

State of Georgia

Ballot Image Audit Report

General Election, November 2024





Georgia Secretary of State

Ballot Image Audit Report

November 2024

Purpose

This purpose of this report is to inform the Georgia Secretary of State and Georgia State Election Board of the results and findings of the 2024 ballot image audit conducted in partnership with Enhanced Voting. The report includes details which are intended to be used by the Secretary of State during the certification process of the 2024 November General Election.

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Executive Summary and Findings

The 2024 ballot image audit was conducted by staff with the Georgia Secretary of State's office and each of the 159 Georgia counties. The audit examined 5,297,262 ballot images from thousands of Dominion Voting System tabulators deployed during the 2024 Georgia General Election held on November 5, 2024. The audit utilized the Enhanced Audit software from Enhanced Voting to examine the ballot images and provide county election officials with the ability to review ballots and potential discrepancies.

The Georgia ballot image audit of the 2024 General Election represents a major step forward in auditing technology and practice. This audit was significant for several reasons:

- The audit was the first ever conducted using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) of the human-readable text on summary ballots produced by ballot marking devices (BMD).
- It was the largest single ballot image audit ever conducted.
- It was the first tabulation audit in Georgia to audit the entire election—every contest on every ballot cast.
- The audit was the first ballot image audit conducted with two points of comparison: 1. The tabulation results from the images were compared with the county-certified results; 2. Each ballot was audited against the original cast vote record (CVR), which would detect discrepancies between the audit and original tabulation on a per-ballot and per-contest basis.

After the examination of all ballots and contests, the ballot image audit produced the following primary findings:

- There were zero differences found between the tabulation based on the human-readable text and the tabulation based on the QR codes generated by the Dominion ImageCast X ballot marking devices. In every instance, the human-readable text on the paper ballots matched the votes represented in the QR code on that ballot.



- A single discrepancy was identified in the audit with ImageCast X ballots and was traced back to a county adjudication mistake with a write-in vote (i.e. human error).
- The only differences found in hand-marked paper ballots between the original count and the audit were attributable to voter intent interpretations made by reviewers at the county-level while reviewing the ballot images during the audit.
- The audit confirmed the election results, and the associated winner(s), in all 1,955 contests in the election (295 federal/state contests, 1660 local contests).

Table 1 – Audit Statistics

Statistic	Value
Total Ballots	5,297,264
Total Ballots Audited	5,297,262 ¹
Summary Ballots Audited	5,025,863
Hand-Marked Ballots Audited	271,399
Contests Audited	1,955 (295 federal/state contests, 1660 local contests)
Ballot Styles Supported	6,647
Ballot Images Requiring Manual Review	13,719 (0.259% of the total ballots)
Ballots with Discrepancies	87 (see Table 3)

¹ Two image files in Hart County were not valid image files and could not be opened to audit

*Table 2 - Accuracy by ballot type*

Ballot Type	# Ballots	# Discrepancies	# Unreadable Images	Accuracy
Summary Ballot with QR Code	5,025,863	1	4 (see Table 4)	99.9999 %
Hand-Marked Ballots	271,399	86	0	99.9683 %

Table 3 – Discrepancies by discrepancy type

Discrepancy Type	# Discrepancies
Voter Intent Interpretation²	86
Adjudication Mistake³	1
Ballot Coding	0
Other	0

Table 4 – Unreadable images by cause

Cause	# Unreadable Images
Image File Could Not be Opened	2
Partially Unreadable Image due to printer/scanner issues⁴	2

² Both in Dominion and in Enhanced Audit, county reviewers are provided the ability to determine voter intent on hand-marked paper ballots. These discrepancies are related to a voter intent decision made while reviewing ballot images in Dominion and/or Enhanced Audit. Examples of voter intent decisions are provided in Image 6, Image 7, and Image 8.

³ Henry county mistakenly attributed a write-in vote to the incorrect candidate while reviewing write-ins in a local contest.

⁴ See Image 1 as an example



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Background and Methodology

During the 2024 legislative session, the Georgia Legislature passed Senate Bill 189 that called for the audit of all ballot images during the 2024 General Election. In June 2024, the Georgia Secretary of State (SOS), with funding provided through the State Election Board (SEB), procured a ballot image auditing solution that would use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology to produce an independent tally and analysis of election results from ballot images produced by Georgia's voting system. In August 2024, the Georgia SOS entered into an agreement with Enhanced Voting to supply the software and services related to the ballot image audit.

The audit scope included project management, support for the software that audits the images and reports the results of the audit, coordination with county election officials for the audit tool to receive ballot images, secure storage of ballot images, and training and support for county election officials. The audit included all ballot types: Election Day, Advance Voting, Absentee, and Provisional.

