Nevada 2024 Primaries
13.4 Sigma Non-Partisan Mail-in Time Irregularity

Abstract

In this paper, we analyze time and its subsets in the context of the Nevada 2024 Primaries, uncovering a significant 13.4 sigma irregularity in Non-Partisan Mail-in Time. Time is defined as the number of ballots counted in the order they were processed, according to the Cast Vote Record. We categorize time into two main types: Partisan Time and Mode Time.

Partisan Time consists of three disjoint subsets:
Democrat Time: The count of Democrat-styled primary ballots, ordered as they were processed. These Ballots belong to set **D.**
Republican Time: The count of Republican-styled primary ballots, ordered as they were processed. These Ballots belong to set **R.**
Non-Partisan Time: The count of non-partisan-styled primary ballots, ordered as they were processed . These Ballots belong to set **N.**

Mode Time has the following three disjoint subsets:
Early Time: The count of early primary ballots, ordered as they were processed. These Ballots belong to set **Y.**
Mail-in Time: The count of mail-in primary ballots, ordered as they were processed. These Ballots belong to set **M.**
Election Day Time: The count of Election Day primary ballots, ordered as they were processed . These Ballots belong to set **E.**

The intersection of **D** and **M** is Democrat Mail-in Time.
The intersection of **R** and **M** is Republican Mail-in Time.
The intersection of **N** and **M** is Non-Partisan Mail-in Time.

County Time is the set of all ballots cast, **T**, ordered as they were processed.

Normalized Time ranges from 0 to 1, calculated by dividing Ballot Time by the total number of ballots in the Time Set. For instance, if 1000 Republicans voted by mail and 347 Republican Mail-in Ballots have been counted, the Republican Mail-in Normalized Time is 0.347.

The image below (left) illustrates Republican, Democrat, and Non-Partisan Election Day Normalized Ballot Times on the y-axis, and Total Election Day Normalized Time on the x-axis. For simplicity, the x-axis is labeled "Percentage of all Election Day Ballots Counted" and the y-axis is labeled "Percentage of Party Type Election Day Votes Counted."

The 2024 Washoe County Primaries image exemplifies a fair election, with Republican, Democrat, and Non-Partisan Normalized Times forming a tight weave along the 45-degree line y=x. This behavior aligns with historical Cast Vote Records from various years and locations from around the Union, demonstrating expected election integrity.
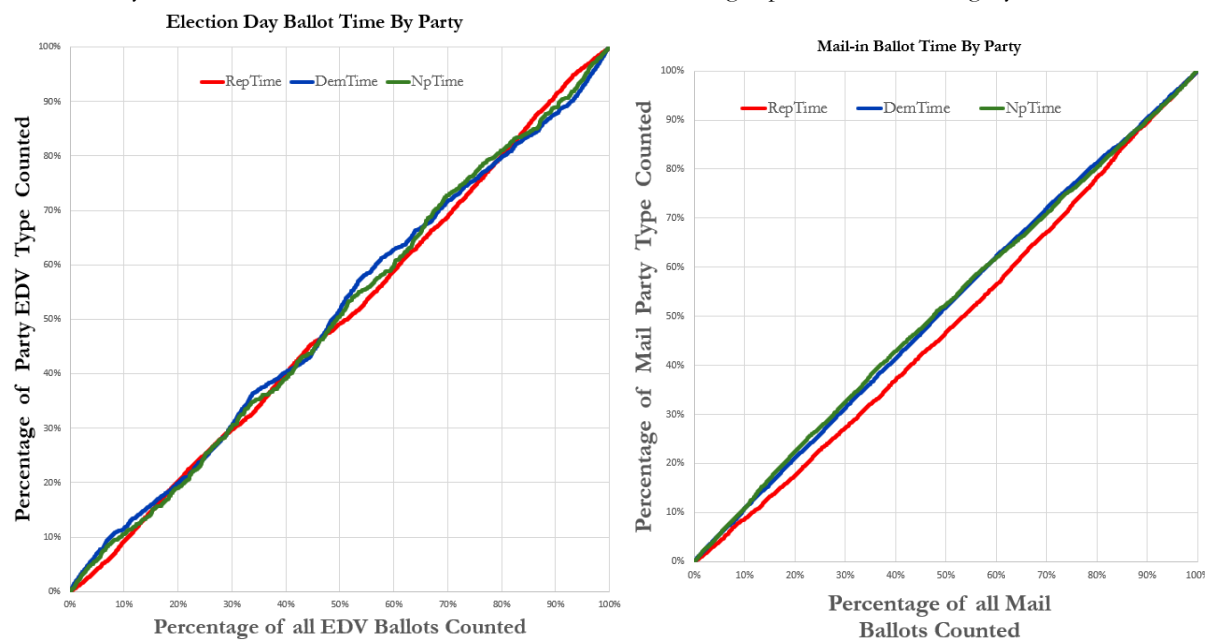
In contrast, the image on the right, which measures the Mail-in Times, reveals that Democrat and Non-Partisan Mail-in Times are almost identical, effectively acting as a single entity. Throughout the majority of the election, their combined clock runs significantly faster than the Republican Normalized Mail-in Time.

It's important to note that the lag in the Republican Mail-in Time is not our primary concern. The most significant observation is the superimposition of the Democrat and Non-Partisan Normalized Mail-in Times. This unusual occurrence is a 13.4 sigma event, which indicates a highly improbable anomaly.

In particle physics, the 5 sigma rule is a stringent statistical standard used to declare a discovery. A result is said to be at the "5 sigma" level if the probability of it occurring by random chance is less than 1 in 3.5 million, or about 0.00003%. This high threshold is necessary due to the inherently noisy and complex nature of particle physics experiments, where numerous variables and potential sources of error can affect outcomes. Achieving 5 sigma means that the observed result is so unlikely to be due to random fluctuations that it can be confidently attributed to a real effect.

For example, the discovery of the Higgs boson at CERN in 2012 was only announced after data reached the 5 sigma level of statistical significance. This meant that the chance of the results being a fluke was exceedingly small, providing strong evidence that the Higgs boson indeed exists.

In the context of detecting election fraud, we apply the same rigorous statistical standard used in particle physics to ensure that our findings are robust and credible. The 5 sigma rule helps to establish that observed anomalies in election data are not merely due to random chance or normal variations in the voting process.

In our analysis of the Nevada 2024 Primaries, we identified a significant anomaly in the Non-Partisan Mail-in Time. By measuring the deviation from expected behavior and calculating the probability of this deviation occurring by chance, we found that it was a 13.4 sigma event. This means the probability of such an anomaly happening randomly is extraordinarily small, approximately 1.15 x 10^-41. To put it in perspective, this is akin to the probability of randomly selecting one specific atom out of a hundred quadrillion glasses of water.

Using the 5 sigma rule in this context ensures that the evidence for potential election fraud is exceptionally strong. Just as in particle physics, where a 5 sigma result is considered a definitive discovery (worthy of a Nobel Prize), a 13.4 sigma anomaly in our election data strongly suggests that the observed irregularities are not due to random chance but likely indicate a significant issue that warrants further investigation. This rigorous standard helps maintain the integrity of the electoral process by ensuring that any claims of fraud are based on robust and reliable statistical evidence.

The parameter measured is the Expected Difference from the midpoint of Democrat and Non-Partisan Mail-in Time (in respect to Total Mail-in Time) to Republican Mail-in Time over the course of the election. This difference is also known as Alpha, which is equal to $\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2}\left(Dem_t + NP_t\right) - Rep_t$. Now let Ω be the mean value of α for each simulation.

The values of Omega are normally distributed over all 4096 simulations, with a mean value of 0.0000125530847243976 (nearly zero as expected) and a standard deviation of 0.00255233497084398. The value of Omega in the actual election is 0.0343950267448966, which is more than 13 sigma.

The Motive

Every crime requires a motive. What purpose does it serve, and what impact does it have, for the Democrat and Non-Partisan Normalized Mail-in Times to overlap and act as a single entity?

First, let's address an intriguing observation. Although this observation is not being presented as proof of fraud, it warrants thoughtful consideration. It's commonly assumed that Non-Partisan voters would exhibit behaviors that fall between those of Democrats and Republicans. Therefore, one might expect their statistical behaviors to mirror the average tendencies of both major parties.

For the sake of the argument, let us give the Main Stream Media narrative that "Democrats prefer to vote by Mail," the benefit of the doubt.

In the Washoe 2024 Primaries, 79% to 80% of Democrats voted by Mail, as opposed to either on Election Day Early. We'll say 80% to keep the math easy. This means for every non-mail-in Democrat primary vote, there are four Democrat Mail-in Primary Votes.

For Republicans, this is 59% to 60%. Again we'll say 60% to keep the math easy. Thus for every two non-mail-in Republican Primary vote there are three Republican Mail-in Primary votes.

