1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA 2 ATLANTA DIVISION 3 FAIR FIGHT, INC., JOHN DOE, AND JANE DOE) VOLUME 2 -- A.M. SESSION 4 PLAINTIFFS, DOCKET NO. 2:20-CV-0302-SCJ 5 -VS-6 TRUE THE VOTE, INC., CATHERINE ENGELBRECHT, DEREK SOMERVILLE, 7 MARK DAVIS, MARK WILLIAMS, RON JOHNSON, JAMES COOPER, AND 8 JOHN DOES 1-10, DEFENDANTS. 9 10 TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES 11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2023 12 13 **APPEARANCES:** 14 ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFFS 15 ALLEGRA J. LAWRENCE BARDY, ESQ. CHRISTINA ASHLEY FORD, ESQ. 16 LESLIE J. BRYAN, ESQ. MARCOS MOCINE-MC QUEEN, ESQ. 17 UZOMA NKWONTA, ESQ. TINA MENG MORRISON, ESQ. 18 JACOB SHELLY, ESQ. MICHELLE L. MC CLAFFERTY, ESQ. 19 20 ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANTS: 21 CAMERON POWELL, ESQ. MICHAEL JOHN WYNNE, ESQ. 22 JAMES CULLEN EVANS, ESQ. 23 24 25

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| 3 | <u>WITNESS</u> | DIRECT | <u>CROSS</u> | REDIRECT | RECROSS |
| 4 | GAMALIEL WARREN TURNER, SR. | | 301 | 313 | 318 |
| 5 | | 224 | | 321 | 322 |
| 6 | DR. KENNETH MAYER | 324 | 371 | | |
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(HELD IN OPEN COURT AT 9 A.M.)

THE COURT: Good morning. You-all may be seated.
Okay. I think we can -- before we get started, any
matters I need to take up before we start back this morning?
MR. NKWONTA: Yes, Your Honor. May I raise a few
logistical matters quickly?

7 THE COURT: Well, the key word's "quickly."
8 MR. NKWONTA: Thank you, Your Honor.

For the first logistical matter is Ms. Stinetorf, who 9 10 is testifying via Zoom. I believe that we are as far along as we can be in setting up Ms. Stinetor \bigwedge Ideally, she would go 11 12 after a prescheduled break, like funchtime, so that the Zoom 13 room can be opened and she can log in, but sort of be in a 14 waiting room such that when it's time for her to testify there 15 won't be, you know, any of the delays that we saw last time. Obviously defer to Ms. Wright as to what is the 16 17 best way to do that, but we're prepared to have her sort of 18 log in and sit in the waiting room during the lunch hour so 19 that there is a seamless transition to her testimony, if that

20 is permissible.

The second, Mr. Germany is scheduled to testify this afternoon. We subpoenaed him. Defendants subpoenaed Mr. Germany as well, but he is -- he was not on their original witness list. And I just want to clarify or confirm that he sould be appearing only as a plaintiffs' witness and wanted to 1 make sure that the Court agreed.

2 THE COURT: Well, I think the whole point about 3 witnesses is to let the other side know so they can be 4 If you have him coming, you don't want them to be prepared. 5 able to call to, say, on direct? You just want them to be 6 able to do a cross-examination on him? I don't think they're 7 going to be upset about that at all. Let me think about that 8 Let me think about that one. one.

9 MR. NKWONTA: Well, the main thing, Your Honor, is 10 that Mr. Germany has been subpoenaed and has concerns about 11 having to come back again after this testimony today. So 12 that's sort of the main thing.

13 THE COURT: Well, I agree, I hate to have to have him 14 come back. Mr. Wynne, in other words, can you take care of 15 what you need to take care of on cross-examination this 16 afternoon?

MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, we'll do what we can. I can't guarantee, because it's going to depend on what else happens. We'll do our very best. I suggest, you know, we leave these issues in the hands of Your Honor to make the calls as they come up.

THE COURT: Well, that's definitely going to happen.
MR. WYNNE: It's going to happen anyway.
THE COURT: It's going to happen anyway.
MR. WYNNE: So I'm going to leave it to you.

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1 THE COURT: You subpoenaed Mr. Germany? 2 MR. WYNNE: We did subpoena Mr. Germany. 3 MR. NKWONTA: But he was not on their witness list, 4 so... 5 THE COURT: Sometimes if you know about it --6 MR. WYNNE: Look --7 MR. NKWONTA: Your Honor, what I'm suggesting is 8 Mr. Germany just appear today. Because he was subpoenaed by 9 plaintiffs. He appeared today. So he's not driving back and 10 forth from Atlanta.

11 THE COURT: I agree with you there. I guess, can 12 you -- would you allow them to call him out of place and then 13 do a direct on him today?

MR. NKWONTA: Your Honor, we stand on our objection. We believe their examination should be confined within the scope of the direct because he was not a witness that they designated.

18 THE COURT: I understand that. My only concern is 19 that -- I agree with you. I have already excluded -- like 20 Secretary of State Raffensperger, not on the list, but you 21 have a situation where you know he's coming, you've got him 22 coming, he's here. Sometimes it's just a little maybe a 23 courtesy both ways.

24 MR. NKWONTA: I understand, Your Honor.
25 THE COURT: With Raffensperger, I agree with you

MR. NKWONTA: Understood Your Honor. Next point, briefly --THE COURT: Well, we've got to resolve, though, how we're going to handle it generally.

6 MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, I want to make one thing 7 clear about this nitpicking. As you know, we --

8 THE COURT: It's not nitpicking.

9 MR. WYNNE: No.

totally. He's out.

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THE COURT: It's like people that tell me, where's 10 the technicality? Well, I call it the Constitution, so.... 11

We refer to 4^{2} they refer to the original 12 MR. WYNNE: 13 witness list, the original exhibit list, May 24th. Our prior 14 counsel did not designate an expert, did not take a deposition 15 of expert, did not ask for a jury trial. We got all the 16 exhibits in relativity -- we're scrambling at last minute. 17 I'm sorry if we didn't include it, but we're doing the darn 18 best we can with our hands tied behind our back.

19 THE COURT: Let me say this again. I have no 20 comments on what Mr. Bopp did or didn't do. But I cannot go 21 against what the plaintiffs have a right to say and argue. 22 It's just because Mr. Bopp -- and I'm not saying he didn't do 23 anything correctly, but either way, plaintiffs have a right to 24 say we insist on the rules being followed. We're going to 25 follow them.

So what I'm suggesting, talk it over with your fellow
 counsel. It's when Ryan Germany comes today, you do your
 direct.

4 MR. EVANS: And, Judge, I'll -- Ryan Germany -5 THE COURT: Well, we can only one have attorney at a
6 time.

7 MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, one other thing, and I know 8 and we're bound by the rules and we respect that. What I'm 9 saying is, we have almost a full courtroom here. I'm sure we 10 have some reporters. So we do not want Mr. Bopp's failings 11 inured to our client or these fine lawyers here and I want to 12 make that clear to whoever's listening that he made some huge 13 mistakes and that's why we find ourselves here and I'd ask 14 your counsel not to take it out on us.

15 THE COURT: Well, that's the last time I'm going to 16 talk about Mr. Bopp now. Whatever concerns you-all have with 17 Mr. Bopp, that's -- it's between his clients and you-all. The 18 Court may have to get involved with it later, but right now 19 it's not an issue we're going to deal with.

Here's what I suggest. You talk it over with your fellow attorneys. When Ryan Germany comes this afternoon, I really would like to ask you, you do your direct, and then when you finish your direct, let them call him out of turn, let them do their direct, they can do their cross, then you get to do your cross. Again, legal standing I am not disagreeing with you. If it's not on their list. But I always take the position, if he's coming anyway and you know about him, you've got him on your list, why not just -- Ryan Germany is not going to say anything that anybody in this courtroom doesn't know what he's going to say. You know? So let's do that.

7 But talk to fellow counsel. You know, there are two 8 witnesses I've tried -- how many of these cases have I tried now? Ryan Germany and the Pastor that's over the Sixth 9 10 District AME churches testify at just about every one of them. So I practically know what the two of them are going to say 11 12 before they say it. I can almost say it for them. They can 13 put me on that stand and testory. Let's work it out, okay? 14 MR. NKWONTA: Understood, Your Honor. We'll work it 15 out.

16 THE COURT: All right. Reverend Jackson -- no, not 17 Reverend Jackson -- Pastor -- Bishop Jackson. We're supposed 18 to go to lunch when all these cases are over with. He's 19 paying.

20 Let's do that. Okay? All right. What's the next 21 thing?

22 MR. NKWONTA: The next point, briefly, Your Honor, 23 yesterday Your Honor made an evidentiary ruling with respect 24 to a statement that Mr. Turner made during the 25 cross-examination. We would respectfully request an

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opportunity to seek reconsideration of that ruling. And what
 we would propose is, first, we have a very short bench brief
 that we can make available to the Court, but what might be - THE COURT: Just tell me now. Why does that hearsay
 get to come in?

6 MR. NKWONTA: Well, there is Eleventh Circuit case 7 law and case law from other courts, within the Eleventh 8 Circuit and outside, that establishes that once opposing 9 counsel elicits the potentially inadmissible evidence during 10 cross-examination, either by directly asking about the 11 potentially inadmissible evidence or taking a position that 12 requires the witness to testify about that inadmissible 13 evidence or to create an inference that requires admission of 14 that evidence, then that opens the door to the other side on 15 redirect being able to explore that topic or to be able to 16 have that evidence comes in.

17 THE COURT: All right. Let me say, at this point in
18 time I'm sticking by my ruling. I'll think about it and get
19 back with you. I don't need a brief.

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MR. NKWONTA: Fair enough.

But what I would suggest or request is, if we be permitted to make a proffer of that testimony which can be sequestered just to preserve our rights --

24 THE COURT: I'll allow you to do that at the25 appropriate time, but not right now.

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MR. NKWONTA: Mr. Turner is about to testify. So in other words, during the redirect --THE COURT: Go ahead and make your proffer and then I'll hear from you, Mr. Evans. MR. NKWONTA: No. The proffer -- what I mean by the proffer is, during the redirect there would be a section of the redirect where we would stop the redirect and then make a proffer and ask the witness those questions so that we can preserve on the record --THE COURT: At this point in time I'm going to stick

11 by my ruling.

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12 MR. EVANS: Thank you, Judge.

13 THE COURT: Thank you.

14 What's next?

MR. NKWONTA: We also have deposition designations
that we wish to play at some point before the close of our
case.

18 THE COURT: I think what my ruling was that, as it 19 comes up, if you present your case and as they present their 20 case, if there's a deposition designation just say it. If 21 there's no objection, you can either read it into the record 22 or point out to me where it's at and I can read it later when 23 I'm getting ready to make a determination. I really don't 24 need a video, but if you've got a video of it, I will watch 25 the video of it. I'd rather do it as it comes up, that way I

1 can rule on objections and go from there. 2 MR. NKWONTA: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 And last point. I want to renew our request for 4 judicial notice, which we were not able to address yesterday. 5 We sent the underlying documents to opposing counsel. 6 The request for judicial notice relates to the 7 lawsuit that was filed by True the Vote and some subpoenas 8 that were issued by defendants. And I believe opposing 9 counsel's objection was relating to the documents not being 10 certified, but I -- I -- what we are seeking --11 THE COURT: That's not a requirement. 12 MR. NKWONTA: What we are seeking to admit are 13 adjudicated facts based on incontrovertible statements. 14 THE COURT: What do you -- I guess I'm going to ask, 15 what -- I'm going to hear from you, Mr. Wynne, but at what 16 point in time are you asking the Court to consider these 17 matters, this judicial notice? 18 MR. NKWONTA: Well, we are prepared to submit a 19 motion or we are prepared to submit them to the Court right 20 now. We wanted to get the Court's preference as to how we 21 present that. 22 THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Wynne. 23 MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, I got an e-mail last night. 24 And we were in the middle, obviously, preparing for today. 25 And so I'd ask that -- you know, I didn't see, first of all, a

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1 foundation. And I'd ask -- give me the weekend to read them 2 and then be properly informed to address them. I stand by my 3 objections for now, but they don't seem to be essential for 4 the witness who's coming up.

5 THE COURT: What do you have to say about that? 6 MR. NKWONTA: First -- we're willing to give opposing 7 counsel until Monday and address it then and we can address 8 any objections then.

9 THE COURT: All right. Here's what we're going to 10 First thing Monday morning at 9 o'clock, counsel will do. tell me whether he objects or not. If he objects, then you 11 12 will have a right to say, well, Judge, this is why you still should let them in. And I'll go ahead and rule after you make 13 14 all your -- if he doesn't object, we'll take them all at one 15 time. The ones he object on, I'll give you the right to say, 16 well, here's why you should still do it, Judge, and I'll rule 17 right here from the bench.

18 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. NKWONTA: 19 THE COURT: All right. Anything else? 20 If not, Mr. Turner, come back and take the stand. 21 And, Mr. Evans, you resume your cross-examination. 22 Good morning. How are you doing, sir? Mr. Turner, I 23 just want to remind you, you're still under oath so you don't 24 have to take another oath. You can be seated. And once 25 you're seated and ready, then Mr. Evans can start his

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1 examination on you again. 2 Thank you, Your Honor. THE WITNESS: 3 MR. EVANS: Judge Jones, thank you. And I'm going to 4 be efficient, quick. I can sense the Court's desire to move 5 things along. I'm going to do exactly that. 6 THE COURT: Smart man. 7 MR. EVANS: Well, thank you. 8 GAMALIEL WARREN TURNER, SRC 9 10 having been previously duly sworn, resumes the stand and testified as follows: 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION (continued) BY MR. EVANS: 12 13 14 15 Mr. Turner, I hope you had a good evening yesterday. Q. And we're going to try to zip along here and I'm going to kind of 16 17 jump right into it. 18 Based upon what you told me yesterday, other than you 19 having to make some calls about getting your ballot, you 20 didn't have any other discomfort about voting in the 2020 21 Senate runoff, did you? 22 Α. To answer your question directly, no. 23 Q. No one screamed at you when you voted in the 2020 Senate 24 runoff, did they? 25 Α. No.

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1 Q. No one terrorized you when you voted in the 2020 Senate

2 runoff, did they?

3 A. Not a person, no.

4 Q. No one threatened you when you voted in the 2020 Senate5 runoff, did they?

6 A. Not a person, no.

7 Q. No one coerced you when you voted in the 2020 Senate 8 runoff, did they?

9 A. Not a person, no.

10 Q. And other than voting -- other than having to make a
11 couple calls to get your ballot, you had no other discomfort
12 or inconvenience in voting in the 2020 Senate runoff, did you?
13 A. I have to answer yes to that.

14 Q. And what else?

15 The acceptance that the process is not working; the Α. 16 acceptance that I am going through things that other people do 17 not go through; the acceptance that this is not the first 18 time, it's a continued problem. So in that case, I can't -- I 19 can't give you that -- I can't give you that in a positive. 20 And the process you're referring to is what we discussed Q. 21 yesterday, which is the not forwarding of an absentee ballot 22 to your National Change of Address address; right? 23 Α. Yes, that's a flawed process, as you have stated so 24 clearly.

25 Q. In 2020 you lived in California, right?

- 1 Α. Yes, I did.
- 2 Q. You didn't live in Georgia, did you?

3 Α. I was physically working and living -- living in

4 California, but it was not my residence.

5 Q. And because you're in California, you didn't know what

6 the environment was like in Georgia, did you?

7 Α. I did.

- 8 Q. Were you in Georgia?
- 9 Α. Not physically.

10 Q. So how would you have known what the environment was like

in Georgia when you were living all the way across the country 11

12 in California?

I stay very connected with everything that's going on in 13 Α. my state and in my city. 14

15 Q. But you didn't have any personal knowledge because you 16 weren't in Georgia were you?

17 Α. I had personal knowledge.

18 Q. How did you have personal knowledge when you were not in 19 the state of Georgia?

20 THE COURT: Let me say this before he answers that 21 questions. If he starts repeating hearsay this time, you 22

- know --
- 23 MR. EVANS: I'll object, Judge.
- 24 THE COURT: Yeah. All right.
- 25 MR. EVANS: Thank you.

1 THE WITNESS: In terms of actual language, to stay 2 away from the hearsay, I am connected in terms of conversation 3 on a daily basis with my insurance agent, that also happens to 4 be my state representative. My classmate, who also happens to 5 be a state representative. My church mate that also happens 6 to be city council representative.

So, therefore, in that language, and I've been before you, before the Court, I am older than they are. They come to me to speak to me and my thought process in terms of what is going on in the past and which moves they should make. So without the hearsay, yes, sir, I'm very connected to what's going on in my city and my state.

MR. EVANS: And I'll object, Judge, just to put it on
the record, to the extent that Mr. Turner alludes to any
conversations that took place outside of this courtroom.

16 THE COURT Say that again? Any conversation that 17 took place outside of this courtroom.

18 MR. EVANS: To the extent that he's offering the 19 truth of the statement that he knew about the environment. He 20 offered no specific statements, but I want to put that on the 21 record to preserve that.

THE COURT: Well, you can, but I haven't heard anything he said wrong. I've listened to him very closely. He never said what anybody said. You asked him how he knew, and he told you he knew from phone conversation. But he

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1 didn't say what the conversations were.