Audit Timeline

The kickoff meeting for the project was held on August 9, 2024. Members of the Georgia SOS staff were present with Enhanced Voting for the kickoff. After the kickoff, the Georgia SOS provided Enhanced Voting with ballot images and cast vote records from the May 21, 2024 General Primary for several counties.

On August 28, 2024, staff from Enhanced Voting provided live, in-person training to counties at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center in Forsyth, Georgia. Enhanced Voting presented on the audit tool and provided county election officials information on the workflow of the tool to set county expectations.

On September 25, 2024, Enhanced Voting enabled accounts for all counties on Enhanced Audit and initiated a dress rehearsal for all counties to conduct the entire audit process using ballot images collected during their logic and accuracy testing. The dress rehearsal was intended to last for two days but Hurricane Helene caused office closures and introduced significant challenges that prevented full county participation.

From September 25, 2024, until the week prior to the election, Enhanced Voting held several half-day and full-day remote sessions where counties could join a live screenshare with Enhanced Voting staff to ask questions and receive additional training.

Prior to Election Day, Enhanced Voting distributed surveys to all counties to determine if the counties needed additional training or assistance. Physical copies of user guides were also distributed to all counties.

In preparation for the audit, Enhanced Voting worked with the Georgia SOS to identify twelve regions across the state and assign one or more field service representative to each region to provide on-site audit support to counties in that region. On-site audit support was provided by



members of Enhanced Voting staff and staff from Printelect, an election solutions provider and sub-contractor to Enhanced Voting.

Once counties began to certify their elections on November 8, 2024, county officials began to upload their certified/original reports, ballot images, and cast vote records into Enhanced Audit. During the week of November 11th, counties continued to upload the required information upon county certification.

During the week of November 18th, Enhanced Voting worked with state and county staff to resolve ballots that needed manual review and investigate potential discrepancies.

By November 21, 2024, all 159 county audits were complete in time for state certification on November 22, 2024.

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Approach

The Enhanced Audit software is the first auditing solution to utilize optical character recognition (OCR) technology to process and interpret summary ballots. All in-person voting in Georgia produces a Ballot Marking Device (BMD) summary ballot, which contains the voter's selections in human-readable text along with a QR code representing those selections. The voters are instructed to review the human-readable text before placing their ballot into the tabulator. Once the ballot has been placed into the tabulator, the tabulator reads the votes from the QR code and includes them in the count. The audit is intended to tabulate the same ballots from the human readable text and compare those results against the tabulator's results which were computed from the QR codes.

To perform this analysis, the Enhanced Audit software utilizes OCR technology to first read the ballot style name which is printed on the ballot. This ballot style name is then used to look up the list of associated contests for that ballot style. If there are multiple possible ballot style matches, the system takes the one with the highest OCR confidence. If there is an error reading the image or a high level of uncertainty, the ballot is put into a separate list for manual review by the county election official.

Next, the Enhanced Audit system processes the contest titles and the voter's selections on each page of the summary ballot. The contest title is read using OCR and the system matches the text against the list of possible contests for a given ballot style – ballots with multiple languages are supported. If the printed contest title cannot be matched to an expected contest, the ballot is put into a separate list for manual review by the county election official.

Then, for each contest, the system processes the text corresponding to the voter's selection to determine the vote that appears on the ballot. The selection text typically includes the selected candidate's name but may also contain text which indicates a blank vote, write-in vote, votes for multiple options, or a yes/no vote. If the selection text cannot be interpreted by the OCR software with high enough confidence, the ballot is put into a separate list for manual review by the county election official. As discussed in a later section, the ballot image may have been of too poor quality for the OCR to determine the voter's selection. This could have been the result of poor print quality,



poor scan quality, or both. In these cases, the voter's selection will be determined by having a county election official review the image.

For the ballots in the manual review list, county election officials were able to view the ballot image and provide the system with the selection made by the voter as shown in the ballot image.



In-Process Findings

These are the issues that were found during the audit and were corrected by the county prior to the completion of the audit and the state certification of the election results.

Barrow County

The audit discovered that Barrow County did not delete two batches of test ballot results from the voting system prior to scanning voters' ballots. The same tabulator and batch names from the test ballots were reused for processing of official election ballots. This led to the reporting of test results instead of real results for two batches of ballots. This was found by Enhanced Audit's cast vote record comparison. It was clear that the ballot style and selections in the cast vote record did not match the corresponding ballot image. Upon investigation by the Georgia Secretary of State, the county, and Enhanced Voting, it was found that the test results were not fully removed from the tabulation system after Logic and Accuracy (L&A) Testing. The county was able to clear out the test results, and reprocess those batches based on the actual ballot images. This rectified the issue, and the official results were updated accordingly prior to state certification.

