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4 RAYMOND LUTZ, IN PRO PER

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7 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
8 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**
9

10 RAYMOND LUTZ

11 Contestant,

12 vs.

13 HILLARY CLINTON, Democratic Presidential
14 Party candidate, and DOES 1-10

15 Defendant(s).

16) Case No.: 37-2016-00023347-CU-PT-CTL
17) **CONTEST OF 2016 PRIMARY BY LUTZ**
18) **SECOND AMENDED AFFIDAVIT**
19) **(Elections Code Section 16000 et seq.)**

20) Judge: Hon. Laura H. Parsky
21) Dept: C-27
22) Action Filed: 07/11/2016
23) Trial Date: Unassigned

24
25 1. The focus of this action is the Democratic Presidential Party primary election of 2016 in
26 San Diego County.

27 2. The following is set forth per the provisions of California Elections Code Section 16400:
28 (a) I, RAYMOND LUTZ, am an elector in San Diego County, where this contested
election was held.

(b) The name of the defendant is HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON.

(c) The office is PRESIDENT (Primary of the Democratic Party).

(d) The particular grounds of contest and the section of this code under which the
statement is filed is provided in detail in Appendix 1.

DEC 27 17 03

1 (e) The date of declaration of the result of the election by the body canvassing the
2 returns thereof for San Diego County was July 6, 2016.

3 3. **VERIFIED:** Verification is provided per California Elections Code Section 16401 at the
4 end of the first part of this document.

5 4. **TIMELY FILED:** The original Affidavit of Contest was filed with the Superior Court of
6 California on July 11, 2016, within 5 days after the certification on July 6, 2016.

7 5. **San Diego County and San Diego County Registrar of Voters Michael Vu**, are not
8 defendants have no standing in the contest although as the county of jurisdiction and the election
9 official in charge of the election, they are required to perform ministerial duties to implement the
10 CONTEST process. We accuse neither Defendant Hillary Clinton nor the County of San Diego of
11 any wrongdoing at this point in the process.

12 6. California Elections Code Section 18002 provides that the County of San Diego and San
13 Diego Registrar of Voters are obligated to perform their duties with regard to this contest or be
14 punished, as follows:

15 Every person charged with the performance of any duty under any law of this
16 state relating to elections, who willfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who, in
17 his or her official capacity, knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or
18 violation of any of those laws, is, unless a different punishment is prescribed by this
19 code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by
20 imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for 16
21 months or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

22 7. This affidavit of contest is focused specifically on Section 16100 (a) and (g), specifically,
23 “Any elector of a county, city, or of any political subdivision of either may contest any election held
24 therein, for any of the following causes:

25 “(a) That the precinct board or any member thereof was guilty of malconduct,” or...

26 “(g) That there was an error in the vote-counting programs or summation of ballot counts.”

27 The exact claims are made specifically in Appendix 1.

1 **8. FORM not important:** According to Election Code section 16403,

2 “A statement of the grounds of contest shall not be rejected nor the
3 proceedings dismissed by any court for want of form, if the grounds of contest are
4 alleged with such certainty as will advise the defendant of the particular proceeding
5 or cause for which the election is contested.”

6 I request that the court not dismiss our affidavit of contest for want of form, per this section.

7 **9. SERVICE:** According to Election Code section 16462,

8 “No service other than as provided in this section need be made upon the
9 defendant. The affidavit shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court
10 within five days after the completion of the official canvass. Upon the filing of the
11 affidavit the county elections official shall forthwith post, in a conspicuous place in
12 his or her office, a copy of the affidavit. Upon the filing of the affidavit and its
13 posting, the superior court of the county shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter
14 and of the parties to the contest. The contestant on the date of filing the affidavit
15 shall send by registered mail a copy thereof to the defendant in a sealed envelope,
16 with postage prepaid, addressed to the defendant at the place of residence named in
17 the affidavit of registration of the defendant, and shall make and file an affidavit of
18 mailing with the county elections official, which shall become a part of the records
19 of the contest.”

20 Service was performed in this manner, and documented in the companion Proof of Service.

21 **10. TIME OF SERVICE** – According to California Rules of Court. Rule 3.110 (b) “The
22 complaint must be served on all named defendants and proofs of service on those defendants must
23 be filed with the court within 60 days after the filing of the complaint.”

24 Regretfully, the original affidavit, filed by Attorney William Simpich, was not correctly
25 served. This deviation from standard protocol should be disregarded for the following reasons:

26 a) When the First Amended Affidavit of Contest was finally processed, I became aware of
27 the fact that service on the original affidavit was incorrectly performed. I simultaneously filed a
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1 Substitution of Attorney to *Pro Per* and correctly filed and served the First Amended Affidavit of
2 Contest, by registered mail, as defined by California Election Code Section 16462.

3 b) The original Affidavit of Contest envisioned the County of San Diego and Micheal Vu as
4 the real defendants in the case, and the County typically waives the requirement of service.

5 c) Election Code Section 16403 says the case should not be dismissed for want of form. The
6 exact manner of service is a matter of form.

7 d) The defendant in this contest is not accused of any wrongdoing. Thus, in this case, the
8 timeliness of service is not critical. As soon as this was recognized, service was performed
9 according to the regulations and nothing has occurred yet which the defendant is not aware.

10 e) Although many days have passed since this election, we have been engaged in a series of
11 inquiries and legal actions such that any notion that we have not been pursuing our interest in this
12 case should be disregarded.

13 f) Election code sections make reference that contests may commence any time during the
14 22-month period which the ballots are required to be kept by the elections officials. For example,
15 California Elections Code Section 17303, regarding “those elections where candidates for one or
16 more of the following offices are voted upon: President, Vice President, United States Senator, and
17 United States Representative.” (d) says election documentation may only be destroyed “If a contest
18 is not commenced within the 22-month period.” Therefore, the notion that a contest can be
19 commenced at any time during the 22-month period is accepted by the elections code.

20 11. Although I claim that San Diego County and the San Diego Registrar of Voters, Michael
21 Vu, have no direct standing in this case, we are also serving them in the same manner as the
22 defendant (and also will receive an electronic courtesy copy) to insure they are properly informed,
23 and our contact at the California Secretary of State will also receive an electronic copy of this filing.

24 12. **APPROPRIATE VENUE:** According to Election Code Section 16461. “The superior
25 court of that county in which is located the precinct in which the contestant demands a recount has
26 jurisdiction.” All of the precincts of interest in our CONTEST are in San Diego County, and
27 therefore, it is the appropriate venue.

