1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
2	ATLANTA DIVISION
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4	DONNA CURLING, ET AL., :
5	PLAINTIFFS, :
6	vs. : DOCKET NUMBER : 1:17-CV-2989-AT
7	BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL., :
8	DEFENDANTS. :
9	
10	TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE AMY TOTENBERG
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
13	JUNE 17, 2020
14	4:01 P.M.
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21	MECHANICAL STENOGRAPHY OF PROCEEDINGS AND COMPUTER-AIDED
22	TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED BY:
23	OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER: SHANNON R. WELCH, RMR, CRR
24	2394 UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE 75 TED TURNER DRIVE, SOUTHWEST
25	ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 (404) 215-1383

1	APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL
2	
3	FOR THE PLAINTIFFS DONNA CURLING, DONNA PRICE, JEFFREY SCHOENBERG:
4	
5	DAVID D. CROSS MARY G. KAISER
6	MORRISON & FOERSTER, LLP
7	HALSEY G. KNAPP, JR. ADAM M. SPARKS
8	KREVOLIN & HORST, LLC
9	
10	FOR THE PLAINTIFFS COALITION FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE, LAURA DIGGES, WILLIAM DIGGES, III, AND RICARDO DAVIS:
11	
12	BRUCE BROWN BRUCE P. BROWN LAW
13	DROCE 1. BROWN HAW
14	FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA DEFENDANTS:
15	VINCENE DODEDE DISCO ID
16	VINCENT ROBERT RUSSO, JR. CAREY A. MILLER
17	JOSH BELINFANTE ROBBINS ROSS ALLOY BELINFANTE LITTLEFIELD, LLC
18	DDVAN D. EVGON
19	BRYAN P. TYSON BRYAN JACOUTOT
20	LOREE ANNE PARADISE TAYLOR ENGLISH DUMA
21	
22	FOR THE FULTON COUNTY DEFENDANTS:
23	DAVID LOWMAN
24	OFFICE OF THE FULTON COUNTY ATTORNEY
25	

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia; June 17, 2020.) 3 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: Okay. Good afternoon, 4 everyone. We're here for the teleconference in the case of 5 Curling vs. Raffensperger, Civil Action Number 17-CV-2989. 6 I have representing the State of Georgia Vincent 7 Russo, Carey Miller, Bryan Tyson, Bryan Jacoutot, and Josh Belinfante. 8 9 Representing the Curling plaintiffs, David Cross, Wesley {sic} Knapp, Adam Sparks, Mary Kaiser. 10 11 Representing the Coalition, Bruce Brown. 12 Representing Fulton County, David Lowman. 13 And did I miss anybody? 14 COURT REPORTER: Loree Anne Paradise for the State of 15 Georgia, Mr. Martin. 16 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: I'm sorry. Ms. Paradise for 17 the State of Georgia. 18 Judge? 19 Is Mr. McGuire with us today also or not? THE COURT: 20 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: I haven't heard from him. 21 THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. Judge, this is Bruce Brown. Mr. McGuire 22 MR. BROWN: 23 had a conflict. THE COURT: That is fine. That is fine. I was 24 just -- I know that you weren't able to be with us on Monday 25

and he was. And so I was just trying to go with continuity.

All right. Well, I guess the best laid plans of mice and men and some women too look like they have gone astray. I know that, Mr. Cross, you indicated you had some questions that you might want to pursue in connection with the information that Mr. Tyson provided.

And I didn't mean to foreclose that. But because I just -- time seemed to be of importance, I didn't want you-all to go in circles.

So were there particular questions that you were looking to pursue that you thought would be helpful?

MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross. Thank you.

There were a couple of questions we had posed that would be helpful just to understand. One is, as I understand it, they have got 48 trailers' worth of equipment. Three of those have been unloaded. We are trying to understand where those three trailers were unloaded, what counties they include, just so we can understand what would be involved in accessing the memory cards in the machines for those three trailers.

Like if they are sitting inside a warehouse together, maybe it is easier to get access to that than what is sitting on the trailers.

And the other question we have is whether the trailers and this other facility are air-conditioned. Because

one concern we have and we are trying to understand -- when we were looking for alternative storage, which we have been exploring since they had suggested that we may pick up the cost of storage, we were trying to understand that cost -- we were looking at air-conditioned storage. Because our understanding is you don't want these electronics to get access to high heat or moisture. And so we are trying to understand that as well.

MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. TYSON: I'm sorry, Your Honor. This is Bryan Tyson. I think I can go ahead and answer those questions.

Our immediate concern obviously was the -- was just the practicality of the memory card piece. But to Mr. Cross' questions, the three semi-trailers that had been unloaded was just due to an inability to park those in the storage facility yard that was there.

Those have been placed in an air-conditioned warehouse that is also on the same site as most of the semi-trailers. Again, there are two sites where those are currently stored.

The vendor that is storing those, just so everyone has an understanding here, is a vendor that handles surplus equipment for Fortune 500 companies. This is a well-established vendor that is used to handling a lot of equipment of these types of things.

So three counties' worth of equipment is in -- I'm sorry. Three trailers' worth of equipment is in the warehouse that is air-conditioned there. I don't believe -- I believe Evans County is one of them. But I don't believe that we have the other county names. Mr. Miller may correct me on that.

But as to the trailers themselves, they are not air-conditioned. Air-conditioning and a temperature control had not been an original concern when storing them just because of the nature of what the goal was of disposal. Given the situation we are in, obviously that is going to add to the cost of storage at this point, which may exacerbate kind where we are.

But those are the answers to Mr. Cross' questions.

THE COURT: Mr. Miller, if you are there, could you respond as to if he knows what other counties are -- materials are in the warehouse?

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. To be clear as to the three trailers, you know, most of the trailers are set up with the intention to try and make a county whole within a single trailer. Of course, the nature of the beast is that doesn't always work out in terms of space.

