

In the Supreme Court of the United States

KRISTEN LOVELL,

Petitioner,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,

Respondents.

LORI TULLOS AND VIRGINIA MCFADDIN,

Petitioners,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,

Respondents.

**On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
Supreme Court of Georgia**

**BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE
KIM P. BROOKS AND HELEN STRAHL
IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONERS**

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INTERESTS OF THE AMICI CURIAE¹

This case implicates a national security crisis on a level never before seen. It is in defense of vital interests of not only qualified Georgia voters, but every qualified voter across this nation. It is the duty of the courts to safeguard and defend against the deprivation or dilution of rights protected by the Constitution(s). “No right is more precious in a free country than that of having a voice in the election of those who make the laws under which, as good citizens, we must live. Other rights, even the most basic, are illusory if the right to vote is undermined.”, *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. at 555, 562, 84 S.Ct at 1378 1381 (quoting *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 17, 84 S.Ct 526, 535, 11 L.Ed 2d 481 (1964), *Duncan v. Poythress*, No. 81-7363 U.S. Ct of Appeals, 5th Circuit, Unit B 657 F.2d 691 (1981).

Amicis are **KIM P. BROOKS**, a resident and qualified elector of DeKalb County, Georgia, and **HELEN STRAHL**, a resident and qualified elector of Chatham County, Georgia. Both possess all the legal qualifications for voting in the State of Georgia. Amicis, as qualified electors, have an interest in ensuring that the laws and Constitution(s) be strictly interpreted and enforced,

¹ Pursuant to Rule 37.6, *amici* affirm that no counsel for a party authored this brief in whole or in part, and that no person, other than amici curiae, their donors who are not parties, or their counsel, made a monetary contribution to fund its preparation and submission. Pursuant to Rule 37.2, *amici* notified counsel for all parties of the intent to file this brief more than ten days before filing.

as intended by their Framers, including their application in contentious elections as 2020 and 2022 have proven to be.

Amicis are concerned that the executive branch officials in Georgia violated 3 U.S.C. § 1, 52 U.S.C. § 10307, § 20501, and § 21144, National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (“NVRA”), Help America Vote Act (“HAVA”) 42 U.S.C. § 15483 Title III, 18 U.S.C. § 595, § 1018, § 1028, § 1028A, § 1030, § 1031, § 1037, § 2721, and § 2722, Equal Protection under both Constitution(s) in the last two Federal Elections and appear to be continuing similar violations in preparation for the 2024 Federal Election.



SUMMARY

This Amicus Brief is filed in support of Plaintiffs’ arguments that the Respondent, Secretary of State (“SoS”) Brad Raffensperger (“Raffensperger”), and his office acted outside of the authority of his office, unlawfully, and in contravention to the Georgia and United States (“U.S.”) Constitutions and have violated privacy and voter rights of Georgians through apparent schemes to cause harm and defraud the U.S. Amicis’ evidence is based on ten years of data and over 60 files exclusively from the SoS, and all results can be replicated and have been validated. (Appendix G at App.119a).

Georgia election laws are considered mandates and therefore the duties imposed by them are ministerial. Failure to perform, or the neglectful performance of, ministerial duties preclude the defense of sovereign

immunity pursuant to Georgia Constitution Article I, Section II, Paragraph IX(d).

Amicis, along with other data analysts, have evidence that the SoS participated in conduct that is *ultra vires* or in violation of Federal and State laws, and the Constitution(s). The collection of evidence suggests multiple schemes to defraud the U.S., and qualified voters thereof, in multiple Federal elections.

Amicis have analyzed and provided evidence in the attached Appendices proving that the entire voting system, including the voter database used to conduct elections in Georgia, is unconstitutional and non-compliant with HAVA, NVRA, Federal and Georgia election law from 2020 through today. Not only have election laws been violated, crimes of identity theft, forgery, and falsified government documents are currently being committed on the People of Georgia, by its own government. The SoS's own files point to an entire system of insidious corruption. The evidence and analysis provided by the Amicis prove the structure and application of the entire voting system in Georgia is unconstitutional, affecting the rights of Georgians and all U.S. Citizens who participate in Federal Elections. "The impact of the votes cast in each State is affected by the votes cast for the various candidates in other States." *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 794-95 (1983).