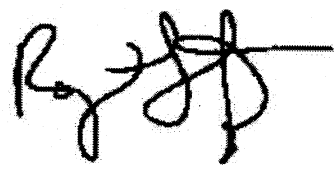
1 **13. Therefore, I DEMAND:**

- 2 a) **SAN DIEGO COUNTY PERFORM THEIR MINISTERIAL DUTY** to implement the
3 contest, including defining procedures and costs for such implementation. This
4 implementation to include items (b) through (h) below.
- 5 b) **ACCESS TO VOTED BALLOTS** in the 2016 Primary Election, so that I (and other
6 volunteers, i.e. “we”) may conduct an independent audit, most specifically regarding the
7 Early VBM ballots. The County claims that these ballots are SEALED, and if they refuse to
8 grant access, then the court should order them unsealed.
- 9 c) **THE RIGHT TO CONCEAL** the exact identity of the batches of ballots to be reviewed
10 until the time and date when access is granted, so that it will be a surprise to the registrar.
- 11 d) **TO WITNESS UNSEALING** the ballots, to ensure that no tampering occurs.
- 12 e) **TO SCAN OR PHOTOGRAPH** the ballots selected for our review, such as by using a
13 high-speed scanner, or similar equipment (which I will provide and provide volunteers who
14 will operate that equipment). By imaging the ballots, if we are to submit our evidence to the
15 Secretary of State or other law enforcement agencies for criminal prosecution, we can easily
16 produce clear and convincing evidence to that end and avoid further cost to the County.
- 17 f) **THAT THE COUNTY WILL NOT DESTROY BALLOT EVIDENCE** until we are
18 granted access and have time to review and scan the ballots.
- 19 g) **TO INSPECT “WHITE OUT” USED ON ANY BALLOTS INSPECTED**, including
20 “under” the tape so we can inspect the underlying ballot so as to confirm that the white-out
21 was appropriately used.
- 22 h) **TO VIDEO RECORD AND PHOTOGRAPH** – Because of the interest of the public in
23 this case, I request that video cameras be allowed during the inspection and scanning of the
24 ballots, and also if there are any hearings in this matter, that video recordings of those
25 proceedings be allowed, at my cost. I agree to employ best effort to avoid revealing any
26 confidential information in such recordings. The Registrar of Voters is a public official and
27 the topic of this case is regarding those official duties that is a great interest by the public.
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1 Voted ballots have no identifying marks and such recordings will not reveal any private
2 information.

3 Our elections are a very important foundation of our democracy in our country, and I request the full
4 discretion of the court to assist me in obtaining relief, in a timely manner with priority as specified
5 in Election Code Section 16003.

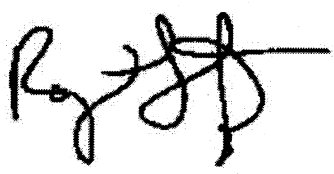
6 DATED: December 27, 2017
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11 RAYMOND LUTZ
In Pro Per

12 **VERIFICATION**

13 I am a party to this action. I declare under penalty of perjury that the matters in this document are
14 true of my own personal knowledge, except those matters alleged on information and belief, and as
15 for those matters, I believe them to be true. Executed on December 27, 2017.



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19 Raymond Lutz
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1 **APPENDIX 1 – BASIS FOR THE CONTEST**

2 14. This appendix specifies “separately each precinct in which any irregularity or improper
3 conduct took place, or in which a recount is demanded, and the nature of the mistake, error,
4 misconduct, or other cause of contest,” as required by California Elections Code Section 16404, and
5 to create a complete record that can be reviewed and understood by members of the public.

6 15. I, Raymond Lutz, am the founder of Citizens Oversight, Inc., and I participated with
7 other volunteers in providing oversight of the election conducted in June, 2016, as is defined as my
8 right under Election Code 2300, the Voter’s Bill of Rights. Any mention of “We” or “Our” relates to
9 both my own observations and those of others who I worked with.

10 16. **ELECTION AUDIT LAWSUIT:** In the same election of June, 2016, I was co-plaintiff
11 (with Citizens Oversight, Inc) in a Complaint for Declaratory Relief regarding the conduct of
12 defendant Michael Vu, Case Number: **37-2016-00020273-CL-MC-CTL**, heard by Hon. Joel
13 Wohlfiel in Dept 73 (“Election Audit Lawsuit”). This case was specifically regarding whether
14 election code section 15360 on the 1% manual tally audit requires that the audit include a 1%
15 sample from all vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots and accepted provisional ballots. The defendant,
16 Michael Vu and the County of San Diego, asserted that only the ballots received and processed by
17 election night need be included in the audit, omitting about 37% of the ballots, some 285,000 from
18 the audit process.

19 The trial in this matter occurred October 4,5,6, and 10, 2016. On January 10, 2017, the court
20 ruled substantially in our favor, that indeed it was proper that all VBM ballots should be included.
21 The Court did not side with us on the question of whether provisional ballots must also be included.
22 However, it is our position that this was mainly due to a false assertion by the defendant that we
23 were contending that all provisional ballots, including even those that were invalidated, should be
24 included in the audit, when in fact that was never one of our contentions, nor does it even make any
25 sense because invalidated provisional ballots remain in their unopened provisional envelopes, and
26 are impossible to audit.

1 That case has been appealed by both sides, ours, to include the provisional ballots, and the
2 defendants, to remove the requirement that the later-VBM and provisionals need be included.

3 17. During the processing of that case, we learned that the “early VBM” ballots, those that
4 were received and processed prior to 8pm on election night, were processed with an irregular
5 procedure. The Registrar of Voters (ROV) staff under direction of the defendant, Michael Vu,
6 conducted the random selection per Election Code 15360 within the first several days after the
7 election. I, and other volunteers, attended that meeting and video-recorded it. The ROV selected 16
8 random precincts for the audit of the polling place ballots, which is 1% of the 1522 precincts in the
9 election (rounded up), and 8 “batches,” which is 1% of the 723 (mixed precinct) batches of VBM
10 ballots which had arrived and had been processed prior to 8pm on election night (AKA “Early
11 VBM” Ballots).

