IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA

STATE OF GEORGIA	│	
	│	CASE NO.
v.	│	
	│	<u>23SC188947</u>
DONALD JOHN TRUMP,	│	
RUDOLPH WILLIAM LOUIS GIULIANI,	│	
JOHN CHARLES EASTMAN,	│	
MARK RANDALL MEADOWS,	│	
KENNETH JOHN CHESEBRO,	│	
JEFFREY BOSSERT CLARK,	│	
JENNA LYNN ELLIS,	│	
RAY STALLINGS SMITH III,	│	
ROBERT DAVID CHEELEY,	│	
MICHAEL A. ROMAN,	│	
DAVID JAMES SHAFER,	│	
SHAWN MICAH TRESHER STILL,	│	
STEPHEN CLIFFGARD LEE,	│	
HARRISON WILLIAM PRESCOTT FLOYD,	│	
TREVIAN C. KUTTI,	│	
SIDNEY KATHERINE POWELL,	│	
CATHLEEN ALSTON LATHAM,	│	
SCOTT GRAHAM HALL,	│	
MISTY HAMPTON a/k/a EMILY MISTY HAYES	│	
Defendants.	│	

NOTICE OF FILING STATE'S PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS 2 AND 3 TO THE HEARING ON DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS AND DISQUALIFY

COMES NOW, the State of Georgia, by and through Fulton County District Attorney Fani T. Willis, and files this State's Proposed Supplemental Exhibits 2 and 3 to the hearing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and Disqualify. Proposed Supplemental Exhibit 2 consists of an affidavit of Spencer McInvaille establishes best practices of reviewing AT&T cellphone records and refutes of the opinion of a non-expert submitted by defense counsel. The affidavit is attached hereto as State's Proposed Supplemental Exhibit 2. Proposed Supplemental Exhibit 3 consists of the curriculum vitae of Spencer McInvaille listing his trainings, his extensive experience testifying

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as an expert, and publications. The CV is attached hereto as State's Proposed Supplemental Exhibit

3.

Respectfully submitted this 1ˢᵗ day of March, 2024,

FANI T. WILLIS
District Attorney
Atlanta Judicial Circuit

/s/ Adam Abbate
Adam Abbate
Georgia Bar No. 516126
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Fulton County District Attorney's Office
136 Pryor Street SW, 3rd Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
adam.abbate@fultoncountyga.gov

State's Proposed Supplemental Exhibit 2.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA

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MISTY HAMPTON a/k/a EMILY MISTY HAYES	|
Defendants.	|

AFFIDAVIT OF SPENCER J. MCINVAILLE

I, Spencer McInvaille, do hereby swear to or affirm the following:

Qualifications

I am a Technical Lead with Envista Forensics in Morrisville, North Carolina. In this capacity, I provide consulting and analytical services to defense attorneys, prosecutors, and plaintiff attorneys in Digital Forensics.

Coming from a law enforcement background, I have analyzed call detail records and historical cell site location information, performed mobile device extractions, and rendered conclusions about criminal cases. I have also performed those same duties in my capacity with Envista Forensics. I have extensive training and experience analyzing location data such as call detail

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records, global positioning data, mobile device forensics, mobile networks, wireless communications, and rendering opinions about these data types.

I have qualified and testified as an expert 50 times in depositions, State and Federal courts in the following states: California, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. My expert testimony has included the areas of Historical Cell Site Analysis, Global Positioning System, Google Location History, and Mobile Device Forensics.

A Basic Phone Call

When you pick up your phone, dial a number, and press send, several complex tasks are instantaneously completed by your device and the network. Your device chooses the cell site (tower) that is currently providing your device with the best signal. The best signal is based on not only strength but quality as well. Once that call is initiated between the cell site and the phone, the cell site routes the call to the Mobile Switching Center. That call is then routed to the destination cell phone or landline. Once connected, devices may be mobile on the network, and cell sites and sectors may change throughout the call.

