

Declaration of Russell James Ramsland, Jr.

1. My name is Russell James Ramsland, Jr., and I am a resident of Dallas County, Texas. I submit this declaration pursuant to 28 USC sec 1746. I am over 18 years of age. I hold an MBA from Harvard University, and a political science degree from Duke University. I have worked with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), among other organizations, and have run businesses all over the world, many of which are highly technical in nature. I have served on technical government panels.
2. I am part of the management team of Allied Security Operations Group, LLC, (ASOG). ASOG is a group of globally engaged professionals who come from various disciplines to include Department of Defense, Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security, and the Central Intelligence Agency. It provides a range of security services, but has a particular emphasis on cybersecurity, open source investigation and penetration testing of networks. We employ a wide variety of cyber and cyber forensic analysts. We have patents pending in a variety of applications from novel network security applications to SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) protection and safe browsing solutions for the dark and deep web. For this report, I have relied on these experts and resources.
3. In November 2018, ASOG analyzed audit logs for the central tabulation server of the ES&S Election Management System (EMS) for the Dallas, Texas, General Election of 2018. Our team was surprised at the enormous number of error messages that should not have been there. They numbered in the thousands, and the operator ignored and overrode all of them. This led to various legal challenges in that election, and we provided evidence and analysis in some of them.
4. As a result, ASOG initiated an 18-month study into the major EMS providers in the United States, among which are Dominion that provides EMS services in Maricopa County and ES&S that provides EMS services in Pima County and elsewhere in Arizona. We did thorough background research of the literature and there is confirmed evidence from both Democrat and Republican stakeholders in the vulnerability of Dominion and ES&S. The State of Texas rejected Dominion's certification for use there due to vulnerabilities and major vote tampering has been verified in Dallas County in the 2020 General Election where ES&S operates the EMS services. Next, we began doing passive penetration testing into the vulnerabilities described in the literature and confirmed for ourselves that in many cases, past vulnerabilities already identified were still left open to exploit in the November 2020 election. We also noticed a striking similarity between the approach to software and EMS systems of ES&S and Dominion. This was logical since they share a common ancestry in the Diebold voting system.
5. Over the past three decades, almost all of the states have shifted from a relatively low-technology format to a high-technology format that relies heavily on a handful of private services companies. These private companies supply the hardware and

software, often handle voter registrations, hold the voter records, partially manage the elections, program counting the votes and report the outcomes. Arizona is one of those states.

6. These systems contain a large number of known vulnerabilities to hacking and tampering, both when voters express their voting intention by marking an electronic ballot using ballot marking devices (BMDs) , and at the back end where the votes are stored, tabulated, and reported by election officials. These vulnerabilities are well known, and experts in the field have written extensively about them.

7. Dominion (“Dominion”) and Election Systems and Software (“ES&S”) are privately held companies that provide election technologies and services to government jurisdictions. Numerous counties across the state of Arizona use the ES&S Election Management System and Maricopa County uses the Dominion Election Management System. Both systems have options to be an electronic, paperless voting system with no permanent record of the voter’s choices, or a paper ballot based system or hybrid of those two.

8. Both ES&S and Dominion Election Management System’s central accumulator fail to include a very badly needed protected real-time audit log that maintains the date and time stamps of all significant election events. Key components of the systems utilize unprotected logs. Essentially this allows the internal operator or an external attacker the opportunity to arbitrarily add, modify, or remove log entries, causing the machine to log erroneous election events. The system makes the creation and maintenance of various logs voluntary, so that the user has a choice to “not retain” or “conceal” their actions. Further, when logs are left unprotected and can be altered, they no longer serve the functional purpose of provided a transparent audit log to the public or election officials.

9. My colleagues and I at ASOG have studied the information that is publicly available concerning the November 3, 2020, election results. Based on the significant anomalies and red flags that we have observed, we believe to a reasonable degree of professional certainty that election results have been manipulated within the ES&S and Dominion systems in Arizona. As one example, Dr. Andrew Appel, Princeton Professor of Computer Science and Election Security Expert has observed, with reference to Dominion Voting machines, “I figured out how to make a slightly different computer program that just before the polls were closed it switches some votes around from one candidate to another. I wrote that computer program into a memory chip and now to hack a voting machine you just need 7 minutes alone with it and a screwdriver.” We list below other red flags that our team has uncovered.

