Colorado Elections
Mesa County 2020
and Grand Junction 2021

Tina Peters was right all along!

Declaration of Roger W. Fuller

Roger W. Fuller declares, under penalty of perjury, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that all following tabulations and graphs are true and correct to the State Certified Cast Vote Records and drawn to proper scale.

Executed on November 14, 2025.

Mesa County 2020 General Election shows that Mesa County is VERY RED!!

Total Other Presidential:	Total Pres	Tot Biden	Tot Trump
2193	90614	31533	56888
Mesa Co Colorado 2020 Cast Vote Record	Other/Tot	Biden/Tot	Trump/Tot
91506 Ballots in Record	0.0242	0.34799	0.62781
		Trump/Biden	
Trump 1.8:1 over Biden Overall Mesa Co.		1.80408	

Mesa County 2020 General Election County Wide almost 2:1 Trump over Biden

Vote On	GJ Ref 2A	GJ 6A	GJ 6B	Any of 3	GJ Trump	GJ Biden	GJ Neither	Total Chk
	35419	14535	6132	50025	28847	19392	1786	50025
Grand Junction Ballot Measures					57.67%	38.76%		
Trump 1.49:1 over Biden in Grand Junction					1.48757		Trump 1.49:1	

Mesa County 2020 General Election Presidential Vote on Ballots with Votes on any of three Grand Junction measures:
Trump 3:2 over Biden

Part 1: Common Sense

Grand Junction April 6, 2021 Local Election

Just Six Months after the 2020 General Election

Four City Council races (Republican incumbents) and Three Ballot Measures

Radical Leftists won ALL FOUR City Council seats!

		McCallister	Taggart	Write-in	Haitz	Simpson	Write-in	Green	Herman	Write-in	Andrews	Reitz	Write-in	2A Yes	2A No	2B Yes	2B No	2C Yes	2C No
Column Totals		6369	9276	1	6975	8226	1	6119	9391	2	6179	9138	2	9255	7320	9778	7063	11980	4220
Race Totals				15646			15202			15512			15319		16575		16841		16200
Check - Race Totals+Undervote Total			District A:	17189		District D:	17189		District E:	17189		At Large:	17189	Meas 2A:	17189	Meas 2B:	17189	Meas2C:	17189

District A: 15,646 votes Taggart 9276 59.3% over McAllister 6369 40.7%

District D: 15,202 votes Simpson 8226 54.1% over Haitz 6975 45.9%

District E: 15,512 votes Herman 9391 60.5% over Green 6119 40.2%

At-Large: 15,319 votes Reitz 9138 59.7% over Andrews 6179 40.3%

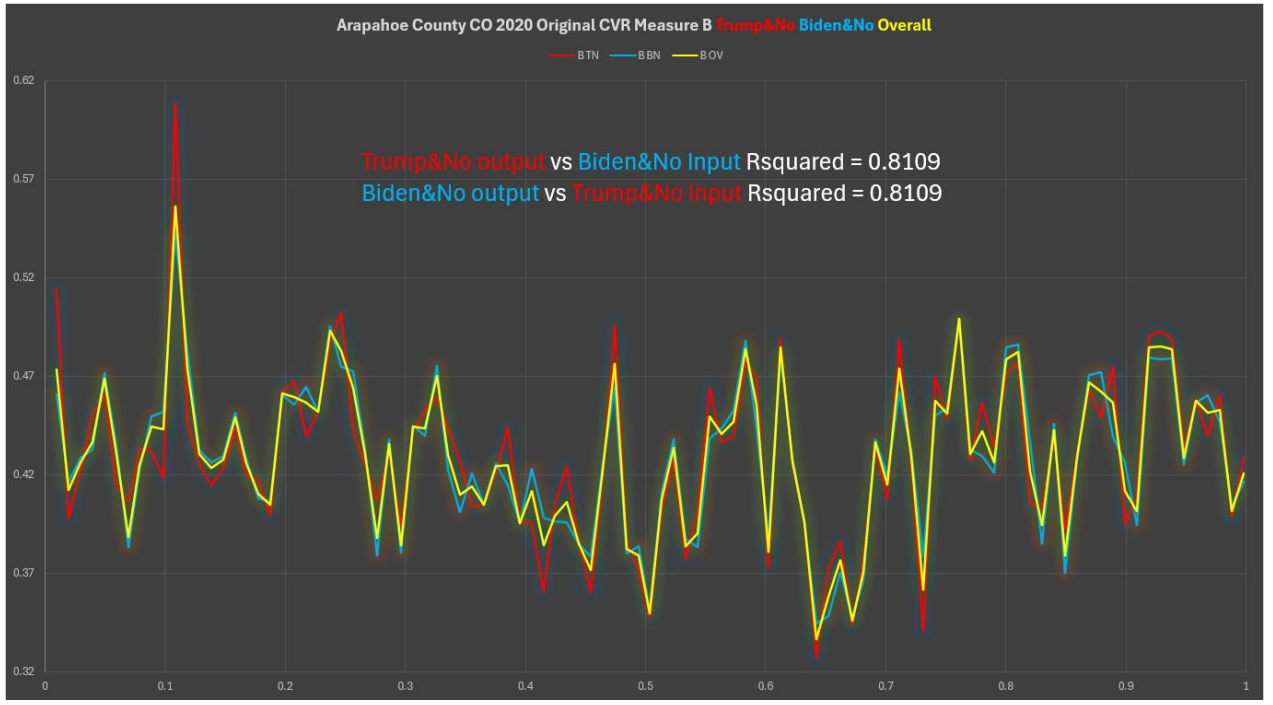
Remember, the Grand Junction vote for President in the 2020 General just SIX MONTHS BEFORE was 3:2 for Trump over Biden!

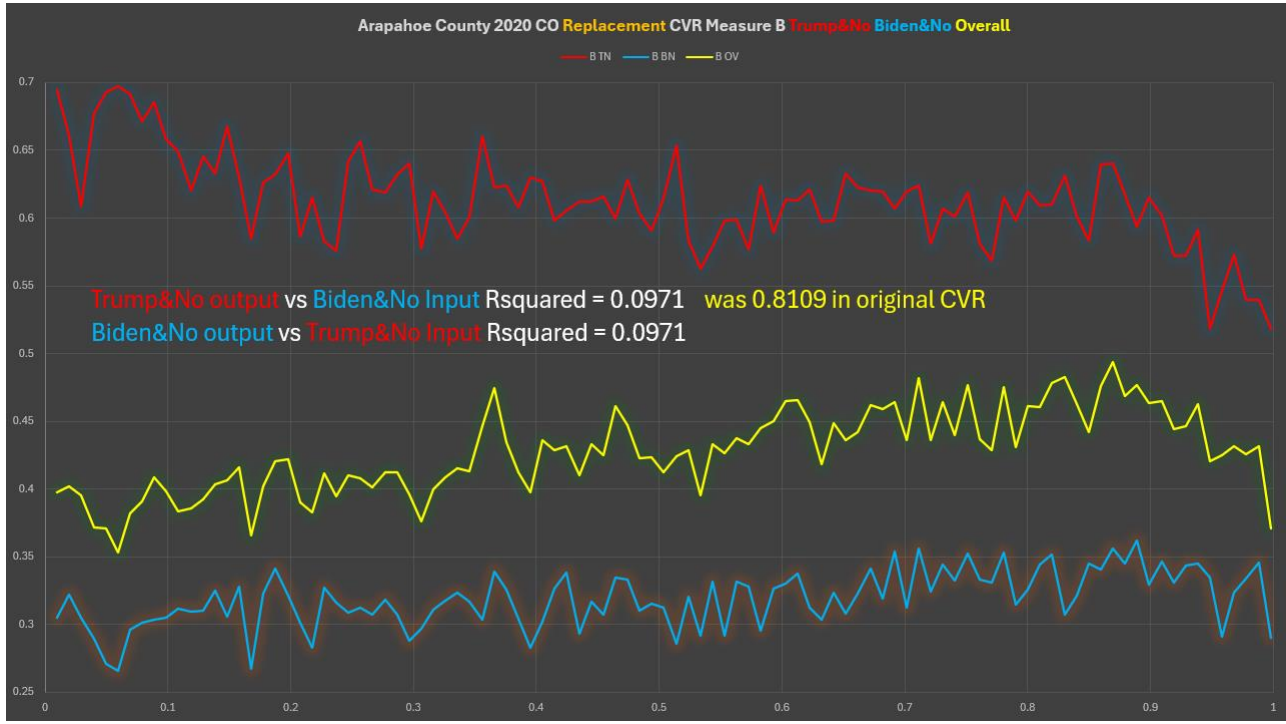
These are ALL approximately 60/40 or 3:2 IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION!

This extraordinary outcome spurred Tina Peters to look into the matter.

Part 2: LOCKSTEP MOTION vs Measure B

These graphs are from the Arapahoe County CO 2020 General Election. They show the values for Trump&No/(Trump&No + Trump&Yes), Biden&No/(Biden&No + Biden&Yes), and overall No/all ballots. The upper graph is from the original cast vote record (CVR) on the county website. This lockstep parallel motion is NOT POSSIBLE in a fair election! This graph was introduced in evidence in a case in NV concerning manipulated elections in Nov. 2024. In April 2025, the county REPLACED the CVR with a new file, with the same name; but the new file is a different size and has vastly different content. The lower graph is prepared in the same way as the upper graph from the new file. THE LOCKSTEP MOTION IS GONE! Lockstep Motion like this is EX FACIE PROOF that software algorithms manipulated the data DURING THE COUNTING PROCESS!





Explaining Rolling Average and Rolling Total For Lockstep Motion Analysis

The graphs in the previous slide show the values for Trump&No/(Trump&No + Trump&Yes), Biden&No/(Biden&No + Biden&Yes), and overall&No/all ballots from what is called a Rolling Average. In that election there were approximately 450,000 ballots in the CVR. A size for the rolling average "window" is selected – usually about 10% of the total, in this case 45,000. Think of the X-axis as being "time" where each tick of the clock is the next ballot read from the CVR. There are four counters – one each for Trump&No, Trump&Yes, Biden&No, Biden&Yes. As each ballot is analyzed, the proper counter is incremented, and the information from the ballot is put on top of a "stack". For the first 44,999, that is all that happens. After the four counters have been updated with the 45,000th ballot, the averages are calculated by dividing each counter value by the "window size" 45,000. Then the values from the ballot on the BOTTOM of the stack are SUBTRACTED from the counters and the bottom ballot is discarded. As each following ballot is read from the CVR, we add the current values, calculate the averages, put the current ballot on the stack, subtract the values from the ballot on the bottom of the stack and discard it. In this way we are always averaging the last 45,000 ballots. In practice the values are output to a plotting file less often than every ballot – in this case every 4500 for 100 plot points. But the values are calculated for every ballot!

In the Grand Junction election that follows, there are only about 16,200 total ballots, too few to do a rolling average. Instead, for each of the three ballot measures, we do a rolling ***total*** in 16 counters (Repub&N, Dem&N, Repub&Y, Dem&Y for each of the four candidate races) with a "window" of 1633 ballots. After the first 1633, we add the current ballot and subtract the values from the ballot on the bottom of the stack. All the values are output to a spreadsheet file. Later in excel, the overall average of the rolling totals is calculated. Then for each of the graphs, the ***difference*** between the average and the rolling total is plotted on the Y-axis against the fraction of the ballots counted on the X-axis. This is a plot of the ***first derivative*** of the rolling totals. When Repub&yes ***changes in lockstep*** with Dem&NO it is again proof of algorithmic manipulation. With 16,200 ballots, the chance of seeing lockstep in one of the nine races would be one in 12. But the chance of ALL NINE showing lockstep would be one in 12 raised to the ninth power or one in 5,159,780,352 – over 5 billion! Even worse, because as each additional race shows lockstep, the chance that another can is EXPONENTIALLY SMALLER!