2 MR. EVANS: Yep. That's fair, Judge. And I'll 3 follow up on that.

4 THE COURT: All right.

5 MR. EVANS: Thank you.

6 BY MR. EVANS:

7 Q. So, Mr. Turner, no one told you what the environment was
8 like in Georgia in the 2020 Senate runoff, did they?
9 A. You're talking about before, leading up to or after?
10 Q. Let me strike that question. I'm going to take that one
11 off and throw another one that might be a bit better.

12 Other than what people told you about what Georgia was 13 like in the 2020 Senate runoff, you have no personal knowledge 14 of what Georgia was like for the 2020 Senate runoff, do you? 15 A. Yes, I do.

16 **Q**. How?

A. Once again, to make it clear, I am a pillar of that
community in my own sort. I advise other church people,
children, youth. I speak on voting. I have spoke on voting
all my life. I have been a part of the civil rights movement
as a child and as an adult with a unique concern about the
problems associated with voting especially in my community.

So, yes, sir, I don't have to physically be there to know what's going on. I don't have to physically be there when I have stood in line prior to October runoff to try to vote and

| 1 | the difficulties associated with the absentee ballot. |
|----|--|
| 2 | Yes, sir, I was very, very aware. I stated earlier, |
| 3 | yesterday, that we were tracking the receipt of those absentee |
| 4 | ballots in Atlanta; Albany, Georgia; Columbus, Georgia, with |
| 5 | my personal friends. So, yes, there is a unique |
| 6 | understanding, a concern about the climate, not only that |
| 7 | climate but the climate of the nation. |
| 8 | Q. So let me I'm going to try to limit this down. If you |
| 9 | can answer this question, this'll go quick. |
| 10 | A. Yes. |
| 11 | Q. You have no personal knowledge because you weren't in |
| 12 | Georgia in the 2020 Senate runoff about what the environment |
| 13 | was like at that point, do you? |
| 14 | A. I agree that I was not in Georgia. I disagree that I |
| 15 | have no personal knowledge. |
| 16 | Q. How did you have personal knowledge of what was going on |
| 17 | in Georgia when you |
| 18 | THE COURT: Hold on. I have an objection. |
| 19 | MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: This has been asked and |
| 20 | answered multiple times. |
| 21 | THE COURT: He's right. He's answered this question, |
| 22 | Mr. Evans. |
| 23 | MR. EVANS: Okay. That's fair, Judge. |
| 24 | BY MR. EVANS: |
| 25 | Q . Are you represented by counsel in the trial today? |

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1 A. No, I'm not. Not directly or indirectly, to my

2 knowledge. I'm just a witness.

3 Q. Have you communicated with any attorneys about testifying 4 today?

5 A. No, I have not.

6 Q. So you have never communicated with any of these lawyers7 here?

8 A. You said testifying today. I am a witness --

9 THE COURT: Hold on, hold on, sir.

10 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: Your Honor, relevance.

11 MR. EVANS: This -- if I could, Judge. This goes 12 directly to intent. Our case is going to show that this was a 13 case brought about by Fair Fight to prove a narrative that no 14 facts existed and each of these witnesses are mere pawns to 15 pursue that. So we are entitled to determine how he got 16 brought in, what his intent is, and it also sheds lights on 17 what Fair Fight's intent is in bringing this case.

18 THE COURT: I'll allow him to answer the question
19 whether he talked to any lawyers, not what the conversation
20 was, but the question is did he talk to any lawyers.

21 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: And I would -- yes. Thank you,
22 Your Honor.

23 MR. EVANS: Well, and, Judge, just for the record, he 24 said he's not represented by any of the lawyers here.

25 THE COURT: Well --

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1 MR. EVANS: Or lawyers at all, so it --2 THE COURT: -- he's a plaintiff in this case. These 3 are the lawyers presenting the case, so they've got to be his 4 lawyers. 5 MR. EVANS: No, I don't -- he's not a plaintiff, 6 Judge. 7 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: Your Honor --8 THE COURT: He's not a plaintiff in this case? 9 That's you. 10 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: -- let me clarify. 11 Same locus of facts. We represented Mr. Turner in 12 the Muscogee County case and he was our client and we did have 13 an attorney/client privilege. And that is the same set --14 that is the same issue. And because that is the same issue, 15 the privilege is maintained. MR. EVANS Judge, I would disagree with that. 16 17 Attorney/client privilege is limited to the scope of the 18 underlying representation. I just asked Mr. Turner, is anyone 19 representing you and testifying today, he answered no. There 20 is no attorney/client privilege. Any of his communications 21 with anyone --22 THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do. I'll listen 23 very carefully, Mr. McQueen, on what question Mr. Evans asks 24 There's a fine line between the representation on both him. 25 of these cases, because you-all did represent him, as you say,

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1 in the other case, because you're not representing him in this 2 case, but these cases intertwine, so I might just listen very 3 closely to the questions Mr. Evans says. You can object. 4 Even if you don't object, but I think it's crossing the line, 5 I'll stop it, but you are not his lawyers in this case, but 6 you are lawyers in the other case, but the question is for 7 this case did you talk to any lawyers. 8 MR. EVANS: Thank you, Judge, that's fair. 9 BY MR. EVANS: So, Mr. Turner, did you talk to any awyers about 10 Q. 11 testifying today? 12 Α. I was approached because of the last case about my desire 13 or opportunity to participate in this case, yes, sir. 14 Q. And how were you approached? 15 Actually, if you want to know the truth, I was approached Α. 16 in that I approached them and asked them what was my follow 17 What was going to happen on the other side of the last up. 18 case that allowed me --19 THE COURT: Sir, would you do me a favor? I'm trying 20 to determine what you said to your lawyers in the other case 21 and what you said in this case. So when you said "them," can 22 you be specific like who is them? Because it's going to help 23 me be able to say, if "them" is talking about Mr. McQueen

24 now --

25 THE WITNESS: Yes.

1 THE COURT: -- but if you're talking about "them" in 2 another set of lawyers, that's not something you can talk 3 about. 4 THE WITNESS: The lawyers that I am talking to are 5 the same lawyers from the previous case. 6 THE COURT: And who are those lawyers? 7 THE WITNESS: Fair Fight. 8 THE COURT: These exact same three lawyers sitting at 9 the table right now? THE WITNESS: Not all of them, but, yes, 10 11 representative, yes. 12 THE COURT: Well, Ms. Bryan is kind of like Bishop 13 Jackson. She's been in just about all of these cases. Was 14 Mr. Bryan one of the lawyers in the other case? 15 THE WITNESS: I was not physically there. I was 16 teleconferenced in to listen to the case. So this is the 17 first time I have seen them. I have talked to two of them 18 that are sitting here at the table now. 19 THE COURT: Which two? 20 THE WITNESS: Ms. Summer and Marcos. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. Again, we're going to 22 have to just kind of crawl through it. 23 MR. EVANS: I'll be efficient, Judge. I'm not going 24 to belabor this issue. 25 BY MR. EVANS:

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| 1 | Q. So just I'm going to ask this again, just for the | |
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| 2 | record and I can get my train of thought going again. | |
| 3 | Have you talked to any lawyers about appearing today to | |
| 4 | testify? | |
| 5 | A. At what point are you talking to? What point in time ar | ^e |
| 6 | you talking to so I can answer it correctly? | |
| 7 | Q . At any point have you talked to any lawyers about | |
| 8 | testifying today at the trial? | |
| 9 | A. Yes, I did. | |
| 10 | Q. And what was said about you testifying today at the | |
| 11 | trial? | |
| 12 | A. The question is would I be available to be able to | |
| 13 | support the ongoing efforts for the voter registration | |
| 14 | improprieties. | |
| 15 | Q. And let me clarify. Today or yesterday did you talk to | |
| 16 | any lawyers about testifying today or yesterday? | |
| 17 | A. No. | |
| 18 | Q. Did anyone tell you how to testify today or yesterday at | t |
| 19 | this trial? | |
| 20 | A. No one has ever told me how to testify. | |
| 21 | Q. Is anyone paying for you to be here to testify today or | |
| 22 | yesterday? | |
| 23 | A. Yes. | |
| 24 | Q. How much are you being paid to testify today and | |
| 25 | yesterday? | |
| | | |

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1 A. I'm only providing lodging. There is no money associated
2 with it. The rental car is out of my pocket.
3 Q. Is Fair Fight paying for your hotel?

4 A. I would surmise, yes.

5 Q. Is Fair Fight paying for your plane ticket to get here6 from California?

7 A. No.

8 Q. You're paying for your own plane ticket to get here from
9 California?

10 A. I paid for my plane ticket to get here. I will ask for
11 reimbursement. I'm in the middle of travel to check on my
12 home. And further on from there, I will leave directly from
13 here to go to a Caterpillar demonstration in Peoria, Illinois.
14 Q. I get it. I have to go --

15 A. If that is doable, yes. But on the other side of that,16 no.

17 Q. I have to do reimbursements all the time. They're the18 bane of my existence. I understand.

So Fair Fight is reimbursing you for your plane ticketfrom California to get here, right?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Are they paying for your expenses while you're here

23 testifying; is that right?

24 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: Your Honor --

25 THE COURT: Hold on.

| 1 | MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: We object. This is it's | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 2 | been established that he was | | |
| 3 | THE COURT: He's testified that he's being reimbursed | | |
| 4 | for his hotel room, Mr. Evans, by Fair Fight. So I think | | |
| 5 | that's established. And his airplane, he's paying for. | | |
| 6 | MR. EVANS: Judge, I've got no further questions. | | |
| 7 | THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Evans. | | |
| 8 | Redirect? | | |
| 9 | MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: Thank you, sic. | | |
| 10 | REDIRECT EXAMINATION | | |
| 11 | BY MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: | | |
| 12 | Q. Good morning, Mr. Turner. | | |
| 13 | A. Good morning. | | |
| 14 | Q. I, too, will try to be quick. I do have a few follow-up | | |
| 15 | questions for you, Mr. Turner. | | |
| 16 | A. Yes. | | |
| 17 | Q. Mr. Turner, did you apply for an absentee ballot soon | | |
| 18 | after arriving in California? | | |
| 19 | A. Yes. Immediately. | | |
| 20 | Q . And did you put down your California address on that | | |
| 21 | application? | | |
| 22 | A. Yes, I did. | | |
| 23 | Q . And did you receive an absentee ballot for the local | | |
| 24 | elections that took place shortly after you arrived there in | | |
| 25 | November of 2019? | | |

- **1** A. Yes, I did. With no problem.
- 2 Q. And was that -- was that absentee ballot delivered to
- 3 your address in California?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And just to be clear, did you have any problems receiving
- 6 it at that address?
- 7 A. Not for the local elections, no.
- 8 Q. And just to be clear here, did those November 2019
- 9 elections occur before December of 2020?

10 A. Yes.

- 11 Q. You were talking to defense coursel earlier in your
- 12 testimony about trouble you had in obtaining an absentee
- 13 ballot for the runoff.
- 14 Do you recall that?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Did that occur after the 2019 local elections?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Do you recall when defense counsel said your county
 19 election official sent your absentee ballot for the 2021
 20 runoff to your Muscogee address?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Other than defense counsel's own statements, do you haveany personal knowledge of that happening?
- 24 A. None.
- 25 Q. I want to switch gears, Mr. Turner, and ask a few

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1 questions about what you originally came here to discuss,

2 which was the challenge to your eligibility. How did you find 3 out that you had been challenged?

4 A. Trying to follow up on the missing absentee ballot that I5 should have received a couple of days prior.

6 Q. And I want to make sure I understand this. At that --7 what was your reaction at the point that you learned you had 8 been challenged?

9 Serious confusion. As you had indicated earlier and as Α. 10 counsel had indicated earlier, I checked the box to where I 11 should have been receiving my ballot automatically. Didn't 12 receive it the first time. Every subsequent election, 13 primary, general election, to include the runoff election, I 14 had to call in and there was no record of my forwarding 15 address. And only now I can surmise that for whatever reason it went to my -- my home based on the information provided 16 17 vesterday.

18 Q. And, Mr. Turner, I want to make sure. I'm asking a very19 specific question.

How did you feel upon learning you had been challenged?
THE COURT: Hold on, hold on.

MR. EVANS: Objection, asked and answered. This was not brought up on my cross. I never asked him how he felt. He asked this in his direct and I object as asked and answered, Judge.

1 THE COURT: I think I remember he indicated to the 2 Court he felt intimidated, frustrated, upset. I think he even 3 got emotional, because I remember that from yesterday. 4 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: I will move along, Your Honor. 5 BY MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: 6 Q. This is the last few questions, Mr. Turner. I'd like to 7 revisit a topic that defense counsel raised when he was 8 examining you yesterday. Do you recognize the name Alton Russell? 9 10 Α. Yes, I do. 11 Was that the name of the individual who challenged you? Q. 12 Α. Yes, it was. And when you were discussing those challenges yesterday 13 Q. 14 and you were trying to recall the name of the person who 15 challenged you, was that who you were referring to during that 16 conversation? 17 Α. Yes. 18 Q. Have you ever met Mr. Russell? 19 Α. I have. 20 Q. In what context did you meet Mr. Russell? 21 Α. In the context of a documentary where he had agreed to 22 sit down and talk to what happened during that challenge. 23 Q. And when you say talk to -- sit down and talk to whom, 24 sir?

25 A. A reporter and myself.

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1 Q. So you personally discussed -- let me rephrase that. 2 Did you have a discussion with Mr. Russell? 3 I did. Α. 4 Q. And in that discussion, did the two of you discuss the 5 challenges? 6 Α. We did. 7 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: I think. Your Honor --8 THE COURT: As a result of that conversation, did you 9 do anything as a result of the conversation you had with 10 Mr. Russell? I don't follow Your Honor. 11 THE WITNESS: 12 THE COURT: Did you do anything as a result of that 13 conversation you had with Mr. Russell? THE WITNESS: No, Your Honor. I'm still waiting on 14 15 his return phone call. 16 THE COURT So after you had the conversation with 17 Mr. Russell, you did -- that conversation did not cause you to 18 do anything else or do anything? 19 THE WITNESS: There was no action to be taken. 20 Nothing for me to do other than to accept what he said to me. 21 MR. EVANS: And, Judge, I have to object to that 22 question. It asked about statements made out of court, the 23 substance of the statements, and that's offered for the truth 24 of the substance of the statements that are allegedly made. 25 That is hearsay. That's an out-of-court statement. That

1 inadmissible. 2 THE COURT: He never said what he said. 3 MR. EVANS: You asked him, did the substance of the 4 conversation. Did you discuss the challenges. That is 5 absolutely --6 THE COURT: No. He can ask him, did you talk about 7 As long as you ask him what did you say, what did he say. it. 8 So I'll overrule that objection. 9 Next question. I have no further questions, 10 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: 11 Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Recross? 13 **RECROSS-EXAMINATION** 14 BY MR. EVANS: 15 So just now, Mr. Turner, you said you applied for an Q. 16 absentee ballot for a local election and you got that ballot; is that right? 17 18 Α. Yes, I did. 19 And when you said you applied, you independently filled Q. 20 out an absentee ballot application; right? 21 Α. Correct. 22 Q. And in that absentee ballot application, did you indicate 23 where you then lived, which was in California? 24 Α. Absolutely.

25 Q. That is different from when you filled out the automatic

over 65 receipt of absentee ballot applications, isn't it?
 A. There lies the problem. Because it was that application
 for absentee ballot, that single application for absentee
 ballot, that includes check here if you're over 65 and would
 like to have your ballot sent to you repeatedly without having
 to request an additional ballot.

7 Q. I understand that. But if you could answer that8 question.

9 When you applied for an absentee ballot, that was a
10 different action that you took than checking the automatic
11 receipt or sending of absentee ballots, isn't it?
12 A. I'm not understanding how you're trying to phrase that.
13 It's the same ballot. It's the single -- the same ballot.
14 You fill it out, request for absentee ballot, and the block is
15 on that ballot.

16 Q. And you don't have any evidence today to in any way
17 connect Mr. Alton Russell to any of the defendants, do you?
18 A. Yes.

19 THE COURT: Hold on, hold on, hold on, hold on.
20 THE WITNESS: Yes, but it's not --

21 THE COURT: Hold on, hold on

23 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: Your Honor, Mr. Turner has 24 attempted to address that and counsel has objected to that 25 previously. This is now a sword and shield issue. 1

2

gave to counsel.

