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INVESTIGATIVE DESK

EXCLUSIVE INVESTIGATION · PROPERTY, BONDS, BALLOTS

A Disturbance in the Ledger

Filings allege that the same kind of software-enabled distortion runs through Texas property valuations, school district bonds, and certified election records — and that the courts have refused, “denied” to look.

By the Investigative Desk · Based on a 403-page evidentiary submission by Mitchell Vexler

DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS — An evidentiary package prepared for submission to the FBI, the Department of Justice, the SEC, the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and the IRS argues that three apparently unrelated American systems — property valuation, municipal bond issuance, and election tabulation — are linked by a common defect: software capable of altering data outputs while preserving the outward appearance of legitimacy.

The anchor case is local. The Denton Central Appraisal District (DCAD) values roughly 500,000 parcels. Those values fund the schools, the hospitals, and the municipal services of an entire region, and they collateralize the bonds the district sells into federal markets. The filing alleges that on the public record of DCAD board meetings, three named officials describe bypassing the audit-controlled valuation software to alter approximately 60,000 records.

The implications, the filing argues, are not local. If valuations are artificially inflated, the bonds written against them are also inflated. The filing estimates outstanding school district bond obligations at \$5.1 trillion across the U.S. and roughly \$606B in Texas.

Layered atop the property record is a second body of evidence, drawn from forensic analyses of voter ID databases and certified Cast Vote Records by researchers including Dr. Andrew Paquette, whose work appeared in the Journal of Information Warfare; Edward Solomon, an independent analyst; and Roger Fuller, a programmer.

Their claim, in brief: certain statistical signatures in election data are inconsistent with independent voter behavior and consistent only with deliberate algorithmic construction.

“The property taxpayer is paying for the alleged election fraud committed against the very citizens paying the bill.”

— FROM THE FILING

I. INSIDE THE APPRAISAL DISTRICT

Public board meetings, named officials, and the admission that records were altered “outside” the software.

THE FILING IDENTIFIES three Denton Central Appraisal District officials whose statements during public board meetings are alleged to constitute admissions of process bypass. The recordings are described as public and verifiable; the named officials have not, in this editorial, been afforded an opportunity to respond.

Chief Appraiser **Don Spencer** is described in the filing as justifying the modification of approximately 60,000 property record values outside of the official CAMA valuation software by exporting, changing, and re-loading data (board minutes 36:38–39:30).

Deputy Chief **Chris Littrell** is described as discussing visits to Bexar CAD and the sharing of “workarounds” between appraisal districts (minutes 27:11–28:47).

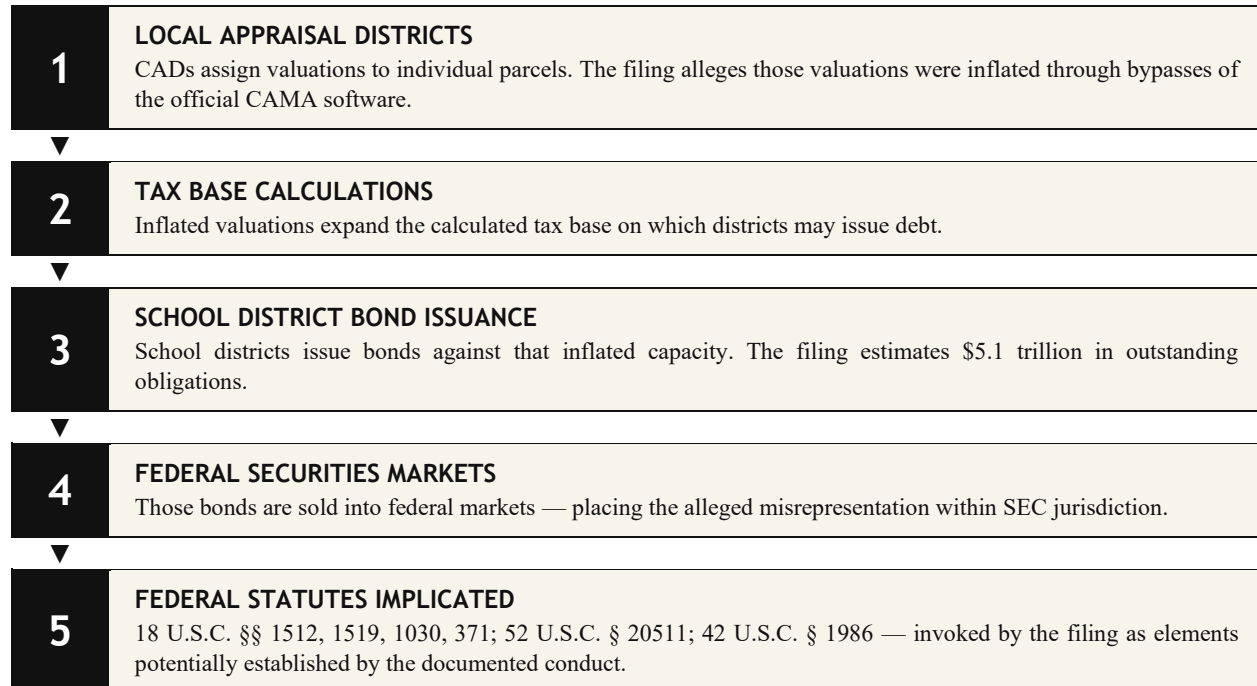
Deputy Chief **Jeanne Ashlock** is described as discussing the correction of value information “outside” of the software (minutes 31:06–33:28).