Call Detail Records

The major network carriers maintain call detail records during the ordinary course of business. Verizon, AT&T, and T-Mobile all maintain these records, each in its own format. Basic call detail records will provide the date and time of a transaction, the parties or numbers involved, codes or details about the transaction, and then the location or identifiers for the location of the cell phone tower used.

Utilizing these records, experts who have been trained to do so may analyze these records and draw opinions from them. These opinions often relate to contacts between parties and, most often, the location of the cell phone site (tower) used to facilitate the transaction.

Historical Cell Site Location

The cell site location information in the call detail records provides a general description of the device's location. This is accomplished by utilizing the location of the cell site and the sector of that cell site being used. Each cell site can be configured with sectors to direct radio frequency

into a particular area to serve subscribers. The antenna used to propagate these signals is a directional antenna. As a result of that directionality, an expert can opine the general location of that device.

Some considerations must be taken into account when using cell site location and forming opinions. One may not assume that the proximity of a cell site to a location alone can determine if that cell site serviced a call from that location or that the cell site serves that location. A cell site survey is the only method to make that absolute determination. This allows an expert to determine the cell site's coverage and sectors to provide empirical data on the likelihood that a call could be serviced from that location. Other considerations include the other towers located within the area being analyzed. The position of cell sites within a region and the orientation of their sectors must be considered. The position of cell sites and the geography around them are also considered. These considerations take into account the factors that determine coverage in a particular area.

AT&T Call Detail Records

AT&T call detail records are divided into Voice, Data, and SMS. Voice will record transactions over AT&T's network that involve the sending or receiving of calls between phones. These records will also track the underlying routing within the AT&T network. An example would be an incoming call being routed to voicemail. This transaction may appear in the records two or three times consecutively. It will appear in the records with three entries, all with the incoming code and cell phone numbers. While this seems to be three incoming calls, it is one single incoming call.

Data is the next category in the call detail records. This records transactions on the network using data. This could include device operations, video streaming, emails, social media, etc. Data allows the user's device to access the internet. The records for this data are different from the voice records. While voice outlines usage in connecting with others, data may not be related to user interactions and occurs if the device is on.

In AT&T records, the data category is considered unreliable for the purpose of locating the device. As we discussed before, when a voice transaction occurs, the device selects the tower that provides the best service when it initiates the call to complete the transactions. That selection is

made based on signal strength and quality, which will be provided by a cell site in proximity to the device. That does not mean it will be the closest cell phone tower, as proximity alone is not the determining factor. On the other hand, data transactions are network-directed, meaning the devices do not select connections based on the criteria outlined above. The device is being told by the network which site may be used. As a result, the time on each tower contained in one data record may vary. In many instances a site will be indicated in the records and the time on tower will be 0. This means the device could have used the site but did not.

Based on my 13 years of experience with AT&T records, my experience with the FBI CAST unit, and their documents[1], AT&T data sessions should not be relied on for location. It is widely accepted in the community of experts that these data transactions are unreliable. "The towers used for [AT&T] data transmissions are network directed and the phone can be long distance from the tower and still show it as a connection when in fact the phone is out of radio range for that tower".[2] (Daniel)

Android devices may duplicate or triplicate activity logs for SMS due to character limitations on SMS. In my experience, AT&T records may over-report text activity in the records for this reason. For example, if a text longer than 160 characters is sent or received, the records could break that transaction up on the call detail records and show three separate transactions, even though only one entire message was sent.

AT&T SMS records also do not indicate multi-party messages (group messages). If more than two parties are involved in message chains together, you will see each contact with all of the numbers separately, even though the message was sent to the group. While it may look like two people are interacting, it may be within a group.

These factors may lead to calculations of communications that exceed the actual number of communications between participants when the examiner fails to validate their findings.