As qualified electors, Amicis have a strong interest in safeguarding the integrity of elections from voter fraud. The State's claimed interest of 'efficiency' does not outweigh the burdens placed on Georgian's rights to the voting franchise and privacy. This Court has determined that the asserted injury to the right to vote must be weighed against, "the precise interests

put forward by the State as justifications for the burden imposed by its rule.” 504 U.S., at 434 (quoting *Anderson*, 460 U.S., at 789).

The Respondents, as election officials under Oath, have a responsibility in protecting public confidence in the integrity and legitimacy of our elections. The People of Georgia not only have no confidence in our elections, but also no confidence in our supposed ‘election officials.’ Public confidence in the integrity of our elections process is vital in order to encourage participation by lawful qualified electors. As the Carter-Baker Report observed, “the ‘electoral system’ cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or detect fraud or to confirm the identity of voters.”



ARGUMENT

The summary of findings and evidence provided in this Amicus is based on technical analysis of the SoS’s own files. The Appendices provide the evidentiary proof required by this Court and demonstrates that Raffensperger and his office seem to be executing multiple fraudulent schemes. The resulting consequences of these actions have and continue to defraud the U.S. and the People of Georgia, as well as violate Federal and Georgia law.

In *Hass*, 216 U.S. at 479-480. In *Hammerschmidt*, Chief Justice Taft, defined “defraud” as follows:

To conspire to defraud the United States means primarily to cheat the Government out of property or money, but it also means to interfere with or obstruct one of its lawful

governmental functions by deceit, craft, or trickery, or at least by means that are dishonest. It is not necessary that the Government shall be subjected to property or pecuniary loss by the fraud, but only that its legitimate official action and purpose shall be defeated by misrepresentation, chicane, or the overreaching of those charged with carrying out the governmental intention.

In *Hammerschmidt*, 265 U.S. at 188, the general purpose of this part of the statute was to protect governmental functions from frustration and distortion through deceptive practices. Section 371 reaches “any conspiracy for the purpose of impairing, obstructing or defeating the lawful function of any department of Government.” *Tanner v. United States*, 483 U.S. 107, 128 (1987); see *Dennis v. United States*, 384 U.S. 855 (1966). The “defraud part of section 371 criminalizes any willful impairment of a legitimate function of government, whether or not the improper acts or objective are criminal under another statute.” *United States v. Tuohey*, 867 F.2d 534, 537 (9th Cir. 1989).

The word “defraud” in Section 371 not only reaches financial or property loss through use of a scheme or artifice to defraud, but also is designed and intended to protect the integrity of the United States and its agencies, programs, and policies. *United States v. Burgin*, 621 F.2d 1352, 1356 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 449 U.S. 1015 (1980); see *United States v. Herron*, 825 F.2d 50, 57-58 (5th Cir.); *United States v. Winkle*, 587 F.2d 705, 708 (5th Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 827 (1979).

“If the Respondent and others have engaged in dishonest practices in connection with a program

administered by an agency of the Government, it constitutes a fraud on the United States under Section 371.” *United States v. Gallup*, 812 F.2d 1271, 1276 (10th Cir. 1987); *Conover*, 772 F.2d at 771.

Amicis have analyzed, and provided evidence to this Court proving the accuracy of their determinations regarding violations in the following areas:

I. Synthetic Identity Theft on Georgians, Using False Government Documents, Thereby Manipulating Registrants Entered into the Voter Database.

Synthetic Identity Theft is rampant in the banking industry. It is also rampant in the Georgia voter registration database. Identity Theft is occurring on 1) ex-Georgians, such as the deceased (Appendix A.1 at App.6a) and people that have moved out of state, 2) current Georgians, such as infrequent voters (Appendix A.2 at App.13a), people who only vote on election day (Appendices C.2 at App.59a and D.2 at App.75a), and Felons (Appendix A.3 at App.19a), and 3) non-U.S. Citizens that never intended on registering to vote. Most of the Identity Theft is being generated via fraudulent entries into the Georgia Registration Voter Information System (“GARViS”) and fake Department of Driver Services (“DDS”) Motor Voter Applications presented to County Election Officials. The County Official has no way of discerning a true and correct DDS Motor Voter Application versus one that is fraudulent. The evidence collected contains theft of personal identification combined with fraudulent registration addresses and forged signatures. Not only is Synthetic Identity Theft rampant, it is the government itself committing the crime against its own citizens.

Many updates in the GARViS Audit History Log for an individual Registrant are “DDS System/Data” updates and “DDS & HAVA Verification Successful – Status Change” updates which are also fraudulent and outside the County election official’s participation.

