

**From:** [William Barr](#)  
**To:** [William Levi](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Affidavit  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 10, 2020 4:04:48 PM  
**Attachments:** [MediaCopier\\_20201104\\_213757.pdf](#)  
[Untitled attachment.00003.htm](#)  
[Declaration by Gregory Stenstrom of Delco Vote Counting Center - Smooth - 09NOV2020.pdf](#)  
[Untitled attachment.00006.htm](#)  
[Penrose Election Affidavit 8NOV2020 Foreign Threat Actors Version.pdf](#)  
[Untitled attachment.00009.htm](#)

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Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** J Michael Kelly (b) (6)  
**Date:** November 10, 2020 at 9:34:57 AM EST  
**To:** Bill Barr (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Fwd: Affidavit

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Rob Spalding <(b) (6)>  
**Subject:** Affidavit  
**Date:** November 9, 2020 at 9:27:43 PM EST  
**To:** (b) (6) " <(b) (6)>

Mike,

Here are the affidavits.

I have also attached a statement that explains the importance of these machines.

Best,  
Rob

Rob Spalding  
(b) (6)

**DECLARATION OF GREGORY STENSTROM IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY  
INJUNCTION**

I, Gregory Stenstrom, hereby declare as follows under penalty of perjury:

1. The following statements are based on my personal knowledge, and if called to testify I could swear competently thereto.

2. I am at least 18 years old and of sound mind.

3. I am a citizen of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I reside at 1541 Farmers Lane, Glenn Mills, PA 19342. I am an eligible Pennsylvania voter and am registered to vote in Delaware County.

4. I voted in the November 3rd, 2020 general election.

5. The Delaware County Republican Committee appointed me as the sole GOP poll watcher for 36 precincts (1-1 through 11-6), located in Chester City, Pennsylvania, of which I was able to inspect and observe 22 precincts.

6. The Delaware County Board of Elections provided me with a certificate of appointment as a poll watcher.

7. I carried my certificate of appointment with me when I presented at the polling locations in Chester City on Election Day and presented the certificate when requested to do so.

8. I did not attempt to enter the enclosed space within any polling location, nor interfere in any way with the process of voting, nor mark or alter any official election record.

9. On November 3rd, I observed poll workers in multiple assigned Chester City polling places, that included the 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 11-2, and several others, provide regular ballots, rather than provisional ballots, to voters who were told they had registered to

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vote by mail, without making them sign in the registration book. I challenged the practice in those precincts where I observed it, and while I was present, they then stopped the practice and began providing provisional ballots. I was informed at each polling location by their respective judge of elections that I was the only GOP poll watcher they had seen in this 2020 election, or any other election they could remember.

10. On the evening of November 3rd, I went to the Delco Chester City counting center with my certified poll watcher certificate, to observe, on assignment as the sole poll watcher from the Tom Killion Campaign, as authorized and tasked to do so by Cody Bright, Mr. Killion's campaign manager, at approximately 6pm. Mr. Bright had been informed, and he informed me in turn, that there were "a dozen national level GOP poll watchers" at the counting center observing and monitoring, but he was apparently misinformed. I checked into the building observing their COVID-19 procedures, and took the elevator from the ground floor to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor counting room, was denied entry, surrounded by first four (4) Park Police, and then an additional five (5) joined them. I presented my poll watcher certificate, and refused to leave, and was threatened with physical removal and arrest, which I humorously stated would be agreeable to me, de-escalating the situation, at which point I was informed there was a separate list for "observers," and I had to somehow get on it. I asked if there were any GOP poll watchers in the building and was informed by Deputy Sheriff Donahue that there were two (2) inside. I asked to speak to them, and one man came out. I asked him how he got on the list and he stated he had volunteered via email and been told to go there, with no other explanation as to what he was supposed to do other than "watch," and that he was leaving shortly. I asked him if he knew what he was supposed to be "watching" and if he could see anything at all, and he stated he had

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“no idea,” and “couldn’t see anything from behind the barriers.” I went back to the ground floor  
to figure out how to gain access and make calls.



Figure 1 - Entrance to DelCo Vote Counting Center from 1st Floor Elevator bank



Figure 2 - Inner Entrance to DelCo Vote Counting Center - Note DelCo County employee  
approaching to stop photo

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11. While on the ground floor working on obtaining GOP assistance and authorized access, I witnessed organized chaos with rolling racks of mail-in ballots going in different directions with some going to the cafeteria, and some going to and from the main elevators, the separate garage loading dock elevators, and some to and from the back doors closest to the Delaware River, without any chain of custody. There was no apparent process integrity, or obvious way for anyone to determine the origin of any mail-in ballot, or its ingestion, or egress into the system. Some workers sat at cafeteria tables while others brought them boxes of mail-in ballots, while yet others collected and pushed the rolling racks around. Joe Masalta took videos and photos of this operation, and has also completed an affidavit.

