own states standards that are federally regulated.
103. 103.In addition, if the entities had NIST certificates they are NOT sufficing according the HAVAACT 2002 as the role of NIST is clear.
104. 104.Curiously, both companies PRO V&V and SLI GAMING received NIST certificationsOUTSIDE the 24 month scope.

105.PRO V& V received a NIST certification on 26MAR2020 for ONE YEAR. Normally the NISTcertification is good for two years to align with that of EAC certification that is good for two years.

- 

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology

NVLAP®

Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

NVLAP LAB CODE: 200978-0

Pro V&V
Huntsville, AL

is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services, listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:

Voting System Testing

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009).

- 107.The last PRO V& V EAC accreditation certificate (Item 8) of this declaration expired in February 2017 which means that the IV & V conducted by Michigan claiming that they wereaccredited is false.
- 108.The significance of VSTLs being accredited and examining the HARDWARE is key. COTSsoftware updates are the avenues of entry.
- 109.As per DOMINION'S own petition, the modems they use are COTS therefore failure to have anaccredited VSTL examine the hardware for points of entry by their software is key.

110. 110.

111. 111.For example and update of Verizon USB Modem Pantech undergoes multiple software updates ayear for it's hardware. That is most likely the point of entry into the systems.

112. During the 2014 elections in it was the modems that gave access to the systems where the

commitment keys were deleted.

113. 113.SLI Gaming is the other VSTL "accredited" by the EAC BUT there is no record of their accreditation. In fact, SLI was NIST ISO Certified 27 days before the election which means that PAIV&V was conducted without NIST cert for SLI being valid.

114. 114.

115. In fact SLI was NIST ISO Certified for less than 90 days.

116. 116.I can personally attest that high-level officials of the Obama/Biden administration and largeprivate contracting firms met with a software company called GEMS which is ultimately the software ALL election machines run now running under the flag of DOMINION.

117. 117.GEMS was manifested from SOE software purchased by SCYTL developers and US FederallyFunded persons to develop it.

118. 118.The only way GEMS can be deployed across ALL machines is IF all counties across the nationare housed under the same server networks.

119. GEMS was tasked in 2009 to a contractor in Tampa, Fl.

120. 120.GEMS was also fine-tuned in Latvia, Belarus, Serbia and Spain to be localized for EUdeployment as observed during the Swissport election debacle.

121. 121.John McCain's campaign assisted in FUNDING the development of GEMS web monitoring viaWEB Services with 3EDC and Dynology.

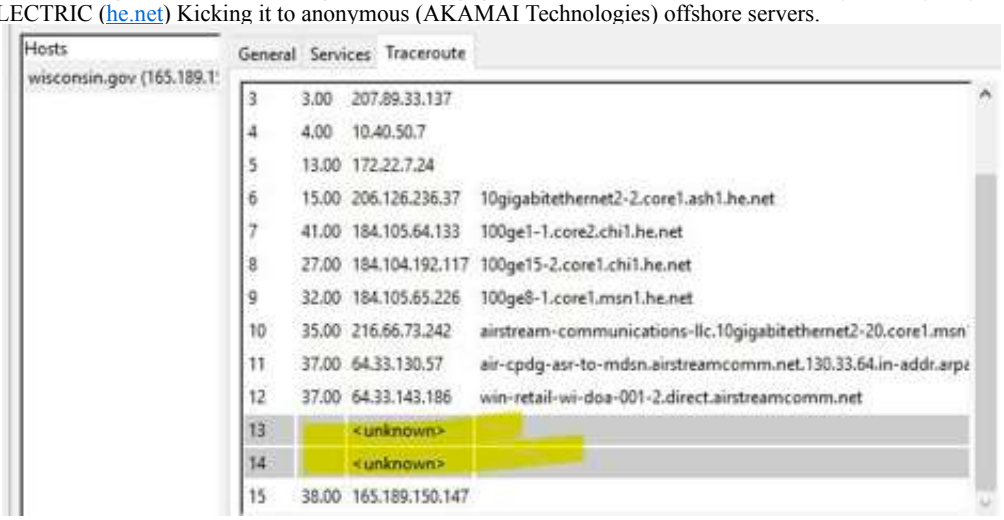
122. 122.

123. 123.

124. AKAMAI Technologies services SCYTL.

125.AKAMAI Technologies Houses ALL foreign government sites. (Please see White Paper byAkamai.)

- AKAMAI Technologies houses ALL .gov state sites. (ref Item 123 Wisconsin.gov Example)
-

- 128.Wisconsin has EDGE GATEWAY port which is AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES based out ofGERMANY.
- 129.Using AKAMAI Technologies is allowing .gov sites to obfuscate and mask their systems by wayof HURRICANE ELECTRIC (he.net) Kicking it to anonymous (AKAMAI Technologies) offshore servers.
- 

- AKAMAI Technologies has locations around the world.
- AKAMAI Technologies has locations in China (ref item 22)
- AKAMAI Technologies has locations in Iran as of 2019.
- AKAMAI Technologies merged with UNICOM (CHINESE TELECOMM) in 2018.
- AKAMAI Technologies house all state .gov information in GERMANY via TELIA AB.

136. In my professional opinion, this affidavit presents unambiguous evidence:

- That there was Foreign interference, complicit behavior by the previous administrations from 1999 up until today to hinder the voice of the people and US persons knowingly and willingly colludingwith foreign powers to steer our 2020 elections that can be named in a classified setting.
- Foreign interference is present in the 2020 election in various means namely,
- Foreign nationals assisted in the creation of GEMS (Dominion Software Foundation)
- Akamai Technologies merged with a Chinese company that makes the COTS components of theelection machines providing access to our electronic voting machines.
- Foreign investments and interests in the creation of the GEMS software.
- US persons holding an office and private individuals knowingly and willingly oversaw fail safesto secure our elections.
- The EAC failed to abide by standards set in HAVA ACT 2002.
- The IG of the EAC failed to address complaints since their appointment regarding vote integrity
- Christy McCormick of the EAC failed to ensure that EAC conducted their duties as set forth byHAVA ACT 2002
- Both Patricia Layfield (IG of EAC) and Christy McCormick (Chairwoman of EAC) wereappointed by Barack Hussein Obama and have maintained their positions since then.
- The EAC failed to have a quorum for over a calendar year leading to the inability to meet thestandards of the EAC.
- AKAMAI Technologies and Hurricane Electric raise serious concerns for NATSEC due to theirties with foreign hostile nations.
- For all the reasons above a complete failure of duty to provide safe and just elections areobserved.
- For the people of the United States to have confidence in their elections our cybersecuritystandards should not be in the hands of foreign nations.
- Those responsible within the Intelligence Community directly and indirectly by way of procurement of services should be held

accountable for assisting in the development, implementation andpromotion of GEMS.

- GEMS General Hayden.
- In my opinion and from the data and events I have observed with the

  assistance of SHADOWNET under the guise of L3-Communications which is MPRI. This is also confirmed by us.army.mil making the statement that shadownet has been deployed to 30 states which all

happen to be using Dominion Machines.

154. Based on my research of voter data – it appears that there are approximately 23,000 residents ofa Department of Corrections Prison with requests for absentee ballot in Wisconsin. We are currently reviewing and verifying the data and will supplement.

155. 155.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.Executed this November 29th, 2020.

Fro[redacted]
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February 2, 2022

Tarrant County Sheriff Bill E. Waybourn
200 Taylor Street - 7th Floor
Fort Worth, Texas 76196

The Honorable Sharen Wilson
District Attorney of Tarrant County
Tim Curry Criminal Justice Center
401 West Belknap Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Sheriff Bill Waybourn and District Sharen Wilson;

As a citizen of Tarrant County, I am writing to inform you of actions that require immediate attention, and further investigations with regard to the elections of Tarrant County since possibly 2017. Lawful elections are the backbone of our local, state, and national government. The right to vote is protected by the Equal Protection Clause and the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitutional Amendment XIV. Numerous areas of concern should be investigated further with regard to the elections of 2020, but I am writing specifically to address the unaccredited Voting System Test Laboratories, internet connectivity, and the unambiguous evidence of law and code violations provided within the affidavit of a whistleblower with experience in election software.

