

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

Staci Burk  
Address Protected  
staci@asu.edu  
(480) 343-4518

Proper Plaintiff

FILED  
REBECCA PADILLA  
CLERK - SUPERIOR COURT  
Date: 12-7-2020  
Time: 4:49pm  
By: BA

**PINAL COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT**  
**STATE OF ARIZONA**

**STACI BURK**, a single woman,  
  
Plaintiff.  
  
vs.  
  
**DOUG DUCEY**, in his official capacity as  
Governor of the State of Arizona, and **KATIE**  
**HOBBS**, in her official capacity as the  
Secretary of State, **DOES I-X**.  
  
Defendants.

CV202001809

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY,  
EMERGENCY AND INJUNCTIVE  
RELIEF**

(Election Matter)  
(TRO Requested)

**KEVIN D. WHITE**

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCS.COM

1. Pursuant to ARS 16-671, 16-673 and 16-676, Plaintiff brings forth this election complaint to bring forth election fraud as well as violations of Arizona election laws, Electors Clauses, and the Equal Protection and Due Process Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment, of the U.S. Constitution. These violations occurred during the 2020 General Election throughout the State of Arizona, as set forth in the affidavits of eyewitnesses and the voter data cited, the statistical anomalies and mathematical impossibilities detailed in the affidavits of expert witnesses.

2. Plaintiff alleges a widespread scheme and artifice to defraud the election for the purpose of illegally and fraudulently manipulating the vote count to manufacture an election of Joe Biden as President of the United States,

1 and also of various down ballot democrat candidates in the 2020 election cycle. This fraud was executed by the  
2 systemic adaptation of old-fashioned "ballot-stuffing," which included the transport of fraudulent ballots taken to the  
3 county tabulation center as well as by using software to manipulate the vote count in Maricopa County and using  
4 fraudulent and altered ballots in outlying counties to create an appearance of a similar proportional result in the  
5 outlying counties such as Pinal.

6  
7 3. The widespread election fraud has now been amplified and rendered virtually invisible by computer software  
8 created and run by domestic and foreign actors for this very purpose. This Complaint details an especially egregious  
9 range of conduct in Maricopa County and other Arizona counties using employing Dominion Systems, though this  
10 conduct occurred throughout the State at the direction of Arizona state election officials.

11  
12 **Fraudulent Ballots Taken to the Election Tabulation Center**

13  
14 4. Upon information and belief, based on audio recorded admissions made by Kenneth Scott Koch of Pinal County,  
15 a group of individuals participated in a fraudulent scheme to remove ballots from a plane at Sky Harbor Airport and  
16 transport those ballots to the election tabulation center favoring Joe Biden for President. According to Mr. Koch  
17 (claims he is a member of the Koch family), powerful individuals carried out this elaborate scheme because Trump  
18 did not "play fair." (see Attached Declaration of Staci Burk)

19  
20 5. The multifaceted schemes and artifices implemented by Defendants and their collaborators to defraud resulted in  
21 the unlawful counting, or fabrication, of hundreds of thousands of illegal, ineligible, duplicate or purely fictitious  
22 ballots in the State of Arizona, that collectively add up to multiples of Biden's purported lead in the State of 10,457  
23 votes.

24  
25 6. While this Complaint, and the eyewitness and expert testimony incorporated herein, identify with specificity  
sufficient ballots required to set aside the 2020 General Election results, the entire process is so riddled with fraud,

1 illegality, and statistical impossibility that this Court, and Arizona’s voters, courts, and legislators, cannot rely on, or  
2 certify, any numbers resulting from this election. Accordingly, this Court must set aside the results of the 2020  
3 General Election and grant the declaratory and injunctive relief

4  
5 **Dominion Voting Systems Fraud and Manipulation**  
6

7 7. The fraud begins with the election software and hardware from Dominion Voting Systems Corporation  
8 (“Dominion”) used in Maricopa County. The Dominion systems derive from the software designed by Smartmatic  
9 Corporation, which became Sequoia in the United States.

10  
11 8. Smartmatic and Dominion were founded by foreign oligarchs and dictators to ensure computerized ballot-stuffing  
12 and vote manipulation to whatever level was needed to make certain Venezuelan dictator Hugo Chavez never lost  
13 another election. See Ex. 1, Redacted Declaration of Dominion Venezuela Whistleblower (“Dominion  
14 Whistleblower Report”). Notably, Chavez “won” every election thereafter.

15  
16 9. As set forth in the Dominion Whistleblower Report, the Smartmatic software was contrived through a criminal  
17 conspiracy to manipulate Venezuelan elections in favor of dictator Hugo Chavez: Importantly, I was a direct witness  
18 to the creation and operation of an electronic voting system in a conspiracy between a company known as  
19 Smartmatic and the leaders of conspiracy with the Venezuelan government. This conspiracy specifically involved  
20 President Hugo Chavez Frias, the person in charge of the National Electoral Council named Jorge Rodriguez, and  
21 principals, representatives, and personnel from Smartmatic. The purpose of this conspiracy was to create and operate  
22 a voting system that could change the votes in elections from votes against persons running the Venezuelan  
23 government to votes in their favor in order to maintain control of the government. In mid-February of 2009, there  
24 was a national referendum to change the Constitution of Venezuela to end term limits for elected officials, including  
25 the President of Venezuela. The referendum passed. This permitted Hugo Chavez to be re-elected an unlimited  
number of times. . . . Smartmatic’s electoral technology was called “Sistema de Gestión Electoral” (the “Electoral

1 Management System”). Smartmatic was a pioneer in this area of computing systems. Their system provided for  
2 transmission of voting data over the internet to a computerized central tabulating center. The voting machines  
3 themselves had a digital display, fingerprint recognition feature to identify the voter, and printed out the voter’s  
4 ballot. The voter’s thumbprint was linked to a computerized record. Smartmatic created and operated the entire  
5 system. See Exh. 1. ¶¶ 10 & 14.

6  
7 10. A core requirement of the Smartmatic software design ultimately adopted by Dominion for Arizona’s elections  
8 was the software’s ability to hide its manipulation of votes from any audit. As the whistleblower explains: Chavez  
9 was most insistent that Smartmatic design the system in a way that the system could change the vote of each voter  
10 without being detected. He wanted the software itself to function in such a manner that if the voter were to place  
11 their thumb print or fingerprint on a scanner, then the thumbprint would be tied to a record of the voter’s name and  
12 identity as having voted, but that voter would not tracked to the changed vote. He made it clear that the system  
13 would have to be setup to not leave any evidence of the changed vote for a specific voter and that there would be no  
14 evidence to show and nothing to contradict that the name or the fingerprint or thumb print was going with a changed  
15 vote. Smartmatic agreed to create such a system and produced the software and hardware that accomplished that  
16 result for President Chavez. Id. ¶15.

17  
18 11. The design and features of the Dominion software do not permit a simple audit to reveal its misallocation,  
19 redistribution, or deletion of votes. First, the system’s central accumulator does not include a protected real-time  
20 audit log that maintains the date and time stamps of all significant election events. Key components of the system  
21 utilize unprotected logs. Essentially this allows an unauthorized user the opportunity to arbitrarily add, modify, or  
22 remove log entries, causing the machine to log election events that do not reflect actual voting tabulations—or more  
23 specifically, do not reflect the actual votes of or the will of the people.

24  
25 12. This Complaint will show that Dominion violated physical security standards by connecting voting machines to  
the Internet, allowing Dominion, domestic third parties 2 See Ex. 7, August 24, 2020 Declaration of Harri Hursti,

1 ¶¶45-48 (expert testimony in Case 1:17-cv-02989 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia).  
2 The Texas Secretary of State refused to certify Dominion for similar reasons as those cited by Mr. Hursti. See Ex.  
3 11A, 11B, State of Texas Secretary of State, Elections Division, Report of Review of Dominion Voting Systems  
4 Democracy Suite 5.5-A at 2 (Jan. 24, 2020). Case 2:20-cv-02321-DJH Document or hostile foreign actors to access  
5 the system and manipulate election results, and moreover potentially to cover their tracks due to Dominion's  
6 unprotected log. Accordingly, a thorough forensic examination of Dominion's machines and source code is required  
7 to document these instances of voting fraud, as well as Dominion's systematic violations of the Voting Rights Act  
8 record retention requirements through manipulation, alteration, destruction and likely foreign exfiltration of voting  
9 records. See 52 U.S.C. § 20701.

10  
11 13. These and other problems with Dominion's software have been widely reported in the press and been the subject  
12 of investigations. In using Dominion Voting Systems Democracy Suite, Arizona officials disregarded all the  
13 concerns that caused Dominion software to be rejected by the Texas Board of elections in 2020 because it was  
14 deemed vulnerable to undetected and non-auditable manipulation. Texas denied Certification because of concerns  
15 that it was not safe from fraud or unauthorized manipulation. (See Exhs 11A&11B ).

16  
17 14. An industry expert, Dr. Andrew Appel, Princeton Professor of Computer Science and Election Security Expert  
18 has recently observed, with reference to Dominion Voting machines: "I figured out how to make a slightly different  
19 computer program that just before the polls were closed, it switches some votes around from one candidate to  
20 another. I wrote that computer program into a memory chip and now to hack a voting machine you just need 7  
21 minutes alone with a screwdriver."<sup>3</sup>

22  
23 15. Further, Dominion's documented, and intentional, security flaws facilitated foreign interference in the 2020  
24 General Election. For example, in the accompanying redacted declaration of a former electronic intelligence analyst  
25 with 305th Military Intelligence with experience gathering SAM missile system electronic intelligence, the  
Dominion software was accessed by agents acting on behalf of China and Iran in order to monitor and manipulate

1 elections, including the most recent US general election in 2020. (See Ex. 12, copy of redacted witness affidavit).  
2 Andrew W. Appel, et al., “Ballot Marking Devices (BMDs) Cannot Assure the Will of the Voters” at (Dec. 27,  
3 2019),( attached hereto as Ex. 10 (“Appel Study”)). Case 2:20-cv-02321-DJH Because this Complaint concerns  
4 mainly federal questions, it was not styled as a Statement of Contest within the meaning of ARS §§ 16-671 - 16-678.

5  
6 16. Nonetheless, the factual basis of this Complaint would also support an election contest under Arizona law since  
7 A.R.S. § 16-672 allows for contests on the grounds of misconduct, offenses against the elective franchise, on  
8 account of illegal votes, and by reason of erroneous count of votes.

9  
10 17. Similarly, the relief sought is in accord with Arizona law. A.R.S. § 16-676 provides clear remedies in the event  
11 of a successful contest, providing that the results of an election may either be annulled and set aside, A.R.S. § 16-  
12 676(B), or, if it appears that the winner was other than the person certified, the erroneously declared winner's  
13 certificate of election can be revoked A.R.S. § 16-676(C).

14  
15 18. In the event that the election is annulled and set aside, there would certainly not be time to hold a new election,  
16 especially given the issues identified herein. However, it would be eminently proper for the question of the choice of  
17 electors to then revert to the legislature, for “[t]here is no doubt of the right of the legislature to resume the power [to  
18 appoint electors] at any time, for it can neither be taken away nor abdicated.” Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98, 104, 121 S.  
19 Ct. 525, 529-30, 148 L.Ed.2d 388, 398 (2000) (citing with approval McPherson v. Blacker, 146 U.S. 1, 35, 13 S. Ct.  
20 3, 10, 36 L.Ed. 869, 877 (1892)).

21  
22 19. Furthermore, this Court need not be concerned with whether such weighty questions can be addressed on an  
23 expedited timeline, because Arizona law provides very aggressive deadlines for the resolution of elections  
24 challenges. Specifically, Arizona law provides for election challenges to be resolved on the merits within 10 days of  
25 filing. A.R.S. § 16-676(A).

1 **Expert Witness Testimony on Widespread Voting Fraud**

2  
3 20. This Complaint presents expert witness testimony demonstrating that several thousands of illegal, ineligible,  
4 duplicate or purely fictitious votes must be thrown out, in particular:

5  
6 A. Unreturned mail ballots unlawfully ordered by third parties (average for Dr. Briggs Error #1): 219,135

7 B. Returned ballots that were deemed unreturned by the state (average for Dr. Briggs Error #2): 86,845

8 C. Votes by persons that moved out of state or subsequently registered to vote in another state for the 2020  
9 election: 5,790.

10 D. "Excess votes" to historically unprecedented, and likely fraudulent turnout levels of 80% or more in  
11 over half of Maricopa and Pima County precincts: 100,724.