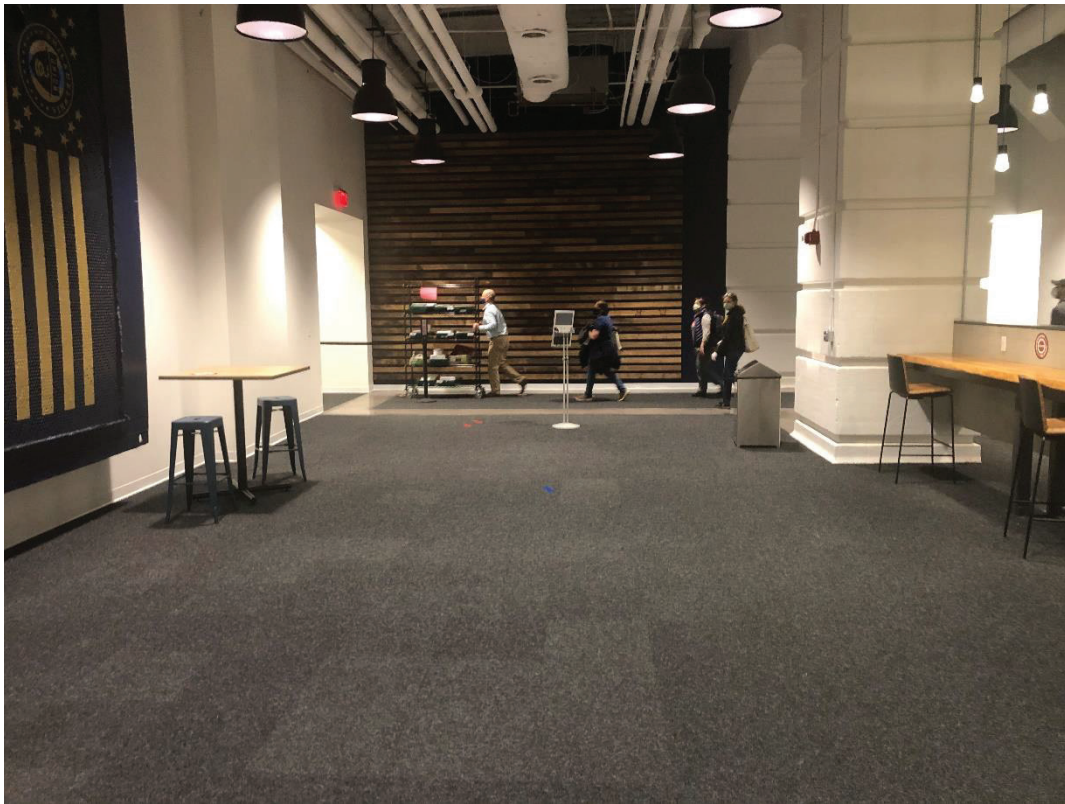


Figure 3 - Election Evening - Multiple Racks of Mail-In ballots in green trays of 500 were going in multiple directions from multiple points of entry up and down elevators that led from the garage loading dock to the top floor of the building.



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12. After seeking legal assistance through multiple avenues, I obtained a lawyer, John McBlain, after a call to the 501C Project Amistad organization, who arrived on site at approximately 10pm, and we went back up to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor counting room. We were met with similar hostility to my earlier experience, and went back to the ground floor where Mr. McBlain made multiple phone calls. I learned he was a former Delaware County Solicitor and familiar to some of Election Board staff. I was subsequently added to the entry list and finally gained access as an official “observer,” along with Mr. Barron Rendel, one of several people I had asked to accompany me, at approximately 11pm, five (5) hours after our arrival.

13. We were the only GOP “observers” in the room, that was otherwise packed with Democrat employees, volunteers, and poll watchers.

14. I observed a counting room for ballots with counting machines. Trays of ballots came in through three doors that appeared to lead from a back office, a second back office supply room, and doors leading from an outside hallway with separate elevator access from the public elevators and the garage loading dock elevators.



Figure 4 - The BlueCrest Sorting Machine Loading Tray section

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15. I had no meaningful opportunity to observe any part of the count: the sorting appeared to have been done elsewhere, and the machines were too far away from the observation position to see any part of the mail-in envelopes or ballots. I observed opened ballots going out the second back office closest to the windows in red boxes after handling and sorting by volunteers, some being placed in green boxes, and ballots from the green boxes being placed in scanners by workers, similar to the scanner I had used to vote myself, but was too far away (30 feet) to be sure. I asked the sheriff where the ballots came from, and where the ones that were leaving the room went, and he said he did not know.

16. I asked Ms. Lorraine Hagan, the elections official in charge of the operations, where the ballots were coming from and how they were being processed. She responded that I was only there to observe, and that I had no right to ask any questions. I said that I wanted to observe the activity in the sequestered room, but she denied my request, stating that the law prohibited access to that room by poll observers. I responded that there was no law denying access to observers, and she then said that it was “a COVID thing.” I pointed out that I have a mask on, and so did the people visible through the door when it opened. She then informed me that she wanted to prevent us from “interfering.” I responded that I was only there to observe and not to interfere, and to make a statement if I observed something wrong. Ms. Hagan said, “I assure you that everything’s fine. There’s no fraud going on.”

17. Shortly after this exchange with Ms. Hagan, workers – who appeared to be volunteers – started bringing in semi-opaque bins with blue folding tops that contained clear plastic bags, approximately 10” square, with each bag containing a scanner cartridge, a USB drive, and a paper tape, and they were brought to the computer tables which contained four (4) computer workstation towers on tables connected to four (4) wall mounted monitors, with one

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workstation tower on the floor under the tables that was not connected to a monitor, for a total of five (5) computers. A flurry of workers started disassembling the bags and separating out the USB sticks, cartridges, and paper tapes from the plastic bags, and dropping them in open cardboard boxes, with two workers sticking the USB drives into the computers to start the election day counts. I immediately objected, and demanded that Mr. McBlain challenge the process, and he again retrieved Ms. Hagan to hear my objections. I asked why the returned items had not come with the sealed bags from the judges of elections, and she explained that they had been taken out of the bags at the three (3) county election “processing centers” by the Sheriffs who were collecting them for ease of transport, and I stated that that was a break in the chain of custody, to which she shrugged her shoulders. I then asked her why they were separating out the USB drives from the cartridges and paper tapes, which was destroying any forensic auditability and further corrupting chain of custody, and she said “that’s how we have always done it,” and again stated I had no right to object, interfere, and was only permitted to observe, turned on her heels and walked away. I pleaded with Mr. McBlain to intervene and at least demand that the USB drives remain with the cartridges and tapes in the plastic bags so we would not have to reassemble them during tabulation, and he did nothing.

18. It is noteworthy that dozens of “volunteer” workers constantly streamed through the counting area unaccompanied, with no check of either ID’s, or names, as the certified poll watchers were, several still wearing “Voter Integrity” lanyards and badges that had been widely distributed by Democrat poll watchers throughout the day, and they walked about unrestricted, and unaccompanied without any scrutiny, many handling ballots.

19. After multiple, similarly caustic exchanges, elections officials continued to refuse access to the back rooms and a line of sight to anything meaningful, and under threat of removal



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by Park Police and Sheriffs we were stuck “observing” in a small box where we could essentially see nothing, and I again conveyed to John McBlain that I wanted to pursue further legal recourse to gain meaningful access, and he left the roped off area to seek Solicitor Manly. At approximately 2:30am he returned, and stated he had a conversation with the President of the Board of Elections, and they had agreed to allow us access to the “back office” and “locked “ballot room” at 9:30 AM the following morning. By that time, and given that any other legal recourse would have taken as long, or longer, and there was nothing meaningful to observe, I objected, but reluctantly agreed and left. I believe counting continued through the night because the count had increased, when I returned several hours later, the count on the tally screen was approximately 140,000 for Biden, and 85,000 for President Trump, and with all Republican candidates of all other races leading their opponents.

