

THE FINGERPRINTS OF FRAUD

EVIDENCE AND ANALYSIS OF A MULTI-STATE CONSPIRACY

TO DEFRAUD THE 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

VOLUME ONE BY JEFFREY O'DONNELL May 1st 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The General election of 2020 was perhaps the most contentious election in our country's history. It was certainly the most contested and displayed the most concerning irregularities. Since the election, many researchers, election experts, and concerned citizens have performed an unprecedented evaluation of the election procedures and data. Many have found hard evidence of manipulation and fraud at the state, county, and local levels. To date, the judicial systems of those locales have been unwilling or unable to give a fair hearing to the findings, leaving our country in a divided condition where a majority of the population no longer trusts the election system.

As a computer and data expert with 40 years of professional experience, I began examining available data in December 2020. In August 2021, I performed a forensic evaluation of the Mesa County, Colorado election system. The findings of this evaluation can be found in *Mesa County Report #3* (<https://votedatabase.com/MesaCountyReport3.pdf>). That report, and my subsequent research, showed evidence of ballot and vote manipulation by the county's Dominion Voting Systems election software in both the 2020 General and 2021 Municipal Elections. These findings included an observation of unnatural voting patterns in the county's Cast Vote Record that coincided with my originally discovered internal database manipulation. That spurred me to examine other counties. From that time, I have encountered hundreds of counties spanning the nation, utilizing all major computerized election software vendors, that display shockingly similar and unnatural patterns to what was observed and documented in Mesa County.

Based upon these and other findings, which will be detailed in this report, it is my expert opinion that the United States of America was the victim of a coordinated multi-state conspiracy to defraud the 2020 General Election.

Please note that while the 2020 Presidential race in Mesa County, CO is used in the below examples and discussion, the same unnatural voting patterns are observed in statewide and local races across the country. The manipulation can be shown to affect candidates from either political party. The patterns of manipulation appear in the recent primary contest and the 2022 midterms. This report will focus on coordinated manipulation in the 2020 Presidential race, documenting a pattern of evidence from counties across many states.

CAST VOTE RECORDS – DEFINITION

Within the system software of most election machine vendors exist several tools designed to assist with post-election auditing. A Cast Vote Record is, in its simplest form, a text list of all ballots received in an election. Most of the time, the list is in the order that the ballots were processed by the Election Management Server. The ballots are listed sequentially as they were scanned during counting to create

an auditable record of each individual voting transaction as it occurred, allowing the “replay” of any race vote by vote. They contain, at a minimum, the specific candidates or races which were counted, and the selections chosen by a voter. These Cast Vote Records are produced in four basic types:

- **Simple text file(s)** The vendors Dominion Voting Systems, Clear Ballot, and Election Systems & Software can produce a Cast Vote Record in one or several text CSV (Comma Separated Variable length) files, which contain the records of one ballot per line. This file is sometimes converted to an Excel Spreadsheet format for transmission to the public.

The following is an example of a Dominion Voting Systems csv format Cast Vote Record file. In the actual file, additional candidates and races would continue to the right and additional ballots would be listed below, in their sequential order as they were tabulated.

2020 Mesa C.5.11.3.1										
								Presidential Electors (Vote For=1)	Presidential Electors (Vote For=1)	Presidential Electors (Vote For=1)
								Joseph R. Biden / Kamala D. Harris	Donald J. Trump / Michael R. Pence	Don Blankenship / William Mohr
CvrNumber	TabulatorNum	BatchId	RecordId	ImprintedId	CountingGroup	PrecinctPortion	BallotType			
1	10	4001	83	10-4001-83	Mail	3075539052 - GJ (3075539052 - 5)	5	1	0	0
2	10	4001	82	10-4001-82	Mail	3075439020 (3075439020)	9	1	0	0
3	10	4001	81	10-4001-81	Mail	3075439015 (3075439015)	9	1	0	0
4	10	4001	75	10-4001-75	Mail	3075439017 (3075439017)	9	1	0	0
5	10	4001	74	10-4001-74	Mail	3075439015 (3075439015)	9	1	0	0
6	10	4001	47	10-4001-47	Mail	3075539055 (3075539055)	5	1	0	0
7	10	4001	46	10-4001-46	Mail	3075539033 - GJFR1 (3075539033 - 4)	4	1	0	0
8	10	4001	35	10-4001-35	Mail	3075539039 - 5 (3075539039 - 5)	5	0	1	0
9	10	4001	34	10-4001-34	Mail	3075539045 (3075539045)	5	0	1	0
10	10	4001	23	10-4001-23	Mail	3075539047 (3075539047)	5	1	0	0
11	10	4001	10	10-4001-10	Mail	3075439015 (3075439015)	9	1	0	0
12	10	4001	2	10-4001-2	Mail	3075439020 (3075439020)	9	1	0	0
13	10	4001	92	10-4001-92	Mail	3075439017 (3075439017)	9	1	0	0
14	10	4001	45	10-4001-45	Mail	3075439014 - CRWC (3075439014 - 9)	9	0	1	0

It should be noted that none of these fields, nor any other found in a Cast Vote Record, in any way identifies the identity of a ballot's voter. Out of an overabundance of caution, some counties redact extremely small precincts (with 5 or 10 voters) from the Cast Vote Record in the fear that if all voters voted the same way, the secrecy of their vote might be compromised.

No records supplied in any Cast Vote Record of any type disclose the identity of the voter.

CAST VOTE RECORDS – DATA NORMALIZATION

I developed software to convert the many combinations of Cast Vote Record types into a common database format for analysis. Specific analysis, which contains additional information from what is contained within this report, can be accessed on my website (<https://VoteDatabase.com>). The raw Cast Vote Record files used for analysis can also be found on my site (<https://VoteDatabase.com/cvr>).

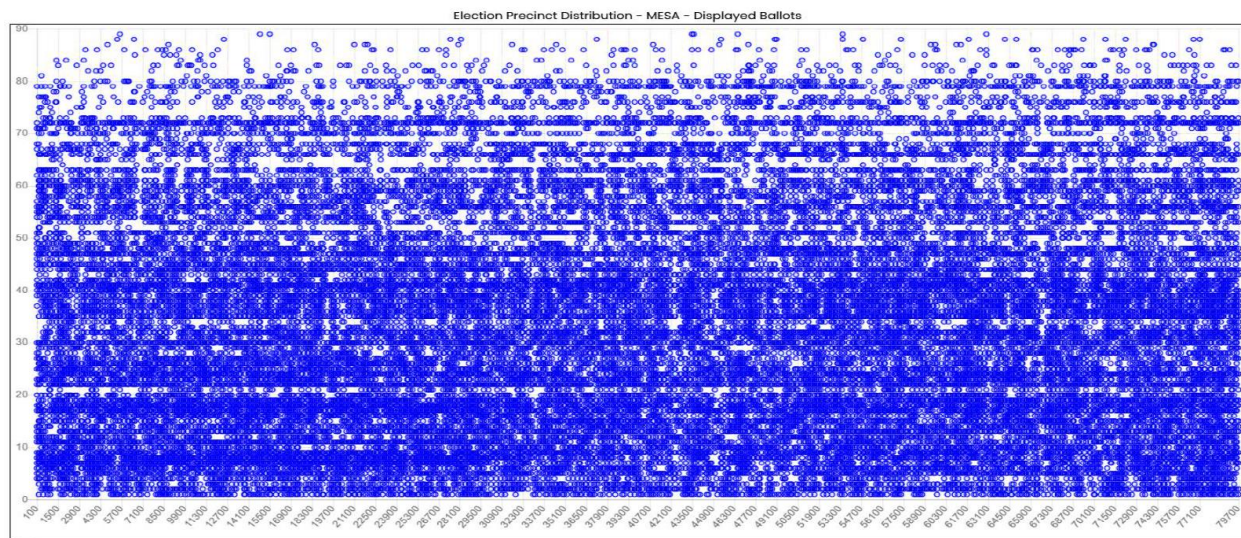
ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY – RANDOMNESS ASSUMPTION

The unnatural yet similar voting patterns were identified by examining the mail-in (absentee) ballots. Because of the pandemic, many states and counties expanded mail-in voting to unprecedented levels. From what can be determined by the data analysis presented here, these types of votes were used as a critical attack vector on the election.