So to my understanding, Evans is one of those counties that is in the warehouse. Just briefly reviewing these, it looks as though Candler County, Emanuel County, Madison County, Pulaski County, Washington County, and White

1 County are within the warehouse area. 2 Do plaintiffs' counsel have other THE COURT: questions? 3 4 MR. CROSS: Not at the moment, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Mr. Brown, did you have any? MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 6 7 MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is Bryan Tyson. 8 have one other piece of information that we learned late this 9 afternoon --10 THE COURT: All right. MR. TYSON: -- that I think is relevant. And that is 11 that the Secretary's office kind of in light of where we are 12 13 with the machines is planning to move them to a storage 14 facility for the Port -- that the Port Authority has in 15 Savannah. 16 I think as we have indicated previously, the cost of 17 moving them is about three months' worth of storage expenses. 18 And so I think we're at a point now where if it is going to 19 cost three months' worth of storage to get them to a cheaper 20 warehouse setup that maybe our initial plan to go back through 21 paper records is still the best one, even give that three-month 2.2 time line. 23 Since we have kind of our initial -- our initial

through that anyway as it is. I just wanted that to be -- you

immediate need for relief, we're going to have to kind of go

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to be aware of that fact as well.

THE COURT: So what would be the cost in the Port
Authority in Savannah?

MR. TYSON: I actually -- you know what? I don't know a monthly cost for that.

Mr. Belinfante, do you know -- is that a -- I know it is an 81,000-dollar cost to move them, which was roughly three months of storage. But I don't know what the new monthly cost would be.

MR. BELINFANTE: This is Josh Belinfante. We were in the same meeting late this afternoon. And I think certainly what I gathered is that it is less than we are paying now. But I think the details are being worked out. But it is materially less for sure.

THE COURT: Well, is it the State's -- is the Port Authority a State entity?

MR. BELINFANTE: It is. But -- and it is one of the things candidly, Judge -- I'm sorry. This is Josh Belinfante again. When we submitted the motion, our hope was that this could be resolved before. And then during the budget process that is ongoing and it appeared that we were not going to be able to get it resolved within three or four months, the Ports Authority stepped up with some -- with this opportunity.

So not to get too much into the weeds, but it is an interesting thing in state government where agencies pay the

Georgia Building Authority rent basically. And so there is probably still some cost associated with using the Ports

Authority building. But it will be significantly less than what we are paying now for the storage facility.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm going to just be on the micro level for a minute more, and then I would like to talk about the mega picture.

But is there something that the plaintiffs in particular thought that you were interested in doing? I mean, if, in fact, Mr. Miller has -- I realize you have some more information. I'm not saying you are hiding anything but that you -- it appears based on just even knowing what counties have their materials inside the warehouse -- that are in the warehouse that there's some ability to identify which counties -- and I'm sure Fulton has, for instance, a lot of different -- their materials in a substantial number of these trailers -- semi-trailers. Or else they don't at all because we have already identified what ones -- what was supposed to be held otherwise.

So I'm not sure between that, whether -- in terms of the three counties you were dealing with where their materials are where you asked those to be segregated.

Do you know?

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, this is Carey Miller. And just as a starting point to delineate these machines that were

picked up from the counties from those that were subject to the, I guess, initial preservation order that was specific to the counties -- but with respect to these machines what we have is -- frankly, Your Honor, I spent this morning in Dawsonville. Unfortunately, I didn't get to go visit the pool hall up there for a burger.

But, nonetheless, the counties are set -- what we have is knowledge of which county is within which trailer. The practical difficulty of the trailers is -- first of all, it is an 18-wheeler semi-trailer. So it is -- in some sense, calling it a trailer is doing it a bit of an injustice.

But, for instance, this morning, you know, trying to get up in it, basically the trailer is packed wall-to-wall with those DREs, optical scanners, and various other equipment. The memory cards, from what we can deduce, of those that were unloaded from trailers, because there was no space outside that are within a trailer to continue storing them, is that the memory cards are generally within boxes that contain various other election equipment.

They may have extension cords that plug in to the DREs. They may have -- they have got voter access cards that pull up the ballot combinations. They have the encoders for the voter access cards, supervisor cards. Numerous other just kind of miscellaneous equipment within various shrink-wrapped circular containers.

So the real practical issue with that, in order for us to get to -- you know, say if we wanted to get ten memory cards for each county -- would be that we would have to unload the entirety of the trailers to be able to physically access them, unload the pallet that we presume contains the memory cards, unload the materials in that pallet and the box on top of that pallet to find the memory cards. Because, frankly, the memory cards are relatively small PCMCIA cards that plug into the back of the DREs distinct from the voter access cards.

But in order to get to them, you have got to unpack and pack it back up. And then presumably subsequently there would be a second unpacking for identifying the preserved DREs to the extent that the memory card concepts actually work, unlike the GEMS attempt.

So that is kind of the practical aspect of how that is all set up. We certainly have no intention of hiding the ball. But, frankly, because of the massive number of trailers that are backed up, it is a little difficult to say with specificity inside of each trailer.

Does that make sense?

THE COURT: Yeah. But I mean, I assume -- I guess the thing is: Obviously, it makes it very difficult to think about the sheerly statistically randomized selection methodology.

On the other hand, if you roughly knew that -- if you

have an idea of which ones are, generally speaking, Fulton,

Dekalb, Bibb County, Chatham County, for instance -- I mean,

some variety of that -- there would be -- since the plaintiff

has said they would deal with the cost of some of this, this is

probably a less invasive technique that is involved here.

But, you know, one alternative is for them simply to basically take a crapshoot and pick five of Fulton County and five of something else, five of something else, and say we're going to pay for the unpacking of those. And it is not going to be ten for every single county.

That may not be what they want. But I know -- and it becomes even harder when you think about the way that the Coalition wanted to get particular computers. And so then it becomes even more like you are looking for a needle in a haystack.

But I mean, that would seem to me one option. I mean, the problem here is no matter what you are -- they are going to have to -- you have to unload it in order to get the DREs. You have to unload it looking for the cards. And so you can't just -- I mean, obviously to unload everything is a massive enterprise. So --

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. I apologize.

THE COURT: That is all right. So I mean, I offer, you know, one very rough approach. And it kind of -- but the other thing that it gets me to is just talking about what the

overall objective is.