20. As agreed only seven (7) hours previous with the Chairman of the Board of Elections and Solicitor Manly, I returned with attorney John McBlain, and Leah Hoopes, an official poll watcher for President Trump, at 9:30 AM. The elections officials ignored us for two hours, and at 11:30 AM, Ms. Hagan informed us that she would give a tour of the Chester City counting center to our group and a few Democrat poll watchers. I stated that I did not want a tour of the facility, that I only wanted them to honor their agreement to allow direct access to the sequestered counting room, and was ignored. Ms. Hagan, along with Ms. Maryann Jackson, another elections official, did not allow us to enter the sequestered counting room. Instead they walked us in an approximate 20-foot circle directly in front of the roped off area we had been restricted to, discussing the basics of election balloting but provided no insight into the purpose of the sequestered counting room.

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21. One comment made by Ms. Hagan led me to think that “pre”-pre-canvassing happened in the back room. The comment indicated that all ballots had been checked before going downstairs to the ground floor cafeteria for pre-canvassing, before being brought back to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor counting area, and entering the main counting room, for accuracy/sufficiency of signature, date, and barcode label, and entry in the Commonwealth SURE system. I specifically asked Ms. Hagan whether the names and signature were matched, and whether the dates and barcode label were accurate. She replied in the affirmative. I then asked whether the names were checked against the voter registration rolls, and she again answered in the affirmative, indicating that people in the back room did the checking.

22. From my vantage point, I observed approximately ten people in the back room through the door when it was opened. Ms. Hagan confirmed that no ballots went through the BlueCrest sorter (photo included herein) without first being checked for name, date, signature, and barcode.

23. I could see 4000-5000 ballots in bins on the racks next to the BlueCrest Sorter, and I asked both Ms. Hagan and Ms. Jackson in front of the group “If all of the mail in ballot envelopes are checked for completion, as you stated, then why are there multiple large bins of ballots on the racks next us between the BlueCrest sorter and ballot extractors labeled “No Name,” “No date,” and “No signature,” on the bins?” The election officials, red faced, declined to answer. At this time, several Democrat observers, including Mr. Richard Schiffer, conferred with myself and Ms. Hoopes and stated that they were now not comfortable with the ballot ingestion process, and the back room, being sequestered from all watcher’s sight, and also wanted to see the back room with us. The bins mentioned above were removed shortly after.

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24. At this time, Ms. Hagan and Ms. Maryann Jackson ended the “tour” to “take a phone call” upon the arrival, and demand of Solicitor Manley Parks, and the “tour” was abruptly ended. I asked Solicitor Parks when that phone call would be done so that we could see the back rooms as promised, and he said he did not know. I asked him if he intended to grant us access as promised, and he simply turned around, and walked into the back room without further comment. Ms. Hagan, Ms. Jackson, and Solicitor Parks never returned, and we left after two (2) hours after having been denied access to the back room.

25. Mr. McBlain, our attorney, went to court and obtained a court order providing access to the room, and texted me that the court order had been signed by Common Pleas Judge Capuzzi at 9:30 PM, and the court order required that observers receive only a five minute observation period in the sequestered room once every two hours.

26. I returned the following morning at 8:30 AM with Ms. Hoopes and the sheriff again barred entry despite the court order. I contacted Judge Capuzzi’s chambers directly and explained to his secretary that the elections officials were not complying with his order. She suggested that I consult with my attorney to follow through, and that she could not discuss the matter further with me.

27. When I returned to the main room, I saw that some areas had been cordoned off, and John McBlain unexpectedly came out from the back room and stated he had conferred with Solicitor Manley Parks and they had mutually agreed to bringing ballots in question out from the sequestered room to the main room so that I didn’t have to go into the back room. Mr. McBlain told me that the elections officials were going to bring 4500 of the 6000 total ballots in the back room out to the main room, and leave the remaining 1500 spoiled ballots in the “spoilage room.” I made Mr. McBlain confirm multiple times that the “universe” of remaining ballots in the back

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room that remained to be processed was, in fact 6,000, and further made him affirm multiple times that he had personally sighted those ballots in the back rooms and storage rooms, and he re-affirmed this multiple times to me,

28. Mr. McBlain stated that their new plan was to re-tabulate the 4500 ballots by re-filling them out with a pen so that they could be read by voting machines, so we could “see everything.” I followed him out of the counting room, and continued to ask him if it was, in fact, legal under election law to cure ballots, and was unconvinced that this was the case, and thought we should challenge it, but he assured me it was “normal” procedure and got on the elevator and left. It was during this time that Leah Hoopes, who had remained behind in the counting room (see her Affidavit) observed Jim Savage, the Delaware County voting machine warehouse supervisor, walk in with about a dozen USB drives in a clear unsealed bag, and she showed me two photos she had been able to surreptitiously take (no photos or camera use was permitted anywhere in the counting rooms despite live streaming cameras throughout the room).

29. I went back outside to see if I could retrieve Mr. McBlain, unsuccessfully, and upon my return to the counting room at approximately 11am, I observed Mr. Savage plugging USB drives into the vote tallying computers. The bag containing those drives was not sealed or secured, and the voting machine cartridges were not present with the drives, and he had no ballots at that time.



Figure 5 - Delco Voting Machine Warehouse Manager Jim Savage holding bag of USB drives  
Thursday morning

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30. I immediately objected and challenged the uploading of votes from the unsecured drives, and retrieved Deputy Sheriff Mike Donahue with my objection, and he went to the back room to retrieve Ms. Hagan. Ms. Hagan informed me that I could only observe the process but I could not make any comments or ask any questions while Mr. Savage was directly in front of us loading USB sticks, and the display monitors above the computers reflected that they were being updated. I responded that I was indeed observing a person plug USB sticks into the computer without any apparent chain of custody and without any oversight. No one stopped the upload, and Mr. Savage was permitted to continue this process and he was then allowed to walk out without any interference or examination by anyone. I called and texted Mr. McBlain throughout the day without success to get him back to the counting center to address the USB issue, and what was now being reported to me by other GOP observers that there appeared to be more additional paper ballots in excess of the 6000 “universe” coming into the office administration area that McBlain had assured me of, to represent us and get us into the back office and storage room as ordered by the judge. He would not return until approximately 5:30pm.