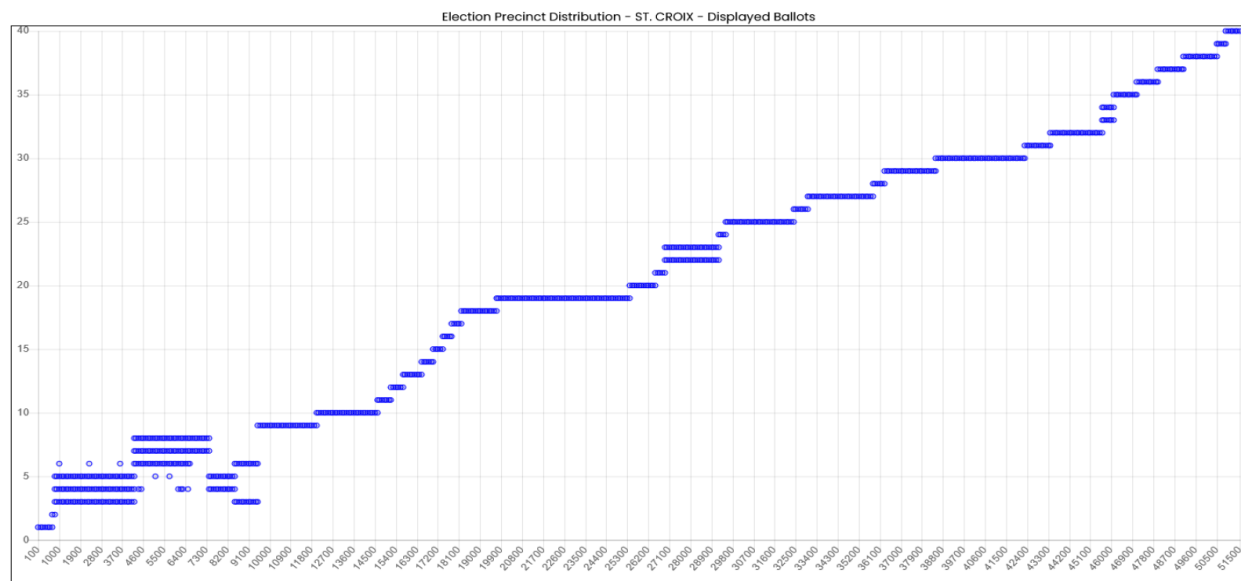
To fairly judge a county's Cast Vote Record mail-in results, I first test the results to see if they meet the randomness assumption. The assumption is that mail-in ballot results contained in the Cast Vote Records are randomized by the processing of the ballots themselves. As mail-in ballots are randomly requested, randomly sent out, randomly filled out, randomly returned or delivered by the voter, and not presorted by the county upon receipt, they become naturally shuffled and mixed. While many county clerks

confirmed the mail-in ballots were mixed prior to scanning, the primary methodology for determining this was to examine the Cast Vote Record's precinct distribution of the mail-in ballot records. If batches of ballots reported by the Cast Vote Records (normally 100 ballots in a batch) contain a random sampling of precincts and do not show runs of ballots from the same precincts, the mail-in ballots are considered sufficiently randomized to be expected to produce a random pattern of voting.

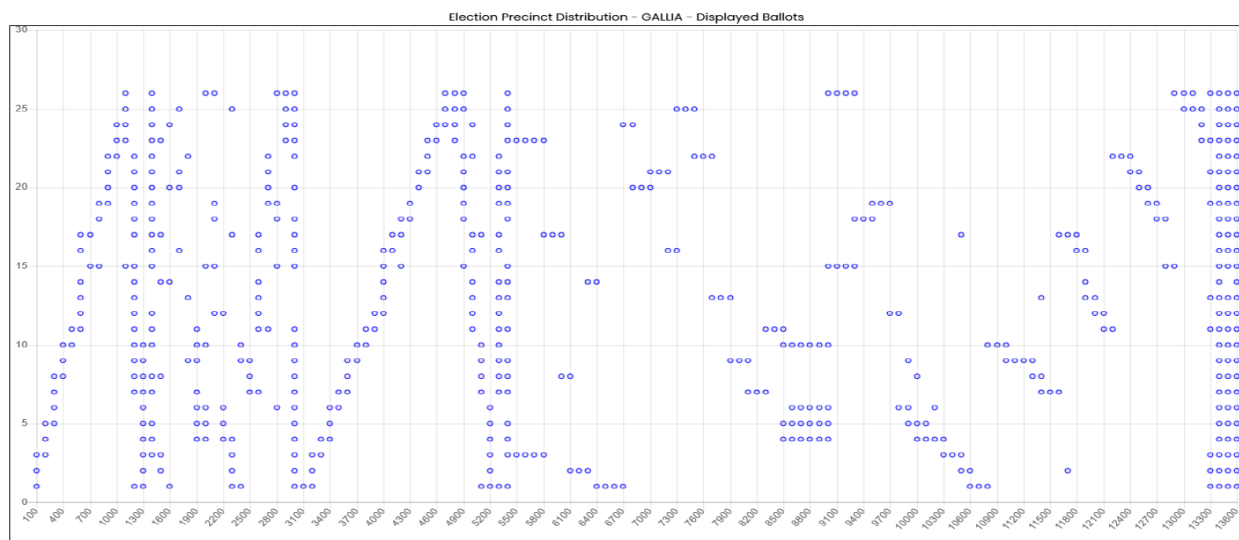
An example of a county which showed a sufficiently random pattern in its mail-in ballots is Mesa County, Colorado. Separate precincts are represented on the vertical axis, with 100 count blocks of votes along the horizontal axis.



It can be seen that the precinct distribution of each 100-ballot block shows a random, non-predictable distribution. Compare this with St. Croix County, Wisconsin, whose mail-in ballots were sorted by precinct.



Gallia County, Ohio shows a different manner of precinct-sorted records.



The precinct sorting is obvious, and thus this Cast Vote Record is not going to show a random pattern in its mail-in (or any other type of) ballots.

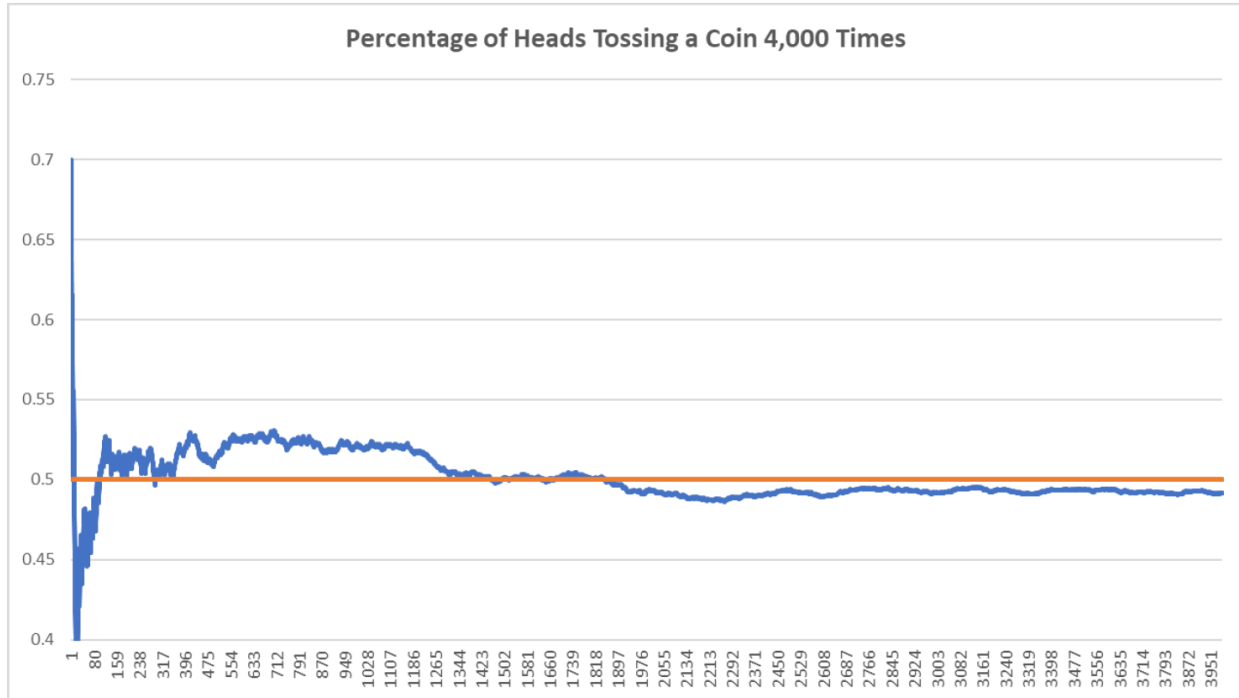
Counties that do not show randomness are not further tested for the unnatural patterns seen elsewhere. As a side note, examining the individual precinct results in these counties often shows unnatural patterning of their mail-in votes, but very few precincts are large enough to provide statistical confidence. Several that are of sufficient size will be referenced in the state detail reports.

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY - RANDOMIZED RESULT PREMISE

Having sufficiently established the randomness in each sample studied, it can be expected that the percentages of a candidate's votes should behave similarly to a coin flip (but headed to a different final percentage rather than 50%).

The chart below shows the variations of a coin flip experiment, where a coin is flipped 4,000 times and the cumulative percentage of times it landed on "heads" is calculated and displayed horizontally. The variation in the percentage – the highest and lowest it achieves – decreases as the flips increase. Each additional flip has a lesser effect on the cumulative whole. The third flip can potentially move the percentage by 0.33 in either direction. The thousandth flip can move the percentage by just 0.001 in either direction.