12  
13 21. And Plaintiffs can show Mr. Biden received a statistically significant Advantage, based on fraud, from the use of  
14 Dominion Machines in a nationwide Study, which conservatively estimates Biden's advantage at 62,282 Votes.

15  
16 22. Except for the estimate of illegal out-of-state votes, each of these experts has identified distinct sources of illegal  
17 votes in sufficient numbers (i.e., greater than Biden's purported margin of 10,457 votes), not only to affect, but to  
18 change the result of the 2020 General Election in Arizona. Taken together, the irregularities, anomalies and physical  
19 and statistical impossibilities, account for at least 412,494 illegal ballots that were counted in Arizona. This provides  
20 the Court with sufficient grounds to set aside the results of the 2020 General Election and provide the other  
21 declaratory and injunctive relief requested herein.

22  
23 23. The specific factual allegations of fraud and statutory and constitutional violations are set forth in greater detail  
24 below. Section I describes specific violations of Arizona law. Section II provides expert witness testimony  
25 quantifying the number of illegal votes due to distinct categories of voting fraud and other unlawful conduct. Section  
III provides fact and expert witness testimony, as well as summaries of other publicly available evidence (including

1 judicial and administrative proceedings) regarding Dominion voting systems' voting fraud in Arizona during the  
2 2020 General Election, the security flaws that allow election workers, or even hostile foreign actors, to manipulate  
3 Arizona election results, and the history of Dominion and its executives demonstrating that Dominion had the  
4 specific intent to interfere, and change the results of, the 2020 General Election.

5  
6 JURISDICTION AND VENUE  
7

8 24. This Court has jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under Arizona law and Plaintiff resides within the  
9 jurisdiction of this Court.

10  
11 25. This Court has jurisdiction to grant Plaintiff declaratory relief.

12  
13 26. This Court has jurisdiction over the related Arizona constitutional claims and state-law claims under 28 U.S.C. §  
14 1367. 26. Venue is proper because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in  
15 the District of Arizona. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) & (c).

16  
17 27. Because the United States Constitution reserves for state legislatures the power to set the time, place, and  
18 manner of holding elections for Congress and the President, state executive officers have no authority to unilaterally  
19 exercise that power, much less flout existing legislation.

20  
21 THE PARTIES  
22

23 28. Plaintiff is a qualified Arizona elector within the meaning of ARS 16-121.  
24  
25



1 29. Plaintiff has "a cognizable interest in ensuring that the final vote tally reflects the legally valid votes cast," as  
2 "[a]n inaccurate vote tally is a concrete and particularized injury" to electors as the ability to cast a vote in a free and  
3 fair election is a fundamental right."

4  
5 30. Plaintiff brings this action to nullify certification of the election results for the Office of President of the United  
6 States in the State of Arizona and to obtain the declaratory and injunctive relief requested herein. Defendants  
7 certified those results on November 30, 2020, indicating a plurality for Mr. Biden of 10,457 votes out of 3,420,565  
8 cast.

9  
10 31. The Defendants are Arizona Governor Doug Ducey, and Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs.

11  
12 32. Defendant Governor Doug Ducey is named as a defendant in his official capacity as Arizona's governor.

13  
14 33. Defendant Secretary of State Katie Hobbs is named as a defendant in her official capacity as Arizona Secretary  
15 of State, who serves as the chief election officer in the State of Arizona.

16  
17 STATEMENT OF FACTS  
18

19 34. Plaintiff brings this action under State of Arizona law ARS 16-673 and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, to remedy  
20 deprivations of rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States and to  
21 contest the election results, and the corollary provisions under the Arizona Constitution.

22  
23 35. The United States Constitution sets forth the authority to regulate federal elections. With respect to  
24 congressional elections, the Constitution provides: The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators  
25 and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time

1 by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators. U.S. CONST. art. I, § 4  
2 (“Elections Clause”).

3  
4 36. With respect to the appointment of presidential electors, the Constitution provides: Each State shall appoint, in  
5 such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators  
6 and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person  
7 holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. U.S. CONST. art. II, § 1  
8 (“Electors Clause”).

9  
10 37. None of Defendants is a “Legislature” as required under the Elections Clause or Electors Clause to set the rules  
11 governing elections. The Legislature is “the representative body which ma[kes] the laws of the people.” Smiley,  
12 285 U.S. 365. Regulations of congressional and presidential elections, thus, “must be in accordance with the method  
13 which the state has prescribed for legislative enactments.” *Id.* at 367; see also *Ariz. State Legislature v. Ariz. Indep.*  
14 *Redistricting Comm’n*, 576 U.S. 787, 135 S. Ct. 2652, 2668 (U.S. 2015).

15  
16 38. While the Elections Clause “was not adopted to diminish a State’s authority to determine its own lawmaking  
17 processes,” *Ariz. State Legislature*, 135 S. Ct. at 2677, it does hold states accountable to their chosen processes when  
18 it comes to regulating federal elections, *id.* at 2668. “A significant departure from the legislative scheme for  
19 appointing Presidential electors presents a federal constitutional question.” *Bush*, 531 U.S. at 113 (Rehnquist, C.J.,  
20 concurring); *Smiley*, 285 U.S. at 365.

21  
22 39. Secretary Hobbs certified the Presidential Election results on November 30, 2020. The Presidential election  
23 results in Arizona show a difference of 10,457 “tallied” votes in favor of former Vice-President Joe Biden over  
24 President Trump.

25

1 40. The specific factual allegations of fraud and statutory and constitutional violations are set forth in greater detail  
2 below. Section I describes specific violations of Arizona law. Section II provides expert witness testimony  
3 quantifying the number of illegal votes due to distinct categories of voting fraud and other unlawful conduct. Section  
4 III provides fact and expert witness testimony, as well as summaries of other publicly available evidence (including  
5 judicial and administrative proceedings) regarding Dominion voting systems' voting fraud in Arizona during the  
6 2020 General Election, the security flaws that allow election workers, or even hostile foreign actors, to manipulate  
7 Arizona election results, and includes a summary of information relating to the motive and opportunity, and a  
8 pattern of behavior to prove that Dominion and its executives demonstrating that Dominion had the specific intent to  
9 interfere, and change the results of, the 2020 General Election.

10  
11 41. Based upon all the allegations of fraud, statutory violations, and other misconduct, as stated herein and in the  
12 attached affidavits, it is necessary to enjoin the certification of the election results and invalidate the election  
13 results...

## 14 15 **I. VIOLATIONS OF ARIZONA LAW**

### 16 17 **A. Arizona Election and Fraud Law**

18  
19 42. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-550(A), the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall compare the  
20 signatures on the early ballot affidavit with the signature of the elector on the elector's registration record. If the  
21 signature is inconsistent, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall make reasonable efforts to  
22 contact the voter and allow the voter to correct or confirm the inconsistent signature.

23  
24 43. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-625, the officer in charge of elections shall ensure that electronic data from and  
25 electronic or digital images of ballots are protected from physical and electronic access, including unauthorized

1 copying or transfer, and that all security measures are at least as protective as those prescribed for paper ballots. B.

2 Fact Witness Testimony of Arizona Law Violations

3  
4 **1. Admission by Kenneth Scott Koch of Pinal County**

5  
6 44. On November 16, 2020, an individual by the name of Kenneth Scott Koch on audio recording alleged to  
7 Plaintiff, that he participated in a widespread election fraud favoring Biden in Arizona. Koch alleges he participated  
8 in the taking of ballots from a plane at Sky Harbor to the ballot tabulation center and sent others to Las Vegas via  
9 FedEx.

10  
11 **2. Poll Watchers Failed to Adequately Verify Signatures on Ballots.**

12 45. Affiant Burns stated that, while she was not permitted to be within viewing range of computer screens or  
13 monitors, she did have an opportunity to view “High Confidence” signatures following a brief power outage. Id.  
14 Upon seeing these, she was “disturbed ... that the signatures were not even close to the signatures that they were  
15 ‘comparing’ the ballot signature to,” and because she was told by the one poll worker with whom she was allowed to  
16 speak that “these signatures were counted.” (See Exh. 21) 2. Biased and Partisan Maricopa County Poll Referees.

17  
18 **2. Biased and Partisan Maricopa County Poll Referees**

19 46. Affiant Low expressed concern that “the two Maricopa County referees, who [were] called upon to settle any  
20 unresolved disputes between the adjudicators, were registered ‘Independent Party’ members.” (See Exh. 20, Low  
21 aff. ¶7) (emphasis in original). When asked about that, they told Mr. Low that “this set up was laid out per Arizona  
22 Statute.” Id. (emphasis in original). Due to the high likelihood of the Dominion machine rejecting ballots, a “set up”  
23 like the one discussed above, impacts the outcome of the results of the election. The machines make determinations  
24 on what ballots to invalidate or validate based on an algorithm that operates offshore before tallying the votes  
25 locally.. To begin, the judges that adjudicate ballots must be evenly distributed amongst the major parties per A.R.S.

1 § 16-531(A). There should be zero tolerance of fraud like this in any election system. 3. Irregularities Involving  
2 Dominion Voting Machines & Employees.

3  
4 47. Affiant Low and fellow poll watcher Greg Wodynski repeatedly asked the Dominion employee (named “Bruce”)  
5 at their polling location as to whether the Dominion machines were connected to the internet and how data was  
6 backed up. The Dominion employee repeatedly denied that the machines were connected to the Internet, id. ¶11, but  
7 “admitted that he took a complete copy of the voter files, being stored in the Dominion system out of the building  
8 with him every night as a form of a ‘back up’ copy.” Id. ¶22.

9  
10 48. Low’s fellow poll watcher, Affiant Gregory Wodynski, provides more detail on these regularities. First,  
11 Dominion employees and supervisors informed Mr. Wodynski “that about 12% of mail in ballots were being  
12 rejected and needed human intervention in the adjudication process,” which “amounted to tens of thousands of  
13 ballots that required intervention” in the days he was an observer. Ex. 22, Wodynski aff at ¶9. Mr. Wodynski  
14 confirms that “Bruce” stated that “he would perform a manual daily system backup to an external hard drive,” id.  
15 ¶10, and that “he made a daily second disk backup to a new spare hard drive[] ... [that] were being physically  
16 moved off site to another building outside the MTEC building,” but would not say where. Id. ¶11. Bruce further  
17 stated “there was NO CHAIN OF CUSTODY on data backup hard drives leaving the MTEC facility on a daily basis  
18 for an undisclosed location.” Id. (emphasis in original).

19  
20 49. Mr. Wodynski also testified to a conversation with Dominion employee Bruce of the “the specifics of a process  
21 where he was manually manipulating stored scanner tabulation data files,” which “he described as a processing issue  
22 at the numerous adjudication computer workstations.” Id. ¶12. Bruce claimed that this was to split large files into  
23 small files for adjudication. Id. ¶13. Mr. Wodynski was concerned because this “was a human intervention process  
24 and therefore creating a potential for intention or non-intentional errors or lost ballot files.” Id.