UNACCREDITED VOTING SYSTEM TEST LABORATORIES

According to Election Code Section 122, voting systems utilized in the state of Texas must be EAC certified, examined by and approved for use by the Secretary of State. Due to a lack of consistency and transparency, Hart Intercivic 2.3, 2.4, 2.4.2 are listed as voting systems by Tarrant County in the November 3rd, 2020 election. These voting systems were certified by the Secretary of State at the time, and reportedly were certified by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). However, based upon findings discovered by diligence of concerned citizens following the November 3, 2020 elections, the validity of the certifications are questionable as they do not meet the requirements of the HAVA of 2002 Section 231 (b) and the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG). Simply put, the Voting System Test Laboratories (VSTLs) that examined all makes, models and versions voting systems utilized in Texas, Pro V&V and SLI, were not accredited test labs according to the HAVA of 202 Section 231 (b) and the VVSG.

Per the VSTL Manual ver. 2.0, effective May 31, 2015, page 38, Section 3.6.1 Certificate of Accreditation: A Certificate of Accreditation shall be issued to each laboratory by the vote of the Commissioners. The certificate shall be signed by the CHAIR of the Commission. In addition, it states the maximum length of certification, specifically 3.6.1.3, says "The effective date of the certification, **which shall not exceed a period of two (2) years."**

According to the above, not only is the date significant, but the signature on the Lab Certification of Accreditation is VERY crucial. Commission Chairmen only serve one (1) year, yet their signature is good on these certificated for two (2) years. Both Donald Palmer and Benjamin Hovland were appointed by President Trump and confirmed in the senate on Jan. 2, 2019, as EAC Commissioners (NOT Chairmen). Therefore, neither Palmer, nor Hovland's signatures could be valid on the Laboratory Certificates of Accreditation since none were issued in 2020. Hovland was eventually appointed to Chairman, however, this was after the time of accreditation. Christy McCormick was elected as Commission Chairwoman on Feb. 24, 2019. Therefore, for the 2020 General Election, it is expected that Christy McCormick's signature should be on ALL EAC Laboratory Certificates of Accreditation. Links to verify the timeline described above can be found below.

FOIA requests from citizens seeking information with regard to voting systems utilized in the General Election, Tarrant County officials reported Hart InterCivic Verity Voting 2.3 was contracted for use. Upon a request for further information, and after months of researching this information, it seems that Tarrant County utilized Verity Voting 2.4 in the General Election. Regardless of the version utilized, SLI gaming was the VSTL for BOTH versions, and it lacked accreditation:

SLI Compliance Certification Issued January 10, 2018, Effective January 10, 2021.
(Exceeding more than two (2) years) Exhibit A

SLI Compliance Certification Original Issued February 28, 2007, Dated February 1,
2021. (Exceedingly more than two (2) years)

As with many unconstitutional grievances which occurred since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the EAC blamed the lapses described above upon COVID-19. Not only do I believe that it is important to point out that the Constitution of the U.S., the Texas State Constitution, and the rights they afford to citizens shall NEVER be delayed, put on hold, nor suspended" due to a pandemic, but the certifications "should" have occurred PRIOR to he pandemic. Therefore, this explanation does not justify the lapses listed above.

ELECTION SOFTWARE WHISTLEBLOWER

The Affidavit of Terpsehore Maras attesting the 2017 elections is null and void due to
lack of Election Assistance Commission (EAC) certifications of Voting Systems and the Voting
System Test Laboratories ((VSTL)) used to certify the Voting Systems. (Exhibit Q- sent via email 2/2/22), further emphasizes the lack of appropriate approval due to unaccredited VSTL. In addition, her affidavit presents unambiguous evidence of additional violations of law. Mrs. Maras currently has a defamation complaint filed, Case No. 1:21-cv-00317-DCLC-CHS in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee Chattanooga presiding Judge Clifton L. Cocker

INTERNET CONNECTION

HB 2524 eff. September 1, 2009, amended Election Code Title 8. Voting Systems, Chapter 129. Direct Recoding Electronic Voting Machines, Subchapter C of Voting system Security statute by adding the below verbiage regarding "Network Connections and Wireless Technology. It was intended to prevent internet connectivity to election machines. However, countless news stories, and experts such as Alex J. Halderman, and Dr. Douglas Frank have indicated that not only can the machines connect to internet, but also that the methods utilized to prevent connectivity aren't enough, i.e. air gapping. In addition, several concerned citizens took screenshots after learning about this capability during the November 2, 2021 elections in Tarrant County.

THE TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE AUDIT

Along with many fellow citizens of Tarrant County, I initially felt relieved to hear that an audit of Tarrant County was to occur, despite the displeasure and doubt of many County officials. While, it seems that this audit may help to clean voter roles, and prevent some ballot harvesting, etc; unfortunately it does not appear (from the documents I have read), that the Secretary of State has requested, or plans to seek and/or obtain proof of VSTL accreditation for our election machines. It is difficult to understand the reasoning of this, as Hart Intercivic, Inc themselves emphasis proper EAC certifications, and accredited VSTLs https://www.hartintercivic.com/hartstatement-securityreporting/ in a response to a news story that identified Hart Verity Voting systems as highly vulnerable. They stated, " As part of the EAC certification, systems go through the "trusted build process," performed by accredited Voting System Testing Laboratories (VSTLs)." Interestingly enough, they stated, "Hart's Verity Voting system has passed multiple federal and many state certification and has never failed." If the labs weren't accredited, how do we know that the systems did pass?

With regard to the audit in Tarrant County in particular, 1/3 of mail in ballots, purchased from Runbeck (yes, the same company in Maricopa and Georgia), were not scannable. An error this large of scale affected thousands of voters and brings other Texas election code violations into question. It is very unclear how, and who personally interpreted, copied, and rescanned this enormous amount of ballots. Interestingly, these LARGE amounts of ballots that required adjudication, weren't ever addressed at length in public, nor in Mr. Garcia's report, in response to the initial questions from the Secretary of State, John B Scott. Mr. Garcia stated in that report, that Tarrant County Elections Administration is currently engaged in litigation, and that some information that may be needed for the audit wouldn't be immediately accessible to the administration. Given the administration's decreased access to information and/or evidence requested by the SOS, given that election protocols did not conform with those outlined in Texas State Statutes (Ch. 51, Sec. 51.005) regarding proper numbering of ballots, and given the fact that the machines were never properly EAC certified due to the VSTLs lapsed accreditation, it is unlikely that a thorough and accurate audit will be possible. https://toresays.com/2019/11/22/proof-that-auditing-election-machines-cannot-detect-manipulation-of-votes/ For this reason, the results from the audit, for Tarrant County are highly unlikely to increase Tarrant County voter confidence, not only in our past elections, but the systems we will vote upon in the upcoming primaries in March.