Part 2 Continued: Grand Junction April 6 2021 Local Election

We find NINE CASES of LOCKSTEP MOTION BETWEEN CANDIDATES AND MEASURES!

Measure 2A: Tax Hike Measure 2B: Marijuana Measure 2C: Zoning

AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA
	DA R N 2A	DA R Y 2A		DA R N 2B	DA R Y 2B		DA R N 2C	DA R Y 2C		DD R N 2A	DD R Y 2A		DD R N 2B	DD R Y 2B		DD R N 2C	DD R Y 2C		DE R N 2A	DE R Y 2A		DE R N 2B	DE R Y 2B		DE R N 2C	DE R Y 2C		DL R N 2A	DL R Y 2A		DL R N 2B	DL R Y 2B		DL R N 2C	DL R Y 2C	
	3945	2216		3742	2515		2490	3577		3755	3004		3740	3097		2236	4399		3745	2171		3567	2448		2296	3536		3727	2262		3592	2477		2277	3624	
	NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES	
	Measure 2A			Measure 2B			Measure 2C			Measure 2A			Measure 2B			Measure 2C			Measure 2A			Measure 2B			Measure 2C			Measure 2A			Measure 2B			Measure 2C		
	District A Republican			District A Republican			District A Republican			District D Republican			District D Republican			District D Republican			District E Republican			District E Republican			District E Republican			At-Large Republican			At-Large Republican			At-Large Republican		
	McAllister			McAllister			McAllister			Haitz			Haitz			Haitz			Green			Green			Green			Andrews			Andrews			Andrews		

District A McAllister District D Haitz District E Green At-Large Andrews

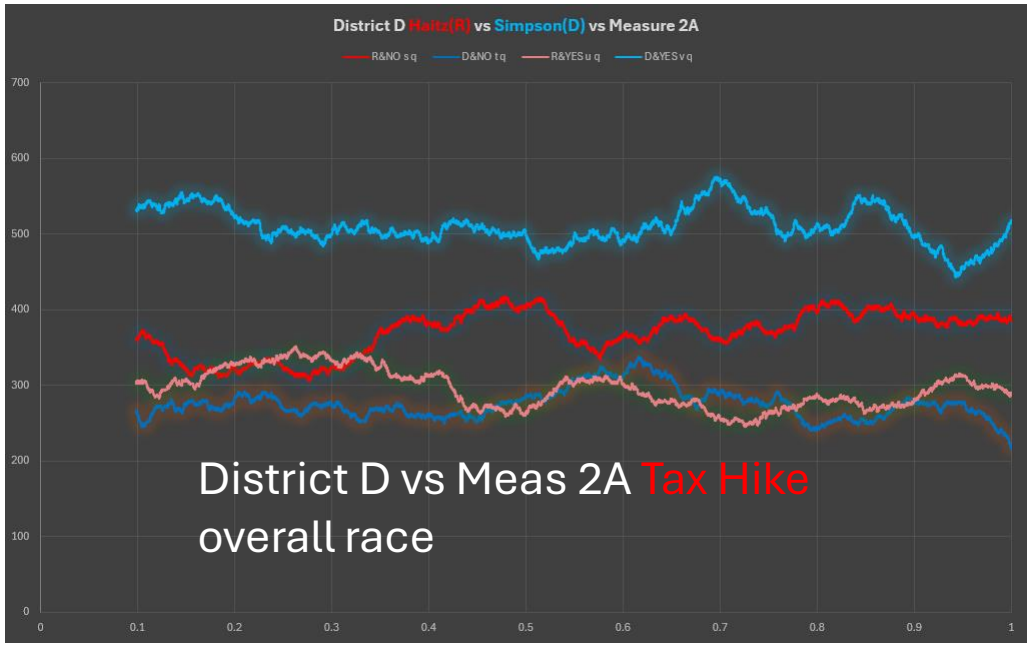
Above: Overall Republican&Yes, Republican&No on 3 ballot measures

	DA D N 2A	DA D Y 2A		DA D N 2B	DA D Y 2B		DA D N 2C	DA D Y 2C		DD D N 2A	DD D Y 2A		DD D N 2B	DD D Y 2B		DD D N 2C	DD D Y 2C		DE D N 2A	DE D Y 2A		DE D N 2B	DE D Y 2B		DE D N 2C	DE D Y 2C		DL D N 2A	DL D Y 2A		DL D N 2B	DL D Y 2B		DL D N 2C	DL D Y 2C	
	2676	6313		2721	6382		1352	7528		2748	5208		2601	5483		1531	6371		2800	6295		2798	6410		1506	7475		2710	6140		2683	6285		1422	7318	
	NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES	
	Measure 2A			Measure 2B			Measure 2C			Measure 2A			Measure 2B			Measure 2C			Measure 2A			Measure 2B			Measure 2C			Measure 2A			Measure 2B			Measure 2C		
	District A Democrat			District A Democrat			District A Democrat			District D Democrat			District D Democrat			District D Democrat			District E Democrat			District E Democrat			District E Democrat			At-Large Democrat			At-Large Democrat			At-Large Democrat		
	Taggart			Taggart			Taggart			Simpson			Simpson			Simpson			Herman			Herman			Herman			Reitz			Reitz			Reitz		

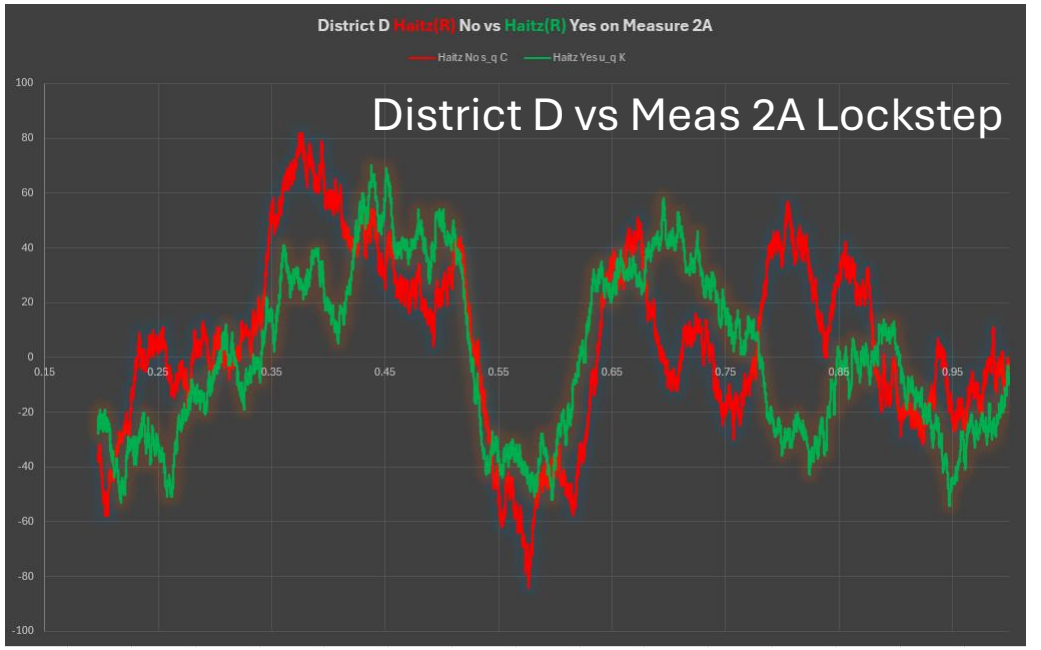
District A Taggart District D Simpson District E Herman At-Large Reitz

Above: Overall Democrat&Yes, Democrat&No on 3 ballot measures

The values for Republican&No, Republican&Yes, Democrat&No, Democrat&Yes form a DISJOINT SET of values for each ballot measure. Disjoint sets follow rigid mathematical relationships. When we plot these values on the Y-axis where each increment on the X-axis is the next ballot being tabulated, we see lockstep parallel motion between the candidates – as if Democrats are working with Republicans to change their votes from no to yes depending on the moment the ballot is counted. This cannot happen in a real election and proves algorithmic manipulation of the votes DURING THE TABULATION PROCESS by software running on the machines!!