Jones County

During the audit, Jones County uploaded more cast vote records than the number of ballots reported in their certified results. It was determined that the county had not fully cleared out a batch of ballots that had been rescanned into a different batch. Once the county cleared out the duplicate batch, the number of ballots between the cast vote records and the results were equal. No update of official results was required.

Peach County

While investigating discrepancies between the number of ballots in the cast vote records, original results, and ballot images provided during the audit, it was determined that Peach County included one test ballot with the original results. The test ballot was removed from the original results and cast vote records, and official results were updated.

Wilkinson County

The audit discovered that the absentee ballots in Wilkinson County had been scanned using an old election definition, leading to erroneous results for contests on the back of the ballot (i.e. referendums). During the investigation, it appeared that the county had not fully applied an election project update to the county's election management system. (The update adjusted the location of contests on the back of the ballot.) This led to the appearance of the ballots being scanned on the latest configuration while this was not actually the case. This issue only impacted hand-marked paper ballots. The issue was found by comparing the cast vote record to the images during the audit. The ballot images reflected the correct selections, but the cast vote records did not match. Working with the Georgia Secretary of State and Enhanced Voting, the county was able to clear out their absentee ballot tabulation and rescan the ballots using the latest, correct election project configuration. The official results were updated.



Challenges and Limitations

Ballot images from rejected batches included in image uploads

It became apparent during the audit that rejecting a batch of ballots in the Dominion voting system would remove the tabulated results for that batch, but not the ballot images. Counties can reject batches of ballots in Dominion for a variety of legitimate reasons, including but not limited to: the batch was associated with the wrong voting group, there was a mis-scan, or a different number of ballots were scanned than expected. As a result, these rejected images were included in the image upload for the audit, but they were excluded from the cast vote record and original results. While it did not impact the validity of the original results or the audit, the inclusion of these images led to back-and-forth during the audit because the audit expects the ballots cast number to be equal between the images uploaded, cast vote records uploaded, and the original results. In all cases, Enhanced Voting and staff from the Secretary of State were able to work with the county to identify and exclude the images from rejected batches. In the future, removing these from the image upload will lead to a more efficient process. This is also why rejected images might appear in county exports provided in response to open records requests.

Irrelevant & duplicate images included in data uploads

Due to the export method and the location of the images exported from the Dominion voting system, counties often created a ZIP folder with irrelevant or duplicate images. The Enhanced Audit system has automatic duplicate detection, so the duplicate images only impacted the size and efficiency of the upload and did not impact the audit or original results. The irrelevant images were found during the cast vote record comparison because the images did not have a corresponding cast vote record. In each case, the audit team confirmed with the county that the images were irrelevant (i.e. test ballots, etc.) before excluding them. This is also why extra images might appear in county exports provided in response to open records requests.

Poor image quality on a small percentage of ballots

While the Enhanced Audit system was able to interpret 99.741 % of ballots fully without the need for manual review, some ballots still required manual review due to image quality. The images were captured by the Dominion tabulators at 200 DPI B&W. This was sufficient quality to perform OCR except when the image quality was reduced by poor printing or scanning conditions.

The audit found several reasons for reduced image quality, including:

- Faint text – faint text appeared on many ballot images most likely due to a printer toner or cleanliness issue. An example of this is shown in Image 4.
- Vertical black line – some images had a black line running down the entirety of the image, which is often caused by dead pixels on the image sensor or dirt and other debris on the scanner glass. This was particularly impactful if the line ran through the ballot style name. An example of this is shown in Image 3.



- Scanner artifacts – ballot images with other distortions or artifacts that don't appear to be printer related were found and are most likely due to the cleanliness of the scanner. Depending on the severity and the location of the artifacts, these caused varying levels of difficulties for the OCR engine. An example of this is shown in Image 2.

In all but two cases, county reviewers were able to determine the voter selections from the ballot image.

Missing contest titles on statewide referenda in two counties

The audit found that two counties left off the contest titles of statewide referenda on the summary ballots. In both cases, this impacted one or more statewide referenda and only impacted some ballot styles in the county. The resulting summary ballots only had the text of “Vote for Yes” or “Vote for No” but did not have the corresponding title for the contest above it. The lack of a contest title led to a higher than usual number of OCR Failures, leading to more manual reviews in these counties.

An example of this is shown in Image 5.

Lack of write-in results from the original results file

The original results file provided by the counties did not include the write-in vote totals for contests. This prevents the audit from being able to compare the original vote totals for write-ins with the audited vote totals. However, the cast vote records do contain write-in selections so at least one point of comparison was active for write-ins.