The filing identifies the scale — 60,000 records — as the reason no isolated-error defense is plausible. It further alleges that USPAP-recognized valuation methodology was violated and that named officials McClure and Spencer certified false tax rolls to the Comptroller's Office.

These are documentary allegations, not statistical inferences. The filing places them at the foundation of everything that follows.

THE CHAIN OF CONSEQUENCE

How the filing argues that local valuation conduct creates federal exposure.



II. THREE FORENSIC RESEARCHERS & MATHEMATICIANS

A peer-reviewed analyst, an independent mathematician, and a programmer arrive at the same conclusion through different doors.

DR. ANDREW PAQUETTE — A researcher with peer-reviewed publications in the Journal of Information Warfare (2023, 2025a, 2025b). His methodology draws on established fraud-detection frameworks (Bolton & Hand, 2002) and steganographic analysis.

In Harris County, Texas, Paquette reports that nearly 40 percent of 2.3 million voter IDs are spaced exactly eight apart, all obeying the same base-8 modular algorithm. The pattern, he writes, persists across fifty years of data and appears in voter databases in New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Arizona.

His most forensically specific finding — what the filing terms the Weston Algorithm — is a ten-point signature identified in February 2026 Bexar County poll book data. Each point is presented as independently verifiable from the data itself.

Several points stand out. Paquette reports 4,110 synthetic voter entries with fractional, non-integer State IDs — values that, he writes, do not occur in legitimate database schemas. He reports mathematically perfect uniform intervals between those synthetic IDs, a regularity he attributes to compiled code rather than to data entry.

He reports that 99.5 percent of inserted records carry A, B, or C surnames. The filing places the random probability of that distribution at less than ten to the minus three-hundredth — for practical purposes, zero.

And he reports that the source file was replaced within days of the anomalies being identified. Both versions, he writes, have been preserved.

“A concealed mathematical control system exists where none should.”

— DR. ANDREW PAQUETTE, PARAPHRASED IN THE FILING

III. LOCKSTEP IN THE TALLY

Two independent analysts say the certified record itself reveals a uniform hand.

EDWARD SOLOMON — Solomon's subject is the certified Cast Vote Record, the digital tally tape of an election. His claim, drawn from multiple jurisdictions, is that politically opposed voter populations are moving through the counting sequence in synchronized proportions — a phenomenon the filing labels **Lockstep Parallel Motion**.

In Clark County, Nevada in 2024, Solomon reports that the response ratios of Trump voters and Kamala voters to State Question #3 shifted in step across 377,000 ballots, with Kamala voters' ratio shifting at exactly six-tenths the rate of Trump voters. Such behavior, he argues, can only arise if a uniform transformation has been applied to the aggregate.

His methodological core is the Precinct-Preserved Shuffle Test, which reshuffles ballots within their own precincts — preserving demographic and geographic structure while destroying counting-sequence order.

The filing reports that after shuffling, the lockstep pattern disappears entirely. A pattern that vanishes when sequence is destroyed must, he argues, have been a function of sequence.

The unshuffled Clark County result is reported at **twelve-sigma** — beyond the five-sigma threshold physicists use to declare a discovery. Grand Junction, Colorado yields nine simultaneous integer lockstep instances; the filing places their joint probability at one in five billion.