10. One red flag where Dominion is used has been seen in Antrim County, Michigan. There we have seen reports of 6,000 votes that were electronically switched from Donald Trump to Joe Biden and were only discoverable through a hand counted manual recount. While the first reports have suggested that it was due to a “glitch”

after an update, it was recanted and later attributed to “clerical error.” This change is important because if it were not due to clerical error, but due to a “glitch” emanating from an update, the system would be required to be “re-certified” according to Dominion officials. This was not done. We are skeptical of these assurances as we know firsthand this has many other plausible explanations and a full investigation of this event needs to be conducted as there are a reported 47 other counties using essentially the same system in Michigan. It is our belief (based on the information we have acquired to this point) that the problem most likely did occur due to a glitch where an update file didn’t properly synchronize the ballot barcode generation and reading portions of the system. If that is indeed the case, there is no reason to assume this would be an isolated error only in Michigan. This “glitch” would either cause the vote to be misread and directed to another candidate on the ballot or cause the entire ballot upload batch to read as zero in the tabulation processor. This in turn hands over the electronic system to an operator at the voting site with full control to allocate votes between candidates for the entire batch of ballots. We have also observed that provisional ballots were accepted properly but in-person ballots were being rejected (zeroed out and/or changed - flipped). Because of the highly vulnerable nature of these systems to error and exploits, it is my professional opinion based on a reasonable degree of certainty that in Maricopa Co. these systems may have experienced the same problem and switched votes from one Presidential candidate to the other.

11. In Dallas County where ES&S is used, the voter records during early voting were captured each day for those voters who cast ballots either in person or by mail-in and catalogued using the hash totals to provide an absolute unique identifier. As required by [state law](#), the Dallas County Elections Department [published](#) the Daily Vote Roster for all voters who cast ballots during Absentee and In-Person Early Voting. The Roster contained the VoterID, name, address, type of vote, and various dates associated with every Early-Voting vote cast. Dallas County claims its source of roster data was the In-Person Electronic Poll Books, and the Absentee Ballot scanners. Dallas County has claimed that entry into the Vote Roster can only be done by a registered Dallas County voter who either appeared In-Person or by Absentee Ballot. The computer that generated the roster was apparently hacked between October 7 and October 30. During that period tens of thousands of vote records were purged, added, or edited from the ES&S generated Vote Roster.

Specifically, over this period, 53,485 voter records had their hash identifier changed, meaning the vote was tampered with. In most cases, this tampering took the form of purging the vote, and then re-constituting it in some form or fashion, but with a change in the hash total meaning the vote was somehow changed. This translates into approximately 107,000 hacked votes in Dallas County alone for ES&S. Ten blocks of voters on Westminster Street in Highland Park had their votes purged and then some of them were selectively re-instated at a later date with changes from the vote intended by the voter as originally recorded. People who double voted were catalogued as well as dead people who voted, people with no VUID voted (800 of them), unregistered university students voted, and people living abroad who claim a

Dallas Residence for voting purposes, but who in a spot check are unknown to the residences they list in the ES&S system. A short list of them includes:

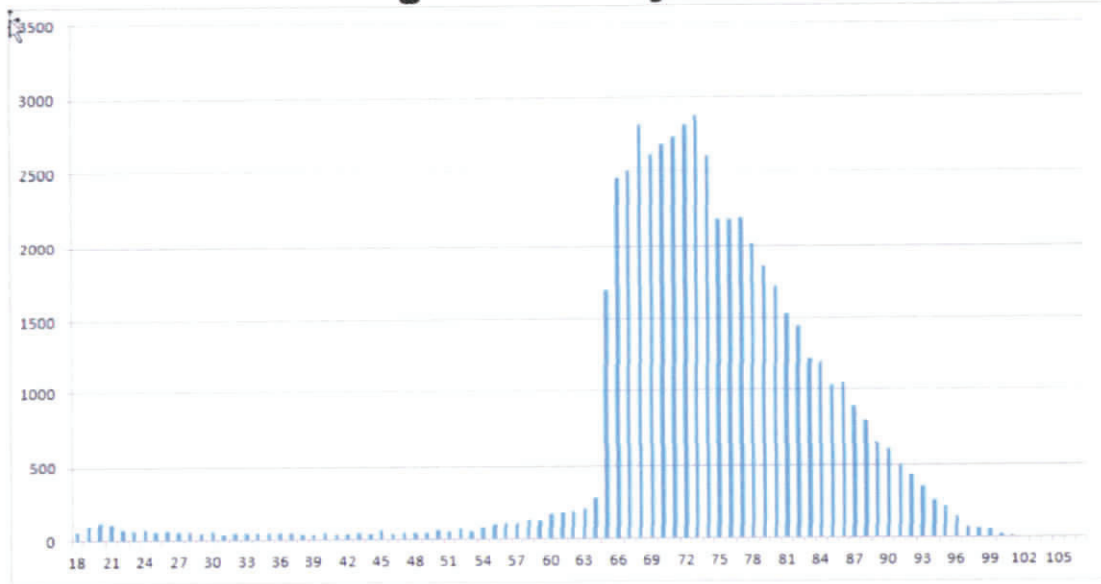
<u>Country</u>	<u>Voters Who Voted</u>
Mexico	118
Guatemala	9
Nicaragua	4
Kenya	18
Canada	154
Ireland	34
China	62
Australia	105
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In plain English, at the instant before a voter casts a ballot there is a one-to-one relationship between the voter and their ballot as well as a one-to-one association between the voter and their votes.