Counties adjudicated unqualified write-ins and disqualified candidates differently

During the audit, it was discovered that counties do not handle unqualified write-ins and disqualified candidates consistently. Many counties adjudicated these selections as undervotes, while other counties left these assigned to their original selection. By adjudicating these selections as undervotes, the write-in and undervote totals will not match with the audited write-in and undervote totals. Additionally, in cases where the county adjudicated the disqualified presidential candidates as undervotes, those original and audit totals will also not match. Due to this, there are differences in the write-in and undervote totals, but these are not considered discrepancies in the audit.



Presidential Contest Audit

Due to the significance of the Presidential contest, this section provides a comparison of the original vote total, as certified by the individual counties, with the audited vote total. The audited vote total is an independent tabulation of the ballot images using only the human readable portions of the ballot. All ballots whose audit tabulation did not match the original tabulation were reviewed by county reviewers during the audit. In several cases, the reviewers who reviewed the ballot images for the audit made different voter intent determinations than the original review panel. This is the primary reason for the differences shown in the table below. The differences are minor compared to the number of ballots cast, and well within expected parameters for an election of this size.

Table 5 – Presidential candidates audit results

Presidential Candidate	Original Vote Total	Audit Vote Total	Difference
Donald J. Trump	2,663,117	2,663,112	-5
Kamala D. Harris	2,548,017	2,548,003	-14
Chase Oliver	20,684	20,684	0
Jill Stein	18,229	18,228	-1



County Audit Results

One-hundred and twenty-nine (129) of Georgia’s one-hundred and fifty-nine (159) counties completed the audit with zero discrepancies for any contest.

Table 6 – County ballots cast vs discrepancies

County	Ballots Cast		Discrepancies		
	BMD	Hand Marked	BMD	Hand Marked	Total
Appling County	7,942	431	0	1	1
Atkinson County	2,980	91	0	0	0
Bacon County	4,713	149	0	0	0
Baker County	1,343	143	0	0	0
Baldwin County	17,870	1,096	0	0	0
Banks County	10,233	336	0	0	0
Barrow County	42,306	1,926	0	0	0
Bartow County	55,397	2,495	0	0	0
Ben Hill County	6,270	286	0	0	0
Berrien County	7,797	295	0	0	0
Bibb County	65,959	3,846	0	0	0
Bleckley County	5,816	265	0	0	0
Brantley County	8,285	238	0	0	0
Brooks County	6,850	400	0	3	3
Bryan County	23,847	970	0	0	0
Bulloch County	31,242	1,622	0	0	0
Burke County	10,560	595	0	0	0
Butts County	12,690	416	0	0	0
Calhoun County	1,913	155	0	0	0
Camden County	25,174	1,423	0	0	0
Candler County	4,459	135	0	0	0
Carroll County	58,782	2,095	0	0	0
Catoosa County	33,887	1,349	0	0	0



Charlton County	4,482	169	0	0	0
Chatham County	132,778	9,639	0	4	4
Chattahoochee County	1,582	116	0	0	0
Chattooga County	10,387	371	0	0	0
Cherokee County	153,849	9,596	0	2	2
Clarke County	50,080	3,400	0	0	0
Clay County	1,302	147	0	0	0
Clayton County	108,445	4,727	0	0	0
Clinch County	2,843	81	0	0	0
Cobb County	383,634	22,411	0	1	1
Coffee County	15,353	444	0 ⁵	0	0
Colquitt County	16,038	646	0	0	0
Columbia County	81,668	4,937	0	0	0
Cook County	7,117	281	0	0	0
Coweta County	81,558	5,018	0	0	0
Crawford County	6,112	259	0	0	0
Crisp County	7,762	404	0	0	0
Dade County	8,015	243	0	0	0
Dawson County	18,838	829	0	0	0
Decatur County	10,943	674	0	0	0
DeKalb County	349,845	20,595	0	22	22
Dodge County	7,972	407	0	1	1
Dooly County	3,982	229	0	0	0
Dougherty County	32,053	2,138	0	9	9
Douglas County	68,217	3,243	0 ⁶	2	2
Early County	4,625	274	0	0	0
Echols County	1,406	35	0	0	0
Effingham County	35,080	1,301	0	0	0

⁵ Coffee County had one ballot image where part of the ballot image was unreadable

⁶ Douglas county had one ballot image where part of the ballot image was unreadable