**31. Approximately one hour after Savage had departed, at 1:06pm, the center published an update on the vote. The numbers moved dramatically as follows: from approximately 140,000 Biden and 85,000 Trump in the morning; to now approximately 180,000 Biden and 105,000 Trump after the 1:06 PM update. (At that 1:06 PM update, ALL Republican candidates who had previous leads were reversed and flipped).**

32. Having seen the USB updates, and now seeing paper ballots in the back office, and other observers reporting that they had seen more ballots as well, I went outside and again called Judge Capuzzi’s office and again spoke with his secretary and explained the situation, and the McBlain had departed and was nonresponsive to calls or texts, and she asked me what I



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wanted the judge to do. I stated that I wanted him to call to demand his order be enforced, and that I would gladly bring my phone back up and hand it to the Sheriff and Solicitor. She stated she could not provide any legal advice, suggested I seek legal counsel, and hung up. She did not realize she had not actually seated the phone in it's receiver and I heard loud laughter from her and a deeper toned laugh from a male before the line went dead, and I returned back inside to the counting floor.

33. At 1:30 PM, Deputy Sheriff Donahue inexplicably informed me I would now be allowed to access the locked ballot room for exactly 5 minutes, after having been denied access despite all previous efforts. We were met by Delaware County Solicitor William F. Martin, and I was joined by Democrat Observer Dr. Jonathan Brisken. On my way to the locked storage room, while passing through what was now referred to as the "back office," I counted 21 white USPS open letter boxes on two racks, on my immediate right after entering the room, labeled "500 ballots" per box. In addition, the approximately 16 cubicles for workers in the same room each contained one box also labeled "500 ballots," for a total of 31 boxes of 500 in that sequestered room. This is the same room that McBlain had stated had 4,500 ballots in it earlier, most of which had been presumably moved to the front of the counting room (and later cured and copied to new ballots) and was supposed to be relatively empty with the exception of "several hundred ballots being processed by workers to update the Commonwealth's SURE system," according to McBlain. This was a delta (difference) of approximately 16,500 ballots in just the "back office."



Figure 6 - Table with 4,500 opened ballots that would reportedly not scan being sorted and cured. Note approximate 10 foot distance from "observer" barrier

34. Just after the two racks with the 21 boxes of 500 unopened ballots each, I observed an open door to a 20'x30' storage room with dozens of semi opaque storage bins with blue folding tops that appeared to have envelopes in them. I could see through to another door that led back into the counting room which was the same door I had seen workers bring red bins full of "spoiled" ballots in the previous evening.

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35. I also saw one shelf just to the left of the locked and secured “ballot room” with 4 sealed boxes. I lifted one box before Solicitor Martin objected that I could not touch anything, and it was heavy, and approximately 30-40 pounds. They appeared to match the description of the boxes described to me earlier by poll watcher Jim Driscoll and another observer with a first name of Paul. If those boxes contained ballots, I estimate that they were about two times the size of the 500-ballot containers, and if full, could have contained an additional 2,500 ballots per box for a total of 10,000.

36. Ms. Hagan unlocked and opened the “ballot room” and Solicitor Hagan entered first and started the timer for 5 minutes, with Sheriff Donahue following us and closing the door behind us. There were multiple racks filled with thousands of unopened mail-in ballots. We were not allowed to take any photos, so I immediately started counting. Labels on some boxes were visible, mostly with names of districts known to trend Republican, including Bethel and Brandywine. I took the following notes at the time:

- a. 5 boxes of 500 labeled 10-12
- b. 5 boxes of 500 labeled 18-20
- c. 1 box of 500 each, labeled 26-28, 50-52, and 58-60.
- d. The remaining boxes did not have markings visible and we were not allowed to touch them to determine their origin.
- e. Democratic poll watcher Dr. Jonathan Briskin also observed these boxes and confirmed the numbers of ballots, and that the total number of ballots was vastly greater than we had been led to believe earlier in the day.
- f. I later observed Dr. Briskin working with a fellow female poll watcher drawing a diagram and detailing what he had seen after we were returned to

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the roped off area in the counting room, and noted it was quite detailed and corroborated what I had observed in the ballot room.

37. In addition to the boxes of unopened mail-in ballots, I observed another shelf that was packed with open and ripped clear plastic bags with cartridges, green security ties, and a 16"x16"x28" cardboard box labeled "CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIPTS." In total, I estimated approximately 18,500 unopened mail-in ballots, which Dr. Briskin uncomfortably concurred with.

38. So, after being told the "universe" of total remaining paper ballots to be counted was 6,000 by Mr. McBlain, the 1:30pm tour, on Thursday, two days after election, and 38 hours after being denied access, and having to obtain a court order, I sighted a total of:

- a. 16,500 unopened mail-in ballots in the "back office"
- b. 18,500 unopened mail-in ballots in the locked "ballot room"
- c. Potentially 10,000 ballots in the sealed 30-40-pound boxes outside of the locked ballot room
- d. 4,500 ballots being "cured" in the counting room
- e. For a grand total of 49,500 unopened ballots***

39. To my knowledge, and according to the tally monitor, and as reported on the web, 113,000 mail-in ballots had been requested, and 120,000 mail-in ballots had already been counted, with an approximate outcome of 18,000 for President Trump and 102,000 for Biden already recorded.

40. At that time, I assumed that the approximately 49,500 unopened ballots would also be processed in the pending running of the sorter, envelope-ballot extractors, and scanners, adding those ballots to the overall total.

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41. At 3:30 PM, I again re-entered the room, now accompanied by another Democrat poll watcher who did not provide her name, and in addition to the boxes I previously observed and described above, which remained undisturbed, I saw an additional two racks had been moved into the room, with another 16 additional, new boxes of 500 unopened mail-in ballots with approximately 8000 more unopened mail in ballots labeled 5-2, 6-1, 6-2, and 7-2, with some labels not visible from my position. There were three red “spoiled” ballot boxes with several shed ballots visible in one, and the others appeared to be empty, but I could not verify as I was not allowed to touch anything or take any photos. The 21 boxes in the “back office” were still in place, so this brought the suspected unopened mail in ballot total to **57,500**.

42. I asked Sheriff Donahue when the next machine run that would process the unopened ballots was scheduled for, and was informed that election officials planned on a 4:00PM start, and I could see workers coming in and preparing. I went outside to call GOP officials to see if we could potentially either delay the run, or be permitted to get close enough to the machines to see something, but was unsuccessful.

43. When I returned at 5:30 PM for the next 5 minute tour, I was informed that a Committeewoman, and Delco GOP representative, Val Biancaniello, had been taken in my place by Solicitor Martin, and upon her return I asked her why she would do that, and what she had observed. She stated she had “not seen any fraud” and I again asked her specifically, if she had seen boxes of unopened mail in ballots, and she said “oh, yes, lots of them,” but could not recall any further details. When I pressed her for more details, she became very angry, and told me I needed to “relax,” and that she had “straightened everything out,” and gotten more observers to watch over the re-filling out of the 4,500 ballots that could not be scanned.