12 It is the practice of the San Diego Registrar of Voters to group VBM ballots into mixed-
13 precinct “batches”, (sometimes called “decks”) with nominally 400 ballots (or less) in each.
14 Election Code section 15360 provides two methods for doing the audit, one purely by precinct, and
15 the other allows the VBM portion to be done by batch. The second method was added by Assembly
16 Bill 985 in 2011, specifically to help election districts complete the full extent of the audit during
17 the 28-day canvass period, including the VBM ballots.

18 Thus, in this election, the San Diego ROV had elected to use the “batch” method .

19 Just after the random selection meeting, I questioned the fact that 1% of the remaining
20 batches comprising 285,000 ballots (the “Later VBM” and accepted provisional ballots) were not
21 also randomly selected by batch. Vu confirmed that it was his intention to not include those ballots
22 in the audit, contrary to the clear language of Election code section 15360, and we requested that he
23 follow the law and include the remaining ballots in the audit process. Vu refused to alter the manner
24 in which he was conducting the audit, and that is when we filed the Election Audit Lawsuit.

25 18. Several days after the Election Audit Lawsuit was filed, Vu announced that it was now
26 his intention to process the Early VBM ballots by precinct rather than by batch. We learned in
27 testimony at the trial that Vu hired 40 workers who worked for a week to rifle through the batches
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1 of early VBM ballots to collect the ballots from the precincts selected for the polling-place portion
2 of the audit and make up the precincts necessary for the audit.

3 19. Since about 2012, I and others have learned that it is impossible to follow the 1% manual
4 tally audit unless the election night results are obtained so as to compare with the subset of ballots
5 included in the audit process. This report is called the “semi-final canvass,” and it includes the Early
6 VBM ballots and the polling-place ballots (polls ballots), but does not include the Later VBM nor
7 the provisional ballots. If they conduct the 1% manual tally only on this subset of the ballots, then
8 comparing with the final results is impossible, since that first set is only approximately 60% of the
9 ballots, while the Later VBM and provisionals comprise about 40% of the ballots. The final results
10 are so different that it is impossible to observe the election using that data.

11 20. In the 2016 election, we obtained this “snapshot” of the election results, the semifinal
12 canvass, at the same time that we attended the random selection meeting. As I have defined in the
13 “snapshot protocol,” it is necessary to obtain the semi-final canvass snapshot PRIOR TO the
14 random selection meeting to ensure that any hacker or compromised employee could NOT correct
15 the computer counts once they know the precincts selected for audit. If we have the file ahead of
16 time, then the semi-final canvass “snapshot” cannot be modified.

17 21. **DISCREPANCIES:** On Feb 2, 2017, I (working under the umbrella of Citizens
18 Oversight), sent an email to Michael Vu with subject “Request for recount of certain ballots in 2016
19 Primary; access to manual tally sheets and other records” (**See Exhibit 1**). Vu complied with the
20 requests and on March 16, 2017, I and number of volunteers photographed those tally sheets to
21 reveal the total number of ballots in each of the precincts, and the actual vote count, which was the
22 result of the audit process. The actual vote count is unfortunately not revealed in the 1% manual
23 tally report produced by Vu.

24 22. After we collected the actual tallied results, it was possible to ascertain the actual number
25 of ballots included in the manual tally and the vote totals. In many cases, the number of ballots
26 included in the audited precincts did NOT match the snapshot computer file, both in the raw number
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1 of ballots and in the actual vote totals. Therefore, a new computer file had to have been used by the
2 registrar, contrary to election audit law and common sense.

3 23. On March 20, 2017, I sent a letter to Vu describing the inconsistencies and asked Vu to
4 explain these discrepancies (**Exhibit 2, Item 3**) and on April 12, the county responded (**Exhibit 3**)
5 that they were unwilling to provide any answer, stating that also that the County no longer had any
6 duty to answer questions after election day, and that litigation was pending due to the appeal.

7 24. Although no further response was provided directly to the County regarding those
8 assertions, for the record, I contend here that Election Code section 2300 does not say the duty of
9 the election office to answer questions is confined only to election day, and such an assertion makes
10 no sense, because the entire canvass period is of concern, including days before and after the
11 election, and some of our inquiries was felt to be too disruptive during that period, so we
12 respectfully waited until the lull between elections to do our further work. Thus, their assertion that
13 no answers need be given except on election day is unsupportable.

14 25. The county also said that they need not answer our questions due to the appeal of the
15 Election Audit Lawsuit. However, after our filing of the "CPRA Ballot Access Lawsuit" (described
16 later in this document), and subsequent filing of a "Notice of Related case", the County objected
17 and said that the CPRA Ballot Access Lawsuit had nothing to do with the Election Audit Lawsuit.
18 Thus, by their own assertion, these cases are unrelated, and that they must therefore answer our
19 questions under section 2300, as those questions are related to the discrepancies in the Early VBM
20 set of ballots, for which there is no dispute that they must be included in the 1% manual tally, and
21 therefore the responsibility of the County to answer questions under section 2300 cannot be
22 withheld just because some other case exists about an unrelated aspect of the audit process.

23 26. Thus, this contest is partly due to the fact that the Registrar of Voters and the County of
24 San Diego refused to answer our questions as they are required to do by law. As a result, any notion
25 that we reject any notion that we must be responsible for any costs as this is an extension of our
26 need to get these questions answered.

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1 **27. USE OF WHITE OUT ON BALLOTS.** We also learned during our observation of the
2 San Diego ROV during the 2016 primary, of the habit of using “white out” tape to alter the voted
3 ballots. Vu admits to this practice in testimony under oath, while also admitting that there is no
4 written procedure, no reports are made, and no logs are kept, and the procedure includes only one
5 person performing the whiting out process. Vu says the procedure is fine, and if there is any
6 question, the white-out tape can be pulled up to inspect how the ballots was altered, however, no
7 one does that on any routine basis, and our attempts to access the ballots using other means has
8 failed.

9 **28.** Due to these inconsistencies and the fact that the judgment was against Vu for the most
10 part, we asked that the court require that the 1% manual tally audit be redone anew, and in full. That
11 request was denied by the court, and thus provides the basis for this contest.