Elbert County	9,165	474	0	0	0
Emanuel County	9,305	370	0	0	0
Evans County	3,994	276	0	0	0
Fannin County	15,153	1,044	0	0	0
Fayette County	71,385	4,110	0	1	1
Floyd County	42,992	2,097	0	0	0
Forsyth County	131,843	7,424	0	0	0
Franklin County	11,781	433	0	0	0
Fulton County	516,328	25,305	0	0	0
Gilmer County	17,577	994	0	0	0
GlascocK County	1,621	61	0	0	0
Glynn County	41,441	2,778	0	1	1
Gordon County	26,837	923	0	0	0
Grady County	10,176	592	0	1	1
Greene County	12,110	792	0	0	0
Gwinnett County	400,704	24,625	0	9	9
Habersham County	22,336	1,074	0	0	0
Hall County	97,589	5,153	0	4	4
Hancock County	3,802	482	0	0	0
Haralson County	15,845	579	0	0	0
Harris County	21,382	1,120	0	0	0
Hart County	13,819 ⁷	630	0	0	0
Heard County	5,878	356	0	0	0
Henry County	125,430	4,977	1	0	1
Houston County	77,661	4,460	0	0	0
Irwin County	4,247	120	0	0	0
Jackson County	45,627	1,906	0	0	0
Jasper County	8,739	422	0	0	0
Jeff Davis County	5,710	175	0	0	0
Jefferson County	7,038	472	0	0	0

⁷ Two ballot image files in Hart County could not be opened and audited.



Jenkins County	3,295	144	0	0	0
Johnson County	3,807	190	0	0	0
Jones County	15,304	877	0	2	2
Lamar County	10,001	455	0	0	0
Lanier County	3,641	112	0	0	0
Laurens County	22,225	1,245	0	0	0
Lee County	17,207	592	0	1	1
Liberty County	21,673	1,585	0	0	0
Lincoln County	4,630	330	0	0	0
Long County	6,928	178	0	0	0
Lowndes County	46,165	1,943	0	1	1
Lumpkin County	17,042	864	0	0	0
Macon County	4,472	242	0	0	0
Madison County	16,152	738	0	0	0
Marion County	3,431	219	0	0	0
McDuffie County	9,914	688	0	4	4
McIntosh County	6,972	491	0	0	0
Meriwether County	11,302	566	0	0	0
Miller County	2,582	164	0	0	0
Mitchell County	8,273	657	0	0	0
Monroe County	17,095	695	0	0	0
Montgomery County	3,809	196	0	0	0
Morgan County	12,769	511	0	0	0
Murray County	17,117	426	0	0	0
Muscogee County	75,190	6,080	0	1	1
Newton County	56,211	3,376	0	4	4
Oconee County	26,175	1,490	0	0	0
Oglethorpe County	8,430	444	0	0	0
Paulding County	91,331	4,583	0	0	0
Peach County	12,934	622	0	0	0



Pickens County	20,023	1,003	0	0	0
Pierce County	9,427	371	0	0	0
Pike County	12,119	479	0	0	0
Polk County	18,611	662	0	1	1
Pulaski County	4,147	212	0	0	0
Putnam County	12,164	796	0	0	0
Quitman County	1,093	57	0	0	0
Rabun County	9,847	678	0	0	0
Randolph County	2,855	154	0	0	0
Richmond County	79,814	4,580	0	3	3
Rockdale County	43,240	2,448	0	0	0
Schley County	2,321	113	0	0	0
Screven County	6,688	275	0	0	0
Seminole County	3,839	184	0	0	0
Spalding County	31,288	2,000	0	0	0
Stephens County	12,497	696	0	0	0
Stewart County	1,816	233	0	0	0
Sumter County	11,274	899	0	0	0
Talbot County	3,168	239	0	0	0
Taliaferro County	801	91	0	0	0
Tattnall County	8,221	343	0	0	0
Taylor County	3,725	277	0	0	0
Telfair County	4,026	206	0	0	0
Terrell County	4,029	335	0	1	1
Thomas County	21,212	1,016	0	0	0
Tift County	16,484	604	0	0	0
Toombs County	10,473	518	0	1	1
Towns County	8,340	555	0	0	0
Treutlen County	3,001	132	0	0	0
Troup County	30,029	1,471	0	0	0
Turner County	3,753	104	0	0	0
Twiggs County	4,169	311	0	0	0



Union County	17,071	945	0	0	0
Upson County	13,009	715	0	0	0
Walker County	30,850	1,492	0	3	3
Walton County	56,380	2,354	0	0	0
Ware County	13,717	772	0	1	1
Warren County	2,437	169	0	0	0
Washington County	8,960	591	0	0	0
Wayne County	13,133	481	0	0	0
Webster County	1,205	134	0	0	0
Wheeler County	2,196	91	0	0	0
White County	16,242	685	0	0	0
Whitfield County	38,595	1,528	0	1	1
Wilcox County	3,257	107	0	0	0
Wilkes County	4,779	367	0	0	0
Wilkinson County	4,683	258	0	0	0
Worth County	8,982	370	0	1	1
Total	5,025,863	271,399	1	86	87