When the request was initially made, we were still dealing with the last round of DRE elections. So, you know, there was a question also of whether -- at that time whether the State would really still retain the -- for itself the option of using DREs in the future in some way if there was a problem with the new system.

Now, we're obviously not having DRE elections. We may have other problems. But that is another matter.

So in terms of -- it seemed to me -- but the plaintiffs are welcome to educate me as to what they are -- the variety of goals there were that would be relevant to weighing where we are going forward.

One was -- as I understood it was in the event the State was going to appeal that it wanted to have still -- since the State maintains that it was sheerly speculative that there had been a hacking -- and I'm not sure that that was essential to the claim.

But it certainly was a part of the claim in terms of having verifiable votes that also -- and voting machines that the plaintiffs wanted to be able to prove what -- if the State was going to challenge the Court's findings that it wanted to be able to present more evidence about how the machines actually operated and had been not allowed that discovery.

So that went to the question of simply obtaining the

permission on appeal on the underlying case. And I certainly recall that the Government -- the State has constantly argued it is moot.

So I'm not -- I'm not addressing that at this moment. But in terms of if it does go up on appeal and it is not deemed moot, it could be, I guess, certainly arguably a problem here.

But what are the -- what were the other objectives beyond what I have identified for the plaintiffs in securing this evidence, given the fact that we do have -- the State is operating on a new system?

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, this is Bruce Brown. And Mr. Cross may be able to add to this.

But a couple of things. One is that I believe there is some evidence of migration of defects from the old system to the new system. I don't have that at my fingertips. But that has been one of the plaintiffs' concerns about preserving.

THE COURT: I understand that. And I'm prepared to address that separately. But I don't -- okay. But I'm -- go ahead.

MR. BROWN: Yeah. And that is the -- that is the point that I wanted to make.

If we go back to the actual production issue, not the current mootness of the request, just for a second -- and I know that Mr. McGuire mentioned this in the last session. But the Coalition identified specific machines by machine number

and then others by ID number before they were shrink-wrapped and buried in these trucks.

And it troubles us that that -- you know, as taxpayers, that the State is going to have to spend money to find those. But, you know, as litigants, I think that is the State's problem to address.

But Mr. Cross may be able to add more on the use of these machines in the discovery context.

MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross. I don't know that I have much to add, other than what you have already acknowledged and what Mr. Brown pointed out.

And we have somewhere in the record -- I don't have it at my fingertips -- the declarations from Dr. Halderman on the potential lingering effects. And I know Your Honor knows that. So those are the two points that we think go to the continued relevance.

The only other thing I'll say is I do think Mr. Brown hit the nail on the head, which is we have been trying to work out a sample with the State since the spring of 2018. We did it initially with three of the counties. Cobb apparently is still holding on to those DREs themselves at no cost.

And so I do think it is important to take a step back for a moment, which is: I feel quite confident that if I came to the Court with a corporate client having done what the State has done here saying we took a bunch of stuff we knew we had to

preserve and we shrink-wrapped it and sent it in some fashion to Iron Mountain and buried it with a bunch of stuff and now it is really expensive to go back and look at it I don't think I would get a lot of sympathy from the Court nor should I.

And, you know, I guess there are taxpayers behind this. But the State is the one that did this without ever communicating with anyone that this is happening. I mean, at the moment they were collecting the stuff, that would have been an ideal point in time for us to work with them to figure out which of the machines can we just go ahead and destroy right now. Let's work out the sample. You have got the machines with you. You have got the memory cards. They are organized by county.

And they did this in the dark. And now they are coming and saying we should bear extraordinary expense. I mean, we have now looked really closely at doing the paper recap sheet. And it is a massive undertaking for the number of elections and counties we're talking about. Whereas, the memory card piece would do this quickly and cost effectively by just using computers.

And so I --

THE COURT: But the memory card -- all right. All right. Let me say I can -- I well understand your frustration. And I don't know whether Fulton -- I'm assuming Cobb -- or else you would have identified it -- is the only one that kept the

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     identified DREs and materials separately.
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               Is that what your understanding is?
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               MR. CROSS:
                           That is my understanding, Your Honor,
 4
     yes.
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               MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is Bryan Tyson. Just to
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    correct that point, I know the State did not collect the
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     segregated machines from Cobb, Fulton, and Dekalb.
               So our understanding is that those machines are still
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 9
    being held by those counties. I may not be right about that.
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    But they were not collecting those machines.
               MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross.
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    Ms. Kaiser can tell me if I'm wrong. I thought the response we
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    got from the ORR to Fulton is that all of the machines were
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    collected.
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               Is that right, Mary?
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               MS. KAISER: We're still waiting on a substantive
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     response from Fulton County.
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              MR. CROSS: Okay.
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               THE COURT: Can Fulton County's representative
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     respond?
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               MR. LOWMAN: Yes. Fulton County does have the
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    machines, and they are still separated out, and they are being
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     stored at a separate facility. So we still have those DRE
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    machines.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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MS. KAISER: We have not got a substantive response from Dekalb County either. So I'm not sure about that.

THE COURT: All right. Well, frankly, I mean, it is hard to know. But if Fulton and Cobb held them, I have no reason to believe that Dekalb didn't likely hold them as well. But I'm sure that's something that if you are not getting a response right away that the State can get a response right away about it. So --

MR. MILLER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MILLER: -- if I may, just to address -- this is Carey Miller. But just to address one quick point that
Mr. Brown made regarding the machines that they have identified by serial number, that is a distinct difference between the concept of the memory cards pulled solely to identify machines to then pull.

As for those machines, you know, maybe about half or so that the Coalition plaintiffs did identify by the serial number, that is not as much of an issue as the serial number is on the side of the machine. Those machines at one point, one way or the other, are going to be removed from the trailers.

The question that we were addressing as to cost is not whether, you know, the State is under an obligation to, you know, pick out the ones that are identified is with respect to unloading them solely for the purpose of discovering which ones

they want later and then reloading them, unloading them again to grab those as we moved forward. So I just wanted to clarify that distinction.

THE COURT: Well, it is one that I wondered about though because I -- if you ultimately have to pick out, let's say, from Bibb County 30 machines, you don't know where they are. You are still going to have to drag them out.

