

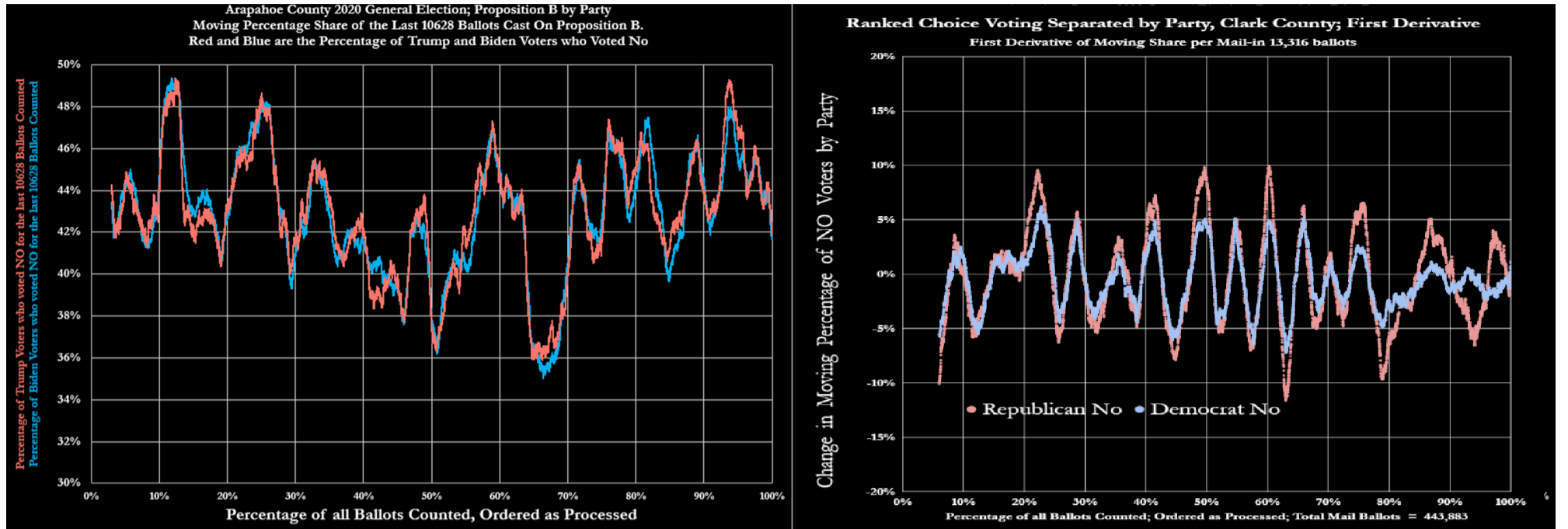
The Manifold Witness: How to Detect and Litigate Algorithmic Election Fraud
Adapted for Nevada 2024
Summary Version

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November, 28th, 2024

This document contains a collection of legally signed statements to the Court, along with legal and constitutional questions that must be addressed by the Court. In particular, the Court must answer the questions on the ramifications of the **Guarantee Clause** of Article IV, Section 4 of the United States Constitution in the age of modern digital elections. All mathematical details, findings, derivations, explanations, and commentary have been moved to two separate documents: The Full Version, Exhibit A, and the Reduced Version, Exhibit B. However, the three key mathematical findings regarding the 2020 and 2024 General Elections must be included in this document. Therefore, we will begin with these three findings, as they form the foundation of this case.

The De Facto Rigged Elections of Arapahoe County, Colorado, 2020 and Clark County, Nevada, 2024



Summary of Findings:

Parallel partisan behavior was revealed in the Cast Vote Record on Ballot Propositions in two counties, in two different States, whose elections were tabulated by the same software vendor, Dominion Voting Systems (DVS). In the above graphs you see the following:

1. Left Side Graph: The Percentage of Trump Voters who voted NO on Proposition B in Arapahoe County, Colorado, was equal to the Percentage of Biden Voters who voted NO on Proposition B, for all possible sets of 10,628 Consecutive Ballots, where 10628 is 3% of the ballots cast. That is:

(a) Let A_n = Those who voted for both Trump and No on the Proposition from ballot number $(n - 10628)$ to ballot number n .

(b) Let B_n = Those who voted for both Trump and Yes on the Proposition from ballot number $(n - 10628)$ to ballot number n .

(c) Let C_n = Those who voted for both Biden and No on the Proposition from ballot number $(n - 10628)$ to ballot number n .

(d) Let D_n = Those who voted for both Biden and Yes on the Proposition from ballot number $(n - 10628)$ to ballot number n .

(e) Let $x_n = 100 \left(\frac{A_n}{A_n + B_n} \right)$ be the Moving Percentage of Republicans that Voted No on Proposition B (red) in respect to the n^{th} ballot.

(f) Let $y_n = 100 \left(\frac{C_n}{C_n + D_n} \right)$ be the Moving Percentage of Democrats that Voted No on Proposition B (blue) in respect to the n^{th} ballot.

(g) Then we find that $x_n = y_n$, and this relationship holds for first derivative of either until the sixth derivative of either, for all n ($10,628 \leq n \leq 354,266$).

(h) Ignoring the fact that the difference between Democrats and Republicans on **Proposition B** ranges from 25% to 40% in most other Counties in Colorado, we find the upper bound of the chance of this event occurring to be one in 10^{+51176} , which is a number with 1 followed by 51,176 zeros.