25  
**4. Problems with Certification of Dominion Voting Machines.**

1 50. Affiant Linda Brickman, the 1st Vice-Chair of the Maricopa County Republican Committee, oversaw the  
2 Secretary of State certification of Dominion voting machines on November 18, 2020. Ex. 23, Brickman Aff at 1. Mr.  
3 Brickman observed the following problems: • Signature verification standards were constantly being lowered by  
4 Supervisors in order to more quickly process that higher amount of early and mail-in ballots (from approx. 15 points  
5 of similarities, to a minimum of 3, lowered to 1, and ultimately to none – “Just pass each signature verification  
6 through”) ... • Challenged signatures on envelopes where the signature was a completely different person than the  
7 name of the listed voter, was let through and approved by supervisors. • Challenged runs or batches of envelopes for  
8 signature verification observed by me to be the exact same handwriting on the affidavit envelopes on numerous  
9 envelopes. When I asked if the County Attorney would be alerted for possible ballot fraud, I was told no, but  
10 supervisors would take care of it. ... • In the Duplication room, I observed with my Democratic partner the  
11 preparation of a new ballot since the original may have been soiled, damaged, or ripped, and wouldn't go through  
12 the tabulator. I read her a Trump/Republican ballot and as soon as she entered it into the system the ballot defaulted  
13 on the screen to a Biden/Democratic ballot. We reported this to supervisors, and others in the room commented that  
14 they had witnessed the same manipulation. We were never told what, if any, corrective action was taken. • Election  
15 Office Observers – when it became apparent that more and more early and mail-in ballots would need to be  
16 processed, I mentioned that the current rule of the number of observers per party was not adequate (1 per party,  
17 unless all parties agreed to more). And since the Governor refused to call the Legislature into session for any reason,  
18 and little incentive for the Democrats to agree to a higher adequate number, there was no way 1 observer per Party,  
19 forced to the back of a room, or behind a see-through wall, had a legitimate opportunity to see what elections  
20 workers were seeing in real time and doing, especially where up to 20 or more workers processing tasks, sometimes  
21 in 10 seconds or less! And I personally observed most observers acting “clueless”, and do not believe any of them  
22 even realized the challenges I made and referenced above. • And lastly, one of the most egregious incidents in both  
23 the Duplication and Adjudication rooms which I worked, I observed the problem of Trump votes with voters  
24 checking the bubble for a vote for Trump, but ALSO, writing in the name “Donald Trump” and checking the bubble  
25 next to his hand written name again, as a duplicated vote, counting as an “OVERVOTE,” which means – no vote  
was counted at all, despite the policy having been changed to allow these overvotes. Supervisors contradicted their

1 own policies where the intent was clear. Ray Valenzuela, Director of Elections, told me openly at the morning of the  
2 Dominion Certification (November 18, 2020), that this was incorrect, the Supervisors were terribly mistaken and as  
3 an Adjudicator, I was instructed incorrectly, and these many votes SHOULD HAVE BEEN COUNTED AND NOT  
4 TURNED AWAY AS AN OVERVOTE.

## 7 II. EXPERT WITNESS TESTIMONY:

### 8 EVIDENCE OF WIDESPREAD VOTER FRAUD

#### 10 I. In Arizona 86,845 Mail-In Ballots Were Lost, and 219,135 More Were Fraudulently Recorded for Voters 11 who Never Requested Mail-In Ballots.

13 51. The attached report of William M. Briggs, Ph.D. (“Dr. Briggs Report”) summarizes the multi-state phone survey  
14 that includes a survey of Arizona voters collected by Matt Braynard, which was conducted from November 15-17,  
15 2020. See Ex., Dr. Briggs Report at 1, and Att. 1 (“Briggs Survey”). The Briggs Survey identified two specific  
16 errors involving unreturned mail-in ballots that are indicative of voter fraud, namely: “**Error #1:** those who were  
17 recorded as receiving absentee ballots without requesting them;” and “**Error #2:** those who returned absentee  
18 ballots but whose votes went missing (i.e., marked as unreturned).” Id. Dr. Briggs then conducted a parameter-free  
19 predictive model to estimate, within 95% confidence or prediction intervals, the number of ballots affected by these  
20 errors are from a total population of 518,560 unreturned mail-in ballots for the State of Arizona.

22 52. With respect to **Error #1**, Dr. Briggs’ analysis estimated that **208,333 to 229,337 ballots** out of the total 518,560  
23 unreturned ballots were recorded **for voters who had not requested them**. Id. All of these absentee ballots were  
24 sent to someone besides the registered voter named in the request, and thus could have been filled out by anyone and  
25 then submitted in the name of another voter. Id. (Ballots ordered by third parties that were voted, those would no  
longer be in the unreturned pool and therefore cannot be estimated from this data set.)

1  
2 53. With respect to **Error #2**, he found **78,714 to 94,975 ballots** out of 518,560 unreturned ballots recorded for  
3 voters who **did return their ballots, but were recorded as being unreturned**. Id. These absentee ballots were  
4 either lost or destroyed (consistent with allegations of Trump ballot destruction) and/or were replaced with blank  
5 ballots filled out by election workers, Dominion or inserted into the tabulation center by other third parties such as  
6 the "Koch group" of actors.

7  
8 54. Taking the average of the two types of errors together, 303,305 ballots, or 58% of the total, are  
9 disenfranchisement and unlawful. Id. These errors are not only conclusive evidence of widespread fraud by the State  
10 of Arizona, but they are fully consistent with the evidence about Dominion presented in Section III below insofar as  
11 these unreturned absentee ballots represent a pool of blank ballots that could be filled in by third parties to shift the  
12 election to Joe Biden, and also present the obvious conclusion that there must be absentee ballots unlawfully ordered  
13 by third parties that were returned.

14  
15 55. Dr. Briggs' finding that 58% of "unreturned ballots" suffer from one of the two errors above is consistent with  
16 his findings in the four other States analyzed (Georgia 39%, Michigan 45%, Pennsylvania 37%, and Wisconsin  
17 45%). His analysis also provides further support that these widespread "irregularities" or anomalies were one part of  
18 a much larger multi-state fraudulent scheme to rig the 2020 General Election for Joe Biden. 2. Evidence That At  
19 Least 5,790 Ineligible Voters Who Have Moved Out-of-State Illegally Voted in Arizona. 3. Evidence compiled by  
20 Matt Braynard using the National Change of Address ("NCOA") Database shows that 5,085 Arizona voters in the  
21 2020 General Election moved out-of-state prior to voting, and therefore were ineligible. Mr. Braynard also identified  
22 744 Arizona voters who subsequently registered to vote in another state and were therefore ineligible to vote in the  
23 2020 General Election. The merged number is 5,790 ineligible voters whose votes must be removed from the total  
24 for the 2020 General Election Estimate of Illegal or Fictitious Votes Due to Dominion Voting Fraud and  
25 Manipulation.



1 56. Expert witness Russell James Ramsland, Jr. identifies two types of statistical anomalies that he concludes are the  
2 result of voting fraud. (See Ex. 17). First, as in other States Mr. Ramsland has analyzed (Georgia, Michigan and  
3 Wisconsin), Mr. Ramsland finds historically unprecedented levels of turnout in specific counties or precincts. Using  
4 publicly available data, Mr. Ramsland determined that 66 percent of Pima County precincts (164 of 248) had turn  
5 out above 80%, and at least 36 had turnout above 90%, and that 54 percent of Maricopa County precincts (300 of  
6 558) had turnout of 80% or more, and at least 30 over 90%. Id. ¶14. The report concludes that these extraordinary,  
7 and likely fraudulent, turnout levels “compels the conclusion to a reasonable degree of professional certainty that the  
8 vote count in Arizona, in particular for Maricopa and Pima counties for candidates for President contain at least  
9 100,724 illegal votes that must be disregarded. Id.¶14.

10  
11 57. Mr. Ramsland also identifies an impossibility: “an improbable, and possibly impossible spike in processed  
12 votes,” id. ¶16, like those also found in Georgia, Michigan and Wisconsin. Specifically, at 8:06:40 PM on  
13 November 3, 2020, there was a spike of 143,100 votes for Biden in Maricopa and Pima Counties. Id. Mr. Ramsland  
14 believes that the spike in Arizona, like those in the other three States he analyzed could have been manufactured by  
15 Dominion voting machines through a method described in greater detail in Section III below. Id.

16  
17 58. The summation of sections A through C above provide the following conclusions for the reports cited above,  
18 respectively. • Returned ballots that were deemed unreturned by the state (average for Briggs Error #1): 219,135. •  
19 Unreturned mail ballots unlawfully ordered by third parties (average for Briggs Error #1): 86,845. • Votes by  
20 persons that moved out of state or subsequently registered to vote in another state for the 2020 election: 5,790. •  
21 “Excess votes” to historically unprecedented, and likely fraudulent turnout levels of 80% or more in over half of  
22 Maricopa, Pinal and Pima-DJH County precincts: 100,724.

23  
24 59. In Conclusion, the Reports cited above show a total amount of illegal votes identified that amount to 412,494 or  
25 over 40 times the margin by which candidate Biden leads President Trump in the state of Arizona.

### III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS REGARDING DOMINION VOTING SYSTEMS

1  
2  
3 60. The State of Arizona used Dominion Voting Systems in Maricopa County. Dominion's Results for 2020 General  
4 Election Demonstrate Dominion Manipulated Election Results.

5  
6 61. Mr. Ramsland analyzed the Edison data reported to, and posted by, the New York Times, and concludes that this  
7 data "strongly suggests" the use of an "additive algorithm" (referred to as "ranked choice voting algorithm"  
8 ("RCV") in Dominion's user guide), combined with blank ballots loaded by the election workers or system  
9 operators, to manipulate votes in Arizona.

10  
11 62. Mr. Ramsland cites two specific examples from the Edison data demonstrating Dominion's algorithmic vote  
12 manipulation. The figure below, reproduced from his testimony, graphs the Edison data on election night for  
13 Arizona, where the blue bars "indicate the percentage of the batch that went for Biden," while the red trend lines and  
14 arrows "indicate the impossible consistencies" in that vote percentage. Id. ¶15. In other words, the blue bars and the  
15 horizontal trend lines show that "the percentage of the votes submitted in each batch that went towards candidate  
16 [Biden] remain unchanged for a series of time and for a number of consecutive batches ..." Id. Mr. Ramsland  
17 concludes 6 See Ex. 17, ¶15 (quoting Democracy Suite EMS Results Tally and Reporting User Guide, Chapter 11,  
18 Settings 11.2.2, which reads in part, "RCV METHOD: This will select the specific method of tabulating RCV votes  
19 to elect a winner.") Using the RCV method allows the operator to enter "blank ballots ... into the system and treated  
20 as 'write-ins.' Then the operator can enter an allocation of the write-ins among candidates as he or she wishes. The  
21 result then awards the winner based on "points" that the algorithm computes, not actual voter votes." Id. that the  
22 probability of such a consistent percentage in multiple consecutive batches "approaches zero," and "makes clear an  
23 algorithm is allocating votes based on a percentage." Id.

24  
25 63. The second example analyzed by Mr. Ramsland is "the improbable, and Impossible consistency in percentage of  
votes counted possibly impossible spike in processed votes" for Biden, namely, the insertion of 143,100 Biden votes

1 in Maricopa and Pima Counties at 8:06:40 PM on November 3, 2020. See id. ¶16. This spike, cast largely for Biden,  
2 could easily be produced in the Dominion EMS control system by pre-loading batches of blank ballots in files such  
3 as Write-Ins or other adjudication-type files then casting them almost all for Biden using the Override Procedure (to  
4 cast Write-In, Blank, or Error ballots) that is available to the operator of the system. A few batches of blank ballots  
5 electronically pre-loaded into the adjudication files could easily produce a processed ballot stream this extreme so  
6 that actual paper ballots would not be needed until later to create “corroboration” for the electronic count. Id. 6.

7 Administrative and Judicial Decisions Regarding Dominion’s Security Flaws.  
8

9 64. Texas. Texas, through its by the Secretary of State, denied certification to nearly the same Dominion Democracy  
10 Suite on January 24, 2020, specifically because the “examiner reports raise concerns about whether Democracy  
11 Suite 5.5-A system ... is safe from fraudulent or unauthorized manipulation.”<sup>7</sup>  
12

13 65. Wisconsin. In 2018, Jill Stein was in litigation with Dominion Voting Systems (“DVS”) after her 2016 recount  
14 request pursuant to WISCONSIN STAT. §5.905(4) wherein DVS obtained a Court Order requiring confidentiality on  
15 information including voting counting source code, which Dominion claims is proprietary – and must be kept secret  
16 from the public. (See unpublished decision, Wisconsin Court of Appeals, No. 2019AP272 issued April 30, 2020).  
17 Rather than engaging in an open and transparent process to give credibility to Wisconsin’s Dominion-Democracy  
18 Suite voting system, the processes were hidden during the receipt, review, opening, and tabulation of those votes in  
19 direct contravention of Wisconsin’s Election Code and Federal law.  
20

21 66. Georgia. Substantial evidence of this vulnerability was discussed in Judge Amy Totenberg’s October 11, 2020  
22 Order in the USDC N.D. Ga. case of Curling, et al. v. Kemp, et. al, Case No. 1:17-cv-02989 Doc. No. 964. See, p.  
23 22-23 (“This array of experts and subject matter specialists provided a huge volume of significant evidence  
24 regarding the security risks and deficits in the system as implemented in both witness declarations and live  
25 testimony at the preliminary injunction hearing.”); p. 25 (“In particular, Dr. Halderman’s testing indicated the  
practical feasibility through a cyber attack of causing the swapping or deletion of specific votes cast and the

1 compromise of the system through different cyber attack strategies, including through access to and alteration or  
2 manipulation of the QR barcode.”) The full order should be read, for it is eye-opening and refutes many of  
3 Dominion’s erroneous claims and talking points.  
4