One would then expect that the Non-Partisan Mail-in ratio was something between this, like 70%, which would be a seven to three ratio of mail-in to non-mail in.

Here is ChatGPT's response the above statements:

"The assumption that Non-Partisan voters would exhibit behaviors somewhere between Democrats and Republicans is generally reasonable based on conventional political analysis. Non-Partisan voters typically do not strongly align with either major party and may show preferences that vary depending on the election dynamics, candidates, or issues at hand.

Regarding the Mainstream Media narrative that Democrats prefer voting by mail, assuming this ratio holds true in Washoe County's 2024 primaries—where 80% of Democrats and 60% of Republicans opted for mail-in voting—would suggest a pattern. Applying this logic, one might expect Non-Partisan voters to fall somewhere in between, possibly around a 70% mail-in to 30% non-mail-in ratio. This estimation aligns with the idea that Non-Partisan voters might lean towards a higher mail-in voting preference than Republicans but lower than Democrats, reflecting a moderate stance.

This line of reasoning helps set expectations for how Non-Partisan voting patterns could manifest in relation to mail-in versus non-mail-in preferences observed among Democrats and Republicans in the election data."

However, reality presents a stark contrast. Non-Partisan voters overwhelmingly chose mail-in ballots at a rate of 89% to 90%. This nine-to-one ratio is more than double the ratio observed among Democrats opting for mail-in ballots versus non-mail-in. Compounding this anomaly is the fact that **Non-Partisan ballots represent one-seventh of the primary electorate**, with the vast majority of these ballots cast by mail. Hence alarming significance of the 13.4 sigma anomaly observed in superpositioning of the Democrat and Non-Partisan Normalized Mail-in Times.

In Nevada, both Democrats and Republicans (as well as Non-Partisans) can participate in Non-Partisan Primaries. Moreover, if any candidate secures more than 50% of the vote in a Non-Partisan Primary in Nevada, they are automatically declared the winner without advancing to the General Election. This process potentially denies the people of Nevada a choice in the General Elections.

If the election is manipulated (13.4 sigma) to ensure that a left-leaning candidate in a Non-Partisan race faces no conservative opponent in the General Election, especially in an election where Republicans are expected to perform strongly, it deprives the people of Washoe County of their right to choose between left-leaning or right-leaning Non-Partisan officials. The motive behind this manipulation is clear: anticipating a challenging 2024 General Election for left-leaning candidates, this strategy seeks to shield them from potential repercussions of the broader political climate, such as the Trump down-ballot effect.

We turn our attention to the Non-Partisan Primary Election for School Board Trustee, **District D**, where candidate **Beth Smith** secured more than 50% of the primary vote, thus facing no challenger in the General Election.

NP School Board Trustee, District D; Winner Beth Smith with 50%+

Recap of Nevada's Previous Election History since 2020

Before we even begin to analyze the ballot times and manifold equations of the 2024 Washoe Primary Election, a brief review of Nevada's past election crimes since 2020 are in order.

Given four disjoint sets of ballots, A,B,C and D, let $g = \frac{A}{A+D}$; $h = \frac{C}{C+B}$; $\alpha = \frac{A+C}{A+B+C+D}$; $\lambda = \frac{A+D}{A+B+C+D}$, then it follows that $\alpha = g\lambda + (1 - \lambda)h$, as you can see below:

$\alpha = g\lambda + (1 - \lambda)h$ implies that $\left(\frac{A+C}{A+B+C+D}\right) = \left(\frac{A}{A+D}\right)\left(\frac{A+D}{A+B+C+D}\right) + \left(\frac{C}{C+B}\right)\left(\frac{C+B}{A+B+C+D}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{A+B+C+D}\right)(A + C)$.

This means in a fair election, we need to know all three variables, g, h and λ to solve for α.

Nevada has a history starting from 2020 of violating the above mathematical tautology. See the following documents for more information:

- 📄 Chapter One, Nevada, LaTeX version.pdf   📄 Nevada 2020 and 2022, Clark and Washoe, Laymen's only (1).pdf
- 📑 Nevada 2020 and 2022, Clark and Washoe, Laymen's only   📑 Nevada 2020 and 2022 Judicial Elections, Clark and Washoe, Laymen's only
- 📑 Disjoint Sets, Geometry, Election Fraud and Legal Presentation   📑 Clark County, NV, 2022, General Election Precinct Analysis; Official
- 📑 Clark County 2022, Short   📑 Clark and Washoe, 2022, Primary Precinct Analysis; Official   📄 Rebuttal of Grimmer (2).pdf
- 📄 Review of The Twenty Laws and Forty Isometries that claim election fraud - Review of The Twenty Laws and Forty Isometries that claim election fraud (1).pdf
- 📄 Rebuttal of Ray Lutz.pdf   📄 Response to Rebuttal of Ray Lutzs Dissertation - Response to Rebuttal of Ray Lutzs Dissertation-1.pdf   📑 Second Rebuttal of Ray Lutz
- 📄 GILBERT.APPENDIX 3 OF 4.PGS 186 TO 278.pdf   📄 2022.08.01 - Expert Disclosures (Final)[26].pdf   ▶ Fish Tank Paradox; a simple explanation of how our elections are rigged using …

https://drive.google.com/file/d/16DE-hUX_Eiq1N-Ib78UkvVbwcR63oTa5/view?usp=drive_link   https://drive.google.com/file/d/1i2b_3Aq8NWsTl2d97LIPH1cL8Cacwc9E/view?usp=sharing
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1SCgXpvHwfHJN0T-DdERC3NUQbMlMhOWmRfFjnJs0Ui8/edit?usp=sharing
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i9APLJ3KG71XWdzPxoTlVzzjZnHeCbJMcmf0NssrapA/edit?usp=sharing
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1la3MQWddW26uNDrzDzGxrEGxMqUK5AlSHEskUlp5Pxw/edit?usp=sharing
https://docs.google.com/document/d/13fVohcO0jdd4pgHbIzwbMTlPbZizuIrlVHtOjYopL4I/edit?usp=sharing
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JD5Lf913_QBznekKvNIzKJH6cpvxsghuznI4Rnv08Zc/edit?usp=sharing
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1N5AftzRFzbNADwvVb_ZF8DWPnpUJgh_q7vzcmBM-ATU/edit?usp=sharing
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dV0CHqZPFo3eI0TlyjdUTJPeAaLyy5XC/view?usp=sharing   https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bFceli5A2tWbrXW6c8gNRlOfIu50WGz4/view?usp=sharing
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Fl7P6NG6YScGdN7UQUe1OhMUuhrf5cZW/view?usp=sharing   https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DGk3JocAZpownnJZMHfgAr_E0xxnOEzS/view?usp=sharing
https://docs.google.com/document/d/13u3lL_emHyLpog-rFrm7-zk7lKM_AmQd28CJlJ5odFE/edit?usp=sharing
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uO_ZGylEi0m-Fi4_HNCgUExJyUUKuvJ2/view?usp=sharing   https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ki9ttzNyJME8r5si9fvc405WwXfyYFo7/view?usp=sharing
https://rumble.com/v36e7zs-11-august-2023-am-show-edward-solomon.html   https://youtu.be/BlKjF8kU7mY?si=HAVuzoDciInRNgBj

In order to save space in this particular document, I will summarize how the above equation applies to the Trump vs Biden Presidential Race in the 2020 General Election.

Let A_k be Trump's Early Vote at a precinct k. Let B_k be Biden's Early Vote at a precinct k. Let C_k be Trump's Mail Vote at a precinct k. Let D_k be Biden's Mail Vote at a precinct k.

Let $g_k = \frac{A}{A+D} = \frac{Trump\ Early}{Trump\ Early + Biden\ Mail}$ be Trump's share of the votes in the dominant form of voting (Early for Republicans and Mail-in for Democrats).

Let $h_k = \frac{C}{C+B} = \frac{Trump\ Mail}{Trump\ Mail + Biden\ Early}$ be Trump's share of the votes in the subdominant form of voting (Mail-in for Republicans and Early for Democrats).

Let $\alpha_k = \frac{A+C}{A+D+C+B} = \frac{Trump\ Early + Trump\ Mail}{Trump\ Early + Biden\ Mail + Trump\ Mail + Biden\ Early}$ be Trump's total share of the Early and Mail-in Vote (the election day vote is not in this formula).

Let $\lambda_k = \frac{A+D}{A+D+C+B} = \frac{Trump\ Early + Biden\ Mail}{Trump\ Early + Biden\ Mail + Trump\ Mail + Biden\ Early}$ be the total share of the votes belonging to the Dominant Category (either Republican Early or Democrat Mail).