Amicis have analyzed and provided proof to this Court evidence of deceased Georgians that have been put back on the voter roll years after death with these updates in their records. Clearly, a deceased person is never “HAVA” verified or compliant. Evidence is also provided of duplicate or “clone” identifications (“ID”) being created on the deceased, after they died, and then years later swapped back to their “real ID,” that they had years prior when they were alive. There are over 200 cases of Deceased reissued found (Appendix A.1 at App.6a).

HAVA is clear in stating “For purposes of removing names of ineligible voter from the official list of eligible voters – by reason of the death of the registrant under section 8(a)(4)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-6(a)(4)(A)), the State shall coordinate the computerized list with the State agency records on death.” Not only is Georgia not properly cleaning deceased on the voter rolls, they appear to be purposefully adding them back, resulting in the commissioning of Identity Theft.

Amicis have analyzed and provided to this Court evidence proving massive fraud via duplicate IDs coming from DDS Motor Voter Applications. Duplicate IDs are a major key in several schemes to commit Identity Theft and to defraud Georgians. These activities, whether knowingly or unknowingly perpetrated, culminate in the fraudulent certifications of Georgia and Federal Elections. While there are thousands of duplicates not cleaned off the voter rolls, there are

also over 1,200 duplicate IDs, previously cancelled that have been fraudulently reissued. (Appendix A.2 at App.13a).

HAVA 42 U.S.C. § 15483 Sec.303 (a)(2)(B)(iii) is clear in stating “The list maintenance performed under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in a manner that ensures that – iii. Duplicate names are eliminated from the computerized list.” Not only is Georgia not cleaning duplicates off the voter roll, they appear to be fraudulently reissuing them, and creating double votes with them, as well as manipulating required list maintenance activities.

Amicis have analyzed and provided proof to this Court evidencing false DDS Motor Voter Applications on Felons showing they are being moved “between two Counties” multiple times within a few months, all while they are sitting in jail in a third County. Amicis also found where the SoS appears to be “scrubbing” the GARViS Audit History Log of evidence pertaining to felons. There are multiple schemes to defraud felons in Georgia, which in turn dilutes the vote for lawful electors. (Appendices A.3 at App.19a and D.8 at App.100a).

Identity Theft via the DDS is a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2721 - Prohibition on release and use of certain personal information from State motor vehicle records.

Amicis have analyzed and provided to this Court evidence proving Registrants being moved in and out of the voter database, showing up only during an election, and then disappearing again, which speaks directly to nefarious software programming and machine manipulation of the voter database (Appendix A.4 at App.32a). There are 1,628 Registrants that only show

up on the 11/22/2020 SoS Voter Roll and then either disappear without being cancelled or are cancelled within 30 days of being inserted.

The evidence provided by the Amicis points to synthetic identity theft, where a combination of real and false information is combined to create a fake or phantom person. These schemes are enabling crimes in violation of NVRA Sec 6 & 8 & 12, HAVA 42 U.S.C. § 15483, and 52 U.S.C. § 10307 (a)(c). (Appendices A.1 at App.6a through A.4 at App.32a for some examples of the manipulation of Citizen's Identities). Raffensperger is directly responsible for ensuring the voter registration database is maintained and contains only valid, lawful voters. The perpetration of these schemes, which appear to be intentional, creates the dilution of lawful Georgian votes, effectuates illegal search and seizure, and is in violation of rights to privacy, in contravention of the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution and Articles I and II of the Georgia Constitution, as well as a plethora of State and Federal laws.

II. Fraudulent Manipulation of all Dates in the voter database used to run elections and perform list maintenance on the voter database.

Georgia election laws center around five dates: Date Added, Registration Date, Date Last Contact, Date Last Voted, and Date Last Modified. Amicis have evidence that every one of these dates are fraudulently manipulated in the Georgia voter database, outside of the County's participation.

REGISTRATION DATE is paramount to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-218 which reads that you must be "registered"

in your County by a certain date to be eligible to vote in an election. Amicis have analyzed the data and provided evidence that in 2020, while the cutoff date was October 5th, there were over 9,300 registrants added to the voter roll after October 25th, 2020, with an October 5th or before date. Of these registrations with impossible back-dated dates, over 3,700 of them received credit for voting. (Appendices B.1 at App.40a and B.2 at App.42a).