(i) We observed that overall Democrats and Republicans independently voted 43% No on Proposition B for a combined total of 354,266 ballots. The following coin flipping exercise allows us to gauge the upper bound stated on the previous line.

i. If two people flip a fair coin, the chance of them getting the same side is one-half. Thus, if Democrats and Republicans had voted 50% No, the chance of them always voting the same per pair of ballots is one-half. If the number of Democrats equals the Number of Republicans, then the chance of them voting the same throughout the entire election is one in $2^{+150000} = 10^{+51176}$ as above.

ii. Now, consider that the coin is weighted 57% Yes and 43% No for both parties, and that there are twice as many Democrats as Republicans (meaning we need to flip three weighted coins and get the same side for two Democrats and one Republican per three consecutive ballots). The probability of this event occurring is less than one in $4^{+133333} = 10^{+68234}$, which is one-fourth (the chance of all three votes being the same) raised to one-third of the number of ballots cast (since we've divided the total ballots into consecutive groups of triplets). This represents the extreme upper bound, and since it does not account for the 57% Yes and 43% No weighting, or the exact proportion of Democrats to Republicans, there theoretically exists an even greater upper bound.

(j) Using a precinct level simulation, where the probability of an A, B, C or D vote appearing for each precinct, based on the reported finalized precinct totals, we rolled a random 16-digit number from 0.000000000000 to 1.000000000000 to simulate an A, B, C or D vote for each precinct in the cast vote record, retaining the original order of the ballots (which preserves the original sequence of the counting of the ballots and their respective precincts), and then measured the R^2 correlation of the linear regression of x_n against y_n (since there are more Democrats, y_n has the least variability).

i. This simulation was performed 4096 times, which yielded a perfect normal half-folded distribution of the expected R^2 value upon taking the square root of the R^2 values.

ii. Both the Shapiro-Walk and Anderson Darling Tests were used to confirm the perfect half-folded distribution (each result was compiled in a list with its negative to reform a normal distribution). The number of simulations was doubled from 256, to 512, to 1024, to 2048 and finally until 4096, until the square root of the R^2 results fulfilled both tests. This allowed us to measure the actual Arapahoe County Election being in excess of 11 sigma, which is a chance of $1.91 (10^{-28}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{11}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$, where erfc is the Complementary Error Function. This is the same chance as randomly picking one particular unique molecule in 300 U.S. gallons of water.

(k) This rigorous validation by the simulation results further underscores the improbability of the observed data arising naturally, strengthening the conclusion that the Arapahoe County Election Results in 2020 were artificially synthesized. Bear in mind that this result doesn't even take into account the vast difference in Democrat and Republican results in the other Colorado Counties. Proposition B concerned raising property taxes via the Repeal of the Gallagher Constitutional Amendment (raising taxes via election fraud is also tantamount to money fraud if the State of Colorado is also found to be complicit in the Conspiracy to Forge Cast Vote Records). Converting the percentages of $\frac{A}{A+B}$ to logarithms in the form of $\ln \frac{A}{B}$, and simulating with the expected difference of Democrats and Republicans from the other counties, we get 116 sigma, which is a one in 10^{+2925} chance of the overall result being equal at 43% for both parties and their immediate moving percentages being equal at all times. For the record there are 10^{80} protons in the observable universe, so the chance of this happening is the same chance as randomly picking one particular unique proton amongst 10^{2845} universes the same size as ours.