At the instant that ballot is cast, the one-to-one relationship between the voter and ballot still exist, but the relationship between the voter and their votes is gone. No one can know how they voted. The key security check on voting integrity is the absolute match between the number of voters in the Vote Roster and the number of ballots counted. If these numbers do not match, either physical ballots were added or removed from the Ballot Counter or "voters" were added or removed from the Vote Roster. In either case, the election has been compromised and the election is nothing more than a lottery. Tens of thousands of Vote Roster entries were undeniably purged and other tens of thousand of entries apparently created out of thin air, using the ES&S EMS system.

12. Equally troubling in Dallas County and the ES&S System is the apparent ease of targeting within the system of certain groups for purging. Over 92% of PURGED In-Person and Absentee voters were over 65. This makes clear the system is easily manipulated by inside or outside actors and this is the system used in much of Arizona, especially in Pima Co.

Who Purged the Baby Boomers?



Purged Voters by Age Source: Dallas County Election Department Vote Rosters Oct 7-Oct 30

13. Where ES&S is concerned, a statistical red flag can be observed in Pima County where public data reveals 66 percent of precincts (164 of 248) contain voter turn-out above 80%, according to county records. Further if these public data votes were normalized to 80% turnout (still 2%+/- above any previous turnout), the excess votes are at least 32,374 over the maximum that could be expected. A sample of this is shown in the table below.

2020 Precinct	2020 Voter Turnout
Pima - Precinct 145	95%
Pima - Precinct 205	94%
Pima - Precinct 216	93%
Pima - Precinct 186	93%
Pima - Precinct 200	93%
Pima - Precinct 195	93%
Pima - Precinct 74	93%
Pima - Precinct 127	93%
Pima - Precinct 172	93%
Pima - Precinct 77	92%
Pima - Precinct 169	92%
Pima - Precinct 207	92%
Pima - Precinct 228	92%
Pima - Precinct 187	92%
Pima - Precinct 213	92%
Pima - Precinct 84	92%
Pima - Precinct 194	92%
Pima - Precinct 193	92%
Pima - Precinct 125	92%

Pima - Precinct 220	92%
Pima - Precinct 173	92%
Pima - Precinct 210	92%
Pima - Precinct 141	91%
Pima - Precinct 212	91%
Pima - Precinct 12	91%
Pima - Precinct 131	91%
Pima - Precinct 106	91%
Pima - Precinct 240	91%
Pima - Precinct 61	91%
Pima - Precinct 199	91%
Pima - Precinct 171	91%
Pima - Precinct 56	91%
Pima - Precinct 46	91%
Pima - Precinct 184	91%
Pima - Precinct 241	91%