In conclusion, the most recent Rasmussen poll finds that 79% of Republicans, 58% of unaffiliated votes, and even 41% of Democrats believe that is somewhat likely that cheating affected the 2020 election. These numbers have increased greatly over time, and have officially crossed party lines, despite the censorship of big tech, talking points of mainstream media, the dismissal from not only the National and local Republican Party, but also the very officials we supposedly elected. The people of Tarrant County have become versed, in aspects of statistics, encryption, election software, systems and manufacturing. We have learned how to utilize FOIA requests to obtain some transparency, become more familiar with the structure and responsibilities of our local and national government, and our love and appreciation for God given Constitutional rights has grown tremendously. Although, many of the very people I have "voted" for in the past elections, have labeled us "conspiracy theorists," ignored legitimate concerns, and have even dismissed the questions and concerns of the very constituents they claim to represent, their attempts have failed. It should be clear by now to all, that the November 3, 2020 election isn't going away, and many citizens will not be comforted by "election integrity" in the future elections. As a citizen of Tarrant County, that voted in the November 3, 2020 election for you, I thank you for your time, necessitate your attention to the information disclosed, and I look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

RESOURCES

https://rumble.com/vphbiz-es-and-s-certification-failures.html
https://www.eac.gov/about_the_eac/help_america_vote_act.aspx
https://www.eac.gov/election_management_resources/election_management_guidelines.aspx
https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/voluntary-voting-system-guidelines
https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/SDocs/ELECTIONCODE.pdf
https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/28/VSTLManual%207%208%2015%20FINAL.pdf
https://www.eac.gov/voting-equipment/voting-system-test-laboratories-vstl/sli-compliance-division-gaming-laboratories
https://www.eac.gov/news/2020/02/27/benjamin-hovland-begins-term-eac-chairman
https://www.eac.gov/about/commissioner-donald-palmer
https://www.eac.gov/news/2019/02/22/mccormick-elected-new-eac-chairwoman
https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/online-vulnerable-experts-find-nearly-three-dozen-u-s-voting-n1112436
https://dfw.cbslocal.com/2020/11/02/tarrant-county-election-board-help-thousands-mail-in-ballots-scan/
https://www.politicaljack.com/threads/rasmussen-poll-41-of-dems-now-believe-2020-election-was-stolen.147257/
https://www.fox4news.com/news/tarrant-county-dealing-with-a-shortage-of-ballot-board-members
https://www.dallasnews.com/news/elections/2020/10/27/roughly-one-third-of-mail-in-ballots-are-being-rejected-in-tarrant-county/
https://www.c-span.org/video/?467976-1/2020-election-security

https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/dominion-panicking-pennsylvania-machines-likely-werent-properly-hardened-shouldnt-ever-put-use/
https://tarrantelectionintegrity.com/

Exhibit A

Exhibit Q

Pro V & V and that expired on Feb 24, 2017. No other certification has been located.

9. Section 231(b) of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. §15371(b)) requires that the EAC provide for the accreditation and revocation of accreditation of independent, non-federal laboratories qualified to test voting systems to Federal standards. Generally, the EAC considers for accreditation those laboratories evaluated and recommended by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) pursuant to HAVA Section 231(b)(1). However, consistent with HAVA Section 231(b)(2)(B), the Commission may also vote to accredit laboratories outside of those recommended by NISTupon publication of an explanation of the reason for any such accreditation.

10.

11. VSTL's are VERY important because equipment vulnerabilities allow for deployment ofalgorithms and scripts to intercept, alter and adjust voting tallies.
12. There are only TWO accredited VSTLs (VOTING SYSTEM TEST LABORATORIES). In order to meet its statutory requirements under HAVA §15371(b), the EAC has developed the EAC's Voting System Test Laboratory Accreditation Program. The procedural requirements of the programare established in the proposed information collection, the EAC **Voting System Test Laboratory Accreditation Program Manual**. Although participation in the program is voluntary, adherence to the program's procedural requirements is mandatory for participants. The procedural requirements ofthis Manual will supersede any prior laboratory accreditation requirements issued by the EAC. This manual shall be read in conjunction with the EAC's **Voting System Testing and Certification Program Manual** (OMB 3265-0019).

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

MICHIGAN

State Participation:	**Requires Testing by an Independent Testing Authority.** MI requires that voting systems are certified by an independent testing authority accredited by NASED and the board of state canvassers.
Applicable Statute(s):	"An electronic voting system shall not be used in an election unless it is approved by the board of state canvassers … and unless it meets 1 of the following conditions: (a) Is certified by an independent testing authority accredited by the national association of state election directors and by the board of state canvassers. (b) In the absence of an accredited independent testing authority, is certified by the manufacturer of the voting system as meeting or exceeding the performance and test standards referenced in subdivision (a) in a manner prescribed by the board of state canvassers." MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN § 168.795a (2009).
Applicable Regulation(s):	MI does not have a regulation regarding the federal certification process.
State Certification Process:	The Secretary of State accepts requests from persons/corporations wishing to have their voting system examined. The requestor must pay the Secretary of State an application fee of $1,500.00, file a report listing all of the states in which the voting system has been approved and any reports that these states have made regarding the performance of the voting system. The Board of State Canvassers conducts a field test involving Michigan electors and election officials in simulated election day conditions. The Board of State Canvassers shall approve the voting system if it meets all of the state requirements. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN § 168.795a (2009).
Fielded Voting Systems:	*[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].* http://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,1607,7-127-1633_8716_45458---,00.html

13. 13.

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

WISCONSIN

State Participation: **Requires Testing by a Federally Accredited Laboratory.** WI requires that its voting systems receive approval from an independent testing authority accredited by NASED verifying that the voting systems meet all of the recommended FEC standards.

Applicable Statute(s): "No ballot, voting device, automatic tabulating equipment or relating equipment and materials to be used in an electronic voting system may be utilized in this state unless it is approved by the board [of election commissioners]." WIS. STAT. ANN. § 5.91 (West 2009).

Applicable Regulation(s): "An application for approval of an electronic voting system shall be accompanied by all of the following … [r]eports from an independent testing authority accredited by the national association of state election directors (NASED) demonstrating that the voting system conforms to all the standards recommended by the federal elections commission." WIS. ADMIN. CODE GAB § 7.01 (2009).

State Certification Process: The Board of Election Commissioners accepts applications for the approval of electronic voting systems. Once the application is completed, the vendor must set up the voting system for three mock elections using: (1) offices, (2) referenda questions and (3) candidates. A panel of local election officials can assist the Board in the review of the voting system. The Board conducts the test using a mock election for the partisan primary, general election, and nonpartisan election. The Board may also require that the voting system be used in an actual election as a condition of the approval. WIS. ADMIN. CODE GAB §§ 7.01, 7.02 (2009).

Fielded Voting Systems: *[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].* http://elections.state.wi.us/section.asp?linkid=643&locid=47

14. 14.

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

GEORGIA

State Participation: **Requires Federal Certification.** GA requires that its voting systems are tested to EAC standards by EAC accredited labs and certified by the EAC.

Applicable Statute(s): "Any person or organization owning, manufacturing, or selling, or being interested in the manufacture or sale of, any voting machine may request the Secretary of State to examine the machine. Any ten or more electors of this state

may, at any time, request the Secretary of State to reexamine any voting machine previously examined and approved by him or her. Before any such examination or reexamination, the person, persons, or organization requesting such examination or reexamination shall pay to the Secretary of State the reasonable expenses of such examination; provided, however, that in the case of a request by ten or more electors the examination fee shall be $ 250.00. The Secretary of State may, at any time, in his or her discretion, reexamine any voting machine." GA CODE ANN. § 21-2-324 (2008).

Applicable Regulation(s):

"Prior to submitting a voting system for certification by the State of Georgia, the proposed voting system's hardware, firmware, and software must have been issued Qualification Certificates from the EAC. These EAC Qualification Certificates must indicate that the proposed voting system has successfully completed the EAC Qualification testing administered by EAC approved ITAs. If for any reason, this level of testing is not available, the Qualification tests shall be conducted by an agency designated by the Secretary of State. In either event, the Qualification tests shall comply with the specifications of the *Voting Systems Standards* published by the EAC." GA. COMP. R. & RES. 590-8-1-.01 (2009).

State Certification Process:

After the voting system has passed EAC Qualification testing, the vendor of the voting system submits a letter to the Office of the Secretary of State requesting certification for the voting system along with a technical data package to the certification agent. An evaluation proposal is created by the certification agent after a preliminary view of the Technical Data Package and sent to the vendor. Any additional EAC ITA testing identified in the evaluation proposal is arranged by the vendor and the certification agent will perform all other tests identified in the evaluation proposal. The certification agent submits a report of their findings to the Secretary of State. Based on these findings the Secretary of State will make a final determination on whether to certify the voting system. GA. COMP. R. & RES. 590-8-1-.01 (2009).

Fielded Voting Systems:

[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].
http://www.sos.georgia.gov/Elections/

15. 15.

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

PENNSYVANIA

State Participation:

Requires Testing by a Federally Accredited Laboratory. PA requires that its voting systems are approved by a federally recognized independent testing laboratory as meeting federal voting system standards.