12 **29. UNUSUAL RESULTS.** We also noted the unusual results in the election, which can be
13 summarized as follows, (neglecting minor candidates):

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Ballot Set	Fraction of all ballots	Clinton	Sanders
Early VBM	26.67%	64.06%	35.94%
Polls	38.01%	44.63%	55.37%
Later VBM	24.93%	50.04%	49.96%
Accepted Provisionals	10.38%	37.46%	62.54%

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19 The Early VBM ballots are the only set where Clinton won by a landslide victory. In all
20 other sets, Sanders won by a large margin or it was a tie. In other elections we have closely
21 monitored, a small difference between the results of the various ballot sets will likely occur.
22 Between the Early VBM and Polls ballots, it could be argued that those voters are perhaps more
23 practiced in voting as they have signed up to be permanent VBM voters, and also perhaps that the
24 VBM “get out the vote” effort in one campaign might be a lot better than in other campaigns. In
25 other races, we noted a difference of perhaps three to five percent between the Early VBM and Polls
26 ballots. In this case, Clinton went down by 20% and Sanders up by 20%. A full 40% change
27 between early VBM and Polls ballots. This is very difficult to explain, and is another basis for this
28 contest.

1 30. In this election, we have also heard a great deal about impropriety by the Democratic
2 National Committee (DNC) including biased support of the various candidates in the primary, most
3 specifically against candidate Sen. Bernie Sanders and for Hillary Clinton, as was evident in emails
4 made public on WikiLeaks, now known as the "Podesta Emails." Some have said that these emails
5 were the result of Russian hacking.

6 31. Thus, our inquiry is of great public interest and concern.

7 32. The Early VBM results are those that are reported at 8pm on election night, and there is
8 a misconception in the media that these early results will be representative of the rest of the
9 election. Indeed, in this case, we see a 40% swing which is very difficult to explain. Thus, if a
10 hacker or compromised employee wanted to manipulate the results with the maximum effect, the
11 early VBM ballots are an important set. Also, these ballots are processed during the ten days prior to
12 the election, and our team of oversight volunteers was not in place and performing their duties to
13 provide oversight over those early ballots, and thus they may have received extensive "white out"
14 manipulation.

15 33. A key concern is regarding "central tabulator" manipulation, where elections can be
16 easily flipped by modifying results in perhaps 1,000 precincts, with only 10 votes "flipped" in each
17 precinct. Such small differences in each precinct will be hard to detect unless they are very carefully
18 audited. The modification of precincts can be done either by a hacker who may have access to the
19 central tabulator, or by a compromised employee, who may have been blackmailed into performing
20 the changes. Such changes in the central tabulator could be installed by a "virus" like program that
21 would start with minus ten votes for Sanders and plus ten votes for Clinton, for example, with the
22 total still being zero. If such were the case, then the result would show a 20 vote difference at the
23 end and no one would be the wiser.

24 34. The ultimate difference between Clinton and Sanders was about 16,000 votes, or 3.75%.
25 If the lead by Clinton in the Early VBM ballots were half as large as it was, then SANDERS would
26 have been declared the winner in San Diego County. San Diego is the second largest county in
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1 California. Had this been the outcome, then the calculus during the ensuing convention may have
2 been much different.

3 35. Similar contests were filed by voters in other counties in California simultaneous with
4 this one. Based on the results of this inquiry, we may wish to investigate further in those districts
5 and contest the result on a statewide basis.

6 36. Thus, we have a number of factors that result in suspected tampering of the Early VBM
7 ballots:

- 8 a) Very unusual huge (40%) difference in the actual results between the Early VBM and Polls
9 ballots,
- 10 b) Change from Batches to Precincts, and the ROV hand selected and manipulated the ballots
11 in the audit process, and Vu has a history of supervising such manipulations in the past,
- 12 c) The use of white-out to modify the ballots, with no written procedure, report, logs or a
13 second set of eyes on the modifications,
- 14 d) Discrepancies between the snapshot file and the actual results of the manual tally audit,
15 including the raw number of ballots in each precinct and the vote totals, which was not
16 reported by the registrar and the registrar refused to explain the discrepancies.

17 **37. CPRA BALLOT ACCESS LAWSUIT:** Based on these concerns, on Feb 2, 2017, in
18 conjunction with Citizens Oversight, I requested to access and review the ballots under the
19 California Public Records Act, Cal Code 6250 et seq. (Exhibit 1, Items 1 & 2) The voted ballots do
20 not have any voter-identifiable information and there is no dispute that they are public documents.
21 However, Vu refused to provide access to the ballots so as to inspect them because he claims that
22 although he is required by law to keep the ballots for 22 months, they are “sealed” pursuant to
23 California Elections Code Code Sections 15370 and 17301(b) and that the Registrar is not permitted
24 to open any ballots or permit any ballots to be opened pursuant to California Elections Code Section
25 15307. It is our contention that the “sealing” of the ballots is to keep them in pristine condition
26 should anyone want to review them, rather than a restriction on anyone accessing them at all.

1 38. Recognizing the absurdity of the notion that the ballots must be kept for 22 months by
2 federal and state election law, but that the registrar must not allow anyone to see them, a complaint
3 for declaratory relief and mandamus was filed, Case number **37-2017-00027595-CU-MC-CTL** in
4 Superior Court, Dept C-66, Heard by Hon. Kenneth J Medel. Demurrer was filed and judgment was
5 for defendant without leave to amend, (“CPRA Ballot Access Lawsuit”). An appeal has been filed to
6 allow interpretation of this law, because 1) it does appear to be inconsistent, 2) it is in variance with
7 many other states that do allow access of voted ballots after the election is complete, during the 22
8 month period, and 3) California prides itself on “open government”.

9 We believe this inconsistency is due to the fact that the Public Record Act is a relatively new
10 law (1964) and the amendment to the State Constitution (Article 1, Section 2) regarding the same,
11 was passed in 2004, whereas the election code goes back to even the 1800s and was based on a
12 philosophy of a much more restrictive access to documents by the public.

13 We note that in other states, such as Ohio, citizens are allows access to voted ballots using
14 the public records law of that state. This was documented in the book “Witness to a Crime” by
15 Richard Hayes Phillips which documented how the election was tipped toward George W. Bush and
16 away from John Kerry in 2004. Michael Vu, the current Registrar of Voters in San Diego was the
17 top election official in Ohio at that time. Related to this case, two of his subordinates admitted
18 prestacking the ballots prior to the audit, and were initially convicted of that form of election fraud.
19 The situation in San Diego is quite similar, as Vu hired 40 workers for a week to prestack the Early
20 VBM ballots prior to the audit and then they reported that the results were the same even though
21 they were different from the initial computer reports.

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1 EXHIBITS ATTACHED (Pages unnumbered).