THE COURT: Let me say this to Mr. Turner. The question is, do you have any way of connecting Mr. Russell to

3 any of the present defendants. If you can do that without 4 telling us what he said, fine. But if you can't do it without 5 telling us what he said, what Mr. Russell said to you, don't 6 say that. Okay? 7 Now, that's all I have to say. 8 THE WITNESS: Mr. Russell has publicly said on the 9 record --10 THE COURT: Well, don't repeat what he said. I know you think it's on the record, but --11 12 THE WITNESS: Do I physically have any, no. 13 MR. EVANS: Okav. Judge, no further questions. 14 Thank you. 15 Thank you, Mr. Turner. THE COURT: 16 Is Mr. Turner excused? 17 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: Just one moment, Your Honor, if 18 I may? 19 THE COURT: Well, I usually don't give two redirects. 20 So is he excused? What is -- why do you want to call him back 21 again? Why do you want to call him back for another 22 reredirect? 23 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: To get an understanding of why 24 he responded that he had -- why he gave the answer that he 25

1 MR. EVANS: Judge, if I may respond, they've already 2 had two, a direct and a redirect, Judge. He's answered that 3 exact question. We need to move forward. 4 THE COURT: Well, actually, no. It's up to me to 5 decide whether he gets another one or not. 6 MR. EVANS: I know it is. It is, Judge. 7 THE COURT: But I understand your objection. 8 Why do you want a reredirect? 9 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: We just have one question, Your 10 Honor. 11 THE COURT: What is the question? 12 MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: We want to know if, based on the conversation that he had, the has an understanding about 13 14 that relationship. 15 What relationship? THE COURT: 16 MR. MOCINE MC QUEEN: The relationship that counsel 17 asked about between True the Vote and Mr. Russell. 18 THE COURT: I'll allow that one question and then, of 19 course, you get rerecross. 20 REREDIRECT EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: 22 Q. Mr. Russell -- or sorry, Mr. Turner, I apologize. 23 Mr. Turner, based on the conversation you had with 24 Mr. Russell, do you have an understanding of any relationship 25 between True the Vote and Mr. Russell?

| 1 | A. Yes. |
|----|---|
| 2 | Q. And what is your |
| 3 | THE COURT: Well, that was the one question you said |
| 4 | you wanted to ask. |
| 5 | MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: Okay. |
| 6 | THE COURT: You asked it. |
| 7 | MR. EVANS: I'm going to put on the record an |
| 8 | objection, Your Honor, hearsay. That question asked for the |
| 9 | truth of what was asserted in that conversation. That's an |
| 10 | out-of-court statement and we're objecting. |
| 11 | THE COURT: Okay. I'm overruling your objection. |
| 12 | Recross? Rerecross? |
| 13 | RERECROSS EXAMINATION |
| 14 | RERECROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. EVANS |
| 15 | Q. Other than what you allege the conversation you and |
| 16 | Mr. Russell had, which was outside of this court, you don't |
| 17 | have anything eise to connect any of the defendants with |
| 18 | Mr. Russell, do you? |
| 19 | A. The documentary where he stated it publicly. That's it. |
| 20 | Q. So nothing else? |
| 21 | A. Don't need anything else. Those were his words. |
| 22 | Q . Okay. Is that a no? |
| 23 | A. No. |
| 24 | MR. EVANS: Thank you. |
| 25 | THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Turner. |

| Can Mr. Turner be excused? |
|---|
| MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: Yes, Judge. |
| MR. WYNNE: Yes, Your Honor. |
| THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Turner. |
| Are you ready to go? |
| MR. MOCINE-MC QUEEN: I apologize for interrupting, |
| sir. |
| But just in answer to your question, we would excuse |
| him, subject to reserving the right to seek that proffer in |
| the future if we may? |
| THE COURT: So you're still under subpoena with the |
| plaintiffs, which means you can't go back to California until |
| they release you. You've got to be you don't have to stay |
| at the courthouse, but you've got to give them a number where |
| they can be in touch with you if they need you. |
| MR. WYNNE Your Honor, one question of proceeding. |
| For these purposes, is he still considered on the stand, that |
| is, that he may not consult with anybody else about his |
| testimony, including counsel that's not his counsel? |
| THE COURT: Well |
| MR. WYNNE: He's still on the stand. |
| THE COURT: He can't he's still a witness. So |
| more or less, yeah, in a sense, he can't discuss it. Yeah, so |
| that's correct. |
| THE WITNESS: Understood. |
| |

| 1 | THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. |
|----|--|
| 2 | Call your next witness. |
| 3 | MR. SHELLY: Good morning, Your Honor. Plaintiffs |
| 4 | call Dr. Ken Mayer. |
| 5 | THE COURT: And you are? |
| 6 | MR. SHELLY: I'm Jacob Shelly. I'm going to give my |
| 7 | card to the court reporter. |
| 8 | THE COURT: To the court reporter. |
| 9 | All right. Good morning, Mr. Shelly. |
| 10 | And Dr. Mayer? |
| 11 | MR. SHELLY: Is on his way upstairs. |
| 12 | THE COURT: Dr. Mayer, come on up. |
| 13 | THE DEPUTY CLERK: Would you raise your right hand? |
| 14 | ***** |
| 15 | DR. KENNETH MAYER, |
| 16 | having been duly sworn, testified as follows: |
| 17 | * * * * * |
| 18 | THE DEPUTY CLERK: Have a seat. If you could please |
| 19 | state and spell your name for the record. |
| 20 | THE WITNESS: My name is Kenneth Mayer, |
| 21 | K-e-n-n-e-t-h, M-a-y-e-r. |
| 22 | DIRECT EXAMINATION |
| 23 | BY MR. SHELLY: |
| 24 | Q. Good morning, Dr. Mayer. |
| 25 | A. Good morning. |
| | |

3 Q. I understand this is not your first time before this 4 honorable court, but I would like to give you an opportunity 5 to introduce yourself. In what profession are you employed? 6 Α. I am on the faculty in the political science department 7 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

8 Q. How long have you been employed there? TDOCKET.COM

9 Α. Since 1989.

10 Q. And are you a full professor?

11 Α. Yes.

Can you summarize your educational background? 12 Q.

13 Α. My bachelor's degree is from the University of

14 California, San Diego in political science with a minor in

15 applied mathematics in 1982. My doctorate is from Yale

16 University in policical science and I received that in 1988.

17 Q. Did your graduate coursework include training in

18 econometrics and statistics?

19 Α. Yes.

20 Q. Can you summarize your academic work?

21 Α. My academic work has been in American politics generally,

22 with a focus on election administration, voting rights,

23 redistricting, and also a focus on the presidency.

24 Q. Dr. Mayer, how many articles have you published in these 25 fields you've just described?

1 A. Probably north of 30.

2 Q. And do these articles include publications about voter3 behavior?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. How many books have you edited or written in these

6 fields?

7 A. Edited and written, I think it's probably close to 20.

8 Q. Have you provided any professional consulting on behalf

9 of state or local election administrators?

10 A. Yes. I have provided services both to state election
11 authorities in Wisconsin, which have gone through several
12 iterations in the last 15 years. Also have provided analytic
13 consulting services to county clerks, in particular the Dane
14 County clerk in Wisconsin.

15 Q. Has your academic work won any awards?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Can you summarize some of the main ones?

A. So in 2002 I won a national award for the best book
published on the presidency. In 2013 a paper I wrote with
some colleagues won an award for the best application of
quantitative methods to a substantive policy question. And in
2014 with some colleagues I won an award for the best article
published in the journal called the American Journal of
Political Science.

25 Q. Dr. Mayer, have you previously testified as an expert

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1 witness in cases related to voting or voting rights?

2 A. Yes. Many times.

3 Q. Approximately how many?

4 A. I think I've testified in court at trial in probably 12
5 or 13 cases. And have testified in deposition probably in
6 another ten or so.

7 Q. Any of those cases include any here in the Northern8 District of Georgia?

9 A. Yes, several.

10 Q. And what kinds of analysis do you provide in these types 11 of cases?

A. Generally, I'm asked to -- to provide analysis and
conclusions on an empirical question, given the data and
academic research. I offer analyses of basically an empirical
question that can be answered with data.

16 Q. In cases where courts have considered your testimony,

17 have they credited and relied on your analysis?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Has the Court ever excluded any of your opinions under

20 Daubert or any other standard?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Have courts cited your expert opinion in their decisions?23 A. Yes.

24 MR. SHELLY: Your Honor, plaintiffs tender Dr. Mayer
25 as an expert in political science, quantitative analysis,

1 election administration and voter behavior. 2 THE COURT: Do you wish to voir dire, Mr. Powell? 3 MR. POWELL: No objection, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: All right. Any objection to this person 5 testifying as an expert in those areas? 6 MR. POWELL: No, not to those areas. 7 THE COURT: All right. Then he'll be allowed to 8 testify as an expert in those areas. MR. SHELLY: Thank you, Your Honor 9 10 BY MR. SHELLY: 11 Q. Dr. Mayer, did you submit an expert report in this case? 12 Α. I did. I would like to hand him that report. 13 MR. SHELLY: 14 You have a copy in your binder, Your Honor. Would 15 you like -- I have a separate copy if that's easier for you to 16 find. 17 THE COURT: If you've got it up here, I'll find it. 18 MR. SHELLY: Okay. 19 THE COURT: Do you-all have it, Mr. Powell? 20 MR. SHELLY: Plaintiff's Exhibit 15. 21 THE WITNESS: Is it possible to get a sip of water? 22 THE COURT: Yeah. Hold on. 23 BY MR. SHELLY: 24 Q. Dr. Mayer, is this the report that you authored? 25 Yes. Α.

1 Q. Does it accurately summarize the conclusions that you've 2 reached in this case? 3 Α. Yes. 4 MR. SHELLY: Your Honor, I would like to move this exhibit into evidence as Plaintiff's Exhibit 15. 5 6 THE COURT: Any objections? 7 MR. POWELL: No, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Admitted without objection. 9 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 15 was received and marked into 10 evidence.) 11 BY MR. SHELLY: Dr. Mayer, is your CV included in your report? 12 Q. 13 Α. Yes. And that's pages 57 to 73; is that correct? 14 Q. 15 Α. That's correct. 16 Q. Now, this CV was created a couple of years ago. Can you 17 summarize any relevant updates? 18 Α. There have been several additional publications, a new 19 edition of a book on the presidency, several additional 20 peer-reviewed articles on the use of geospatial data in 21 redistricting, and automated methods of creating literature 22 reviews, some additional conference presentations, and some 23 additional instances of public service to state or university 24 entities. 25 Q. Thank you.

Dr. Mayer, what were you asked to do in this case? A. I was asked to analyze the challenge files that True the Vote offered in 65 Georgia counties. And to assess the reliability of those -- of that data with respect to data in the Georgia statewide voter file.

6 Q. And how did you do that? What methodology did you
7 employ?

8 I used the same methods that would typically be used and Α. that I have used in my own work. I evaluated the reliability 9 10 of the underlying data, evaluated the reliability of the 11 record linkage process that True the Vote appears to have used 12 based on what they said, and examined or reached conclusions 13 about the accuracy and reliability of those matches or claims 14 that someone in the Georgia file was no longer eligible to 15 vote in Georgia.

16 Q. When you reviewed the county list that True the Vote
17 provided as part of its challenge file, did that include, for
18 example, Banks County?

19 A. Yes, it did.

20 Q. And did you find plaintiff Jocelyn Heredia within that 21 file?

22 A. Yes. She was in the challenge file for Banks County.23 Q. Thank you.

24 Can you summarize your overall conclusions that you 25 reached?

1 Α. Well, my overall conclusion is that I was just shocked at 2 how sloppy and inaccurate the underlying data and linkage 3 process was. I found tens and tens of thousands of obvious 4 errors that were apparent based on immediate inspection. I 5 found examples of missing data, duplicated records, records 6 that are linked to the wrong individual or someone with a 7 different name. People who hadn't actually moved, people who 8 had reregistered, on and on and on. And I -- it -- it was 9 just astounding how shoddily executed an unreliable the whole 10 enterprise was.

11 THE COURT: Dr. Mayer, you indicated sloppy, 12 inaccurate data. Was this something obvious to a layperson or 13 is this something that only could be seen by an expert? 14 THE WITNESS: Well, some of it would be obvious to a 15 layperson. For example, I identified over 15,000 records 16 where the challenge files claimed that someone had moved based 17 on a change of address file or a change of address request, 18 but there was no -- there was no address to where the person 19 who was alleged to have moved to.

20

THE COURT: 15,000?

21 THE WITNESS: Over 15,000.

I found examples where a zip code, which is either a five or nine-digit number -- you can't have any other -- in almost 10,000 cases, the zip code, or what should have been a zip code, was actually a city name. And I detail those in my Now, some of them, you know, might be something that I know to look for because I've done this in my own work. But some of it was just completely obvious. That someone could have looked at this record or looked at this data and known that something was not right because data that should have been there was not there or was obviously wrong.

8 THE COURT: Thank you.

9 BY MR. SHELLY:

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report.

10 Q. Dr. Mayer, I want to start at the beginning.

11 What do you understand to have been the premise of True 12 the Vote's challenge program?

13 My understanding of the premise is that True the Vote is Α. 14 alleging that anyone who filed a National Change of Address 15 request with the U.S. Postal Service indicating they want 16 their mail forwarded lost their eligibility or was challenged 17 as ineligible to vote in Georgia based on that NCOA request. 18 Q. Now, was ineligible voting in Georgia a serious problem 19 in 2020?

A. No, not at all. In fact, the results in 2020 in the
general election were repeatedly confirmed in multiple
recounts. I note in my report that the Georgia Secretary of
State audited absentee voting in Cobb County and concluded
that there was not a single invalid absentee ballot that was
cast in 2020.

1 Q. Does the academic literature have anything to say about2 fraud voter claims?

3 A. Yes. The academic literature is -- has repeatedly
4 concluded over several decades of analysis that claims of
5 voter fraud are vastly exaggerated and that there are -- there
6 simply is no material level of voter fraud or ineligible
7 individuals casting ballots.

8 Q. Does permitting ineligible voters to remain on the voting 9 list materially increase the risks of ineligible voting? 10 No, not at all. The reason is that every statewide Α. voting list has what's called deadwood, people who are on the 11 12 lists -- on the list but they are no longer eligible to vote: 13 They have died, they might have moved to another state and 14 registered, they might have done something else, committed a 15 crime or something that -- that gives up their eligibility to 16 vote.

And the reason this exists in every voter file is that it is not possible to immediately remove someone who is ineligible. The data are not sufficient to do that immediately or even quickly. And the -- the effects of improperly removing someone from the voter rolls can be enormously significant where someone is no longer eligible to vote.

And, again, the academic literature has established quite clearly that the existence of this deadwood, which is what 1 it's called, does not increase the probability or likelihood 2 of ineligible people voting or ineligible ballots being cast. 3 Q. I want to discuss in a little more detail how True the 4 Vote generated its challenge file. Is True the Vote's 5 description of its methods consistent with professional 6 standards for describing record linkage or matching? 7 Α. No, it was woefully inadequate.

8 Q. Can you explain?

9 Α. The problem in any record linkage, where we have two 10 large datasets and we're trying to determine if an individual in one file is the same individual in another file, there are 11 12 all kinds of reasons that can go wrong. And in the academic 13 realm, when someone is doing that, a scholar is doing some 14 research, there are very explicit steps and descriptions that 15 are typically offered. \bigcirc The dates the files were generated, 16 the specific process by which the matching or record linkage 17 was conducted, what constituted a match, the type of matching, 18 how the data were preprocessed to make sure that the format of 19 the matching fields was consistent, how the results were 20 reviewed to assess the reliability of that process.

And I give an example in my report of one of the -- an influential recent article that talks about record linkage between administrative files and the voting files. And there was a 2,000-word explanation over multiple pages that allows someone to go through and -- and replicate, so it's possible

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1 to recreate and repeat that process, which is an essential2 part of the social scientific process.

3 Q. Based on the description that was provided, can you give
4 us just a high level understanding of what True the Vote's
5 process was?

6 Α. So, again, I'm off -- I'm operating off the descriptions 7 that they provided in the records that I reviewed. And there 8 are actually two different descriptions that are -- that are 9 different. My understanding is that what True the Vote did is 10 matched an individual's first name, last mame, and address to 11 the Georgia voter file. And that anybody who had the same 12 first name, last name, and address of an individual in the 13 voter file was identified as a challenged voter.

14 Q. Dr. Mayer, did you create a demonstrative --

15 THE COURT: Bold on, hold on.

16 MR. POWELL: I'd like to object to the lack of 17 foundation. I'm not sure what descriptions he's referring to. 18 We haven't seen them and I'm not sure what he's referring to 19 at all.

20 THE COURT: Mr. Shelly?

21 MR. SHELLY: Dr. -- again, I asked him to provide 22 the --

23 THE COURT: All right. At this point in time, I'll
24 sustain the objection. You lay a foundation, we'll go from
25 there.

1 BY MR. SHELLY:

2 Q. Dr. Mayer, can you tell us the materials that you3 reviewed when reaching these conclusions?

4 A. So it's in my report. Let me have a moment here. So I
5 describe the -- the descriptions that I worked with are on
6 page 19 and 20 of my report. One of them is a document
7 that the OPSEC group gave in one of their amended responses,
8 it's footnote 4 in my report.

9 The second is an e-mail from Catherine Engelbrecht to 10 multiple recipients, which provided an actual -- actually 11 somewhat different description of the process. So that's --12 that's all I am aware of the descriptions that they have 13 given. I haven't seen, I'm not aware of any more detailed 14 descriptions that have been offered.

15THE COURT: Mr. Powell, are you still objecting?16MR. POWELL: Not at this time, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: All right. Then you can proceed, Mr.18 Shelly.