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[1] 2019 FBI Cell Site Analysis Survey Team Manual, "Use data cautiously during investigation and DO NOT rely on [AT&T] data for testimony."
[2] Cell Phone Location Evidence for Legal Professionals, p.60, Larry Daniel 2017

Exact Locations Cannot be Determined

There are limits to cell site location data. An examiner cannot determine an exact address based on these records. The examiner can only say the location data "is consistent with…" Call detail records only provide the location of the device when a call or text message is sent or received. So, at that time, you can locate the device, but if there is a gap in time between the transactions, the device's location cannot be accounted for. Lack of data or locations does not mean the device remained stationary.

Further, as indicated earlier, the proximity of a tower to a location of interest is no indicator of the likelihood the device is at that address any more than another location within the coverage area of that tower. The same would be true if the device only traveled through that location. Concluding the proximity in feet or miles from a tower to a location does not impact the likelihood that the device was at that location. For example, if an opinion is given that a cell site is 1,000 feet from the location of interest to one party in the case but 2,000 feet from a location of interest for the opposing party, it is just as likely the device could have completed the call from either address or somewhere else within the coverage area. The distance provides no certainty.

Coverage Estimates

The exact coverage area of these towers cannot be determined based on "a rule of thumb" or "standard coverage." The terms are misleading as no scientific or reliable methods for these "rule of thumb" estimates can be agreed upon. There are too many factors to consider for every tower, sector, and neighborhood where the site resides. Randomly choosing "serving cell sites" based on arbitrary distances or geofences does not follow the best practices or methodology employed by experts in this field.

It is best to understand coverage in the way that the network operates. Each tower is arranged to service the area they are set up to service. This means towers and sectors around that tower achieve the same goal together. The service for these sectors may cover a specific area, but the radio frequency signals do not stop like a wall. They are like the sound from a continuous siren; they travel continuously and fade over distances. While you may hear the sound in one area, the sound fades, and you no longer hear it once you travel away from it. It does not mean the sound

is not present; it just means you can no longer hear it. Similarly, the signal doesn't stop; it becomes unusable to the device and needs another tower or sector to continue that service.

"In urban areas those neighbour cell sites are likely to have been deployed in close proximity to each other and may provide signals of roughly equivalent signal strength to a survey location, meaning that the location may have several serving cells…This further means that the areas of single cell dominance in urban areas can be comparatively rare."[3] (Hoy)

Best Practices and Validation

In the area of historical cell site location analysis involving call detail records. Best practices should be followed to ensure accurate information is reported. Best practices ensure that opinions are not based on unreliable records and that results have been validated.

Forensic best practices include the following:

- When receiving call detail records, the first step is to authenticate the records being received. An expert should not rely on work products created by others and should identify the records based on authentication and legal processes provided to obtain the records. Experts should also ensure that all likely or requested data sets are present in the records set.
- Requesting a cell site list (a record of all available cell sites) from the carrier is needed. This allows the examiner to see all the available cell sites and aid in the determination of serving cell sites and conclusions. Without this list, the call detail records can only show you the towers used rather than all the available sites.
- When choosing a method or tool to complete the analysis, an expert should consider the accuracy of the tool they are using, and the visual display of the data used by that tool. Many legacy tools or those not following industry standards may misleadingly display records.
- While call detail records, in general, are accurate, there are data sets with known limitations or accuracy issues that should be avoided or considered when completing an

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analysis. If you feed an accurate tool inaccurate data, you will have a flawed analysis. Bad in, Bad out.

- Understanding the networks involved in creating call details records is paramount. A lack of understanding of cell phone networks leads to misleading opinions that sway the layperson's understanding of the evidence. Commonly relying on proximity alone to render opinions is a fatal error. This was addressed in United States vs. Evans in 2012[4]. The opinion that the proximity of the cell site to a location of interest also has no bearing on the likelihood of the cell phone being at that location.