- (l) However, we accept the 11 sigma lower bound of one in 10^{+28} for simplicity. In particle physics, a researcher gets a Nobel Prize for showing a 5 sigma result, thus, an 11 sigma result is sufficient to assert mass algorithmic election fraud in Arapahoe County's 2020 General Election in the State of Colorado, executed by Dominion's proprietary software that is not subject to inspection by either the general public or the elected officials of Colorado.
- (m) We reject the excessive upper bounds of one in 10^{+51176} and one in 10^{+68234} as these were merely used to illustrate and grasp the general implausibility of the results through a coin-flip analogy. The purpose was to assess whether further testing of the true probability via simulation was warranted in the first place. The excessive upper bounds do not apply because the coin flip analogy assumes that the Cast Vote Record is always in the repeating sequence of Democrat-Democrat-Republican (Biden, Biden, Trump).
2. Right-Side Graph on Previous Page: That the Change in Percentage of the Trump Voters who voted NO on State Question #3 (To Adopt Ranked-Choice Voting) in Clark County, Nevada, was equal to the Change in Percentage of Kamala Voters who voted NO on Question #3, for all possible sets of 13,316 Consecutive Mail-in Ballots up to 80% of the Mail-in ballots cast, where 13,316 is 3% of the Mail-in Ballots Cast. That is:
- (a) Let A_n = Those who voted for both Trump and No on the Question from ballot number $(n - 13316)$ to ballot number n (we start this calculation at $n = 13,317$).
- (b) Let B = Those who voted for both Trump and Yes on the Question from ballot number $(n - 13316)$ to ballot number n (starting value is $n = 13,317$).
- (c) Let C_n = Those who voted for both Kamala and No on the Question from ballot number $(n - 13316)$ to ballot number n (starting value is $n = 13,317$).
- (d) Let D_n = Those who voted for both Kamala and Yes on the Question from ballot number $(n - 13316)$ to ballot number n (starting value is $n = 13,317$).
- (e) Let $x_n = \ln\left(\frac{A_n}{B_n}\right)$ be the Logarithm of the Moving Ratio of Republican No to Yes (red) in respect to the n^{th} ballot (starting value is $n = 13,317$).
- (f) Let $y_n = \ln\left(\frac{C_n}{D_n}\right)$ be the Logarithm of the Moving Ratio of Democrat No to Yes (blue) in respect to the n^{th} ballot (starting value is $n = 13,317$).
- (g) Let $g_n = x_n - x_{(n-13316)}$ be the Change in the Moving Percentage of Republicans that Voted No on Proposition B (red) in respect to the n^{th} and $(n - 13316)^{th}$ ballots. This difference provides a moving measure of the variation between two disjoint consecutive sets of 13,316 ballots. This represents the closest approximation to a **stable** derivative of x_n in respect to n that we can get (we start this calculation at $n = 26,633$).
- (h) Let $h_n = y_n - y_{(n-13316)}$ be the Change in the Moving Percentage of Democrats that Voted No on Proposition B (blue) in respect to the n^{th} and $(n - 13316)^{th}$ ballots. This difference provides a moving measure of the variation between two disjoint consecutive sets of 13,316 ballots. This represents the closest approximation to a **stable** derivative of y_n in respect to n that we can get (we start this calculation at $n = 26,633$).
- (i) We find that $g_n = h_n$ with an $R^2 = 0.81$ which corresponds to $\Psi = -1.6640 = \ln\frac{RSS}{TSS}$; where $R^2 = (1 - e^\Psi)$ and $\Psi = \ln(1 - R^2)$
- (j) Using a precinct level simulation, where the probability of an A, B, C or D vote appearing for each precinct, based on the reported precinct totals, we rolled a random 16-digit number from 0.000000000000 to 1.000000000000 to simulate an A, B, C or D vote for each precinct in the cast vote record, retaining the original order of the precincts, and then measured the Ψ correlation of the linear regression of g_n against h_n (since there are more Democrats, h_n has the least variability).
- This simulation was performed 3072 times, which yielded a perfect half-folded Laplace distribution of the expected Ψ values.
 - The cumulative distribution function (CDF) of Ψ over the normalized number of simulations (quantiles) is modeled as $e^{\frac{\Psi}{0.0635}}$ with an $R^2 = 0.9971$
 - However, the simulations reveal the existence of a "Wall of Reality," where the logarithm of the quantiles takes on a pronounced concave-down trajectory near $\Psi = -0.4$. The best-fit model for this region is a quadratic function of the form $e^{-9.152\Psi^2 + 13.456\Psi - 0.0839}$ with an $R^2 > 0.999$.
 - It is suspected that beyond $\Psi = -0.45$, this "Wall of Reality" becomes significantly steeper, likely approaching a vertical asymptote (hence a **wall**). However, confirming this would require millions of additional simulations to sufficiently increase the resolution of the non-normalized simulation count.
 - Consequently, applying $e^{\frac{\Psi}{0.0635}}$ yields a conservative lower bound of approximately a one in 2.077 (10^{+12}) (one in two trillion) chance of the election being authentic. In contrast, the quadratic model $e^{-9.152\Psi^2 + 13.456\Psi - 0.0839}$ suggests an even lower probability: Approximately one in 1.705 (10^{+21}) (one in two sextillion). For context, this latter probability is roughly twice the estimated number of grains of sand on Earth. We accept 2.077 (10^{+12}) as the absolute lower bound (**The Mercy Bound**) and 1.705 (10^{+21}) as the actual lower bound, with the upper bound most likely being on an order of 10^{80} presuming a near vertical wall.
 - The "**Merciful Lower Bound**" represents the best possible case that can be asked for in this scenario. Even if we were to uncover all the hidden variables or factors that need to be modeled — no matter how significant — no amount of unknowns could overcome the concave-down nature of the distribution. As the curve approaches the "Wall of Reality," it becomes so steep (nearly vertical, potentially) that any adjustments or new information would still fall short of the expectation required for a normal, legitimate outcome. This extreme concavity locks the result in as an outlier behavior, reinforcing the idea that the election outcome is so improbable that it cannot be explained by conventional means. The Mercy Bound, while providing the best lower estimate, still suggests an astronomically unlikely chance of the election being authentic, making it clear that the result is deeply irregular and highly suspect.
3. That since two elections, in two different counties, in two different states, in two consecutive Presidential General Elections (2020 and 2024) were synthetically engineered, by proprietary software on Dominion machines, that this constitutes an Act of Forgery of the Cast Vote Record, which denies the People of Colorado and Nevada their Guarantee of a Republican Form of Government under Article IV, Section 4, of the United States Constitution. Free and Fair Elections are an immutable tenet of that which constitutes a Republican Form of Government.
4. That these elections are rigged **is a de facto conclusion**. Even if the Defense contests the exact probabilities of these events occurring, one need only consider the concept of *Cum Viva Voce* meaning "With the Living Voice," a term often used in congressional chambers and committees when rendering decisions on motions and bills. In such cases, decisions are made by gauging the volume of "Yea" versus "Nay" without formally counting, unless the distinction is unclear from the voiced votes. In this case, the perfect parallel movement between the Democrats and Republicans on these ballot questions is evident in the graphs, and this consistency is simply impossible — regardless of the exact probabilities involved. Therefore, we ask the Court to use *In Unum Aspectum*, or "At a Glance," to render its decision on the integrity of these elections based on the visual evidence provided in the graphs above. More formally, to consider those graphs to be **Ex Facie** sufficient to assert the forgery of the Cast Vote Record by proprietary software running on Dominion's machines in the 2024 General Election in Clark County, Nevada, and in the 2020 General Election in Arapahoe County, Colorado.

Key Points Summary for The Court:

- Parallel Partisan Voting Behavior in Two Counties*: Arapahoe County (CO, 2020) and Clark County (NV, 2024) exhibit identical voting patterns between Republican and Democrat voters on ballot propositions, despite different political leanings. This behavior is highly unlikely to occur naturally.
- Arapahoe County Voting Analysis*:
 - The percentage of Trump and Biden voters voting No on Proposition B was nearly identical across every possible consecutive set of 10,628 consecutive ballots (3% of total ballots cast). The chances of this occurring by chance are astronomically low.
 - Statistical analysis using precinct level simulations (to account for geography and demographics) shows that the chance of this occurring naturally is extremely small, with the observed result being equivalent to randomly selecting one specific unique molecule in 300 U.S. gallons of water.

119 (c) This improbability suggests the election results were artificially generated.

120 3. *Clark County Voting Analysis:*

121 (a) A similar pattern of parallel voting behavior was found in Clark County (NV) between Trump and Kamala voters on Question #3, again showing near-identical
122 patterns for large sets of mail-in ballots.

