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**Monday, November 30, 2020**

Open Letter for Legislators, Senators and Committee Members

Re: Integrity, Outcome, and Certification of the November 2020 Election

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Dear Honorable Legislators, Senators and Committee Members,

Like many Americans, in the days that followed the 3rd of November, I witnessed the unmistakable imprint of pernicious fraud and dissident influence casting an ominous and increasingly dark shadow over this country. Along with my fellow citizens, I am deeply disturbed by this blatant and hostile assault upon our constitutional republic. As the evidence accumulated in case after case, I continued to assess.

I began drafting an *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief on behalf of several groups and organizations with whom I frequently consult in the course of my day-to-day practice. My initial intent, which remains as the principal theme, is to appeal to whatever audience cares to listen on behalf of the ordinary, everyday American, whose only means of expressing his or her voice is through the prima facie and fundamental right to cast a secret and confidential ballot for those whom they have entrusted with the most sacred of all duties – to serve us, to protect us, and to act in our best interests as sovereign citizens of the greatest country in the history of the world.

I present this abstract to the Legislators, Senators, and Committee members, and ultimately, to the public at large, with sincere hope that it will assist in conveying the historical importance of the decision you must make and the gravity of the unprecedented occasion with which you have been presented.

Respectfully submitted,



Carson J. Tucker

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***Introduction***

Many Americans voice strong opinions about one political candidate or political party versus another. They openly participate in the fundamental right to express their opinions and beliefs in the public forum. They are numerous, outspoken, and passionate, often to a fault, about their diametrically opposed views on social issues and policy.

Still others take it a step further. Those among this group, we hope through reasoned conviction and belief, enter public service through the elective process on behalf of one party or the other, or in support of one party's policies over that of another. In their positions as elected officials, these individuals have been given a powerful platform to speak for and to advance the agenda of their respective constituencies. "A political party's independent expression not only reflects its members' views about the philosophical and governmental matters that bind them together, it also seeks to convince others to join those members in a practical democratic task, the task of creating a government that voters can instruct and hold responsible for subsequent success or failure. The independent expression of a political party's views is 'core' First Amendment...activity no less than is the independent expression of individuals, candidates, or other political committees."<sup>1</sup> Clearly, political parties and those who actively participate in the political process,

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<sup>1</sup> *Colo Republican Fed Campaign Comm v Fec*, 518 US 604; 116 S Ct 2309; 135 L Ed 2d 795 (1996).

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including running for and holding public office, form a core group that wields powerful leverage in the outcome of elections and the ultimate governance of the country.

However, there is another group. Though less vocal and not outward participants in the theater of political debate and expression, this group is comprised of the vast majority of American citizens compared to the first two groups. An estimated 155,000,000 (and counting) people may have cast their votes in the November 2020 election. We may never know the exact number of legal votes and legal voters out of this number due to the unfortunate and treacherous circumstances surrounding the methods of accepting and processing of absentee and mail-in ballots in multiple states and under less than ideal circumstances due, in part, to the unprecedented global pandemic that continues to hold us in its grip.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> A stark example of this can be seen in the reported voter turnout results for several Michigan townships. 781.91% in North Muskegon Township, 460.51% in Zeeland Charter Township, 215% in Grout Township, etc. (See, e.g., Attachment 1, Affidavit of Russell James Ramsland, Jr., ¶¶ 10 and 11, filed in *King, et al v Whitmer, et al*, USDC ED Mich., Case No. 2:20-cv-13134, November 25, 2020, which details the occurrence of state-wide statistical impossibilities and substantial anomalies during the November 2020 election in the state of Michigan). Additional evidence has been presented demonstrating there is no mathematically or statistically possible way the votes could have been tallied and reported within the time frame and at the volumes they were on November 4, 2020. (Attachment 2, Declaration of Dr. Navid Keshavarz-Nia, ¶¶ 14, 15, 16 and 17, filed in *King, et al v Whitmer, et al* (concluding that “the election 2020 data were altered in all battleground states resulting in hundreds of thousands of votes that were cast for President Trump to be transferred to Vice President Biden. These alterations were the result of systemic and widespread exploitable vulnerabilities in DVS, Scytl/SOE Software and Smartmatic systems that enabled operators to achieve the desired results. In my view, the evidence is overwhelming and incontrovertible”).

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What we do know of the majority of this largest group of the three herein identified, is that generally, they are busy working in their trade or profession, raising their families, and quietly serving their neighbors and their respective communities in small, but not insignificant ways. Those among this group are generally content with the day-to-day functioning of government and of society at large. They “do their part” by working hard and raising their families to be responsible citizens and to appreciate and enjoy the benefits of life in a free country. Comprising the *vast* majority among the three aforementioned groups, this group truly is the life blood of the republic – *vitae republicae* – for without them this country could not be what it is today.