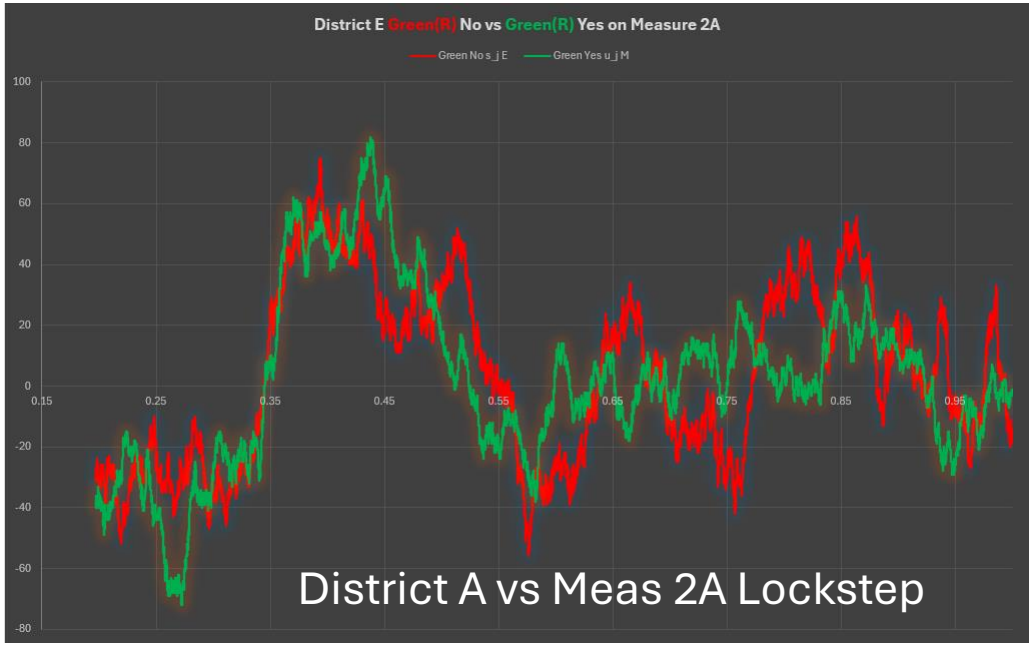


District D Haitz&N, Simpson&N, Haitz &Y, Simpson&Y



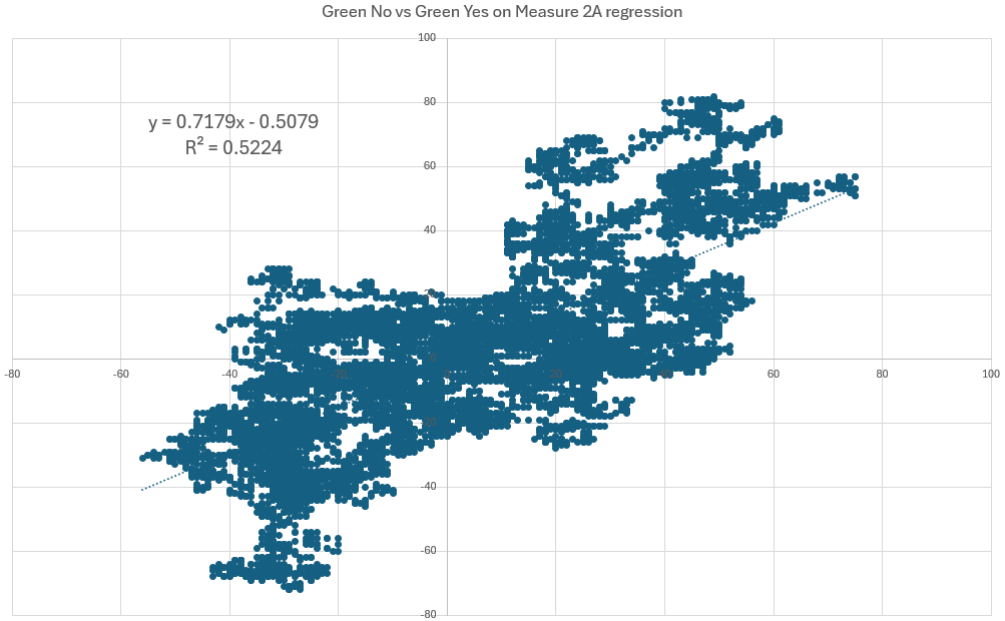
District D No/Yes Measure 2A

District D Haitz&N, vs Inverse Of Haitz &Y, Anti-Parallel

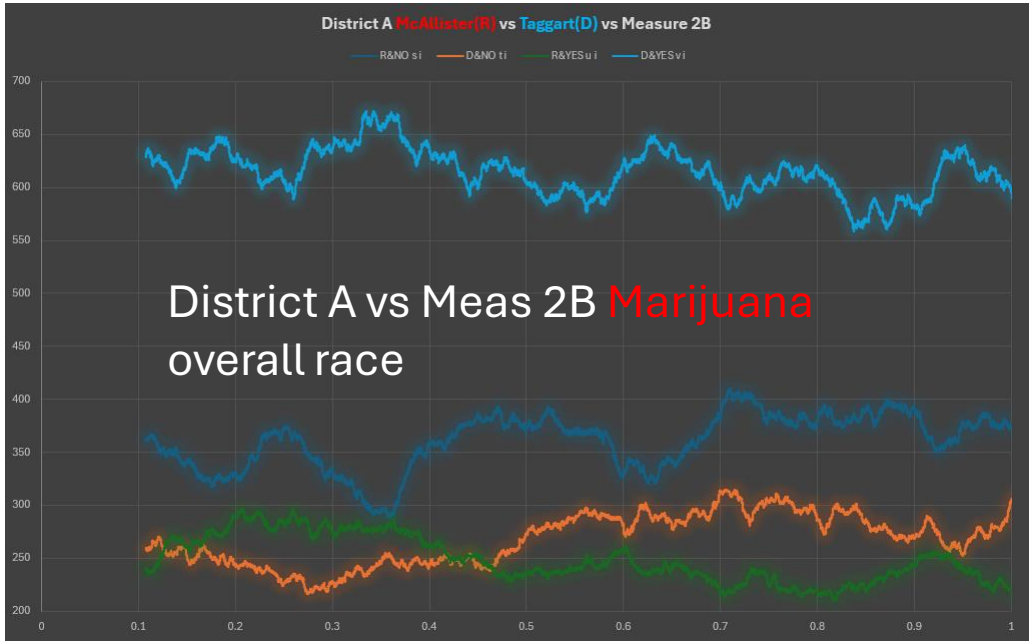


District D Green&N, vs Inverse Of Green &Y, Anti-Parallel

District E No/Yes Measure 2A

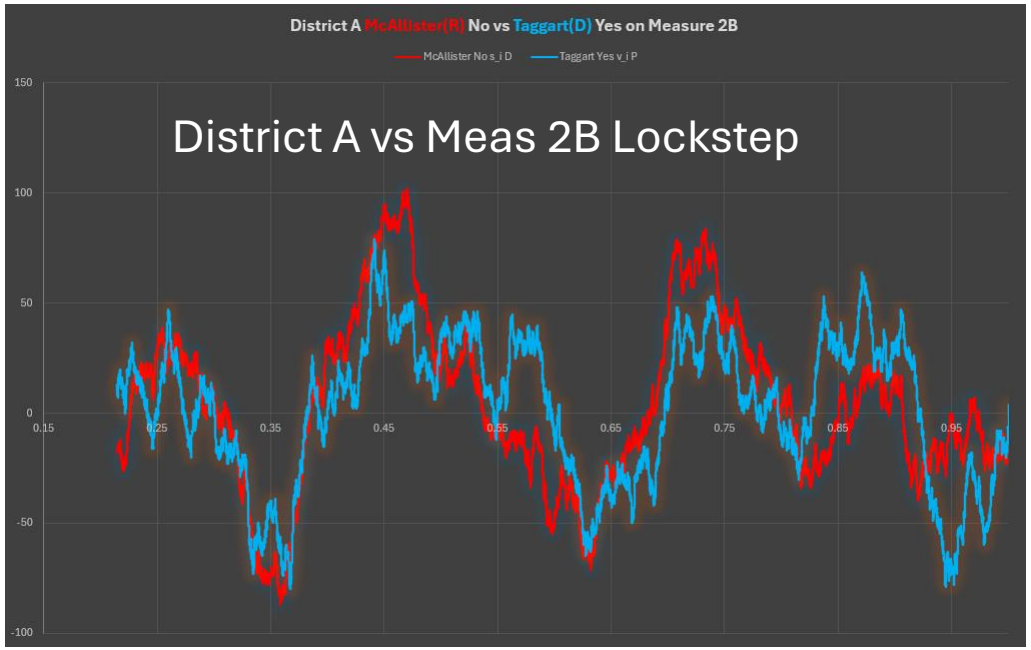


Regression Green&N, vs Inverse Of Green &Y, R-Squared = 0.52

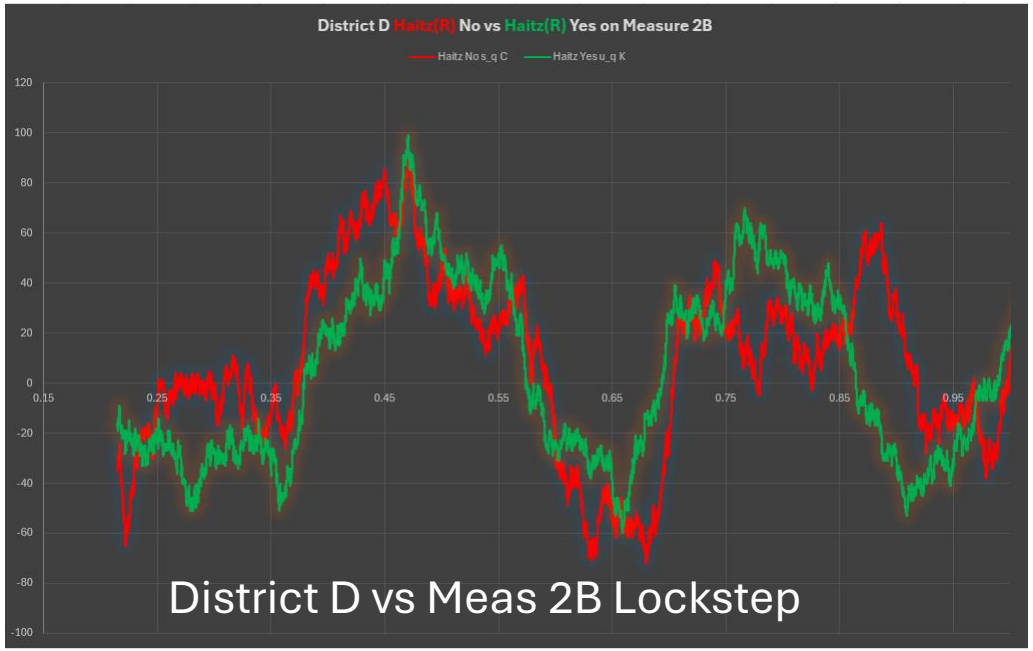


District A McAllister&N, Taggart&N, McAllister &Y, Taggart&Y

District A No/Yes Measure 2B



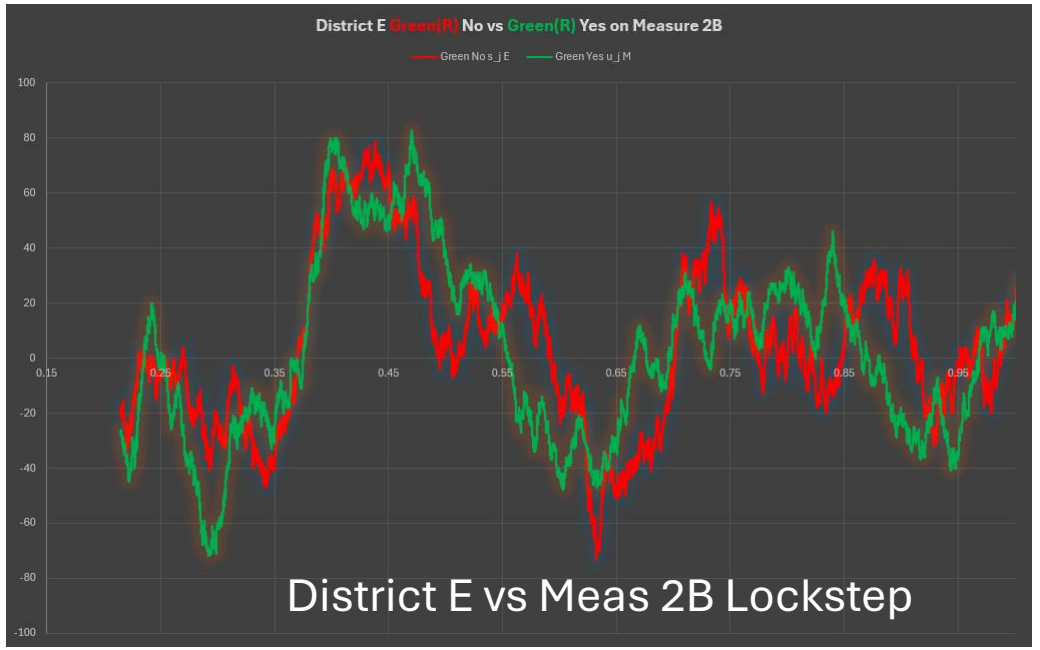
District A McAllister&N, vs Inverse Of Taggart&Y, Anti-Parallel