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44. It is noteworthy that I was able to see the table of 4500 ballots being curated and re-filled out, and those I was able to see were all for Biden without exception. I asked Joe Driscoll if he had been able to see, and he said he had seen 15 for Biden and 1 for President Trump, before election officials repositioned the barrier moving us back from being able to see.

45. For the 7:30 5-minute inspection, Val vigorously objected to me going back into the room, and demanded we send Attorney Britain Henry instead, who had been convinced to come to the center by Leah Hoopes, and who I had been speaking with for the previous hour. Val stated she had “got him down there,” which was confusing to me, but I agreed it would be a good idea for an attorney to corroborate my observations, and briefed him of the layout, previous observations, and what to look for over Val’s increasingly loud, and impatient objections.

46. Attorney Henry returned from the tour and essentially corroborated my observations, and my understanding is he is preparing a statement of what he observed. I did not understand, and could not reconcile at that time, why the election result counts had remained roughly the same, while the sorters and envelope extraction machines had been running for almost 4 hours, and presumably processing mail in ballots, and at that time attributed it to the count not being updated on the monitor.

47. In the presence of Ms. Biancaniello and Attorney Henry, I asked the now present Mr. McBlain to explain how the USB drives had made their way to the center carried by Mr. Savage. He informed me that in his experience, some USB drives were typically left in voting machines by judges of elections overnight in previous elections, and that Mr. Savage had simply found them in the machines that had been returned from polling locations back to the warehouse, including machines that still had all components in them (USB, Cartridge, and Paper Tape) and that the next day he had transported approximately 24 USB sticks and an assortment of



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cartridges and tapes from the warehouse to the counting center. I pressed him to find out why there had been so many, and why there was no chain of custody, and why Mr. Savage would be involved in entering the USB drives into the computers without any other election officials present, particularly Ms. Hagan, who had overseen the process previously. Mr. McBlain informed me that it had been explained to him that some judges of elections had left entire scanners – with cartridges, USB drives and tapes – and that the moving company had returned them to the warehouse, where Mr. Savage collected everything and put them in bags. This explanation, in part, accounted for the 5 large election judge bags that I witnessed had been carried in by a Sheriff earlier, and I was able to take photos of them being removed from the building later.



Figure 7 – Presumed Cartridges, USB, Paper Tape from scanner, properly sealed with green lock tie, being brought into building on THURSDAY morning by Sheriff, having been allegedly returned to the warehouse WEDNESDAY morning. They were opened without observers in off limits sequestered area



Figure 8 - Five (5) more bags from scanners that had been allegedly "left at polling locations" and brought to counting center THURSDAY afternoon. Sheriff Donahue is on left.

48. I informed Mr. McBlain in the presence of Ms. Biancaniello that I had seen the 30,000 vote jump for Biden after Mr. Savage had plugged in the USB drives earlier, as described above, and asked them both if that was “normal” for previous elections, and they did not respond.

49. Despite my multiple, strong and forceful objections, to the lack of transparency, and what I perceived to be a significant break down in any chain of custody, I was routinely ignored by election officials, and was met by mostly blank stares and shoulder shrugs by Mr. McBlain. I could not understand how the mail-in ballot count remained essentially steady at

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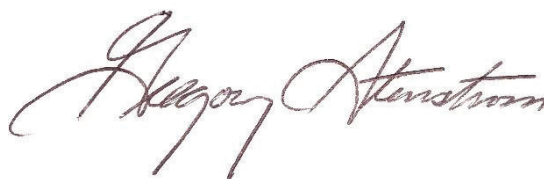
120,000 when myself and multiple others described herein had sighted anywhere from 20,000 to 60,000 unopened mail in ballots AFTER the 120,000 count had already been completed and updated on the <http://DelcoPA.Gov/Vote> website. I do not know where the 120,000 ballots went from the counting room after being counted, and was ignored by Ms. Hagan when I asked her where they were, and denied access to see them. At the end of the day on Thursday, I observed the opaque blue lidded plastic boxes stacked against the wall next to the BlueCrest sorter with what appeared to be mail-in voter envelopes but was not permitted to go near them and find out if they were opened and empty, or still sealed with ballots, or still had ballots in them, and they disappeared from the room shortly after I took the photo below.



Figure 9 - Bins that had been moved from off limits "Office Space" storage room to another off limits area with what appeared to be envelopes inside to Receiving area near exit doors on Thursday evening - they were removed and gone shortly afterwards.

DECLARATION OF GREGORY STENSTROM RE DELAWARE COUNTY, PA, ELECTION  
09NOV2020

50. As a result of the election officials' acts, I was unable to fulfill my responsibilities or exercise my rights as an official observer. I was continuously harassed, threatened, denied access to the room and the ballots, and the election officials were openly hostile and refused to answer questions, repeatedly defied a court order to provide access, and obstructed my ability to observe the count in a way that would enable me to identify irregularities, which is the primary purpose of the observer role.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gregory Stenstrom". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

---

Gregory Stenstrom

09 November 2020

My name is Jim Penrose, I am currently a senior executive at a New York-based cybersecurity firm. My experience includes 23 years in cybersecurity operations, signals intelligence, counterterrorism, network defense, insider threat investigations, and penetration testing. I have a master's degree in Computer Science from George Washington University, and I achieved the rank of Defense Intelligence Senior Level at the National Security Agency (NSA) and served on the NSA advisory board prior to leaving government service in 2014.

I have been closely following the reported "computer glitches" in both Georgia and Michigan that have been attributed to malfunctions in Dominion Voting Systems equipment. In the case of Georgia, the news media indicated that there was an update installed on the Dominion Voting Systems equipment the night before the election.

It is my understanding that these voting systems are typically not Internet connected and therefore are updated only when necessary for their operation; mission critical systems (such as medical systems, banking systems, and public utility systems) would go into a lockdown period ahead of a major event. The ambiguity surrounding any lockdown period with respect to the election is a grave source of concern.

As a career cyber security professional, a veteran of the NSA and information technology operations it is very unusual to deploy updates of any kind within 24 hours of major event that directly impacts the systems being used for a mission critical purpose. In this case, the election is a mission critical function that would be protected from last minute updates to avoid any corruption, regression in the software, or a misconfiguration of the system resulting from the update or an error by a technician deploying the update. Moreover, operators that have been trained to operate mission critical systems are typically briefed on the purpose and impact of the update prior to deployment. In addition, duly authorized leaders, presumably within the Georgia State Board of Elections or County Elections Board would need to be involved in the approval of deploying a last-minute update.