Looking at this chart of coin flips, following along the plotted line, we see wide swings initially, decreasing over time, until a fairly smooth horizontal trajectory is settled upon (very much like a statistically reliable sample in an opinion poll). Once 1,500 to 2,000 coin flips have been recorded, only an artificial injection of nonrandomized coin flips could cause our plotted line to deviate from its mathematically firm trajectory towards the eventual 0.5 (50%). The same mathematics apply to plotting a candidate's percentage of votes in a sufficiently randomized set of ballots.



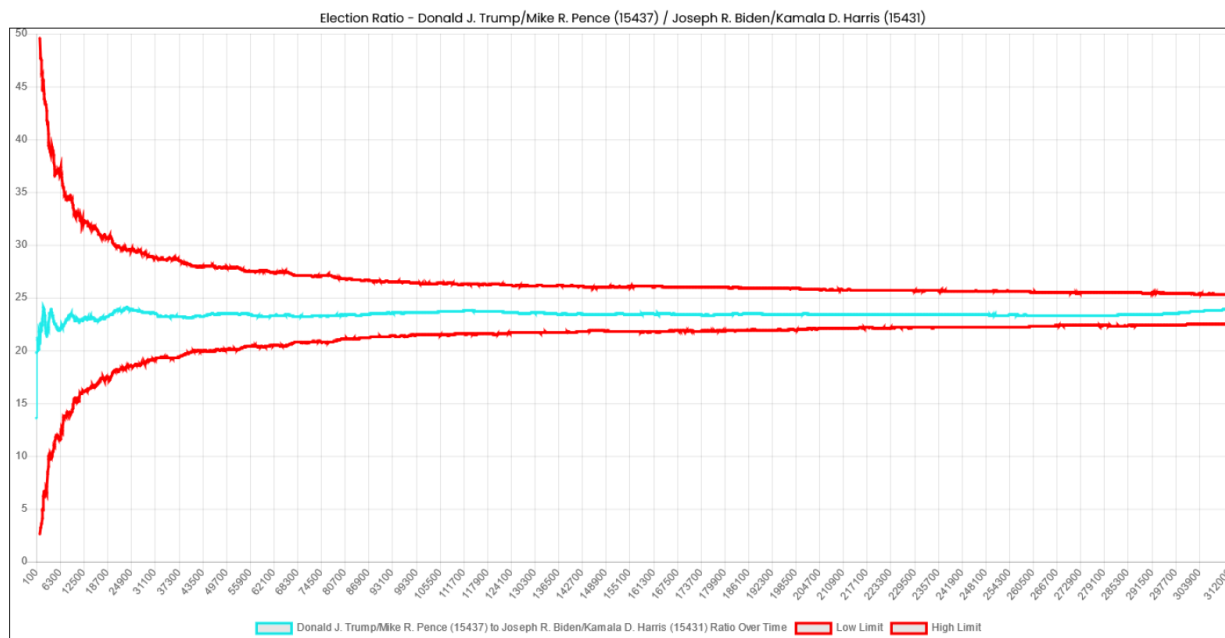
ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY - RANDOMIZED ELECTION TRIALS

To determine what maximum and minimum values could be expected at any particular number of ballots, I ran a simulation of 100,000 random elections of 500,000 ballots each and recorded the highest and lowest values observed at all of the ballot counts. Then, to allow for unexpected fluctuations, the resulting ranges were widened by 10% in each direction. This process creates a visual cone which, when plotted, is not dissimilar to the cone of probability used by meteorologists when tracking hurricanes. Here the cone narrows to the candidate's final percentage. The borders of the cone establish the mathematically possible points of origin to reach our known result. This cone of probability will be shown below in red, adjusted to finish at the known value of the candidate's final percentage of votes received in any race investigated.

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY – PLOTTING THE CANDIDATE'S PERCENTAGE OF VOTES RECEIVED

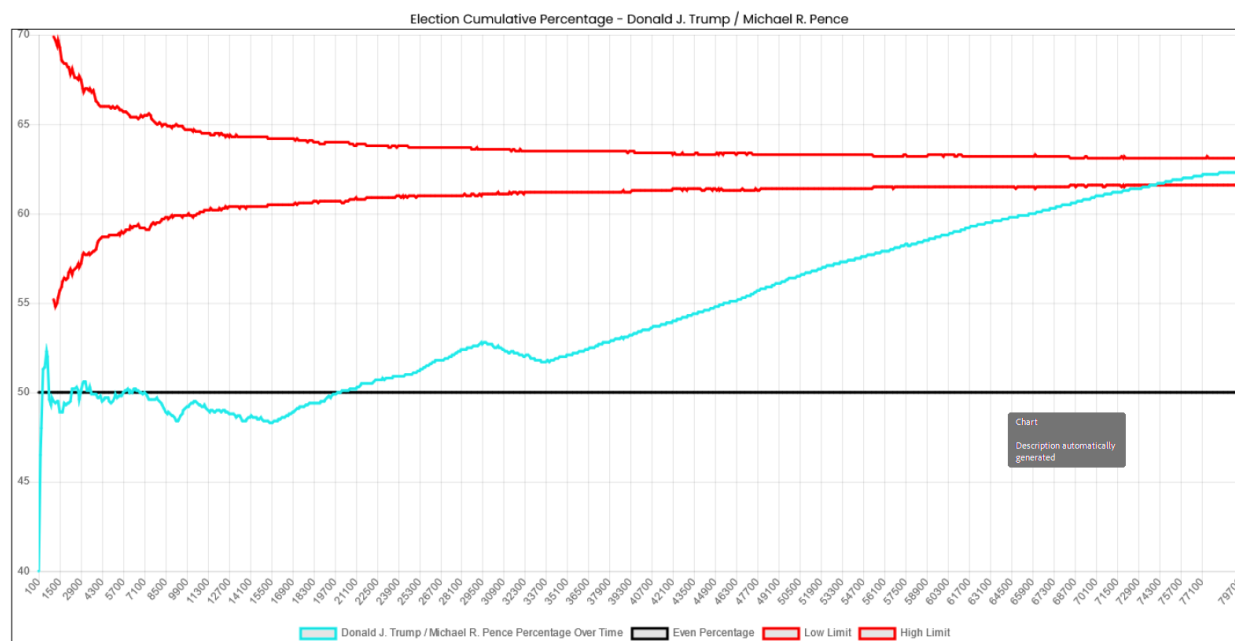
Next, I plotted the cumulative percentage of actual votes received by a candidate in blue. Just like the line in our coin flip experiment, the randomized mail-in ballots should produce a horizontal plot with wide initial swings that tighten to a firm, increasingly straight, horizontal line. Once the red cone of probability is adjusted to match the percentage point at the finish, the blue line should always remain inside the cone. If the percentage of a candidate's votes falls outside of the range of the red cone, it is an anomaly and indicates a non-organic vote pattern. If the percentage plot falls *above* the cone, it indicates that the candidate has received more votes than can possibly be expected at that vote count. If the percentage plot falls *below* the red cone, it indicates that the candidate has received less votes than can possibly be expected at that vote count.

As an example below is the percentage plot of Trump's mail-in vote in a county that shows no obvious signs of manipulation.



The mail-in votes from this county show Trump receiving roughly 24% support. Because the ballots are randomized, our plotted average tracks horizontally across the graph. The heavy Biden support simply shifts the entire horizontal line down the scale, exactly as if a weighted coin was used to plot the graph.

Below is the percentage plot of President Trump's mail-in votes in Mesa County, CO during the 2020 General Election.



In these plots, President Trump's percentage of the vote is in blue, while the expected maximum and minimum percentages expected at any point to achieve his official result are shown by the red cone. The black line indicates the 50% point, at which both candidates would be tied.

In Mesa County, the percentage plot line in blue is severely below the red cone throughout nearly all of the counting, only “catching up” at the end. The pattern defies all mathematics for how the plotted line of cumulative votes should behave, knowing the mail-in vote sample was randomized. The pattern is alarmingly outside of the minimums and maximums established by having run the 100,000 different randomized elections described above. This is indicator #1 of fraud in the county. I call the pattern observed above the “Mesa Pattern”, as this is where I first encountered it.