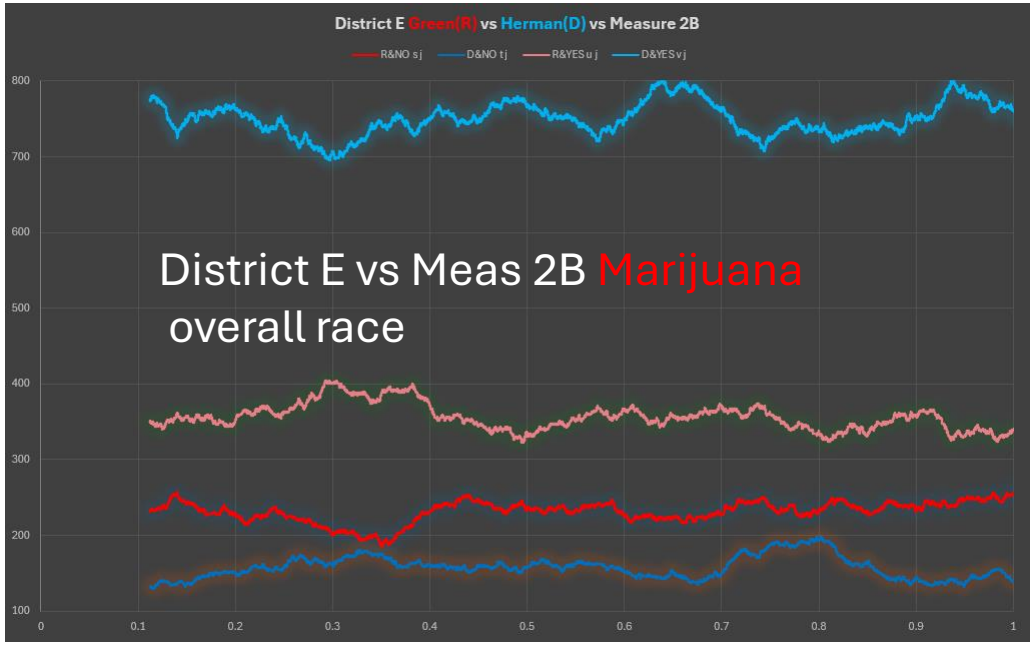
District D No/Yes Measure 2B

District D Haitz&N, vs Inverse Of Haitz &Y, Anti-Parallel

District E No/Yes Measure 2B

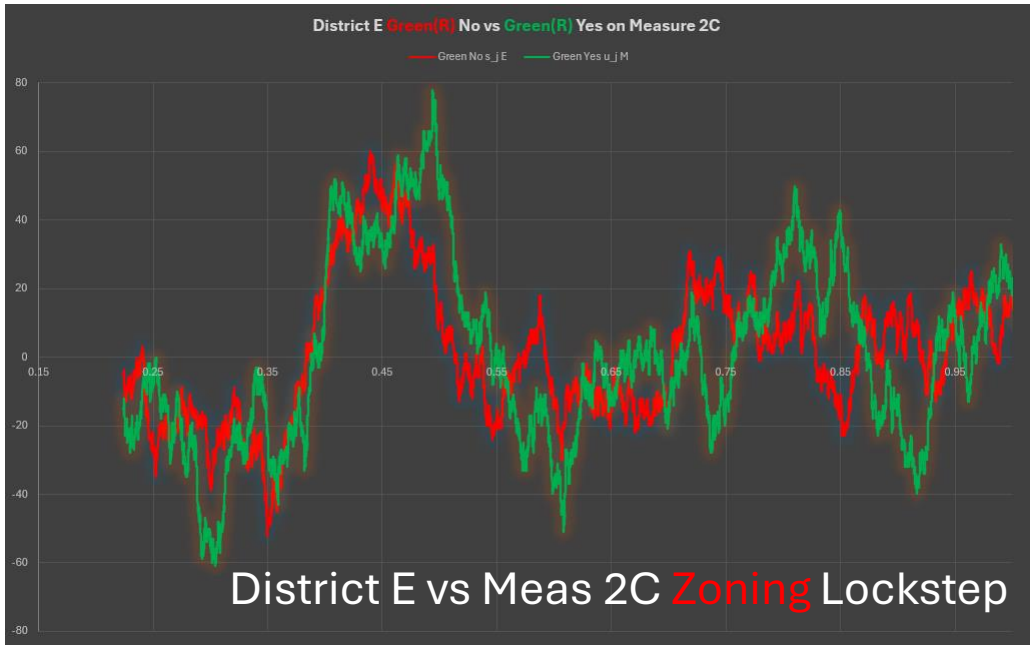


District E Green&N, vs Inverse Of Green &Y, Anti-Parallel

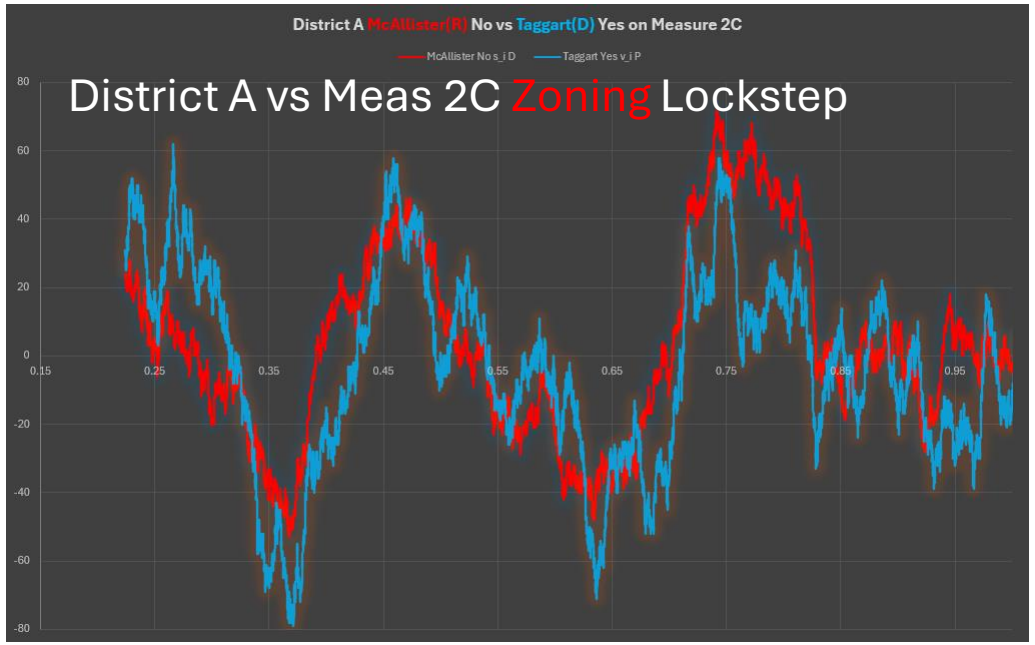


District E Green&N, Herman&N, Green &Y, Herman&Y

District E No/Yes Measure 2B



District E Green&N, vs Inverse Of Green &Y, Anti-Parallel

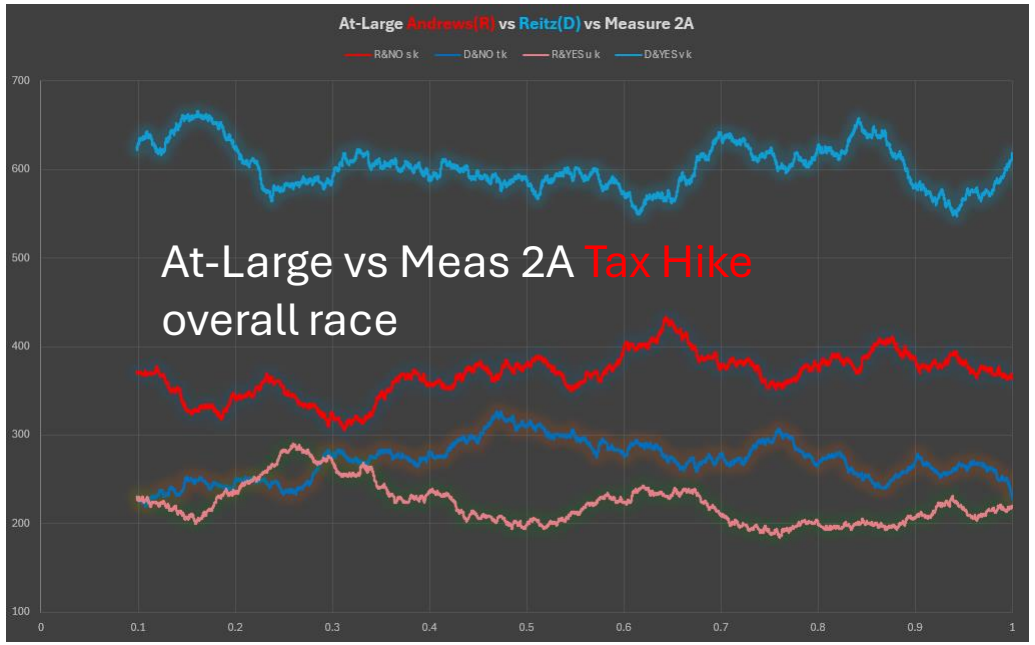


District A McAllister&N, vs Inverse Of Taggart&Y, Anti-Parallel

District A No/Yes Measure 2C

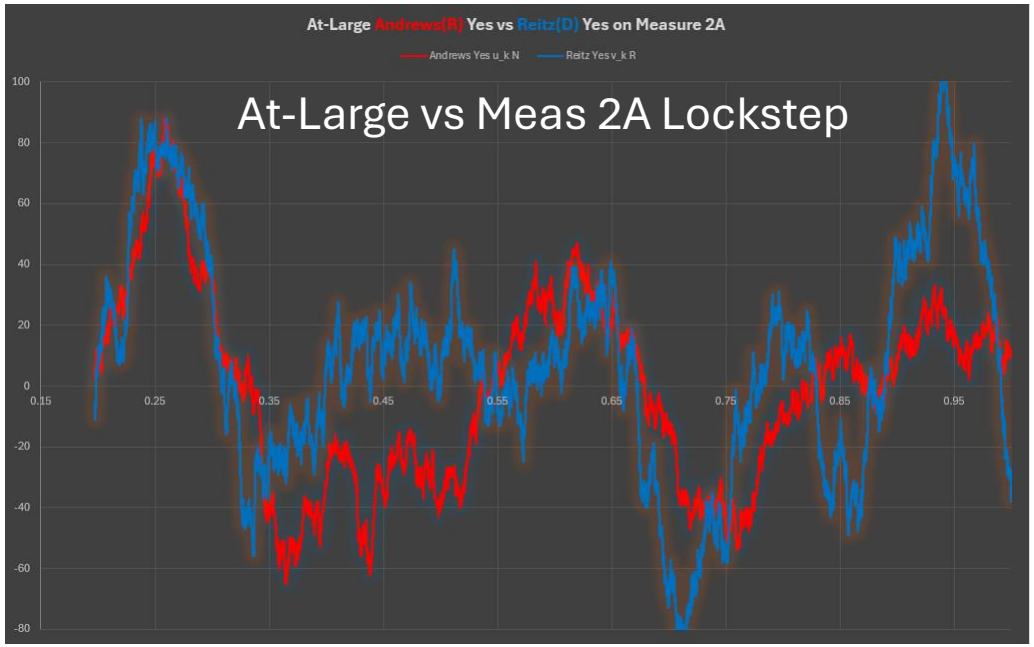
Regression

McAllister&N, vs Inverse Of Taggart &Y, R-Squared = 0.47

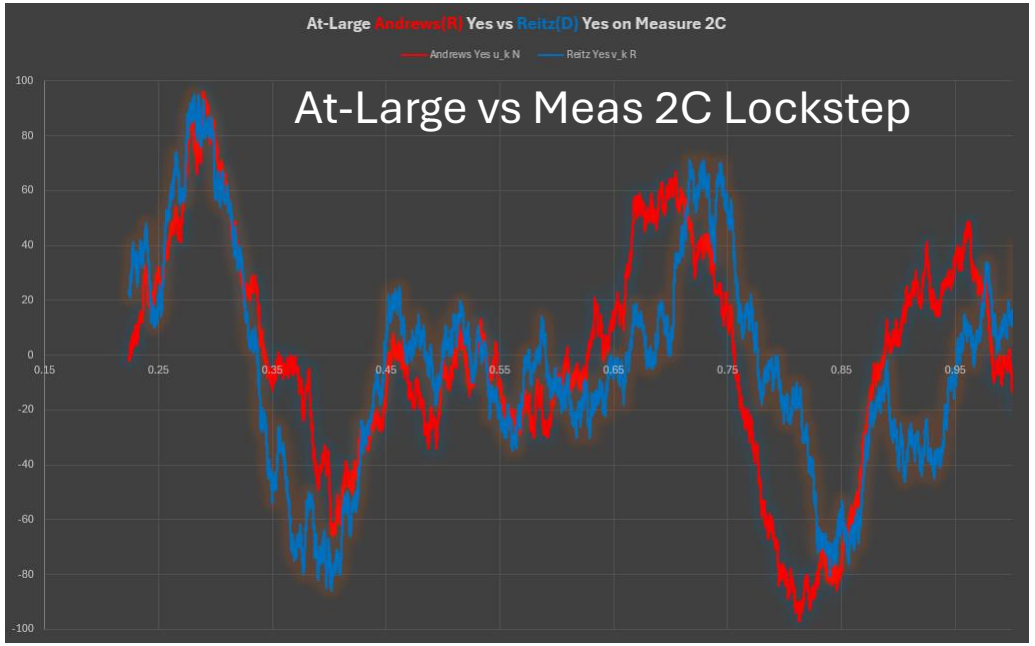


At-Large Andrews&N, Reitz&N, Andrews&Y, Reitz&Y

At-Large Yes/Yes Measure 2A

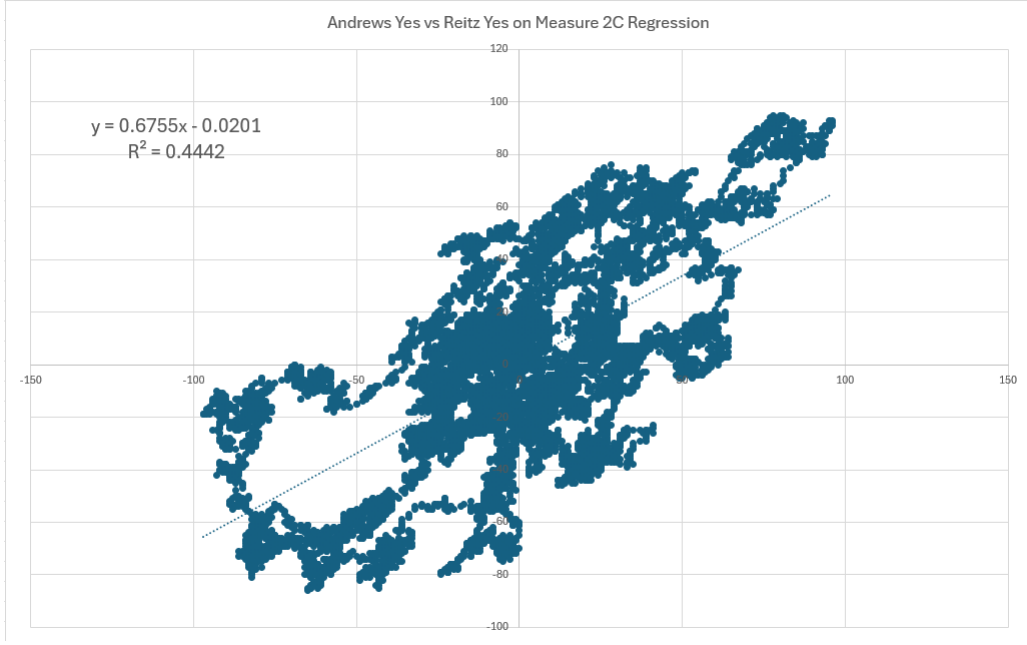


At-Large 2A Andrews&Y, vs Inverse Of Reitz&Y, Anti-Parallel



At-Large 2C Andrews&Y, vs Inverse Of Reitz&Y, Anti-Parallel

At-Large Yes/Yes Measure 2C



Regression Andrews&Y, vs Inverse Of Reitz&Y, R-Squared = 0.44

Part 3: Straight-Party Ballots And Timing Analysis

Mesa County 2020 Straight Ticket Numbers

	County Federal Straight R	County Federal Straight D	Grand Junction Federal Straight R	Grand Junction Federal Straight D	County Fed & BOE & Co. Comm. Straight R	County Fed & BOE & Co. Comm. Straight D	Grand Junction Fed & BOE & Co. Comm. Straight R	Grand Junction Fed & BOE & Co. Comm. Straight D