19 MR. SHELLY: Thank you.

20 BY MR. SHELLY:

Q. Dr. Mayer, did you create a demonstrative to helpillustrate this process?

23 A. I did.

24 Q. I'd like to show that.

25 Does this -- is this said demonstrative you're referring

| 1 | to? Do you see it on your screen? |
|----|---|
| 2 | A. I do not. |
| 3 | MR. SHELLY: Your Honor, is it on yours? |
| 4 | THE WITNESS: I see it now. |
| 5 | THE COURT: It's on mine. |
| 6 | BY MR. SHELLY: |
| 7 | Q . Is this the demonstrative you're referring to? |
| 8 | A. Yes. |
| 9 | Q . Does this accurately illustrate and summarize the |
| 10 | conclusions in your report? |
| 11 | A. Yes. |
| 12 | Q. I'd like to walk I'd like you to walk the Court |
| 13 | through each piece of this. |
| 14 | A. So I have a question. Touching the screen, this is a |
| 15 | touch screen. Can I clear this so that the the |
| 16 | THE COURT: The right bottom corner. |
| 17 | THE WITNESS: Right bottom corner? |
| 18 | THE COURT: I think Ms. Wright has already cleared it |
| 19 | for you. |
| 20 | THE WITNESS: Now I just turned it off. |
| 21 | THE DEPUTY CLERK: It is off. Wait a minute. |
| 22 | THE COURT: I'll tell you what. Mr. Powell, with |
| 23 | your permission, I'm going to allow Dr. Mayer to step up here |
| 24 | and look at my screen and I will step down there, okay? |
| 25 | MR. POWELL: All right. |

1 THE COURT: Record this for history. The judge gave 2 up his position. Come on up. 3 Are you okay? Mr. Powell, okay? 4 MR. POWELL: Yes, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Is that okay? 6 MR. SHELLY: I just want to make sure you're able to 7 see the screen as well. 8 THE COURT: I'm going to -- I'll come over here and 9 look at this one. I can look at that one. Well, he could look at that one. I'll look at Madison's 10 11 THE DEPUTY CLERK: It's back on. There you go? 12 THE COURT: 13 THE DEPUTY CLERK: I think you turned it off. 14 THE COURT: Just don't touch it. 15 THE DEPUTY CLERK: I cleared it. THE COURT Thank you. 16 BY MR. SHELLY: 📯 17 18 Q. Okay. So, Dr. Mayer, you were describing a matching 19 process between the NCOA file --

20 MR. SHELLY: Did we all just lose it?

21 THE COURT: Are the ones over there working?

THE SECURITY DEPUTY: They were.

23 THE COURT: Dr. Mayer --

24 THE SECURITY DEPUTY: They're off now.

25 THE WITNESS: I didn't touch it.

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THE COURT: They're all off now. Just hold it a
 second.

3 MR. SHELLY: All right. Third time's a charm.4 BY MR. SHELLY:

5 Q. Dr. Mayer, you were describing a matching effort between
6 the NCOA file and the voter file. And I want to break down
7 the different pieces here. So starting with the NCOA file,
8 what are the four fields within that file?

9 A. The fields from the NCOA file are an individual's first
10 name, their last name, their previous address, and the address
11 where they have asked their mail to be forwarded.

12 Q. And to help us understand this third column on the right,13 can you explain what a unique identifier is?

14 A. A unique identifier is some data field or combination of 15 data fields that uniquely identifies an individual, such that 16 when we see those values in those fields, that we can be 17 certain or very confident that any other time you see those 18 fields we're talking about the same person. So someone with 19 the first name, last name, address.

I note in this description -- that's not a unique identifier -- that there are -- just, as an example, there are over 85,000 individuals in the Georgia voter file who have the same first name, last name, and street address, reflecting multiple generations that are living -- living in one household. So the unique notation here is an indicator of whether
 that field or whether any combination of those fields is
 actually able to identify a unique individual.
 Q. And are any of these fields unique identifiers?

5 A. No, neither on their own nor in combination.

6 Q. Let me show you the next piece. What fields are in the 7 voter file?

8 A. So the voter file includes much more detailed

9 information. The voter ID -- the voter registration number is 10 actually a unique identifier. It's a number that is assigned 11 to everyone who is registered or, indeed, has been registered. 12 And that number does not change, that number is never given to 13 another person. It is unique.

14 The voter file includes the voter's first name and last 15 name, their address, it includes their middle name -- which 16 the NCOA file does not or did not. It also includes their 17 suffix, junior, senior, third. The voter file includes the 18 registrant's birth year -- not the complete birthday, but the 19 birth year. It includes the registrant's self-reported race, 20 the registrant's self-reported gender, the date on which the 21 registrant registered to vote, and the date of the last 22 election in which the registrant voted.

Q. You mentioned that the voter ID number is a unique
identifier. Are any of these other fields unique identifiers?
A. No. If you were using them in combination and using all

of them, you would be able to get close. But none of these
 fields on their own, other than the voter registration number,
 is a unique identifier.

4 Q. Was the one unique identifier, the voter ID, was that5 used in the matching process?

6 A. No. It does not exist in the NCOA file. It is in the
7 challenge file, but the only way that that number can be put
8 there is after that matching process had been conducted based
9 on the name and address.

10 Q. And what would you expect to happen if matching does not11 include unique identifiers?

A. The -- the risk is that you are going to be matching or
linking to the wrong person. That there's some -- an
individual you identified with the first name, last name, and
address in the NCOA file that is being linked to a different
individual in the woter file.

17 Q. Of these other non-unique identifiers, were they all used18 in the matching process?

A. No. Again, based on the files and descriptions that I
reviewed and noted in my report, it appears that True the Vote
matched only on first name, last name, and address.

Q. And so what would you expect to happen as you reduce the number of non-unique identifiers that are used in the matching process?

25 A. It by definition increases the probability that you're

1 linking to a different individual in the voter file.

2 Q. Did you find any evidence of these mistakes in True the3 Vote's challenge file?

4 A. I did.

5 Q. Can you tell us about some of those duplicates?

6 A. So the starting point is that in the voter file, which is
7 in Georgia is pretty large, I found, which I noted, over
8 85,000 records that are actually duplicated on name and
9 address -- first name, last name, and address triplets. Which
10 means there's more than one person with all of those values in
11 the voter file.

And I found 1,375 cases in the challenge files where there was an individual in the NCOA file, in the challenge file that linked to multiple individuals in the voter file. There are also cases -- that also includes cases where it's the same first name, last name, and street address. So that record is actually duplicated in the challenge file that is linking to multiple individuals in the voter file.

And it is not possible to determine, based on just those fields, whether those linkages are correct. One of them is almost certainly in the case where there is a single record linking to multiple records in the voter file, one of those has to be incorrect. And in cases where there are duplicates in the NCOA file, it's -- how would you determine which individual in the voter file you were talking about? And I 1 give a specific example in my report.

2 Q. Do you want to explain that example?

3 Α. So in the challenge file for Gwinnett County, there are 4 two individuals named Eric Jones at the same address. And 5 they are both in the challenge file. In the voter file, there 6 are actually three Eric Jones at that address who are 7 registered to vote. They all have voter different 8 registration numbers. They all have different birth years. They have different middle names or suffixes. So there are 9 10 three distinct different Eric Jones at that address.

11 True the Vote challenged two of them. I don't know how 12 they could tell which Eric Jones they were talking about. 13 It's not possible to determine, based on that challenge file, 14 whether -- you know, which Eric Jones they are challenging, 15 which one is actually the right Eric Jones, if any of them. 16 That's just -- that's just one of the examples. And there 17 were close to 1400 other instances like that.

18 Q. What do professional companies that are licensed to19 conduct NCOA matching say about the risk of false positives?

20 MR. POWELL: Your Honor, I'm going to object. We've 21 laid no foundation for his expertise in NCOA link matching. 22 We heard a long resume, but that wasn't among the items.

23 MR. SHELLY: This is a regular part of the election 24 administration. And, yeah, I would say it was squarely within 25 election administration.

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1 MR. POWELL: It's not. It's not, Your Honor. This 2 is about mass mailing. It's not election administration. We 3 have no foundation for this. 4 MR. SHELLY: Well, as defendants have frequently 5 offered, election administrators do rely on NCOA matching in 6 some contexts. 7 THE COURT: Well, he's testifying as an expert. 8 Would he not have knowledge on this as an expert? 9 MR. POWELL: He could have some knowledge. 10 THE COURT: And using that some knowledge, can be not 11 use some of that knowledge to formulate his opinion that he's 12 testifying about here today? 13 Well, as a layperson, yes. MR. POWELL: 14 THE COURT: Well, ne's not a layperson. He's an 15 expert. 16 MR. POWEL I think on this issue he's a layperson. 17 THE COURT: I disagree. I'm going to allow him to 18 testify. 19 BY MR. SHELLY: 20 Q. Dr. Mayer, can you tell the Court what professional 21 companies that are licensed to conduct NCOA matching say about 22 the risk of false positives? 23 They note that false positives, where someone is in the Α. 24 NCOA file when they shouldn't be or it's the wrong person to 25 match into another database, that that happens regularly.

1 Q. Indeed, have you ever tried to undertake a matching2 process like this yourself?

3 A. I have in my own research.

4 Q. Can you explain that experience to the court?

5 A. So in 2016 I conducted -- and it's listed in my vita -- I
6 did a survey of non-voters, of non-voting registrants in
7 Wisconsin's two largest counties. And so we mailed a survey
8 to individuals, we received responses. And in order to
9 accurately calculate population estimates from that sample, we
10 needed to remove individuals who were no longer eligible to
11 vote at that address.

So I worked with an entity on campus called the UW Survey Center, a survey research center which has been around for decades, and we actually went through a process relying on commercial databases, in this case it was LexisNexis, but one of the things that they rely on is the NCOA process.

17 So I received a list of voters -- registrants who, 18 according to this process, were no longer eligible to vote at 19 that address where they were registered in the Wisconsin voter 20 file.

And the key thing about this process is every one of those records where the result was some evidence that they were no longer registered at that address, it came with a probability estimate. It came with an expression of the confidence of that match. And they weren't all 100 percent. They ranged from high confidence to medium confidence to low
 confidence. So I've done this process, and I know what the
 resulting data looked like.

4 It's not all or nothing. Even if someone shows up in the 5 database, in the NCOA database, that by itself does not mean 6 that you have matched to the right person in a voter file. 7 Q. To the extent defendants say they supplemented the NCOA 8 matching with other tools like SmartyStreets or fuzzy logic, would that change any of your conclusions? 9 10 Α. No. Because the -- as I noted, those processes were not adequately described. No idea of what they mean or what types 11 of fuzzy matching they relied on . They don't indicate what 12 they used SmartyStreets for. It's basically a -- it's a 13 14 website that you can use to complete an incomplete address. 15 There are all kinds of different things that True the Vote 16 says they did, but \tilde{Y} can look at the data itself and conclude 17 that whatever they did, it was not sufficient because there 18 are still errors in the actual files that they created.

Q. Did you read an explanation from defendants that the
challenge file was screened through the Social Security Death
Index to remove deceased voters?

22 A. That's in the description.

23 Q. Did you find any evidence that was done?

A. Well, I'm not sure how you would do that, because the --25 neither the NCOA, nor the voter file has information that

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would allow you to reliably match to the Social Security Death
 Index because it doesn't have dates of birth.

But I didn't find evidence that they had improperly
challenged someone who had died. I didn't have access to that
data. But it doesn't change my overall conclusion.

6 And even setting that aside, even if they reliably got 7 100 percent of people who they said had died, I don't think 8 they did, but that does not change my conclusion about the 9 tens of thousands of other areas -- of other areas, I'm sorry, 10 that are in the files that they created.

11 Q. Is there any publicly accessible national database of an12 individual's citizenship status?

13 A. Not that is not mass available to the public.

14 Q. Dr. Mayer, did you identify any racial disparities in 15 your analysis?

16 A. I did. I identified several.

17 Q. Can you summarize those for us?

A. The first is that True the Vote produced challenge files
in 65 of Georgia's 159 counties. Again, I don't know why they
selected those counties. All I observed is that a challenge
list was produced in those counties. Those counties were
disproportionately African American. All three of the
counties with the highest percentage of African American
registrants were challenged.

25 Of the 20 counties with the highest percentage of African

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1 American registrants, ten of them were challenged, as opposed 2 to only four of the 20 counties with the lowest percentage. I 3 found counties in the Atlanta metropolitan statistical area 4 were overrepresented with, I think, 17 of the 29 counties in 5 the Atlanta metropolitan statistical area challenge.

6 And I also found that using a -- a regression analysis 7 that I describe in my report, that the likelihood that a 8 county was selected for or the likelihood that a challenge 9 file was produced or was created, went up as the share of 10 African American registrants went up.

11 That's only one of them. There were others. Did you find any disparities in the -- the name and 12 Q. ROMDEMC 13 address --

14 Α. Yes.

15 -- false positives? Q.

16 Α. So of the 1,375 duplicated records, where there's either 17 more than one person with the same name and address in the 18 NCOA file or more than one person that has been challenged 19 with the same name or address in the voter file, the challenge 20 file was about 27 percent African American. The duplicated 21 records that were challenged were 40 percent African American.

22 And I also found a disparity where challenged registrants 23 who are alleged to have moved within the state were 24 disproportionately African American. The voter file is about 25 just shy of 30 percent African American. But challenged

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registrants who True the Vote says moved within Georgia, I
 think the number was over 38 percent African American.

3 Q. Okay. So you've shared some of the limitations with the
4 kinds of data that was used. Now I want to ask you about some
5 of the other categories that you described.

6 Did you find any missing values in key fields --

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. -- whatever that means?

9 A. There were missing values in blank fields and records10 where the information should have been there.

11 Q. Is this what you were explaining to the Court in response 12 to his question?

A. Yes, in terms of the 15,000 challenged records where
there is no address that shows where the registrant is alleged
to have moved to.

16 Q. And what does this error convey to you about the kinds of 17 quality control that was used in the process?

18 Α. Well, what it tells you is that something went seriously 19 wrong, because any time you're dealing with large datasets 20 like this, and every time I have done this in the context of 21 my own work, you go through and you look at the results and 22 you see if the results make sense. You see if the data that's 23 supposed to be there is there. You see -- you determine if 24 the fields that are supposed to have values of a certain type, 25 whether they have values of that type. And so the missing

street addresses is just one indication that something went
 wrong, something doesn't make sense in how that process was
 conducted.

4 Q. And what do you understand what happened if an elections 5 official tried to contact one of these voters on the list? 6 Α. Well, it increases the likelihood that an election 7 Because if someone official wouldn't be able to contact them. 8 has actually moved, there's no -- in the challenge file 9 there's no address where a clerk can send -- Ccan send mail. 10 So it increases the likelihood that a voter whose eligibility has been challenge, they might not even know that their 11 12 eligibility has been challenged witil they show up to vote or 13 until they request an absentee ballot.

14 Q. Did you identify any erroneous zip code data?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Can you describe that?

A. So in the challenge file for Henry County, there were
about -- there were over 9,000 challenges in Henry County.
Every one of those records in the zip code of the address
where the voter was alleged to have been registered, instead
of a zip code, there's the name of the municipality in Henry
County where the voter is registered.

And, again, that's something that -- you can look at that and immediately know something went seriously wrong with this process, because that's supposed to be a zip code. It's not

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1 supposed to be a city name or a municipality name.

2 Q. Did you identify any anomalies with how city names were3 listed in the challenge file?

4 A. Yes. I found numerous examples where records in the NCOA
5 file had -- had misspellings or spelling variations of city
6 names. Sometimes they were abbreviated, sometimes they were
7 not abbreviated, sometimes they were just misspelled. And,
8 again, that indicates that there was a problem or a lack of
9 quality control.

10 Q. Did you identify any instances where the name of the
11 registrant in the challenge file did not match the
12 corresponding name in the voter file?

I found, I think it was -- I have to look, but it 13 Α. I did. 14 was several hundred, 240 maybe, instances where the voter 15 registration number in the challenge file -- which is, again, 16 that's the voter registration number of the person that True 17 the Vote is saying is no longer eligible to vote because 18 they've moved -- that individual in the voter file has a 19 different name than the person in the NCOA file.

20 Q. Did you identify any instances where --

21 THE COURT: Hold on.

Explain that again. I didn't quite understand. Thename changes? Explain.

THE WITNESS: The name -- it's not the same. And I
don't know why. It could be it's just the wrong individual.

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1 It could be that someone has -- you know, has legally changed 2 their name because they got married, got divorced or 3 something. But I -- I looked at -- I have the challenge file 4 and it has the voter registration number, which True the Vote 5 extracted from the voter file. If I go look for that number 6 in the voter file, the name of the person under that record is 7 not the same name as the person in the NCOA challenge file. 8 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Shelly. 9 BY MR. SHELLY: Dr. Mayer, did you identify instances in the challenge 10 Q. 11 file where the registration addresses and the alleged move-to 12 address were the exact same? 13 Α. I did. There were five records in the challenge file 14 where the address of the voter was registered and the address 15 that they are alleged to have moved to were identical. 16 Q. How could that happen?

A. It shouldnet. It either means that there was -- it means
there was an error somewhere along the way. It means that
that person never moved or it means that something went wrong
with the matching process in the process of trying to link the
change of address file or the change of address registry to
the voter file.

But that -- that -- that shouldn't happen. If someone is alleged -- if I'm asserting that someone has moved and the address that I'm saying they moved to is the same address to

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where they are, that tells you something -- something has gone
 wrong.

3 Q. Did you identify any instances in the challenge file
4 where the registration address and the alleged move-to address
5 were in the same county?

6 A. Yes. I identified, I think it was 343 cases where the
7 address where the voter is alleged to have moved to was in the
8 same county.

9 Q. And why was that noteworthy to you?

10 A. Well, it's noteworthy for two reasons: One is that True
11 the Vote's own description said that they screened for that.
12 And they clearly didn't, because they didn't get them all.