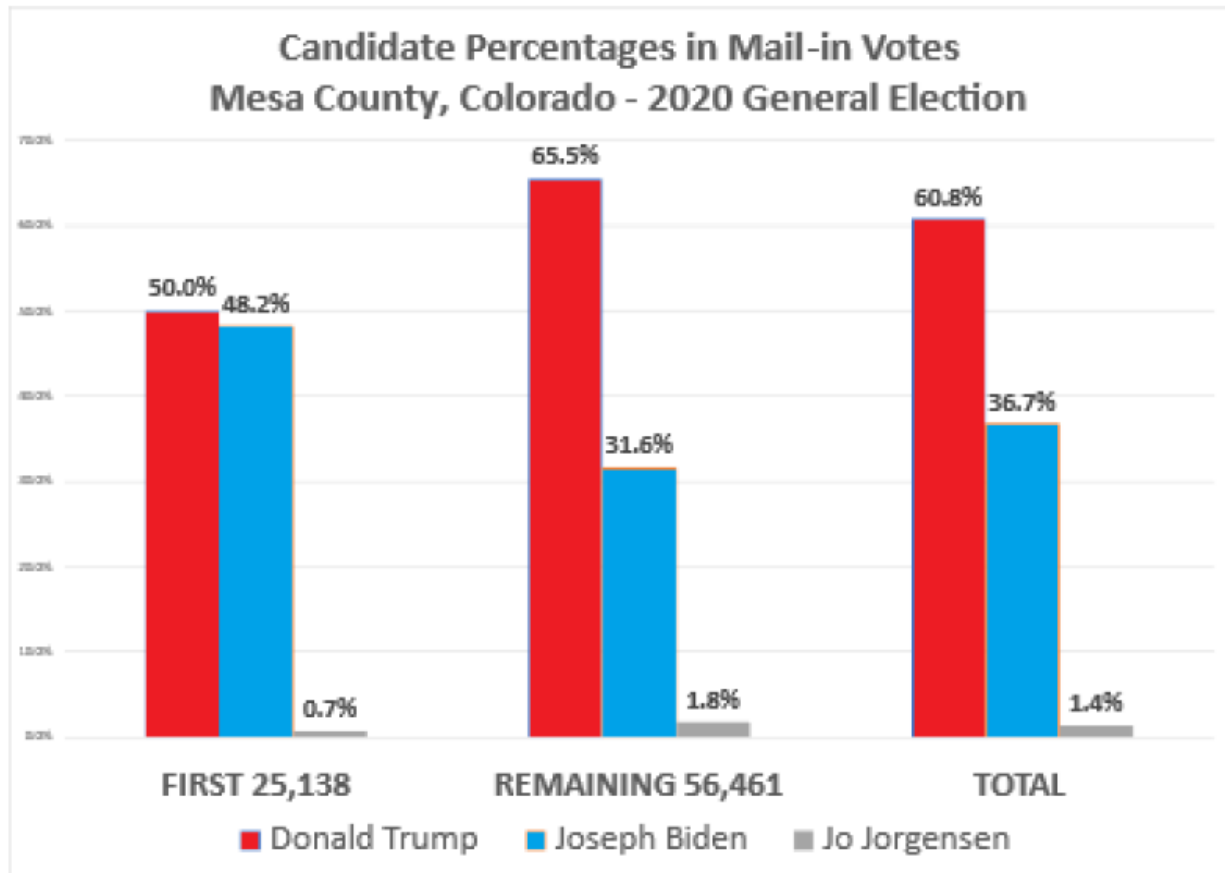
(Mesa County Report #3, referenced above, details that about a quarter of the initial ballots were either secretly reprocessed inside the computer software into a second database or left behind in the initial database, which was then hidden from view from the clerks. This matches up well with what is seen here – there were just too many Biden votes at the beginning to possibly justify the results at the end, causing the percentage plot of Trump’s votes to fall well below the expected minimum values.)

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY – ISOLATING THE “FRONT-END LOAD”

Further analysis of the candidate’s percentage of votes received, represented above by the line in blue, reveals the manipulation more precisely. What is shown in the plot is an election where the earliest votes tabulated were grossly and artificially manipulated to support Biden, placed in or flipped as a front-end load to offset or outweigh the more natural Trump votes that would follow. Dividing the distinct portions of the graph into their obvious segments and comparing those percentages against the actual county’s voting history, brings the evidence forward more clearly.

Mesa County is “deep red”, having voted for the Republican candidate with an average of 65% from 2004 through the 2016 election. When third party votes are disregarded, and only the two major party totals are considered, that average increases to over 67%.

In *Mesa County Report #3* I showed hard evidence of manipulation of the first 25,138 votes. This portion of the 81,599 total mail-in votes recorded represents approximately 31%. The first 31% segment is graphically visible by the shift in direction we see in the plotted blue line. I then calculated the percentage support for both segments. Results are shown below.



How, in a randomized sample, could the first 31% of ballots be so drastically different than those remaining? Not only does this initial front-end load of ballots deviate from the minimums and maximums I established having run 100,000 trial elections, but they also deviate from what we know about the county's actual voting history. The effect of this front-end load decreased Trump's total support in the mail-in ballots by almost 5%, and inflated Biden's total support by the same amount – a nearly 10 percentage point swing in the mail-in vote percentages.

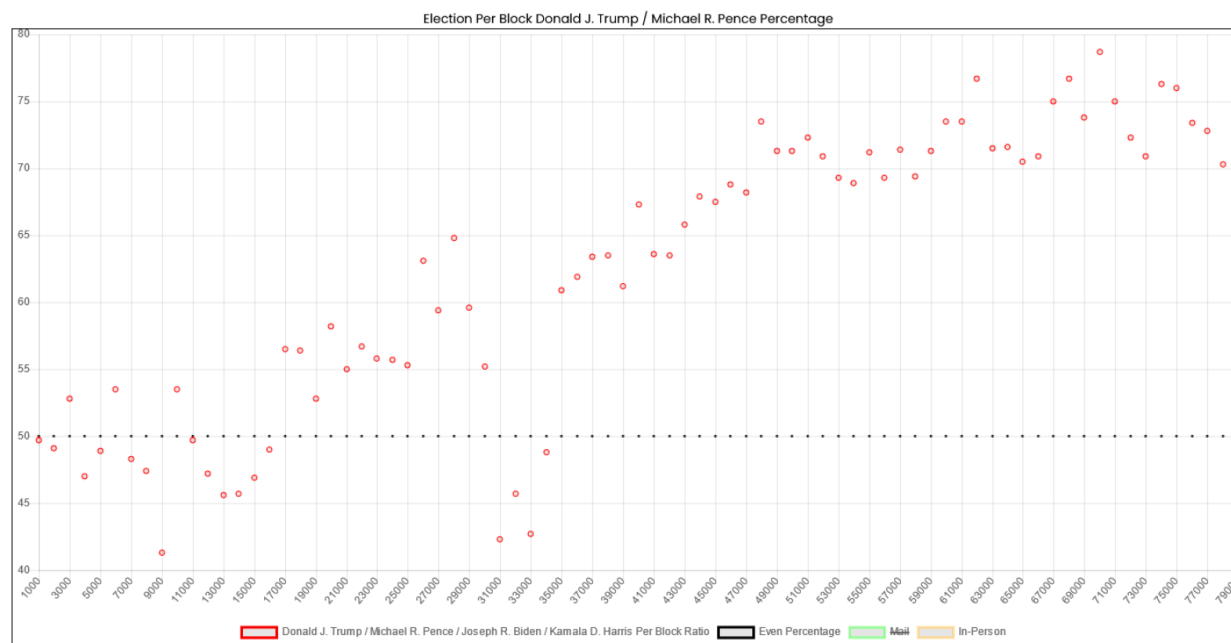
When this is done in all the counties across an entire state, that state's electoral votes are completely controlled. Votes are manipulated in a coordinated and targeted fashion to not be noticed by the general public in their local communities. The manipulated results are "close" to what the public expected, but the cumulative effect of shaving away a candidate's county support alters the state's total outcome. Audits would be unlikely here. If audits were requested or demanded, they would be (and were) legally challenged. Audits would be said to be "too expensive for the county" or unnecessary since they "most likely wouldn't change the candidate's individual outcome" in that county. In the unlikely event of a serious audit of a county being achieved, enough time will have passed to allow nefarious actors to alter records so that they match the reported results. Real audits could also help identify potential counterfeit or illegal ballots. Some areas may have enough of these to not require extensive computer manipulation. A matching count alone does not prove there was a safe election.

Counts taken directly from the Mesa County, Colorado election management server databases confirm what is seen in the county's Cast Vote Record when plotted graphically. Of critical importance is that the

Cast Vote Record, instead of showing an abrupt change in the voting pattern after the manipulation, shows a generally smoothed rise indicative of a controller algorithm. This leads me to conclude that the algorithm is spreading the fraudulent votes throughout the counting in order to smooth the resulting curve and escape simple detection methods.

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY – BLOCK CHART VISUALIZATION

To view the manipulation another way, I plotted a candidate's vote percentage in blocks normally of 100 ballots. Each red circle indicates that percentage of the votes in only that sequential block of ballots. The following is that plot for President Trump's votes in Mesa County, Colorado. 1,000 ballot blocks were used for clarity.



This chart shows something remarkable – the percentage of President's votes generally “walks up” as the counting proceeds. Note that after approximately 34,000 ballots are processed, there are *no* blocks of ballots in which President Trump had less than about 50%, while before that there were 17.

If the ballots were organized by the county personnel in some fashion and were not randomly mixed - to create this gradual climb they would have to blend in the Trump support in an increasing fashion. Batch by batch, regardless of precinct, they would need to slightly increase Trump's support as they tabulated. Then, in counties across the country, this same process would have to be repeated. The idea that this could happen manually is ridiculous.