MR. MILLER: Right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Those 30.

MR. TYSON: Yes, Your Honor. This is Bryan Tyson. think I can address that. I think part of the discussion was that you would be obviously getting them out to destroy them and be disposing of them if we had the permission to do that for basically all the machines except for the ones with these serial numbers.

So you could examine the units at that time to determine -- and also just directly to Mr. Cross' point about us doing the collection in the dark, we filed multiple documents with the Court in December, in January talking about this process.

I don't know what he is saying that we weren't open with the Court and the parties about the fact that we needed to collect the DREs to get the ballot-marking devices rolled out.

MR. BROWN: I think we just learned today that these things are shrink-wrapped though. This is Bruce Brown. Sorry.

1 MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross. 2 the solution would be, just to focus on moving forward, they are going to move these things to the Port Authority, it sounds 3 4 like. So they are going to have to unload at some point there. 5 Why couldn't we at that point pull the memory cards 6 and do it then? 7 This is Bryan Tyson. I think unloading 8 them is a different kind of concept. They are either going to 9 park the trailers there at, you know, the Port Authority facility and not unload them. Or they are just going to unload 10 11 hundreds and hundreds of pallets and not necessarily be opening up each individual pallet. I don't think we're going to take 12 13 them off the pallet. 14 So I think the process maybe gets a degree easier. 15 But you still have to go on a pallet-by-pallet search for memory cards once you get them to a new facility, assuming they 16 17 come off the truck -- the trailer, which I don't know what the 18 plan is for that. 19 MR. BROWN: But all of them -- this is Bruce Brown. 20 This is just a question, Your Honor. All of them are going to be -- if you had your way, 21 22 you would be unpacking all of them and disposing of all of 23 them; right? 24 Correct. Yes. That is correct. MR. TYSON: 25 David, I think, is saying in the process MR. BROWN:

of doing what you would ordinarily do anyway, unpack everything, find the memory cards, put those in one stack, find the Coalition machines, give those to us, use the memory cards to determine the translation between the machine IDs and the serial numbers, and then give us the rest. And that might be in a warehouse. That might be in a gymnasium. I don't know. I know it is a lot of stuff.

But that way you just -- you know, with oversight from the plaintiffs, you just do sort of the physical unloading and triage all at once. And we don't have to spend a bunch of money storing State machines that nobody wants any more or going through the gosh-awful process of looking for stuff and then repacking it, on the one hand, or spending months in the Georgia archives going through that paperwork.

MR. TYSON: And, Bruce -- this is Bryan -- I don't think we have looked at trying to secure a facility that would allow us to do that process. I mean, they are currently in a storage facility, not in a facility with a large enough warehouse to unpack, spread out, and do that kind of assessment. I just don't think anybody has looked at that or contemplated that right now. I imagine that is more expensive than our current storage space though.

THE COURT: Well, I guess what I'm wondering from the Curling plaintiffs in particular -- but I mean, there is another variety of this for the Coalition. Why -- in the best

of all worlds, yes, you want a pure statistical sample. But discovery in any event is a question of a balancing of cost and the values involved here.

And I appreciate the fact that the plaintiffs' experts are trying to get you the very best result. But I think -- and I have said this before. But I'm not -- you know, at some -- you know, sometimes -- there are all sorts of cases you end up being forced to use a smaller statistical sample. You use different -- different analogies in light of that. Or the evidence is simply -- it is either compelling, or it is not compelling.

It gives -- it raises an inference, or it doesn't raise an inference. It is one thing if you were relying solely in this case on statistical evidence. But you are not. You have tried to present an array of information, and I'm -- I realize that you want to hold -- hold on to the findings made.

But I'm -- at some juncture here we're really chasing our tail in terms of the actual objectives. I mean, you are doing all of this, and I -- and there was still not the strongest evidence yet as to -- presented as to how this information that you thought was going to infect the next system.

I thought there was some information. But, of course, there was some information rebutting it as well. It really all related to the BMD part of the system but it had --

which I realize has its own connections. But it had to do with the voter check-in. And there was evidence -- and the defendants maintained that they used the flat file in order to feed the information in. And they couldn't have infected in any way the way they fed it in. And therefore it couldn't have in turn infected anything else. And I didn't hear much about that from you-all. I mean, I heard -- frankly.

So in terms of its long-term value, the merits of the case that are really being actually -- supposed to be litigated in front of me at this point -- the rest of the case I don't -- I'm having trouble. It is all just about basically asserting your prevailing party status before. It is -- I realize it is important. But it is not -- it is not quite the same.

MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross. I guess a couple of thoughts on those points, if I can.

One, a key concern for us and for our experts continues to be, particularly for Dr. Halderman, that whatever infection may have existed in the original system spilled over to the new system.

And I understand the State disputes that, and they have made a number of representations on why that would not be possible. But it is also, I think, important to keep in the broader context of the case, Your Honor, which is -- and to be clear, I don't mean this to insult or cast dispersions.

But there is a fact in this case that they

represented for a long time that the original system was air gapped. Your Honor may recall. And it wasn't until we finally got some discovery that their own expert was forced to admit that that was not true, that it was nowhere close to air gapped.

And so they may genuinely believe that the measures they have in place protect the new BMD system from infections from the original GEMS system. Their belief does not make it fact. And as we have seen in the facts -- in the past, it may simply be not accurate.

So we are entitled, I believe, as a matter of discovery under the original claims, which are still alive because of the posture they have taken in the case, and under the new claims with respect to BMDs to take some basic discovery that analyzes whether the hacks that occurred in the past and the suseptibility that was shown to the system whether there could be an infection that spilled over to the new system -- these machines enable us to do it. They are the only way.

THE COURT: Well, they allow you to -- they allow you to provide some other concrete information as to the hack of the old system. It doesn't -- I'm just pointing out I don't think you have given me that much as to -- you have given me some information and -- and I understand what your argument is, that it is necessary information for purposes of showing

potential contamination in the new system.

But that has been, you know, under the circumstances bare. You are not really identifying it now other than that Dr. Halderman believes and this is sort of the record as it has been.