	51257	26416	26025	16522	44615	20816	22862	13163
Ratio R to D:		1.940377		1.575172		2.143303		1.736838
Total Straight Ticket:		77673		42547		65431		36025
Total Presidential:		90614	Total GJ:	50025	Total Presidential:	90614	Total GJ:	50025
Fraction Straight Ticket:		0.857185		0.850515		0.722085		0.72014

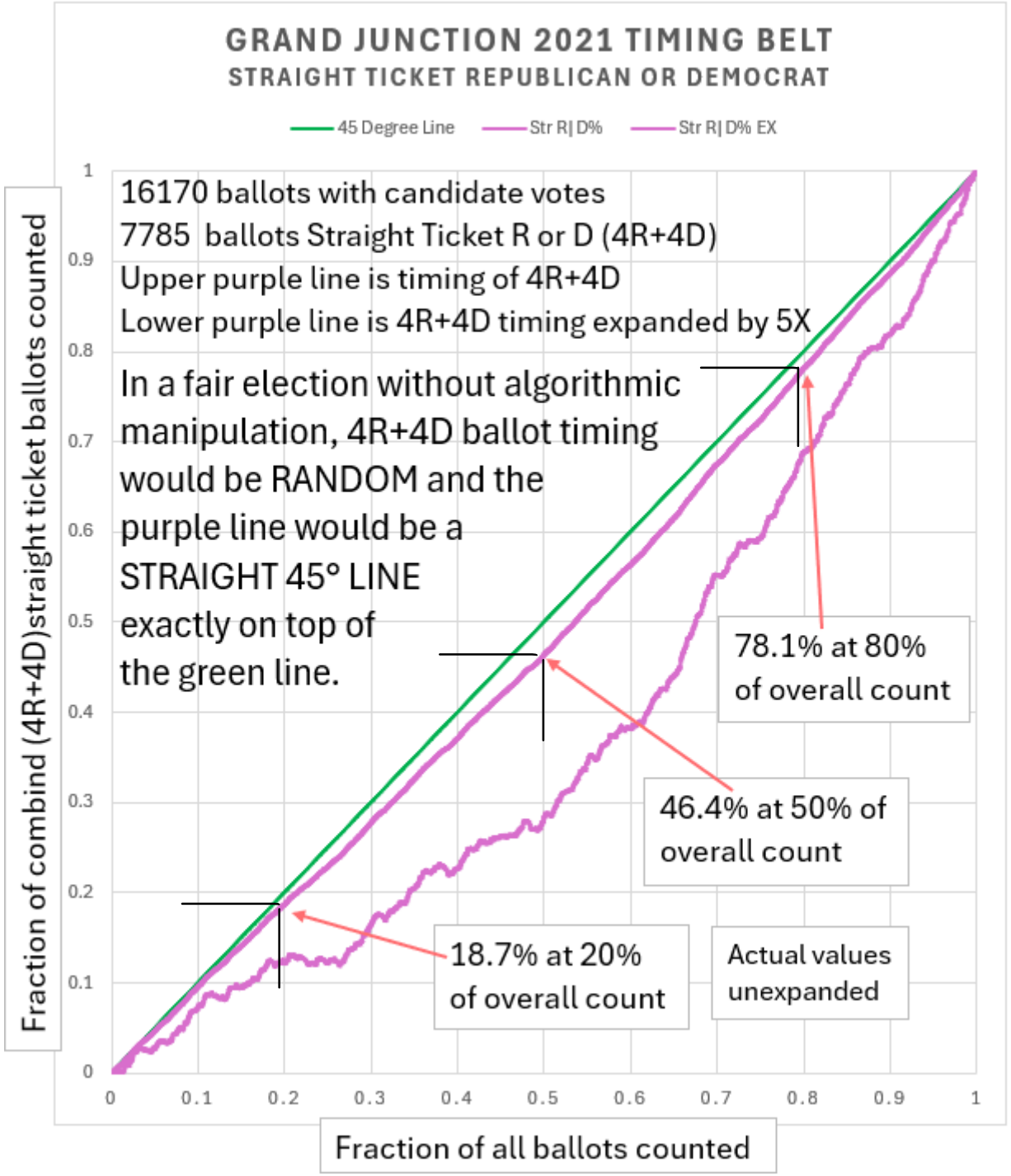
This shows that Most Voters Voted Straight Ticket (both Dems and Repubs) and that Repubs voted almost 2:1 over Dems.
85% in the County and in Grand Junction voted straight ticket for Federal Races President, Senator, and House
72% in the County and in Grand Junction voted straight ticket on the 3 Federal races AND the two county races!

Grand Junction 2021 Straight Ticket Numbers

Straight-Party	Four Rs	Four Ds	Candidate	Dist A	Dist D	Dist E	At-Large	Measures	2A	2B	2C
	2886	4898	Undervotes	1543	1987	1677	1870	Undervotes	614	348	989
Total Straight party ballots:		7784									
Fraction of 17189 total:		0.452848						Selected:	16575	16841	16200

This shows a COMPLETELY DIFFERENT PICTURE on straight ticket voting in Grand Junction six months later!
LESS THAN HALF (45.3%) voted straight ticket in all four City Council races – 55% SPLIT TICKETS!
With 1600-1800 undervotes, approximately 16,500 ballots have votes cast in at least one candidate race.
If Repubs voted at 2:1 over Dems as seen in the 2020 election, one would expect to see about 5,300 Dem straight tickets and 10,600 Repub straight tickets. Yes, there are 4898 Dem BUT ONLY 2886 Repub!