ROGER FULLER — A programmer and mathematician, Fuller is credited with documenting perfect lockstep motion across all eleven Colorado 2020 statewide ballot measures simultaneously — a coincidence the filing describes as astronomical.

His second contribution is an analysis of the early-voting feedback loop: daily public turnout reports, he argues, become a calibration feed allowing an actor to know precisely how many synthetic records to inject to hit a target while staying under audit thresholds.

His phrase for the resulting architecture — quoted in the filing — is a player piano built to perform a hidden score and then erase the track marks.

ONE OPEN QUESTION

- Solomon's proposed mechanism — a uniform probabilistic transformation he calls a Flip Function — is described in the filing as consistent with the data but not yet confirmed in actual software code. No source code from any voting machine vendor, the filing notes, has been released for forensic analysis.
- The filing treats that absence as itself a red flag in the certification of those machines.

IV. THE COURTS THAT WOULD NOT ENGAGE

A constitutional question the filing argues is fit for the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE ANCHOR CASE *Vexler v. Spencer/DCAD* (No. 25-0615) was litigated through the Texas trial and appellate courts beginning in 2023. According to the filing, the underlying evidence of valuation fraud was deemed admitted at the trial level.

The Supreme Court of Texas denied review on **October 24, 2025** and denied rehearing on **May 8, 2026**. Both denials, per the filing, were issued as unsigned orders without written engagement on the merits.

The filing's central procedural complaint is not the outcome but the silence. Across multiple levels of review, it argues, no Texas court engaged the constitutional claims — under the First, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Amendments — in writing. As a result of the actions of SCOTX, the case now sets the stage, which would be unnecessary has SCOTX done what a court is supposed to do, for a write of certiorari with the Supreme Court of the United States.

The filing frames the cert-worthy question in three parts: 1. that the underlying facts were deemed admitted below, leaving no factual dispute for the Supreme Court to resolve; 2. that the pattern of denial-without-engagement has appeared across multiple cases and tax years on the same evidentiary record; and 3. that the case implicates the integrity of the property tax system as the funding mechanism for municipal bond issuance — opening federalism and federal financial-regulatory dimensions.

On motive, the filing is candid: it states explicitly that the Supreme Court of Texas's reasons for declining review cannot be determined from the evidence alone. Institutional inertia, procedural formalism, and docket pressure are acknowledged as alternative explanations to active complicity. What the filing claims is sufficient, which is the legitimacy of the question itself being why has no court agreed to hear the case on the merits of admitted fraud?

“Whether a state court's refusal to engage admitted evidence of valuation fraud on the merits — combined with a refusal to issue any written reasoning across multiple levels of review — violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.”

— THE QUESTION PRESENTED

V. THE RECKONING

What the record establishes, what it infers, and what remains proposed.

An investigative editorial owes its readers the discipline of distinguishing evidentiary registers. The filing itself makes those distinctions. This editorial preserves them in three columns.

DOCUMENTED	FORENSICALLY STATED	PROPOSED, NOT PROVEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none">— On-record statements at public DCAD board meetings, attributed in the filing to named officials.— The procedural history of Vexler v. Spencer/DCAD, including unsigned-order denials by the Supreme Court of Texas.— The peer-reviewed publication history of Dr. Andrew Paquette in the Journal of Information Warfare.— The preservation of both the original and replacement Bexar County voter database files.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— The ten-point Weston Algorithm signature in Bexar County poll book data.— Base-8 modular spacing across roughly 40 percent of 2.3 million Harris County voter IDs.— Lockstep Parallel Motion in Clark County and Grand Junction Cast Vote Records, evaluated via the Precinct-Preserved Shuffle Test.— USPAP violation patterns in valuations and the alleged certification of false tax rolls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— The Flip Function — proposed by Solomon as the mechanism behind Lockstep Parallel Motion — described as consistent with the data but not yet confirmed in actual software code.— The motive of the Supreme Court of Texas in declining review, which the filing explicitly states cannot be determined from the evidence alone.— Any individualized criminal intent on the part of named officials — a matter for investigators and triers of fact. However, as a statement of fact fraud would not occur but for intent.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Where officials are named, the underlying source cites public board meetings, depositions, transcripts, peer-reviewed publications, and certified court records. The filing has been described to federal agencies as being in the process of formal submission; the question of whether any institution with subpoena power will examine it remains open at the time of publication. It appears that given the “denied” by SCOTX without explanation on a case of this importance and with admitted fraud proven, this case is headed toward SCOTUS.

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