123 (b) The chance of this occurring by random chance is also very low, quantified as one in 10^{12} as an absolute “Merciful” bound.

124 (c) This improbability suggests the election results were artificially generated.

125 4. *High Statistical Significance:*

126 (a) Both cases exhibit high statistical significance (11 sigma for Arapahoe, 1 in 10^{28} chance), confirming that these results are far outside the realm of normal
127 variability and suggesting deliberate manipulation.

128 (b) For context, a 5 sigma result is considered a breakthrough in particle physics.

129 5. *Election Software and Security Concerns:*

130 (a) Both counties used Dominion Voting Systems (DVS) for tabulating results, and the proprietary nature of the software raises concerns about its lack of
131 transparency and potential for manipulation.

132 (b) The improbable voting patterns observed could not have occurred without some form of systemic manipulation, making it imperative to question the integrity
133 of the software and the election results.

134 **The Extraordinary Disparity in Republican Voting on State Questions Three and Six (Ranked-Choice Voting and Abortion Amendments)**

135 Imagine a stadium filled with tens of thousands of Republican Early Voters. The voters are arranged in such a way that those who support Ranked-Choice Voting
136 (Question Three) are grouped in one sector, and those who oppose it are in the other. The supporters are holding up green signs, while the opposers are holding up red
137 ones.

138 From the center of the stadium, election officials can clearly see the overwhelming opposition, as there are four red signs for every green sign. This means 80% of
139 Republican Early Voters are against Ranked-Choice Voting. The opposition is so clear that there’s no need for a formal count — it’s already obvious which side holds
140 the majority.

141 Now, imagine that the stadium is refilled, but this time with tens of thousands of Republican Election Day voters. Something strange happens: The result is now
142 a near 50-50 split. While the actual breakdown is 45% in support and 55% in opposition, this difference is so subtle that it’s impossible to discern with the naked eye.

143 So, the election officials instruct both sides to form several lines and enter the stadium one by one for an official count.

144 This scenario seems absurd, doesn’t it? Why would Republicans (Trump voters in the Cast Vote Record) that voted on Election Day have such a drastically
145 different position with Republicans who voted Early? Despite the seeming implausibility, this is indeed the case. This is exactly what happened in the 2024 General
146 Election in both Clark County and Washoe County, Nevada (skip to next page).

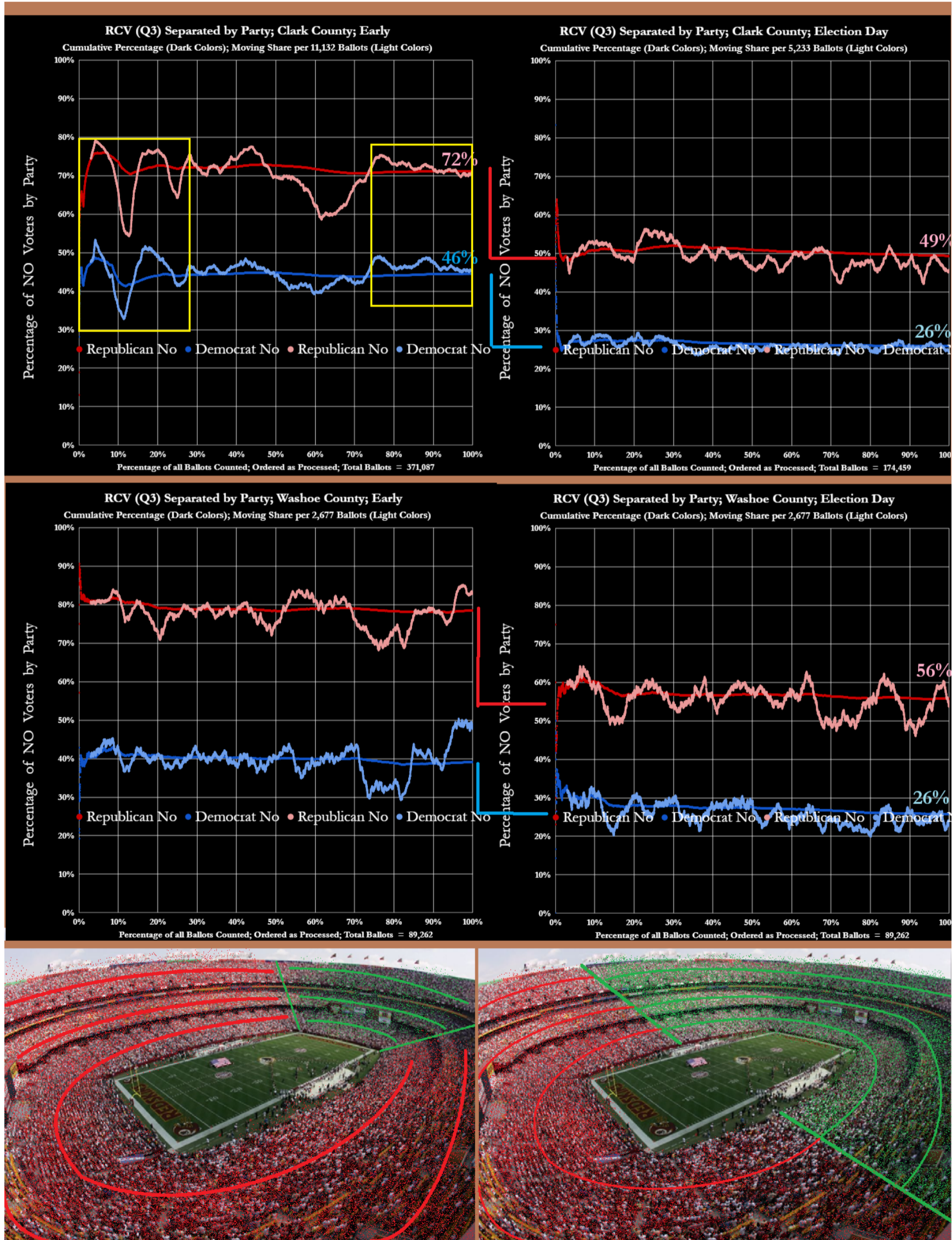
147 **First Statement of Probable Cause:** The sudden and unexplained difference (drop) in Republican opposition to State Question #3, between the Early and
148 Election Day vote — first observed in Washoe County — was the **sole** reason for establishing **Probable Cause** to investigate the results of the 2024 General Election
149 in both Clark County and Washoe County, Nevada.