So -- and I realize you haven't had discovery. But this isn't focused on the new contamination. This is focused on the prior one; right?

MR. CROSS: It is focused on -- it is focused -- this is Davis Cross. It is focused on the ability to infect the new system through the old system. So when you say it is not the new contamination, our concern is that the new system suffers from the original contamination of the old system, to the extent there was one. And that's what I think we're entitled to check.

And the last point I'll make, Your Honor, is this, which gets to your other point: You are absolutely right that there is a balancing that goes into these things. But I have never in all of my experience -- and I can't think of any case -- where in analyzing the cost and benefit analysis in preservation the court weighs burden and expense with a state that a party took on to itself after its duty of preservation arose. Because that is what we're talking about.

If they had left these machines at the counties at no cost, then there would not even be a discussion here. They

could sit where they were. And at some point, we would figure out a way to deal with that. Instead, every --

THE COURT: Well, it is a cost. Wait a second. It is a cost to them. Not a financial way. They are saying they are trying to implement a new system and they don't have any room. So it is not like they are saying I can't just leave this in each county.

Maybe I misunderstood. But I mean, they have a duty to also administer the new system.

MR. CROSS: Right. Your Honor, there is no evidence -- I mean, Cobb is a perfect example. Cobb does not seem to have any problem or Fulton, which we now know is holding on to these other machines -- they don't seem to be having any problems with administering elections or finding space for those.

Again, the point I was going to get to was, you know, Mr. Tyson says they filed some stuff saying they were going to collect this stuff. We never had visibility or were invited to participate in that that we asked. I don't say that just to lodge criticism. It is a substantive point.

If the parties had worked together at the time of collection, it was the exact right opportunity to say, okay, we know where the memory cards are, we know where the machines are, they are in each county. Here is our list. Let's figure out a way so that when you do the collection some small set

would be preserved and you can do it in the moment because you are going to have all the stuff there by county. And the rest you can do whatever you want with. You can destroy it.

But they chose to do it in a way that didn't include anyone. And now all of the cost that they are talking about, all of the burden comes from decisions that they made. Again, I don't think that is the right balance to look at.

I'm not aware of any case where that has happened where a party said we took very particular measures on preservation that we didn't have to take in that way, we didn't coordinate with anyone on it, and now that cost becomes the balance against whatever benefit.

If that were the case, I mean, you would have clients all the time that just make their preservation extremely burdensome and costly. You would incentivize that type of conduct.

So I just don't think it is fair to look at that.

And suddenly also as we talk about shifting cost to us, this is a situation they created. To some extent, as Mr. Brown said, they have got to own that.

THE COURT: Well, I obviously don't see it quite that way. I don't see it quite the way the State sees it either.

But I just -- I can't really -- there has been sufficiently -- the charged and difficult relationships between counsel, without allocating blame, is definitely negatively impacting

the resolution of this. That is not a question in my mind.

But let me ask you this: When we talked at some length on Monday -- and maybe it was Friday at this point. The timing is getting blurred -- I thought that you -- that the -- very clearly that the plaintiffs understood what you were taking on when you offered to do -- work with the -- with the materials that now turn out to be in the archives and the stuff there, that it is going to take a lot of work to get them out.

So today when you tell me that, well, we now know that it is a lot more complicated -- but you were very affirmative -- the plaintiffs were -- in offering this as an alternative when we originally talked.

So tell me what happened. Why would you have been so affirmative that we can do it and we're -- we'll -- and we'll be in there and we'll get it done? Because I know at least the Coalition folks are very deep into election documents.

MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross. What I articulated on that Friday -- and I can go back to the transcript to look at this. But what I tried to articulate was we are willing to do that if that is the only course. And what I had tried to convey is that we should do these things in parallel, which was let's figure out where the recap sheets are, which the State has done thankfully, but at the same time in parallel figure out whether we can do this with the memory cards.

We know with a high level of confidence that we can do this with the memory cards. It is a fraction -- I mean, a tiny, tiny fraction of the time and expense to do it with the recap sheets. So I'm not walking away from doing it with the recap sheets. It is just that takes a ton of burden and expense to the State's own preservation duties and shifts it to us because then we're absorbing all that time and expense to review, do the data entry, match everything up, and come back to them.

Whereas with the memory cards, we can run those fairly quickly, pull the numbers. And then it is a matter of doing what they are going to have to do anyways under either approach, which is then pull those machines out.

aside the history of you -- we all understood there was a problem about the memory cards. You didn't know it was this on Friday. And you voluntarily at that point said that you didn't realize the archives were going to be -- going to take months upon months but yes, you would just roll up your sleeves and get it done and take it on.

And, you know, as we know at this point, I think it is just the 2018 elections that was available but not the 2000 -- but not necessarily the 2017 and '16. Those are in the archives, if I understand correctly.

So I mean, I guess a part of me says why aren't you

looking at the 2018 records now and using the DREs that are available to you from these three major counties.

MR. CROSS: We asked that, Your Honor. I don't think I ever got an answer to that. One of the questions that we posed to the State, unless I missed a response, was what would the cost and time estimate be if we only looked at the 2018 elections. I don't recall getting an answer to that.

MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is Bryan Tyson. I think the answer we gave to that was that assuming the 2018 elections were all at the Secretary's office, which is what we believe to be the case, that review could begin right away.

The larger concern that we raised regarding that was, especially since the Coalition was seeking, you know, these very specific numbers, that it wouldn't -- it wouldn't expedite the process. It would begin the process, but it wouldn't expedite the conclusion of the process, that you would still need to get the materials from the archives.

So, again, it is something that could begin right away. But it is still going to be that long process to get to the end because we can't know all the serial numbers until we know all the elections that the plaintiffs want to look at based on the machine IDs.

THE COURT: I think Mr. Cross was asking about the cost. But maybe he was also asking about the delay too.

MR. TYSON: The cost -- well, I mean the documents

are already at the Secretary's office. So I'm not sure there would be a cost associated with that, beyond just the storage cost of any paper storage.