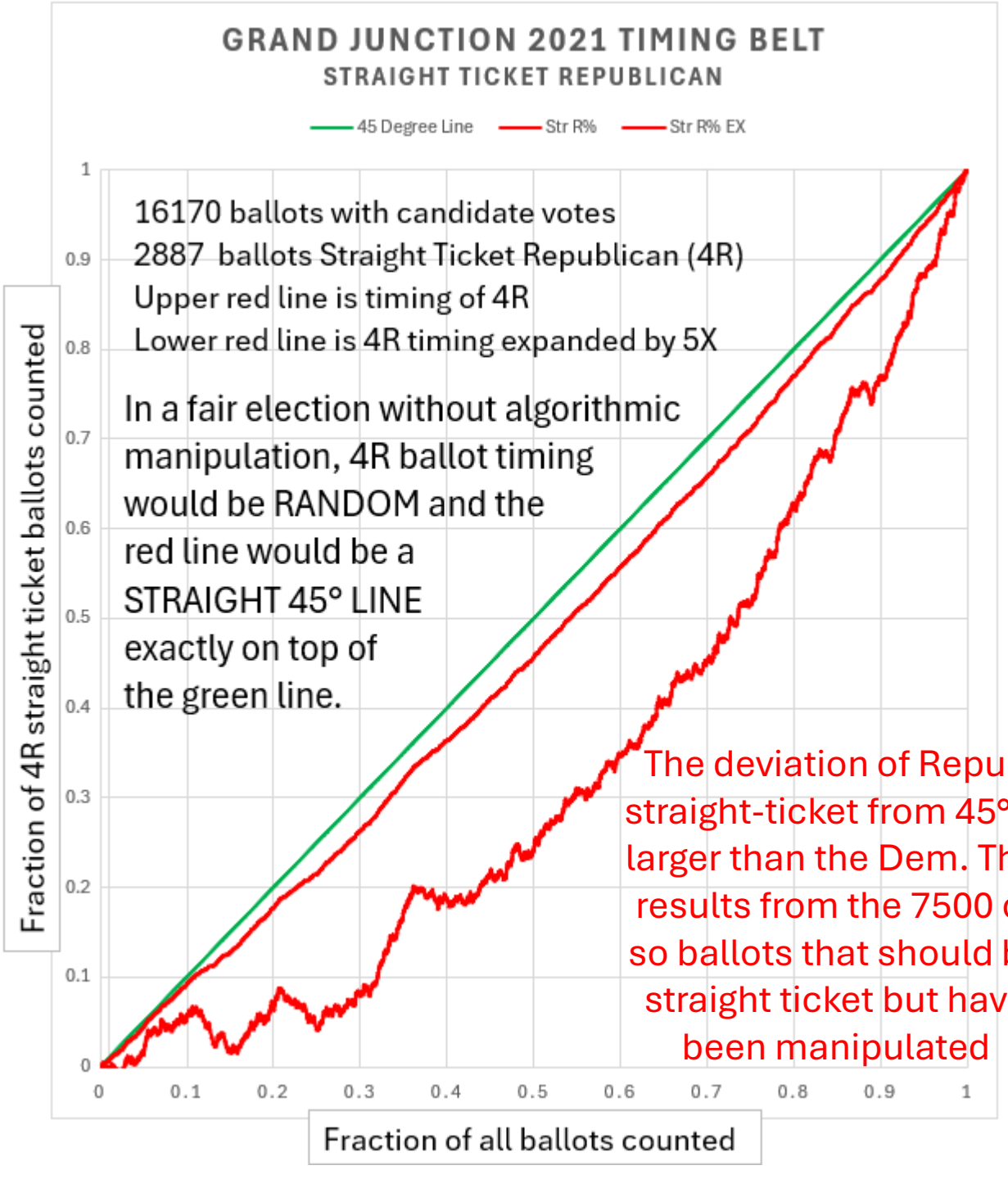
WHAT HAPPENED TO 7500 REPUBLICAN STRAIGHT TICKETS?

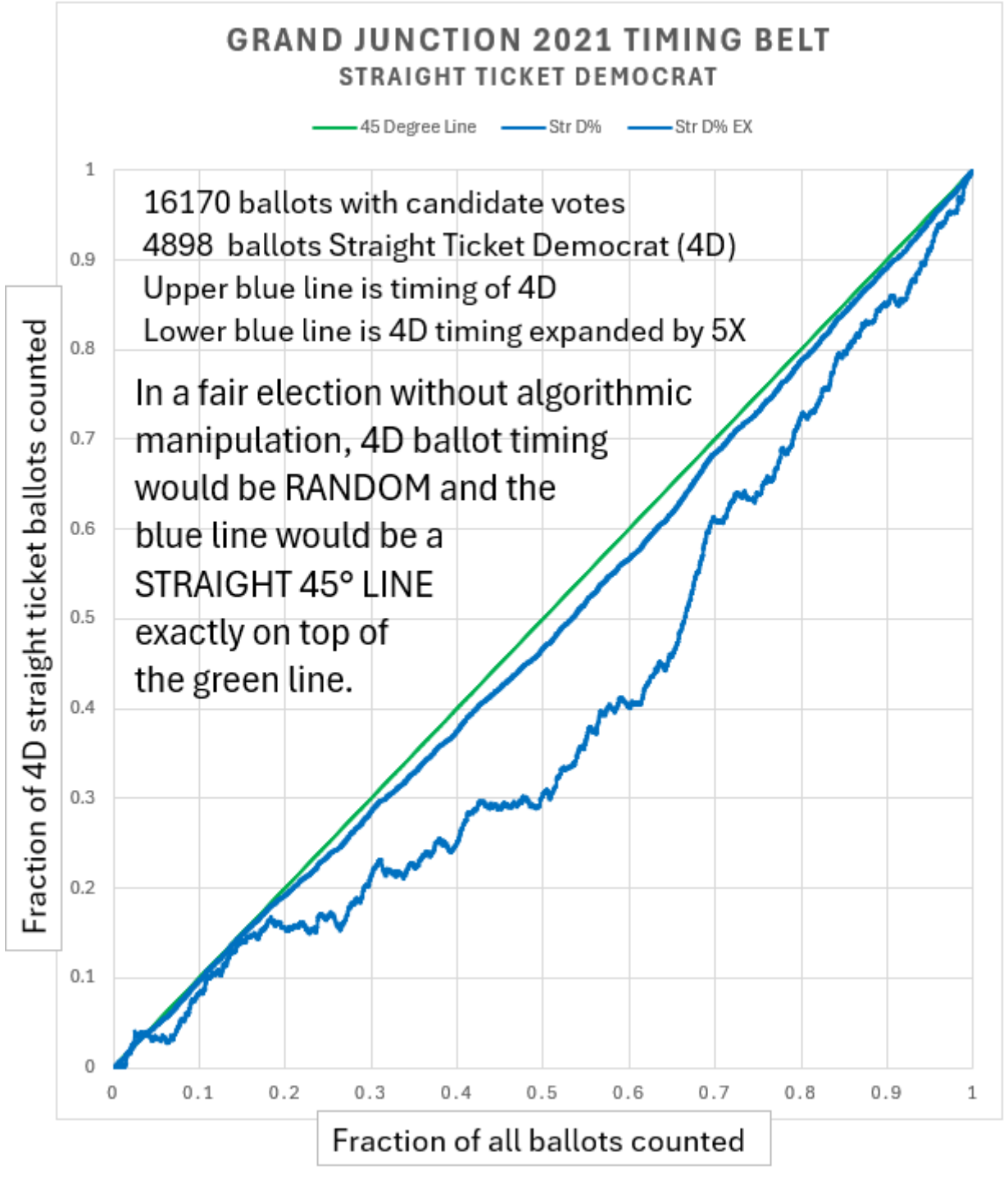


"Timing Belt" Analysis

This shows the relationship between the timing of the appearance of the straight ticket ballots in the cast vote record during the counting process. Consider the counting process to be like a clock where each tick of the clock is the next ballot counted – this is shown on the x-axis as the fraction of all 16,170 ballots counted from zero to one. Undervotes are excluded: only ballots that have a vote in at least one candidate race are included to make up the 16,170. The purple lines represent the fraction of the 7,784 combined Repub and Dem straight-ticket ballots that have been counted at each "tick" of the "ballot time" clock – as the next ballot in the overall sequence is counted. The purple line close to the 45 degree line is the plot of the actual timing while the farther line is expanded to aid visualization.

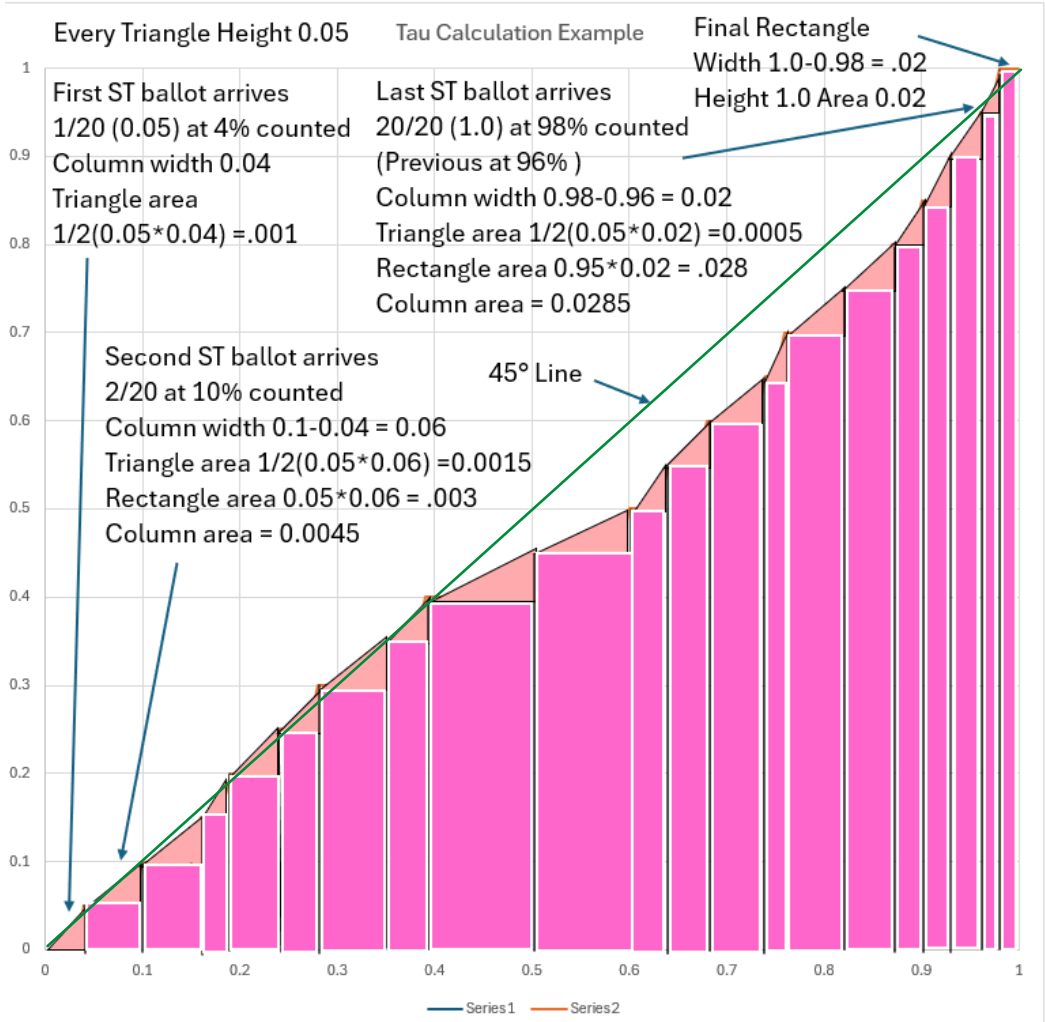
The horizontal and vertical lines show the story: When 20% of all ballots have been counted, only 18.7% of straight-ticket ballots have been counted, at 50% only 46.4% straight-ticket have been counted, and at 80% only 78.1% of the straight-ticket ballots have been counted. The rate of appearance of the straight-ticket ballots picks up at the end so the straight-ticket percentage arrives at 100% with the count of all ballots. In an election with no manipulation, the purple line would fall on top of the 45 degree line with a bit of random noise.