5 67. The Secretary of State appoints a committee of three people to test different voting systems. The committee is  
6 required to submit their recommendations to the Secretary of state who then makes the final decision on which  
7 voting system(s) to adopt. A.R.S. § 16-442(A) and (C)In explaining that “In summary, [the court] rejected the  
8 Secretary's argument that her certification of voting machines for use in Arizona is a political question that is  
9 inappropriate for judicial review.” In doing so, the court explained the application of HAVA because Arizona  
10 requires that its voting systems are HAVA compliant which includes accreditation pursuant to HAVA. Chavez v.  
11 Brewer, 222 Ariz. 309, 317, 214 P.3d 397, 405, 2009). During the subsequent four years, the Arizona Legislature  
12 amended and enacted several statutes to effectuate HAVA. Among these changes, the legislature amended Arizona  
13 Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) section 16- 442(A) to require that the secretary of state determine the voting machines that  
14 are "certified for use" in elections. 2003 Ariz. Sess. Laws, ch. 260, § 9 (1st Reg. Sess.). The legislature also amended  
15 the process for selecting electronic voting machines by requiring that the secretary of state certify only voting  
16 machines that "comply with [HAVA]" and requiring that all election machines or devices be "tested and approved  
17 by a laboratory that is accredited pursuant to [HAVA]." Id.; A.R.S. § 16-442(B) (2006). The legislature also  
18 authorized the secretary of state to revoke the certification of any voting system that fails to meet the new standards.  
19 2003 Ariz. Sess. Laws, ch. 260, § 9; 2005 Ariz. Sess. Laws, ch. 144, § 2; A.R.S. § 16-442(C), (D). Chavez v.  
20 Brewer, 222 Ariz. 309, 312, 214 P.3d 397, 400, (App. 2009). Dominion Voting Systems is not currently certified  
21 pursuant to the EAC Voting Systems  
22

23 68. A District Judge found that Dominion’s BMD ballots are not voter verifiable, and they cannot be audited in a  
24 software independent way. The credibility of a BMD ballot can be no greater than the credibility of Dominion’s  
25 systems, which copious expert analysis has shown is deeply compromised. Similar to the issues in Arizona and  
Wisconsin, Judge Totenberg of the District Court of Georgia Northern District held: Georgia’s Election Code

1 mandates the use of the BMD system as the uniform mode of voting for all in-person voters in federal and statewide  
2 elections. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-300(a)(2). The statutory provisions mandate voting on “electronic ballot markers” that:  
3 (1) use “electronic technology to independently and privately mark a paper ballot at the direction of an elector,  
4 interpret ballot selections, ... such interpretation for elector verification, and print an elector verifiable paper ballot;”  
5 and (2) “produce paper ballots which are marked with the elector’s choices in a format readable by the elector”  
6 O.C.G.A. § 21-2-2(7.1); O.C.G.A. § 21- 2-300(a)(2). Plaintiffs and other voters who wish to vote in-person are  
7 required to vote on a system that does none of those things. Rather, the evidence shows that the Dominion BMD  
8 system does not produce a voter verifiable paper ballot or a paper ballot marked with the voter’s choices in a format  
9 readable by the voter because the votes are tabulated solely from the unreadable QR code. See Order, pp. 81-82.  
10 (Emphasis added).

11  
12 69. This case was later affirmed in a related case, in the Eleventh Circuit in 2018 related to Georgia’s voting system  
13 in *Common Cause Georgia v. Kemp*, 347 F. Supp. 3d 1270 (11th Cir. 2018). The Court found that: In summary,  
14 while further evidence will be necessary in the future, the Court finds that the combination of the statistical evidence  
15 and witness declarations in the record here (and the expert witness evidence in the related Curling case which the  
16 Court takes notice of) persuasively demonstrates the likelihood of Plaintiff succeeding on its claims. Plaintiff has  
17 shown a substantial likelihood of proving that the Secretary’s failure to properly maintain a reliable and secure voter  
18 registration system has and will continue to result in the infringement of the rights of the voters to cast their vote and  
19 have their votes counted. *Id.* at 1294-1295.

20  
21 70. The expert witness in the above litigation in the United States District Court of Georgia, Case 1:17-cv-02989-  
22 AT, Harri Hursti, specifically testified to the acute security vulnerabilities, see Ex. 107, wherein he testified or  
23 found:

24  
25 A. “The scanner and tabulation software settings being employed to determine which votes to count on  
hand marked paper ballots are likely causing clearly intentioned votes to be counted” “The voting system is

1 being operated in Fulton County in a manner that escalates the security risk to an extreme level” “Votes are  
2 not reviewing their BMD printed ballots, which causes BMD generated results to be un-auditable due to the  
3 untrustworthy audit trail.” 50% or more of voter selections in some counties were visible to poll workers.  
4 Dominion employees maintain near exclusive control over the EMS servers. “In my professional opinion,  
5 the role played by Dominion personnel in Fulton County, and other counties with similar arrangements,  
6 should be considered an elevated risk factor when evaluating the security risks of Georgia’s voting  
7 system.” Id. ¶26.

8 B. A video game download was found on one Georgia Dominion system laptop, suggesting that multiple  
9 Windows updates have been made on that respective computer.

10 C. There is evidence of remote access and remote troubleshooting which presents a grave security  
11 implication.

12 D. Certified identified vulnerabilities should be considered an “extreme security risk.”

13 E. There is evidence of transfer of control the systems out of the physical perimeters and place control with  
14 a third party off site.

15 F. USB drives with vote tally information were observed to be removed from the presence of poll watchers  
16 during a recent election.

17 G. “The security risks outlined above – operating system risks, the failure to harden the computers,  
18 performing operations directly on the operating systems, lax control of memory cards, lack of procedures,  
19 and potential remote access are extreme and destroy the credibility of the tabulations and output of the  
20 reports coming from a voting system.” Id. ¶49.

21  
22 7. Foreign Interference/Hacking and/or Manipulation of Dominion Results. a. The Origins of Dominion Voting  
23 Systems

24  
25 71. Smartmatic and its inventors have backgrounds evidencing foreign connections with countries such as Serbia.

Upon information and belief, the inventors listed below have such connections: Applicant: SMARTMATIC, CORP.

1 Inventors: Lino Iglesias, Roger Pinate, Antonio Mugica, Paul Babic, Jeffrey Naveda, Dany Farina, Rodrigo  
2 Meneses, Salvador Ponticelli, Gisela Goncalves, Yrem Caruso<sup>8</sup>

3  
4 75. Another Affiant witness testifies that in Venezuela, she was in official position related to elections and witnessed  
5 manipulations of petitions to prevent a removal of President Chavez and because she protested, she was summarily  
6 dismissed. She explains the vulnerabilities of the electronic voting system and Smartmatica to such manipulations.  
7 (See Ex. 17, Cardozo Aff. ¶8). b. US Government Advisory on Vulnerability to Foreign Hackers.

8  
9 76. In October of 2020 The FBI and CISA issued a JOINT CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY ON October 30, 2020  
10 titled: Iranian Advanced Persistent Threat Actor Identified Obtained Voter Registration Data This joint  
11 cybersecurity advisory was coauthored by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the  
12 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). CISA and the FBI are aware of an Iranian advanced persistent threat (APT)  
13 actor targeting U.S. state websites to include election websites. CISA and the FBI assess this actor is responsible for  
14 the mass dissemination of voter intimidation emails to U.S. citizens and the dissemination of U.S. election-related  
15 disinformation in mid-October 2020.1 (Reference FBI FLASH message ME-000138-TT, disseminated October 29,  
16 2020). Further evaluation by CISA and the FBI has identified the targeting of U.S. state election websites was an  
17 intentional effort to influence and interfere with the 2020 U.S. presidential election. (See CISA and FBI Joint Cyber  
18 Security Advisory of October 30, 2020, a copy attached hereto as Ex. 18.) c. Expert Witness Testimony on  
19 Dominion Vulnerability to Foreign Interference and Ties to Hostile Foreign Governments

20  
21 77. A PhD Declarant analyzed the cumulative vote percentages sorted by ward or precinct sizes. This concept was  
22 previously used throughout the report on voter irregularities in lulu Fries' dat and Anselmo Sampietro's "An  
23 electoral system in crisis" at <http://www.electoralsystemincrisis.org/>. In Fries' dat's report there was an anomalous  
24 dependency on precinct size in many of the 2016 primary elections. The larger precincts had introduced the use of  
25 voting machines. However, one could also theorize the opportunity for cheaters to cheat in small precincts, where  
there may be less oversight. Normally, we would expect the cumulative vote percentage to converge to an

1 asymptote, and bounce around the mean until convergence. An example of this can be found from the 2000 Florida  
2 Democratic presidential primary between Gore and Bradley. (See Exh. \_\_, at p. 8). This is shown in Figure 8, and is  
3 taken from Fries' data report: - (See Exh. \_\_, at p. 9). The Declarant then analyzed Maricopa county in Arizona, in  
4 addition to other swing states. The data was obtained from the Maricopa county recorder website at  
5 [https://recorder.maricopa.gov/media/ArizonaExportByPrecinct\\_110320.txt](https://recorder.maricopa.gov/media/ArizonaExportByPrecinct_110320.txt) The Declarant sorted precincts by size  
6 and tallied the cumulative vote percentages. It should rapidly approach an asymptote, but again in Figure 18 we see  
7 an anomaly. The Biden percentage is higher in the smaller precincts, primarily at the expense of Trump, again  
8 suggesting vote switching, since the 3rd party percentages immediately approach the asymptote. (See Exh. 19, at p.  
9 14). In Figure 19 the Declarant focuses on the third-party percentages, which we see are indeed independent of  
10 precinct size and converge quickly to the asymptote. This is about what we would expect if the third-party  
11 candidates were counted fairly. It is in sharp contrast to the precinct size dependency and slow convergence of the  
12 Trump and Biden percentages. (See Exh. 19, at p. 15).

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

78. An analysis of the Dominion software system by a former US Military Intelligence expert subsequently found that the Dominion Voting system and software are accessible - and was compromised by rogue actors, including foreign interference by Iran and China. (See Ex. 12, Spider Declaration (redacted for security reasons).)

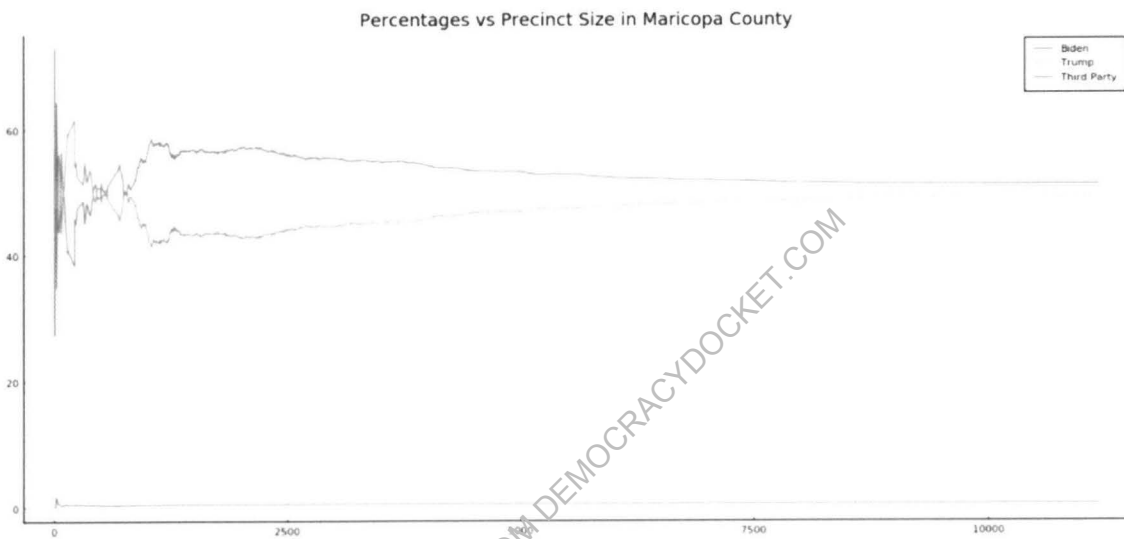


Figure 18: Maricopa County Arizona Percentage vs Precinct Size

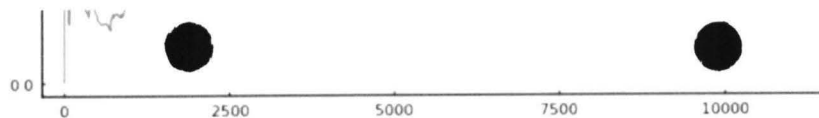


Figure 19: Third Party Percentages vs Size in Maricopa County

1  
2  
3 79. The expert does an analysis and explains how by using servers and employees connected with rogue actors and  
4 hostile foreign influences combined with numerous easily discoverable leaked credentials, Dominion allowed  
5 foreign adversaries to access data and intentionally provided access to Dominion's infrastructure in order to monitor  
6 and manipulate elections, including the most recent one in 2020. Id. Several facts are set forth related to foreign  
7 members of Dominion Voting Systems and foreign servers as well as foreign interference.).