- Written reports, screenshots, and videos illustrate this evidence. While common practice, the visual representation of these records can be incorrect and lead a layperson to misinterpret the evidence. This issue was addressed in United States vs. Jones[5]. Pie wedge shapes gave the illusion that the expert knew the cell site's coverage. Visual representations should always be reviewed to ensure accurate reporting. Along with those same concerns, the words used within the report can also alter the understanding of the evidence. Listing names rather than numbers could give the false impression that the expert knows who is in possession of the device at a given time. "The fairest way to illustrate cell phone location evidence is by being clear about what is to be presented. Any map created by an expert or analyst should be based on known factors…"[6] (Daniel)

- Validation is the last and most important consideration after opinions have been made. Validation includes a peer review by a qualified expert and validation of findings by the tool you used with another tool. Validation may include drive testing or a cell site survey. Validation using another tool ensures one tool does not provide duplicate results or is missing critical data.

Conclusions

Historical cell site analysis can be used to determine the general locations of devices and outline the communications they are involved in. When completing such an analysis, best practices should be followed to ensure accurate opinions are being rendered. Misleading maps and

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[4] United States vs. Antonio Evans, 10CR747-3, United States Eastern District Illinois
[5] United States vs. Antoine Jones, 05-0386 (ESH), United States District Court for the District of Columbia
[6] Cell Phone Location Evidence for Legal Professionals, p.55, Larry Daniel 2017

opinions may be formed by non-experts or those who lack an understanding of the cell phone networks and the records they produce. Validation of findings using other tools, drive testing (when possible), and expert peer review are essential to accurate analysis.
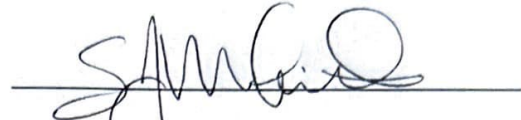
Validation of frequency analysis is also critical. Miscounting or over-estimating communications can occur due to the type of device used and the network's communications recording. Validating findings using alternate tools or manual examination is the only method to ensure accurate reporting. Findings by one examiner must be peer-reviewed by another qualified examiner to eliminate mistakes and misleading reports.

AT&T data transactions must not be relied on for the purpose of location or user interaction. There are known reliability issues with data transaction location records. Further, the user does not have to initiate the transactions and may appear to remain in contact with the cell sites, even when the device is not in use.

Furthermore, the reliance on proximity as the sole factor for opinions based on cell site location is unreliable. There are many factors to consider when determining the device's general location. The proximity of a known location to a cell site does not increase the certainty that the device was located at that address. Using call detail records, it is impossible to opine to the address where a device was located.

When transaction times are provided in the records with locations, the records provide a location at that moment. If a call at 1 pm and then at 5 pm and the same cell site is used, that does not indicate the device did not move for 4 hours. This means the device was within the service area of the cell site at 1 pm and 5 pm. The device may have traveled or moved within those 4 hours. A lack of data cannot be used to form opinions on the location or actions of the device.

This affidavit has been peer-reviewed. I reserve the right to amend the affidavit if new information becomes available.

Spencer J. McInvaille

Spencer J. McInvaille

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

on this the ___1___ day of __March__, 2024.

_____
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: _08/03/2028_

SS: North Carolina
County: Wake

AMBER KING
NOTARY
PUBLIC
WAKE COUNTY, NC

State's Proposed Supplemental Exhibit 3.

Spencer J. McInvaille

Technical Lead, Digital Forensics

Envista Forensics

2700 Gateway Centre Blvd, Suite 100, Morrisville, NC 27560

spencer.mcinvaille@envistaforensics.com   984.297.5158

Spencer McInvaille is the Technical Lead of Digital Forensics at Envista and specializes in geolocation analysis. He holds certifications in telecommunications and mobile device forensics, such as Cellebrite Certified Operator, Cellebrite Physical Analyst, Certified Wireless Analyst, and Certified Telecommunications Network Specialist. Spencer has qualified and testified as an expert witness more than 45 times in both State and Federal courts. Spencer's testimony experience includes mobile device forensics, historical cell-site location analysis, Global Positioning System (GPS), and Google geofence cases. Before his career at Envista, Spencer worked as a Violent Crime Investigator in South Carolina. During Spencer's tenure, he also helped establish his agency's cell-site location and mobile device forensics positions. Spencer has continued to gain experience and has extensive training in geolocation and mobile device forensics.