GRAND JUNCTION 2021 TIMING BELT
STRAIGHT TICKET REPUBLICAN
45 Degree Line
Str R%
Str R% EX
16170 ballots with candidate votes
2887 ballots Straight Ticket Republican (4R)
Upper red line is timing of 4R
Lower red line is 4R timing expanded by 5X
In a fair election without algorithmic manipulation, 4R ballot timing would be RANDOM and the red line would be a STRAIGHT 45° LINE exactly on top of the green line.
The deviation of Repub straight-ticket from 45° is larger than the Dem. This results from the 7500 or so ballots that should be straight ticket but have been manipulated
Fraction of 4R straight ticket ballots counted
Fraction of all ballots counted


GRAND JUNCTION 2021 TIMING BELT
STRAIGHT TICKET DEMOCRAT
45 Degree Line
Str D%
Str D% EX
16170 ballots with candidate votes
4898 ballots Straight Ticket Democrat (4D)
Upper blue line is timing of 4D
Lower blue line is 4D timing expanded by 5X
In a fair election without algorithmic manipulation, 4D ballot timing would be RANDOM and the blue line would be a STRAIGHT 45° LINE exactly on top of the green line.
Fraction of 4D straight ticket ballots counted
Fraction of all ballots counted

Part 3: Timing Belt Analysis Proves Algorithmic Manipulation

Fraction counted (45° line)	next ST	width *100	# ST Blts	Fraction ST Blts	tri area	rect area	total area
	0	0	0				
0.01		1	0	0			
0.02		2	0	0			
0.03		3	0	0			
0.04	1	4	1	0.05	0.00100	0.00000	0.00100
0.05		1	1	0.05			
0.06		2	1	0.05			
0.07		3	1	0.05			
0.08		4	1	0.05			
0.09		5	1	0.05			
0.1	1	6	2	0.1	0.00150	0.00300	0.00450
0.11		1	2	0.1			
0.12		2	2	0.1			
0.13		3	2	0.1			
0.14		4	2	0.1			
0.15		5	2	0.1			
0.16	1	6	3	0.15	0.00150	0.00600	0.00750
0.17		1	3	0.15			
0.18		2	3	0.15			
0.19	1	3	4	0.2	0.00075	0.00450	0.00525
0.2		4	4	0.2			
0.21		5	4	0.2			
0.22		6	4	0.2			
0.23		7	4	0.2			
0.24	1	8	5	0.25	0.00200	0.01600	0.01800
0.25		1	5	0.25			
0.26		2	5	0.25			
0.27		3	5	0.25			
0.28	1	4	6	0.3	0.00100	0.01000	0.01100
0.29		1	6	0.3			
0.3		2	6	0.3			
0.92		2	17	0.85			
0.93	1	3	18	0.9	0.00075	0.02550	0.02625
0.94		1	18	0.9			
0.95		2	18	0.9			
0.96	1	3	19	0.95	0.00075	0.02700	0.02775
0.97		1	19	0.95			
0.98	1	2	20	1	0.00050	0.01900	0.01950
0.99		1	20	1			
1		2	20	1	0.00000	0.02000	0.02000
	20				0.02525	0.42950	0.45475



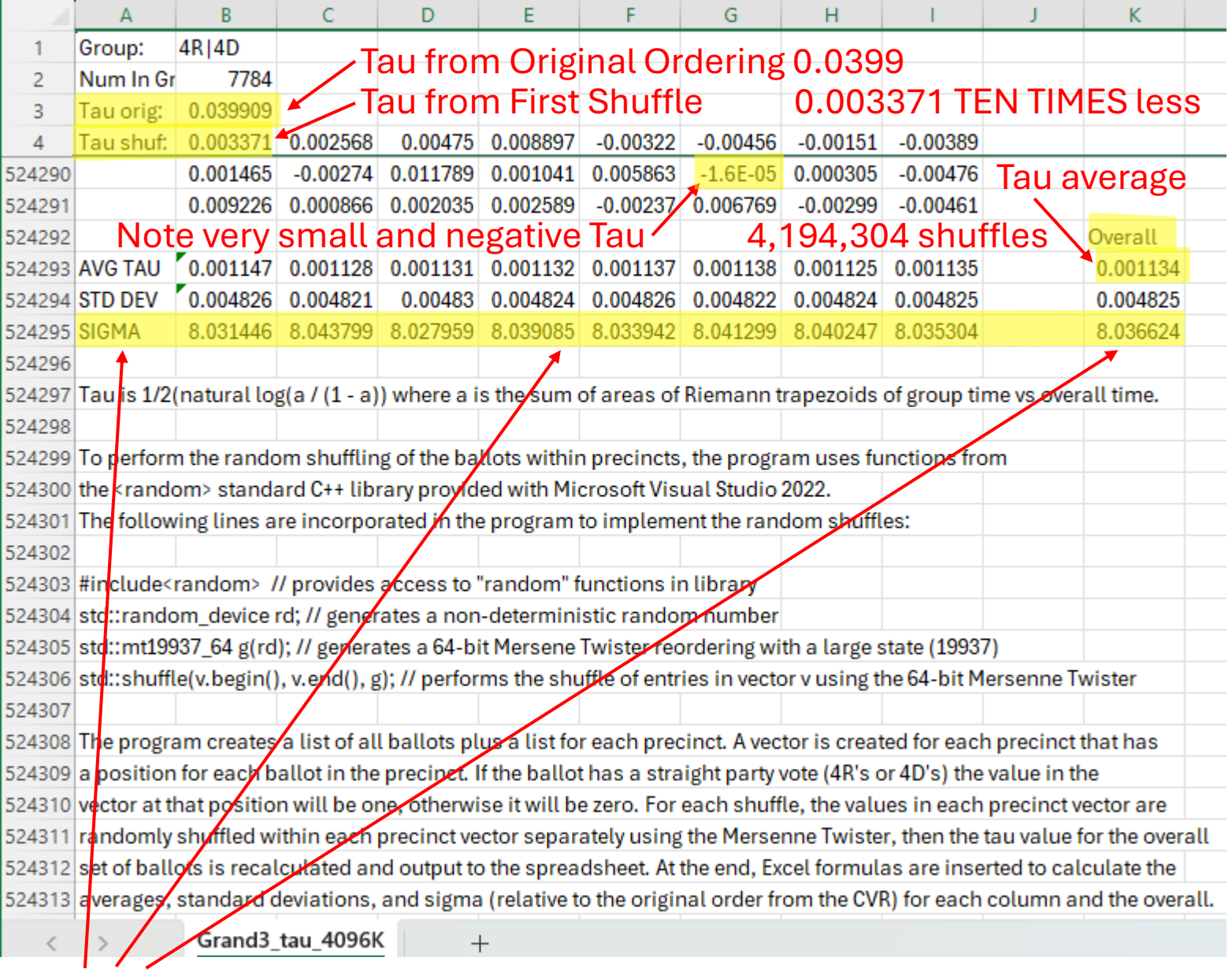
Tau Calculation Explanation

If the ST ballots came in evenly spaced throughout the counting process, the line would be EXACTLY on top of the 45° line, with a bit of noise. We quantify the difference between the 45° line and the "bow" from the actual data in "Timing Belt" plots by measuring the area under each step in the "bow" produced by plotting the fraction of ST ballots counted versus the fraction of all ballots counted when the next ST ballot is encountered. The "bow" is the line formed by the triangle tops. To get this area, we add up the areas of all the rectangles and triangles under the stepped line. This is an EXACT area because the line is not smooth but steps with each ballot, forming a triangle and rectangle at each step. The height of each triangle is 1/(number of ST ballots). For this example, with 20 ST ballots, each triangle height is 0.05. The first ballot only contributes a triangle area and the last ballot only contributes a rectangle.

The height of each rectangle is the fraction of ST ballots counted at the time the next ST ballot comes in, so the height of the first is 0.05, the second is 0.1, the third 0.15 etc. and the last rectangle has a height of 1.0.

The width of each column is the difference in the fraction of all ballots counted at the current ballot and the fraction of all ballots counted at the previous ballot. In this example, the first ST ballot arrives at 4% of the overall count (width 0.04), the second arrives at 10% (width 0.10-0.04=0.06), the third arrives at 16% (width 0.16-0.10=0.06), the fourth at 19% (width 0.19-0.16=0.03) etc. with the next to last at 96% and the last at 98% (width of the final rectangle 1.0-0.98=0.02). The total area of the triangles is 0.0525, the total area of the rectangles is 0.4295 and the total area is 0.45475. From this we calculate the "Timing Belt Factor Tau" which is 1/2(ln (area/1-area)). For this example, the value of tau = 1/2(ln(0.45475/0.54525) = -0.09075. If the ST ballots were evenly spaced, the area would be exactly 0.5 and tau would be ZERO. A negative tau (the "bow" BELOW the 45° line) indicates that the ST ballots came in "slow" relative to the overall count, piled up at the end, while a positive value (the "bow" ABOVE the 45° line) indicates that the ST ballots came in "fast", piled up at the beginning.

1. Add up the area of the triangles and the rectangles
2. Calculate Tau = ½(ln(area/(1-area))
3. In a fair election, Tau will be small and can be positive or negative.
4. If ST ballots are evenly distributed as they would be in a fair election, the steps would be very close to the 45° line and tau would be VERY small



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Group:	4R|4D									
2	Num In Gr	7784									
3	Tau orig:	0.039909									
4	Tau shuf:	0.003371	0.002568	0.00475	0.008897	-0.00322	-0.00456	-0.00151	-0.00389		
524290		0.001465	-0.00274	0.011789	0.001041	0.005863	-1.6E-05	0.000305	-0.00476		
524291		0.009226	0.000866	0.002035	0.002589	-0.00237	0.006769	-0.00299	-0.00461		
524292											Overall
524293	AVG TAU	0.001147	0.001128	0.001131	0.001132	0.001137	0.001138	0.001125	0.001135		0.001134
524294	STD DEV	0.004826	0.004821	0.00483	0.004824	0.004826	0.004822	0.004824	0.004825		0.004825
524295	SIGMA	8.031446	8.043799	8.027959	8.039085	8.033942	8.041299	8.040247	8.035304		8.036624

4,194,304 SHUFFLE Tau Analysis

Add up the area of the triangles and the rectangles for the original ordering of straight-ticket ballots. Tau = ½(ln(area/(1-area)). In Grand Junction 2021, the original ordering produces $\tau_0 = 0.039909$.

Then "random shuffle" the ballot data between the ballots ONLY WITHIN EACH PRECINCT, preserving the overall order of the ballots. Then calculate tau for the new sequence. The tau from the first shuffle is .003371, more than 10 times smaller than the original. The program repeats this process 4,194,304 times, outputting the value for tau after each shuffle. Note that some tau values are positive, some are negative.

The average tau value is 0.001134, THIRTY TIMES smaller than tau of the original order. Standard deviation is .0048. The original tau is 8 SIGMA out on the tail of the distribution!

8 SIGMA translates to a probability of ONE chance in 2.1657 QUADRILLION that the ORIGINAL SEQUENCE COULD OCCUR NATURALLY! The annual Federal budget is $4 trillion. 2.1657 QUADRILLION is 540 YEARS of Federal budget! This explains the low number of Republican straight-ticket ballots – VOTES FLIPPED TO DEMS!