8  
9 80. Another Declarant first explains the foundations of her opinion and then addresses the concerns of foreign  
10 interference in our elections through hardware components from companies based in foreign countries with adverse  
11 interests. (See Ex. 13). She explains that Dominion Voting Systems works with SCYTL, and that votes on route,  
12 before reporting, go to SCYTL in foreign countries. On the way, they get mixed and an algorithm is applied, which  
13 is done through a secretive process. The core software used by ALL SCYTL related Election Machine/Software  
14 manufacturers ensures "anonymity" Algorithms within the area of this "shuffling" to maintain anonymity allows for  
15 setting values to achieve a desired goal under the guise of "encryption" in the trap-door... Id.

16  
17 81. The Affiant goes on to explain the foreign relationships in the hardware used by Dominion Voting Systems and  
18 its subsidiary Sequoia and explains specifically the port that Dominion uses, which is called Edge Gateway and that  
19 is a part of Akamai Technologies based in Germany and China.

20  
21 82. This Declarant further explains the foundations of her opinion and then addresses the concerns of foreign  
22 interference in our elections through hardware components from companies based in foreign countries with adverse  
23 interests. The concern is the HARDWARE and the NON - ACCREDITED VSTLs as by their own admittance use  
24 COTS. The purpose of VSTL's being accredited and their importance is ensuring that there is no foreign  
25 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

1 this “shuffling” to maintain anonymity allows for setting values to achieve a desired goal under the guise of  
2 “encryption” in the trap-door... (See Id. at ¶32).

3  
4 83. Scytel, contracts with the AP – which receives the results tallied by SCYTL on behalf of Dominion. (See Exh.  
5 13 at par. 33). This becomes highly relevant since SCYTLE is complete offshore. (See Exh. 13 at par.44) And where  
6 the ballots go through a process described in three categories for a ballot cast, Step 1 involves Configuring the Data;  
7 Step 2 involves Cleansing which means determining which ballots are valid and which are not; and Step 3 involves  
8 “Shuffling” where the ballots get mixed and the algorithm is applied to distribute the votes. It is when the algorithm  
9 is applied, that happens secretly and the parameters of that algorithm are only known to SCYTL and Dominion. (See  
10 Exh. 13, pars. 44-50) – and where it gets encrypted as “ciphertexts.” Certification Program, nor is its’ provider.  
11 China is not currently the only nation involved with COTS system provided to election machines or the networking,  
12 so is Germany via a LAOS founded Chinese linked cloud service company that works with SCYTL named Akamai  
13 Technologies – that have their offices in China and are linked to the server for Dominion Software. (See Exh. 13 at  
14 par. 36)) Mathematical evidence of the seeding “injection” of votes can be seen from the data feed on November 3,  
15 2020 for Maricopa and Pima counties, where a spike can be seen which means a large number of votes were injected  
16 into the totals. (See Exh. 13 at par. 69).

17  
18 84. The Affiant explains the use of an algorithm and how it presents throughout the statement, but specifically  
19 concludes that, The “Digital Fix” observed with an increased spike in VOTES for Joe Biden can be determined as  
20 evidence of a pivot. Normally it would be assumed that the algorithm had a Complete Pivot. Wilkinson’s  
21 demonstrated the guarantee as: Such a conjecture allows the growth factor the ability to be upper bound by values  
22 closer to n. Therefore, complete pivoting can’t be observed because there would be too many floating points. Nor  
23 can partial as the partial pivoting would overwhelm after the “injection” of votes. Therefore, external factors were  
24 used which is evident from the “DIGITAL FIX.” (See Id. at pars. 67-69) “The algorithm looks to have been set to  
25 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

1 allocation” to remedy the failure of the algorithm. This was done manually as ALL the SYSTEMS shut down  
2 NATIONWIDE to avoid detection.” (See Id. at par. 73)

3  
4 85. And Russ Ramsland can support that further by documenting the data feed that came from Dominion Voting  
5 Systems to Scytl based on certain available data, that it was reported with decimal points, which is contrary to one  
6 vote as one ballot: “The fact that we observed raw vote data coming directly that includes decimal places establishes  
7 selection by an algorithm, and not individual voter’s choice. Otherwise, votes would be solely represented as whole  
8 numbers (votes cannot possibly be added up and have decimal places reported).” Additional Independent Findings  
9 of Dominion Flaws.

10  
11 86. Further supportive of this pattern of incidents, reflecting an absence of mistake, Plaintiffs have since learned that  
12 the “glitches” in the Dominion system, that have the uniform effect of hurting Trump and helping Biden, have been  
13 widely reported in the press and confirmed by the analysis of independent experts. 1. Central Operator Can Remove,  
14 Discard or Manipulate Votes.

15  
16 87. Mr. Watkins further explains that the central operator can remove or discard batches of votes. “After all of the  
17 ballots loaded into the scanner’s feed tray have been through the scanner, the “ImageCast Central” operator will  
18 remove the ballots from the tray then have the option to either “Accept Batch” or “Discard Batch” on the scanning  
19 menu .... “ (Ex. 14, Watkins aff. ¶11). ¶8.

20  
21 88. Mr. Watkins further testifies that the user manual makes clear that the system allows for threshold settings to be  
22 set to find all ballots get marked as “problem ballots” for discretionary determinations on where the vote goes  
23 stating: 9. During the ballot scanning process, the “ImageCast Central” software will detect how much of a percent  
24 coverage of the oval was filled in by the voter. The Dominion customer determines the thresholds of which the oval  
25 needs to be covered by a mark in order to qualify as a valid vote. If a ballot has a marginal mark which did not meet  
the specific thresholds set by the customer, then the ballot is considered a “problem ballot” and may be set aside into

1 a folder named "NotCastImages". 10. Through creatively tweaking the oval coverage threshold settings, and  
2 advanced settings on the ImageCase Central scanners, it may be possible to set thresholds in such a way that a non-  
3 trivial amount of ballots are marked "problem ballots" and sent to the "NotCastImages" folder. 11. The  
4 administrator of the ImageCast Central work station may view all images of scanned ballots which were deemed  
5 "problem ballots" by simply navigating via the standard "Windows File Explorer" to the folder named  
6 "NotCastImages" which holds ballot scans of "problem ballots". It may be possible for an administrator of the  
7 "ImageCast Central" workstation to view and delete any individual ballot scans from the "NotCastImages" folder by  
8 simply using the standard Windows delete and recycle bin functions provided by the Windows 10 Pro operating  
9 system. Id. ¶¶ 9-11.

10  
11 89. The Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. §10101(e), provides, in relevant part.... When used in the subsection, the  
12 word "vote" includes all action necessary to make a vote effective including, but not limited to, registration or other  
13 action required by State law prerequisite to voting, casting a ballot, and having such ballot counted and included in  
14 the appropriate totals of votes cast with respect to candidates for public office and propositions for which votes are  
15 received in an election; a. The VRA, 52 U.S.C. §10307, also provides, in relevant part, that, b. No person acting  
16 under color of law shall fail or refuse to permit any person to vote who is entitled to vote under any provision of  
17 chapters 103 to 107 of this title or is otherwise qualified to vote, or willfully fail or refuse to tabulate, count, and  
18 report such person's vote. c. Federal law also requires the states to maintain uniform voting standards. Section 301  
19 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 [HAVA], (Pub. L. 107- 252, 116 Stat. 1704, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 15481.  
20 d. Each voting system used in an election for Federal office shall meet the following requirements: (6) Each State  
21 shall adopt uniform and nondiscriminatory standards that define what constitutes a vote and what will be counted as  
22 a vote for each category of voting system used in the State. 42 U.S.C. §15481(a)(6) e. State laws define a "vote" as a  
23 "ballot" that clearly indicates the intent of the voter to choose a candidate. "Ballot" means a ballot label, sheet of  
24 paper or envelope on which votes are recorded. The term also includes a sheet or card, filmstrip or other device  
25 listing or containing information relative to offices, candidates and referenda which is placed, projected or composed  
on the board or screen inside a voting machine. Wis. Stat. § 5.02 Every ballot, except a voting machine ballot, shall

1 bear substantially the following information on the face: "Notice to electors: This ballot may be invalid unless  
2 initialed by 2 election inspectors. If cast as an absentee ballot, the ballot must bear the initials of the municipal clerk  
3 or deputy clerk. Wis. Stat. Ann. § 5.54 (emphasis in original) Federal law also requires the states to maintain uniform  
4 voting standards. Section 301 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 [HAVA], (Pub. L. 107-252, 116 Stat. 1704,  
5 codified at 42 U.S.C. § 15481. Among other things, it provides that, "Each voting system used in an election for  
6 Federal office shall meet the following requirements: ... (6) Each State shall adopt uniform and nondiscriminatory  
7 standards that define what constitutes a vote and what will be counted as a vote for each category of voting system  
8 used in the State." 42 U.S.C. § 15481(a)(6) 2. Dominion – By Design – Violates Federal Election & Voting Record  
9 Retention Requirements.

10  
11 90. The Dominion System put in place by its own design violates the intent of Federal law on the requirement to  
12 preserve and retain records – which clearly requires preservation of all records requisite to voting in such an  
13 election. § 20701. Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections; deposit with custodian;  
14 penalty for violation Every officer of election shall retain and preserve, for a period of twenty-two months from the  
15 date of any general, special, or primary election of which candidates for the office of President, Vice President,  
16 presidential elector, Member of the Senate, Member of the House of Representatives, or Resident Commissioner  
17 from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are voted for, all records and papers which come into his possession  
18 relating to any application, registration, payment of poll tax, or other act requisite to voting in such election, except  
19 that, when required by law, such records and papers may be delivered to another officer of election and except that,  
20 if a State or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico designates a custodian to retain and preserve these records and  
21 papers at a specified place, then such records and papers may be deposited with such custodian, and the duty to  
22 retain and preserve any record or paper so deposited shall devolve upon such custodian. Any officer of election or  
23 custodian who willfully fails to comply with this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more  
24 than one year, or both. See 52 USC § 20701. 3. Dominion Vulnerabilities to Hacking.

25

1 91. Plaintiffs have since learned that the “glitches” in the Dominion system -- that have the uniform effect of hurting  
2 Trump and helping Biden -- have been widely reported in the press and confirmed by the analysis of independent  
3 experts, a partial summary of which is included below. (1)Users on the ground have full admin privileges to  
4 machines and software. The Dominion system is designed to facilitate vulnerability and allow a select few to  
5 determine which votes will be counted in any election. Workers were responsible for moving ballot data from  
6 polling place to the collector’s office and inputting it into the correct folder. Any anomaly, such as pen drips or  
7 bleeds, is not counted and is handed over to a poll worker to analyze and decide if it should count. This creates  
8 massive opportunity for improper vote adjudication. (Ex. 14 Watkins aff. ¶¶8 & 11). (2) Affiant witness (name  
9 redacted for security reasons), in his sworn testimony explains he was selected for the national security guard detail  
10 of the President of Venezuela, and that he witnessed the creation of Smartmatic for the purpose of election vote  
11 manipulation: I was witness to the creation and operation of a sophisticated electronic voting system that permitted  
12 the leaders of the Venezuelan government to manipulate the tabulation of votes for national and local elections and  
13 select the winner of those elections in order to gain and maintain their power. Importantly, I was a direct witness to  
14 the creation and operation of an electronic voting system in a conspiracy between a company known as Smartmatic  
15 and the leaders of conspiracy with the Venezuelan government. This conspiracy specifically involved President  
16 Hugo Chavez Frias, the person in charge of the National Electoral Council named Jorge Rodriguez, and principals,  
17 representatives, and personnel from Smartmatic which included ... The purpose of this conspiracy was to create and  
18 operate a voting system that could change the votes in elections from votes against persons running the Venezuelan  
19 government to votes in their favor in order to maintain control of the government. (Id. ¶¶6, 9, 10).