Spencer McInvaille successfully manages a team of examiners and day-to-day operations for the Digital Forensics Division. He effectively manages his team while maintaining a caseload of complex litigation matters.

Certifications

Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst (CCPA)

Cellebrite Certified Operator (CCO)

Certified Telecommunications Network Specialist (CTNS)

Certified Wireless Analyst (CWA)

Professional Organizations

The International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists (IACIS)

Training Attended

January 2022 Cellebrite (16 Hours)

- Advanced Mobile Device Extraction

February 2021 Envista Forensics (24 Hours)

- Radio Survey Techniques, Historical Cell Site Analysis, and RF Theory

February 2021 Cellebrite Learning Center (16 Hours)

- Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst (re-certification)
- Cellebrite Certified Operator (re-certification)

September 2019 G3 Technologies (16 Hours)

- Radio Survey Techniques and RF Theory

May 2019 Envista Forensics (24 Hours)

- Radio Survey Techniques, Historical Cell Site Analysis, and RF Theory

March 2019 Envista Forensics (32 Hours)

- Global Positioning System Technology and Records Analysis

August 2018 Cellebrite Learning Center (21 Hours)

- Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst

May 2018 Cellebrite Learning Center (14 Hours)

- Cellebrite Certified Operator

April 2018 Cellebrite Learning Center (7 Hours)

- Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst

July 2017 Guardian Digital Forensics (70 Hours)

- Historical Cell Site Analysis

July 2017 Teracom Training Institute (20 Hours)

- Certified Telecommunications Network Specialist

June 2017 Teracom Training Institute (10 Hours)

- Certified Wireless Analyst

May 2017 Nation Criminal Justice Training Center, Fox Valley Technical College (5 Hours)

- Seizing Mobile Devices
- Peer to Peer File Sharing Investigations

- BitTorrent
- Understanding Wireless Networks

May 2017 National White Collar Crime Center (6.25 hours)

- CS100 – Intro to Computer Networks
- CI103 – Cell Phone Investigations
- CI 141 – Encryption
- CI155 – Online Undercover
- CI157 – Mobile Device and GPS

April 2016 Public Agency Training Counsel (40 Hours)

- +SMART – Cell site analysis and mobile device forensics

April 2015 Public Agency Training Counsel (17.5 Hours)

- Homicide and Violent Crimes Investigation

Professional Background

May 2022 – Present - Envista Forensics, Technical Lead of Digital Forensics

May 2018 – May 2022 – Envista Forensics, Digital Forensic Examiner

May 2017 – May 2018 – Envista Forensics, Digital Forensic Technician

December 2016 – May 2017 – South Carolina Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC) Lancaster County Sheriff's Office

October 2013 – May 2017 - Violent Crime Investigator and Digital Forensic Examiner, Lancaster County Sheriff's Office

August 2012 – October 2013 – Patrol Sergeant, Lancaster County Sheriff's Office

June 2011 – August 2012 – Patrol Deputy, Lancaster County Sheriff's Office

February 2009 – June 2011 – Correctional Officer, Lancaster County Sheriff's Office

Testimony

February 2024 North Carolina vs. Devin Driscoll-Tillman – Wake County – 22 CR 209640 – Mobile Device Forensics

November 2023 North Carolina vs. Leondra Perry-Yarborough – Wake County – 19 CRS 203721 – Historical Cell Site Analysis

September 2023 United States vs. Silvia Fuentes – Eastern District of Oklahoma Federal District Court – 21-MJ-202-KEW – Google Location History and Google Geofence