2 **Exhibit 1** – Email from Lutz to Vu on 2017/02/02 – “Request for recount of certain ballots
3 in 2016 Primary; access to manual tally sheets and other records” (1 page)

4 **Exhibit 2** – Letter from Lutz to Vu (by email) on 2017/03/20, describing the inconsistencies
5 and asked Vu to explain these discrepancies. (4 pages total).

6 **Exhibit 3** – Letter from Vu to Lutz on 2017-04-12, refusing to answer the questions. (1
7 page)

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EXHIBIT 1

Subject: Request for recount of certain ballots in 2016 Primary; access to manual tally sheets and other records

From: Ray Lutz <raylutz@citizenoversight.org>

Date: 02/02/2017 6:16 PM

To: "Vu, Michael" <Michael.Vu@sdcounty.ca.gov>

CC: timothy.barry@sdcounty.ca.gov, Bill Simpich <bsimpich@gmail.com>, Dwana Bain <dwana.bain@gmail.com>, "Alan L. Geraci" <alan@carelaw.net>

Dear Mr. Vu:

I have filed a CONTEST to the 2016 Primary Election, which is still pending. The contest document is attached. This CONTEST gives me additional rights in terms of review of the 2016 primary election.

1. I and my associates wish to conduct recount of the presidential race in the June 2016 primary in certain batches or precincts of ballots. Please provide details on cost for your office to conduct the recount or time and date when we can access the ballots to conduct the recount using our own personnel. We want to recount only a very few selected batches or precincts and only for that one race, and that may expand based on our results. We intend to do this in a manner which will avoid any undo or difficult processing of the batches or precincts and will want to process them directly as you have them stored. That is, if we choose to review VBM ballots, we will do it by batch.
2. As part of the above recount, we must be able to review any WHITE OUTS and other ENHANCEMENTS on the ballots.
3. We wish to inspect the manual tally sheets and other documents generated in the 1% manual tally audit in the June Primary.

Please let us know of the logistics and details so we may progress this oversight project. we have attempted to time this project so it would not conflict with your duties in processing the elections.

Sincerely,

Ray Lutz

--

Ray Lutz
Citizens' Oversight Projects (COPs)
<http://www.citizenoversight.org>
619-820-5321

Attachments:

ElectionContest-RaymondLutz-SanDiego.pdf

2.0 MB

EXHIBIT 2 (4 pages total)

Citizens' Oversight Projects (COPs)

771 Jamacha Rd #148
El Cajon, CA 92019
CitizensOversight.org
619-820-5321

March 20, 2017

Michael Vu
San Diego County Registrar of Voters
5600 Overland Ave
San Diego, CA 92123
Michael.Vu@sdcounty.ca.gov



REV2

Dear Mr. Vu:

The following questions are asked to you, as the Registrar of Voters, based on Election Code Section 2300 (9)A, B. Based on that section, you are obligated to answer our questions. This is not a Public Records Act request and we are not requesting existing records. In our sentences and description below, the pronoun “you” means either you personally, your staff, or anyone you direct as Registrar of Voters in San Diego County.

Our questions are (mostly) regarding the 2016 primary election, focusing on the Democratic contest for President.

BACKGROUND

We requested and you kindly provided the “snapshot data file” on a CD just prior to the random selection process for the 1% manual tally, designated as “2016-06-07_EN_unofficial Canvass.csv,” (provided in related information to this request). This was the canvass result as of the end of election night, including the early VBM ballots and polls ballots, but excluding the later-VBM ballots and validated and accepted provisional ballots. We asked for this file so we would have the preliminary totals of all races that should correspond to the totals of the ballots scanned as of election night, and then used in the 1% manual tally process. For a while, this file was also on your website but it is no longer available. Since you are obligated by the election code to keep electronic records indefinitely, please repost the file to your website to document this election.

Regarding the early VBM ballots, your office chose 8 batches (AKA “decks”) corresponding to 1% of the (about 723) batches processed as of election night. Then, instead of pulling sealed batches and manually tallying them (as indicated as one option of election code described in section 15360(a)(2)), you decided to switch to doing the early VBM ballots by precinct (AKA “consolidations”) (the other option 15360(a)(1), but it envisions that the ballots are stored by precinct). We understand now after your testimony in our recent lawsuit, that you directed 40 workers to work for a week by rifling through the batch boxes to pull ballots out of batches and assemble the selected precincts based on a cross-referencing computer report. This is an exceptional amount of fiddling with the ballots which was never contemplated nor described by the 1% manual tally process in the election code, which should include no such fiddling, but instead should tally sealed boxes which undergo no processing at all. The election code does not describe the process of looking through the batch boxes to manually assemble

precincts, nor the use of a computer report to help you look for the ballots which comprise each precinct.

After completing the manual tally process, you reported variances in three of the 16 (early) VBM precincts in the main set selected. This is documented in your 1% manual tally report. The actual vote totals were not provided in the 1% manual tally report you provided for the 1% manual tally.

On March 16, 2017, our team photographed the top sheet of the actual tally sheets produced during the 1% manual tally. We copied the totals from those sheets for the Democratic Presidential Primary for Bernie Sanders and Hillary Clinton into a spreadsheet. We also transcribed the vote totals provided in the snapshot file for those precincts and "Mail" (VBM) ballots. That spreadsheet is provided as Exhibit 1.

DISCREPANCIES IN YOUR REPORT

According to what we know about the 1% Manual Tally, the number of ballots and the vote totals should match between the Snapshot file (semi-final canvass) and the totals tallied from actual ballots.

We found vote total differences in eight of the 16 precincts, but your 1% manual tally report disclosed variances in only three precincts. In the other five precincts where a variance did exist, you did not report that there was a variance. In all cases, there was a net loss of ballots processed. In the cases where you report on variances, you re-scanned the ballots to get a new report. This re-scanning of the ballots does not actually make the variance disappear, it only proves that the variance with the initial report does exist.

In addition, we noticed that there were two sets of tally sheets for precinct Seq 1431, which we denoted as (a) and (b) in our photographs. There was no mention of the two tally attempts in any of your reporting.

50% = VERY HIGH ERROR RATE, UNRELIABLE METHODS

From the 1% manual tally you conducted, you reported on 3 precincts which had errors (18.75% error rate) but the actual error rate was much higher: 50%. This is an extremely high error rate. We assume that the error rate may actually be higher because we only checked one partisan race, so the actual error may be even worse due to the fact that only about half the voters can vote in this race.