20  
21 92. Specific vulnerabilities of the systems in question that have been well documented or reported include:

22  
23 A. Barcodes can override the voters’ vote: As one University of California, Berkeley study shows, “In all  
24 three of these machines [including Dominion Voting Systems] the ballot marking printer is in the same  
25 paper path as the mechanism to deposit marked ballots into an attached ballot box. This opens up a very  
serious security vulnerability: the voting machine can make the paper ballot (to add votes or spoil

1 already case votes) after the last time the voter sees the paper, and then deposit that marked ballot into the  
2 ballot box without the possibility of detection.” (See Ex. 10, Appel Study).

3 B. Voting machines were able to be connected to the internet by way of laptops that were obviously  
4 internet accessible. If one laptop was connected to the internet, the entire precinct was compromised.

5 C. October 6, 2006 – Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney calls on Secretary of Treasury Henry Paulson to  
6 conduct an investigation into Smartmatic based on its foreign ownership and ties to Venezuela. (See Ex.  
7 15). Congresswoman Maloney wrote that “It is undisputed that Smartmatic is foreign owned and it has  
8 acquired Sequoia ... Smartmatic now acknowledged that Antonio Mugica, a Venezuelan businessman has a  
9 controlling interest in Smartmatic, but the company has not revealed who all other Smartmatic owners are.  
10 Id.

11 D. Dominion “got into trouble” with several subsidiaries it used over alleged cases of fraud. One subsidiary  
12 is Smartmatic, a company “that has played a significant role in the U.S. market over the last decade.”<sup>9</sup>

13 Dominion entered into a 2009 contract with Smartmatic and provided Smartmatic with the PCOS machines  
14 (optical scanners) that were used in the 2010 Philippine election, the biggest automated election run by a  
15 private company. The automation of that first election in the Philippines was hailed by the international  
16 community and by the critics of the automation. The results transmission reached 90% of votes four hours  
17 after polls closed and Filipinos knew for the first time who would be their new president on Election Day.  
18 In keeping with local Election law requirements, Smartmatic and Dominion were required to provide the  
19 source code of the voting machines prior to elections so that it could be independently verified. Id.

20 E. Litigation over Smartmatic “glitches” alleges they impacted the 2010 and 2013 mid-term elections in the  
21 Philippines, raising questions of cheating and fraud. An independent review of the source codes used in the  
22 machines found multiple problems, which concluded, “The software inventory provided by Smartmatic is  
23 inadequate, ... which brings into question the software credibility.”<sup>10</sup>

24 F. Dominion acquired Sequoia Voting Systems as well as Premier Election Solutions (formerly part of  
25 Diebold, which sold Premier to ES&S in 2009, until antitrust issues forced ES&S to sell Premier, which  
then was acquired by Dominion). This map illustrates 2016 voting machine data—meaning, these data do



1 not reflect geographic aggregation at the time of acquisition, but rather the machines that retain the Sequoia  
2 or Premier/Diebold brand that now fall under Dominion's market share. Penn Wharton Study at 16.  
3 G. In late December of 2019, three Democrat Senators, Warren, Klobuchar, Wyden and House Member  
4 Mark Pocan wrote about their 'particularized concerns that secretive & "trouble -plagued companies"  
5 "have long skimmed on security in favor of convenience," in the context of how they described the voting  
6 machine systems that three large vendors – Election Systems & Software, Dominion Voting Systems, & 9  
7 Voting Technology Companies in the U.S. – Their Histories and Present Contributions, Access Wire, (Aug.  
8 10, 2017), available at: [https://www.accesswire.com/471912/Voting-Technology-Companies-in-the-US--](https://www.accesswire.com/471912/Voting-Technology-Companies-in-the-US--TheirHistories)  
9 [TheirHistories](https://www.accesswire.com/471912/Voting-Technology-Companies-in-the-US--TheirHistories). 10 Smartmatic-TIM Running Out of Time to Fix Glitches, ABS-CBN News (May 4, 2010),  
10 available at: <https://news.abs-cbn.com/nation/05/04/10/smartmatic-tim-runningout-time-fix-glitches>. Hart  
11 InterCivic – collectively provide voting machines & software that facilitate voting for over 90% of all  
12 eligible voters in the U.S." (See Ex. 16). H. Senator Ron Wyden (D-Oregon) said the findings [insecurity of  
13 voting systems] are "yet another damning indictment of the profiteering election vendors, who care more  
14 about the bottom line than protecting our democracy." It's also an indictment, he said, "of the notion that  
15 important cybersecurity decisions should be left entirely to county election offices, many of whom do not  
16 employ a single cybersecurity specialist."11

17  
18 93. The House of Representatives passed H.R. 2722 in an attempt to address these very risks on June 27, 2019: This  
19 bill addresses election security through grant programs and requirements for voting systems and paper ballots. The  
20 bill establishes requirements for voting systems, including that systems (1) use individual, durable, voter-verified  
21 paper ballots; (2) make a voter's marked ballot available for inspection and verification by the voter before the vote  
22 is cast; (3) ensure that individuals with disabilities are given an equivalent opportunity to vote, including with  
23 privacy and independence, in a manner that produces a voter-verified paper ballot; (4) be manufactured in the  
24 United States; and (5) meet specified cybersecurity requirements, including the prohibition of the connection of a  
25 voting system to the internet. See H.R. 2722.

1 9. Because Dominion Senior Management Has Publicly Expressed Hostility to Trump and Opposition to His  
2 Election, Dominion Is Not Entitled to Any Presumption of Fairness, Objectivity or Impartiality, and Should Instead  
3 Be Treated as a Hostile Partisan Political Actor.  
4

5 94. Dr. Eric Coomer is listed as the co-inventor for several patents on 11 Kim Zetter, Exclusive: Critical U.S.  
6 Election Systems Have Been Left Exposed Online Despite Official Denials, VICE (Aug. 8, 2019) (“VICE Election  
7 Article”), available at: [https://www.vice.com/en/article/3kxzk9/exclusive-critical-us-electionsystems-have-been-left-](https://www.vice.com/en/article/3kxzk9/exclusive-critical-us-electionsystems-have-been-left-exposed-online-despite-official-denials)  
8 [exposed-online-despite-official-denials](https://www.vice.com/en/article/3kxzk9/exclusive-critical-us-electionsystems-have-been-left-exposed-online-despite-official-denials). ballot adjudication and voting machine-related technology, all of which  
9 were assigned to Dominion.<sup>12</sup> He joined Dominion in 2010, and most recently served as Voting Systems Officer of  
10 Strategy and Director of Security for Dominion. Dr. Coomer first joined Sequoia Voting Systems in 2005 as Chief  
11 Software Architect and became Vice President of Engineering before Dominion Voting Systems acquired Sequoia.  
12 Dr. Coomer’s patented ballot adjudication technology is built into Dominion voting machines sold throughout the  
13 United States, including those used in Arizona. (See attached hereto Exh 6, Jo Oltmann Aff.).<sup>95</sup> In 2016, Dr.  
14 Coomer admitted to the State of Illinois that Dominion voting machines can be manipulated remotely.<sup>13</sup> He has  
15 also publicly posted videos explaining how Dominion voting machines can be remotely manipulated. See Id.<sup>14</sup>  
16

17 96. Dr. Coomer has emerged as Dominion’s principal defender, both in litigation alleging that Dominion rigged  
18 elections in Georgia and in the media. An examination of his previous public statements has revealed that Dr.  
19 Coomer is highly partisan and even more anti-Trump, precisely the opposite of what would expect from the  
20 management of a company charged with fairly and impartially counting votes (which is presumably why he tried to  
21 scrub his social media history). (See Id.)  
22

23 97. Unfortunately for Dr. Coomer, however, a number of these posts have been captured for perpetuity. Below are  
24 quotes from some of his greatest President Trump and Trump voter hating hits to show proof of motive and  
25 opportunity. (See Id). If you are planning to vote for that autocratic, narcissistic, fascist ass-hat blowhard and his  
Christian jihadist VP pic, UNFRIEND ME NOW! No, I’m not joking. ... Only an absolute F[\*\*]KING IDIOT

1 could ever vote for that wind-bag fuck-tard FASCIST RACIST F[\*\*]K! ... I don't give a damn if you're friend,  
2 family, or random acquaintance, pull the lever, mark an oval, touch a screen for that carnival barker ... UNFRIEND  
3 ME NOW! I have no desire whatsoever to ever interact with you. You are beyond hope, beyond reason. You are  
4 controlled by fear, reaction and bullsh[\*]t. Get your shit together. F[\*\*]K YOU! Seriously, this f[\*\*]king ass-clown  
5 stands against everything that makes this country awesome! You want in on that? You [Trump voters] deserve  
6 nothing but contempt. Id. (July 21, 2016 Facebook post).<sup>15</sup>

7  
8 98. In a rare moment of perhaps unintentional honesty, Dr. Coomer anticipates this Complaint and many others, by  
9 slandering those seeking to hold election riggers like Dominion to account and to prevent the United States' descent  
10 into Venezuelan levels of voting fraud and corruption out of which Dominion was born: Excerpts in stunning  
11 Trump-supporter logic, "I know there is a lot of voter fraud. I don't know who is doing it, or how much is  
12 happening, but I 15 In this and other quotations from Dr. Coomer's social media, Plaintiffs have redacted certain  
13 profane terms. know it is going on a lot." This beautiful statement was followed by, "It happens in third world  
14 countries, this the US, we can't let it happen here." Id. (October 29, 2016 Facebook post); (See also Exh. 6) 1. Dr.  
15 Coomer, who invented the technology for Dominion's voting fraud and has publicly explained how it can be used to  
16 alter votes, seems to be extremely hostile to those who would attempt to stop it and uphold the integrity of elections  
17 that underpins the legitimacy of the United States government: And in other news... There be some serious fuckery  
18 going on right here fueled by our Cheeto-in-Chief stoking lie after lie on the flames of [Kris] Kobach... [Linking  
19 Washington Post article discussing the Presidential Advisory Commission on Election Integrity, of which former  
20 Kansas Secretary of State Kris Kobach was a member, entitled, "The voting commission is a fraud itself. Shut it  
21 down." Id. (September 14, 2017 Facebook post.) (Id.)

22  
23 99. Dr. Coomer also keeps good company, supporting and reposting ANTIFA statements slandering President  
24 Trump as a "fascist" and by extension his supporters, voters and the United States military (which he claims,  
25 without evidence, Trump will make into a "fascist tool"). Id. (June 2, 2020 Facebook post). Lest someone claims  
that these are "isolated statements" "taken out of context", Dr. Coomer has affirmed that he shares ANTIFA's taste

1 in music and hatred of the United States of America, id. (May 31, 2020 Facebook post linking “F[\*\*]k the USA” by  
2 the exploited), and the police. Id. (separate May 31, 2020 Facebook posts linking N.W.A. “F[\*\*]k the Police” and a  
3 post promoting phrase “Dead Cops”). Id. at 4-5.

4  
5 100. Affiant and journalist Joseph Oltmann researched ANTIFA in Colorado. Id. at 1. “On or about the week of  
6 September 27, 2020,” he attended an Antifa meeting which appeared to be between Antifa members in Colorado  
7 Springs and Denver Colorado,” where Dr. Coomer was present. In response to a question as to what Antifa would  
8 do “if Trump wins this ... election?”, Dr. Coomer responded “Don’t worry about the election. Trump is not going to  
9 win. I made f[\*\*]king sure of that ... Hahaha.” Id. at 2. By putting an anti-Trump zealot like Dr. Coomer in charge  
10 of election “Security,” and using his technology for what should be impartial “ballot adjudication,” Dominion has  
11 given the fox the keys to the hen house and has forfeited any presumption of objectivity, fairness, or even propriety.  
12 It appears that Dominion does not care about even an appearance of impropriety, as its most important officer has  
13 his fingerprints all over a highly partisan, vindictive, and personal vendetta against the Republican nominee both in  
14 2016 and 2020, President Donald Trump. Dr. Coomer’s highly partisan anti-Trump rages show clear motive on the  
15 part of Dominion to rig the election in favor of Biden, and may well explain why for each of the so-called “glitches”  
16 uncovered, it is always Biden receiving the most votes on the favorable end of such a “glitch.” (Id.)

17  
18 101. In sum, as set forth above, for a host of independent reasons, the Arizona election results concluding that Joe  
19 Biden received more votes that President Donald Trump must be set aside.