By their silent acquiescence and voluntary participation in society, this group generally accepts the fundamental premises upon which this country was founded. All are created equal. All are free to express their religious beliefs without fear of reprisal or persecution, and they are protected from imposition by the government of any one faith. They have a right to speak, but they are not obligated or compelled to do so.<sup>3</sup> They have an *individual* constitutional right to bear arms to defend themselves and their families against tyrannical forces from above and criminal elements below.<sup>4</sup> Their privacy is secured in their persons,

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<sup>3</sup> US Const, Am I.

<sup>4</sup> US Const, Am II. See also *District of Columbia v Heller*, 554 US 570, 592; 128 S Ct 2783; 171 L Ed 2d 637, 657 (2008).

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houses, papers and effects.<sup>5</sup> They have a fundamental right to property, acquired through work and service, and that right is secured against appropriation by the state without due process of law being provided and for just compensation if, after the provision of such process, it must be taken for the public's use.<sup>6</sup> They have rights to legal process, to face their accused, and to have a jury of their peers judge whether they have committed an infraction of the laws that are passed to provide for protection and an orderly society.<sup>7</sup>

At least as of today, in America, these liberally granted, inherent privileges of life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness enjoyed by all are as grandiose in practice as they are indelibly etched upon that great charter that is the Constitution. As broad as they are, these rights are nonetheless fundamental *and* guaranteed to each citizen.<sup>8</sup> They are inherent, pre-existing and immutable, *natural* rights.

With an added measure of assurance it is declared in the Ninth Amendment that “[t]he enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage *others* retained by the people.”<sup>9</sup> It was universally agreed by the Framers that

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<sup>5</sup> US Const, Am IV.

<sup>6</sup> US Const, Am V.

<sup>7</sup> US Const, Am VI.

<sup>8</sup> See generally, Mich Const 1963, art I, §§ 1 – 27; US Const, Ams I through X (the Bill of Rights).

<sup>9</sup> US Const, Am IX (emphasis added).

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there are *additional* fundamental rights, protected from governmental infringement, which exist alongside those specifically mentioned in the first eight amendments. “The Amendment is almost entirely the work of James Madison” and “[i]t was proffered to quiet expressed fears that a bill of specifically enumerated rights could not be sufficiently broad to cover all essential rights and that the specific mention of certain rights would be interpreted as a denial that others were protected.”<sup>10</sup> As “it cannot be presumed that any clause in the constitution is intended to be without effect...effect should be given to all the words it uses.”<sup>11</sup> And, indeed, a right to political affiliation and political choice has been addressed as protected, at least in part, by this amendment.<sup>12</sup> This includes, of course, the fundamental right to vote.<sup>13</sup> But this right is one that remains latent until exercised.

It cannot be understated, then, that among this majority of Americans there is a basic and common understanding, whether expressed or not. They maintain the general peace and the common tranquility by adhering to society’s laws and norms; they pay their fair share to support the common good according to their earnings and abilities; and they

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<sup>10</sup> I Annals of Congress 439 (Gales and Seaton ed. 1834). See also II Story, Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States 626-627 (5th ed. 1891).

<sup>11</sup> *Marbury v Madison*, 5 US (1 Cranch) 137, 174; 2 L Ed 60, 72 (1803). See also *Myers v United States*, 272 US 52, 151; 47 S Ct 21; 71 L Ed 160, 180 (1926).

<sup>12</sup> *United Pub Workers v Mitchell*, 330 US 75, 94-95; 67 S Ct 556; 91 L Ed 754, 770 (1947).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* See also *Reynolds v Sims*, 377 US 533, 560; 84 S Ct 1362; 12 L Ed 2d 506, 526 (1964).

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support their elected officials and community leaders. They do not seek to influence others or to impose their will upon those with whom they disagree. Indeed, they are tolerant to a fault.

However, as in contract law, the consideration for this group's quiet and dutiful obedience to this tranquil balance of power and keeping of the peace and general order, is an understanding that they will each be given a powerful choice to express their will by the simple act of voting in elections. The *summum* of all of the enormous powers and responsibilities given over to their chosen representatives by this singular and solemn act, including, inter alia, that of keeping of the peace and protecting and preserving the public's safety and providing for its welfare; the spending of the generous portions of their earnings given over and held in trust for the performance of these primary duties to the citizens; and the wielding of the unparalleled power and arms of the volunteer forces of the greatest military in the world, is, at that one moment and in that singular opportunity, finally expressed.