150 We ask the Court to determine:

- 151 1. Does this observation, in itself, suffice as **Probable Cause** to initiate an investigation into the election results based on the Certified Cast Vote Record?
- 152 2. Is this observation **Ex Facie** sufficient to conclude that the Cast Vote Record in both counties was forged?

153 Furthermore, the Prosecution has identified the specific equation employed across all precincts in both counties used to manipulate the Cast Vote Record in regards
154 to State Questions Three and Six, and the Federal Races of President of the United States and United States Senator. With this knowledge, the Prosecution is **eager**
155 to litigate and demonstrate the forgery of the Cast Vote Record in both counties in the event that the Court does not find that the below graphs are sufficient to conclude
156 the that Cast Vote Record was forged both counties.

157 **Top: Clark County; Middle: Washoe County; Bottom: Stadium Analogy drawn to scale for Washoe County.**
158 Although the below graph is in percentages, the two regions highlighted in yellow for Clark County’s Early Vote are in perfect parallel between Democrats (light blue)
159 and Republicans (light red) in respect to the logarithms of the No to Yes ratios of either party.



Second Statement of Probable Cause: The sudden and vast differences in Republican and Democrat opposition between Mail-in Voting, Early Voting and Election Day Voting in both Clark and Washoe Counties, where the results mirror each other with near perfection according to the Certified Cast Vote Record, constitutes **Probable Cause** to investigate the results of the 2024 General Election.

We ask the Court to determine:

1. Does this observation, in itself, independent from the previous observations, suffice as **Probable Cause** to initiate an investigation into the election results based on the Certified Cast Vote Record?

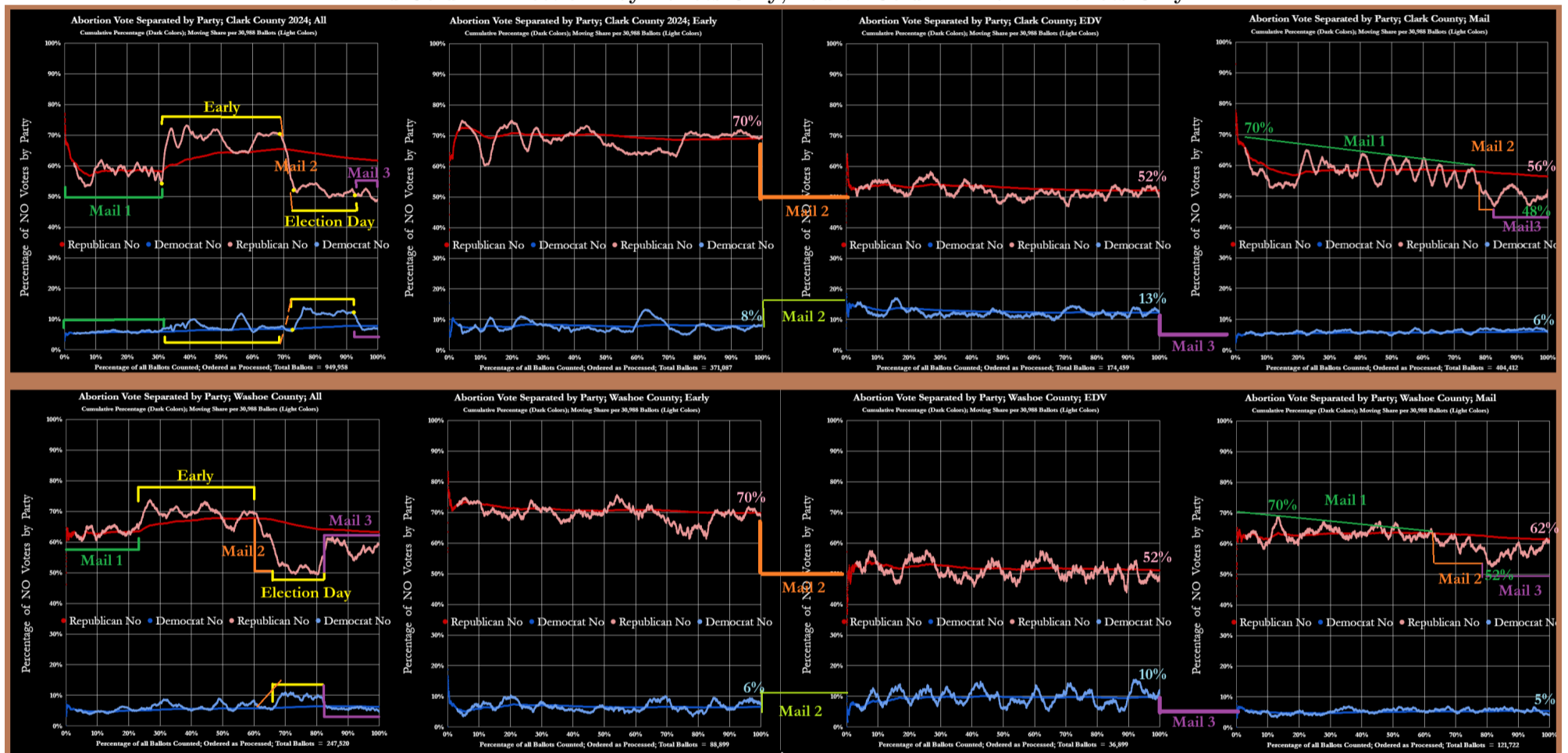
(a) If not, does this observation, in tandem with the other observations, suffice as **Probable Cause** to initiate an investigation into the election results based on the Certified Cast Vote Record?