Conclusion: Lockstep Motion and Timing Belt Analysis Proves Algorithmic Manipulation

In the 2021 Grand Junction Election, common sense would lead to the expectation that in the total of 16,000 total ballots, about 80% to 85% would be straight-ticket ballots. There SHOULD BE approximately 5000 Democrat straight-ticket ballots and approximately 10,000 straight-ticket Republican ballots. Yes, there are 4898 Democrat straight-ticket ballots, but only 2886 Republican straight ticket ballots, giving a total of 7784 straight ticket ballots overall. Both the Republican number and the overall number are about 7500 SHORT of what would be expected.

This raises the question "What happened to the 7500 Republican straight-ticket ballots?"

The lockstep motion across nine sets of candidate-yes-no already proves that algorithmic manipulations were used.

The Timing Belt analysis shows that the timing of arrival of the remaining straight-ticket ballots is shifted in a way that could only be done with software algorithms during the "counting" process.

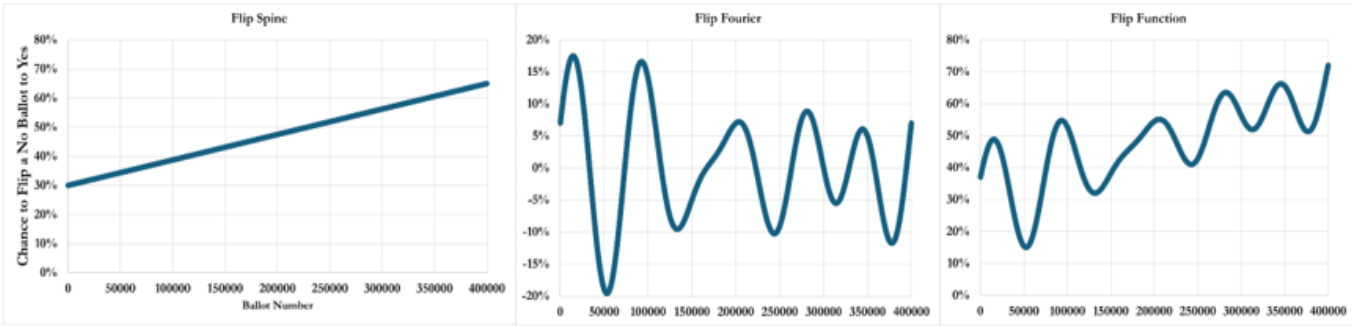
The only possible conclusion is that straight-ticket Democrat ballots were left unchanged while votes from (maybe about 7500?) Republican straight-ticket ballots were swapped to Democrats to produce the Democrat sweep. If the vote from one or two of the district races on a Republican straight-party ballot is swapped, it is no longer a straight-party ticket! This is the ONLY WAY this result could appear!

TINA WAS ALWAYS RIGHT!

THE GRAND JUNCTION 2021 ELECTION WAS COMPLETELY RIGGED!

Section One: Subsection Four – Clark County 2024 (Nevada): The Mechanism of the Rig…The Flip Function

The Flip Function, Explained Simply: Imagine the election software is running a hidden coin toss for every No vote on State Question Three.



The Flip Function, Explained Simply: Imagine the election software is running a hidden and weighted-coin toss for every No vote on State Question Three.

1. Yes-Votes on the Proposition are left alone (if a voter filled in "Yes," the system just records it as "Yes.")
2. Against-Votes are treated differently. If a voter filled in "No," the system doesn't always leave it that way. Instead, it checks the ballot number (shown on the bottom of the right-hand chart) against the Flip Function.
3. Each ballot number corresponds to a "chance to flip." That chance is given by the blue line in the **right-hand graph**.
4. For example, around ballot number 50,000, the flip function reads 16%. That means every "No" ballot in that range has about a 16% chance of being secretly flipped into a "Yes." Later in the count, around ballot number 340,000, the flip function reads 65%. That means every "No" ballot at that stage in the election has a 65% chance of being flipped into a "Yes."

Think of it as a weighted coin toss (which is actually is!). The line of Flip Function sets the odds of a coin toss. If the line says 45% Chance to Flip, then the coin is weighted 45 Heads to 55 Tails. When it reads 65% chance to flip, the coin is weighted 65 Heads to 35 Tails.

Why This Matters: The left graph ("Flip Spine") shows the simple rising baseline: As more ballots are counted, the chance to flip gets steadily higher. The middle graph ("Flip Fourier") shows the wavy ups and downs — like interference patterns — added on top of that baseline. The right graph ("Flip Function") is the final recipe the software uses: A steadily rising flip rate, with waves built in, applied to every "No" ballot as it comes in.

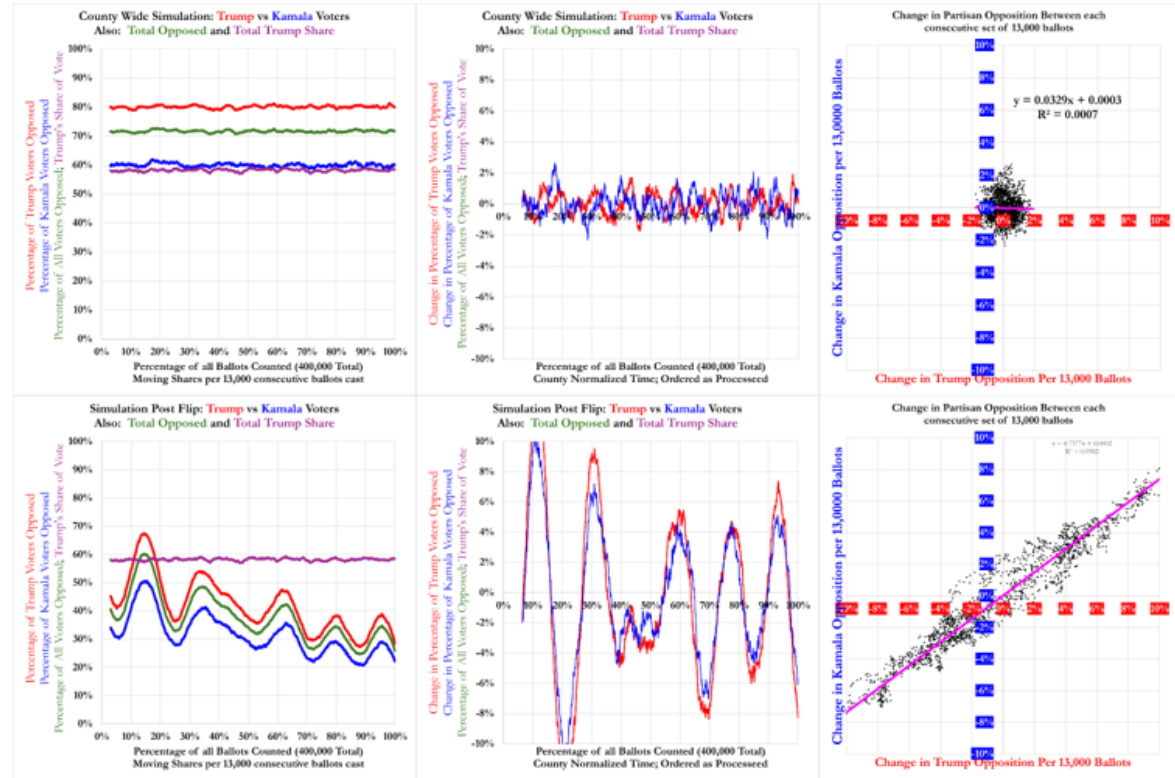
So, in plain English: The system didn't flip every "No." It flipped them selectively, using the ballot number as the trigger. Each "No" ballot faced a weighted coin toss, and the odds of losing that toss grew larger and more patterned as the count went on.

This is not to suggest that some criminal mastermind sat in a dark room before the election and hand-coded this flip function. No human being—no matter how intelligent, devious, or determined—could write and manually execute such a system in real time. What we are seeing is the unmistakable signature of a Neural Network AI adjusting the set point of a PID controller during the election itself.

As the count progressed, the AI "understood" that the number of remaining ballots was shrinking, because registration and turnout capped the maximum possible ballots left to be reported. To stay on track for its statewide objective, it automatically raised the flip rate as the pool of available ballots dwindled. And crucially, the AI **was not reacting** to the local state of the race in Clark or Washoe Counties—those were already under its control. Instead, it was dynamically responding to conditions in the other Nevada counties still outside its direct control, steering the statewide result by fine-tuning flips in Clark and Washoe in perfect synchrony with those external pressures.

Don't get lost in the weeds here. The most important point is this: **Only malicious software** can make Trump voters in one district and Kamala voters in another district move in lockstep on the same ballot question. **A lot of people get confused and think**: "Well, then the algorithm must have been targeting each district separately." **That's not how it works. In fact, it's the opposite**.

The Flip Function, Explained Simply: Imagine the election software is running a hidden coin toss for every No vote on State Question Three.



A Fair Election: At the top row, left panel, I simulated a clean, honest election (via flat line trajectories, which is what the shuffle tests display to us):

- **About 80% of Trump voters opposed the ballot measure (that's the red line).**
- **About 60% of Kamala voters opposed the ballot measure (that's the blue line).**
- **Trump's share of the overall vote is about 58% (the purple line).**
- **Now, if you add that up, it forces the green line — the total opposition across all voters — to sit right at 72%.**
- **That's just arithmetic (simple weighted sum formula): Green= Total Opposed to State Question Three = 72% = 80%×58% + 60%×(100%−58%)**

This is how a normal election behaves: Each group has its own stance, the math checks out, and **the lines stay relatively flat.** Now look at the bottom row. I took that same fair election and ran the county-wide flip function on it (the same one seen on the previous page). Remember, that function doesn't care if a ballot is Republican or Democrat, Trump or Kamala, urban or rural. It just flips "No" votes into "Yes" votes according to its rhythmic formula.

And what happens? Lo and behold — Lockstep Parallel Motion! **Red** and **blue**, **Trump** and **Kamala** voters, suddenly start moving together **in perfect synchrony.** Every time one side's opposition rises or falls, the other side rises or falls at the exact same time, by the exact same amount. The scatterplots on the right prove it mathematically:

Before the flip, there's no correlation. **After the flip**, there's a 0.9+ straight-line correlation, just as we see in the State's Certified State Vote Record for Clark County (Nevada) 2024.

I want you to notice something important here: **I did not** rig Trump voters and Kamala voters separately. This flip function doesn't target districts or parties. It just applies uniformly to everyone. And because it does, every subgroup of voters starts dancing the same dance together. Also observe that that Trump's Share of the Vote in purple remains unchanged after the rig. This is because the Flip did not act on Trump or Kamala Voters (or any partisan choice down the ballot), it only acted on the ballots voted Against State Question Three.

The only thing we can tell from this is: ``If the Trump to Kamala ratio was rigged, then it MUST have been done earlier and in isolation from the Statewide Ballot Questions." That is, maybe they rigged the Republican to Democrat ratio. Maybe they didn't. But if they did, it had to have been prior to the rigging of the ballot propositions.

Also, you may be wondering: "How do we know the Flip was from No to Yes? Is it possible the flip from was Yes to No?" The answer is actually quite simple. The height of the Red Line divided by the height of the Blue line remains generally constant, which means the Flip was from No to Yes. Had we measured Support for the Proposition (instead of Opposition), the division of their heights would have varied wildly.