Indeed, because a majority of Americans may not have the desire or inclination to be outwardly vocal and supportive of one political party or another, and do not choose to enter into public office, they independently delegate execution of their deeply held views and beliefs in silent confidence. "If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or *force citizens to confess by word or act*

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*their faith therein.*<sup>14</sup> The secret ballot, Cicero said “is dear to the people, for it uncovers men’s faces, and conceals their thoughts. It gives them the opportunity of doing what they like, and of promising all that they are asked.”<sup>15</sup> Samuel Adams said: “Let each citizen remember that at the moment he is offering his vote...that he is executing one of the most solemn trusts in human society for which he is accountable to God and his country.”<sup>16</sup> For most Americans, it is this process, and this process only, that effectuates their will. When the time comes for them to direct the policies and values in which they believe, to express their will, to opine upon, to protest, and, indeed, to rebel, they literally have but this one opportunity.

When our Constitution’s Framers wrote our national charter more than two centuries ago, they recognized that “the true principle of a republic is, that the people should choose whom they please to govern them.”<sup>17</sup> As the Supreme Court would later say in ensuring that equal power should be attributed to each citizen and that no individual’s vote should be accorded greater or lesser weight than another’s, “[n]o right is more precious in a free

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<sup>14</sup> *West Virginia Bd. of Ed. v. Barnette*, 319 U. S. 624, 642, 63 S. Ct. 1178, 87 L. Ed. 1628 (1943) (emphasis added). See also *Janus v AFSCME, Council 31*, 138 S Ct 2448, 2463; 201 L Ed 2d 924, 938 (2018).

<sup>15</sup> Speech in Defense of Plaucius, Forsyth’s Cicero, Vol. I., p. 339.

<sup>16</sup> Boston Gazette, April 16, 1781.

<sup>17</sup> 2 *The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution* 257 (Jonathan Elliot ed., 1836).

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country than that of having a voice in the election of those who make the laws under which, as good citizens, we must live. Other rights, even the most basic, are illusory if the right to vote is undermined.”<sup>18</sup>

Our individual will and the expression of our ultimate choice *is* the will of the sovereign in America’s constitutional system of government. Under the unique experiment that is America, the “sovereign”, i.e., the people, are superior to and the creator of all forms of government; and ultimately, no entity exists that can exercise absolute dominion and authority over them.<sup>19</sup> Authority to rule begins and ends with us.

However, the contract between these citizens and the general government is only binding on the conscience of the sovereign itself, and to this day there is no remnant of pretense in our Declaration of Independence of any compulsive authoritarian force.<sup>20</sup> There is no right of action or legitimacy of authority independent of the sovereign will and its implied consent to be governed. No force can alter this consent and no rule can bind it if the considerations given are not honored by those to whom we have temporarily delegated administrative and ministerial powers.

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<sup>18</sup> *Reynolds v Sims*, 377 US 533, 560; 84 S Ct 1362; 12 L Ed 2d 506, 526 (1964).

<sup>19</sup> The Oxford Companion to American Law (Oxford Univ Press 2002), p. 757 (explaining that under the American rendition of “sovereignty” power resides in “the People” and is embodied in their respective constitutions, which create a “self-limiting people with all of the necessary characteristics of a true sovereign.”).

<sup>20</sup> *Seminole Tribe v Florida*, 517 US 44, 92; 116 S Ct 1114; 134 L Ed 2d 252, 289 (1996).

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That this principle was forged by the Founders at a time when violent rebellion and forcible divorce had occurred between this nation’s inhabitants and the monarchical rule of England because the latter sought to enslave and suppress the former by force and without justifiable reason does not make it any less important in the hierarchy of rights today. And, rightly so. Due to this historically learned and inherent mistrust of authority and the potential abuses of its power, under our constitutional scheme it is understood that “those who govern should be the *last* people to help decide who *should* govern.”<sup>21</sup>

Therefore, it is understood, that a delicate and tenuous balance exists whereby the government is entrusted with its enormous powers by consent of the governed. That governed is comprised of the large majority who have given their silent acquiescence thus far. If this trust is broken because the government has wholly failed to provide an assurance that the election process is secure and that it can be trusted, and if the mechanisms designed to correct this most grave error do not immediately work to remedy this blatant trespass, what must follow are the consequences of a breach of this solemn agreement. For, if the people cannot be assured of the preservation of their fundamental right to have their precious choice of delegating power to govern themselves to others, then who among us can condemn them for seeking to correct this breach of the sacred trust by any other means they deem necessary?