Applicable Statute(s):

"Any person or corporation owning, manufacturing or selling, or being interested in the manufacture or sale of, any electronic voting system, may request the Secretary of the Commonwealth to examine such system if the voting system has been examined and appeoved by a federally recognized independent testing authority and if it meets any voting system performance and test standards established by the Federal Government." 25 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. Code § 3031.5 (West 2008).

Applicable Regulation(s):

PA does not have a regulation regarding the federal certification process.

State Certification Process:

The Secretary of State examines voting systems, upon request, once the voting systems have received approval by a federally recognized independent testing authority. The person(s) requesting the examination of the voting system are responsible for the cost of the examination. After the examination, the Secretary of State issues a report stating whether or not the voting systems are safe and compliant with state and federal requirements. If the voting systems are deemed safe and compliant by the Secretary of State then the systems may be adopted and approved for use in elections by each county through a majority vote of its qualified electors. 25 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. Code §§ 3031.5, 3031.2 (West 2008).

Fielded Voting Systems:

[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].

http://www.votespa.com/HowtoVote/tabid/74/language/en-US/Default.aspx

State Participation in EAC Voting System Certification Program 46

16. 16.

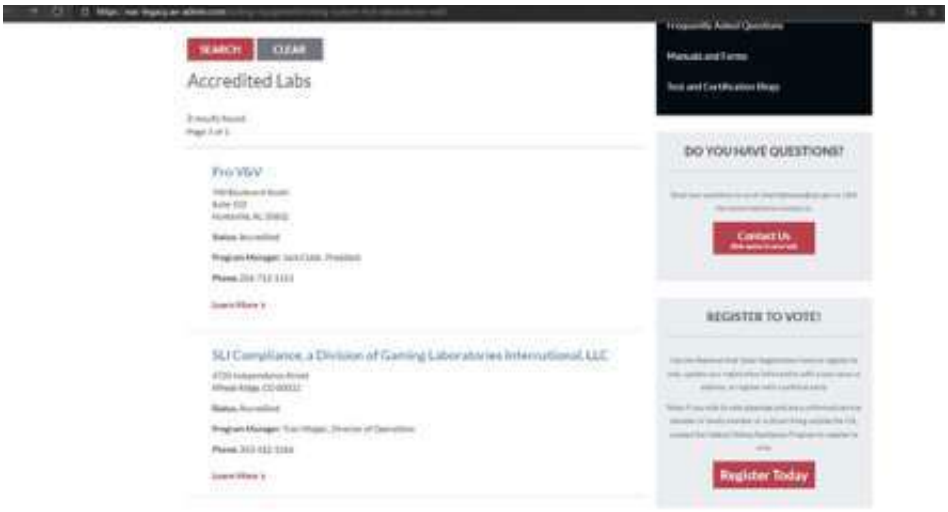
U.S. Election Assistance Commission

ARIZONA

State Participation:	**Requires Testing by a Federally Accredited Laboratory.** AZ requires that its voting systems are HAVA compliant and approved by a laboratory that is accredited pursuant to HAVA.
Applicable Statute(s):	"On completion of acquisition of machines or devices that comply with HAVA, machines or devices used at any election for federal, state or county offices may only be certified for use in this state and may only be used in this state if they comply with HAVA and if those machines or devices have been tested and approved by a laboratory that is accredited pursuant to HAVA." ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-442(B) (2008).
Applicable Regulation(s):	AZ does not have a regulation regarding the federal certification process.
State Certification Process:	The Secretary of State appoints a committee of three people that test different voting systems. This committee is required to submit their recommendations to the Secretary of State who then makes the final decision on which voting system(s) to adopt. ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-442(A) and (C) (2008).
Fielded Voting Systems:	*[After the EAC completes and issues the 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, information about fielded voting systems will be added to this document. In the meantime, readers may find information on the voting systems at the following website (if available)].* http://www.azsos.gov/election/equipment/default.htm

State Participation in EAC Voting System Certification Program 9

17. 17.
18. **Pro V& V** and **SLI Gaming** both lack evidence of EAC Accreditation as per the Voting SystemTesting and Certification Manual.
19. **Pro V& V** is owned and Operated by Jack Cobb. Real name is Ryan Jackson Cobb. The company ProV&V was founded and run by Jack Cobb who formerly worked under the entity of Wyle Laboratories which is an AEROSPACE DEFENSE CONTRACTING ENTITY. The address information on the EAC, NIST and other entities for Pro V& V are different than that of what is onProV&V website. The EAC and NIST (ISO CERT) issuers all have another address.

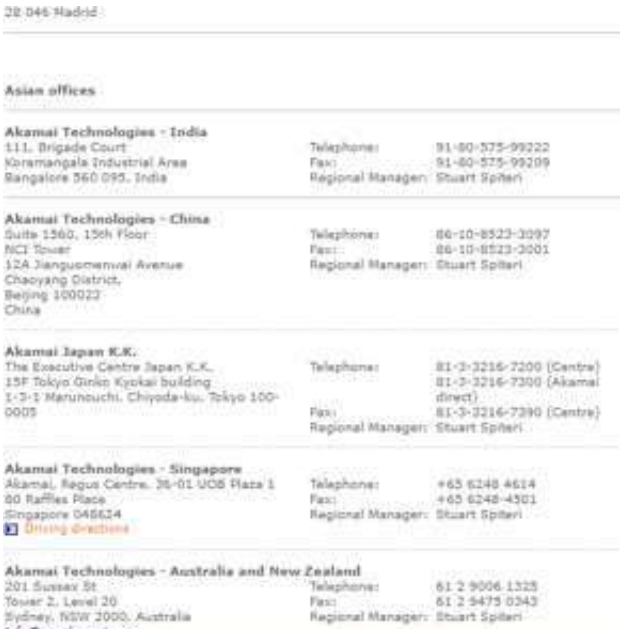


20. VSTLs are the most important component of the election machines as they examine the useof COTS (Commercial Off–The-Shelf)

- "Wyle became involved with the testing of electronic voting systems in the early 1990's andhas tested over 150 separate voting systems. Wyle was the first company to obtain accreditation by the National Association of State Election Directors (NASED). Wyle is accredited by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) as a Voting System Testing Laboratory (VSTL). Our scope of accreditation as a VSTL encompasses all aspects of the hardware and software of a voting machine. Wyle also received NVLAP accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 from NIST." Testimony of Jack Cobb 2009
- COTS are preferred by many because they have been tried and tested in the open market andare most economic and readily available. COTS are also the SOURCE of vulnerability therefore VSTLs are VERY important. COTS components by voting system machine manufacturers can be used as a "Black Box" and changes to their specs and hardware make up change continuously. Some changes can be simple upgrades to make them more efficientin operation, cost efficient for production, end of life (EOL) and even complete reworks to meet new standards. They key issue in this is that MOST of the COTS used by Election Machine Vendors like Dominion, ES&S, Hart Intercivic, Smartmatic and others is that such manufacturing for COTS have been outsourced to China which if implemented in our Election Machines make us vulnerable to BLACK BOX antics and backdoors due to hardware changes that can go undetected. This is why VSTL's are VERY important.
- The proprietary voting system software is done so and created with cost efficiency in mindand therefore relies on 3rd party software that is AVAILABLE and HOUSED on the HARDWARE. This is a vulnerability. Exporting system reporting using software like Crystal Reports, or PDF software allows for vulnerabilities with their constant updates.
- As per the COTS hardware components that are fixed, and origin may be cloaked under proprietary information a major vulnerability exists since once again third-party support software is dynamic and requires FREQUENT updates. The hardware components of thecomputer components, and election machines that are COTS may have slight updates thatcan be overlooked as they may be like those designed that support the other third - party software. COTS origin is important and the US Intelligence Community report in 2018 verifies that.
- The Trump Administration made it clear that there is an absence of a major U.S. alternativeto foreign suppliers of networking equipment. This highlights the growing dominance of

Chinese manufacturers like Huawei that are the world's LARGEST supplier of telecom andother equipment that endangers national security.