August 2023 North Carolina vs. Curtis Atkinson – Mecklenburg County – 17CRS212358 – Mobile Device Forensics

July 2023 Carpentino vs. United States – Federal District Court of New Hampshire - 19-CV-237-PB – Historical Cell Site Analysis

May 2023 United States vs. Kevin Coles etal – Middle District of Pennsylvania – 1:16-CR-00212 – Google Location History, Historical Cell Site Analysis, & Mobile Device Forensics

May 2023 North Carolina vs. Terrelle Andrews – Johnston County – Google Keyword Search Warrant

January 2023 United States vs. Jamarr Smith etal – Northern District of Mississippi – 3:21-CR-107-SA – Google Geofence

January 2023 United States vs. Scott Carpenter Jr – Middle District of Florida – 8:21cr309VMCMRM – Google Geofence

November 2022 Florida vs. Danny Beard – Duval Co, Florida – 2018-CF-12766 – Google Geofence

October 2022 North Carolina vs. Clifton Spellman – Wake County, North Carolina – 17 CRS 220601 – Mobile Device Forensics

August 2022 North Carolina vs. JJC – Wayne County (Juvenile) – Global Positioning System Data

June 2022 Rand et al vs. Jason Sauer – Circuit Court of St. Louis – 20SL-CC00536 – Historical Cell Site Analysis

May 2022 California vs. Laquan Dawes – Superior Court of San Francisco – 19002022 – Google Geofence

March 2022 North Carolina vs. Lester Kearney – Warren County – 18 CRS 50136 - Mobile Device, Global Positioning System, Google Location History, Historical Cell Site

March 2022 North Carolina vs. Javonta Wiliams – Wake County - 19 CRS 1597 – Global Positioning System Data

February 2022 South Carolina vs. Luther Smith et al – Orangeburg – 2016A3810700635 – Mobile Device Forensics and Historical Cell Site Analysis

January 2022 Michigan vs. David Baumeister – Sanilac Co. - 20-8021-FH – Mobile Device Forensics

December 2021 North Carolina vs. Kedrick Thomas – Wake County – 19CRS221093 – Global Positioning System Data

December 2021 United States vs. Cabral DaRosa – United States District Court, Western District – 3:21-CR-8 – Historical Cell Site Analysis

October 2021 California vs. Laquan Dawes – Superior Court of San Francisco – 19002022 – Google Location History

May 2021 North Carolina vs. Lester Kearney – Warren County - 18 CRS 50136 – Mobile Device Forensics and Historical Cell Site Analysis

May 2021 United States vs. Enil Ramon Montoya-Valasquez – Federal Court Eastern District – 7:18 CR00144 – Mobile Device Forensics

April 2021 California vs. Daniel Meza – Superior Court, County of Los Angeles – TA150314-01 - Google Location History

March 2021 United States vs. Okello Chatrie – Federal Court Eastern District of Virginia – 3:19-CR-130 - Google Location History

February 2021 Texas vs. S.R. (Juvenile) – Travis Co. – PID 96608 S.R. – Mobile Device Forensics

March 2020 North Carolina vs. Jeanie Ditty – Cumberland County – 16 CR 53838 - Historical Cell Site Analysis

January 2020 United States vs. Okello Chatrie – Federal Court Eastern District of Virginia – 3:19-CR-130 Google Location History

October 2019 Maryland vs. Steven Terrell Branch – CT190516X – Historical Cell Site Analysis

June 2019 People of Illinois vs. Antawan Arnold – Cook County – File no. 17 CR 0035001 Historical Cell Site Analysis

December 2018 State v. Carlos Menjivar – Monmouth Co, NJ – Indictment no. 15-00762 Historical Cell Site Analysis

November 2018 People of Illinois vs. Courtney Watson – Cook County – File No. 14CR13318 Mobile Device Forensics