Example Images

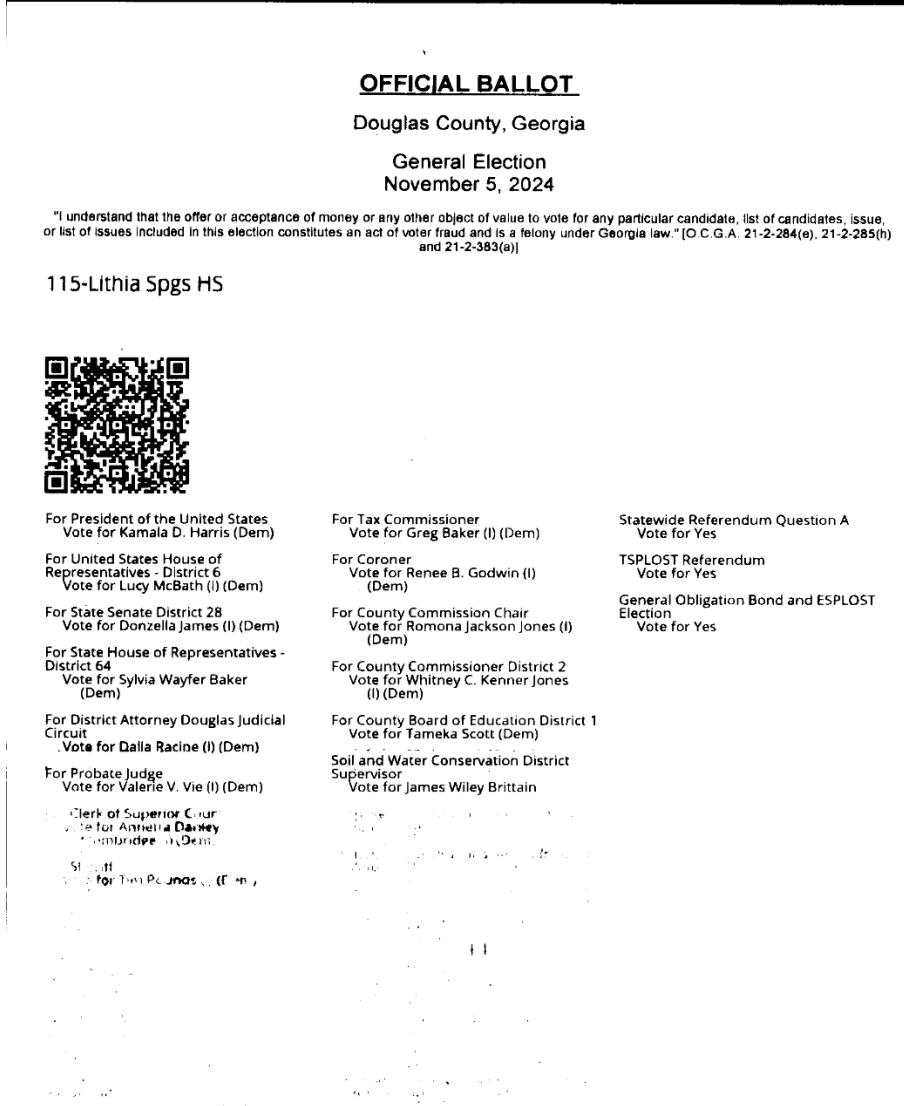


Image 1 – Example of ballot image with poor quality

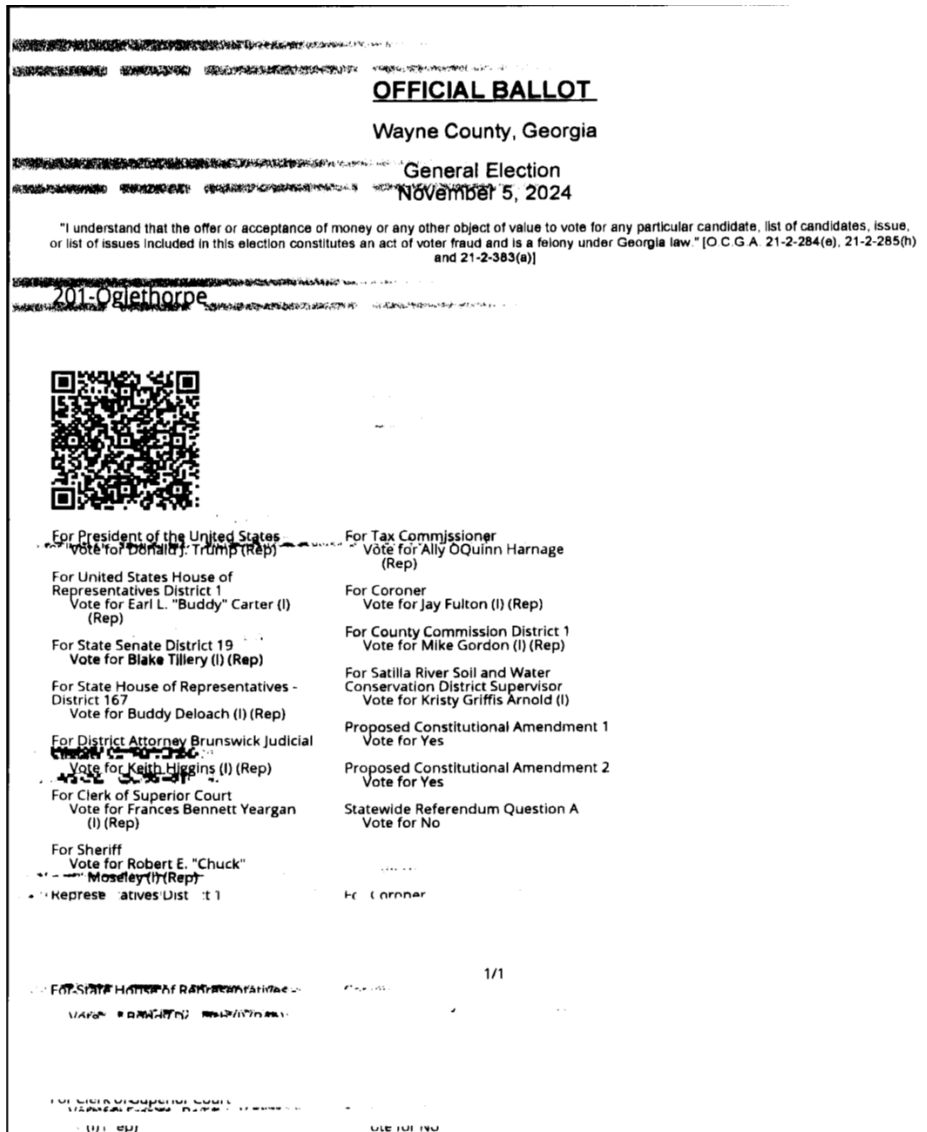


Image 2 – Example of ballot image with poor quality

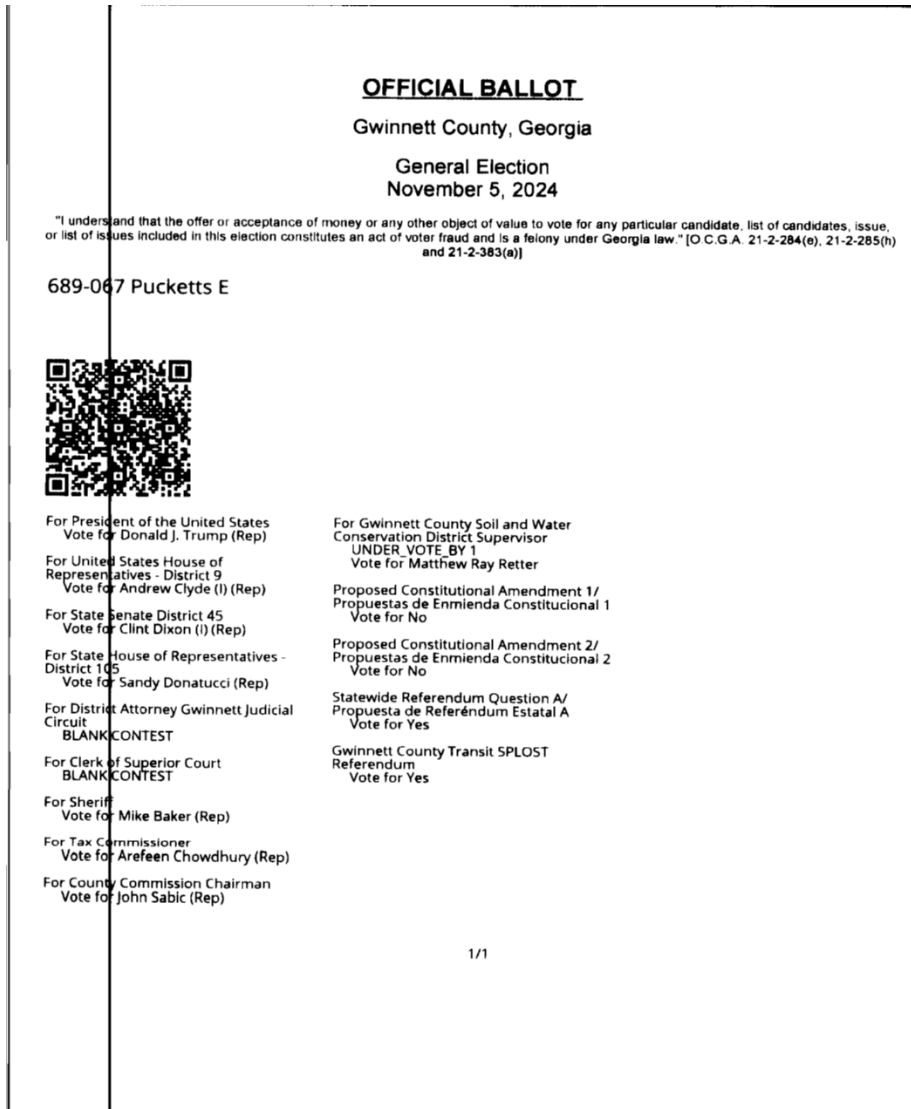


Image 3 – Example of ballot image with poor quality



OFFICIAL BALLOT

Union County, Georgia

General Election
November 5, 2024

"I understand that the offer or acceptance of money or any other object of value to vote for any particular candidate, list of candidates, issue, or list of issues included in this election constitutes an act of voter fraud and is a felony under Georgia law." [O.C.G.A. 21-2-284(e), 21-2-285(f) and 21-2-383(a)]

003-Pat Colwell



For President of the United States
Vote for Donald J. Trump (Rep)

For United States House of Representatives, District 9
Vote for Tambori Cash (Dem)

For State Senate District 51
BLANK CONTEST

For State House of Representatives, District 18
Vote for Charlotte Slezkowski (Dem)

For Clerk of Superior Court
BLANK CONTEST

For Sheriff
BLANK CONTEST

For Tax Commissioner
BLANK CONTEST

For Surveyor
Vote for Jason Hemson (Rep)

For Coroner
Vote for Jeff D. Fortenberry (Rep)

For Sole Commissioner
Vote for Harold Collins (Rep)

For County Board of Education District 1
BLANK CONTEST

For County Board of Education District 3
BLANK CONTEST