26. China, is not the only nation involved in COTS provided to election machines or the networking but so is Germany via a LAOS founded Chinese linked cloud service companythat works with SCYTL named Akamai Technologies that have offices in China and are linked to the server that Dominion Software.


28 046 Madrid

Asian offices

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81-3-3216-7300 (Akamai direct)
Fax: 81-3-3216-7390 (Centre)
Regional Manager: Stuart Spiteri

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Regional Manager: Stuart Spiteri

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201 Sussex St
Tower 2, Level 20
Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia
Telephone: 61 2 9006 1325
Fax: 61 2 9475 0343
Regional Manager: Stuart Spiteri

27. 27.
28. L3 Level Communications is federal contractor that is partially owned by foreign lobbyist George Soros. An article that AP ran in 2010 – spoke out about the controversy of this that has been removed. (LINK) “As for the company’s other political connections, it also appears that none other than George Soros, the billionaire funder of the country’s liberal political infrastructure, owns 11,300 shares of OSI Systems Inc., the company that owns Rapiscan. Not surprisingly, OSI’s stock has appreciated considerably over the course of the year. Soroscertainly is a savvy investor.” Washington Examiner re-write.

29. 29.

30. 30.

31. **L-3 Communication** Systems-East designs, develops, produces and integrates communication systems and support equipment for space, air, ground, and naval applications, including C4I systems and products; integrated Navy communication systems;integrated space communications and RF payloads; recording systems; secure communications, and information security systems. In addition, their site claims that MARCOM is an integrated communications system and The Marcom® is the foundation ofthe Navy's newest digital integrated voice / data switching system for affordable command and control equipment supporting communications and radio room automation. The MarCom® uses the latest **COTS** digital technology and open systems standards to offer thecommand and control user a low cost, user friendly, solution to the complex voice, video and data communications needs of present and future joint / allied missions. Built in reliability, rugged construction, and fail-safe circuits ensure your call and messages will go through. Evidently a HUGE vulnerability.

32. Michigan's government site is thumped off Akamai Technologies servers which are housedon **TELIA AB** a foreign server located in Germany.

- Scytl, who is contracted with AP that receives the results tallied BY Scytl on behalf ofDominion – During the elections the AP reporting site had a disclaimer.

AP – powered by SCYTL.

34. "Scytl was selected by the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the U.S. Department of Defense to provide a secure online ballot delivery and onscreen marking systems under a program to support overseas military and civilian voters for the 2010 election cycle and beyond. Scytl was awarded 9 of the 20 States that agreed to participate in the program (NewYork, Washington, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, South Carolina, Mississippi and Indiana), making it the provider with the highest number of participating States." PDF

- According to DOMINION : 1.4.1Software and Firmware The software and firmware employed by Dominion D-Suite 5.5-Aconsists of 2 types, custom and commercial off theshelf (COTS). COTS applications were verified to be pristine or were subjected to sourcecode review for analysis of any modifications and verification of meeting the pertinent standards.
- The concern is the HARDWARE and the NON – ACCREDITED VSTLs as by their ownadmittance use COTS.
- The purpose of VSTL's being accredited and their importance in ensuring that there is noforeign interference/ bad actors accessing the tally data via backdoors in equipment software. The core software used by ALL SCYTL related Election Machine/Software manufacturers ensures "anonymity" .
- Algorithms within the area of this "shuffling" to maintain anonymity allows for settingvalues to achieve a desired goal under the guise of "encryption" in the trap-door.
- The actual use of trapdoor commitments in Bayer-Groth proofs demonstrate the implicationsfor the verifiability factor. This means that no one can SEE what is going on during the process of the "shuffling" therefore even if you deploy an algorithms or manual scripts to fractionalize or distribute pooled votes to achieve the outcome you wish – you cannot prove they are doing it! See STUDY : "The use of trapdoor commitments in Bayer-Groth proofs and the implications for the verifiability of the Scytl-SwissPost Internet voting system"
- **Key Terms**

- **UNIVERSAL VERIFIABILITY**: Votes cast are the votes counted and integrity of the vote isverifiable (the vote was tallied for the candidate selected) . **SCYTL FAILS UNIVERSAL VERIFIABILITY** because no mathematical proofs can determine if any votes have been manipulated.
- **INDIVIDUAL VERIFIABILITY**: Voter cannot verify if their ballot got correctly counted. Like, ifthey cast a vote for ABC they want to verify it was ABC. That notion clearly discounts the need for anonymity in the first place.

43. To understand what I observed during the 2020 I will walk you through the process of one ballot castby a voter.

- STEP 1 |Config Data | All non e-voting data is sent to Scytl (offshore) for configuration of data. Alle-voting is sent to CONFIGURATION OF DATA then back to the e-voting machine and then to thenext phase called CLEANSING. **CONCERNS**: Here we see an "OR PROOF" as coined by mathematicians – an "or proof" is that votes that have been pre-tallied parked in the system and the algorithm then goes back to set the outcome it is set for and seeks to make adjustments if there is a partial pivot present causing it to fail demanding manual changes such as block allocation and narrowing of parameters or self-adjusts to ensure the predetermined outcome is achieved.
- STEP 2|CLEANSING | The Process is when all the votes come in from the software run byDominion and get "cleansed" and put into 2 categories: invalid votes and valid votes.
- STEP 3|Shuffling /Mixing | This step is the most nefarious and exactly where the issues arise and carry over into the decryption phase. Simply put, the software takes all the votes, literally mixes thema and then re-encrypts them. This is where if ONE had the commitment key- TRAPDOOR KEY – one would be able to see the parameters of the algorithm deployed as the votes go into this mixing phase, and how algorithm redistributes the votes.
- This published PAPER FROM University College London depicts how this shuffle works. In essence, when this mixing/shuffling occurs, then one doesn't have the ability to know that votecoming out on the other end is actually their vote; therefore, ZERO integrity of the votes whenmixed.

48.

Background - ElGamal encryption

- Setup: Group $\mathcal{G}$ of prime order q with generator g
- Public key: $pk = y = g^x$
- Encryption: $\mathcal{E}_{pk}(m; r) = (g^r, y^r m)$
- Decryption: $\mathcal{D}_x(u, v) = vu^{-x}$
- Homomorphic:

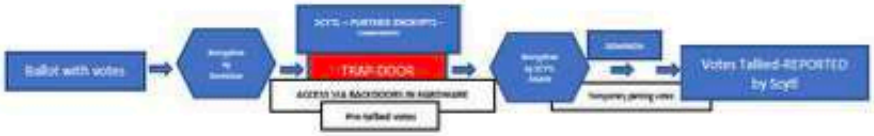
$$\mathcal{E}_{pk}(m; r) \times \mathcal{E}_{pk}(M; R) = \mathcal{E}_{pk}(mM; r + R)$$

- Re-rencryption:

$$\mathcal{E}_{pk}(m; r) \times \mathcal{E}_{pk}(1; R) = \mathcal{E}_{pk}(m; r + R)$$

UCL

49. When this mixing/shuffling occurs, then one doesn't have the ability to know that vote coming out on the other end is actually their vote; therefore, ZERO integrity of the votes.
50. When the votes are sent to Scytl via Dominion Software EMS (Election Management System) the Trap Door is accessed by Scytl or TRAP DOOR keys (Commitment Parameters).

51. 