This upward patterning, which is seen in almost all counties showing the Mesa Pattern, confirms, in my opinion, that the votes are being manipulated by a computer algorithm/controller. Only by moving votes around formulaically could this sort of pattern be achieved.

Unfortunately for those wanting to explain this away as simply showing late breaking Trump support, or as a gradual shift in voter preference over the mail-in period, this report will show counties where the Mesa Pattern is also seen in reverse (where an initial Trump lead gradually moves towards Biden). I have working theories as to the reasons for this, but suffice it to say, the Mesa Pattern is not a naturally

occurring behavioral phenomenon. Some counties show patterns similar to the “coin flip” example, so why the voters in those counties did not conform to the other voters would also need to be explained.

You will, of course, note the odd break in the upward pattern starting at about ballot 31,000. Variations like this are fairly common, and in my opinion indicate a correction being made within the algorithm as it responds to unexpected “real world” votes. In a small number of counties, this rise is not as gradual, as if the algorithm had to do a hard shift instead of a smooth one – but the overall effect is the same.

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY – MESA PATTERN CLASSIFICATION

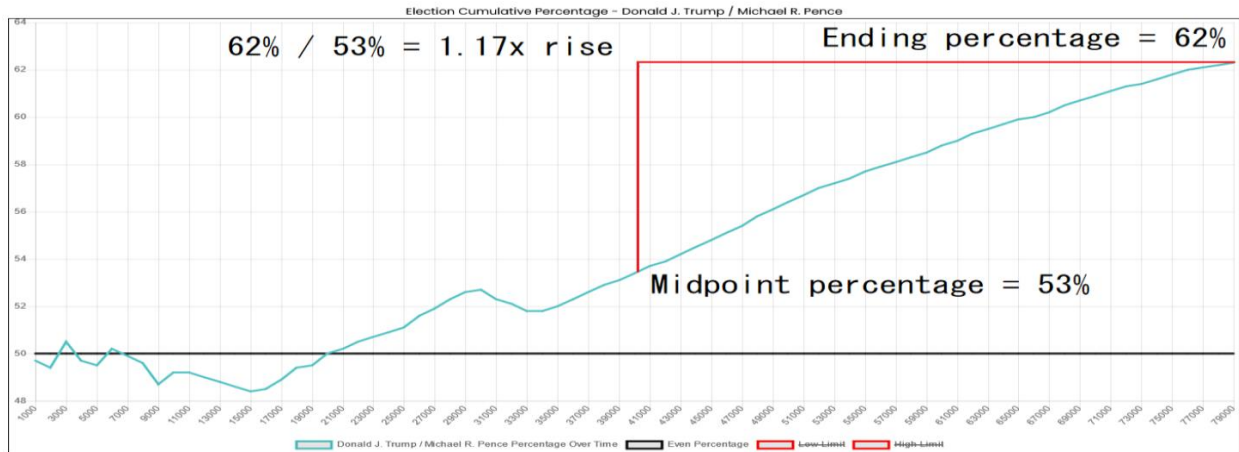
Further research into other Cast Vote Records enabled me to quantify the conditions necessary to classify a county’s results as following the Mesa Pattern. Many counties conform to all four of these conditions.

1. Mail-in votes show randomization through analysis of the precinct distribution.
2. Candidate normally achieves his lowest percentage somewhere within the first third of the counting, and his percentage never falls below that again.
3. There is a general gradual rise visible in the percentage plot.
4. Plotting the candidate percentage of sequential blocks of ballots shows either a general smooth movement of the blocks, or a sudden change favoring the candidate in the second half of the sequence.

If the evidence described above was only observed in one county, or within one state, one could possibly discount it as an anomaly, or random fluke. Therefore, I proceeded to compare these results with other counties and other states, and even other election system vendors. I discovered that this exact same pattern occurs in many other counties in multiple states across the country.

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY – PREDICTING ELECTION RESULTS

Further analysis showed another shocking similarity between the Mesa Pattern counties. I observed that the rise of President Trump’s percentage seemed consistent, so I developed a simple metric to test that. I calculated President Trump’s percentage at the very midpoint of the counting and divided that into the ending percentage. For Mesa County, Colorado, the result of that division was 1.17, which is saying that multiplying President Trump’s midpoint percentage by 1.17 gave his ending percentage. The following demonstrates this calculation using Mesa County, Colorado’s Cast Vote Record as an example.



Testing other counties showing the Mesa Pattern revealed that a great many of them had a rising value, which I call the “back half rise”, that fell within 1.1 and 1.3 (Rounded). This is the 2nd indicator of fraud, and a very serious one.

The following is an example of this calculation, using the Mesa County Cast Vote Record.

Total Mail-in Votes for President Trump and Joseph Biden	79,798
Midpoint (79,798 / 2)	39,899
President Trump's percentage at midpoint 39,899 votes	53%
President Trump's percentage at end (79,798)	62%
Back Half Rise (63% / 53%)	1.17

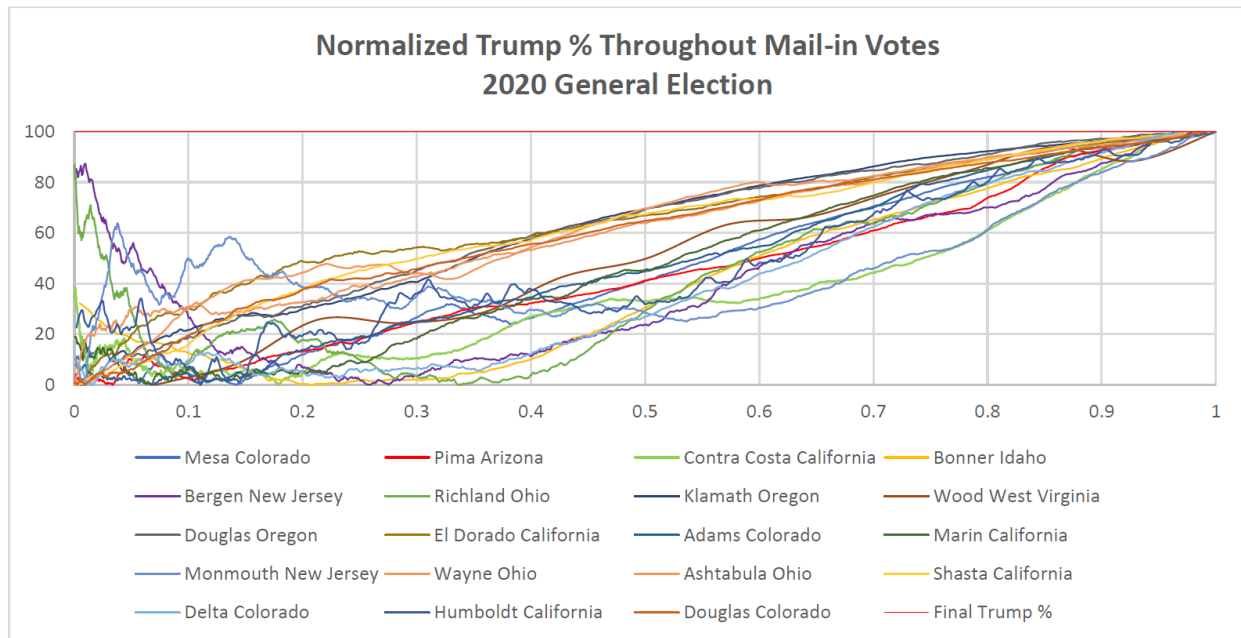
To emphasize the seriousness of this discovery, of the 159 counties from the nine states included in this volume, 128 (80.5%) show a back half rise of between 1.1 and 1.3 (rounded). 69 of the counties fall within 1.1 and 1.2, not rounded.

This indicates that the elections in these counties were **predictive**. If one knew the Trump mail-in percentage and number of votes at the mid-point of the election, one could calculate the end result – both the percentage and the votes – to within a very small margin.

To have the belief that this is a natural voting pattern, one would have to believe that voters in different counties of all sizes and living in different states all showed impossibly similar voting pattern behaviors in how they requested, received, filled out, and submitted their mail-in ballots.

MESA PATTERN COUNTY COMPARISON

As a further example of the commonalities found between the various counties matching the Mesa Pattern, 19 counties were selected from all nine states covered by this report, and the percent of votes for President Trump at any point in the mail-in vote counting was normalized so they all fit within the same proportions on the same graph.



This graph illustrates some key concepts of the Mesa Pattern. Note that by the 0.4 mark (40% of the counting), all the counties have begun their ascent in favor of President Trump.

ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS RESOURCES

The detailed reports on each county that follow may also contain additional indicators from my research using other data from the 2020 election. Anomalies in the Election Night Reporting were recorded from the New York Times website and were supplied by Edison Research. Also used was the Help America Vote Act's HAVV registration system information pulled from the Social Security Administration.