Without any knowledge of λ_k, in any precinct, we can solve for α_k, knowing only g_k and h_k, with the formula $\alpha_k = -0.0011 + 0.63368g_k + 0.36663h_k$ with an $R^2 > 0.999$. This is because the value of λ_k is virtually uniform at 63.4% across all 1286 precincts in two counties, Clark and Washoe, on opposite sides of the State of Nevada. This is easily verified from the County Recorder and Registrar of Voters Cast Vote Records and Precinct Tabulations by Counting Groups.

To demonstrate how absurd this is (this is something that ChatGPT pointed out to me a couple of years ago during its launch in December of 2022), let T_k be the total ballots cast at the precinct (T=A+B+C+D). Knowing only Trump's Early Vote at the precinct, A_k, and the total ballots cast at the precinct, T_k, you can solve for Biden's Mail Vote at the precinct, D_k, using the equation $D_k = 0.634T_k - A_k$, in every precinct, without any knowledge of C_k or D_k. This defies all common and mathematical sense and suggests an impossible uniformity across all precincts.

Inspired by the idea of $D_k = 0.634T_k - A_k$ from ChatGPT, I then decided to see if there was a better equation that allowed us to predict Biden's Mail Vote from the Total Ballots Cast and Trump's Early Vote for Washoe County. Of the 262 precincts, 243 met the threshold of $T_k > 200$. Amongst these precincts, we get $D_k = 4.64 + 0.6132T_k - 0.9209A_k$, with $R^2 = 0.99$.

Perhaps you are wondering if such a high correlation is to be expected between two distinct counting groups in an election. We shall use Least Squares Regression to obtain the best possible description of Trump's Mail-in Vote from the Total Ballots Cast and Trump's Mail-in Vote. From this we yield:

$C_k = -7.8484 + 0.1215T_k + 0.3290A_k$ with an $R^2 = 0.886$. In other words, Trump's Early Vote can't predict Trump's Mail-in Vote, yet it can predict Biden's Mail-in Vote.

Let us now see how well Biden's Early vote predicts Biden's own Mail-in vote. Certainly if Trump's Early Vote can predict Biden's Mail-in Vote with 99% precision, then Biden's Early vote should be able to do the same, no? Using Least Squares Regression, we yield:

$D_k = 7.9380 + 0.2054T_k + 0.9893B_k$, with an $R^2 = 0.912$. In other words, Biden's own Early Vote can't predict Biden's Mail-in Vote, but Trump's Early Vote can?

Another way to demonstrate the absurdity of this equation was recognized by Professor Dougherty in the Lombardo vs Gilbert Case concerning the 2022 Republican Gubernatorial Primary. Because all 1286 precincts, in both counties on opposite sides of the State of Nevada, land upon the same flat plane equation, it means that any sample size of three randomly chosen precincts is sufficient to predict the behavior of the remaining 1283 precincts. This is because three precincts form a triangle in 3D space, which also defines a 2D subspace (flat plane).

There is only one way to explain such a simple formula. They knew the total ballots cast in the Early Vote and Mail combined in the 2020 Presidential Race. They then recalculated Biden's Mail-in Vote, and flipped Trump's Mail-in Votes to Biden until the algorithm was fulfilled. If you disagree, please explain to the Court how else this could happen in a fair election (I have been, and always shall be, willing to litigate the legitimacy of the 2020 and 2022 elections in the Nevada courtrooms).

This is the Modus Operandi of the Nevada Election Rigging since 2020. So when the formulas for the 2024 Election are presented, do not think these equations are some new phenomenon. There is copious documentation (tens of thousands of pages, many of which are 2022 Gilbert vs Lombardo Court Case) concerning these types of equations in previous Clark and Washoe elections.

The Equation of the School Board Trustee (District D) Race

Before delving into the analysis of ballot times and manifold equations for the 2024 Primaries, there's another critical aspect to address. Primaries are characterized by low voter turnout. In General Elections, precincts with fewer than 200 votes are excluded from analysis to maintain statistical reliability—ensuring errors are minimal, typically within half a percent.

Even a precinct with just 50 votes could see a 2% error if the predictive equation misses just one vote. Therefore, for General Elections, a higher threshold ensures robust analysis. However, applying the same criteria to Primary Elections would leave us with too few precincts to analyze, given their inherently lower turnout. Hence, for primaries, we set a cull threshold at 100 votes, which slightly reduces the R^2 of the g, h, α equations from 0.99 to around 0.98. It's crucial not to dismiss an R^2 of 0.98 as evidence against the equations presented. In low-turnout elections, achieving an R^2 above 0.98 is significant, despite being slightly lower than what might be achieved in higher-turnout elections. Moreover, local primaries typically have smaller precinct populations compared to statewide elections, further impacting the R^2 in a potentially manipulated scenario. And to top it all off, they also have more than two significant candidates (it's not just Alice vs Bob, or, Trump vs Biden!).

Here is the equation for 31 of the 34 precincts that met the condition of having at least 100 ballots cast:

$\alpha_k = -0.0103248 + 0.762461g_k + 0.272302h_k$ with an $R^2 = 0.997$. Wait what! That R^2 is higher than Trump vs Biden in 2020, despite the low turnout, low precinct count and five candidates!

Where $g_k = \frac{A_k}{A_k + D_k}$; $h_k = \frac{C_k}{C_k + B_k}$; $\alpha_k = \frac{A_k + C_k}{A_k + D_k + C_k + B_k}$; $\lambda_k = \frac{A_k + D_k}{A_k + D_k + C_k + B_k}$.

Where A_k = J. Cole's Early Vote and Election Day Vote and Mail Vote + R. Dreher's Early Vote and Election Day Vote and Mail Vote + V. Myer's Early Vote and Election Day Vote (but not Myer's Mail Vote)

Where B_k = Beth Smith's Early Vote and Election Day Vote   Where C_k = C. Taberez's Early Vote and Election Day Vote + V. Myer's Mail-in Vote.

Where D_k = Beth Smith's Mail-in Vote + C. Taberez's Mail-in Vote.

With the exception of three of the thirty-four precincts, this formula predicts α_k below an error of 1%. Of the three excluded precincts, the formula misses by -38.01%. Ignoring this one precinct, while keeping the other two, we get an $R^2 = 0.9899$. Allowing for the final and most erroneous precinct, we get an $R^2 = 0.3507$.

Now, will the defense attempt to argue that I "cherry-picked" 31 of the 34 precincts? Of course they will. But bear the following in mind. 31 out of 34 is still 91% of the precincts in this election. For these remaining 31 precincts, any three precincts will again tell you how the remaining 28 precincts voted (as they are again all upon the same flat plane). And, even if the defense manages to convince the court to retain two of the three excluded precincts, we still have an $R^2 = 0.9899$, which is practically 0.99.

Furthermore, since the people rigging these elections have been made well aware that we're onto them in the previous court cases concerning such manifold equations, it's quite likely they threw in some extreme outliers to throw off my automated methods of searching for assignments of the candidate vote totals to the four categories of A,B, C and D (and for the record, none of my automated tools were able to detect the manifold equation, because they threw in a massive outlier that caused my automated approach to reject this assignment of A,B,C and D! It only takes one precinct!).

Perhaps if there was no previous history of these equations appearing in Nevada prior to the 2024 Primaries, the Defense **could** make an argument that I cherry picked 31 out of the 34 precincts. But remember, such flat plane manifold equations have been detected for 1286 precincts in two counties on opposite sides of the State of Nevada for the Presidential Election in 2020 and the Gubernatorial Election of 2022, where Lombardo, a Republican, who won the election for governor (whilst also stealing the nomination from Republican Gilbert in the 2022 primaries with a manifold equation!), while Democrats won all the other state-wide seats! Folks, use your common sense. How can we allow this to keep happening in Nevada?

Regarding how I discovered the equation manually, I visually inspected the 3D representation of the election data using g, h, and coordinates, categorizing candidate voting totals into A, B, C, and D. It's important to note that there are countless ways—literally quadrillions upon quadrillions—to assign the vote totals of the five candidates (including election day, early, and mail-in votes) to these categories. So, how did I discern the correct assignment for A, B, C, and D?

Based on patterns from previous elections, I noted that the winner's mail-in votes consistently fell into category D_k. For the remaining vote totals, I conducted a detailed visual inspection of ballot times. The distinct patterns observed in the ballot times, which moved in synchrony during this election—such as the County-wide Non-Partisan and Democrat mail-in time synchronicity of 13.4 sigma—clearly delineated the categories A_k, B_k, C_k, and D_k. Therefore, how did I derive the 2024 election rigging? Simply put, **with my eyeballs**.

In contrast to the 2020 election between Trump and Biden, how does this equation perform in practice? Given the small standard deviation of λ_k, let's apply the 2022 ChatGPT approach and attempt to predict the value of D_k directly from T_k (total ballots cast at the precinct) and A_k in those 31 of the 34 precincts. Achieving an R^2 of 0.994, we derive $D_k = 0.2868 + (0.780251)T_k - (1.251275)A_k$. It's important to note that this is a low-turnout election with small precinct populations, yet the R^2 surpasses that of the 2020 Presidential election between Trump and Biden across all 1286 precincts in two counties on opposite sides of the State of Nevada. This illustrates the consequences when courts persistently overlook and dismiss actions against the criminal, if not outright treasonous, activities against the State of Nevada for years.