Furthermore, we are concerned that the entire 1% manual tally process for the early VBM ballots was unreliable because you (1) preselected the ballots from the 723 batches to make up the precincts you tallied, and (2) used a whiting-out process, which you admit you conduct as an undocumented procedure with no records kept (such as a log) for the changes made, and without two sets of eyes on the ballots being modified, and (3) we are worried that there was extensive tampering of the early VBM ballots due to the tally method switcheroo. This was the only set of ballots where Clinton won by a wide margin. In all other sets (Polls, Later VBM and Provisionals) Sanders won (except for later VBM ballots where it was approximately a tie).

OUR QUESTIONS

1. Please explain why you did not report on variances in the other five precincts and under what legal basis you are allowed to suppress this information.
2. Why did you conduct two tallies of precinct Seq 1431, and why did you not report that fact?

3. In the variances you reported, you claimed that the reason you lost several ballots in each case was due to "operator error." What "operator error" would create several additional ballots in the snapshot file and yet leave those out of the manual tallied ballots, and how did you determine this was the root cause of the error? What evidence do you have that supports this root cause determination?

4. After you completed the 1% manual tally process, what did you do with the ballots you selected for those precincts that you assembled for the 1% manual tally process? Did you:

- a) merge them back into the batches which you have stored,
- b) keep the ballots separated into the precincts,
- c) duplicate the ballots so the batches would remain unaltered so you could have two sets
- d) Or what??

5. Election Code 17305(b) states that you must keep ballots for any election including federal races (such as president) for 22 months, and that "all ballot cards shall be arranged by precincts." Please confirm that you actually store VBM ballots by batch and not by precinct, in both the 2016 Primary and 2016 General election. Please supply the legal rationale for this violation.

6. Please repost the "Semi-final canvass" (AKA the snapshot file) on your website. This is a very important file because it is what you used for the manual tally audit process

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have assembled a web page with the various reference material attached which will be useful to fully understand and document our questions, as follows:

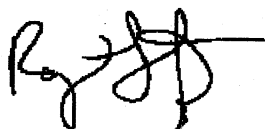
Web Page URL: <http://www.copswiki.org/Common/M1735>

Attachments:

1. This letter, including Exhibit 1.
2. Your Manual Tally Report, both summary and detail.
3. Snapshot data file, full version
4. Snapshot data file, 1% precincts and presidential race (BS vs HRC) only.
5. Images of the top sheet of the manual tally sheets.
6. Link to the video of the random selection meeting when we obtained the snapshot data file on CD.

We would appreciate your prompt reply to our questions. We will note that our original CPRA request for the Manual Tally sheets took more than a month before we were provided access to that information, although state law requires that you provide access within ten days, even if you ask for clarification. We request that you do not destroy any information from these elections due to our ongoing inquiry and your delay.

Sincerely,



Raymond Lutz
National Coordinator, Citizens' Oversight Projects

EXHIBIT 1

Seq	Precinct	Manual Tally		Manual Tally		Manual Tally		Snapshot		Snapshot		Reported Variance	Reported Resolution
		Total Ballots Cast	Sanders	Clinton	Sanders + Clinton	Sanders	Clinton	Sanders	Clinton	Sanders + Clinton	Diff		
32	110150 - RHO PENASQUITOS	136	23	40	63	24	40	64	-1	(no report)	Manual tally found 182 ballots, which matched system count of ballots after re-run.		
363	237200 - OCEAN BEACH	182	40	58	98	40	60	100	-2	184 ballots scanned in unofficial canvass (as of Election Night); operator error.	Re-run resulted in system count of votes matching manual count of votes in 17 of 18 contests. Remaining contest that showed variation was retallied by hand and found to match the re-run system count.		
368	240000 - MIDWAY OLD TOWN	238	66	85	151	66	86	152	-1	Variances in 18 contests were noted; requested re-run by Technical Services.	Re-run report counts reconciled all variances with manual tally. One Dem ballot scanned twice, one Rep ballot not scanned.		
418	270510 - NORMAL HEIGHTS	193	68	76	144	70	76	146	-2	(no report)	(no report)		
597	376700 - PARADISE HILLS	137	25	46	71	28	46	74	-3	(no report)	(no report)		
637	403500 - OCEANSIDE	133	23	33	56	23	33	56	0				
670	404230 - OCEANSIDE	126	16	35	51	16	35	51	0				
686	405400 - OCEANSIDE	173	51	45	96	51	45	96	0				
857	420520 - FALLBROOK	226	29	44	73	29	44	73	0				
887	423900 - VISTA	25	10	9	19	10	9	19	0				
991	442800 - IMPERIAL BEACH	200	39	44	83	39	46	85	-2	(no report)	(no report)		
1229	487000 - LA MESA	204	51	71	122	52	72	124	-2	(no report)	(no report)		
1332	528200 - CHULA VISTA	160	28	51	79	28	51	79	0				
1418	538500 - CHULA VISTA	227	44	110	154	44	110	154	0				
1431	546600 - RAMONA	162	19	23	42	20	23	43	-1	(no report)	(no report)		
1454	549280 - LAKESIDE	143	16	33	49	16	33	49	0				
		2665	548	803	1351	556	809	1365	-14				

EXHIBIT 3



County of San Diego

MICHAEL VU
Registrar of Voters

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

County Operations Center Campus
5600 Overland Avenue, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92123-1278

CYNTHIA L. PAES
Assistant Registrar of Voters

Telephone: (858) 565-5800 Toll-free: 1 (800) 696-0136 TDD: (858) 694-3441
Facsimile: (858) 694-2955 Web Address: www.sdvote.com

April 12, 2017

Mr. Raymond Lutz
Citizens' Oversight Projects
771 Jamacha Road, #148
El Cajon, CA 92019

Dear Mr. Lutz:

I am in receipt of your March 20, 2017 letter regarding the Registrar of Voters' June 2016 Presidential Primary Election 1% Manual Tally Report. As you know, your challenge to the manner in which our office conducts the 1% Manual Tally (Elections Code 15360) is being litigated in the court of appeal and, as a result, the department will not be providing a response to your inquiry. This should not be construed as if no response can be offered.

Additionally, your reliance on Elections Code §2300(9)(A) and (B) is misplaced. It is clear from the language of Section 2300 that the voter bill of rights was intended to protect voters' rights to participate in an election and to ask questions and observe election day activities. It does not impose a continuing obligation on election officials to respond to inquiries after the conclusion of an election.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Michael Vu", written over a large, stylized flourish.