2. Is this observation **Ex Facie** sufficient to conclude that the Cast Vote Record, in both counties, was forged, independent of the previous observations?

(a) If not, is this observation **Ex Facie** sufficient in tandem with the previous observations, to conclude that the Cast Vote Record, in both counties, was forged?

Furthermore, the Prosecution has identified the specific equation employed across all precincts in both counties used to manipulate the Cast Vote Record in regards to State Questions Three and Six, and the Federal Races of President of the United States and Senator for Nevada. With this knowledge, the Prosecution is **eager** to litigate and demonstrate the forgery of the Cast Vote Record in both counties in the event that the Court does not find that the below graphs are **Ex Facie** sufficient to conclude that the Cast Vote Record in both counties was forged.

Top: Clark County Cast Vote Record Timeline on Abortion (State Question Six)
Bottom: Washoe County Cast Vote Record Timeline on Abortion (State Question Six)
First Column: All Ballot Types Combined; Second Column: Early Ballots Only
Third Column: Election Day Ballots Only; Fourth Column: Mail-in Ballots Only



Regardless of how the Court rules upon the previous questions, the Court must determine:

1. **Are Free and Fair Elections an Immutable Tenet of that which constitutes a Republican Form of Government?**
2. Humans cannot observe the 1's and 0's within the electronic currents of the Central Counting Center's computers, which are by law, the actual definition of a ballot. Therefore, the election is **Unobservable**.
3. Furthermore, the Cast Vote Record comma-separated-variable file for Clark County made available for download on the county website had errors that caused 589,462 Early and Election Day ballots to be split onto a second line in an irregular way, causing the file to be effectively unusable. This added another level of **Unobservability** to the election. It took several days and experts to determine:
 - (a) That the First and Second Page Ballots were scanned in sequence (the initial impression was that the second page ballots were scanned out of order from the first page ballots).
 - (b) That no actual second page ballots exist, rather the data was corrupted by an overflow of characters.
 - (c) That the file could be repaired and read, and the repaired file matched the county-wide summary results on the Clark County Website (sans the redacted ballots). See Exhibit B (short version).
 - (d) The Cast Vote Record for Clark County is unusable in its originally provided form, making it impossible to verify the totals from the detailed ballot-by-ballot records, and demonstrates that the County Clerk and Commissioners certified an election that was unreadable. This means we have **Fiat Elections**, where they sign off on whatever numbers they are given by Dominion Voting Systems, without even the most basic due diligence (such as summing the columns for each candidate and race).
4. Are modern digital elections that are **Unobservable** compatible with the principles of a free and fair election?
5. Humans are prohibited from comparing paper ballots, in real time, during the the tabulation, in the same sequenced order as processed by the Central Counting Terminals, against the results computed (computed is the word used in State Law) by the Central Counting Computer. Therefore, the election is **Unverifiable**.
6. Are modern digital elections that are **Unverifiable** compatible with the principles of free and fair elections?
7. The use of third-party vendors in election technology, while ostensibly aimed at enhancing efficiency and security, often serves a more insidious function: shielding state governments from scrutiny. While the true manipulation may be occurring at the state level, third-party vendors act as a 'shell' or intermediary, deflecting direct accountability. By outsourcing election systems to private companies, state officials can immunize themselves from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, audits, and other forms of public oversight. This 'plausible deniability' allows state governments to circumvent transparency requirements and avoid exposing the vulnerabilities and irregularities embedded in the system. Although the full extent of the manipulation is difficult to prove due to the proprietary

205 nature of the software and the secrecy surrounding vendor contracts, this arrangement effectively hides the real actors behind election rigging, all while maintaining
206 a veneer of legitimacy.

- 207 8. Are Nevada's elections fundamentally **Unverifiable** when the outsourcing of election tabulations shields both the State of Nevada and the third-party vendors
208 from public scrutiny, thereby allowing manipulation to occur without adequate oversight, audits, or accountability?
- 209 9. Is the delegation of the State and County authority over the supervision and conduct of elections to a third-party vendor (e.g., such as Dominion Voting Systems)
210 compatible with the principles of free and fair election?

211 (a) If so, is it compatible with the principles of free and fair election for that third-party vendor to use proprietary software that is immune from review by either
212 the general public or the elected and appointed state and county authorities?

- 213 10. If the Court chooses to proceed with extensive mathematical litigation by not accepting the above graphs as **Ex Facie** sufficient to invalidate the 2024 General
214 Election of Clark and Washoe Counties (the question involving the invalidation of the 2020 Election can be addressed in another action), **that the Court must**
215 **determine the following prior to such extended mathematical litigation:**

216 That at the conclusion of such extended litigation, **if** the Court were to determine all of the following:

- 217 (a) That the Prosecution **successfully proved** that the election was synthetically engineered by algorithms.
- 218 (b) That the Prosecution **failed to prove** the impact of the algorithms was sufficient to overturn the original result of the election, as required by Nevada State
219 Law.
- 220 (c) That the Prosecution **failed to prove** the impact of the algorithms was **not** sufficient to overturn the original result of the election.
- 221 (d) That the Defense **failed to prove** the impact of the algorithms was **not** sufficient to overturn the original result of the election.
- 222 (e) That given the above that neither the Defense nor Prosecution knows what impact the algorithms had on the election, even though the Court determined an
223 algorithm altered the election.