DATE LAST VOTED is the historical record of the last time a registrant voted. Amicis have analyzed the data and provided evidence of manipulation in the Date Last Voted field, which in turn appears to be manipulation of registrants' votes. The SoS data shows a vote update/cast and then a cancellation of that vote a month or two later. (Appendix B.3 at App.47a).

DATE LAST CONTACT is used for list maintenance activity as the means of determining when to move a registrant to inactive status and eventually to the purge list in the odd years. Amicis have analyzed and provided evidence of manipulation via Duplicate IDs (Appendices A.2 at App.13a and B.4 at App.50a) to keep a registrant falsely in 'active' status and retain fraudulent entries on the deceased. (Appendix A.1 at App.6a).

MANIPULATION OF DATE LAST MODIFIED can be found by reviewing records that should not exist in the voter database, the deceased for instance, another impossibility that points to computer manipulation. (Appendix B.5 at App.53a).

III. Fraudulent Manipulation of Absentee Ballots during an Election.

In U.S. Supreme Court Case 220155, *Texas v. Pennsylvania, et al.*, the complaints against Georgia were centered around signature verification relaxation, un-monitored drop boxes, and counting ballots prior to election day. These actions by Raffensperger were all outside the law and plenary authority granted to the SoS by the Georgia legislature. The evidence in the SoS's own files implies a scheme was being worked months prior to the 2019 lawsuit and over a year prior to the Covid19 pandemic, resulting in hundreds of thousands of unlawful Absentee Ballot Requests that turned into votes counted.

Raffensperger, outside of the authority of his office, the law, or current Georgia rules and regulations, took over Early Absentee Ballot requests which are normally reserved for the County Officials. Raffensperger approved and supposedly mailed over 300,000 Absentee Ballots that, in violation of Georgia law, were requested prior to the statutorily mandated date of May 6, 2020, for the 2020 General election. The SoS files indicate these requests came in large batches starting in January of 2019. Neither real humans nor lawful voters request Absentee Ballots in December of 2019 for a November 2020 election. These actions appear to be in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. § 1985, 18 U.S.C. § 371, 52 U.S.C. § 10307(c). These Absentee Ballot 'requests', as claimed by Raffensperger, were well in advance of the 2020 elections or the supposed Covid19 threat. (See also O.C.G.A. 21-2-566(5), (7) and (8), O.C.G.A. 16-4-8, O.C.G.A. 16-10-20 and, *United States v. Smilowitz*, No. 19-361 (2d Cir. 2020), "The court (2d Circuit) held that 52 U.S.C.

§ 10307(c) applied to defendant's conduct because it exposed future elections to corruption. In this case, the prohibitions in section 10307(c) apply to any voter registration practices that expose federal elections – present or future – to corruption, regardless of whether any federal candidate is on the immediate ballot. The court explained that New York's registration process is unitary and thus defendant's fraudulent conduct has the potential to affect future federal elections.” (Judgment Affirmed).

Amicis have analyzed and provided to this Court evidence proving 235,520 unlawful, too early, ballot requests that when received turned into votes. This total was after the elderly, disabled, and military ballot requests were eliminated (Appendix C.1 at App.54a).

Amicis have analyzed and provided proof to this Court the evidence of 1,939 ballots that were mailed to voters before the lawful date of 09/15/2020 for the 2020 election (Appendix C.1 at App.54a).

Amicis have analyzed and provided to this Court evidence which appears to prove a scheme to manipulate lawful electors' registration addresses, just prior to an election, enabling bad actors to then request a ballot be sent to the fraudulently changed address (Appendix C.2 at App.59a). In other evidence provided to this Court, there is proof of a scheme to mail ballots to purposefully created bad addresses. Amicis found 2,700 examples. There is also elector testimony whereby people were told they had already voted via Absentee Ballot when the elector had not requested, nor returned by mail or in person, these fraudulent ballots (Appendix C.3 at App.60a). This is clear deprivation and dilution of a lawful elector's right to vote.

Finally, Georgia's no-excuse Absentee Ballot requests show several ex-Georgians voting unlawfully in two Federal elections while living out of the State. Because Georgia allows this unconstitutional practice, these felons go unchecked and are still active in the voter database (Appendix C.4 at App.64a). These voter registration schemes are supposed to be unable to happen, according to Raffensperger, Election Registration Information Center ("ERIC"), and GARViS. The electors, as taxpayers, are paying for these systems, not only without their consent, but in which they seem to be being used to help subvert the election process in Georgia and across the U.S.