L. MICHAEL VU
Registrar of Voters

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APPENDIX 2:
FORMAL COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
FROM: Raymond Lutz, Contestant
TO: San Diego Registrar of Voters Michael Vu & County of San Diego
Date: December 27, 2017
RE: FORMAL REQUEST TO ADDRESS DEMANDS RE CONTEST

Dear Michael Vu & Representatives for the County of San Diego:

As you are aware, I have filed, in a timely manner, paperwork to invoke contest procedures regarding the San Diego County 2016 Primary Election. Included with this letter is the Second Amended Affidavit of Contest. You have received the original Affidavit of Contest, and were formally served, as was Defendant Clinton, with the First Amended Affidavit of Contest. However, due to some delay in the acceptance of the Substitution of Attorney to *Pro Per*, there may have been some confusion of this service, so we are redoing it.

At this point, the substitution of attorney filing has been refiled and accepted. That has allowed the other documents to be accepted as well, including the First Amended Affidavit and Proof of Service. You have received all these documents. Since the County of San Diego has provided some helpful comments to correct deficiencies in the First Amended Affidavit, the Second Amended Affidavit has been filed with all those deficiencies corrected, and it has been properly served using the methodology specified in the election code.


Incorporated are the changes you proposed, including the fact that you were improperly specified as defendants or respondents of the contest action. Therefore, in the Second Amended Affidavit, only Hillary Clinton is named as the defendant and you are not included as a defendant or respondent. And as a result, you have no standing the legal aspects of the contest. However, you are still obligated to perform your ministerial duty regarding the contest action.

1 Included in the attached Second Affidavit of Contest are the requested actions to implement
2 the contest. The limited sampling of the ballots need not be unduly painful or time consuming and is
3 not an extensive recount.

4 Since the difference between the Early VBM ballot results and all other ballot sets is vast, it
5 should not take a large sample to confirm your certification, if indeed it is valid. However, if
6 mistakes were made or any fraud occurred, our inquiry may take longer.

7 I HEREBY REQUEST, within five business days after you receive this letter and the
8 associated Second Amended Affidavit of Contest and related exhibits, **please provide a written**
9 **response to address those demands, including an estimate of the actual costs expected to**
10 **perform a sampling inspection on a batch basis, particularly of the Early VBM Ballots, and a**
11 **proposal for time and date when our inspection can commence.** We hope we will not need to
12 seek a court order to compel you to attend to your ministerial duties, but if such is required, **please**
13 **specify exactly what will be required from the court to satisfy your requirements to proceed.**

14
15 Sincerely,

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17
18
19 Raymond Lutz
20 619-820-5321
21 raylutz@citizenoversight.org

22
23 END OF APPENDIX 2
24
25
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ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO: NAME: Raymond Lutz FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: 1010 Old Chase Ave CITY: El Cajon STATE: CA ZIP CODE: 92020 TELEPHONE NO.: 619-820-5321 FAX NO. : E-MAIL ADDRESS: raylutz@citizenoversight.org ATTORNEY FOR (name): self	FOR COURT USE ONLY CASE NUMBER: 37-2016-00023347-CU-PT-CTL JUDICIAL OFFICER: Hon. Laura H. Parsky DEPARTMENT: C-27
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF San Diego STREET ADDRESS: Hall of Justice MAILING ADDRESS: 330 W. Broadway CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Diego, CA 92101 BRANCH NAME: Central	
Plaintiff/Petitioner: Raymond Lutz Defendant/Respondent: Michael Vu, San Diego County Registrar of Voters	
PROOF OF SERVICE—CIVIL Check method of service (only one): <input type="checkbox"/> By Personal Service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By Mail <input type="checkbox"/> By Overnight Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> By Messenger Service <input type="checkbox"/> By Fax	

**Do not use this form to show service of a summons and complaint or for electronic service.
See USE OF THIS FORM on page 3.**

1. At the time of service I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action.
2. My residence or business address is:
1010 Old Chase Ave, El Cajon, CA 92020
3. The fax number from which I served the documents is (complete if service was by fax):
4. On (date): Dec 26, 2017 I served the following documents (specify):
SECOND AMENDED AFFIDAVIT -- CONTEST OF 2016 PRIMARY BY LUTZ

 The documents are listed in the Attachment to Proof of Service—Civil (Documents Served) (form POS-040(D)).
5. I served the documents on the person or persons below, as follows:
 - a. Name of person served:
 - b. (Complete if service was by personal service, mail, overnight delivery, or messenger service.)
Business or residential address where person was served:
 - c. (Complete if service was by fax.)
Fax number where person was served: The names, addresses, and other applicable information about persons served is on the Attachment to Proof of Service—Civil (Persons Served) (form POS-040(P)).
6. The documents were served by the following means (specify):
 - a. **By personal service.** I personally delivered the documents to the persons at the addresses listed in item 5. (1) For a party represented by an attorney, delivery was made (a) to the attorney personally; or (b) by leaving the documents at the attorney's office, in an envelope or package clearly labeled to identify the attorney being served, with a receptionist or an individual in charge of the office; or (c) if there was no person in the office with whom the notice or papers could be left, by leaving them in a conspicuous place in the office between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the evening. (2) For a party, delivery was made to the party or by leaving the documents at the party's residence with some person not younger than 18 years of age between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

CASE NAME: CONTEST OF 2016 PRIMARY BY LUTZ	CASE NUMBER: 37-2016-00023347-CU-PT-CTL
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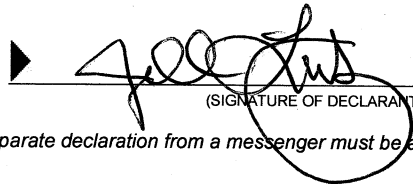
6. b. **By United States mail.** I enclosed the documents in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the persons at the addresses in item 5 and (*specify one*):
- (1) deposited the sealed envelope with the United States Postal Service, with the postage fully prepaid.
 - (2) placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this business's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid.
- I am a resident or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was placed in the mail at (*city and state*): MAILED BY REGISTERED MAIL at EL CAJON, CA 92020
- c. **By overnight delivery.** I enclosed the documents in an envelope or package provided by an overnight delivery carrier and addressed to the persons at the addresses in item 5. I placed the envelope or package for collection and overnight delivery at an office or a regularly utilized drop box of the overnight delivery carrier.
 - d. **By messenger service.** I served the documents by placing them in an envelope or package addressed to the persons at the addresses listed in item 5 and providing them to a professional messenger service for service. (*A declaration by the messenger must accompany this Proof of Service or be contained in the Declaration of Messenger below.*)
 - e. **By fax transmission.** Based on an agreement of the parties to accept service by fax transmission, I faxed the documents to the persons at the fax numbers listed in item 5. No error was reported by the fax machine that I used. A copy of the record of the fax transmission, which I printed out, is attached.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: 12/27/2017

Jill Lutz

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF DECLARANT)


 (SIGNATURE OF DECLARANT)

(If item 6d above is checked, the declaration below must be completed or a separate declaration from a messenger must be attached.)