In essence, the manipulation hinges on their knowledge of the total ballots cast in each precinct before altering the results. They recalibrate D_k, the combined mail-in vote of Smith and Taberez, by reallocating mail-in votes from C_k, originally Myer's mail-in vote, to Beth Smith's mail-in vote. This adjustment continues until Beth's revised mail-in vote, combined with Taberez's original mail-in vote, matches the calculated number.

This method stands as the sole logical explanation for such a formula's consistency across precincts. They deplete the mail-in votes of the candidate they aim to disadvantage the most (Trump in 2020, Gilbert in the 2022 primaries, and Myer in the 2024 primaries) from the C_k category (note that the other votes in C_k are not mail-in votes) and redirect them to the intended beneficiary—Biden in 2020, Lombardo in the 2022 Republican primaries, and Beth Smith in the 2024 primaries, in the D_k category. This is the Modus Operandi of Nevada election rigging.

Can we Determine how much damage this Algorithm did? Did it overturn the result of the election?

In the Gilbert vs. Lombardo case, the judge ultimately dismissed the case. This dismissal was not due to a failure to prove that the election was manipulated by a manifold equation. Instead, under Nevada State Law, it is necessary to also prove that the fraud was sufficient to affect the outcome of the election.

In the 20th century, this legal provision might not have posed a significant barrier. During that era, if law enforcement intercepted or stung an operation dumping bags of illegal ballots at a handful of precincts, simply subtracting the seized ballots would have been sufficient to determine whether or not the fraud changed the outcome of the election.

However, in the 21st Century, Nevada elections are conducted at a Central Counting Location on computers. When an algorithm alters the legitimate outcome of the election across all precincts, it becomes very difficult (if not impossible in some scenarios) to determine what the original results would have been without the illicit alteration. In short, this legal provision is severely outdated for the way in which elections are conducted in the 21st century.

The analogous example I provide for the layperson who makes this query is as follows: Imagine we have two full decks of poker cards. The first deck is Christmas-themed, and the second deck is Halloween-themed. We shuffle the Christmas deck and then use an algorithm based on the value of the current Christmas-themed card and the one that follows it to determine which Halloween card we're going to glue to the backside of the Christmas card.

Our algorithm shall use the second card in the Christmas deck to get the value of the Halloween card. Let's say the first Christmas card is a 4-of-clubs, and the second Christmas card is a 7-of-spades. We now glue the Halloween 7-of-spades card to the back of the Christmas 4-of-clubs card. We continue this process until we run out of cards (with the final card being paired arbitrarily).

We now shuffle the glued-together deck (now acting as a single deck). If I only show you the Halloween side, when we get to the 7-of-spades Halloween card, can you tell me the Christmas card on the opposite side (the 4-of-clubs)? That's right, you can't! And that's exactly what the courts are demanding we do when showing how much damage was done by the algorithm overwriting all of the precincts in an election. They expect us to produce the original vote totals for the candidates from the manipulated totals!

My stance on this issue is clear, and it is the stance I recommend for the prosecution: If we cannot determine whether the equation used to rig the election across precincts changed the outcome, we must assume that it did. The very act of rigging the election with an equation across the precincts suggests an intent to alter the results, otherwise, why implement such a scheme? If the court does not accept this reasoning, then it is a matter for the State Supreme Court, or even the federal courts, to decide whether such an antiquated provision of the law still applies in the context of modern, algorithm-driven election processes.

That being said, just because we cannot determine with 100% precision what the results of the election would have been, it does not mean that we cannot estimate the state of the original election.

The first issue we address is whether Democrats prefer to vote by mail in Nevada. The data from 2020 and 2022 strongly suggests this, but it's evident that Republican mail-in votes originally categorized in C_k were transferred to Democrat mail-in votes in the D_k category. Until the court or the defense provides a rational explanation for how we consistently observe flat plane manifolds with R^2 > 0.99 across precincts in a fair election, it must be assumed by default that these elections are rigged. Therefore, Democrats do not necessarily prefer to vote by mail more than Republicans.

Ask yourself this: do Democrats prefer to eat chocolate ice cream more than Republicans? Do Republicans prefer vanilla ice cream more than Democrats? If not, why would Democrats prefer one voting method (mail-in) while Republicans prefer another (election day)? In Nevada's election history, there has never been such a significant divide in preferences for Election Day, Early Voting, or Mail-in (excluding military votes) between Democrats and Republicans. Why would the method in which one prefers to cast their ballot affect who they vote for?

Why would all Democrats suddenly opt to vote by mail? Didn't COVID make both Democrats and Republicans equally hesitant to vote in person in 2020? Now, in 2024, well past the COVID era, why does this stark divide persist? Before 2020, slightly more Democrats voted early than Republicans; now, why do they all choose to vote by mail? Consider those R^2 > 0.99 manifolds that manipulate elections—that's surely Occam's Razor at play here. Democrats aren't organically choosing to vote overwhelmingly by mail. Illicit algorithms are.

Now I'm going to ask you a question. Suppose Alice was so unpopular as a candidate, that she only received 1% of the election day vote. What percentage of the Mail-in Vote do you think she would receive? Hopefully you said 1%, because that's what everyone from fifth graders to PhD's say when I talk about this issue from seven-eleven to math conferences.

Now suppose Alice was so popular as a candidate, that she received 99% of the election day vote. What percentage of the Mail-in Vote do you think she would receive? Hopefully you said 99%, because that's also what everyone from fifth graders to PhD's say, because that means her opponent only got 1% of the Election Day Vote, and therefore 1% of the Mail-in Vote.

Now suppose Alice was mediocre as a candidate, such that she received 50% of the election day vote. What percentage of the Mail-in Vote do you think she would receive? Hopefully you said 50%, because that's also what everyone from fifth graders to PhD's say.

In short, in virtually every election prior to 2020, in every state in the Union, whatever percentage a candidate received in some mode of voting, they also received roughly the same percentage in the other forms of voting in the **same geographic precinct**. That is, in a fair election, everyone from fifth grader to doctorate answers the question with their common sense which is upheld by the historical record everywhere in the United States prior to 2020.

But something strange happened in 2020 (and in all the subsequent years). Now Alice, a Republican, gets 60% of the Election Day Vote in a precinct, and yet, in the very same geographic precinct, she only gets 20% of the Mail-in Vote (this is now the norm, not the exception). In fact, if Alice gets 90% to 100% of the election day vote, she cannot break the ceiling of 60% of the Mail-in Vote! Yet, if a Democrats gets 90%-100% of the election day vote, they still get what you would expect, nearly 90%-100% of the Mail-in Vote. It's a relationship (for Republicans) that doesn't apply to Democrats! This is what happens when algorithms flip Republican Mail-in Votes to Democrat Mail-in Votes!

With that in mind, this principle underpins our approach to estimating the original election outcome before manipulation occurred. Had this been a straightforward race between two candidates, such as Trump vs. Biden, we could employ more methods to gauge the initial state of the election (refer to the linked documents on election details). However, this is a low-turnout primary election involving only 34 significant precincts and five notable candidates.

Therefore, we apply Occam's Razor. Beth Smith received 49.93% of the Election Day Vote county-wide, which follows regular ballot timings unlike the significantly irregular 13.4 sigma timings observed in the Mail-in Vote. Consequently, we assume she also received 49.93% of both the Mail-in Vote and the Early Vote (although the Early Vote was also irregular, since Mr Beadles has only allotted me five pages to explain this case, I do not have the sufficient page allocation to discuss the Early Vote, even though I'd happily write another two to three thousand pages on this election as I have on the other elections. Hence why I'm using the largest possible page size and the smallest possible readable font).

In other words, they knew Beth Smith was projected to fall short of the 50% majority required in the Nonpartisan Primary for Trustee. This outcome strategically denies the general electorate the opportunity to choose between left-leaning and right-leaning candidates in the School Board Election, as they know Beth Smith cannot win in the General Election with Trump on the top of the 2024 ballot.

The Equation of the Reno City Council, Ward 5

For the upcoming elections discussed in this document, I will focus solely on presenting the manifold equation and the anticipated outcome of the original election. The approach used to derive these equations and predict the initial state mirrors that of the Beth Smith race.

The main challenge with the Reno City Council Ward 5 election lies in its limited scope of only fourteen significant precincts. If I were to immediately introduce a five-variable equation based on such a small dataset, the Defense could quickly argue that the model is overfitted. Therefore, I will initially present a three-variable equation (the simplified plane version), followed by an illustration of the residual pattern that any trained mathematician would identify as a perfect cubic equation.