20  
21 COUNT I Defendants Violated the Elections and Electors Clauses and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

22  
23 102. Plaintiffs reallege all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

24  
25 103. The Electors Clause states that “[e]ach State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may  
direct, a Number of Electors” for President. U.S. Const. art. II, §1, cl. 2 (emphasis added). Likewise, the Elections

1 Clause of the U.S. Constitution states that “[t]he Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and  
2 Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof.” U.S. Const. art. I, § 4, cl. 1 (emphasis  
3 added).

4  
5 104. The Legislature is ““the representative body which ma[kes] the laws of the people.”” Smiley v. Holm, 285 U.S.  
6 355, 365 (1932). Regulations of congressional and presidential elections, thus, “must be in accordance with the  
7 method which the state has prescribed for legislative enactments.” Id. at 367; see also Ariz. State Legislature v. Ariz.  
8 Indep. Redistricting Comm’n, 135 S. Ct. 2652, 2668 (2015). Defendants are not part of the Arizona Legislature and  
9 cannot exercise legislative power. Because the United States Constitution reserves for the Arizona Legislature the  
10 power to set the time, place, and manner of holding elections for the President and Congress, county boards of  
11 elections and state executive officers have no authority to unilaterally exercise that power, much less to hold them in  
12 ways that conflict with existing legislation. i. The VRA, 52 U.S.C. § 10307, also provides, in relevant part, that, ii.  
13 No person acting under color of law shall fail or refuse to permit any person to vote who is entitled to vote under any  
14 provision of chapters 103 to 107 of this title or is otherwise qualified to vote, or willfully fail or refuse to tabulate,  
15 count, and report such person’s vote. iii. Federal law also requires the states to maintain uniform voting standards.  
16 Section 301 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 [HAVA], (Pub. L. 107–252, 116 Stat. 1704, codified at 42  
17 U.S.C. § 15481. iv. Each voting system used in an election for Federal office shall meet the following requirements:  
18 (6) Each State shall adopt uniform and nondiscriminatory standards that define what constitutes a vote and what will  
19 be counted as a vote for each category of voting system used in the State. 42 U.S.C. §15481(a)(6).

20  
21 105. With respect to unreturned ballots recorded for voters who did return their ballot but were recorded as being  
22 unreturned, Plaintiffs have identified 78,714 to 94,975 ballots out of 518,560 absentee / mail ballots. Id. These  
23 absentee ballots were either lost or destroyed (consistent with allegations of Trump ballot destruction) and/or were  
24 replaced with blank ballots filled out by election workers, Dominion or other third parties.

25

1 106. Taking the average of the two types of errors together, 303,305 ballots, or 58% of the total, are defective. These  
2 errors are not only conclusive evidence of widespread fraud by the State of Arizona, but they are fully consistent  
3 with the evidence about Dominion presented in Section III below insofar as these unreturned absentee ballots  
4 represent a pool of blank ballots that could be filled in by third parties to shift the election to Joe Biden, and also  
5 present the obvious conclusion that there must be absentee ballots unlawfully ordered by third parties that were  
6 returned.

7  
8 107. There are also thousands of absentee ballots that Plaintiffs can show were sent to someone besides the  
9 registered voter named in the request, and thus could have been filled out by anyone and then submitted in the name  
10 of another voter specifically in violation of election law, one vote is one ballot.

11  
12 108. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and will suffer serious and irreparable harm unless the injunctive  
13 relief requested herein is granted. Defendants have acted and, unless enjoined, will act under color of state law to  
14 violate the Elections Clause.

15  
16 109. Accordingly, the results for President in the November 3, 2020 election must be set aside, the State of Arizona  
17 should be enjoined from transmitting the certified the results thereof, and this Court should grant the other  
18 declaratory and injunctive relief requested herein. COUNT II Defendants Violated The Equal Protection Clause of  
19 the Fourteenth Amendment U.S. Const. Amend. XIV & 42 U.S.C. § 1983 112. Plaintiffs refer to and incorporate by  
20 reference each of the prior paragraphs of this Complaint as though the same were repeated at length herein.

21  
22 110. The Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides “nor shall any state deprive any person  
23 of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal  
24 protection of the laws. See also *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98, 104 (2000) (having once granted the right to vote on  
25 equal terms, the State may not, by later arbitrary and disparate treatment, value one person’s vote over the value of  
another’s). *Harper v. Va. Bd. of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663, 665 (1966) (“Once the franchise is granted to the

1 electorate, lines may not be drawn which are inconsistent with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth  
2 Amendment.”). The Court has held that to ensure equal protection, a problem inheres in the absence of specific  
3 standards to ensure its equal application. *Bush*, 531 U.S. at 106 (“The formulation of uniform rules to determine  
4 intent based on these recurring circumstances is practicable and, we conclude, necessary.”).

5  
6 111. The equal enforcement of election laws is necessary to preserve our most basic and fundamental rights. The  
7 requirement of equal protection is particularly stringently enforced as to laws that affect the exercise of fundamental  
8 rights, including the right to vote. 115. The disparate treatment of Arizona voters, in subjecting one class of voters to  
9 greater burdens or scrutiny than another, violates Equal Protection guarantees because “the right of suffrage can be  
10 denied by a debasement or dilution of the weight of a citizen’s vote just as effectively as by wholly prohibiting the  
11 free exercise of the franchise.” *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 555. *Rice v. McAlister*, 268 Ore. 125, 128, 519 P.2d 1263,  
12 1265 (1975); *Heitman v. Brown Grp., Inc.*, 638 S.W.2d 316, 319, 1982 Mo. App. LEXIS 3159, at \*4 (Mo. Ct. App.  
13 1982); *Prince v. Bear River Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2002 UT 68, ¶ 41, 56 P.3d 524, 536-37 (Utah 2002). 116. In statewide  
14 and federal elections conducted in the State of Arizona, including without limitation the November 3, 2020 General  
15 Election, all candidates, political parties, and voters, including without limitation Plaintiffs, have an interest in  
16 having the election laws enforced fairly and uniformly.

17  
18 112. Defendants failed to comply with the requirements of Arizona law and the Equal Protection Clause and thereby  
19 diluted the lawful ballots of the Plaintiffs and of other Arizona voters and electors in violation of the United States  
20 Constitution guarantee of Equal Protection. In Section II, Plaintiff experts provide testimony quantifying the number  
21 of illegal votes resulting from Defendants’ statutory and constitutional violations. Finally, Section III details the  
22 additional voting fraud and manipulation enabled by the use Dominion voting machines, which had the intent and  
23 effect of favoring Biden and Democratic voters and discriminating against Trump and Republican voters.

24  
25 113. Defendants have acted and will continue to act under color of state law to violate Plaintiffs’ right to be present  
and have actual observation and access to the electoral process as secured by the Equal Protection Clause of the

1 United States Constitution and Arizona law. Defendants thus failed to conduct the general election in a uniform  
2 manner as required by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the corollary provisions of  
3 Arizona election law.

4  
5 114. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief forbidding Defendants from certifying a tally that includes any  
6 ballots that were not legally cast, or that were switched from Trump to Biden through the unlawful use of Dominion  
7 Democracy Suite software and devices.

8  
9 115. In addition, Plaintiffs ask this Court to order that no ballot processed by a counting board in Arizona can be  
10 included in the final vote tally unless a challenger was allowed to meaningfully observe the process and handling  
11 and counting of the ballot, or that were unlawfully switched from Trump to Biden.

12  
13 116. Clearly the dilution of lawful votes violates the Equal Protection clause; and the counting of unlawful votes  
14 violates the rights of lawful Citizens.

15  
16 117. There are also thousands of absentee ballots that Plaintiffs can show were sent to someone besides the  
17 registered voter named in the request, and thus could have been filled out by anyone and then submitted in the name  
18 of another voter specifically in violation of election law, one vote is one ballot. That is the dilution of lawful votes,  
19 while 78,714 to 94,975 ballots out of 518,560 unreturned ballots recorded for voters who did return their ballot but  
20 were recorded as being unreturned, and their vote was taken from them.

21  
22 118. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and will suffer serious and irreparable harm unless the declaratory  
23 and injunctive relief requested herein is granted. Indeed, the setting aside of an election in which the people have  
24 chosen their representative is a drastic remedy that should not be undertaken lightly, but instead should be reserved  
25 for cases in which a person challenging an election has clearly established a violation of election procedures and has  
demonstrated that the violation has placed the result of the election in doubt. Arizona law allows elections to be



1 contested through litigation, both as a check on the integrity of the election process and as a means of ensuring the  
2 fundamental right of citizens to vote and to have their votes counted accurately.

3  
4 COUNT III Fourteenth Amendment, Amend. XIV & 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Denial of Due Process On The Right to Vote

5  
6 119. Plaintiffs refer to and incorporate by reference each of the prior paragraphs of this Complaint as though the  
7 same were repeated at length herein.

8  
9 120. The right of qualified citizens to vote in a state election involving federal candidates is recognized as a  
10 fundamental right under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Harper, 383 U.S. at 665. See  
11 also Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 554 (The Fourteenth Amendment protects the “the right of all qualified citizens to vote,  
12 in state as well as in federal elections.”). Indeed, ever since the Slaughter-House Cases, 83 U.S. 36 (1873), the  
13 United States Supreme Court has held that the Privileges or Immunities Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment  
14 protects certain rights of federal citizenship from state interference, including the right of citizens to directly elect  
15 members of Congress. See Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 78, 97 (1908) (citing Ex parte Yarbrough, 110 U.S.  
16 651, 663-64 (1884)). See also Oregon v. Mitchell, 400 U.S. 112, 148-49 (1970) (Douglas, J., concurring) (collecting  
17 cases). The fundamental right to vote protected by the Fourteenth Amendment is cherished in our nation because it  
18 “is preservative of other basic civil and political rights.” Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 562. Voters have a “right to cast a  
19 ballot in an election free from the taint of intimidation and fraud,” Burson v. Freeman, 504 U.S. 191, 211 (1992),  
20 and “[c]onfidence in the integrity of our electoral processes is essential to the functioning of our participatory  
21 democracy.” Purcell v. Gonzalez, 549 U.S. 1, 4 (2006) (per curiam).

22  
23 127. “Obviously included within the right to [vote], secured by the Constitution, is the right of qualified voters  
24 within a state to cast their ballots and have them counted” if they are validly cast. United States v. Classic, 313 U.S.  
25 299, 315 (1941). “[T]he right to have the vote counted” means counted “at full value without dilution or discount.”  
Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 555, n.29 (quoting South v. Peters, 339 U.S. 276, 279 (1950) (Douglas, J., dissenting)).

1  
2 128. “Every voter in a federal . . . election, whether he votes for a candidate with little chance of winning or for one  
3 with little chance of losing, has a right under the Constitution to have his vote fairly counted, without its being  
4 distorted by fraudulently cast votes.” *Anderson v. United States*, 417 U.S. 211, 227 (1974); see also *Baker v. Carr*,  
5 369 U.S. 186, 208 (1962). Invalid or fraudulent votes “debase[]” and “dilute” the weight of each validly cast vote.  
6 See *Anderson*, 417 U.S. at 227.

7  
8 129. The right to vote includes not just the right to cast a ballot, but also the right to have it fairly counted if it is  
9 legally cast. The right to vote is infringed if a vote is cancelled or diluted by a fraudulent or illegal vote, including  
10 without limitation when a single person votes multiple times. The Supreme Court of the United States has made this  
11 clear in case after case. See, e.g., *Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368, 380 (1963) (every vote must be “protected from the  
12 diluting effect of illegal ballots.”); *Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 196 (2008) (plurality op.  
13 of Stevens, J.) (“There is no question about the legitimacy or importance of the State’s interest in counting only the  
14 votes of eligible voters.”); accord *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 554-55 & n.29 (1964).

15  
16 130. The right to an honest [count] is a right possessed by each voting elector, and to the extent that the importance  
17 of his vote is nullified, wholly or in part, he has been injured in the free exercise of a right or privilege secured to  
18 him by the laws and Constitution of the United States.” *Anderson*, 417 U.S. at 226 (quoting *Prichard v. United*  
19 *States*, 181 F.2d 326, 331 (6th Cir.), *aff’d* due to absence of quorum, 339 U.S. 974 (1950)).

20  
21 131. Practices that promote the casting of illegal or unreliable ballots or fail to contain basic minimum guarantees  
22 against such conduct, can violate the Fourteenth Amendment by leading to the dilution of validly cast ballots. See  
23 *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 555 (“[T]he right of suffrage can be denied by a debasement or dilution of the weight of a  
24 citizen’s vote just as effectively as by wholly prohibiting the free exercise of the franchise.”).