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I'm sort of touching base, I know that the Coalition was more interested in -- or at least had some gradient level of the system in '16 and '17 elections. So those would be more delayed. But you would still have access to the three metropolitan counties' machines that you had segregated.

MR. TYSON: Yes, Your Honor. This is Bryan Tyson again. I think that is correct. But I think that the challenge is we wouldn't know for sure which serial numbers could be disposed of until after we completed the process of all of the elections going back to 2016. Because it is possible that a serial number that wasn't used in 2018 for some reason was used in the 2016 election and would still need to be maintained.

So that, again, was a timing question. And then the sample -- the samples that are maintained by the counties are still there. I mean, those -- I think we proposed at one point just using those as the samples and disposing of the remaining machines.

So I think there are any number of things we can do. We could do ten random machines out of each county and dispose of the remainder from the ones the State is holding. I think

1 there are some other options. But they lack the kind of 2 statistical nature of what the plaintiffs sought. THE COURT: Well, what is the -- what is the 3 4 problem -- this is to plaintiffs' counsel -- with going forward 5 and at least testing the machines you have access to 6 immediately? 7 MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross. 8 mean the ones that are sequestered in the three counties? 9 THE COURT: Uh-huh (affirmative). That would be fine. I think that is a 10 MR. CROSS: 11 great way to start. And you know -- and the thing about it 12 THE COURT: 13 is -- I mean, it doesn't give you the 2016 information. 14 you could have a team still working on the 2018 status so you 15 get something there. And at least that would allow you to -- I 16 mean, they are moving this stuff to the Port Authority, it 17 sounds like, no matter what since we don't have an agreement. 18 But at least we would be a little further ahead if 19 you did that all -- went forward immediately on those two 20 fronts. 21 I mean, I still urge you-all to think about something 22 other than a pure statistical sample. Because I mean, I think 23 that if you have a large enough volume and you -- there is either a point you are making or not -- that is going to flesh 24

out or not. If you end up just with two counties of something

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that looks suspicious and is crummy and that they are going to
come out and explain in a different way, as has happened at
points, that is -- you know, that is what happens. But I
just --

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, this is Bruce Brown. The Coalition's approach was to target areas that we were concerned with and make specific requests. That is why our number is so low. And also our statistical notion is that we don't -- this type of sampling is -- we don't need to know like the average weight of the DRE. Right? It is a different sort of way of doing the statistics.

Instead, we want a sufficient number so that we can say, if there is a defect, there is a 95 percent chance that this subset of the universe will show it. And so it is a different -- it is a different logic to that. And so that is -- that is why we --

THE COURT: Well, I understand the 95 percent, except for the fact that you have -- the way it was described to me by Mr. McGuire is that you are all looking particularly for machines that have shown some peculiar behavior.

MR. BROWN: Right.

THE COURT: So I guess you are saying the subset is those machines and we don't know what that number would be that are showing that type of behavior.

MR. BROWN: Well, what I'm trying to say is we really

have been -- made an effort, given that there is -- that the discovery is so expensive for the taxpayers and for us, to really fashion our request. And we make it to them, and we identify specific machines, and then they get shrink-wrapped.

And so it is very frustrating that we have

specifically identified 120 DREs that were identified that they saw and looked at the serial number and put it deep in storage and then shrink-wrapped it.

THE COURT: When you gave them the numbers, when was that?

MR. BROWN: That was in February, I believe.

THE COURT: And when were they shrink-wrapped?

MR. BROWN: After February, I think.

MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is Bryan Tyson. The State had been collecting machines all through December,

January. I think we would probably have to look at which particular county was picked up at which time.

But the -- but by mid-January, just looking back at our filing from the middle of January, it looks like that we had, for example, 16 counties that were picked up on -- in the middle -- of the week of January 16. So the pickup process was ongoing through December and January and probably February as well towards that March date of rollout. So --

THE COURT: Well, it is not a great situation. But

I'm also -- I'm trying -- I mean, I understand this is an

important issue. And at the same time, you know, there is a -it would be a lot -- it may be the State just has to send all
the equipment to the cheaper spot to the Port Authority and
you-all need to do something -- go forward with what you have
and have a team working on the 2018 materials.

You know -- and maybe there is a way that the Coalition folks can modify this. I don't know how you determine what ones were going to be kept originally in Dekalb, Fulton, and Cobb. But I'm just -- and maybe it is more useful at some point to say you look at a sample of what you are using now.

But, you know, I guess the equitable argument about why did they shrink it up and this was -- this was really either obstructive or stupid. I understand the argument.

But there is a lot going on here also in terms of these folks trying to get an election in place and making judgments and perhaps wrong judgments. But, you know, not wanting just to hold everything up and not being able to say at this point, oh, because we don't know the numbers that I can say to them, all right, only send half of them to the Port Authority, which would be one easy way of doing it -- say send half to the Port Authority. And Mr. Miller presumably has enough of a list that you could say you could send this half.

MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross. I think the idea that it sounds like you floated, if I understood

right, was to get access to the samples of the memory cards that Cobb, Dekalb, and Fulton have for the sequestered machines. I think that would be a great first step. It sounds like we could probably do that in a matter of days.

And then in parallel, since the State has the recap sheets for 2018 -- or it sounds like they may still have them -- maybe we could get access to those. That would be a good step forward to try to resolve this.

It is my understanding -- and Mr. Tyson can correct me if I have this wrong. But my -- or the Fulton County counsel. The machines that are sequestered with the three counties I think have not been used in elections -- well, they would have only been used in elections predating the 2018 midterms, if I remember right.

So they would -- they would give us some older elections. And then the recap sheets would have the more recent. So it sounds like that could work as an initial step.

THE COURT: Does Fulton County counsel disagree? I mean, that is my recollection of when you had the agreement.

MR. LOWMAN: Your Honor, this is David Lowman for Fulton County. That is correct.

MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is Bryan Tyson. I just want to clarify I guess what we're now discussing. Are we now discussing beginning discovery of these?

Because my understanding was Your Honor's last order

was denying the forensic examination of the DRE system. And, obviously, I mean, Cobb and Dekalb aren't parties any more, and we don't have discovery open right now. So I guess I just want to understand the parameters of what we're discussing at this point.