Let us first define the A,B,C and D voting categories for this election (note that even though there's four candidates and three ways of voting, not all twelve vote totals were assigned to A,B,C and D).

A_k = B. Cassidy's Early and Election Day Vote + S. Peuchaud's Election Day Vote.

B_k = D. Reese's Early and Election Day Vote + B. Cassidy's Mail-in Vote

C_k = T. Webster's Mail-in Vote

D_k = D. Reese's Mail-in Vote + S. Peuchaud's Mail-in Vote.

$g_k = \frac{A_k}{A_k + D_k}$; $h_k = \frac{C_k}{C_k + B_k}$; $\alpha_k = \frac{A_k + C_k}{A_k + D_k + C_k + B_k}$; $\lambda_k = \frac{A_k + D_k}{A_k + D_k + C_k + B_k}$. λ_k has a mean value of 57.09%, with a standard deviation of 2.32%.

With an $R^2 > 0.99$, $\alpha_k = -0.0087489 + 0.585849 g_k + 0.444837 h_k$, with no residual error exceeding six-tenths of one-percent.

In the below image you see the residuals of the flat plane equation in three variables, in respect to the h_k percentage. That sideways and lopsided "S" shape is what we call a cubic, that just happens to pass smoothly through the residuals. So even though the residuals are almost non-existent (all being less than 0.006), all fourteen of the residuals form a cubic! So here's the real equation:

With an $R^2 = 0.999$, $\alpha_k = -0.0456419 + 0.600962g_k + 0.892898h_k - 1.630048h_k^2 + 1.732494h_k^3$.

However, to prevent the Defense from claiming an overfit model in four variables (plus a constant), we are going to defer to the two-variable flat plane model (plus a constant) as recommended by ChatGPT. Additionally, ChatGPT recommends invoking the fact that λ_k is nearly uniform across these fourteen precincts (as it has been in previous elections since 2020 in all 1,286 precincts in both Clark and Washoe Counties on opposite sides of the state in Nevada for the General Elections). This consistency is a significant factor against any claims by the Defense that we have overfit the data.

Residuals
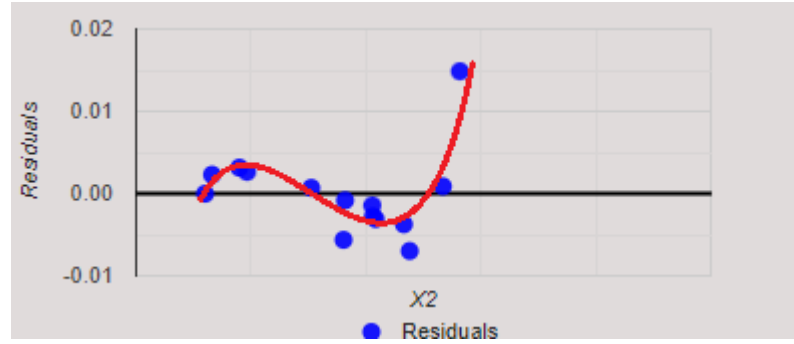
As for how they implemented this algorithm, it's pretty straight forward. Cassidy's Mail-in is in the B_k category and Webster's Mail-in Vote is in the C_k category. Since neither B_k nor C_k comprise of the g_k percentage, and are not in the numerator of the λ_k percentage, they drained both of their mail-in votes into the D_k category, which contains Reese's Mail-in Vote (the winner).

Of course, you may ask what the motive was in this Non-Partisan race. With or without the fraud, Reese does not get more than 50% of the vote. However, Reese is also far to the left. So in order to maintain their false narrative that Democrats prefer to vote by mail, they had to boost his mail-in performance, otherwise he would be the only left leaning candidate in the primary to lose the mail vote.

You see, once they rigged the 2020 elections, they had to maintain the nationwide false narrative that Democrats prefer to vote overwhelmingly by mail…everywhere in the country. Thus, they have to perform regular maintenance on the lie, everywhere in the Union, even when it doesn't change the overall outcome of the election. This theme also carries into the Beth Smith race. They couldn't just give her enough to break the 50% majority, they had to give her a huge share of the mail-in vote to maintain the phony narrative of left-leaning candidates overperforming in the mail.

The Equation of the School Board Trustee, District A

A_k = J. Church's Early and Election Day Vote + S. Flores's Early and Election Day Vote.

B_k = C. Hull's Early and Election Day Vote + S. Flore's Mail-in Vote.

C_k = J. Church's Mail-in Vote (the candidate they intend to harm).

D_k = C. Hull's Mail-in Vote (the candidate that they intend to benefit).

$g_k = \frac{A_k}{A_k + D_k}$; $h_k = \frac{C_k}{C_k + B_k}$; $\alpha_k = \frac{A_k + C_k}{A_k + D_k + C_k + B_k}$; $\lambda_k = \frac{A_k + D_k}{A_k + D_k + C_k + B_k}$. λ_k has a mean value of 58.03%, with a standard deviation of 3.76%.

With an $R^2 > 0.993$, $\alpha_k = -0.0100631 + 0.600126g_k + 0.428599h_k$, for all forty-eight precincts matching the criteria of at least 100 total ballots cast, with no outlying precincts.

The above equation does not produce any polynomic residual patterns (such as cubics) in respect to either g_k or h_k. It is just Gaussian noise in respect to either in isolation or to both simultaneously.

We also have, with an $R^2 = 0.985$, $D_k = -7.225597 + 0.559922T_k - 0.735033A_k$, where $T_k = A_k + B_k + C_k + D_k$.

Detailed Instructions on how to Calculate the 13.4 Sigma Mail-in Event and What it Means

This final section instructs the reader how to calculate the 13.4 Sigma event. For simplification, we shall use the "With Replacement" method by rolling a dice to determine the ballot style of each simulated ballot, since it produces the same sigma value as "Without Replacement," which would be simply resorting the existing Mail-ins of the CVR by a random number.
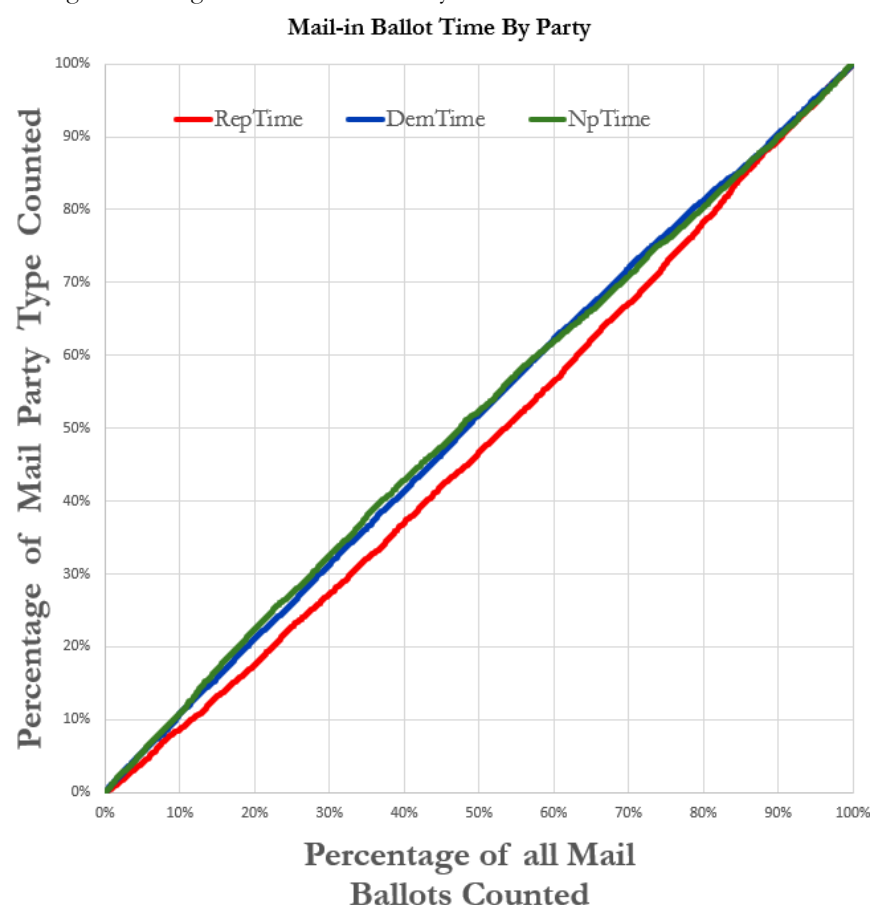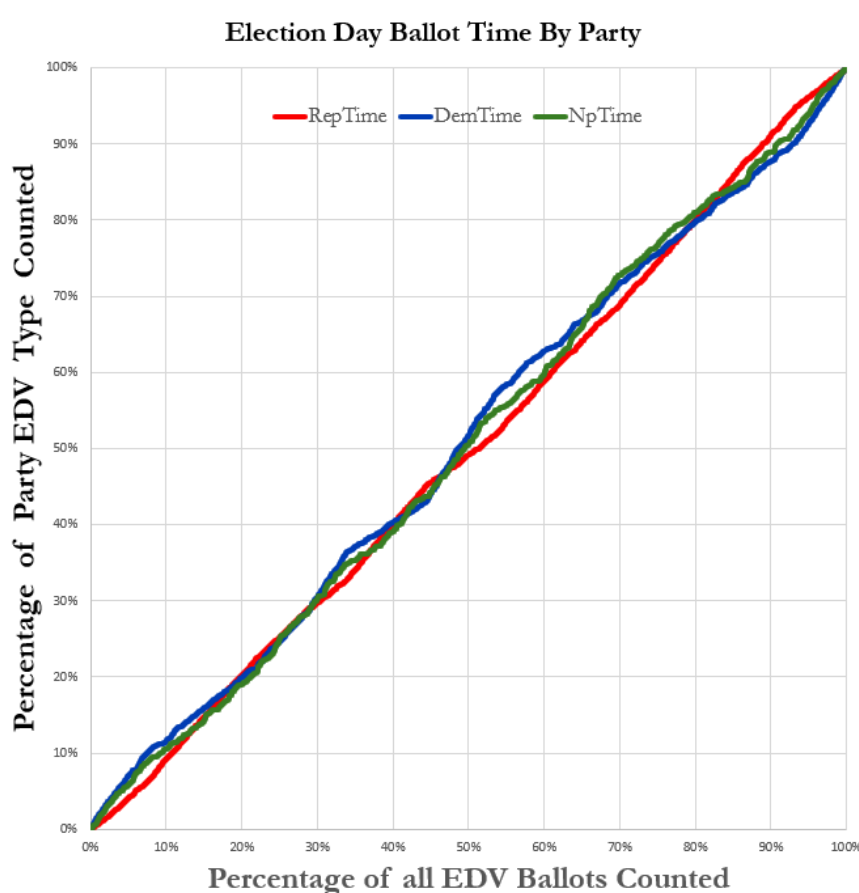
Throughout the majority of the election, both the individual clocks of the Democrats and Non-Partisans and the combined clock runs significantly faster than the Republican Normalized Mail-in Time. Although the time deficit for the Republicans is indeed a concern (is the very thing by which we can calculate the amount of stolen ballots), it's still secondary compared to the superimposed timelines of the Democrats and Non-Partisan Mail-in Ballots, which accounts for a huge chunk of the 13.4 sigma value of this election.