For Blue Ridge Mountain Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisor
BLANK CONTEST

Proposed Constitutional Amendment 1
Vote for Yes

Proposed Constitutional Amendment 2
Vote for Yes

Statewide Referendum Question A
Vote for Yes

Image 4 – example of ballot image with poor quality



For President of the United States
Vote for Kamala D. Harris (Dem)

For United States House of
Representatives - District 10
Vote for Alexandra "Lexy"
Doherty (Dem)

For State Senate District 25
Vote for Ricky "Rick" Williams (I)
(Rep)

For State House of Representatives -
District 118
Vote for Sharonda Bell (Dem)

For District Attorney Towaliga Judicial
Circuit
Vote for Jonathan L. Adams (I)
(Rep)

For Clerk of Superior Court
Vote for Morgan Vereline Ward (I)
(Rep)

For Sheriff
Vote for James Robert Morgan
(Dem)

For Tax Commissioner
Vote for Lakeicha Goodrum (Dem)

For Coroner
Vote for Lacey Prue (I) (Rep)

Proposed Constitutional Amendment 1
Vote for Yes

Vote for No

Vote for No

Image 5 – Example of ballot image missing contest titles for referenda



Write-in

**For United States House of
Representatives District 8
(Vote for One)**

Austin Scott
(Incumbent) Republican

Darrius Butler
Democrat

Write-in

Image 6 – Example of a ballot adjudicated for voter intent. This contest was originally counted as an undervote, but during the audit it was determined to be a vote for “Austin Scott” by the county reviewers.



Image 7 – Example of a ballot adjudicated for voter intent. This contest was originally counted as an overvote, but during the audit it was determined to be a vote for “Kamala D. Harris” by the county reviewers.



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**Provides for a state-wide
Georgia Tax Court.**

House Resolution No. 598
Ga. L. 2024, p. 1189

"Shall the Constitution of Georgia
be amended so as to provide for
the Georgia Tax Court to be vested
with the judicial power of the state
and to have venue, judges, and
jurisdiction concurrent with superior
courts?"

Yes

No

Image 8 – Example of a ballot adjudicated for voter intent. This was originally counted as an overvote, but during the audit it was determined to be a vote for “No” by the county reviewers.



Reports by Reference

The following audit system reports are included by reference. These reports are available through the Georgia Secretary of State.

Contest Results Comparison (PDF) – comparison of the ballot count and vote totals for all Federal and State contests

Contest Results Comparison with Jurisdiction Details (PDF) – county-level comparison of the ballot count and vote totals for all Federal and State contests

Contest Results Comparison with County Breakout (XLSX) – county-level comparison of the ballot count and vote totals for all contests