25

1 132. Arizona law makes clear with regard to the electronic voting systems, that “[a]fter the close of the polls and  
2 after compliance with section 16-602 the members of the election board shall prepare a report in duplicate of the  
3 number of voters who have voted, as indicated on the poll list, and place this report in the ballot box or metal  
4 container, in which the voted ballots have been placed, which thereupon shall be sealed with a numbered seal and  
5 delivered promptly by two members of the election board of different political parties to the central counting place  
6 or other receiving station designated by the board of supervisors or officer in charge of elections, which shall not be  
7 more than fifty miles from the polling place from which the ballots are delivered. The person in charge of receiving  
8 ballots shall give a numbered receipt acknowledging receipt of such ballots to the person in charge who delivers  
9 such ballots. B. The chairman of the county committee of each political party represented on the ballot may  
10 designate a member of his party to accompany the ballots from each polling place to the central counting place.

11 A.R.S. § 16-608.  
12

13 133. As Plaintiffs have shown the ballots processed by Dominion Voting Systems reports to SCYTL, which is  
14 offshore, and uses an algorithm, that is secretive, and applies a cleansing of invalid versus valid ballots, before the  
15 votes get tallied for distribution.  
16

17 134. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief enjoining Defendants from certifying the results of the General  
18 Election. This Court should enjoin Defendants from certifying a tally that includes any ballots that were not legally  
19 cast, or that were switched from Trump to Biden through the unlawful use of Dominion Democracy Suite software  
20 and devices.  
21

22 COUNT IV Wide-Spread Ballot Fraud  
23

24 135. Plaintiffs reallege all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.  
25

1 136. The scheme of civil fraud can be shown with the pattern of conduct that includes motive and opportunity, as  
2 exhibited by the high level official at Dominion Voting Systems, Eric Coomer, and his visceral and public rage  
3 against the current U.S. President.  
4

5 137. Opportunity appears with the secretive nature of the voting source code, and the feed of votes that make clear  
6 that an algorithm is applied, that reports in decimal points despite the law requiring one vote for one ballot.

7 138. The Supreme Court of Arizona set forth the standard of fraud for elections when it that held in the State of  
8 Arizona, fraud in an election is based on ballots procured in violation to the law: "We therefore hold that HN5 a  
9 showing of fraud is not a necessary condition to invalidate absentee balloting. It is sufficient that an express  
10 nontechnical statute was violated, and ballots cast in violation of the statute affected the election. Miller v. Picacho  
11 Elementary Sch. Dist. No. 33, 179 Ariz. 178, 180, 877 P.2d 277, 279, (S. Ct. 1994). "Contrary to Findley, election  
12 statutes are mandatory, not "advisory," or else they would not be law at all. If a statute expressly provides that non-  
13 compliance invalidates the vote, then the vote is invalid. If the statute does not have such a provision, non-  
14 compliance may or may not invalidate the vote depending on its effect. In the context of this case, "affect the result,  
15 or at least render it uncertain," id. at 269, 276 P. at 844, means ballots procured in violation of a non-technical  
16 statute in sufficient numbers to alter the outcome of the election. Id.  
17

18 139. This Complaint presents expert witness testimony demonstrating that several hundred thousand illegal,  
19 ineligible, duplicate or purely fictitious votes must be thrown out, in particular:  
20

21 A. Unreturned mail ballots unlawfully ordered by third parties: 219,135

22 B. Returned ballots that were deemed unreturned by the state: 86,845

23 C. Votes by persons that moved out of state or subsequently registered to vote in another state for the 2020  
24 election: 5,790.

25 D. "Excess votes" to historically unprecedented, and likely fraudulent turnout levels of 80% or more in  
over half of Maricopa and Pima County precincts: 100,724.

1 E. And Plaintiffs can show Mr. Biden received a statistically significant Advantage from the use of  
2 Dominion Machines in a nationwide Study, which conservatively estimates Biden's advantage at 62,282  
3 Votes.  
4

5 140. The right to vote includes not just the right to cast a ballot, but also the right to have it fairly counted if it is  
6 legally cast. The right to vote is infringed if a vote is cancelled or diluted by a fraudulent or illegal vote, including  
7 without limitation when a single person votes multiple times. The Supreme Court of the United States has made this  
8 clear in case after case. See, e.g., *Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368, 380 (1963) (every vote must be "protected from the  
9 diluting effect of illegal ballots."); *Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 196 (2008) (plurality op.  
10 of Stevens, J.) ("There is no question about the legitimacy or importance of the State's interest in counting only the  
11 votes of eligible voters."); accord *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 554-55 & n.29 (1964).  
12

13 141. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiffs contest the results of Arizona's 2020 General Election  
14 because it is fundamentally corrupted by fraud. Defendants should be enjoined from certifying an election where  
15 there were intentional violations of multiple provisions of Arizona law to elect Biden and other Democratic  
16 candidates and defeat President Trump and other Republican candidates.  
17

18 PRAYER FOR RELIEF  
19

20 142. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks an emergency order instructing Defendants to de-certify the results of the General  
21 Election for the Office of President.  
22

23 143. In the alternative, Plaintiff seeks an emergency order prohibiting Defendants from including in any certified  
24 results from the General Election the tabulation of absentee and mailing ballots which do not comply with Arizona  
25 law.

1 144. Further, Plaintiff asks this Court to order production of all registration data, ballot applications, ballots,  
2 envelopes, etc. required to be maintained by law. When we consider the harm of these uncounted votes, and ballots  
3 not ordered by the voters themselves, and the potential that many of these unordered ballots may in fact have been  
4 improperly voted and also prevented proper voting at the polls, the mail ballot system has clearly failed in the state  
5 of Arizona and did so on a large scale and widespread basis. The size of the voting failures, whether accidental or  
6 intentional, are multiples larger than the margin in the state. For these reasons, Arizona cannot reasonably rely on  
7 the results of the mail vote. Relief sought is the elimination of the mail ballots from counting in the 2020 election.  
8 Alternatively, the electors for the State of Arizona should be disqualified from counting toward the 2020 election.  
9 Alternatively, the electors of the State of Arizona should be directed to vote for President Donald Trump.

10  
11 145. For these reasons, Plaintiff asks this Court to enter a judgment in their favor and provide the following  
12 emergency relief:

- 13  
14 1. An order directing Governor Ducey and Secretary Hobbs to de-certify the election results;
- 15  
16 2. An order enjoining Governor Ducey from transmitting the currently certified election results the Electoral  
17 College;
- 18  
19 3. An immediate emergency order to seize and impound all servers, software, voting machines, tabulators, printers,  
20 portable media, logs, ballot applications, ballot return envelopes, ballot images, paper ballots, and all election  
21 materials related to the November 3, 2020 Arizona election for forensic audit and inspection by the Plaintiffs;  
22
- 23 4. An order that no votes received or tabulated by machines that were not certified as required by federal and state  
24 law be counted;
- 25

1 5. A declaratory judgment declaring that Arizona's failed system of signature verification violates the Electors and  
2 Elections Clause by working a de facto abolition of the signature verification requirement;

3  
4 6. A declaratory judgment declaring that currently certified election results violate the Due Process Clause, U.S.  
5 CONST. Amend. XIV;

6  
7 7. A declaratory judgment declaring that mail-in and absentee ballot fraud must be remedied with a Full Manual  
8 Recount or statistically valid sampling that properly verifies the signatures on absentee ballot envelopes and that  
9 invalidates the certified results if the recount or sampling analysis shows a sufficient number of ineligible absentee  
10 ballots were counted;

11  
12 8. A declaratory judgment declaring absentee ballot fraud occurred in violation of Constitutional rights, Election  
13 laws and under state law;

14  
15 9. A permanent injunction prohibiting the Governor and Secretary of State from transmitting the currently certified  
16 results to the Electoral College based on the overwhelming evidence of election tampering;

17  
18 10. Immediate production of 48 hours of security camera recording of all rooms used in both Maricopa and Pinal  
19 County for November 3, 2020 and November 4, 2020.

20  
21 11. Plaintiffs further request the Court grant such other relief as is just and proper, including but not limited to, the  
22 costs of this action and their reasonable attorney fees and expenses should Plaintiff obtain counsel for this matter.

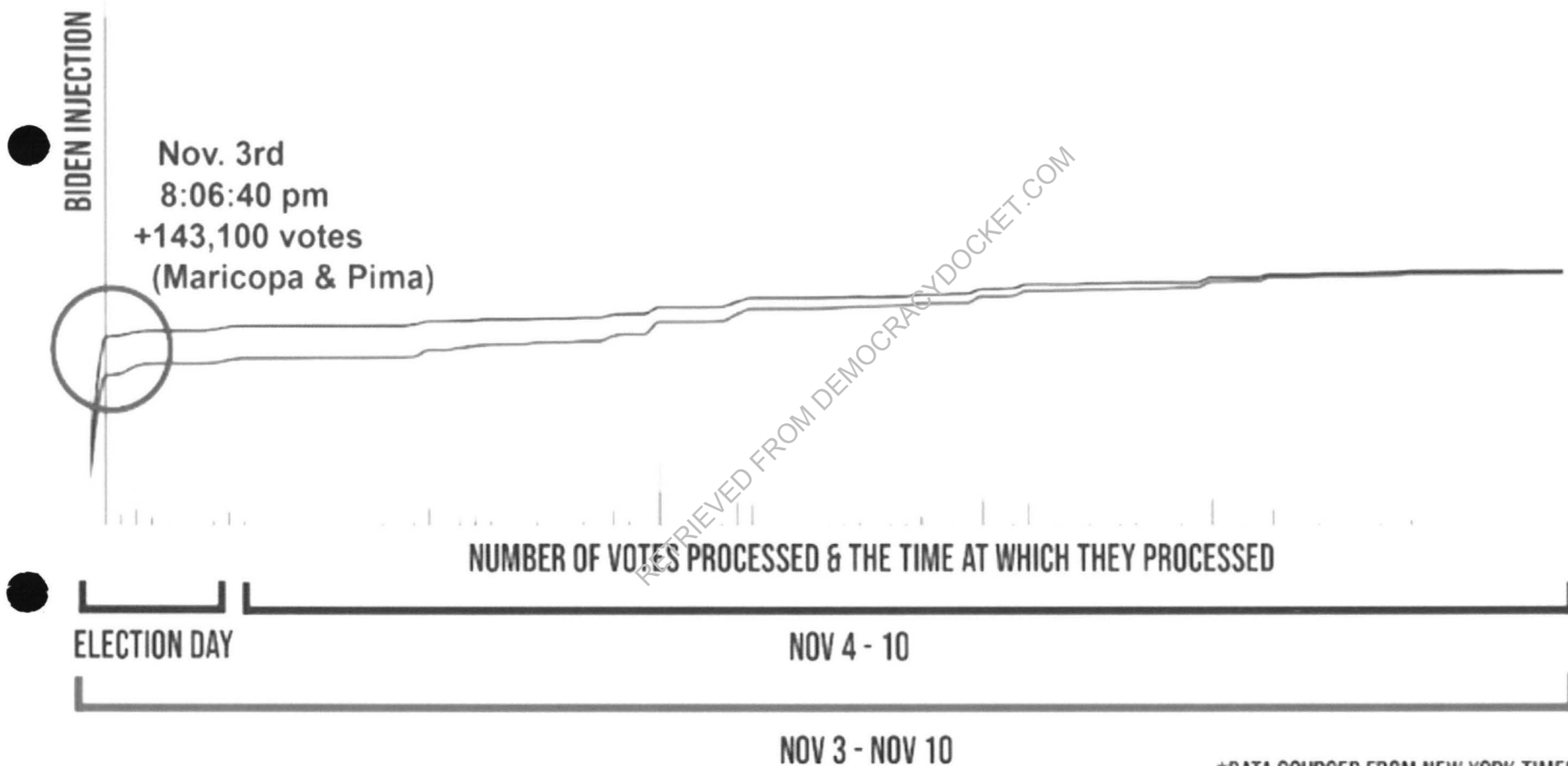
23 Respectfully submitted, this 7th day of December 2020.  
24  
25





# ARIZONA

## "FIXING" THE VOTE



### SUMMARY

- Mathematical evidence of the seeding "injection" of votes at the beginning
- A spike means that a large number of votes were injected into the totals
- A normal vote pattern would look like a natural progression – smooth without extreme jumps