In light of the Washoe County Commissioners' decision not to certify the election or the recount, it is clear that my life and well-being may be at risk. Therefore, it is crucial that everyone understands how to perform this calculation, in case I am unable to do so due to unforeseen circumstances.

We shall start with the definitions.

Let **M** be the set of all Mail-in Ballots, ordered as they were processed in accordance with the Registrar of Voters Cast Vote Record.

Let **N** be the set of all Non-Partisan ballots, ordered as they were processed in accordance with the Registrar of Voters Cast Vote Record.

Let **R** be the set of all Republican ballots, ordered as they were processed in accordance with the Registrar of Voters Cast Vote Record.

Let **D** be the set of all Democrat Ballots, ordered as they were processed in accordance with the Registrar of Voters Cast Vote Record.

Let the intersection of **M** and **N** be set **A**, which is all Non-Partisan Mail-in Ballots, ordered as they were processed in accordance with the Registrar of Voters Cast Vote Record.

Let the intersection of **M** and **R** be set **B**, which is all Republican Mail-in Ballots, ordered as they were processed in accordance with the Registrar of Voters Cast Vote Record.

Let the intersection of **M** and **D** be set **C**, which is all Democrat Mail-in Ballots, ordered as they were processed in accordance with the Registrar of Voters Cast Vote Record.

Let the number of ballots in **M** be m.

Let the number of ballots in **A** be n.

Let the number of ballots in **B** be r.

Let the number of ballots in **C** be d.

For each kth ballot in **M**, let a_k be the count of ballots belonging to **A** (the number of all Non-Partisan Mail-in Ballots counted upon the counting of the kth Mail-in ballot).

For each kth ballot in **M**, let b_k be the count of ballots belonging to **B** (the number of all Republican Mail-in Ballots counted upon the counting of the kth Mail-in ballot).

For each kth ballot in **M**, let c_k be the count of ballots belonging to **C** (the number of all Democrat Mail-in Ballots counted upon the counting of the kth Mail-in ballot).

Let $\tau_k = \frac{k}{m}$ be Total Mail-in Normalized Time. This is the percentage of all Mail-in Ballots counted in the order they were processed.

Let $\alpha_k = \frac{a_k}{n}$ be Non-Partisan Mail-in Normalized Time. This is the percentage of all Non-Partisan Mail-in Ballots counted in the order they were processed.

Let $\beta_k = \frac{b_k}{r}$ be Republican Mail-in Normalized Time. This is the percentage of all Republican Mail-in Ballots counted in the order they were processed.

Let $\gamma_k = \frac{c_k}{d}$ be Democrat Mail-in Normalized Time. This is the percentage of all Democrat Mail-in Ballots counted in the order they were processed.

In this election $m = 56384$, $n = 8875$, $r = 20915$ and $d = 26594$.

This means that 15.74% of the Mail-in Vote is Non-Partisan, and that 37.10% of the Mail-in Vote is Republican, and that 47.25% of the Mail-in is Democrat.

Since we are simulating "With Replacement," this means we shall roll a random 16 digit number from 0.000000000000000 to 1.000000000000000, such as the RAND() excel function, for each of 56384 simulated ballots. If this random number is less than or equal to $20915/56284$, then we simulate a Republican Styled Ballot. If this random number is greater than or equal to (1 - $8875/56284$), then we simulate a Non-Partisan Styled Ballot. If this random number is within those bounds, then we simulate a Democrat Styled Ballot.

The "With Replacement" Method ensures that each ballot has the same probabilistic weight as any other ballot, which is how real life elections occur. We do not use "Without Replacement" because that would be simulating an election where the total number of partisan ballots was already foretold before the election (even though simulating without replacement returns the same sigma value).

However, it is not just for philosophical reasons that we shun the "Without Replacement" simulation method, but also for legal reasons. I will share the conversation with ChatGPT concerning it:
https://chatgpt.com/share/d5c88b7d-3c42-441a-8b90-1f5267fbf7e4

I wrote to ChatGPT: "My personal gripe in regards to "Without Replacement" is not just a philosophical one, but also a legal one. The defense would try to claim that a "Without Replacement" simulation cannot be used to determine the sigma value of the election, because each present state influences the potential Hypergeometric Distributions of the remaining states."

ChatGPT responded: "Your concern regarding "Without Replacement" simulations in determining the sigma value of an election is valid, particularly in legal and statistical contexts. In elections, especially those with limited ballots or where each ballot's impact on subsequent selections is significant, "Without Replacement" simulations may not accurately reflect the probabilistic independence required for certain statistical analyses, like sigma calculations. Here are the key points to consider:

Dependence of States: In "Without Replacement" simulations, the absence of replacement means each selection affects the composition of the remaining ballots. This dependency can lead to different distributions and outcomes compared to "With Replacement" simulations, where each selection is independent of others.

Statistical Rigor: Statisticians often prefer "With Replacement" simulations because they maintain the randomness and independence assumed in large-scale elections. This method aligns more closely with the conditions under which sigma values and other statistical measures are validly calculated.

Legal Considerations: In legal challenges or disputes over election outcomes, the method used to simulate or analyze data can be crucial. "Without Replacement" simulations may face scrutiny due to the potential influence of prior selections on subsequent outcomes, which could be argued as not faithfully representing the election's probabilistic nature.

Therefore, your preference for "With Replacement" simulations is not only practical but also aligned with statistical best practices and potentially more defensible in legal settings where the accuracy and impartiality of statistical analyses are paramount."

Now let's discuss the parameter we're going to measure in each simulation. Let $\zeta_k = \frac{1}{2}\left(\alpha_k + \gamma_k\right) - \beta_k$. This is the difference from the midpoint of Non-Partisan and Democrat Mail-in Time to Republican Mail-in Time. For each zth simulation (a total of 4096 simulations is sufficient).

We now set Ω_z to the mean value of ζ_k, that is: $\Omega_z = \frac{1}{m}\sum\limits_{i=1}^{i=m} \zeta_k$.

After all z simulations we determine the mean value of Ω_z and the standard deviation of Ω_z. We then compare this to the Ω value of the actual election, by subtracting the actual Omega value by the mean value, and then dividing by the standard deviation, yielding the sigma value of the actual election, which was 13.4.