52. The encrypted data is shifted into Scytl's platform in the form of ciphertexts – this means it is encrypted and a key based on commitments is needed to read the data. The ballot data can only be read if the person has a key that is set on commitments.
53. A false sense of security is provided to both parties that votes are not being "REPLACED" during the mixing phase. Basically, Scytl re-encrypts the ballot data that comes in from Dominion (or any other voting software company) as ciphertexts. Scytl is supposed to prove that votes A, B, C are indeed X, Y, Z under their new re-encryption when sending back the votes that are tallied coding them respectively. This is done by Scytl and the Election Software company that agrees to certain "Generators" and therefore together build "commitments."
54. Scytl and Dominion have an agreement – only the two would know the parameters. This means thataccess is able to occur through backdoors in hardware if the parameters of the commitments are known in order to alter the range of the algorithm deployed to satisfy the outcome sought in the caseof algorithm failure.
55. Trapdoor is a cryptotech term that describes a state of a program that knows the commitment parameters and therefore is able change the value of the commitments however it likes. In otherwords, Scytl or anyone that knows the commitment parameters can take all the votes and give them to any one they want. If they have a total of 1000 votes an algorithm can distribute them among all races as it deems necessary to achieve the goals it wants. (Case Study: Estonia)

56. 56.
57. Within the trapdoor this is how the algorithm behaves to move the goal posts in elections withoutbeing detected by this proof . During the mixing phase this is the algorithm you would use to

"reallocate" votes via an algorithm to achieve the goal set.

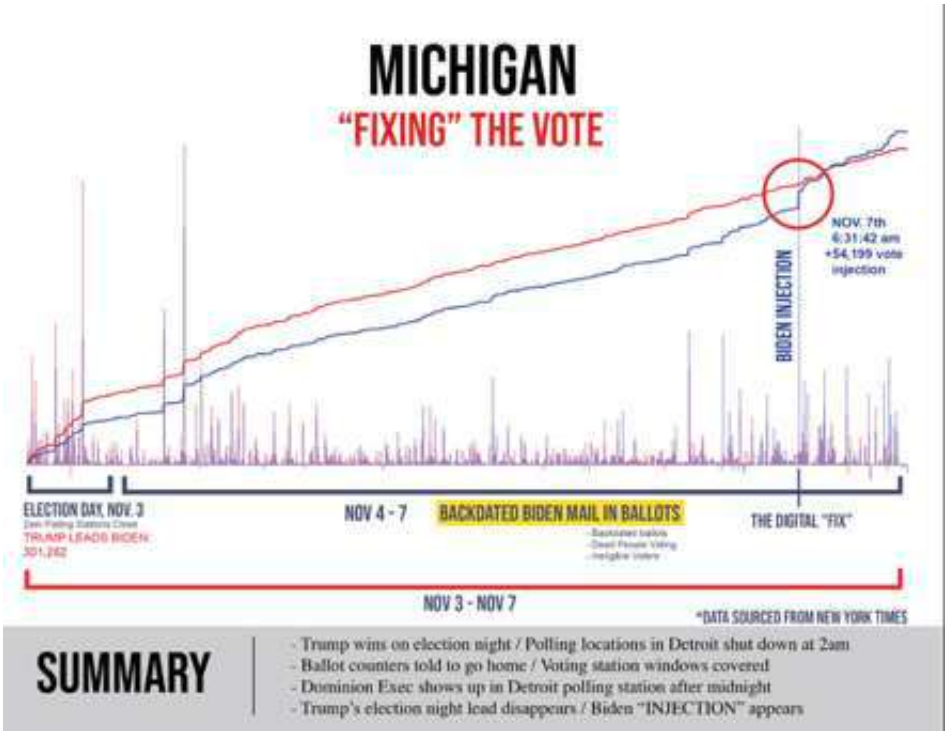
58. STEP 4|Decryption would be the decryption phase and temporary parking of vote tallies before reporting. In this final phase before public release the tallies are released from encrypted format into plain text. As previously explained, those that know the trapdoor can easily change any votes that therandomness is applied and used to generate the tally vote ciphertext. Thus in this case, Scytl who is the mixer can collude with their vote company clients or an agency (-------) to change votes and get away with it. This is because the receiver doesn't have the decryption key so they rely solely on Scytlto be ***honest*** or free from any foreign actors within their backdoor or the Election Company (like Dominion) that can have access to the key.
59. In fact, a study from the University of Bristol made claim that interference can be seen when there isa GREAT DELAY in reporting and finalizing numbers University of Bristol : How not to Prove Yourself: Pitfalls of the Fiat-Shamir Heuristic and Applications to Helios
60. "Zero-knowledge proofs of knowledge allow a prover to convince a verifier that she holds information satisfying some desirable properties without revealing anything else." David Bernhard,Olivier Pereira,and Bogdan Warinschi.

61. Hence, you can't prove anyone manipulated anything. The TRAP DOOR KEY HOLDERS can offeryou enough to verify to you what you need to see without revealing anything and once again indicating the inability to detect manipulation. **ZERO PROOF of INTEGRITY OF THE VOTE.**

- Therefore, if decryption is challenged, the administrator or software company that knows the trap door key can provide you proof that would be able to pass verification (blind). This was proven to befactually true in the case study by The University of Melbourne in March. White Hat Hackers purposely altered votes by knowing the parameters set in the commitments and there was no way to prove they did it – or any way to prove they didn't.
- IT'S THE PERFECT THREE CARD MONTY. That's just how perfect it is. They fake a proof of ciphertexts with KNOWN "RANDOMNESS" .This rolls back to the integrity of the VOTE. The vote is not safe using these machines not only because of the method used for ballot "cleansing" tomaintain anonymity but the EXPOSURE to foreign interference and possible domestic bad actors.
- In many circumstances, manipulation of the algorithm is NOT possible in an undetectable fashion. This is because it is one point heavy. Observing the elections in 2020 confirm the deployment of analgorithm due to the BEHAVIOR which is indicative of an algorithm in play that had no pivoting parameters applied.
- The behavior of the algorithm is that one point (B) is the greatest point within the allocated set. It isthe greatest number within the A B points given. Point A would be the smallest. Any points outside the A B points are not necessarily factored in yet can still be applied.
- The points outside the parameters can be utilized to a certain to degree such as in block allocation.
- The algorithm geographically changed the parameters of the algorithm to force blue votes andostracize red.
- Post block allocation of votes the two points of the algorithm were narrowed ensuring a BIDEN winhence the observation of NO Trump Votes and some BIDEN votes for a period of time.

69. 69.

70. Gaussian Elimination without pivoting explains how the algorithm would behave and the electionresults and data from Michigan confirm FAILURE of algorithm.



71. The "Digital Fix" observed with an increased spike in VOTES for Joe Biden can be determined asevidence of a pivot. Normally it would be assumed that the algorithm had a Complete Pivot.

Wilkinson's demonstrated the guarantee as :

72. 72.

73. Such a conjecture allows the growth factor the ability to be upper bound by values closer to n.

Therefore, complete pivoting can't be observed because there would be too many floating points.Nor can partial as the partial pivoting would overwhelm after the "injection" of votes. Therefore, external factors were used which is evident from the "DIGITAL FIX"

74. Observing the elections, after a review of Michigan's data a spike of 54,199 votes to Biden. Becauseit is pushing and pulling and keeping a short distance between the 2 candidates; but then a spike, which is how an algorithm presents; - and this spike means there was a pause and an insert was made, where they insert an algorithm. Block spikes in votes for JOE BIDEN were

means there was a pause and an insert was made, where they insert an algorithm. Block spikes in votes for JOE BIDEN were NOT paper