224 Then would such a combined series of determinations fall under the **Guarantee Clause** of the United States Constitution, as follows:

- 225 (a) Since neither the Prosecution nor the Defense can definitively establish whether or not the election outcome was affected, the Court cannot **Guarantee** that
226 the People of Nevada had a safe and secure election, which denies them a Republican Form of Government.
- 227 (b) And because safe and secure elections are a cornerstone of a Republican Form of Government, the 2024 General Election must be declared null and void in
228 Clark and Washoe Counties.

229 Until the Court addresses these questions, the Prosecution will refrain from proceeding with extended litigation. Furthermore, **if the Court refuses** to address these
230 questions, the Prosecution shall **demand an immediate ruling** to proceed on appeal to the federal courts on the grounds that the Nevada State Courts are institutionally
231 corrupt and compromised, by failing to uphold Article IV, Section 4, of the United States Constitution, which Guarantees a Republican Form of Government.

232 With the conclusion of this Article, if the Court has deemed the above graphs **Ex Facie** sufficient evidence to conclude that the Cast Vote Record was forged, the
233 Prosecution Demands:

- 234 1. That the Nevada State Election Code be struck down, for it facilitates and institutionalizes widespread algorithmic election fraud. See Exhibit A (long version).
- 235 2. That the Court rules that programmable voting machines are a violation of the **Guarantee Clause** due to Unobservability by the Public and Unverifiability by
236 both the public and election officials (see Exhibit A), where:
- 237 (a) They are Unobservable because humans cannot observe the 1's and 0's within the electronic currents of the Central Counting Center's computers, which are
238 by law, the actual definition of a ballot.
- 239 (b) They are Unverifiable because humans are prohibited from comparing paper ballots, in real-time, batch by batch (from 50 to 250 ballots), in the same
240 sequenced order as processed by the Central Counting Terminals, against the results computed (as computed is the term used in Nevada State Law) by the
241 Central Counting Computer.
- 242 i. Being allowed to examine the paper, weeks after the election, after the perpetrators may have back-filled and forged the physical paper trail, does not
243 meet the definition of Verifiability.
- 244 3. Early Voting and Mail-in Voting must be prohibited for federal elections in Nevada, as they conflict with the intent and letter of 2 U.S. Code § 7, which establishes
245 "The Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November" as Election Day.
- 246 (a) The law explicitly refers to a single day, not an extended period, such as Election Month or Election Season.
- 247 (b) The term "Election Day" signifies a unified, time-bound democratic exercise, ensuring fairness, transparency, and equal opportunity for participation.
- 248 (c) Absentee voting, narrowly tailored to serve military personnel, citizens residing overseas, or those unable to vote in person due to extreme disability, shall
249 remain permissible, provided strict safeguards are implemented to ensure integrity and accountability and conformance with 14th Amendment Equal Protection
250 Provisions.
- 251 4. That the Certification of the Electors for President-Elect Donald Trump, resulting from this Election, be withdrawn. The State Legislature can confirm the
252 appointment of these Electors, or appoint new Electors before the December 11th 2024, "Safe Harbor" deadline.
- 253 5. That the Court demands a new Primary Election to determine the Republican Nominee for the United States Senator for Nevada since similar irregularities were
254 found in the 2024 Nevada Primaries; and, furthermore, because Sam Brown immediately conceded to Jackey Rosen, despite being informed of the irregularities in
255 the general election. No irregularities were detected in the nomination of Jackey Rosen.
- 256 6. That the Court issues a Writ of Mandamus to the County Clerks to conduct new elections, after the State Legislature has convened and passed new election law
257 that conforms to the above outlined requirements and the **Guarantee Clause** and such legislation has been signed into law by the Governor of Nevada.
- 258 7. That the Court issues Arrest Warrants for current and former Executives, Software Engineers and lower-level employees of Dominion Voting Systems for Federal
259 conspiracy to Forge Cast Vote Records in the States of Colorado and Nevada.
- 260 8. That the Court issues Arrest Warrants for the Nevada Secretary of State, Francisco Aguilar, and Nevada Attorney General, Aaron D. Ford, for the **Coercion**
261 of District 2 Washoe County Commissioner, Michael Clark, who certified the 2024 Nevada Primaries "under extreme duress" in face of "felony imprisonment,
262 impeachment and removal from public office."
- 263 9. That the Court issues Arrest Warrants for the Nevada Secretary of State, Francisco Aguilar, and Nevada Attorney General, Aaron D. Ford, for the **Attempted**
264 **Coercion** of District 5 Washoe County Commissioner, Jeanne Herman, who refused to certify the 2024 Nevada Primaries even while under extreme duress in the
265 face of felony imprisonment, impeachment and removal from public office.
- 266 10. That the Court issues Arrest Warrants for the Nevada Secretary of State, Francisco Aguilar, and Nevada Attorney General, Aaron D. Ford, District 1 Washoe
267 County Commissioner, Alexis Hill, District 3 Washoe County Commissioner, Mariluz Garcia, and Washoe County Manager, Eric Brown, for Federal Conspiracy
268 to Forge Cast Vote Records as they willingly certified the results the 2024 Washoe County Primary Election, while knowing that the results of that election were
269 forged and invalid.