13 The other is that under Georgia law someone who moves 14 within the same county retains their eligibility to vote in a 15 presidential or Senate election.

16 Q. And how does that relate to challenges that were filed in 17 December 2020?

18 A. Because the challenges were filed in the run up to the19 2021 Senate runoff elections in Georgia.

Q. Did you identify any instances in the challenge file
where individuals were registered at the address they were
alleged to have moved to?

A. Yes. I found almost 6,400 cases where the challenged
voter had actually reregistered at the address they were
alleged to have moved to.

1 Q. Did you identify any instances where True the Vote

2 challenged individuals who are not registered to vote in

3 Georgia?

4 A. Yes. Again, I would have to look at my report to get the
5 specific number, but my recollection is there were over 300
6 cases where True the Vote was challenging the registration of
7 someone who actually wasn't registered in Georgia.

8 Q. Your report mentions a lack of adequate data preparation.
9 What do you mean by that?

A. So, again, when you're matching across large scale data
files, particularly when you're using what I would call
nonstandard fields, like an address, people will write down
their address in different ways. Sometimes they would use
street or they would write a suffix, but there are all kinds
of ways we can write down our address.

Notably in the challenge file, the entire street address, the house number, the street, the street type, is one field. 18 141 Elm Lane would be the field. In the voter file, all of those are broken out separately. The house number is one field, the street name is one field, the street type is another field.

And so you have to be very careful when you are creating a -- a concatenated field, or a combined field, using multiple records to make sure that that's going to match the data in the other -- the other file. And, again, I don't know how

1 True the Vote did that preprocessing. I know that -- if I had 2 done that in my own work, I would have carefully described how 3 I preprocessed and ensured that those fields were comparable. 4 Q. Roughly speaking, of all these types of errors that we've 5 just discussed, how many did you find in total? 6 Α. So just these errors of missing data, reregistration, 7 city or city names and the zip code, I think it's going to be 8 well in excess of 30,000 cases. How does that inform your conclusions about the quality 9 Q. 10 of the challenge file? 11 Well, it tells me that the challenge file is just rife Α. with errors. And, I mean, I -- as I was going through and 12 doing the analysis, it just took my breath away how sloppy it 13 14 was. 15 If you submitted something like this in your academic Q. 16 work, what would be the result?

17 A. I would be laughed out of the room.

18 Q. Are you familiar with the difference between what the
19 USPS refers to as a temporary versus a permanent change of
20 address request?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Can you summarize that difference for us?

A. My understanding is the way the U.S. Postal Service
describes this is, a temporary change of address is filed by
someone who is going to be away from their address and wants

their mail forwarded for a period of greater than 15 days but
 less than six months. And so they -- in that case, they would
 file what the USPS calls a temporary National Change of
 Address.

5 Q. And what would a permanent change refer to?

6 A. A permanent change would be anything over six months.7 Q. Okay.

8 A. Even if someone hadn't moved permanently, that's just
9 what the Postal Service calls it.

10 Q. So if you were fortunate enough to be offered a visiting 11 position at the University of Georgia and you were here for 12 the academic year, from September through May, would you file 13 what the Postal Service calls a temporary change of address or 14 a permanent change of address?

15 A. In that circumstance, since I would be here for nine or16 ten months, I would file a permanent change of address.

17 Q. Even if you intended to return to Wisconsin?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. Are you familiar with other reasons a voter might file a
20 so-called permanent NCOA request while still intending to
21 return to their registration address?

A. Yes. There are any number of reasons why someone mightdo that.

24 Q. Would you share some of those reasons with the Court?25 A. So two of the obvious ones would be someone who is in the

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1 military and is temporarily deployed or stationed at -- on or
2 near a military base out of state. I mean, that's a classic
3 kind of absentee voter, which would also include someone who
4 was in a family of an individual who fell into that category.

5 THE COURT: How would someone -- looking at that note -- let's go back to your example. You leave the 6 7 University of Wisconsin, come to the University of Georgia for 8 ten months, you file a permanent change of address. If I'm 9 looking at that, how would I know, well, he's obviously moved there for good, he said it's permanent. Now would I know it's 10 11 not meant to be permanent?

12 THE WITNESS: Well, I'll tell you, Your Honor, there 13 are two ways: One is that I found, I think, 400 cases where 14 the address where a voter is alleged to have moved to is 15 literally on a military base.

16 THE COURT Okay.

17 THE WITNESS: So their address says United States Air
18 Force Academy. Their address says Dyess Air Force Base or
19 Joint Base Lewis-McChord. So there's no ambiguity.

Another way that you would draw that inference, which I did in my report, is I would look at a municipality that is adjacent to or on or adjacent to or nearby a military facility. So not everyone who is deployed to Joint Base Lewis-McChord actually lives on base. They might live in an adjacent municipality. And so working with a dataset of large military installations, where I go -- and I can see where Edwards Air Force Base is or Fort Irwin or Warner Robins Air Force Base. I can see on a map where the base is, and I can see the municipalities that are around there.

6

THE COURT: Two questions.

Question one: If it's not on a military base -- you
know, again, come back to you. If you go to the University of
Georgia in Athens, Georgia, and you put down permanent, how do
they know it's not permanent?

11 THE WITNESS: Well, you wouldn't be able to tell just 12 by looking at that. That -- you would not have sufficient 13 information to know whether someone had moved permanently 14 or -- I mean, permanently -- not in how the postal service 15 describes it, but permanently how you or I would describe 16 that.

17 THE COURT: Yeah.

18 THE WITNESS: So you would not -- you could not tell19 that from the National Change of Address file.

20 THE COURT: Did you find any number of people that21 were challenged to show a military base location?

THE WITNESS: Yes. As I noted, there -- if we -- and if you have my report, there's an appendix to my report that shows I found -- I mean, this is literally the correct use of the term "literally." I'm not talking about metaphorically.

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I'm talking about someone whose address lists as the city a
 military installation. I found -- I think it was 397 people
 who were on 59 different military installations.

And one example. There are nine people in the challenge file who list as their moved address, it says where they have moved is the United States Air Force Academy. And so that sort of fits. That's someone who is both in the military and a student almost certainly.

9 THE COURT: Mr. Shelly, I think this is a good point 10 to take a break.

11 This demonstrative you have, make sure you give a 12 copy of that to Ms. Conkel.

We're going to take a 15-minute break and start back14 at 10:50. Thank you.

15 (A break was taken from 10:35 a.m. until 10:50 a.m.)
16 THE COURT: Mr. Shelly, you may proceed.

17 MR. SHELLY: Thank you.

18 BY MR. SHELLY:

19 Q. Dr. Mayer, right before we took a break the Court was 20 asking you about examples of challenged voters who live on or 21 near military installations. You mentioned you had a table of 22 that in your chart -- a chart of that in your report. Were 23 you referring to Appendix A on page 49?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. Thank you.

In addition to military voters, can you give a
 non-exhaustive list of other reasons that a person might file
 a change of address request to the Postal Service and still
 intend to return to their registration address?
 A. So another example would be the archetype of an absentee
 voter, a college student who lives in Georgia, graduated high

7 school in Georgia, but is attending college or university away 8 from home.

9 Q. I want to ask you more about that in a second, but just 10 to complete the record, can you also give any other examples 11 why someone might submit a change of address and not intend to 12 permanently move?

13 So someone might be temporarily away for work. Α. Thev 14 could be on an extended vacation for someone who owns a house 15 And again, there are any number of reasons in another state. 16 why someone might temporarily be away from their registered 17 address for even an extended period of time without giving up 18 their eligibility to vote. And the mere fact that someone has 19 filed an NCOA is not evidence that they have given up their 20 eligibility to vote in Georgia.

Q. So let's take the students example that you give. Did you analyze the challenge file for potential students?

23 A. I did.

24 Q. How did you do that?

25 A. I created a decision rule. I was looking for a specific

1 set of universities or colleges that -- actually, it's not 2 exhaustive. I identified municipalities where every public 3 university in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas were 4 located. I identified every school in the SEC, every school 5 in the ACC, every school in the Big 12, Big 10, the Ivy 6 league. And the Georgia governor's office produces a dataset 7 of the top destinations for graduating high school seniors in 8 Georgia. And I included colleges or universities that are on 9 that list.

Again, so this is a fairly extensive list, but it's not exhaustive. I didn't include the UC system, I didn't include the State University of New York, but I had a set of colleges and universities. And I looked for instances of someone in a challenged file -- in the challenge file who had moved to an address, either on or near one of those universities.

16 Q. What did you find?

A. I found over 33,000 cases where a student -- or not a
student -- someone had -- someone in the challenge file had
moved to an address that was in the same or adjacent
municipality as one of the colleges or universities in my set
that I examined.

Q. Would removing students in college dorms be sufficient to
exclude all the students from the challenge file?
A. No. The first instance, I'm not aware of an easily
accessible database of all of the college or university

1 dormitory addresses. But even if you were able to eliminate 2 everyone who was not living on campus, data from 2018 from the 3 American Association of Colleges and Universities shows that 4 only about 13 percent of even first-year students live on 5 campus. And that number will actually go down as someone 6 moves through their college years. So a very small percentage 7 of college students are actually living on campus.

8 Q. You've discussed now challenged individuals who are
9 likely students, challenged individuals you are likely in the
10 military. Did I hear you answer the Court's question that you
11 even found individuals who are likely students in the
12 military?

As I noted, there were nine challenges issued to 13 Α. Yes. 14 registrants whose move-to address was literally the United 15 States Air Force Academy. And then there were others. There 16 were people who were -- had an address in Annapolis where the 17 Naval Academy is. There are people who listed an address in 18 West Point, New York, where the U.S. military academy is. So 19 in addition to the Air Force -- I mean, there are other 20 instances where someone was likely both a student and in the 21 military.

Q. Did you create another demonstrative summarizing all the
errors that we've been discussing this morning?
A. I did.

25 Q. Is this that demonstrative on your screen?

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1

A. It is.

363

| 2 | MR. SHELLY: And, Your Honor, do you have that on |
|----|---|
| 3 | your screen as well? |
| 4 | THE COURT: Yes, thank you. |
| 5 | MR. SHELLY: Thank you. |
| 6 | BY MR. SHELLY: |
| 7 | Q . Does this accurately illustrate and summarize the |
| 8 | conclusions that you've reached in your report? |
| 9 | A. Yes. |
| 10 | Q. Now, you've done an impressive job reciting many of these |
| 11 | figures from memory as we've gone through it, but I want to |
| 12 | make sure that the record is clear. So can you tell the Court |
| 13 | once again how many instances you found where the challenged |
| 14 | individual's registration address and the alleged move-to |
| 15 | address are identical? |
| 16 | A. There were five instances. |
| 17 | Q. And, again, how could that happen? |
| 18 | A. I don't know. It should not have. And it is such an |
| 19 | obviously identifiable error that I am just flabbergasted that |
| 20 | this was not screened and caught. |
| 21 | Q . How many instances did you find where there was kind |
| 22 | of some kind of syntax error in the street address field? |
| 23 | A. So there were seven cases. And this means that the |
| 24 | information in an address field was not blank, but it was |
| 25 | obviously wrong. It was listed as null or missing, or in one |

case it looked like a spreadsheet reference. It had an equal
 sign G16. So there was something in that field that was
 obviously not supposed to be there or obviously reflecting a
 problem.

5 THE COURT: Yeah, but the registration address and 6 the move-to address are identical. So how do you miss that? 7 THE WITNESS: I don't know. It was -- again, there 8 is a process that I go -- or that anybody, any reputable 9 academic that's going through and reviewing this, these are 10 things that you look for. What is the quality of the 11 underlying data?

And, again, these things tell me that there was something fundamentally wrong with the process that was used to generate these files, because that should not happen. BY MR. SHELLY:

16 Q. How many instances did you find where the registrant was
17 alleged to have moved to an undefined street address?
18 A. There were 27. And most of these were cases where the
19 move-to address was listed as general delivery or something
20 that was not actually a street address.

Q. How many instances where the challenged file name did not
match -- sorry -- I skipped this one.

How many instances where the registration address and the move-to address are in the same county?

25 A. There were 145. I think earlier I said there were in the

1 300s, but this is the correct number. There were 145 cases

2 where a registrant is alleged to have moved to another address

3 in the same county.

4 Q. How many examples where the challenge file name and the5 voter file name did not match?

6 A. 263.

7 Q. How many instances where the challenged individuals were8 not registered in Georgia?

9 A. 336.

10 Q. How many instances where the challenged individual

11 resided literally on a military installation?

12 A. 397.

Q. How many instances where you found the duplicate in the
challenged file entries on the first name, last name, address,
triplet?

16 A. 1375.

17 Q. How many instances where the challenged individuals had18 been registered at the move-to address?

19 A. 6,377.

20 Q. And, again, do you have any explanation for how that

21 result could appear in the file?

A. So that reflects almost certainly that True the Vote was
relying on outdated information, maybe an older version of the
voter file. But, again, this is something that -- you're
creating a file where you are alleging that someone is not

1 eligible to vote. And you can immediately see that if someone 2 who has moved to an address where they are registered, I mean, 3 how do you question whether they're eligible to vote at that 4 address? That -- that -- I mean, I'm using "shouldn't" as a 5 conditional, but there's no responsible process that would 6 have produced that result. And, again, it was something that 7 was trivial to check. It was one line of code. And its 8 something that you -- that should have been done.

9 Q. How many instances of erroneous zip code data?

10 A. That would be every challenged record in Henry County,11 9,270.

12 Q. How many instances where the street address and the13 move-to field was altogether missing?

14 A. 15,360.

15 Q. How many total instances where the challenged individual16 resided on or very closely adjacent to a military

17 installation?

18 A. 22,956 cases.

19 Q. And similarly how many instances where challenged
20 individuals were alleged to reside on or adjacent to a college
21 or a university campus where you would expect Georgia high
22 school seniors to enroll?
23 A. I found 35,056 cases.

24 Q. Now, are you suggesting that nobody in a challenge file25 could have been wrongly registered?

1 Α. No. I'm not suggesting that there was nobody in the 2 challenge file who was no longer eligible to vote. What I am 3 saying is that there are so many glaring examples of errors in 4 that process that even if there were some cases where someone 5 was properly identified as someone ineligible to vote -- the 6 way that I think about it is that you don't get to throw a 7 quarter million pieces of garbage at the wall and pat yourself 8 on the back that some of them actually stuck.

9 Q. I want to conclude by talking some about how voters are 10 likely to be affected by voter challenges. In your report you 11 discuss a voter turnout model. Can you explain this concept 12 for the Court?

So I describe in my report something called the cost of 13 Α. 14 voting model. And it's a ramework that people who study 15 voting turnout use to evaluate the effects of different 16 practices, different election administration practices. And 17 the emphasis is on things that raise or lower the costs of 18 voting, the time costs, the informational costs, the 19 psychological costs of voting. And the literature finds 20 generally that as the costs of voting go up, there are 21 additional barriers, additional burdens that are imposed on 22 individuals, the likelihood that an individual votes goes 23 down.

24 Q. Is this model generally accepted among political25 scientists?

A. I would describe it as essentially almost universally
accepted. There may be voting scholars who might sort of
quibble with one of the terms and -- but I would describe it
as almost universally accepted as an accurate way of thinking
about the effects of election administration practices.

6 Q. I want to ask you to apply the concept of some of these
7 costs to the voter challenge process. You mentioned time.
8 How could time be a cost?

Well, the time could be a cost that under Georgia law, 9 Α. 10 the provisions I cite in my report, someone whose eligibility is challenged can be required to appear or respond to prove 11 12 that they are eligible to vote, even if they've actually 13 already voted in an election, all the way up to responding to 14 a mailing, even being required to appear at a hearing in front 15 of a county board or county election officials where they 16 would -- they may have to prove -- they might have to be in a 17 position where they have to prove their eligibility to vote. 18 And just the administrative and time and opportunity costs of 19 doing that are enormously high.

20 THE COURT: Is it decided by the local Board of21 Elections whether they want to go through that cost?

THE WITNESS: Well, the Board of Elections is not the only entity that pays the costs. It could be the voter that pays.

25 THE COURT: Yeah. But the one that makes that

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determination whether or not the person is going to have to
 get up this information to prove that they can vote somewhere
 in Georgia is the local Board of Elections.

THE WITNESS: That would be true. But they are the ones that make a determination of whether -- I guess the term would be whether they accept the challenge.

7 THE COURT: Of course, they could look at it and say,
8 ah, we're not going to accept this challenge and not even
9 contact the people. It's possible, or is it not?

10 THE WITNESS: It's possible, but there's an 11 additional issue is that not every election board or entity 12 around the state will do it in the same way. So a challenge 13 that is filed on the same basis in one county might be 14 immediately rejected; that same challenge might be accepted in 15 another county.

16 THE COURT: That's my point, is that the costs you're 17 talking about, the individuals that decide whether or not we 18 want to create this cost, is the local board?

19 THE WITNESS: That is my understanding.

20 BY MR. SHELLY:

Q. For the counties that do require voters to appear in
person, would there be other costs to having to appear before
a government board in addition to the time?

A. Yes. A voter might be required to assemble documentationand worry that they are not doing -- they need to do something

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1 they're not doing. A voter could perceive a risk that -- if
2 their eligibility is challenged. A voter might worry that
3 they have done something wrong.