REVIEW AND CONCLUSIONS

The Cast Vote Record produced by the various election systems' software is a tool for auditing any election. It is the digital equivalent of a sequential list of an election's ballots and their individual selections. Its purpose is to preserve each voting transaction so that the election outcome can be verified. Being in digital format offers the advantage of rapid computerized analysis. In a fair and legitimate election the analysis of randomized mail-in voting transactions would follow proven and reliable mathematical patterns. In the 2020 General Election the patterns of voting transactions do not. Cast Vote Records from across the United States show mathematically impossible voting patterns, that shockingly demonstrate a predictive and intentionally manufactured similarity. Any fair minded review of the election data can only leave one to conclude that the United States of America was the victim of a coordinated, multi-state, conspiracy to defraud the 2020 General Election.

It is not the goal of this report to state that the algorithm used to manipulate the election actually used the simple mathematical method of multiplying outlined above. Rather, the findings above represent a direct side-effect of a much more complex algorithm, the goal of which was to allow for a combination of fraudulent ballots and computerized alteration of votes to reach, as closely as possible, a desired outcome at a county and even precinct level. The focused and controlled manipulation may be done to diminish or increase a candidate's totals to closely shave from or pad to the public's local expectation of

performance, while collectively achieving the controller’s statewide desired result. My research into the nationwide Cast Vote Records leads me to the conclusion that the attackers used sophisticated predictive analytics to determine how many fraudulent votes would be needed in each county and precinct to achieve that outcome. The algorithm would then serve two purposes – first to smooth out the impact of fraudulent ballots and secondly to intervene and alter authentic votes if the predicted number of fraudulent ballots was not sufficient due to unexpected results from organic voters.

This report uses only open source, publicly available data. These results can be and should be repeated by investigators and concerned citizens anywhere and everywhere. Because of federal and state election record retention laws many counties will now claim that their 2020 election records are lost or destroyed. Complete access to all of the Cast Vote Records utilized for this report and customized tools to perform your own analysis can be found on my website. But additional independent confirmation of these results is encouraged. Data from the 2022 Midterm elections is currently still retained by complying counties and can be obtained by Public Records Request. The Mesa Pattern exists in many counties I have observed. To aid in the rapid validation of the findings in this report, I invite you to begin your own exploration into the evidence of this conspiracy by starting your research of the 2022 Midterms Cast Vote Records.

This report does not intend to suggest that the type of manipulation discussed is the only method which may be observed in our elections. Numerous other “attack vectors” exist in all parts of our election infrastructure, and these have and will be detailed by other researchers.

Many other researchers and analysts have toiled mightily to unlock the secrets of the 2020 Election. I would like to especially recognize the work of Draza Smith, Dr. Walter C. Daugherity, Dr. Douglas Frank, Colonel Shawn Smith, and Captain Seth Keshel, whose findings and encouragement have been vital to my own efforts. I also want to thank the members of Raccoon Army, the finest group of patriots in existence.

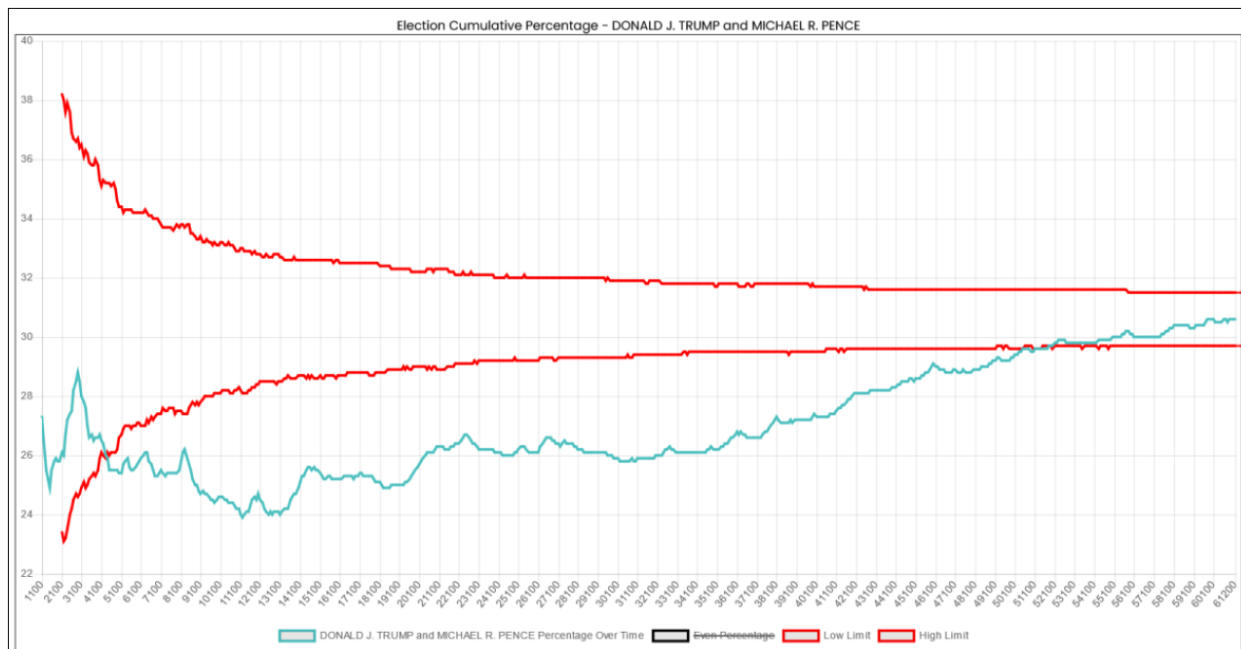
I also thank Chuck Vaughn, Lynne Lippincott, Nancy O’Donnell, and Philip O’Donnell for their unwavering support and tireless efforts fighting for election integrity in general and helping with the editing of this report. I thank American hero Dennis Montgomery for his friendship, insight, and for giving me the chance to see all of this from the other side of the glass.

Lastly, a huge thank you goes to Mike Lindell, whose tireless, unselfish efforts in the fight for our freedoms are already the stuff of legend. His call for Cast Vote Record requests in 2022 was critical in obtaining the data needed to produce this report.

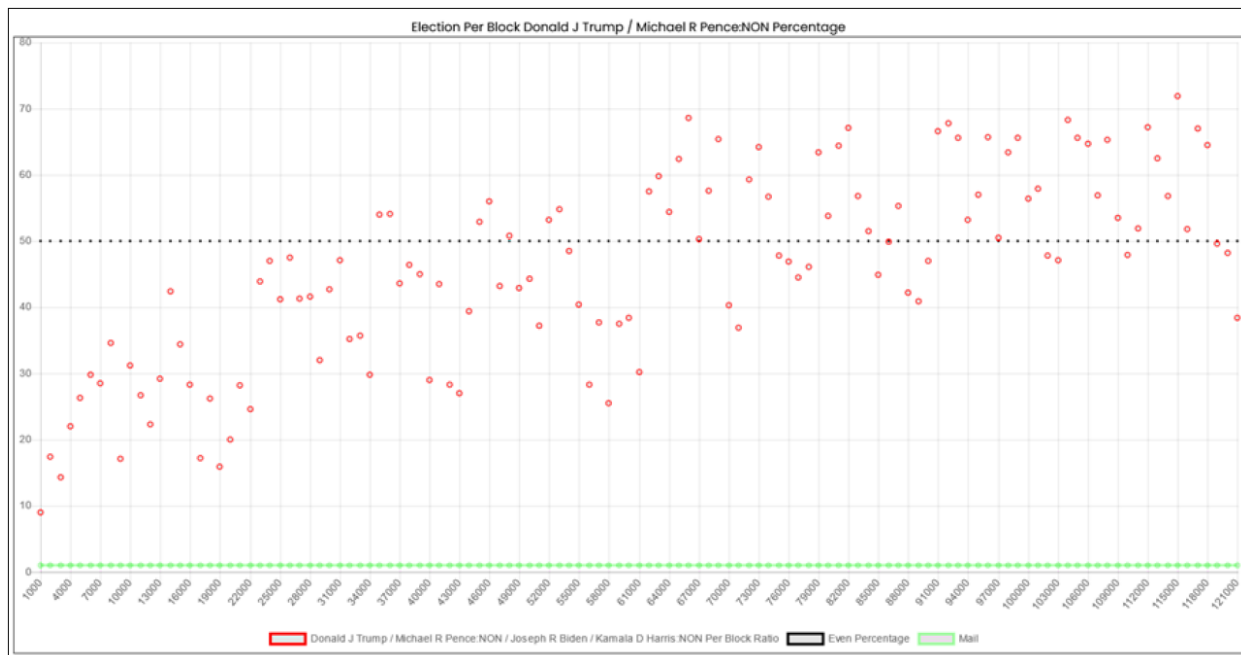
STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL DETAIL ANALYSIS DESCRIPTION An analysis has been performed for all 202 counties in the 9 states included in this report. Altogether, the county Cast Vote Records contain 26,463,719 votes in the 2020 Presidential election. 161 counties (80%) have mail-in voting patterns which fit the Mesa Pattern. Many of the rest are too small to analyze or show sorting in the mail-in ballots. The following is a description of what each different part of the analysis indicates, using examples from various counties. Descriptions of items are in *italics*. Important findings are bolded. *The examples in this section are taken from different county analyses for descriptive purposes.*