Typically mission critical systems have a highly controlled update process to minimize the risk of such "computer glitches" resulting from an update. The fact that this update was performed the night before the election is counter to all best practices in both the private and public sectors for IT operations and risk management. In both government and industry, the most appropriate next step is a full root cause analysis of the turn of events. The root cause analysis ought to determine the people, processes, and technology that were involved in this incident and illuminate the specific reasons why the "computer glitch" occurred in the first place. Most importantly the root cause analysis should be done comprehensively and thoroughly to ensure that the same type of incident will not occur again.

There are numerous factors that must be investigated in order to determine the root cause of this incident. The State and County elections officials' actions and their procedures deserve full examination to determine what technical update procedures, controls, and approval processes were followed leading to the incident. The aforementioned aspects of the investigation are very important, but in my experience as a cyber security expert, cyber operator, senior leader, and



technologist the most important area to focus on is the source of the update itself. The software development life cycle at Dominion Voting Systems, their supply chain for equipment/cloud resources, contractors, infrastructure, cyber security posture, staff, network connectivity, and field technicians are all aimpoints for cyber threat actors. It is imperative that all of these aspects be examined independently, and that critical forensic disk images, audit trails and logs be preserved to determine the root cause of this incident.

Dominion Voting Systems plays a critical role in the election process in Georgia and many other states. Cyber criminals and state directed/sponsored cyber threat actors are highly likely to target such a firm in order to have a disproportionate impact across numerous states. Many hostile nations seek to economize on their efforts by compromising key firms that yield them the furthest reach and maximum impact with their cyber operations. The extreme threat level to our election from foreign intelligence services and hostile cyber operators calls for a complete investigation of this incident to include the tendrils of Dominion Voting Systems that cross connect to other firms, especially those located overseas beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. Readily available statistics indicate that Dominion Voting Systems are used in approximately 2000 jurisdictions and 33 states; they would certainly be an attractive target for cyber threat actors due to their market penetration alone.

My experience in conducting complex, multi-faceted, cyber investigations contains numerous instances where an isolated "crash" or "glitch" in software was the only indication of an expansive cyber operation with widespread impact. Situations where such an update was deployed and the voting systems did not "crash" or "glitch" in noticeable way, would be completely disregarded because there was no incident to investigate at all from the perspective of the users (election officials). Historically, it has been perilous to dismiss these types of incidents as isolated given the inherently abnormal nature of the activity; recall that it is counter to best practice to deploy mission critical updates within 24 hours of the event (the election in this case).

In summary, the past behavior of foreign intelligence services and hostile cyber operators increases the urgency to quickly perform a full root cause analysis investigation into this incident. While what occurred in Georgia may be the most obvious due to the reporting from the local officials, there may be many more incidents that were subtle and well executed by a determined adversary. In my experience investigating cyber-crimes and foreign cyber threat actors there is always something left behind, some kind of "digital dust." Inevitably, it manifests itself as an isolated incident at first, but when a full root cause analysis is conducted, the systemic compromise of the mission critical systems are revealed.

It is imperative that such a root cause analysis is performed in a forensically sound and transparent fashion, so the public accepts the election results. Such an investigation will provide peace of mind to all parties, and the American people that this incident was truly isolated and not a systemic compromise associated with Dominion Voting Systems equipment. For the good of the United States going forward it is imperative that we learn from every



experience and address any shortcomings as they are detected to reinforce the confidence of every citizen in the integrity of our most basic rights.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CIVIL DIVISION

DELAWARE COUNTY REPUBLICAN :  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE : ELECTION LAW  
NO:

323 West Front Street :  
Media PA, 19063 :

V. :

DELAWARE COUNTY :  
BOARD OF ELECTIONS :  
201 West Front Street :  
Media, PA 19063 :

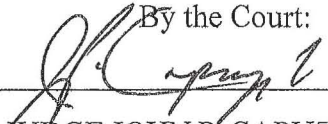
ORDER

AND NOW, to wit, this 4th day of November 2020, upon consideration of  
Petitioner's Emergency Petition or Relief Seeking Order Granting Access to Canvassing of  
Official Absentee Ballots and Mail-In Ballots, and the hearing held on November 4, 2020 wherein  
argument was heard from both Parties, it is hereby **ORDERED** and **DECREED** as follows:

1. Four Observers in total (2 observers from the Republican Party, or affiliated candidates, and 2 observers from the Democratic Party, or affiliated candidates,) are permitted to observe the resolution area at all hours while ballots are being resolved;
2. Two observers (1 representing the Republican Party, or affiliated candidates, and 1 representing the Democratic Party, or affiliated candidates,) are permitted to observe the sorting machine area at all times while the machine is in use. However, all observers shall stand back while the machine is in use due to safety concerns.
3. At two-hour intervals, two observers in total (1 representing the Republican Party, or affiliated candidates, and 1 representing the Democratic party, or affiliated candidates) are permitted to enter the ballot room, to examine the room; however, are not permitted to examine the physical ballots contained within the room, individually. They must be escorted by a member of the Election Board Staff with the time not to exceed five minutes each visit.

4. Any observer may not interference with the process, nor may any observer object to individual ballots.

By the Court:



---

JUDGE JOHN P. CAPUZZI, SR.

**From:** [William Barr](#)  
**To:** [Watson, Theresa \(OAG\)](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: draft statement  
**Date:** Monday, November 16, 2020 10:18:34 AM  
**Attachments:** [REDACTED] (b) (5)  
[.docx](#)  
[Untitled attachment 00008.htm](#)

---

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** William Barr [REDACTED] (b) (6)  
**Subject:** draft statement  
**Date:** November 16, 2020 at 10:16:27 AM EST  
**To:** Bill Ahern [REDACTED] (b) (6) Attorney General Barr

**From:** [William Barr](#)  
**To:** [William Levi](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Letters with Enclosure  
**Date:** Thursday, November 5, 2020 7:06:43 PM

---

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** William Barr (b) (6)  
**Date:** November 5, 2020 at 7:06:05 PM EST  
**To:** Richard Grenell (b) (6)  
**Subject:** Re: Letters with Enclosure

Thanks Rich. I'm forwarding this to the US Attorney in Las Vegas who I think already has been made aware of this and is on it.  
Bill

Sent from my iPhone

On Nov 5, 2020, at 6:50 PM, Richard Grenell  
(b) (6) wrote:

Duplicative Material



**From:** [Harwood, Stacy \(OAG\)](#)  
**To:** [Levi, William \(OAG\)](#); [Driscoll, Kevin \(CRM\)](#)  
**Cc:** [Moran, John \(ODAG\)](#); [Lloyd, Matt \(PAO\)](#); [Newman, Ryan D. \(OAG\)](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Election Press Release  
**Date:** Tuesday, October 27, 2020 1:27:09 PM  
**Attachments:** [WF 4451224 AG signed approval for authorizing the press release regarding the 2020 General Election..pdf](#)

---

Good afternoon:

Please see attached.