THE COURT: Well, we're talking about those three machines -- counties -- the machines from those counties to give them more historical information and to look at the -- they wanted to -- everyone understood that the reason they wanted the card was to be able to look at the machines I thought.

MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. TYSON: I thought the reason for the cards was to determine the sample of machines to be preserved in -- for the -- for one day if the Court later ordered a forensic examination we would have those machines available. It related to our preservation options or preservation duties, not to the conduct of discovery, which isn't currently open in this case.

THE COURT: Right. But, you know, the thing is it is not -- I'm going to decide on this soon enough. So if I decide on it -- I mean, I think that this was the best way I could basically say -- be able to try to truly truncate what you are going to have to preserve.

I mean, I think that really there is no reason in

reality why -- in the end why the plaintiffs can't decide if

Mr. Miller is able to give them a rough count of where the

counties are. Because it is still going to be a terrific

amount of work to go and hunt and peck for each of these DREs

for preservation purposes. I don't know why plaintiffs

couldn't go back and say, all right, we could live without them

from this number -- these particular counties.

MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is David Cross. That is something that we had discussed with our experts. And I think we are trying to put a proposal together on that. So I think that may be a way we could go as well.

I do think that -- I mean, if we could at least move forward with the memory cards from the three counties, then that would enable us to confirm that we can do this. Again, all indications are that we can because Dr. Halderman has tested it.

And we understand from the State they have preserved these memory cards and what was on them. Mr. Tyson let us know, I think, on the last call that nothing was getting erased. So we should be able to use the memory cards. But if --

THE COURT: By the time we get the memory -- just to be -- to Mr. Tyson, by the time we get the memory cards and have to jump through the hoops of dealing with the counties and identifying that the machines really are there, we will have an

order out on the motion to dismiss, one way or the other. But we will have moved forward.

MR. TYSON: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. And I think we can definitely work towards that as far as memory cards. I still don't know exactly why we want to do the memory cards because it is still going to be that difficult to locate. But that is fine for us to proceed.

THE COURT: Well, it may be -- I mean, we're talking about memory cards, first of all, in these places where they have the memory cards and the DREs. Right? The three counties, Number 1.

So that is -- and then basically just simply so I'm trying -- I'm trying to act on your request to limit the number of things moved as you sent -- if you were able to send us the -- not me -- them -- the allocation of where these -- of the counties by -- by car number, then they could just tell you you don't have to preserve -- you don't have to move -- you don't have to move whatever, Numbers 1 through 200.

MR. TYSON: And maybe I'm not quite grasping it, Your Honor. Maybe I just don't -- but I thought our sequence of events that we discussed previously was determine whether Dr. Halderman's scripts would work as an initial step.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. TYSON: Step two would be that we would have to then locate and hand -- and have Dr. Halderman analyze all

30,000-plus memory cards because every memory card contains a machine ID to serial number reconciliation. After we had then analyzed all 30,000 memory cards, we would then be able to have the list of the corresponding machine ID to serial number for a particular election. They would then allow us to identify particular -- the sample to maintain.

I don't know that getting memory cards from the three counties does anything beyond step one in that process because it doesn't really advance us. All it will tell us is the serial numbers of the machines that are currently being sequestered and maybe possibly another machine that was used in the past.

But I guess I'm not seeing how that has any bearing on what we have to move. And it may be just I'm missing a stop in the process. So I apologize.

THE COURT: No. I can certainly be -- I was trying to help you cut down your responsibilities -- that's all -- on the numbers. But my notion is --

MR. TYSON: We appreciate that.

THE COURT: -- they were trying to get -- they would run -- they would get the cards for Fulton, Dekalb, and Cobb.

They would run them. They would be able to see exactly what they had. They would see whether Dr. Halderman's process, first of all, works with this particular set of cards.

So let me just stop there. Is that a realistic

1 assessment, Mr. Cross, since you seem to be the one talking for 2 Dr. Halderman? I'm sorry, Your Honor. Could you say 3 MR. CROSS: 4 that again? Was what a realistic --5 THE COURT: You have -- assuming you have all of the 6 cards from Fulton, Dekalb, and Cobb and Dr. Halderman runs 7 those, will he be able to assess whether his formula or his process for identifying -- making sure that you can identify 8 9 the machines work or not from that? 10 MR. CROSS: Yes. Yes. 11 THE COURT: All right. So at that point, I mean, you have already had to pick a subsample, whether you liked it or 12 13 not now. But you do have a subsample. And he would be able to 14 help you -- make sure that you have the machines you wanted 15 from those counties for the earlier elections; right? 16 That's right, Your Honor. MR. CROSS: Then as to 17 those sequestered machines, we could also let the counties know 18 they can release --19 THE COURT: -- the rest of those? 20 MR. CROSS: Right. 21 So, Mr. Tyson, so that was the notion THE COURT: 22 first about the three major counties, two of which have had very significant -- have significant challenges in other 23 24 directions in terms of the current election. So I thought it

would also be a relief to them. But whatever.

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MR. TYSON: Understood, Your Honor. That helps.
Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. So then in terms of -- you were talking about -- we're going to send all of our shrink -- there are two senses here. And presumably because of the fiscal year, we're sending -- we're going to send all of these shrink-wrapped vans back to the Port -- the State's Ports Authority. And so that is an expense itself. It was \$81,000 approximately.

I mean, you can spend \$81,000. All I was trying to suggest, first of all, was if Mr. Miller or your office has, in fact, a listing, more or less -- it is roughly correct as to which -- which vans or trailers have which counties, maybe they could determine they don't need certain things or that we only need two or three from -- and I realize it is not -- the point is it means everyone is giving up a certain amount of pristine statistical quality here.

So the State would have to actually be on board for that too. You can't come back and say why didn't you do better. But it would just simply allow you not to even have to transport some of them potentially.

MR. TYSON: Yes, Your Honor, which would be -- I'm sorry.

To the Port Authority?

THE COURT: Yes. Right.

MR. TYSON: And we do have from the vendor a kind of inventory of which county has how many pallets on which trailer by a trailer ID. So, for example, we have, you know, three --four different trailers where there are Cobb County pallets located. And so we do have that reconciliation.