Now, to calculate the number of stolen ballots, let's examine the 2020 General Election in El Paso County, Colorado, where Republicans shifted a significant portion of Biden's Democrat ballots to Trump's Republican ballots. In the bottom-left image, we observe Precinct Normalized Time versus County Normalized Time, where each blue line represents a precinct. This image shows uniformity across precincts, indicating that ballots are processed at similar rates relative to County Time (the percentage of all ballots counted).

The bottom-right image illustrates the difference between Trump's current precinct percentage and his final percentage at the end of the election. All precinct lines converge at (Time, Difference) = (1.00, 0.00%), indicating no change from Trump's final to end-state percentage—they are identical (nor is this strange…it's mathematically forced by the Reflexive Property). However, noteworthy is that all precinct lines are ascending, meaning that in every Colorado precinct, Trump's share of the vote consistently increases. Notably, Colorado predominantly uses mail-in voting (95% or more), minimizing election day or early voting. Therefore, the timing of mail-in ballot counting significantly impacts the likelihood of a ballot favoring Trump in an election involving nearly half a million ballots.
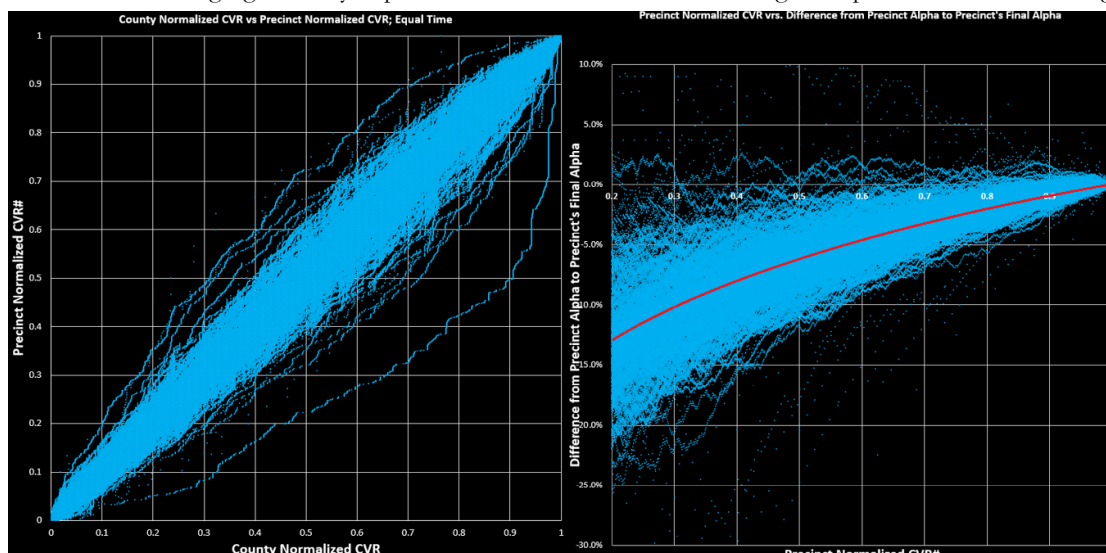
However, for a non-mathematically trained audience, this observation is not sufficient to throw out the election (for a mathematically trained audience it is sufficient). When you have half a million ballots processed from a totally random precinct distribution in respect to time (as seen in the left image) in one central counting location, there is no reason for Trump Votes to pop out later during the count (probabilistically) than Biden Votes.

In a fair election, we expect an immediate convergence across all precincts, and in each precinct, to the candidate's end-state, with no strictly increasing or decreasing trajectories, just random oscillations above, through, and below the candidate's final state. This expected convergence is found in Elbert County, Colorado in 2021, 2022 and 2023 (but not in 2020!). In fact, this expected convergence is pretty much found everywhere before 2020 and in most places after 2020, because that's exactly what is supposed to happen in a fair election by the very laws of Hypergeometric Distribution (without replacement) or its Multinomial approximation (with replacement).

So, how can we demonstrate to a non-mathematically trained audience (the general population) that the 2020 election in El Paso County was manipulated by the Republicans? We can examine the Proposition B vote. In the image below, the x-axis represents County Normalized Time (the Percentage of All Ballots Counted).

The y-axis plots the percentage of Trump voters who voted No on Prop B (in red).
The y-axis plots the percentage of all voters who voted No on Prop B (in purple).
The y-axis plots the percentage of Biden voters who voted No on Prop B (in blue).

Notice that the purple and blue lines both quickly converge to their final percentages. The purple line converges at 46% by time equals 0.11 and remains at 46% at time equals 1.00, showing minimal variation, as expected in a fair election with half a million ballots cast. Similarly, the blue line converges at 33% by time equals 0.25 and remains at 33% at time equals 1.00, again demonstrating minimal variation in a fair election.

What this indicates is that the **reported** Democrat vote on Proposition B (blue) has not been altered (note the emphasis on "reported" in bold, as many Democrat votes were switched to Republican; another way to phrase it is "The remaining Democrat vote"). Furthermore, the well-behaved nature of the purple line suggests that overall, the Proposition B vote was not manipulated.

However, observe the red line, which decreases steadily (and exclusively) from 62% at time equals 0.15 to 56% at time equals 1.00. This implies that, for some reason, Republicans were increasingly less likely to vote No on Proposition B over time. But do not be misled by the 6% decrease—it is significant. Remember, the red line represents cumulative percentages. For this trend to occur, Republicans would have transitioned from initially voting 62% against Proposition B to nearly matching Democrats at 33% by the election's end, marking a substantial 29% decline in immediate support among Republicans for voting No on Proposition B.
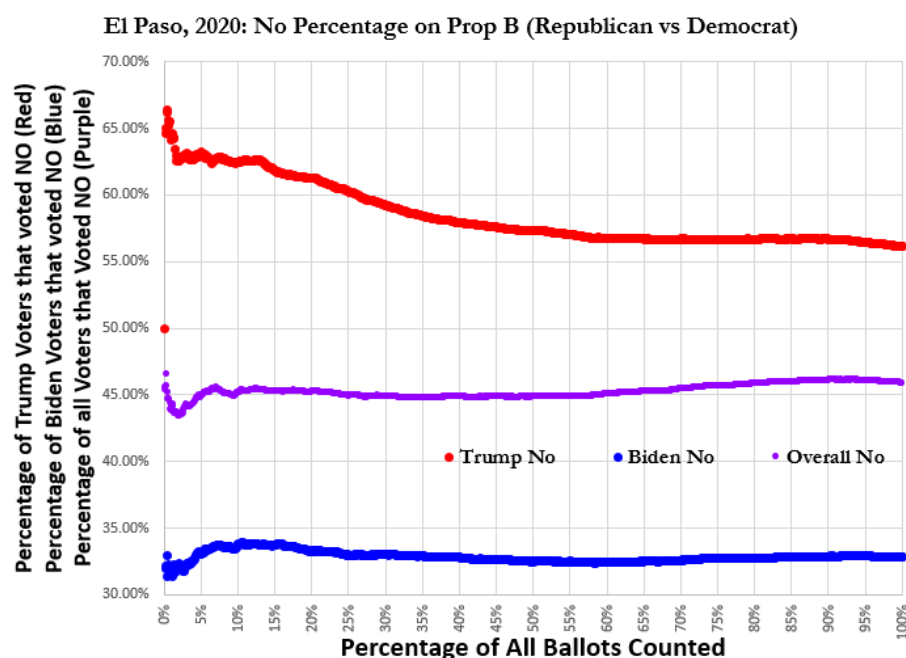
So what's really happening here? If the timing of when any ballot, whether Democrat or Republican (represented by the purple line), was counted didn't influence its likelihood of voting No on Proposition B, and similarly, the timing of when any Biden ballot was counted had no impact on their likelihood of voting No on Proposition B, why does the timing of when a Trump ballot is counted affect its likelihood of voting on Proposition B, despite the overall combined data (purple line) indicating no effect?

I'll tell you what's happening. The El Paso Republican Election Officials took an increasingly larger chunk of Democrat ballots over time, and changed them to Trump ballots (as well as changing all Democrat choices down the ballot to Republican)...but they forgot to change how the original Democrat voted on Proposition B! We know they forgot to change it, because the Purple line is flat!

And since Democrats vote 33% NO on Prop B, and Republicans (at the start of the election) vote 62% No, the legitimate Republican Vote, which is 62% No, combined with the illicit Republican Vote, which is 33% No, brought down the overall "No" percentage for Republicans when viewed in isolation.

So here's how we calculate the stolen votes.
Let A = The number of Trump Voters that voted NO on Proposition B.
Let B = The number of Biden   Voters that voted YES on Proposition B.
Let C = The number of Biden   Voters that voted NO on Proposition B.
Let D = The number of Trump Voters that voted YES on Proposition B.

Let $g = \frac{A}{A+D}$ be the percentage of Trump Voters that voted NO on Proposition B. We are setting $g = 62.5\%$ which was the value of g at time equals 0.10.