Thank you!

Stacy

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**From:** Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 27, 2020 7:27 AM  
**To:** Driscoll, Kevin (CRM) (b) (6) >; Harwood, Stacy (OAG)  
(b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Moran, John (ODAG) (b) (6); Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6)  
**Subject:** Re: Election Press Release

I think we cleared this.

On Oct 26, 2020, at 11:46 PM, Driscoll, Kevin (CRM) (b) (6) wrote:

Will and John,

Just checking to see where the election press release is. I gave Nate Gamble in ODAG a soft copy of the version that CRM, CRT, and NSD AAGs had approved on Thursday night —there had been some confusion earlier in the day about which version had been approved, but John Demers and I worked that out. Obviously, would be good to get that out as we have in years past a week or so before the election.

Thanks,  
Kevin

**Kevin Driscoll**  
**Deputy Assistant Attorney General**  
Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice  
Desk: (b) (6)  
Mobile: (b) (6)





U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 21, 2020

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: Brian C. Rabbitt  
Acting Assistant Attorney General Brian Rabbitt  
Criminal Division

Digitally signed by Brian Rabbitt  
Date: 2020.10.22  
09:41:20 -04'00'

Eric S. Dreiband *ESD* 10-22-20  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

John C. Demers *JCD* 10-22-20  
Assistant Attorney General  
National Security Division

THROUGH Jeffrey A. Rosen *JAR* 10/22/20  
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: 2020 General Election Press Release

PURPOSE: Obtain approval of attached Press Release.

TIMEABLE: As soon as practicable.

SYNOPSIS: The Criminal, Civil Rights, and National Security Divisions request that the Deputy Attorney General and the Attorney General authorize the attached, routine election year press release providing information about the federal role in maintaining election integrity.

DISCUSSION: Pursuant to routine practice in every federal election year, the Attorney General issues a press release informing the public about the federal role in the general elections, providing contact information, and assuring the public that the Department of Justice will work appropriately and diligently to protect the integrity of the electoral process against violence, ballot fraud, and interference with voter access. In prior years, this release has occurred closer to election day, but this year's special COVID conditions and the attendant ongoing changes to balloting procedures by the States, counsel an earlier release this year. Accordingly, we recommend that the Attorney General issue the attached press release as soon as practicable.

RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that the Deputy Attorney General and Attorney General authorize the attached press release.

DAG APPROVAL: ADJ - for JWL 10/22/20

DAG DISAPPROVAL: \_\_\_\_\_

AG APPROVAL: UPBarr 10/27/2020

AG DISAPPROVAL: \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment

**DRAFT FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

October \_\_, 2020

**Justice Department Releases Information on Election Day Efforts to Protect the Right to Vote and Prosecute Ballot Fraud**

WASHINGTON - Continuing a longstanding Justice Department tradition, Attorney General William P. Barr today issued the following statement: “Americans have the opportunity once again to help shape the future of this nation by exercising their right to vote. It is a right that forms the foundation of our democratic system of government, and is precious to all Americans. The Department of Justice will work tirelessly alongside other federal, State, and local agencies to protect and vindicate that right as it is administered by State and local jurisdictions across the nation.”

In anticipation of the upcoming general elections, the Department of Justice today provided information about its particular efforts, through the Criminal Division, Civil Rights Division, and National Security Division, to ensure that all qualified voters have the opportunity to cast their ballots and have their votes counted free of discrimination, intimidation, or fraud in the election process.

**Criminal Division and the Department’s 94 U.S. Attorney’s Offices:**

The Department’s Criminal Division oversees the enforcement of federal laws that criminalize certain forms of election fraud and vindicate the integrity of the federal election process.

The Criminal Division’s Public Integrity Section and the Department’s 94 U.S. Attorney’s Offices are responsible for enforcing the federal criminal laws that prohibit various forms of election fraud, such as destruction of ballots, vote-buying, multiple voting, submission of fraudulent ballots or registrations, and alteration of votes, and malfeasance by postal or election officials and employees. The Criminal Division is also responsible for enforcing federal criminal law prohibiting voter intimidation for reasons other than race, color, national origin, or religion (as noted below, voter intimidation that has a basis in race, color, national origin, or religion is addressed by the Civil Rights Division).

The U.S. Attorney’s Offices around the country designate Assistant U.S. Attorneys who serve as District Election Officers (DEOs) in the respective Districts. DEOs are responsible for overseeing potential election-crime matters in their Districts, and for coordinating with the Department’s election-crime experts in Washington, D.C.

From now through November 3, 2020, the U.S. Attorney’s Offices will work with specially trained Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel in each District to ensure that complaints from the public involving possible election fraud are handled appropriately. Specifically:

- In consultation with federal prosecutors at the Public Integrity Section in Washington, D.C., the District Election Officers in U.S. Attorney’s Offices, FBI officials at Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and FBI Special Agents serving as Election Crime



Coordinators in the FBI's 56 field offices will be on duty while polls are open to receive complaints from the public.

- Election-crime complaints should be directed to the local U.S. Attorney's Offices or the local FBI office. A list of U.S. Attorney's Offices and their telephone numbers can be found at <http://www.justice.gov/usao/districts/>. A list of FBI offices and accompanying telephone numbers can be found at [www.fbi.gov/contact-us](http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us).
- Public Integrity Section prosecutors are available to consult and coordinate with the U.S. Attorney's Offices and the FBI regarding the handling of election-crime allegations.

All complaints related to **violence, threats of violence, or intimidation** at a polling place should be reported first to local police authorities by calling **911**; after alerting local law enforcement to such emergencies by calling 911, the public should contact the Department.

### **Civil Rights Division:**

The Civil Rights Division is responsible for ensuring compliance with the civil provisions of federal statutes that protect the right to vote, and with the criminal provisions of federal statutes prohibiting discriminatory interference with that right.