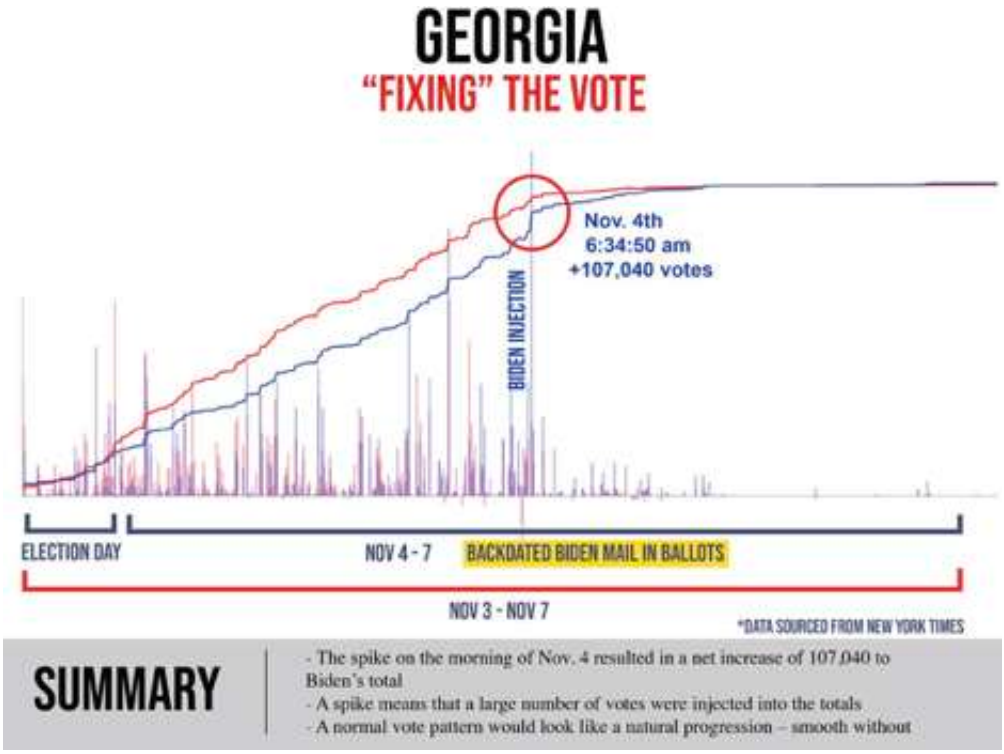
ballots being fed or THUMB DRIVES. The algorithm block adjusted itself and the PEOPLE werecreating the evidence to BACK UP the block allocation.

75. I have witnessed the same behavior of the election software in countries outside of the United Statesand within the United States. In , the elections conducted behaved in the same manner by

allocating BLOCK votes to the candidate "chosen" to win.

76. Observing the data of the contested states (and others) the algorithm deployed is identical to that which was deployed in 2012 providing Barack Hussein Obama a block allocation to win the 2012Presidential Elections.
77. The algorithm looks to have been set to give Joe Biden a 52% win even with an initial 50K+ vote block allocation was provided initially as tallying began (as in case of Arizona too). In the am of November 4, 2020 the algorithm stopped working, therefore another "block allocation" to remedythe failure of the algorithm. This was done manually as ALL the SYSTEMS shut down NATIONWIDE to avoid detection.

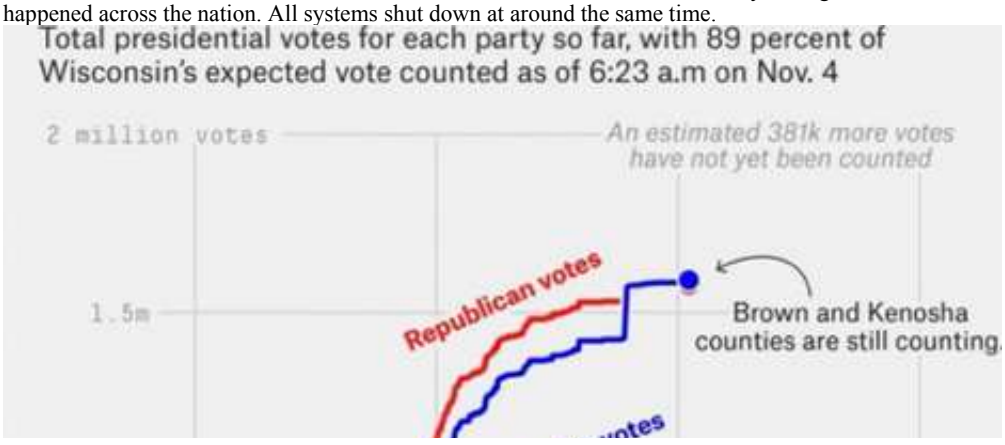
78.

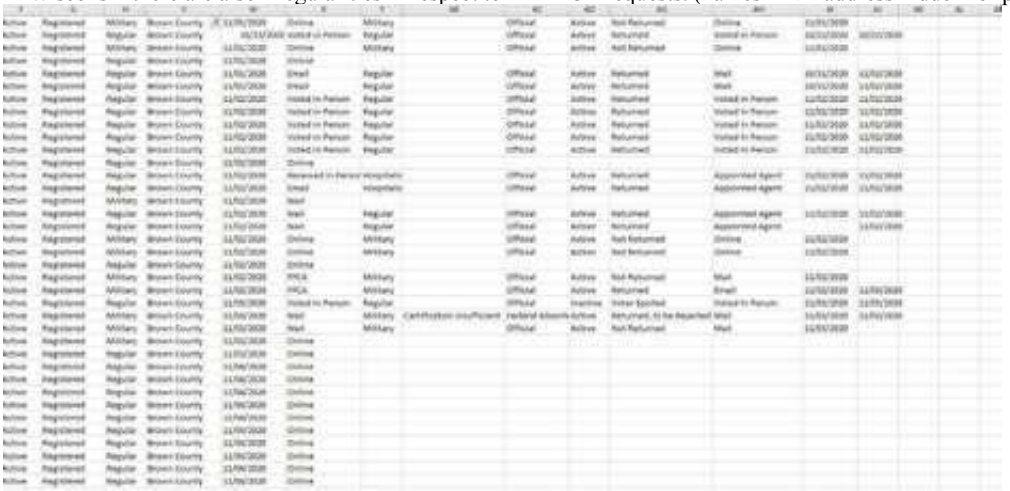


79. In Georgia during the 2016 Presidential Elections a failed attempt to deploy the scripts to block

allocate votes from a centralized location where the "trap-door" key lay an attempt by someone using the DHS servers was detected by the state of GA. The GA leadership assumed that it was "Russians"but later they found out that the IP address was that of DHS.

80. In the state of Wisconsin, we observed a considerable BLOCK vote allocation by the algorithm at theSAME TIME it happened across the nation. All systems shut down at around the same time.
81.



82. In Wisconsin there are also irregularities in respect to BALLOT requests. (names AND addressHidden for privacy)
83. 

84. 84.
85. I can personally attest that in 2013 discussions by the Obama / Biden administration were being hadwith various agencies in the deployment of such election software to be deployed in n 2013.
86. On or about April 2013 a one year plan was set to fund and usher elections in --.
87. Joe Biden was designated by Barack Hussein Obama to ensure the accepted assistance.
88. John Owen Brennan and James (Jim) Clapper were responsible for the ushering of the intelligencesurrounding the elections in --.
89. Under the guise of Crisis support the US Federal Tax Payers funded the deployment of the electionsoftware and machines in signing on with Scytl.
90. **The White House**

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 21, 2014

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FACT SHEET: U.S. Crisis Support Package for Ukraine

President Obama and Vice President Biden have made U.S. support for Ukraine an urgent priority as the Ukrainian government works to establish security and stability, pursue democratic elections and constitutional reform, revive its economy, and ensure government institutions are transparent and accountable to the Ukrainian people. Ukraine embarks on this reform path in the face of severe challenges to its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which we are working to address together with Ukraine and our partners in the international community. The United States is committed to ensuring that Ukrainians alone are able to determine their country's future without intimidation or coercion from outside forces. To support Ukraine, we are today announcing a new package of assistance totaling **$50 million** to help Ukraine pursue political and economic reform and strengthen the partnership between the United States and Ukraine.

91. Right before the ----- elections it was alleged that CyberBerkut a pro-Russia group infiltrated ---central election computers and **deleted key files**. These actions supposedly rendered the vote- tallying system inoperable.

- In fact, the KEY FILES were the Commitment keys to allow Scytl to tally the votes rather than theelection machines. The group had disclosed emails and other documents proving that their electionwas rigged and that they tried to avoid a fixed election.
- The elections were held on May 25, 2014 but in the early AM hours the election results wereBLOCKED and the final tally was DELAYED flipping the election in favor of -----.
- The claim was that there was a DDoS attack by Russians when in actual fact it was a mitigation of the algorithm to inject block votes as we observed was done for Joe Biden because the KEYS wereunable to be deployed. In the case of , the trap-door key was "altered"/deleted/ rendered

ineffective. In the case of the US elections, representatives of Dominion/ ES&S/ Smartmatic/ Hart Intercivic would have to manually deploy them since if the entry points into the systems seemed tohave failed.