And I'm thinking about this. I've been an academic for 40 years. I've been a professor for over 30. If I got one of these notices saying I had to appear at the Madison City Clerk to prove I was eligible to vote, that would make me nervous. I'd wonder what happened, how did this happen. I would find that intimidating, and I'm not easily intimidated.

10 Q. Could getting pulled out of line while someone is trying11 to vote in person be a cost?

A. Yes. A voter might worry that they were being singledout and they may worry to the point that they don't even tryto vote.

15 Q. You just touched on this. Could the perceived legal risk
16 of voting when you've been accused of an unlawful registration
17 be a cost?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Are these types of costs recognized in academic

20 literature?

21 A. In this case they are universally recognized.

Q. What is the expected foreseeable result of imposing thesecosts on eligible voters?

A. Well, we can identify an individual cost, the effect onany individual voter, but it's important to keep in mind that

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this is not an individual-level decision. This was a mass
 challenge of a quarter million people. And the almost certain
 effect, or certainly the likely effect, as there were, there
 were voters whose eligibility was challenged and it made it
 much more difficult for them to vote.

6 And my expectation is that what they were there --7 certainly would be individuals whose registrations were 8 improperly challenged that resulted in them not voting.

9 MR. SHELLY: Thank you, Dr. Mayer. No further 10 questions for you at this time.

11 THE COURT: Mr. Shelly, make sure you give Ms. Conkel 12 a copy of this.

13 MR. SHELLY: I did during break.

14 THE COURT: All right. Thanks.

15 MR. SHELLY: And I would now like to move those into 16 evidence as well.

17 THE COURT: Mr. Powell, any objection?

18 MR. POWELL: No, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: They're admitted without objection.

He's your witness now, Mr. Powell.

21 What exhibit numbers are these?

22 MR. SHELLY: We're going to mark this one as 91.

23 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 91 was received and marked into 24 evidence.)

25 CROSS-EXAMINATION

| 1 | BY MR. POWELL: |
|----|---|
| 2 | Q. Good morning, Dr. Mayer. |
| 3 | A. Good morning. |
| 4 | Q. I apologize if I break into Dr. Meyer at some point, |
| 5 | because I didn't have the pleasure of deposing you and there's |
| 6 | some neuro pathways ingrained with Meyer, I'm sure. |
| 7 | So you congratulations on your book award, by the way. |
| 8 | A. Thank you. |
| 9 | Q. Since your report, have you reviewed any further |
| 10 | information about the case? |
| 11 | A. I have not. |
| 12 | Q. Okay. Have you communicated with anybody about your |
| 13 | testimony? |
| 14 | A. I had met with counsel, but I hadn't communicated with |
| 15 | anybody else. |
| 16 | Q. Did you discuss your testimony? |
| 17 | A. Yes. |
| 18 | Q . Okay. What was the nature of that discussion? |
| 19 | A. Just what the questions would be, I'm under oath, answer |
| 20 | the questions, tell the truth. |
| 21 | Q. Were you asked to perform any analysis of the defects or |
| 22 | disparate impact in the Davis Somerville challenge file? |
| 23 | A. No. |
| 24 | Q . Do you have the True the Vote challenge files with you |
| 25 | here today? |

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1 A. No.

2 Q. Is there any way we could look at them and verify what 3 you're saying?

4 A. They would be on my home office computer. I don't have5 them -- I don't have my computer in my possession.

6 Q. So if you said there were no middle names in the file and
7 we thought there were 61,000, is there any way we could
8 resolve that?

9 A. I don't know.

But, again, even if there were middle names, that doesn't have any affect on my conclusions about the problems that I've talked about.

13 Q. Why is that?

A. Because those problems with the missing information and
the duplicate records and the military and students, that that
happens whether or not a voter's middle name or middle initial
had been included.

18 Q. You do discuss the errors of no middle names being in19 your report, though; right?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Okay. And you're aware that the NCOA does do matching on 22 middle names?

A. When it is available. But, again, I was operating off ofthe descriptions that True the Vote gave, so --

25 Q. What did -- I'm sorry.

1 A. No, that's -- I'm done.

| 2 | Q . What did you understand those descriptions did you |
|------------|---|
| 3 | understand there was a particular audience for those |
| 4 | descriptions or what was the context of them? |
| 5 | A. Well, these were one of them was a description that |
| 6 | was offered again, my understanding, I'm not a lawyer |
| 7 | was offered in evidence as a response to questions. The other |
| 8 | was, as I noted, an e-mail that was sent to multiple |
| 9 | recipients to describe the matching process |
| 10 | ${f Q}$. Did you understand that e-mail to represent itself as a |
| 11 | complete and comprehensive description of the methods used? |
| 12 | A. I was operating off the descriptions I had, the two |
| 13 | descriptions. And, again, I there were references in those |
| 14 | descriptions to vague and ambiguous things. |
| 15 | Q. And where did you get the files that you worked from? |
| 16 | Did you get 65 different Excel spreadsheets? |
| 17 | A. Idid. |
| 18 | Q . Did you get just 65 or did you get 159? |
| 19 | A. I received just 65. |
| 20 | Q. Okay. So there are 65 separate spreadsheets. And how |
| 21 | did you put those did you put them together somehow? |
| 22 | A. I did. I used a statistical package called Stata, which |
| 23 | allows you to input the files and to there are commands |
| . . | |

where you're allowed to combine files into a single database 25 with -- so that essentially you're stacking the data. So $\ensuremath{\mathsf{I}}$

24

1 was able to combine all 65 county files into a single file. 2 Q. And does your -- the software used, does it extract that 3 information from the files or are you having to cut and paste 4 or how does that work? 5 Α. It's automatic. It just imports the fields in the spreadsheet. Or in this case, I think they were comma --6 7 well, no, they were a spreadsheet. So it would just import 8 the data in spreadsheets directly from what was in the file. 9 Q. Are you aware of an error rate of that importation? 10 Α. Not in Stata. I'm not aware of what the error rate might 11 be. 12 Q. Is there any way we could know that no errors were made 13 during that importation as your combined 65 files into one? 14 Α. Well, again, I did a data validation process. But, no, I 15 can't -- I don't know what the error rate might have been. In 16 my experience, having done that in multiple states with large

17 numbers of counties, that error rate I would expect to be18 somewhere between zero and very, very small.

19 Q. Did someone study your error rates?

20 A. No. This is from my experience in working with this21 process.

22 Q. But you have to have at least studied your error rate to23 know what it might be.

24 A. In this instance?

25 Q. That 0 to 1 percent. I'm just --

1 Α. Well, I'm not -- no, I'm not saying it's 0 to 1 percent. 2 I imported the files, and my expectation is that there would 3 not be a material number of errors resulting from that 4 process. It's very straightforward. 5 Q. Is it possible that the middle names that were in the 6 original files got left out in the combined file? 7 Α. I don't think so. 8 Q. Did you inspect the 65 spreadsheets individually before CHOCKET.COM 9 you combined them? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. What did you look at? It's been two and a half years since I did this. 12 Α. Ι 13 looked at them and I -- my recollection is that most, if not all of them, had identical format. But the -- I don't recall 14 15 specifically what -- I mean, I can't tell you what the field 16 names would be in every one of those spreadsheets. I know 17 what the field names were in the resulting files. 18 Q. So does your data suggest to you that True the Vote 19 targeted people on an individual basis? 20 I'm not sure I understand the question. Α. 21 Well, did they target people as -- individually for any Q. 22 particular demographics? 23 Α. Well, I can tell you that my analysis found that the 24 counties -- in that set of 65 -- that I reviewed, were more

25 likely to have higher African American populations in terms of

registrants than the counties where there were no challenges.
 So I don't know whether True the Vote had a particular name,
 that we're going to challenge this person. My understanding
 is that it was a mass challenge based off of the NCOA
 registry.
 Q. And did you say in your report that the impact on African

7 Americans was not statistically significant?

8 Α. Well, as I note in the report, in terms of that 9 selection, it doesn't meet conventional thresholds of statistical significance. But, again, it's increasingly 10 recognized in political science that that's not a binary. 11 It 12 doesn't -- you don't look at a coefficient and the errors and 13 then it doesn't mean anything, it doesn't mean anything, and 14 suddenly it does when you mit that .05 threshold. I make that 15 very clear in my report.

16 Q. What measure do we have to make decisions about whether17 something matters?

18 A. It's based on the data and experience and judgment.
19 Q. Would you publish a peer-reviewed article announcing a
20 conclusion about the disparate impact in this case based on
21 your findings of not any statistical significance?

22 A. I would.

23 Q. And what would you say about it?

A. I would say the same thing I said in my report, thatreflects the three counties with the highest percentage of

African American registrants. Knowing those differences, that
 table would go in. And I would reach the same conclusion that
 this doesn't meet the .05 level of statistical significance,
 but we can be confident that the coefficient is positive. And
 I would -- I would use the same language and same techniques
 in peer-reviewed research.

7 Q. So in your report, there's quite a bit of reliance on the
8 idea that counties were selected or chosen or targeted; is
9 that right?

I wouldn't say "quite a bit." It was -- that was one 10 Α. 11 step in the analysis, but the bulk of the analysis is on the 12 actual files that were produced. And, again, there were other 13 instances where there was a disproportionate impact on African 14 Americans, the -- the duplicate records, for example, or the 15 fact that African Americans are overrepresented among the 16 challenged voters who are alleged to have moved within 17 Georgia.

18 Q. Would you have any reason to doubt that your report
19 mentions the idea of counties being selected by True the Vote
20 close to a dozen times?

A. My understanding is that -- what that means is these were
the counties where the voter challenges were -- were at issue.
Q. How do you think that happened? Walk me through the
process of how True the Vote selects a county for challenge.
A. I don't know. The -- as I note, the decision process for

1 the purposes of my report is unobserved. But in terms of the2 effects, I don't think it matters.

3 Q. Are you familiar with Section 230 that allows for the 4 challenges?

5 A. In general, yes.

6 Q. Okay. So do you know how a petition gets from a
7 challenger or from someone like True the Vote to an actual
8 voter?

So my understanding is that under Georgia law, someone 9 Α. 10 who is a registered voter in a county can challenge the registration of other people in the county. And, again, this 11 is based on -- my understanding of the data that I reviewed, 12 13 is that these were files that were provided or challenge files 14 that were issued under the name of True the Vote. And I don't 15 know if -- I mean, I guess it's not relevant to my empirical 16 conclusions what that process looked like.

17 Q. They were filed under the name of True the Vote? 18 Α. Well, these were -- my understanding of the data that I 19 received is that there were challenge files issued in 65 20 counties in which True the Vote was -- I don't know whether 21 the term is whether they organized it or whether they managed 22 it, but my understanding is that these are files that were --23 these challenge files were -- were issued as part of an effort 24 that involved True the Vote. What their precise role was 25 doesn't really affect my empirical conclusions.

Q. So would your analysis change if TTV, True the Vote, had
not selected counties for submission but rather was forced to
3 submit only in counties where they had challengers come
4 forward to volunteer to petition?

5 A. That doesn't at all change my analysis about the6 sloppiness with which --

7 Q. I'm not talking about the sloppiness. I'm talking about8 the targeting of counties.

9 A. Well, again, as I note in the report, for my purposes
10 that process is unobserved. All I see is whether a county
11 file has been created.

12 Q. So I'm asking you a hypothet cal then. If the only reason that a challenger -- if the only reason a challenge was 13 14 submitted in county A but not county B was solely because a 15 resident of county A had contacted True the Vote and said I'd 16 like to volunteer to file a challenge and no resident of 17 county B had come forward to do so, would that not affect your 18 assessment that True the Vote was selecting its counties? 19 Because I'm not making an argument about how True Α. No. 20 the Vote selected its counties. I'm making an empirical 21 argument about the nature of the counties that were selected, 22 in terms of the demographics. So how True the Vote selected 23 them is not relevant to my determination of the empirical 24 effects --

25 Q. What I'm asking is --

THE COURT: Hold on, hold on. Let him finish his
 answer. Let him finish his answer.

3 MR. POWELL: Sorry.

4 THE WITNESS: So I don't know where I cut off.5 BY MR. POWELL:

6 Q. Well, I -- you know, on your report, page 3, there's two 7 mentions of True the Vote selecting counties. On page 7 there 8 is a mention. On page 8, page 18. On page 34 there are seven 9 mentions using the word "selected." So it seems fairly 10 relevant that you think True the Vote went through a process 11 of selecting 65 counties in which to submit challenges. So I'm asking, would that not change if True the Vote wasn't 12 13 making those decisions?

14 A. Well, in terms of the empirical conclusions, not at all. 15 Because I don't know what the process that True the Vote used 16 once it -- I mean, as I note in my report, there were 17 indications that there were other counties where they had 18 engaged in that process. But I don't see that because the 19 challenge files were not produced.

But this was an effort that -- my understanding is that it involved True the Vote. And my empirical conclusions, whether it was True the Vote or an individual in accounting or -- we have the results in front of us. I can see the files that were produced or created. I can evaluate those files and the accuracy of those files. Who actually is responsible for

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1 creating those or what role the different groups were -- and 2 that's something that's opaque, because the descriptions that 3 were given by representatives or people in True the Vote about 4 how that process worked, were -- were not complete. 5 Q. So you said your empirical conclusion of some kind of 6 impact wouldn't change, but your conclusion that True the Vote 7 was selecting counties would have to change, wouldn't it? 8 THE COURT: Hold on. ET.CO 9 BY MR. POWELL: 10 Q. Under my hypothetical? 11 THE COURT: What's your objection? 12 MR. SHELLY: Respectfully, I think this question's 13 been asked three times and answered three times by now. 14 THE COURT: I think it has, Mr. Powell. He's given 15 the answer. I think you can continue to proceed from it. MR. POWELL: Well, all right, Your Honor. 16 BY MR. POWELL: < 17 18 Q. But you calculated the percentage of African Americans in 19 the True the Vote challenge file; right? 20 Α. Yes. 21 Yeah. So that's 27.3 percent? Q. 22 Α. That's correct. 23 Q. So that's less than the percentage of African Americans 24 in the Georgia voter file; right? 25 Α. That's correct.

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1 Q. Which is 29.9 percent?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. So that's almost a 3 percent difference between the two.
4 One's about 10 percent bigger or smaller than the other. Is
5 that significant?

6 Α. Well, the problem with that argument is that their 7 selection as someone who is being challenged is conditional on 8 whether someone has filed an NCOA. Because that's my 9 understanding of what the basis of these challenges were. And 10 so some of the elements that I identified, such as the duplicated records, there is a clear offect because we can 11 12 directly look at that.

13 But the fact that the Georgia file was 30 percent African 14 American and the challenged file was 27 percent African 15 American, you don't stop there. You look at who are the 16 voters who are most likely to be affected by this. What is 17 the relationship between, for example, the fact that academic 18 research has shown repeatedly that using NCOA matching or 19 using NCOA data to do voter list maintenance, improperly 20 removes African Americans at a higher rate than non-Hispanic 21 white voters.

22 Q. Removing? From what?

23 A. From voter files.

24 Q. You understand that's what was happening here, an effort25 to remove?

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1 A. I understand that these were challenge files that were

2 issued that were calling into question the eligibility of

3 registrants in Georgia.

4 Q. The eligibility to do what?

5 A. To vote.

6 Q. When?

7 A. The files that I evaluated, in my understanding, is that8 they were created around or in December of 2020.

9 Q. So there -- it was eligibility to vote in an election,

10 the upcoming election?

11 A. I think that's right.

12 Q. So not to remove someone from the voter file?

A. Well, I mean, you're sort of quibbling with what the
effect of these is, and I'm offering an empirical conclusion
about what the data in those files actually show.

And my understanding of the process is that county election officials could use that information to call into question and to require a voter to prove their eligibility. **Q**. Under what circumstances would they call them to prove their eligibility?

A. Well, I don't know the specific processes that were usedin every county where a challenge file was issued.

23 Q. It's only when someone tries to vote that they're asked24 to confirm their residency in Georgia?

25 A. It could be when someone has already voted. But, again,

1 that's a distinction without a difference, because it's

2 calling into question the eligibility of someone to vote.

3 Q. So you focused in your report on the counties around4 Atlanta.

5 A. No. Hold on a second. You're putting words in my mouth.
6 I didn't focus on my report on these counties. I noted in my
7 report that of the 29 counties in the Atlanta Metro
8 statistical area, 17 were counted. So it's not true that my
9 report is wrapped around as a foundational thing that these

10 were the counties that were selected.

11 Q. Do you know what percentage of the Georgia population is12 represented by the Atlanta MSA?

13 A. Not off the top of my head.

14 Q. Would it surprise you it's about 52 percent?

15 A. Again, I don't know.

16 Q. So if the way that petitions were carried to boards was 17 that volunteers came forward in different counties, all things 18 being equal, wouldn't a more populous county be more likely to 19 surface a volunteer to carry the petition than the rural 20 county with not many people in it?

A. I don't know. And, again, you know, my conclusions do
not depend on these being the counties that were selected.
Most of my report is about the observable errors and problems
with the files that were produced.

25 Q. Well, Dr. Mayer, you're talking about targeting these

1 counties around the MSA, which are the most populous counties

2 in Georgia, and which I think you would agree have the highest3 percentage of African American voters.

4 A. Well, we know that of the 20 counties with the highest
5 percentage of African American registrants, ten of them were
6 challenged.

7 Q. So there were more potential challengers in those
8 populous ten counties than in the least populous ten counties
9 in Georgia?