So if there was a -- we could release particular counties, we would be able to identify at least which trailer those were on, even if there are other machines in the mix there.

THE COURT: I mean, I don't -- I could conceptualize any number of things. I mean, there might be a Fulton County 2018 and they want every single one of them. But Forsyth County they don't -- they only say give us -- whatever Forsyth County's are, make sure we have half of those. They say keep Trailers 5, 6, and 7. I don't know.

It is something for them to talk about. But the point was: If they had whatever the information -- the inventory information you have, they could at least talk with -- among themselves about could they cut it down so that they would be -- in fact, when cars are identified that they are -- that they are working with a smaller subset, not the whole set, so that you could release, you know, from the obligation both to preserve as well as to transport the entire set of them.

And, meanwhile, they would proceed with looking at

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    what they have got, you know, on the 2018. And, you know --
 2
     and I think that the sooner they start that the more they might
    be more educated about what could be released.
 3
 4
               When is the contract through? Is it -- is it
 5
     June 30th? The current one?
               MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is Bryan Tyson.
 6
 7
               THE COURT: Or is it month to month?
 8
              MR. TYSON: Yes, Your Honor. It is my understanding
 9
     that it is month to month. $36,000 for each month until such
     time as we move them to Savannah, for example.
10
11
               THE COURT:
                          Yeah.
                                  And were you really thinking you
    were going to be able to move them by the end of the month, or
12
13
    was it really more likely a July move date?
14
               MR. TYSON: I honestly don't know a time line. I had
15
    not --
16
                           I mean, nothing happens so quickly in
               THE COURT:
17
     state government. I don't mean that in a pejorative sense.
18
    But it is hard. I've worked with the government. I have
19
    been -- for the government. So it is -- everything takes time.
20
     It takes time in big business too.
21
               MR. CROSS: Your Honor, this is Davis Cross. Could I
22
    ask one quick question?
23
               Bryan, are the trailers owned by the vendor?
                                                             So like
     those will get left with the vendor and you will unload them at
24
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the Port Authority? Or is the expectation that they will stay

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on the trailers at the Port Authority?

MR. TYSON: And I honestly have no idea. I really don't know the answer to that.

MR. CROSS: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. Well, why don't you try -- I think that is an important question so -- because they would still have to be unloaded if they are going to -- they are not -- if they are not going to say -- if they are not going to all stay together.

Why don't you see if you can find that out in the next -- by tomorrow and share that information?

And who is -- Mr. Tyson, is somebody on your team or the State prepared to call up Dekalb County so that they can make contact about -- that we have -- you have obviously counsel for Fulton County here. And you know -- and apparently you have somebody in Cobb so that you know the cards are there.

Is there somebody who is in particular the State's contact in Dekalb that you can --

MR. TYSON: Your Honor, this is -- I don't know that we have a particular contact. But Shelley Momo is representing Dekalb County in several other election-related cases. So I will probably reach out to her first.

THE COURT: All right. And then you can follow up when these paper materials could be made available relating to the 2018 election. And the plaintiffs can work on that.

I mean, that is my proposal to you. I mean, y'all can litigate it forever. But I'm just trying to resolve it and move everyone forward. And I would just encourage you to share that information with the plaintiffs that -- and if you can email the inventory information right away. And plaintiffs' counsel can talk with Fulton County's counsel -- I mean, he is on the phone now. So that is simple enough. You can follow up after the phone call.

Do you want me to -- today is -- I can't even imagine. It is Wednesday. Do you want to check in again tomorrow afternoon or Friday?

I have a phone conference in a large case, I think, at 4:00 on Thursday. So if you don't think you are going to have made any progress by that point, then we'll try to set something for Friday.

MR. CROSS: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Well, y'all -- yes?

MR. CROSS: -- I think we would defer to the State on what would work best with them. We can have people ready to go with the memory cards as soon as they are.

MR. TYSON: Your Honor, I think Friday might make more sense just because the election -- Friday is the election deadline -- certification deadline. So we have some of the time lines in the state case into high gear next week for the state certification the following Friday. So in terms of

1 election staff, I think maybe giving us another day would be 2 helpful. 3 THE COURT: All right. 4 So, Mr. Martin, are you there? COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, ma'am, I'm here. 5 Do you have any idea how long that phone 6 THE COURT: 7 conference about Mr. Pierce's case is going to take? 8 just about a binding plea, isn't it? That is what it says 9 anyway. All right. Let's just talk about 4:00 on Friday 10 11 then. All right? 12 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: Okay. 13 THE COURT: That gives everyone enough time to sort 14 some things out and try to talk to each of the counties. 15 Because, you know, if you can get the cards even for one 16 county -- if Fulton County is able to make the cards available, 17 presumably you could start -- be getting ready to run the cards 18 to see if the formula works at all. Because that is what we 19 need to know, first of all -- first and foremost. So you have 20 got to get somebody's cards. 21 MR. CROSS: Right. Right, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Because, otherwise, we are chasing 23 something involving Savannah and these -- these materials that 24 could be irrelevant. So let's just try to get hold of -- and I

just would ask the State and Fulton County to really help us --

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1
     let's see if this methodology works at all. Then, meanwhile,
 2
     you can look at the schedule for looking at the 2018
 3
     documentation. All right?
 4
               MR. CROSS:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
 5
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you. Talk to you -- good luck.
 6
     Talk to you Friday.
 7
               MR. TYSON:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
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               MR. BROWN: Thank you, Judge.
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                      (The proceedings were thereby concluded at 5:14
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                     P.M.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
4	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
5	
6	I, SHANNON R. WELCH, RMR, CRR, Official Court Reporter of
7	the United States District Court, for the Northern District of
8	Georgia, Atlanta Division, do hereby certify that the foregoing
9	48 pages constitute a true transcript of proceedings had before
10	the said Court, held in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in the
11	matter therein stated.
12	In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand on this, the
13	22nd day of June, 2020.
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17	SHANNON R. WELCH, RMR, CRR
18	OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
19	ONTIED STATES DISTRICT COOKT
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