IV. Fraudulent Manipulation of Votes during and after an Election.

While the entire Georgia voter database and Absentee Ballots are a major source of fraud in Georgia elections, there is an abundance of additional manipulation of votes before, during, and after an election.

Amicis have analyzed and provided to this Court stunning evidence proving over 2,000 votes credited for the 2020 General election that were not even on the voter roll at the time of that election. It is impossible to receive an Absentee Ballot or check into a poll pad with a Registration ID that is not on the list of electors.

Raffensperger seems to agree with Amicis, as he attested in a letter to Vice President Pence and members of Congress on January 6th, 2021, "Voters cannot be given credit for voting in Georgia unless they are registered to vote." Though, this is exactly what has been proven. (Appendix H at App.121a).

Additional evidence included proves some Registration IDs were higher than the available Registration

number at that time. Other IDs had not been on the voter roll since 2015 or 2017, while still other IDs appear only for a vote credit. Double vote credits via a phantom duplicate ID of a real person that voted were also found. This is yet more proof of Synthetic Identity Theft perpetrated upon Georgians (Appendix D.1 at App.69a).

Comparing Numbered List reports from the SoS poll pad check-in data with the Voter History File (“VHF”) indicates that real voters that voted on election day, had their vote swapped for a fraudulent Absentee ballot (Appendix D.2 at App.75a).

Documents received via Open Records Requests (“ORR”) from the SoS prove that comparing the merged duplicate ID file with the VHF and the SoS Absentee file shows over 3,800 double votes. These votes were then covered up immediately after the election (Appendix D.3 at App.78a).

Comparing the SoS VHF with the SoS Canceled ID file, obtained via ORR, shows over 8,700 votes where the registered voter received credit for Absentee voting, but was not in the Absentee file, nor was their Date Last Voted updated. This appears to be proof of added votes where voting did not occur. (Appendix D.4 at App.84a).

Comparing the SoS VHF with the SoS Absentee file shows 5,100 votes credited for voting on Absentee Ballots that were never received (Appendix D.5 at App.87a). This comparison also shows 450 votes credited on Absentee Ballots that were rejected by the Counties (Appendix D.6 at App.89a). Many of these never returned ballots were the unlawful ones issued by the SoS as outlined in Appendix C.1 at App.56a.

It was widely reported that many Georgians showed up to vote on Election day to find a vote was already cast in their name via a fraudulent Absentee Ballot.

In a recent municipal election, it was proven that a deceased voter was purposefully put back on the voter roll and then fraudulently voted only to be called a “test ballot” by the SoS when challenged about the finding (Appendix D.7 at App.97a). Deceased voters are being added in 2023 in apparent preparation for 2024.

Amicis provided evidence to the Court of 8,600 Felons deleted near the 2020 election and 336 of those received credit for a vote (Appendix D.8 at App.100a). One Felon voted on 11/03/2020 and was cancelled as “Felon” on the very same day.

Comparing the vote count of various editions of the 2020 SoS VHF, Amicis found 54,006 registrants were deleted and 6,504 were added. (Appendix D.10 at App.106a)

V. Improper Registration Data

The SoS is also not adhering to proper Registration Data requirements in the voter database. There are 8,900 registrants without a full legal name and 3,763 without a proper address. A total of 6,678 of these incomplete registrants had votes credited during Georgia federal elections (Appendix E.1 at App.107a).

Amicis have provided evidence to the Court of 4,634 registrants during the 2020 Election with no assigned precinct data, and 146 received credit for voting (Appendix E.2 at App.108a).

Amicis have provided evidence to the Court that a minimum of 1,000 registrants voted from non-residential properties (Appendix E.3 at App.112a).

VI. Improper List Maintenance

Pursuant to NVRA, HAVA, and Georgia law, the SoS is required to maintain voter rolls, and the data suggests in 2020, there were 128,636 Registrants that should have been inactive instead of active (Appendix F.1 at App.116a), and 87,830 registrants that should have been purged instead of inactive (Appendix F.2 at App.117a).