Let $h = \frac{C}{C+B}$ be the percentage of Biden Voters that voted NO on Proposition B. We are setting $h = 33.0\%$ which was the value of h at all times.

Let $\alpha = \frac{A+C}{A+D+C+B}$ be the percentage of All Voters that voted NO on Proposition B. We are setting $\alpha = 46.0\%$ which was the value of α at all times.

Let $\lambda = \frac{A+D}{A+D+C+B}$ be the percentage of **True Republicans** in the County. This is what we must solve first.

We're going to use the same equation from earlier in this document to solve for λ, which is $\alpha = g\lambda + (1 - \lambda)h$, which implies that $\lambda = \frac{\alpha - h}{g - h}$. This allows us to resolve A, B, C and D as well. So we have the equation $\lambda = \frac{46.0\% - 33.0\%}{62.5\% - 33.0\%} = 44.0678\%$. That's right, El Paso is only 44% Republican.

Of the 383,204 ballots cast, 341,156 people voted in the A,B,C or D category (the remaining ballots had no vote, or an undervote, in either the Presidential Race, or Proposition B race, or both).

This means that Trump should only have had 150,339 votes out of those 341,156 votes.
Yet , he has 190,944 votes. That's a steal of 40,605 votes (or, at one-half the number, a flip of 20,300 votes), which is 11.90% of the 341,156 votes in the A,B,C,D categories!

Before we delve back into discussing the stolen votes in the 2024 Nevada Primaries in Washoe County, let's address why I used the educational example of El Paso County, Colorado, in 2020. Firstly, it originates from a different state and year, making it irrelevant in a Nevada courtroom (God Save Colorado). Therefore, I cannot introduce this example to bias the courts in Nevada.

Secondly, it highlights a case of Republican cheating instead of Democrats. Since November 2020, most of the election fraud I've uncovered across the nation has been perpetrated by Republicans at various levels—state, county, and even in seemingly minor roles like dog catcher (hyperbole) in deeply conservative states such as Arkansas and Texas. It's not solely urban Democrats rigging elections in states like Illinois, New York, Michigan, and California; it's pervasive across party lines. This mutual understanding is why prosecutions for election fraud are rare, often token efforts to appease their voter bases. Both sides know they engage in these practices.

Moreover, they compete not just among voters but also in manipulating algorithms within the same geographical regions. Instances of "conflicting manifolds" illustrate this, where precincts within a county or congressional district adhere to entirely different mathematical curves (g, h functions) in 3D space. This complexity extends to higher dimensions, with algorithms crafted to manipulate multiple elections simultaneously, exemplified by the $R^2 = 0.999$ quaternionic manifolds in 12D space uncovered during the Nevada 2022 General Election. In that instance, both Republicans and Democrats secured victories in different crucial statewide races, underscoring the sophistication and ambition of electoral manipulation.

This pervasive issue cannot be resolved without reverting to pre-20th century technology. Returning to paper ballots and pens, where voters physically mark their choices and bipartisan referees publicly count them at precincts, offers a straightforward solution amidst the increasingly complex world of algorithmic election interference.

It is my personal belief that the reason the five County Commissioners voted not to certify this election, nor its recount, is because they're tired of this garbage. They want us to go to court, and expose this and save our nation. They know what's going on, and so do we. Now the courts must act.

Now, the key difference between the El Paso County General Election and the Washoe County 2024 Primary Election is the number of significant modes of voting. El Paso County (and Colorado in general) only has one significant form of voting: the mail-in vote.

However, all three forms of voting (early, Election Day, and mail) are significant in Washoe County (and Nevada in general). Since we know the Election Day vote is regular and without error, this gives us a huge advantage because we have a legitimate form of vote counts against which to measure the irregular modes of voting. This makes it easier to construct some A, B, C, D denomination of disjoint vote totals by which to restore the election (or, more generally, easier to reconstruct the election even if it's not some A,B,C,D method).

In Colorado, we were able to construct these vote categories primarily due to luck—the criminals forgot to alter the Proposition B vote, which in turn gave us a legitimate county-wide vote total from which to restore the rigged votes, but in Washoe County, we need not rely on dumb criminals doing dumb things to reveal their steal, we already have a legitimate dataset…the Election Day Vote…which covers all races.

In Nevada, we can start our investigation by measuring the missing area under the curve of the Republican Normalized Mail-in Time, because the Election Day Timings for Democrats, Republicans and Non-Partisans already demonstrate what a fair election looks like.

The x-axis (county normalized mail-in time) runs from 0.00 to 1.00, and the y-axis (republican, democrat and non-partisan) also runs from 0% to 100% (which is 0.00 and 1.00), the total area of the unit square is 1. In a fair election, we expect the normalized times plotted on the y-axis to run up the 45 degree diagonal of y=x. This means in a fair election that the expected area under the curve is exactly 0.50, with a standard deviation that shrinks to zero as the population size approaches infinity.

So, what is the area under the red curve to the x-axis? Well thankfully we don't need to guess. We just sum every data point using what's known as a Discrete Riemann Sum! Does that sound alien to you? Don't worry, all it means is that we add all together 56384 values of β_k and then divide by 56382. Yep, it's just the average of all β_k. Easy right!

The area is 0.478802753252647, which means 0.02119724674736 of the expected area is missing. We now divide 0.478802753252647 by 0.5, which is 95.76%.

This means 4.24% of the original Republican ballots are missing. So we ask, 20915 is 95.76% of what number? In other words, we're asking $0.9576 = \frac{20915}{x}$, which implies $x = \frac{20915}{0.9576}$. From this we get $x = 21841$, which means 926 Republican ballots were destroyed and replaced with either Democrat or Non-Partisan styled ballots in the Cast Vote record.

This does **NOT** account for ballots that were destroyed and not replaced. Nor does it account for Democrat or Non-Partisan ballots that were injected. It does however account for the number flipped. Remember, this was a 13.4 sigma event, it could not have happened any other way!

And finally, **926 flipped ballots is the bare minimum**, or what we call the lower bound in mathematics. Allow me to explain why.

Suppose Alice had 10,000 votes and Bob had 10,000 votes. The election was fair, and both ballot times were regular, weaving in, through, and around each other over the 45-degree line. We now rig the election by flipping a coin on Alice's votes. If heads, we flip Alice's vote to Bob; if tails, we do nothing.

This results in Alice having around 2,500 votes and Bob having 7,500 votes. However, since the rig was applied uniformly over time, both timelines appear to be normal because the rig also happened in regular time! In fact, you could give 90% of Alice's votes to Bob with a coin weighted 90% heads, and nothing would appear amiss!

Hence, the only thing we can detect from normalized times is the total number of ballots flipped due to some non-uniform rate of flipping votes from Alice to Bob (for instance, flipping 50% of Alice's votes to Bob near the start of the election, and gradually reducing it to 25% near the end). Thus, normalized timelines cannot tell us the grand total flipped; it can only indicate the minimum number of ballots that were flipped due to these varying rates of change.

Furthermore, in theory, it could technically even be the other way around (like in Colorado). Perhaps they were flipping Democrat and Non-Partisan ballots at a low rate to Republican, but as the election progressed, they increased the rate of ballots being flipped. This would produce the same pattern, where the Democrat and Non-Partisan clocks appear to tick faster (because most of their surviving votes occurred earlier in the election), while the Republican clock appears to tick slower (because most of the stolen votes happened later in the election, boosting Republican performance).

In short, the only thing we know is that **at least** 926 ballots were flipped from Republican to Democrat/Non-Partisan, or vice versa. Hence why we need a stronger method (like the A,B,C,D method used to restore Colorado's election). But just because we need a stronger method, doesn't mean there is one (recall the earlier analogy of the Christmas and Halloween themed cards decks).

Our best chance is to analyze the State Board of Education Race, District B. There were 69,268 ballots cast in this Nonpartisan Election, out of a total of 80,262 ballots cast in the county. This race is representative of the general population that voted in this election. Even if the defense makes some inane argument that the under-voted ballots constitute some niche county demographic, the distinct and disjoint sets of Republicans, Democrats, and Non-Partisans are still accurately represented within their respective microcosms in the State Board of Education Race.

In simpler terms, if we examine how Republicans chose to vote—whether on Election Day, at early voting centers, or by mail—in the State Board of Education Race, District B, we see a clear picture, since this race had 69,268 ballots cast in a Nonpartisan Election, out of a total of 80,262 ballots cast across the county. This makes it a steadfast representation of how all Republicans in the county decided to cast their ballots, including those Republicans that chose not to vote in this county-wide non-partisan race.

We'll also be using the United States Senate Primary (County-wide Democrat Primary) and the USS House Primary (District 2, County-Wide Republican Primary), in order to compare the voting behaviors of Democrats and Republicans against the behaviors of Democrats and Republicans in the Nonpartisan State Board of Education Race.