Sample County Vendor: Election Systems & Software *The County name and the Election Management System Vendor* (Source: <https://verifiedvoting.org>). The official results report 38,762 ballots cast for

president, and the Cast Vote Record reports 38,762. Thus, no ballots were redacted. *This provides a comparison between the official number of votes reported by the county (All official vote totals are taken from the associated Wikipedia page for that state's 2020 Election Results} and the same reported by the Cast Vote Record. Any differences are reported. Small redactions are normal, as some counties redact very small precincts, generally ones with 10 or less voters. Counties with more ballots in their Cast Vote Records than officially reported should be investigated to determine the reason. It is possible that there are double records for adjudicated ballots, with nothing existing in the Cast Vote Record to determine which were valid. If this is the case, the number of extra ballots is not enough to be statistically significant in my analysis. According to the Cast Vote Record, President Trump won this county by 69.7% to Joseph Biden's 28.0%. This provides the final percentages of President Trump and Joseph Biden according to the Cast Vote Record. This is provided both for context and to allow for the reader to compare these percentages with the official results. Plotting the mail-in votes in sequence shows the Mesa Pattern with a back half rise of 1.10 in favor of President Trump This reports if the county mail-in results fit the Mesa Pattern and the back half ratio as well as any other observations and anomalies which may exist. If the county displays the Reverse Mesa Pattern, this will be referred to as a back half dip in favor of Joseph Biden.*



The above graph plots the percentage of votes reported for President Trump vs. Joseph Biden at any point in the mail-in vote counting. It is the primary visual method to determine the Mesa Pattern. The vertical (up and down) axis is the percentage of votes. The horizontal (left to right) axis is the number of votes counted at that point. A black horizontal line will mark the 50% line, if that percent amount is shown in the graph. Plotting the percentage of votes for President Trump of every distinct 1,000 mail-in votes clearly shows the gradual rise as the counting proceeds. This briefly discusses the following graph, which shows the percentage of votes for President Trump vs Joseph Biden in individual blocks of votes (100, 1000, or 10,000 depending upon the size of the county) as the counting progressed.



For additional analysis for any county Cast Vote Record in my possession, please see <https://votedatabase.com>. For raw Cast Vote Record data, please go to <https://votedatabase.com/cvr>.

BALLOTS PROCESSED BY DATE

This section displays the number of ballots counted by the county on each day of the election. NOTE: This data is only available from counties using Hart Intercivic Cast Vote Records in XML format.

Because the county supplied its Cast Vote Record in individual xml files, the dates those files were created can be used to determine when most ballots were processed. The numbers can be compared with official records. Each line shows the ballots processed, the Trump and Biden votes counted on that day, and the day's percentage for each of the candidates. **Dates before the election counting period are not explainable and seem most prevalent to election day votes.**

Date	Total	Trump	Biden	Trump %	Biden %
1/1/2020	5,447	3,035	2,267	55.7%	41.6%
11/3/2020	35,924	9,174	25,847	25.5%	71.9%
11/4/2020	16	5	11	31.3%	68.8%
11/6/2020	4,586	1,548	2,887	33.8%	63.0%
11/13/2020	10,490	3,719	6,357	35.5%	60.6%
11/20/2020	10,468	3,596	6,266	34.4%	59.9%
12/1/2020	1,913	699	1,135	36.5%	59.3%
Total	68,844	21,776	44,770	31.6%	65.0%

CONSECUTIVE VOTES FOR CANDIDATES WITH LESS THAN 1% PROBABILITY

This section displays the number of consecutive votes for President Trump and Joseph Biden encountered in the mail-in votes. The value under “Run” is the number of consecutive votes and the value under “#” is the number of runs of that size encountered. The probability of this occurring, considering the overall percentages of each candidate in the mail-in votes, was calculated. If the probability is less than 1%, meaning that it should be seen less than once in every 100 elections of this size, it is categorized as “Very Unlikely”. If the probability was less than 0.1%, meaning that it should be seen less than 1,000 elections of this size, it is categorized as “Extremely Unlikely”. As the algorithm described earlier in this report is seen to be smoothing or sorting the votes to achieve the desired outcome, one would expect to see incidences of both candidates with unnatural consecutive runs of votes. The mail-in votes show the following number of consecutive votes for the indicated candidate, and the likelihood of that many consecutive votes occurring given the final percentage breakdown of the votes.

Consecutive votes for President Trump			Consecutive Votes for Joseph Biden		
Run	#		Run	#	
15	2	Very Unlikely (0.1-1%)	42	3	Very Unlikely (0.1-1%)
17	3	Extremely Unlikely (<0.1%)	43	7	Very Unlikely (0.1-1%)
			44	2	Very Unlikely (0.1-1%)
			45	5	Very Unlikely (0.1-1%)
			46	2	Very Unlikely (0.1-1%)
			47	4	Extremely Unlikely (<0.1%)
			48	2	Very Unlikely (0.1-1%)
			56	3	Extremely Unlikely (<0.1%)
			57	2	Extremely Unlikely (<0.1%)

In the example above, the first line under President Trump's column indicates that twice in the mail-in ballots he received 15 consecutive votes, and the probability of that 15-vote run occurring twice over the total number of votes and overall percentages is between 0.1% and 1% (less than one time out of a hundred matching elections). The last line under Joseph Biden's column indicates that twice in the mail-in ballots he received 57 consecutive votes, and the probability of that 57-vote run occurring three times over the total number of votes and overall percentages is less than 0.1% (less than one time out of a thousand matching elections).

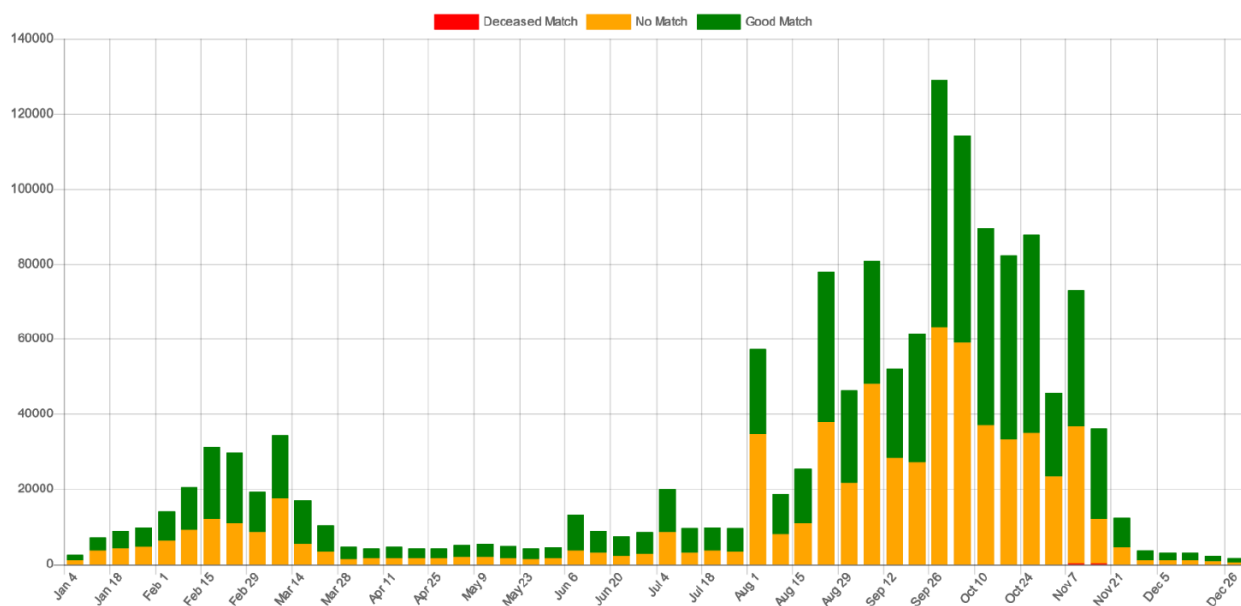
It should be noted that these runs of consecutive votes cut across many precincts.

STATE LEVEL ANALYSIS ITEMS At the end of each state report there may be additional items. There will be a county summary detailing each county and their manipulation score. That score, with a maximum of 3, defines how well that county's mail-in votes conformed to the Mesa Pattern as described above. Another is an analysis of the state's HAVV lookups during 2020. The Social Security Administration, which administers HAVV registrations, describes it thusly. (<https://www.ssa.gov/open/havv/>)

"To comply with the requirements of section 303 of HAVA, SSA developed a new verification system, known as the Help America Vote Verification (HAVV) system, in August 2004. States must only submit a request to us for new voters who do not present a valid driver's license during the voter registration process. HAVV verifies the accuracy of the name, date of birth, and last four digits of SSN submitted and sends an indication of whether our records show the individual as deceased."