SUMMARY

The evidence derived from the SoS's own files shows: the creation of phantom, fake and fraudulent electors via the Synthetic Identity Theft of real Georgians; Electors that are not on the voter roll receiving credit for voting; Manipulation of dates via back-dating to give the appearance of a qualified elector; Double voting; Swapping of real elector's vote; Hijacking of inactive voters to add votes; Hijacking of Georgian's address to perpetuate Fake Absentee Ballots; Counting votes on Absentee Ballots never received by or Rejected by the County; Adding Absentee votes with no Absentee file data to substantiate the vote; and violations of most Federal and Georgia Election laws. This evidence is in addition to the false audits, hackable uncertified machines, unconstitutional proprietary QR codes, duplicate and test scanned counted ballots, and unavailable ballots for review, thereby clearly defining Georgia's entire election system as

insidiously corrupt, from the beginning of the process thru certification, and post certification alteration of records. The utilization of these systems allows for and enables, bad actors to violate the constitutionally protected rights of Georgian's and has served to perpetrate fraud against the U.S.

This Brief is not about which Federal or State candidate won, but it does prove that no one could possibly know who the valid winner was. It also proves that Raffensperger, by failing to perform his ministerial duties, does not qualify for the defense of sovereign immunity.

“To justify the extraordinary remedy of a mandatory injunction from this Court, an applicant must show that the ‘legal rights at issue’ in the underlying dispute are ‘indisputably clear’ in its favor”, *Lux v. Rodrigues*, 561 U.S. 1306, 1307 (2010) (Roberts, C.J., in chambers), “such that this Court is reasonably likely to grant certiorari and reverse any judgment adverse to the applicant entered upon the completion of lower-court proceedings”, see Stephen M. Shapiro et al., SUPREME COURT PRACTICE § 17.13(b) (10th ed. 2013). “In addition, the applicant must establish that an injunction is ‘necessary in aid of this Court’s jurisdiction.’”, *Lux*, 561 at 1307; see also *Ohio Citizens for Responsible Energy, Inc., v. NRC*, 479 U.S. 1312, 1313 (1986) (Scalia J., in chambers).

Although the Electoral College Clause seemingly vests complete discretion over how electors are appointed, the Court has recognized a federal interest in protecting the integrity of the electoral college process. Thus, in *Ex parte Yarbrough*, 110 U.S. 65 (1884), the Court upheld Congress’s power to protect the right of all citizens as to the selection of any legally

qualified person as a presidential elector. In *Yarborough* at 657, the Court stated:

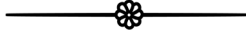
If this government is anything more than a mere aggregation of delegated agents of other States and governments, each of which is superior to the general government, it must have the power to protect the elections on which its existence depends from violence and corruption. If it has not this power it is helpless before the two great natural and historical enemies of all republics, open violence and insidious corruption.

In *Burroughs & Cannon v. United States*, the Supreme Court sustained Congress's power to protect the choice of electors from fraud or corruption.

The Court and Congress have imposed limits on state discretion in appointing electors. In *Williams v. Rhodes*, the Court struck down a complex state system that effectively limited access to the ballot to the electors of the two major parties. In the Court's view, the system violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment because it favored certain individuals and burdened the right of individuals to associate together to advance political beliefs and the right of qualified voters to cast ballots for electors of their choice. The Court denied that the Electoral College Clause immunized such state practices from judicial scrutiny.

The multiple schemes, as evidenced by the SoS's own data and files, which occurred in the Federal elections of 2020 and 2022, are continuing to this day and are being perpetrated in the 2024 elections. This implies that, without an injunction, the Presidential

election of 2024 is already uncertifiable. Accordingly, Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari should be granted.



CONCLUSION

The entirety of the Georgia voter registration and balloting system is fraudulent, unreliable, easily manipulated, and renders our elections void and invalid. The current system deprives and dilutes the constitutionally protected rights of qualified electors of their right to vote and have that vote count. There is at the least maladministration and at worst fraud being perpetrated upon the People via: Identity Theft; Absentee Ballots; swapping of votes; inserting votes; the counting of votes of impossible or phantom registrants; and the manipulation of the voter registration database before, during, and for months after the election period. The ability of these systems to be exploited in this manner should be sufficient reason to grant the Petitioners' Writ of Certiorari. The SoS appears to have committed fraud against Georgia and the U.S. (See 18 U.S.C. § 1031). With the analysis and evidence provided to this Court by the Amicis and the additional evidence within the Petitioners' court filings, this Court should grant the Petitioners' Writ of Certiorari. This relief will ensure that the election process is conducted in a manner consistent with the U.S. Constitution and promote public confidence in the results of future elections.

Respectfully submitted,

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See digital Appendices A – G in the folder “Exhibits and Supporting Documents for U.S. Supreme Court Docket 23-1172” at this link:

<https://tinyurl.com/bdhwpkax>