DECLARATION OF MESSENGER

- By personal service.** I personally delivered the envelope or package received from the declarant above to the persons at the addresses listed in item 5. (1) For a party represented by an attorney, delivery was made (a) to the attorney personally; or (b) by leaving the documents at the attorney's office, in an envelope or package clearly labeled to identify the attorney being served, with a receptionist or an individual in charge of the office; or (c) if there was no person in the office with whom the notice or papers could be left, by leaving them in a conspicuous place in the office between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the evening. (2) For a party, delivery was made to the party or by leaving the documents at the party's residence with some person not younger than 18 years of age between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age. I am not a party to the above-referenced legal proceeding.

I served the envelope or package, as stated above, on (*date*):

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date:

 (NAME OF DECLARANT)


 (SIGNATURE OF DECLARANT)

SHORT TITLE: CONTEST OF 2016 PRIMARY BY LUTZ	CASE NUMBER: 37-2016-00023347-CU-PT-CTL
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ATTACHMENT TO PROOF OF SERVICE—CIVIL (PERSONS SERVED)

(This attachment is for use with form POS-040.)

NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND OTHER APPLICABLE INFORMATION ABOUT PERSONS SERVED:

Name of Person Served

Where Served

(If the person served is an attorney, the party or parties represented should also be stated.)

(Provide business or residential address where service was made by personal service, mail, overnight delivery, or messenger service. For service by fax, provide fax number.)

Michael Vu
San Diego County Registrar

5600 Overland Ave
San Diego, CA 92123

Hillary Rodham Clinton

PO Box 5256
New York, NY 10185

1 RECEIPTS OF SERVICE BY REGISTERED MAIL SENT ON DEC 27, 2017

2 FROM EL CAJON, CA 92020

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4
5

EL CAJON
401 W LEXINGTON AVE
EL CAJON
CA
92020-9998
0523820020

12/27/2017 (800)275-8777 11:29 AM

Registered No. RE897941690US		Date Stamp 0020 22
Reg. Fee \$1.82	[Redacted]	
Handling Charge \$11.70	Return Receipt	
Postage \$0.00	Restricted Delivery	
Received by \$0.00		
\$13.57		
Customer Must Declare Full Value \$0.00		
<input type="checkbox"/> With Postal Insurance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Without Postal Insurance		

Product Description	Sale Qty	Final Price
First-Class Mail Large Envelope (Domestic) (NEW YORK, NY 10185) (Weight:0 Lb 5.00 Oz) (Estimated Delivery Date) (Tuesday 01/02/2018)	1	\$1.82
Registered (Amount:\$0.00) (@@USPS Registered Mail #) (RE897941690US)	1	\$11.70
First-Class Mail Large Envelope (Domestic) (SAN DIEGO, CA 92123) (Weight:0 Lb 4.90 Oz) (Estimated Delivery Date) (Friday 12/29/2017)	1	\$1.82
Registered (Amount:\$0.00) (@@USPS Registered Mail #) (RE897941709US)	1	\$11.70

OFFICIAL USE

To Be Completed By Customer (Please Print)	FROM	EL CAJON, CA 92020 RAYMOND LUTZ 1010 OLD CHASE AVE EL CAJON, CA 92020
TO	TO	HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON P.O. NEW BOX, NY 52156 NEW YORK, NY 10185

PS Form 3806, Receipt for Registered Mail Copy 1 - Customer
 May 2004 (7530-02-000-9051) (See Information on Reverse)
 For domestic delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®

Total	\$27.04
Debit Card Remit'd (Card Name:Debit Card) (Account #:XXXXXXXXXX5037) (Approval #:) (Transaction #:231) (Receipt #:007757) (Debit Card Purchase:\$27.04) (Cash Back:\$0.00)	\$27.04

In a hurry? Self-service kiosks offer quick and easy check-out. Any Retail Associate can show you how.

Text your tracking number to 28777 (2USPS) to get the latest status. Standard Message and Data rates may apply. You may also visit USPS.com USPS Tracking or call 1-800-222-1811.

(Required for verified pleading) The items on this page stated on information numbers):

This page may be used with any Judicial Council form or any other paper filed with the court.

SHORT TITLE: CONTEST OF 2016 PRIMARY BY LUTZ

CASE NUMBER:

37-2016-00023347-CU-PT-CTL

1 RECEIPTS OF SERVICE BY REGISTERED MAIL SENT ON DEC 27, 2017
2 FROM EL CAJON, CA 92020

5 Registered No. RE897941709US

6 Date Stamp 0020 22

To Be Completed By Post Office	Reg. Fee	\$1.82	
	Handling Charge	\$11.70	Return Receipt
	Postage	\$0.00	Restricted Delivery
	Received by	\$0.00	
			\$13.52

Customer Must Declare Full Value \$0.00

With Postal Insurance
 Without Postal Insurance

Domestic Insurance up to \$25,000 is included in the fee. International Indemnity is limited. (See Reverse).

11 OFFICIAL USE

12 FROM EL CAJON, CA 92020
RAYMOND LUTZ

13 1010 OLD CHASE AVE
EL CAJON CA 92020

14

15 TO MICHAEL VU

16 S.D. COUNTY, REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

17 5600 OVERLAND AVE
SAN DIEGO CA 92123

18 PS Form 3806, Receipt for Registered Mail Copy 1 - Customer
May 2004 (7530-02-000-9051) (See Information on Reverse)
For domestic delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®

26 (Required for verified pleading) The items on this page stated on information and belief are (specify item numbers, not line numbers):

27 This page may be used with any Judicial Council form or any other paper filed with the court.

Page 5 of 5