10 A. I don't know who the actual challengers were.

11 I'm asking you a hypothetical. All things being equal, Q. 12 wouldn't it be easier for challengers to come forth in a 13 county like Fulton, which has a million people, than in the 14 other -- than to find 84 challengers in the other 84 smallest 15 counties, which also equal about a million people? 16 You're saying easier to come forward -- I mean, it could Α. 17 be possible that that -- that there -- would be more people 18 willing to serve as challengers. But, again, that doesn't 19 matter for my conclusions.

Q. I'm just talking about the odds of being able to find a
challenger in a county with a million people versus a county
with a thousand people. You're treating counties as if
they're the same. You don't account for population in your
analysis, do you? You counted the population -A. Well, yes, I do. In my analysis, I do include -- I do

1 assess the likelihood of a county being -- having a challenge2 file using population.

3 Q. Where is that in your report?

4 A. Table 2 on page 35.

5 Q. And how does that take into account the varying

6 populations of the counties?

7 A. Because it measures the likelihood that a county has been 8 selected using, as an independent variable, the natural log of 9 the number of registrants in a county. So even after you have 10 controlled for population, you still see an effect in which 11 counties with larger proportions of African American voters 12 are more likely to be selected, even after taking population 13 into account.

14 Q. But, again, if it proved to be the case that it was the 15 petitioners who selected True the Vote and not the other way 16 around, would that change your conception that True the Vote 17 had targeted someone or had somehow themselves created the 18 disparate impact?

19 A. No.

20 **Q**. Why not?

A. Because the impact is there. And, I mean, True the
Vote's name is on it. So, again, assigning culpability for
that is a separate matter from noting the fact that that
effect exists.

25 Q. Is it not true that whites make up a larger percentage of

1 challenged voters in 60 of the 65 counties? 2 Α. I don't know. I did not look at a county-by-county 3 breakdown of the demographics. And, again, that would --4 well, I'll stop there. 5 Q. So you didn't notice, for example, that the percentage of 6 challenge voters in Banks County who were white was 81 and a 7 half percent? 8 Α. No. 9 Q. All right. Now, we looked at a demonstrative earlier. 10 MR. POWELL: I don't know, could we get that back up 11 on the screen? Is that --Mr. Shelly, can you-all put that back up? 12 THE COURT: 13 BY MR. POWELL: This is referring to pages, I think, 42 and 43 of your 14 Q. 15 report. You summarize a number of errors in the challenge 16 file. 17 Do you have any data on how those errors impacted the 18 accuracy of the NCOA's work on the files? 19 I'm sorry, I didn't catch the end of the question. Α. 20 Q. Do you have any idea how those errors impacted the 21 accuracy of the NCOA? 22 So these errors wouldn't be -- these are not errors that Α. 23 would affect the NCOA. These would be errors that were in 24 part because of the NCOA and the known problem of false 25 positives. But, again, the issue is that these are records

that are purporting to identify ineligible voters. And we can
 see that there are all kinds of missing data, incomplete data.
 Whether that was in the NCOA or whether that was the result of
 whatever process True the Vote used to generate these files, I
 don't know.

6 Q. How do we know they're purporting to identify -- you
7 mention in your report I think -- determine ineligible voters?
8 How does the spreadsheet determine that by itself?

9 A. I don't understand the question.

10 Q. Well, you're telling me that this is -- these

11 spreadsheets are purporting to identify ineligible voters.

12 How do they purport that?

13 Well, the spreadsheets don't do anything. Α. The 14 spreadsheets don't have any agency. The spreadsheets have 15 records that include data. And my understanding of how 16 these -- the reason these spreadsheets were created -- the 17 reason these data were created was a process of challenging 18 the -- or challenging the eligibility of registrants based on 19 whether or not someone with that name and address had filed an 20 NCOA.

21 Q. So they're challenging the eligibility; not determining22 it?

23 A. That's correct.

24 Q. Who determines the eligibility?

25 A. That would be the county election entities, the boards or

1 officials.

2 Q. So you mentioned earlier that a number of the errors in
3 the challenge file were obvious, like the syntax error, for
4 example?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. Any others that you would consider obvious to an7 observer?

8 Α. Well, I noted those in reports. The records that don't 9 have an address, the records that have a city name where the 10 zip code is, someone who is already reregistered. I mean, these are errors that any responsible entity that was 11 producing this purporting to show -- or purporting to 12 challenge these -- the eligibility of these registrants, this 13 is a process that should have happened. Someone should have 14 15 looked at this and found these errors and determined what 16 their origin was and to determine or to evaluate the accuracy 17 of the underlying process.

18 Q. Would you consider boards of election and their lawyers19 responsible entities?

A. I'm not offering a conclusion about that. I'm offering aconclusion about the files.

Q. So if these errors were obvious, in your experience with
election administration, would you expect a Board of Elections
would be able to look at them and see those errors?

25 A. It's possible.

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1 Q. Because they're obvious?

A. It's possible. I don't know how the process that was
used in the -- these 65 counties, what the boards did with
these files once they got them.

5 Q. Would you expect that a -- any of the members of the Boards of Elections, or their lawyers who were examining these 6 7 files for probable cause to issue a challenge, would look at 8 these errors and say we're not going to find probable cause? 9 Α. They could. But that -- I mean, that just begs the prior 10 question of why these challenges are issued in the first place 11 and why these errors weren't caught before dumping this quarter million records on county election officials across 12 13 the state.

14 Q. Well, that's a different question.

15 A. Well, it's one that they -- it's one that should have16 been answered. These errors should have been caught.

17 Q. Do you know how many of these errors made their way to a18 voter?

19 A. No.

20 Q. So you've identified a bunch of errors in spreadsheets
21 and you don't have any information about their impact on
22 actual voters?

A. My analysis was limited to an evaluation of thereliability of the underlying data.

25 Q. I'd like a yes or no.

1 A. So I did not do an analysis of what happened to

2 individual voters following the submission of the files.

3 Q. So you don't actually know whether the firewall of the
4 Board of Election allowed any of these erroneous challenges to
5 go through?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. Do you have any understanding of the connection between
8 any of the defendants and any of the challenges that reached
9 any of the plaintiffs?

10 A. I'm aware that at least one of the testifying witnesses
11 or the plaintiffs was in a challenge file, but beyond that, I
12 have not done that kind of review

Q. So let's talk a little bit about your selection of instate movers for one of your conclusions. You mention on
page 35 -- and I'll read it and then you can find it in the
document.

17 "Overall, The 2021 voter registration file shows that
18 29.9 percent of the registrants are African American," which I
19 believe you testified to earlier.

Starting up again with your quote, "But among the alleged
in-state movers in True the Vote's challenge file,

22 38.4 percent are African American."

Why focus on in-state movers? Why exclude the relevantcohort of out-of-state movers?

25 A. Because that was a characteristic of the file.

1 Q. What do you mean? 2 Α. That existed in the file. And that was a pattern that I 3 found in the data as part of my analysis about a 4 disproportionate effect on, in particular, African American 5 voters. 6 Q. So could that effect be because African American voters 7 are more likely than other voters to move in state rather than 8 out of state? 9 Α. It could. Could it be that they're less likely to file NCOA than 10 Q. 11 other voters? 12 Α. It could. Okay. So do you know the percentage of African Americans 13 Q. 14 in the out-of-state mover Tile? 15 Α. Based on the overall percentages, the out-of-state movers 16 would be less likely to be African American than the 17 representation in the voter file. 18 Q. Do you know how many of the 250,000 or so records in the 19 True the Vote file were in state versus out of state, just 20 hard numbers? 21 Not off the top of my head. Α. 22 Q. Let me see if this sounds familiar. About 88,000, 89,000 23 for in state and the rest out of state? 24 Again, I don't know -- I don't recall off the top of my Α. 25 head what those numbers look like.

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1 Q. Are you aware of any county Board of Elections that

2 received a True the Vote list that only had in-state movers on 3 it?

4 A. Am I aware of any? No.

5 \mathbf{Q} . Did you calculate that white voters make up 53 percent of

6 all True the Vote challenges but only 48 percent of all

7 registered voters?

8 A. I don't know that I did that calculation, but I did note
9 that -- the percentage of the challenge file that was African
10 American.

11 Q. Do you know the racial makeup of the people who actually
12 carried the challenges forward in their respective counties?
13 A. No.

14 Q. All right. So you mention on page 30 -- and this is just 15 about the military bases, and I'm sure you have it partly 16 memorized -- but that about 22,956 -- I shouldn't even say 17 "about," that's exact. It appears registrants in the 18 challenge file moved to an address on or near a military 19 installation.

20 Are military addresses obvious?

21 A. They can be.

Q. Like an APO or any other type of military designation?
A. Yes, there were some addresses that were APOs. And
others were -- the municipality was the name of a military
installation.

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| 1 | Q . So a Board of Election could have seen that and excluded |
|----|---|
| 2 | them right away from any challenge? |
| 3 | A. They could have. |
| 4 | Q. Now, you mention that of that 22,956 that are on or near, |
| 5 | 397 of those were on; is that right? |
| 6 | A. That's correct. That was based either on an APO address |
| 7 | or the name of of installation in the address. And I |
| 8 | that's listed in Appendix A of my report. |
| 9 | Q. So about just a little under 2 percent appeared to live |
| 10 | on a base? |
| 11 | A. 2 percent of what? |
| 12 | Q. Well, 397 as a percentage of 22,956? |
| 13 | A. So that's about 2 400 is a little under 2 percent of |
| 14 | the 22,956 |
| 15 | Q. I believe it's 1.73 percent, but I didn't know if you |
| 16 | could do all that in your head like A Beautiful Mind or |
| 17 | something. |
| 18 | So do you know how many civilian employees of the |
| 19 | military branches live on bases? |
| 20 | A. No. |
| 21 | Q . Do you know how many of those 397 people found out that |
| 22 | there was a challenge made against them? |
| 23 | A. No. |
| 24 | Q. Now, you mentioned that I guess it's the difference |
| 25 | is 22,459 had moved near a base. So they're in a city that |

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| 1 | contains a military base? | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 2 | A. Well, as I describe in the report, it was a the a | | |
| 3 | nearby city that was either adjacent to or a municipality that | | |
| 4 | was the closest to a military base. | | |
| 5 | Q. How near is near? | | |
| 6 | A. I don't recall the precise rule that I used, but my | | |
| 7 | recollection is that, in most of the cases, they were either | | |
| 8 | contiguous to a military base or within a couple of miles. | | |
| 9 | Q. So is your assumption that only service members live in | | |
| 10 | residential areas adjacent to military bases? | | |
| 11 | A. No. | | |
| 12 | Q. So why does it matter that there is a challenge that | | |
| 13 | might go to someone who is living in the city near a military | | |
| 14 | base? | | |

Well, again, being in the military is an archetypal type 15 Α. of absentee voter. And it's an entirely reasonable inference 16 17 that there are military or military families, individuals who 18 move to that address.

19 I'm not suggesting that everybody who moved to Austin, 20 Texas, or Atlanta is in the military, but there is a very high 21 likelihood that some -- most, perhaps, of these voters or 22 these registrants did that because of some relationship 23 between military service or a family service. People don't 24 move from Augusta, Georgia, to West Point for the weather. 25 Q. There are a lot of military bases in your analysis that

1 are in large cities.

2 Α. Well, that's a different matter. Because if you look at 3 most of the installations that I've identified, you're 4 actually not likely to see a huge military installation next 5 to a large city. It can happen, but most -- you know, Fort 6 Irwin, Fort Rucker, these are not near large cities. Some 7 Warner Robins is in the Atlanta area, but it's not -are. 8 these are municipalities that are so close to a military 9 installation that it's certainly reasonable to think that that 10 would be a reason for someone to file an MCOA to an address --11 Q. Would you say that in the dozens of states that allow citizen challenges, they should simply avoid any areas that 12 13 are near a military base?

14 Α. I'm not offering a conclusion about how this process 15 should work. I'm offering a conclusion about the 16 characteristics of the files that were created in this case. 17 Well, you said there is a likelihood that someone who's Q. 18 with the military could be near the base. But you don't have 19 that figure. So how do we decide whether it would be 20 negligent or reasonable to use an NCOA to predict that that 21 move was permanent?

A. Well, again, I'm not offering an opinion about
negligence. I'm offering an opinion about the characteristics
of the data, and the -- the -- the errors and problems in
presenting this data as reflecting ineligible registrants.

I'm not offering an opinion about what an ideal system looked
 like or looks like.

3 Q. So you also mention that there are 34,578 records listing
4 a registrant who had moved to a city with a college or
5 university. Is "with" broader than "near"? What is the -6 what does that entail?

7 Α. So "with" includes municipalities where the university is 8 actually located, Athens, Georgia; Madison, Wisconsin; College 9 Station, Texas. There are also cases where there can be a municipality that is adjacent to this. The example I give in 10 the report is Opelika, Alabama, which is the municipality --11 12 it's either where Auburn is located or it's right next door. 13 So it is a city where the university is actually located or it 14 can be a nearby adjacent city.

For example, I know Madison because the University of Wisconsin is there. There are a total of close to 50,000 students. I include Middleton as an area where that can happen because it is a couple of miles, it abuts Madison, and there are places in Middleton that are -- where I know students live. So that was the thought process there. Again, I articulated the decision rule in the report.

Q. In an ideal world, do you think that any voter living in
a town that has a college or university should be immune from
challenges to their eligibility?

25 A. I'm not offering an opinion about what the system should

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look like. I'm offering an opinion that someone who files an
 NCOA to 29 Palms, in the case of Fort Irwin or to Angusta or
 Athens, Georgia, that there is a reasonable reason why someone
 might do that.

5 And, again, True the Vote says that they've reviewed and 6 removed students or potential students or military. But they 7 clearly didn't because those addresses remain in the challenge 8 file. So this is something that True the Vote says should 9 have been done, but it was not done with -- with a lot of 10 accuracy.

11 Q. Wouldn't the Board of Election make a determination of
12 how reasonable that was to include someone near a campus?
13 Don't they make the final determination?

14 A. It's the Boards of Election that make that determination.
15 Q. Is there anything in the Georgia voter file that
16 definitively identifies a registrant as a student?

17 **A.** No.

18 Q. How does the Secretary of State do that when it19 identifies voters who might have moved?

A. I don't believe they do. I think they -- someone who has
filed an NCOA or someone who requests an absentee ballot to be
sent to a mailing address that might be different than their
residential address. I'm not aware that the Secretary of
State has a process to identify students in the voter file.
So what tools should the average citizen use to try to

1 identify students? 2 Α. I mean, I'm not offering an opinion about what people 3 should do. I'm offering an opinion about, first of all, 4 claims of voter fraud, and ineligible registrants voting is 5 vanishingly rare, and that there were enough errors in the 6 files that were produced that they were not created or 7 reviewed according to standards that would be used in my line 8 of work. Is your line of work the standard for a citizen 9 Q. 10 petitioner, scholarly, peer reviewed, that sort of thing? 11 Α. No. Okay. Did you analyze any of the voters' dates of birth 12 Q. 13 for how likely they might have been students? 14 Α. I did not. 15 Do you know of a way someone like True the Vote might Q. 16 have done that? 17 Α. They could have identified someone based on their birth 18 year. 19 So you can't eliminate all students from your challenge Q. 20 list because you can't identify them. 21 Α. Well, but a student doesn't lose their eligibility to 22 vote because they're attending university out of state. 23 Q. I'd like you to answer my question, though, which is you 24 can't remove all the students because you can't identify them; 25

is that right?

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1 Α. That would be correct. You would not be able to identify 2 and remove all students from the challenge file. 3 Q. Did you review any evidence that suggested that True the 4 Vote's challenges had made false statements? 5 Α. So --6 Q. Are we talking about error or false statements? 7 Α. My analysis is about errors. 8 Q. Did you see any indication of outright falsehoods in the 9 challenge files? 10 Α. I did not have any information that would allow me to 11 assess that. My conclusions were based on the files as 12 produced. 13 I want to talk a little bit about your experience in Q. 14 election administration and other expertise. 15 Was that what you would say your expertise is, how you 16 describe it, election administration? 17 Α. Yes, one of the areas. 18 Q. And you have publications in election administration. 19 Are there any other areas of publication you consider relevant 20 to this case? 21 Α. I would say my experience handling large datasets. But 22 for the purposes of this case, it's election administration, 23 the relationship between administrative practices and the 24 likelihood of voting. 25 And you've done voter roll analysis in the past? Q.

| Α. | So I don't mean to quibble, but what do you mean by voter |
|-------|---|
| role | analysis? |
| Q. | Well, have you analyzed voter rolls for, you know, things |
| like | residency issues? |
| Α. | Yes. |
| Q. | Okay. Have you had any hand in administering elections? |
| Α. | Not as a poll worker. |
| Q. | Does your I know your resume as it is in your report |
| is, v | what, a year or two old. Since since the time that |
| that | you provided that, have you gained any additional |
| expe | rience with the NCOA registry? |
| Α. | No, that that direct experience would be reflected in |
| an ar | rticle that is in that CV. |
| ~ | |

14 Q. Do you have any experience with the NCOA's matching

15 algorithms that the Postal Service has embedded?

16 Not specifically with the NCOA. Α.

- 17 Q. What about with CASS?
- 18 Α. Not.

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- 19 Do you know what CASS is and how it's used? Q.
- 20 Α. No.
- 21 Q. What about with DPV?
- 22 Α. I'm not familiar with what that means.