As stated, this system should be used for the purpose of registering voters with no driver's license or other state or federal-issued form of identification. The sheer number of lookups – and rejections – indicates to me that the HAVV system may have been used nefariously to inject voters into the registration databases of the various states utilizing it (39 out of the 50 states).

Example:



For the detailed data for any state, please see <https://votedatabase.com/havv.asp>.

Lastly, here may be a table indicating any counties which showed the removal of already reported votes during the election night reporting. This data is taken from the New York Times website, and it is provided by Edison Research.

Example:

County	Timestamp	Candidate	Number of Votes Removed	Type of Votes Removed
IMPERIAL	11/9/20 12:17 PM	Trump	2,391	Total Votes
IMPERIAL	11/9/20 12:17 PM	Biden	8,377	Total Votes
IMPERIAL	11/9/20 12:17 PM	Trump	2,391	Election Day Votes
IMPERIAL	11/9/20 12:17 PM	Biden	8,377	Election Day Votes
IMPERIAL	11/12/20 3:35 PM	Trump	1,801	Election Day Votes
IMPERIAL	11/12/20 3:35 PM	Biden	4,200	Election Day Votes
MENDOCINO	11/25/20 4:48 PM	Trump	10,268	Election Day Votes
MENDOCINO	11/25/20 4:48 PM	Biden	24,383	Election Day Votes
SAN BERNARDINO	11/4/20 6:57 AM	Trump	91,329	Election Day Votes
SAN BERNARDINO	11/4/20 6:57 AM	Biden	200,493	Election Day Votes
SAN DIEGO	11/9/20 8:48 PM	Trump	130,015	Election Day Votes
SAN DIEGO	11/9/20 8:48 PM	Biden	170,003	Election Day Votes

For more detailed information on the 2020 election night reporting for any state and county, please see <https://votedatabase.com/votegraphv3.asp>.

CALIFORNIA



47 of the 58 California Counties responded positively to public records requests for Cast Vote Records. Two of the counties, Alameda and Imperial, responded with either far too many records or far too few, preventing serious analysis. San Diego provided their Cast Vote Record in a manner that makes correlating its numbers with the official results impossible, but portions of it were suitable for analysis.

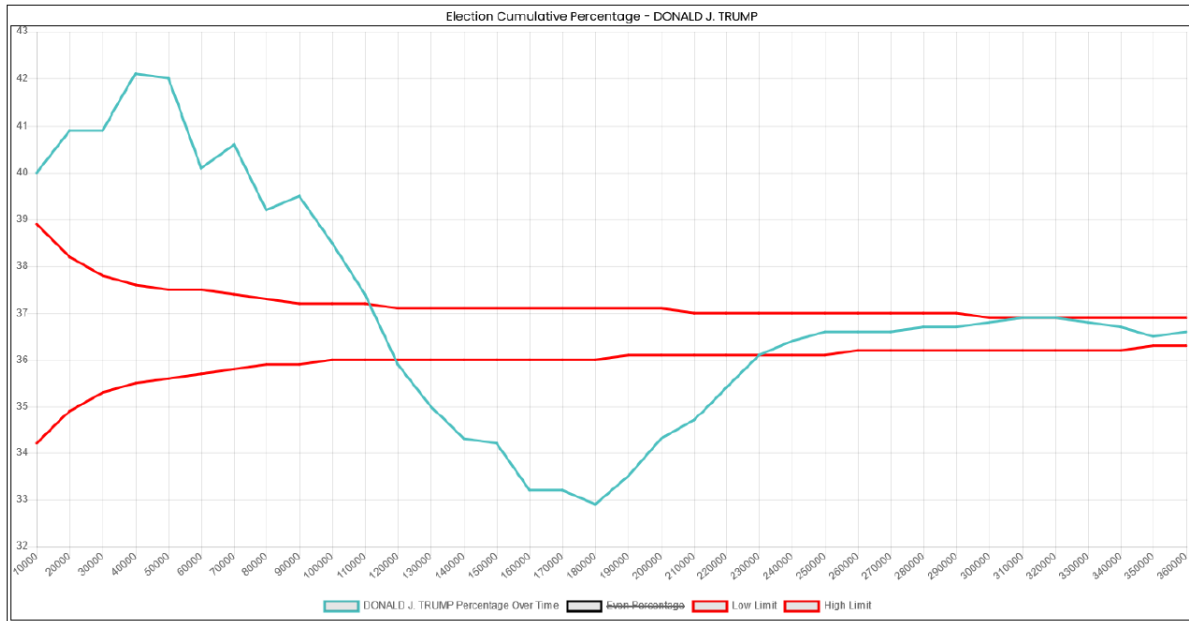
In all, 37 of the 48 counties responding show the general Mesa Pattern in their mail-in ballots. The average back half rise of the 37 counties was 1.15. The following chart shows the total ballots, Trump mail-in Midpoint percentage, Trump mail-in Endpoint percentage, and the Back Half Rise.

County	Vendor	Mail Votes	Trump Ending %	Trump Mid %	Back Half Rise
Contra Costa	Dominion Voting Systems	519,300	24%	21%	1.18
Del Norte	Dominion Voting Systems	9,200	55%	47%	1.19
El Dorado	Dominion Voting Systems	102,100	52%	43%	1.21
Fresno	Dominion Voting Systems	308,100	44%	40%	1.1

County	Vendor	Mail Votes	Trump Ending %	Trump Mid %	Back Half Rise
Glenn	Dominion Voting Systems	10,300	63%	61%	1.04
Humboldt	Hart InterCivic	61,200	31%	26%	1.19
Inyo	Dominion Voting Systems	7,400	48%	39%	1.23
Kern	Dominion Voting Systems	234,900	52%	46%	1.14
King	Dominion Voting Systems	37,700	55%	53%	1.05
Lake	Hart InterCivic	28,000	47%	38%	1.22
Los Angeles	Smartmatic/Los Angeles County	3,295,000	23%	19%	1.22
Marin	Dominion Voting Systems	140,700	14%	12%	1.19
Mendocino	Hart InterCivic	42,000	32%	25%	1.25
Merced	Election Systems & Software	52,800	41%	39%	1.05
Mono	Dominion Voting Systems	4,700	34%	29%	1.16
Nevada	Hart InterCivic	57,900	41%	35%	1.15
Orange	Hart InterCivic	1,236,000	41%	34%	1.19
Placer	Dominion Voting Systems	214,300	52%	47%	1.1
Riverside	Dominion Voting Systems	859,700	44%	40%	1.1
San Benito	Dominion Voting Systems	25,600	36%	32%	1.11
San Bernardino	Dominion Voting Systems	671,400	41%	35%	1.17

County	Vendor	Mail Votes	Trump Ending %	Trump Mid %	Back Half Rise
San Diego File 1	Dominion Voting Systems	248,700	37%	32%	1.17
San Francisco	Dominion Voting Systems	397,400	12%	10%	1.14
San Joaquin	Hart InterCivic	124,800	36%	34%	1.08
San Luis Obispo	Dominion Voting Systems	146,200	42%	34%	1.25
San Mateo	Dominion Voting Systems	335,100	19%	15%	1.22
Santa Barbara	Dominion Voting Systems	176,600	32%	25%	1.25
Santa Cruz	Dominion Voting Systems	128,700	17%	14%	1.27
Shasta	Dominion Voting Systems	64,100	63%	55%	1.16
Solano	Hart InterCivic	178,200	32%	27%	1.16
Sonoma	Dominion Voting Systems	182,000	19%	19%	1.01
Stanislaus	Hart InterCivic	210,100	50%	44%	1.14
Sutter	Dominion Voting Systems	41,500	58%	52%	1.11
Tehama	Dominion Voting Systems	22,900	65%	57%	1.15
Tuolumne	Dominion Voting Systems	27,900	58%	48%	1.21
Ventura	Dominion Voting Systems	368,000	36%	33%	1.09
Yuba	Dominion Voting Systems	24,800	58%	52%	1.11

Ventura County Vendor: Dominion Voting Systems The California official results report 422,825 ballots cast for president, and the Cast Vote Record reports 424,489. Thus, **1,664** ballots were redacted. According to the Cast Vote Record, President Trump lost this county with 38.2% to Joseph Biden's 59.1%. **Plotting the mail-in votes in sequence shows something like the Mesa Pattern with a back half rise of 1.09 in favor of President Trump.** However, the visual pattern is unique and equally impossible. After The percentage of votes for President Trump rises to over 40%, it then dips precariously to around 33% at the approximate 180,000 vote mark. It then rises rapidly back to finally end up at 36.6%. Ventura County shows intense algorithmic manipulation of a much more reactive type.



Plotting the percentage of votes for President Trump of every distinct 1,000 mail-in votes shows the chaotic nature of the vote, mirroring the percentage plot above.