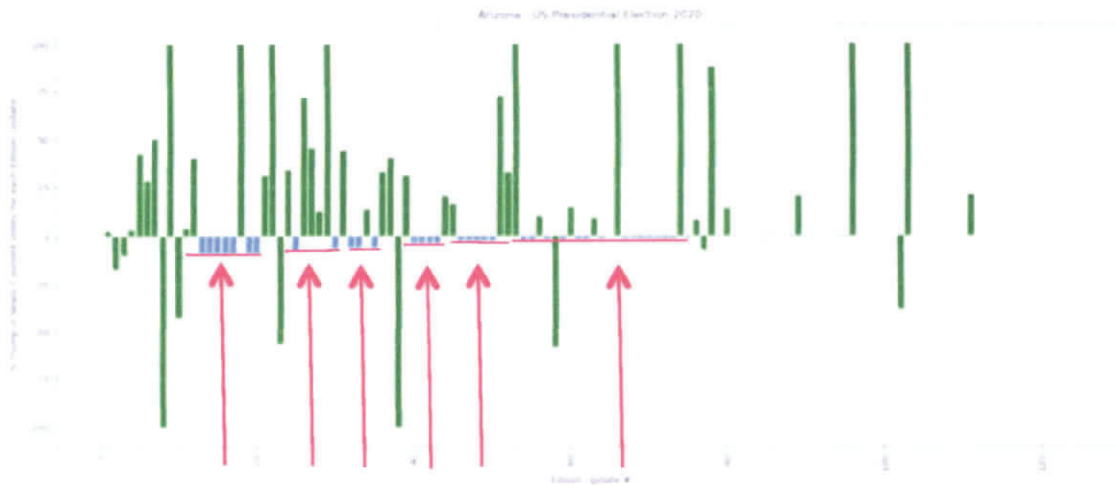
14. A similar outcome can be seen in many precincts in Maricopa County where Dominion is the EMS service provider. Here, public data reveals 54 percent of precincts (300 of 558) contain voter turn-out above 80%, according to county records. Further if these public data votes were normalized to 80% turnout (still 2%+/- above any previous turnout), the excess votes are at least 68,350 over the maximum that could be expected. A sample of this is shown in the table below.

2020 Precinct	2020 Voter Turnout
Maricopa - OVAL	94%
Maricopa - GRAND	94%
Maricopa - RIMROCK	93%
Maricopa - BLACK GOLD	93%
Maricopa - LA SOLANA	93%
Maricopa - PALISADES	93%
Maricopa - SOLCITO	92%
Maricopa - BILTMORE	92%
Maricopa - GRAYHAWK	92%
Maricopa - TERRAVITA	92%
Maricopa - WILDER	92%
Maricopa - SAGUARO	92%
Maricopa - VISTANCIA	92%
Maricopa - AVIANO	92%
Maricopa - FESTIVAL	91%
Maricopa - DEL JOYA	91%
Maricopa - PEAK VIEW	91%
Maricopa - CAREFREE	91%
Maricopa - ALEXANDER	91%
Maricopa - CLIFFVIEW	91%
Maricopa - NORTON	91%
Maricopa - CALAVEROS	91%

Maricopa - CANYON	91%
Maricopa - SKY HAWK	91%
Maricopa - WESTBROOK	91%
Maricopa - EASTMARK	91%
Maricopa - BLUE SKY	91%
Maricopa - RIO VERDE	91%
Maricopa - WOLF RUN	91%
Maricopa - ALPACA	91%

Together, these 2 red flag anomalies account for 100,724 votes that must be regarded with deep suspicion, especially in light of the known and published, demonstrable vulnerabilities of both election systems as shown in other areas.

15. The following data strongly suggests that the additive algorithm (a feature enhancement referred to as “ranked choice voting algorithm” or “RCV”) was activated in the code as shown in the Democracy Suite EMS Results Tally and Reporting User Guide, Chapter 11, Settings 11.2.2. It reads in part, **“RCV METHOD: This will select the specific method of tabulating RCV votes to elect a winner.”** For instance, blank ballots can be entered into the system and treated as “write-ins.” Then the operator can enter an allocation of the write-ins among candidates as he or she wishes. The result then awards the winner based on “points” that the algorithm computes, not actual voter votes. The fact that we observed the percentage of the votes submitted in each batch that went towards a candidate remain unchanged for a series of time and for a number of *consecutive* batches is extremely concerning. In the following graph, the Blue votes indicate the percentage of the batch that went for Biden in Arizona according to the Edison data reported to the NYT. The red lines and arrows indicate the impossible consistencies. The statistical impossibility of the consistent percentage reported to Biden approaches zero. This makes clear an algorithm in the election system is allocating votes based on a percentage.