95. The vote tallying of all states NATIONWIDE stalled and hung for days – as in the case of Alaskathat has about 300K registered voters but was stuck at 56% reporting for almost a week.
96. This "hanging" indicates a failed deployment of the scripts to block allocate remotely from onelocation as observed in on May 26, 2014.
97. This would justify the presence of the election machine software representatives making physicalappearances in the states where the election results are currently being contested.
98. A Dominion Executive appeared at the polling center in Detroit after midnight.
99. Considering that the hardware of the machines has NOT been examined in Michigan since 2017 by Pro V& V according to Michigan's own reporting. COTS are an avenue that hackers and bad actorsseek to penetrate in order to control operations. Their software updates are the reason vulnerabilitiesto foreign interference in all operations exist.
100. 100.The importance of VSTLs in underrated to protect up from foreign interference by way of openaccess via COTS software. Pro V& V who's EAC certification EXPIRED on 24 FEB 2017 was contracted with the state of WISCONSIN.
101. 101.In the United States each state is tasked to conduct and IV& V (Independent Verification andValidation) to provide assurance of the integrity of the votes.
102. 102.If the "accredited" non-federal entities have NOT received EAC accreditation this is a failure ofthe states to uphold their own states standards that are federally regulated.
103. 103.In addition, if the entities had NIST certificates they are NOT sufficing according the HAVAACT 2002 as the role of NIST is clear.
104. 104.Curiously, both companies PRO V&V and SLI GAMING received NIST certificationsOUTSIDE the 24 month scope.

105.PRO V& V received a NIST certification on 26MAR2020 for ONE YEAR. Normally the NISTcertification is good for two years to align with that of EAC certification that is good for two years.

-

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology

NVLAP®

Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

NVLAP LAB CODE: 200978-0

Pro V&V
Huntsville, AL

is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services, listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:

Voting System Testing

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009).

2020-03-26 through 2021-03-31
Effective Dates

For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

- 107.The last PRO V& V EAC accreditation certificate (Item 8) of this declaration expired in February 2017 which means that the IV & V conducted by Michigan claiming that they wereaccredited is false.
- 108.The significance of VSTLs being accredited and examining the HARDWARE is key. COTSsoftware updates are the avenues

of entry.

- 109.As per DOMINION'S own petition, the modems they use are COTS therefore failure to have anaccredited VSTL examine the hardware for points of entry by their software is key.

110. 110.

111. 111.For example and update of Verizon USB Modem Pantech undergoes multiple software updates ayear for it's hardware. That is most likely the point of entry into the systems.

112. During the 2014 elections in it was the modems that gave access to the systems where the commitment keys were deleted.

113. 113.SLI Gaming is the other VSTL "accredited" by the EAC BUT there is no record of their accreditation. In fact, SLI was NIST ISO Certified 27 days before the election which means that PAIV&V was conducted without NIST cert for SLI being valid.

114. 114.

115. In fact SLI was NIST ISO Certified for less than 90 days.

116. 116.I can personally attest that high-level officials of the Obama/Biden administration and largeprivate contracting firms

met with a software company called GEMS which is ultimately the software ALL election machines run now running under the flag of DOMINION.

117. 117.GEMS was manifested from SOE software purchased by SCYTL developers and US FederallyFunded persons to develop it.
118. 118.The only way GEMS can be deployed across ALL machines is IF all counties across the nationare housed under the same server networks.
119. GEMS was tasked in 2009 to a contractor in Tampa, Fl.
120. 120.GEMS was also fine-tuned in Latvia, Belarus, Serbia and Spain to be localized for EUdeployment as observed during the Swissport election debacle.
121. 121.John McCain's campaign assisted in FUNDING the development of GEMS web monitoring viaWEB Services with 3EDC and Dynology.

122. 122.
123. 123.
124. AKAMAI Technologies services SCYTL.

125.AKAMAI Technologies Houses ALL foreign government sites. (Please see White Paper byAkamai.)

- AKAMAI Technologies houses ALL .gov state sites. (ref Item 123 Wisconsin.gov Example)
-

- 128.Wisconsin has EDGE GATEWAY port which is AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES based out ofGERMANY.
- 129.Using AKAMAI Technologies is allowing .gov sites to obfuscate and mask their systems by wayof HURRICANE ELECTRIC (he.net) Kicking it to anonymous (AKAMAI Technologies) offshore servers.
-

Hosts
wisconsin.gov (165.189.1

General | Services | Traceroute

3	3.00	207.89.33.137	
4	4.00	10.40.50.7	
5	13.00	172.22.7.24	
6	15.00	206.126.236.37	10gigabitethernet2-2.core1.ash1.he.net
7	41.00	184.105.64.133	100ge1-1.core2.chi1.he.net
8	27.00	184.104.192.117	100ge15-2.core1.chi1.he.net
9	32.00	184.105.65.226	100ge8-1.core1.msn1.he.net
10	35.00	216.66.73.242	airstream-communications-llc.10gigabitethernet2-20.core1.msn
11	37.00	64.33.130.57	air-cpdg-asr-to-mdsn.airstreamcomm.net.130.33.64.in-addr.arpa
12	37.00	64.33.143.186	win-retail-wi-doa-001-2.direct.airstreamcomm.net
13		<unknown>	
14		<unknown>	
15	38.00	165.189.150.147	

- AKAMAI Technologies has locations around the world.
- AKAMAI Technologies has locations in China (ref item 22)
- AKAMAI Technologies has locations in Iran as of 2019.
- AKAMAI Technologies merged with UNICOM (CHINESE TELECOMM) in 2018.
- AKAMAI Technologies house all state .gov information in GERMANY via TELIA AB.

136. In my professional opinion, this affidavit presents unambiguous evidence:

- That there was Foreign interference, complicit behavior by the previous administrations from 1999 up until today to hinder the voice of the people and US persons knowingly and willingly colludingwith foreign powers to steer our 2020 elections that can be named in a classified setting.
- Foreign interference is present in the 2020 election in various means namely,
- Foreign nationals assisted in the creation of GEMS (Dominion Software Foundation)
- Akamai Technologies merged with a Chinese company that makes the COTS components of theelection machines providing access to our electronic voting machines.
- Foreign investments and interests in the creation of the GEMS software.
- US persons holding an office and private individuals knowingly and willingly oversaw fail safesto secure our elections.
- The EAC failed to abide by standards set in HAVA ACT 2002.
- The IG of the EAC failed to address complaints since their appointment regarding vote integrity
- Christy McCormick of the EAC failed to ensure that EAC conducted their duties as set forth byHAVA ACT 2002
- Both Patricia Layfield (IG of EAC) and Christy McCormick (Chairwoman of EAC) wereappointed by Barack Hussein Obama and have maintained their positions since then.
- The EAC failed to have a quorum for over a calendar year leading to the inability to meet thestandards of the EAC.
- AKAMAI Technologies and Hurricane Electric raise serious concerns for NATSEC due to theirties with foreign hostile nations.
- For all the reasons above a complete failure of duty to provide safe and just elections areobserved.
- For the people of the United States to have confidence in their elections our cybersecuritystandards should not be in the hands of foreign nations.
- Those responsible within the Intelligence Community directly and indirectly by way of procurement of services should be held accountable for assisting in the development, implementation andpromotion of GEMS.
- GEMS General Hayden.
- In my opinion and from the data and events I have observed with the

assistance of SHADOWNET under the guise of L3-Communications which is MPRI. This is also confirmed by us.army.mil making the statement that shadownet has been deployed to 30 states which all happen to be using Dominion Machines.

154. Based on my research of voter data – it appears that there are approximately 23,000 residents ofa Department of Corrections

Prison with requests for absentee ballot in Wisconsin. We are currently reviewing and verifying the data and will supplement.

155. 155.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.Executed this November 29th, 2020.