23 Q. Delivery point validation.

24 Again, I'm working with the NCOA and the files as Α.

25 produced. I don't know what DPV is.

1 Q. Do you have experience in mass mailing systems? 2 Α. I would say no. I have done some large scale mailings, 3 but I don't know that I would characterize them as mass. 4 Q. Okay. Have you published any articles on NCOA or Postal 5 Service or mass mailing in any of the scholarly journals? 6 Α. No. 7 Q. What about the trade publications? 8 Α. What trade -- are you asking have I published in trade 9 publications? MAIL Magazine for example. 10 Q. Yeah. 11 Α. No. Do you attend any of the typical postal industry 12 Q. Okav. 13 conferences? 14 Α. No. 15 Have you published any online postal or mailing Q. 16 communities on the Internet? 17 Α. I'm not sure I understand the question. 18 Q. Well, have you published in any of the less formal 19 forums, like online newsletters and things like that that are 20 related to postal services? 21 Α. No. 22 Do you subscribe to any? Q. 23 Α. No. 24 Q. Do you subscribe to any of the scholarly journals in the 25

postal industry?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Do you follow any of the experts in that industry?

3 A. It's possible that I could have come across their work
4 and reviewed it. But follow, not that I regularly update
5 that.

6 Q. Do you know how many states allow voters to make7 residency-based challenges?

8 A. No.

9 Q. So you wouldn't know the key difference in how the 10 statutes work?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Do you know what the time frame to submit challenges was13 in Georgia under the challenge law?

14 A. Not off the top of my nead.

15 Q. Earlier you were talking about the cost of voting. And
16 you, I think, referred to some -- some academic scholarship.
17 Does the cost of model tell us anything about voters'

18 willingness to endure greater cost when an election is very 19 close?

A. There are things that are associated with proximity that
increase voter attentiveness. So it could be that a voter
might pay more attention as an election gets close.

Q. Is that not reflected in the actual articles that youcite, though?

25 A. Well, it's -- it's reflected in my own work for things

like states that have a 30-day or 28-day cutoff for 2 registration will have lower turnout than states that allow 3 same day, early voting or same day registration or Election 4 Day registration.

5 Q. Do you know what the U.S. Postal Service's licensees of 6 NCOALink do with that database once they get access to it? 7 Α. My understanding is that that is most commonly used for mass mailings and marketing, but it depends -- again, I note 8 in the report that based on data that the post office 9 10 publishes, there are hundreds of firms that have access to the NCOA registry and they're allowed to market those services and 11 12 people pay them to use the registry.

13 Q. Do you know if any of those licensees do any contextual 14 or probabilistic matching with the changes of address they get 15 from the Postal Service?

16 Α. I would expect that they would.

17 Q. That's going to be more accurate than trying to do exact 18 match?

19 It should be. And it will -- well, when you -- I'll Α. 20 leave it at that.

21 Do you have a general idea of the number of records that Q. 22 are submitted by customers of NCOALink that return a match in 23 forwarding address information?

24 Α. No.

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25 Do you know if the NCOA link licensees make any attempt Q.

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1 to predict for their mass mailer clients whether a permanent 2 change of address is indeed permanent?

2 change of address is indeed permanent?

3 A. No.

4 Q. How are temporary changes of address reflected in the5 NCOA?

6 A. So my understanding is that the nature of the form would
7 be reflected in the underlying NCOA data. That it should show
8 whether this is filed as a temporary or permanent.

9 Q. Did you identify any temporary filings in -- in True the10 Vote's challenge file?

11 Because the only data that T had were the actual Α. No. 12 challenge files. And I am not awaye if there was information 13 in there reflecting whether it was a temporary or permanent. 14 Q. So it's your understanding that whether someone marks 15 permanent or temporary on their form, which sometimes is 16 online, it's going to go in the National Change of Address 17 registry?

18 A. That's my understanding.

19 Q. Do you know what information is returned from NCOALink20 when the match is made on a temporary address?

A. Well, I note in my report that the publications show that
they can return different types of statuses to note the types
of match and which fields match and which didn't, but, again,
the information that I had was the challenge files, which I'm
not aware that it included that information.

1 Q. Um-hum. Now, you mention at page 33 of your report that 2 states do not use an NCOA match alone as a reason for removing 3 a voter from the list of registered voters. Why is it 4 relevant what states are trying to do to remove a voter? 5 Α. Well, because that reflects the inherent problems of 6 relying on the NCOA because of the issue of false positives. 7 So it's simply to note that the underlying data has some known 8 issues with its reliability.

9 Q. What is the rate of false positives?

10 A. I do he know.

11 Q. Now, what is the source of your statement that states12 don't use an NCOA match alone?

A. It's based on my experience in studying elections, but I
don't know off the top of my head what the precise practices
are in every state as they do their list maintenance
processes.

17 Q. So you don't know what other tools states use to make18 that determination?

19 A. Well, it's most commonly -- it's a combination of an NCOA 20 match, whether a voter responds to a card. There are some 21 states that would rely or would have relied on something 22 called the electronic registration information center, which 23 would provide information about whether an individual had 24 actually registered in another state. And it is typically 25 engaged when a voter has not voted over at least two general

2 Q. Who has access to that? I believe you referred to ERIC? 3 Α. Yes.

elections. So it's a combination of things.

4 Q. Who has access to that?

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5 Α. So it's -- ERIC is a private organization that state 6 agencies can contract with. The number of states that rely on 7 ERIC has gone down. But I -- I -- I don't know if Georgia still is or was a part of that consortium. But in my 8 experience and understanding, that there are -- that states do 9 not conduct list maintenance practices solely on an NCOA. 10 How does someone who's not a state agency get access to 11 Q. I don't believe they can Mocrac Are you awar 12 ERIC?

13 Α.

14 Are you aware of whether, before the NCOA gets to Postal Q. 15 Service licensees, like the ones used by True the Vote, the 16 Postal Service has evaluated the likelihood that a permanent 17 change of address is actually going to be a permanent change? 18 Α. So, I'm sorry, there are different parts to that 19 question. I don't -- can you ask it again?

20 Q. Yeah.

21 Are you aware of whether, before the NCOA gets to a USPS 22 licensee, has the Postal Service evaluated the likelihood that 23 a change of address marked permanent will actually be 24 permanent?

25 I don't know that they do that. I think it's -- my Α.

1 understanding, it's reflected on with the applicant or with 2 the individual files. I don't know what their process is. 3 Q. Are you aware of the measures the Postal Service takes in 4 evaluating whether someone who filed a change of address is 5 actually the person they represent themselves to be? 6 Α. So the online form does have some validation. It 7 requires someone to upload some identifying information. So 8 there is a validation process. Will they hit your credit card as well? 9 Q. I don't know. The form that I saw requires a driver's 10 Α. 11 license or other form of ID. All right. So you're not familiar with a \$1.10 credit 12 Q. 13 card charge? 14 Α. No. And what about the -- well, okay. 15 Q. So you wouldn't -- you wouldn't know about the 16 17 requirement that either the old or the new address has to be 18 on the credit card bill? 19 Α. No. 20 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the Postal Services 21 algorithms around the NCOA and its ability to predict whether 22 changes of address that are marked permanent might actually be 23 permanent? 24 Α. No. 25 Okay. When was the last time you personally ran an NCOA Q.

| 1 | process? | | | |
|----|--|---|--|--|
| 2 | Α. | That would have been 2017 or 2018. And it wasn't me, | | |
| 3 | personally. I was involved in that process that used a | | | |
| 4 | commercial variant of the NCOA. | | | |
| 5 | Q. | Was it just that one time? | | |
| 6 | Α. | That's correct. | | |
| 7 | Q. | Do you recall which vendor they used? | | |
| 8 | Α. | It was LexisNexis. | | |
| 9 | Q. | Did you develop any opinions on which vendors were the | | |
| 10 | best | to use? | | |
| 11 | Α. | No. That was the one that the survey center relied on. | | |
| 12 | Q. | Are you familiar with the various tiers of vendors of the | | |
| 13 | NCOALink? | | | |
| 14 | Α. | No. 20M | | |
| 15 | Q. | The 18 month versus 48 month? | | |
| 16 | Α. | No. REF | | |
| 17 | Q. | Q. When you were involved in running NCOA, how many records | | |
| 18 | were associated with that effort? | | | |
| 19 | Α. | We ran it on several thousand. | | |
| 20 | Q. | 2000? | | |
| 21 | Α. | I think it was more than 2000, but I don't know what the | | |
| 22 | exact number was. | | | |
| 23 | Q. | So you mentioned earlier that you're not familiar with | | |
| 24 | CASS; | is that right? | | |
| 25 | Α. | That's correct. | | |

3 A. I don't know. I mean, I don't know that there is a4 single person who's responsible for the NCOA.

5 Q. Are you familiar with the Postal Service's requirements6 of its NCOA vendors?

7 A. I have seen documents where the Postal Service describes
8 what that -- what vendors do, but I don't -- can't tell you
9 off the top of my head what their process is for evaluating
10 applications to become a licensed vendor

11 Q. So you don't know whether they have requirements for

12 accuracy in matching?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Whether they're audited?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Now, let's talk a little bit about false positives. On
17 page 33 of your report, you say the NCOA data are not error
18 free and the companies that conduct NCOA matching note that
19 false positives occur on a regular basis.

20 What's the source of companies noting that?

A. That's -- it's in footnote 18. It's online, it's a web
page that talks about the NCOA processing. I believe that's
from a -- from a particular licensee.

24 Q. You believe it is?

25 A. I mean, I wrote this report two and a half years ago, so

I don't know off the top of my head what that web page looks
 2 like.

3 Q. You don't recall that it is basically a mom-and-pop 4 organization?

5 A. I don't know.

6 Q. So they -- they say in that source, "You may receive a
7 new address when the addressee has not moved at all. As
8 strange as that sounds, it happens. Fortunately, these tend
9 to be in a small number, but do happen on a regular basis."

10 Is that what you were quoting from?

11 THE COURT: Hold on one second.

MR. SHELLY: Objection, Your Honor. I'm not sure MR. SHELLY: Objection, Your Honor. I'm not sure what this is quoting from. We have no way to verify its accuracy.

MR. POWELL: It's in his report, Your Honor. It's in his footnote, what he cites. If you look at the web page that he cites, that's the quote.

18 MR. SHELLY: I don't know if you're quoting that 19 website that appears now or when he wrote this report two and 20 a half or three years ago.

THE COURT: Do you have that page, Mr. Powell?
MR. POWELL: We may come back to that.
THE COURT: All right.

24 MR. POWELL: Just to keep it --

25 BY MR. POWELL:

1 Q. Do you have any other sources of false positives? 2 Α. Yes. The academic literature on NCOA processes has found 3 that there are errors in people who are improperly flagged and 4 improperly removed based on NCOA data. And, again, I cite 5 that in the report, that the academic literature discusses 6 some of the inherent issues and the fact that minority voters 7 are more likely to be improperly flagged than white voters. 8 Q. So do you have a percent rate of the false positives? Is 9 it five? Is it 12?

10 A. I don't know what that false positive would be. I mean,
11 we can go back to the academic literature, which I cite, which
12 would have estimates of improper removals. But I don't know
13 what those are off the top of my head.

14 Q. Well, let's say it's 10 percent, that the person who 15 filed a permanent change of address form saying they intended 16 to move away permanently, for more than a year, actually comes 17 back to their home or don't actually go to that address, but 18 it's 10 percent. So we've got about a 90 percent rate of 19 predictive power that someone who's in the NCOA registry 20 actually did move permanently; would you agree?

A. If that's what the data show. But I don't know what the data show. And, again, my conclusions are not based simply on the status of temporary or permanent NCOA. It's based on what we can directly see in the data, and where voters who are -registrants who are filing NCOAs are actually moving to.

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Q. So a petitioner who is trying to file a number of
 challenges is, in a sense, able to rely on the accuracy of the
 NCOA in saying, there may be probable cause to look into this
 and conclude this person is ineligible.

5 What false positive error rate would make it unreasonable 6 for someone to say some considerable percentage of the people 7 in this file have probably moved away permanently and, Board 8 of Elections, we'd like you to look into it a little further 9 which tools that only you have?

10 A. Well, again, I'm not offering a conclusion about whether 11 those beliefs are reasonable, except in regards to the fact 12 that there is no evidence that ineligible people are voting 13 and that this process is more likely to result in an eligible 14 person being improperly flagged than it is for -- to prevent 15 an ineligible voter from casting a ballot.

16 Q. You think it's more likely to, but you don't have any17 evidence that it did in reality.

A. Well, I know what the election administration literature
says. But I can't give you a percentage based on the data
that I analyzed because the information was not in those
files.

Q. Now, in your demonstrative on page 17 you mention that
the additional key identifying information in the voter file,
such as a registrant's middle name, name, suffix, birth year,
race, and gender, are not used to match, do you mean the NCOA

1 doesn't use middle names and gender?

2 Α. I'm going off the description in the two places where I 3 noted how True the Vote -- or representatives of True the Vote 4 describe their process and the information that was in the --5 in the challenge files. But even if they did use middle 6 names, for example, that clearly didn't solve the problem of 7 eliminating duplicates. So, I mean, I suppose it's -- it's 8 possible that the NCOA does use middle names, but that was not 9 reflected in the descriptions of what True the Vote says they 10 did. So you're saying that you -- earlier I think you said 11 Q. 12 that you didn't see any middle names in True the Vote's 13 challenge file. That's my recollection of how they did it. I don't know, 14 Α.

15 again, going back and looking at the specific county files, 16 whether there were any middle names in there. But, again, 17 that doesn't affect my overall conclusion about the -- about 18 the flaws in that process and the accuracy and reliability 19 issues that we can directly see in the data, of which 20 apparently not matching on middle names is one of them, but 21 it's not the only one.

Q. So when you searched for duplicates, did you use first,middle, last, and address?

A. So when I searched for duplicates, I used first,
middle -- sorry, first, last, and address, or in cases where

1 True the Vote had the voter registration number in the

2 challenge file actually linked to multiple individuals with 3 that name and address.

4 Q. Are you familiar with the different ways that people can 5 select an identifier for their permanent change of address, 6 like F, I, and B and what those mean?

7 Α. No.

8 Q. So you don't know if someone filed a change of address 9 and they marked F, that that stands for family and it could TOOCKET 10 include anyone in the home?

11 Α. It could. I don't know.

All right. So if you had searched for duplicates using 12 Q. 13 first, middle, last and address, and you can confirm this 14 during a break, and there are over 61,000 middle names in True 15 the Vote's input file, would that change your assessment of 16 the duplicate problem?

17 Α. Not in every case, because there were some instances 18 where a single voter or single challenged voter matched on 19 multiple individuals at that address. But, again, whether or 20 not someone -- the type of NCOA card or their application is 21 not reflected in the underlying data. So I wouldn't be able 22 to evaluate that.

23 Q. So you were evaluating incomplete data?

24 Well, it's not incomplete data. It was based on the Α. 25 descriptions that I -- that I had. There may have been other 1 elements of that that were not reflected in the descriptions.
2 But when True the Vote says they used queries and algorithms,
3 I don't know what that means. And it doesn't -- I don't know
4 why there would be a challenged voter who doesn't have an
5 address where they moved to or why there would be a name
6 change or why it would be someone who moved to a military
7 installation.

8 I mean, if I had a complete and accurate and reliable 9 explanation of what True the Vote actually did and what that 10 process looked like, I would have used that information in my 11 analysis. But that didn't exist.

12 Q. Did you look at their deposition transcripts?
13 A. I don't believe I had those -- or I don't believe those
14 had occurred at the time I wrote my report.

15 Q. They're not listed in your report; is that right?16 A. That's correct.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, would you like to break for
18 lunch at some point? I probably don't have a lot more I need
19 to do, but --

20 THE COURT: I'll let you know. I'll let you know.
21 MR. POWELL: All right. Hold on just one moment.
22 THE COURT: We need to move on.

23 MR. POWELL: Your Honor, I think that's all I have24 for now.

25 THE COURT: Thank you.

| 1 | | Any redirect? |
|----------|-------|---|
| 2 | | MR. SHELLY: No, Your Honor. |
| 3 | | THE COURT: Thank you. Can this witness be excused? |
| 4 | | MR. SHELLY: Yes. |
| 5 | | THE COURT: Mr. Powell, can this witness be excused? |
| 6 | | MR. POWELL: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 7 | | THE COURT: You're excused, sir. Thank you. |
| 8 | | THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 9 | | THE COURT: We'll break for lunch, start back at |
| 10 | 1:30. | Thank you. |
| 11 | | (The trial concluded at 12:25 p.m.) |
| 12 | | (Change of reporters.) |
| 13 | | (The trial concluded at 12:25 p.m.) (Change of reporters.) |
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| 3 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT | | |
| 4 | NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA | | |
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| 6 | I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true | | |
| 7 | and correct transcript of the proceedings taken down by me in the case aforesaid. | | |
| 8 | This the 27the day of October, 2023. | | |
| 9 | This the 27the day of October, 2023. | | |
| 10 | CYEF. | | |
| 11 | 4000 | | |
| 12 | CR-PO | | |
| 13 | /s/Viola S. Zborowski | | |
| 14 | VIOLA S. ZBOROWSKI, RDR, FAPR, CMR, CRR, RPR, CRC | | |
| 15 | OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER TO THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES | | |
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