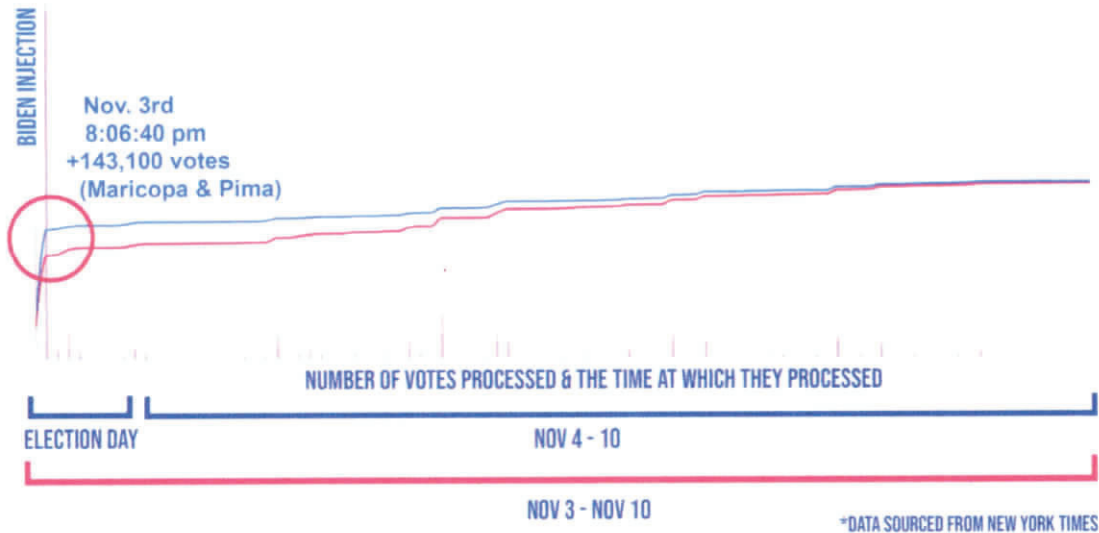


Impossible consistency in percentage of votes counted

16. Yet another statistical red flag in Arizona starts with an improbable, and possibly impossible spike in processed votes. A time series and location specific

analysis would determine whether the equipment on hand at any location would have even been capable of processing this many ballots in the time represented. In Michigan, we have already observed this phenomenon, even though it was physically impossible.

ARIZONA "FIXING" THE VOTE

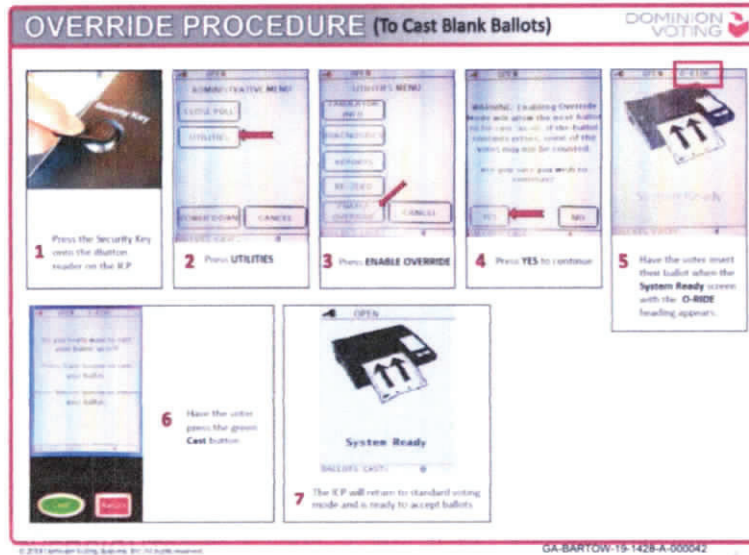


SUMMARY

- 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

This spike, cast almost exclusively for Biden, could easily be explained by the Dominion EMS control system by pre-loading batches of blank ballots in files such as Write-Ins or other adjudication-type files then casting them almost all for Biden using the Override Procedure (to cast Write-In, Blank, or Error ballots) that is available to the operator of the system. A few batches of blank ballots electronically pre-loaded into the adjudication files could easily produce a processed ballot stream this extreme so that actual paper ballots would not be needed until later to create "corroboration" for the electronic count. In this case, the first step would be to forensically test samples of paper ballots to determine if the ballots were real or fraudulently manufactured.

Dominion also has a "Blank Ballot Override" function. Essentially a save for later bucket that can be manually populated later.



14. Based on the foregoing, it is my opinion these statistical anomalies and impossibilities compels the conclusion to a reasonable degree of professional certainty that the vote count in Arizona, in particular Maricopa and Pima counties for candidates for President contain at least 100,724 illegal votes that must be disregarded.

I declare, under the penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is correct.


Russell James Ramsland, Jr.

12/1/2020
Date