The Civil Rights Division's Voting Section enforces the civil provisions of a wide range of federal statutes that protect the right to vote including: the Voting Rights Act; the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act; the National Voter Registration Act; the Help America Vote Act; and the Civil Rights Acts. Among other things, collectively, these laws:

- prohibit election practices that have either a discriminatory purpose or a discriminatory result on account of race, color, or language minority status;
- prohibit intimidation of voters;
- provide that voters who need assistance in voting because of disability or illiteracy can obtain assistance from a person of their choice (other than agents of their employer or union);
- provide for accessible voting systems for voters with disabilities;
- provide for provisional ballots for voters who assert they are registered and eligible, but whose names do not appear on poll books;
- provide for absentee voting for absent uniformed service members, their family members, and U.S. citizens living abroad; and
- provide for covered States to offer citizens the opportunity to register to vote through offices that provide driver licenses, public assistance, and disability services, as well as through the mail; and to take steps regarding maintaining voter registration lists.

The Civil Rights Division's Disability Rights Section enforces the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) that prohibits discrimination in voting based on disability.

The Civil Rights Division's Criminal Section enforces federal criminal statutes that prohibit voter intimidation and vote suppression based on race, color, national origin, or religion.

On Election Day, November 3, 2020, the Civil Rights Division will implement a comprehensive program to help ensure the right to vote that will include the following:

- The Civil Rights Division will conduct monitoring in the field under the federal voting rights statutes.
- Civil Rights Division attorneys in the Voting, Disability Rights, and Criminal Sections in Washington, D.C., will be ready to receive complaints of potential violations relating to any of the statutes the Civil Rights Division enforces. Attorneys in the Division will coordinate within the Department of Justice and will take appropriate action concerning these complaints before, during, and after Election Day.
- Individuals with complaints related to possible violations of the federal voting rights laws can call the Department's toll-free telephone line at 800-253-3931, and also can submit complaints through a link on the Department's website, at <https://civilrights.justice.gov/>.
- Individuals with questions or complaints related to the ADA may call the Justice Department's toll-free ADA information line at 800-514-0301 or 800-514-0383 (TDD), or submit a complaint through a link on the Department's ADA website, at [www.ada.gov](http://www.ada.gov).
- Once again, complaints related to **violence, threats of violence, or intimidation** at a polling place should always be reported immediately to local authorities by calling **911**. They should also be reported to the Department after local authorities are contacted.

### **National Security Division:**

The National Security Division supervises the investigation and prosecution of cases affecting or relating to national security, including any cases involving foreign interference in elections or violent extremist threats to elections. In this context:

- The National Security Division's Counterintelligence and Export Control Section oversees matters involving a range of malign influence activities that foreign governments may attempt, including computer hacking of election or campaign infrastructure; covert information operations (e.g., to promulgate disinformation through social media); covert efforts to support or denigrate political candidates or organizations; and other covert influence operations that might violate various criminal statutes.
- The National Security Division's Counterterrorism Section oversees matters involving international and domestic terrorism and supports law enforcement in preventing any acts of terrorism that impact Americans, including any violent extremism that might threaten election security.

As in past elections, on November 3, 2020, the National Security Division will work closely with counterparts at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and our U.S. Attorney's Offices to protect our nation's elections from any national security threats. In particular, attorneys from both sections will be partnered with FBI Headquarters components to provide support to U.S. Attorney's Offices and FBI Field Offices to counter any such threats. Again, complaints related to **violence,**



**threats of violence, or intimidation** at a polling place should always be reported immediately to local authorities by calling **911** and, after local authorities are contacted, then should also be reported to the Department.

Both protecting the right to vote and combating election fraud are essential to maintaining the confidence of all Americans in our democratic system of government. The Department encourages anyone with information suggesting voting rights concerns or ballot fraud to contact the appropriate authorities, and notes in particular that the Department of Homeland Security plays its own important role in safeguarding critical election infrastructure from cyber and other threats.



**From:** [USA-R System \(PROD\)](#)  
**To:** [USAEO-USAR-EOUSA@usa.doi.gov](mailto:USAEO-USAR-EOUSA@usa.doi.gov); [USAEO-USAR-SMO@usa.doi.gov](mailto:USAEO-USAR-SMO@usa.doi.gov)  
**Subject:** Urgent Report: Case-Related Urgent: Matter of Interest to the AG/DAG, POTUS, Congress, Press  
**Date:** Tuesday, October 27, 2020 7:03:47 PM

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**TO:** THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

**FROM:** UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
Phone: (850) 942-8430  
Fax: (850) 942-9577

**DISTRICT POC:** (b)(6) per EOUSA  
AUSA/DEO  
Office Phone: (b)(6) per EOUSA  
Cell Phone: (b)(6) per EOUSA  
Home Phone: (b)(6) per EOUSA

**DATE:** October 27, 2020

**MAIN JUSTICE CONTACT PERSON:**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Office Phone</i>
Richard Pilger	(b) (6)	(b) (6)

**SYNOPSIS:**

FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S VOTER REGISTRATION REPORTEDLY ALTERED ILLICITLY

**DESCRIPTION:**

The following information is based on incomplete reports. In the evening of October 26, 2020, the FBI SAC in Jacksonville, Florida, informed the USA-NDFLA that Florida Governor Ron DeSantis had attempted to vote but was turned away because he was not registered to vote in that county. FBI SAC requested USA-NDFLA not further disseminate this information, including to NDFLA District Election Officer (DEO). According to FBI Jacksonville SAC's cursory report to the USA-NDFLA, there are indications of nefarious activity (registering the Governor elsewhere by computer). FBI has not yet briefed the NDFLA District Election Officer on any details. USAO-NDFLA has notified PIN, Elections Crime Branch as to the issue. PIN/ECB has directed no overt investigative activity in accordance with DOJ non-interference policy based on brief from FBI Jacksonville (which USAO-NDFLA was not privy to). The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is reportedly investigating potential state offenses. USAO-NDFLA understands that FDLE plans to execute search warrants on October 28, 2020, in Palm Beach County, at the address of a computer device believed to be responsible for the alteration. USAO-NDFLA

anticipates significant media interest.

**REPORT ID:**     2020-10-58621

For Official Use Only (FOUO): The term used within DHS to identify unclassified information of a sensitive nature, not otherwise categorized by statute or regulation, the unauthorized disclosure of which could adversely impact a person's privacy or welfare, the conduct of Federal programs, or other programs or operations essential to the national interest. Information impacting the National Security of the United States and classified Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret under Executive Order 12958, "Classified National Security Information," as amended, or its predecessor or successor orders, is not to be considered FOUO. FOUO is not to be considered classified information. <http://www.fas.org/sgp/othergov/dhs-sbu.html>