November 2018 The Estate of Eugene Rotberg, by and through its Administrator, Diane Rotberg vs. Russel Grant Rutledge Commercial, LLC – Durham County, NC – Case No. 16 CVS 4138 Mobile Device Forensics

September 2018 Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Roy Peters Jr. – Alexandria – Case No. CF17000236 Historical Cell Site Analysis / Mobile Device Forensics

September 2018 Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Roy Peters Jr. – Alexandria – Case No. CF17000236 Historical Cell Site Analysis – Pre-Trial Evidence Hearing

May 2018 Yurik vs. Yurik – Superior Court of NJ, Chancery Division – Docket No. FM-18-536-09 Historical Cell Site Analysis

March 2018 South Carolina vs. Ronald Davis – Laurens County – Case No. 2016A3010200117 Historical Cell Site Analysis

January 2018 Minnesota vs. Alin Ali Abdulle – Olmstead County – File No. 55-CR-16-8409 Historical Cell Site Analysis

November 2017 North Carolina vs. Stanley Demon Dowd – Wake County – File No. 15CRS226392 Historical Cell Site Analysis

<u>Depositions</u>

October 2023 Julio C. Chavez Ensaldo vs. Ryan W. Robinson and Goodyear Tire - 21CV11218 – Mobile Device Forensics and Call Detail Record Analysis

August 2022 Florida vs. Danny Beard – Duval Co, Florida – 2018-CF-12766 – Google Geofence

June 2022 Rand et al vs. Jason Sauer – Circuit Court of St. Louis – 20SL-CC00536 – Historical Cell Site Analysis

March 2022 Donald Roundtree vs. A.L. Helmcamp, Inc., AWP Inc. d/b/a Area Wide Protective, and Larry Miller – Madison, TX – 20-046, Cause 20-16817 – Historical Call Detail Record Analysis

March 2022 Greer vs. Adem, et al. – St. Francis Missouri – 18SF-CC00150 – Google Location History

January 2022 Parks vs. Ekstrom and D Benton Inc – Wayne County, North Carolina – 21 CVS 6 – Call Detail Record Analysis

November 2021 Watson v. Vidant Bertie, et al – North Carolina – Mobile Device Forensics

April 2021 Michael Ingrasselino, et al. vs. Michael Foligno, et al. – BER-L-1051-19 – Global Positioning System Data

November 2018 John Moya and Rosanne Marquez vs. David Juarez and Triad Isotopes – County, TX – Case No. 2015-CCV-62047-2
Historical Cell Site Analysis

June 2018 Florida vs. Randy Crone – Lee County – Case No. 16-CF-000557-(MOS)(JDM) Historical Cell Site Analysis

March 2018 The Estate of Eugene Rotberg, by and through its Administrator, Diane Rotberg vs. Russel Grant Rutledge Commercial, LLC – Durham County, NC – Case No. 16 CVS 4138 Mobile Device Forensics

<u>Publications</u>

Breaking Locks: Envista Forensics Can Unlock Cellphones – Envista Forensics Blog - 2023

Don't Phone It In – Claims Litigation Magazine – October 2022

Don't Geofence Me In – Envista Forensics Blog – June 2021

Are There Really Flaws in Cell Phone Location Evidence – Envista Forensics Blog – October 2019

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    Defendants. |

<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>

I hereby certify that I have this day served a copy of this NOTICE OF FILING STATE'S

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS 2 AND 3 TO THE HEARING ON DEFENDANTS'

MOTION TO DISMISS AND DISQUALIFY upon all counsel who have entered appearances as

counsel of record in this matter via the Fulton County e-filing system.

This 1st day of March, 2024,

FANI T. WILLIS
District Attorney
Atlanta Judicial Circuit

<u>/s/ Adam Abbate</u>

Adam Abbate
Georgia Bar No. 516126
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Fulton County District Attorney's Office
136 Pryor Street SW, 3rd Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
adam.abbate@fultoncountyga.gov