- 270 11. That the Court recognizes that District 4 Washoe County Commissioner, Clara Andriola, initially voted in the affirmative to refuse certification of an election that,
271 by all reasonable accounts, was rigged. However, it is alleged that Commissioner Andriola was subsequently subjected to intense pressure and intimidation by the
272 Secretary of State and the Attorney General, leading her to reverse her vote during a reconvened County Board meeting. As a result, and in light of the undue
273 coercion and threats exerted on her, Commissioner Clara Andriola should be granted clemency in these legal matters, as her actions were not taken voluntarily
274 but under duress, in violation of her autonomy and legal rights.
- 275 12. That no bail be granted to those arrested.
- 276 13. That the Court issues a Writ of Mandamus compelling the Governor to conduct a criminal investigation into these matters. If the Governor does not respond, the
277 Court shall issue a Federal Warrant for the arrest of the Governor for Conspiracy to Forge Cast Vote Records.
- 278 14. That the arrested individuals remain in custody unless absolved of their crimes through due process of law; and should the arrested individuals be convicted, they
279 shall be further charged for Treason against the United States and the State of Nevada, and for their sentences to be run consecutively.
- 280 15. To affirm that all of the above actions are in accordance with Article IV, Section 4, of the United States Constitution.
- 281 (a) *The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on*
282 *Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.*
- 283 16. That the Court issues a Writ of Mandamus to the Nevada State Legislature to write, from scratch, new election law, that is aligned with the **Guarantee** Clause
284 of the United States Constitution. This law must:
- 285 (a) Allow for the the County Commissioners to refuse or abstain from the certification of elections results.
- 286 (b) Must not prohibit the County Commissioners from auditing, verifying or investigating any of the irregularities that gave them reason to refuse or abstain
287 from the certification.
- 288 (c) Must upon discovery of evidence to suggest criminal activity, report the findings to the County Sheriff for criminal investigation. And until the conclusion of
289 such investigation, that Certification must be withheld.
- 290 (d) That County Sheriff may, independent of the proceedings of the County Commissioners, proceed to launch a criminal investigation into the elections results,
291 at any time, and until the conclusion of such an investigation, that Certification must be withheld.
- 292 (e) And that if the Secretary of State, Attorney General, or Governor, act under Color of Law to Coerce County Commissioners into Certification, or interfere
293 in a Sheriff's investigation of election crimes, by threat of force, imprisonment, seizure of property, fines, impeachment or removal from office, that the
294 Commanding General of the State National Guard shall arrest such an Officer, and if the remaining Executive Officials refuse to prosecute them for Coercion,
295 to also arrest these Officials, for Conspiracy to Coerce Election Officials, and if found Guilty by the subsequent military tribunal, to be sentenced to Death
296 by firing squad, outdoors, in full public view, in the heart of the State Capitol, to ensure that the People can verify that justice has been served to those
297 convicted of such a grave offense against the People of the State of Nevada. The bodies of the condemned are then to be cremated in the same public square
298 one half-hour after the pronouncement of death, nor may the bodies of the condemned be removed from public sight from between the time of execution and
299 cremation (see Exhibit A, The Long Version, "Preemptive Public Threats by State Governments Against Local Election Officials Before the 2024 General
300 Election," for more information).

301 0.0 Statement Concerning the Authenticity of the Provided Data

302 I, Edward Solomon, hereby testify under penalty of perjury to the authenticity of the above graphs, which are in accordance with the Certified Cast Vote Record, and
303 were displayed true to scale to the numbers contained therein.

304 Further, I affirm that I, along with other individuals whose identities are withheld for their protection, are in possession of forensic digital copies of the 2024 General
305 Election Cast Vote Record for Clark and Washoe counties, as well as the 2020 General Election Cast Vote Record for Arapahoe County, Colorado. In the event of my
306 untimely death or assassination, these individuals will come forward with the forensic copies.

307 These forensic copies were created to safeguard against the potential retroactive alteration of the Cast Vote Records by Dominion and/or the State and/or County
308 governments. This is particularly to prevent the randomization of Cast Vote Record order to obscure the parallel movement between parties on ballot questions.

309 The below public video link demonstrates how to replicate the Arapahoe County Result, starting from a fresh download of the Cast Vote Record on Arapahoe
310 County's Election Transparency webpage. The same general method is used for Clark and Washoe Counties.

311 <https://youtu.be/Ck5EtxzxaGA?si=kAuXGUT1BmZuUCLo>
312 <https://www.arapahoevotes.gov/transparency>

313 The following public video link teaches others how to read Clark County's Corrupted Cast Vote Record for Two-Page Early and Election Day Ballots:
314 https://youtu.be/qUfjuM8ty-4?si=_mLHAvWW1nwMY4Qc

315 The following public PDF link demonstrates how to calculate the 11+ sigma value of the Arapahoe County Election (the same general method is used for Clark
316 County's Mail-in):

317 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1brpA4Vab9tshUb2fa3BrYIJzaPtoVKe/view?usp=sharing>

318 The following links, ordered as described, demonstrate how to replicate and measure the sigma value of Clark's County 2024 General Election in respect to the
319 parallel movement of both parties in the Mail-in Vote of Ranked-Choice Voting (State Question #3):

320 1. Step One: Extracting the Cast Vote Record from the County Website and Preparing it from Scratch for Analysis.

321 <https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/departments/elections/index.php>
322 <https://youtu.be/q5nTPU5oTlg?si=mtMqhdMxHrBuVCxz>

323 2. Step Two: Why Logarithms of Vote Ratios? What is a Percentage (showing that $\frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\cosh \rho + \sinh \rho}{2 \cosh \rho}$)? What is the Geometric Definition of Division (The Forward
324 and Lateral Vectors, The Observer and Transformation of Reference Frames by both Direction and Magnitude)? Why $\Psi = \ln \frac{RSS}{TSS}$ is preferred as the coefficient
325 of correlation instead of $R^2 = 1 - \frac{RSS}{TSS}$ for mass simulations.

326 <https://youtu.be/J2o716K75Us?si=oO853kBsncEHvON0>

327 3. Step Three, Compiling Precinct Totals for a Single Simulation; Step Four: Coding the Mass simulations and Measuring Ψ .

328 https://youtu.be/DIY3E_8QdvA?si=mZpz9PHweuwnp2I8
329 <https://youtu.be/b-ncUbZXW24?si=GMOBewwPtFPgTPTg>

330 Signed this Sunday, December 1st, in the 2024th Year of Our Lord.
331 Edward King Solomon

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