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<sup>21</sup> *McCutcheon v FEC*, 572 US 185, 192; 134 S Ct 1434; 188 L Ed 2d 468, 484 (2014) (emphasis supplied).

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It is inherent in the nature of sovereignty not to be amenable to the processes of authority without consent.<sup>22</sup> And, indeed, the claims of independence, expressed in the Declaration, are based on the justifiable reclamation by the individual of his or her natural, pre-existing rights to *choose* how to be governed, as counter-opposed to a tyrannical, unaccountable despot who asserted divine providence to rule and thus flatly rejected that singular and primary privilege of human beings. The power of the crown was no longer justly exercised, and the trespass was sufficient to represent a breach of the terms that served as the basis for any consent. “[W]hensoever *any* Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends,” or indeed, even more primary, can no longer function to advance them, “it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it”.<sup>23</sup>

Long ago, the Supreme Court referred to “the political franchise of voting” as a “fundamental political right, because preservative of all rights.”<sup>24</sup> Later, the Court said, “[u]ndoubtedly, the right of suffrage is a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society. Especially since the right to exercise the franchise *in a free and unimpaired manner* is preservative of other basic civil and political rights.” Thus, “*any* alleged

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<sup>22</sup> The Federalist No. 81, p. 488 (C. Rossiter ed. 1961).

<sup>23</sup> The Declaration of Independence, Second Paragraph (July 4, 1776) (emphasis supplied).

<sup>24</sup> *Yick Wo v Hopkins*, 118 US 356, 371; 6 S Ct 1064; 30 L Ed 220, 227 (1886), 118 US 356, 371; 6 S Ct 1064; 30 L Ed 220, 227 (1886).

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infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and meticulously scrutinized.”<sup>25</sup>

Given the atrocities of British rule, the Framers were deeply suspicious of partisan manipulation of the electoral process. They knew that “those who have power in their hands will not give it up while they can retain it. On the [c]ontrary we know they will always when they can rather increase it.”<sup>26</sup> Aware of the dangers of faction, they wrote into the Constitution’s text and structure protections against partisan gerrymandering and other similar abuses in federal elections. Concerns about partisan efforts to manipulate the rules of our democracy are thus as old as the Constitution itself.

Most expediently, in 1789, the Framers added the First Amendment to the Constitution, ensuring protection of “[t]he special structural role of freedom of speech in a representative democracy.”<sup>27</sup> The First Amendment serves as a critical safeguard of democratic self-governance, ensuring that “those in power” may not “derive an undue advantage for *continuing themselves in it*; which, by impairing the right of election, endangers the blessings of the government founded on it.” Governmental efforts to subject “a group of voters or their party to disfavored treatment by reason of their views... cannot be squared

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<sup>25</sup> *Harper v Va State Bd of Elections*, 383 US 663, 667; 86 S Ct 1079; 16 L Ed 2d 169, 172-73 (1966) (emphasis added).

<sup>26</sup> 1 *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*, at 578 (Max Farrand ed., 1911).

<sup>27</sup> Akhil Reed Amar, *The Bill of Rights: Creation and Reconstruction* 25 (1998).

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with the freedom of speech and association the Constitution” guaranteed to all.<sup>28</sup> “[S]uch basic intrusion by the government into the debate over who should govern goes to the heart of First Amendment values.”<sup>29</sup>

No other rights preserved by the Constitution can be guaranteed against encroachment if the one fundamental right to choose who shall govern is destroyed. Nothing else holds if the integrity of this process is irretrievably broken. This truth was realized through the difficulty of insurrection and war.

Thus, in the wake of the Civil War, the American people fundamentally altered the federal system, adding to the Constitution universal guarantees of substantive fundamental rights and equal protection of the laws and protections for the right of citizens to vote. Among these were the 15<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> Amendments, all of which involve expansions of the right of suffrage. Also relevant in this regard is the civil rights legislation enacted by Congress in 1957 and 1960.<sup>30</sup>

Significantly, these measures prohibited *more than the outright denials* of the right to vote. As it was explained “the right...can be denied by a debasement or dilution of the weight of a citizen's vote just as effectively as by wholly prohibiting the free exercise of

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<sup>28</sup> *Vieth v Jubelirer*, 541 US 267, 314; 124 S Ct 1769; 158 L Ed 2d 546, 580 (2004).

<sup>29</sup> *Ariz Free Enterprise Club's Freedom Club PAC v Bennett*, 564 US 721, 750; 131 S Ct 2806; 180 L Ed 2d 664, 685 (2011).

<sup>30</sup> *Reynolds v Sims*, 377 US 533, 555 n 28; 84 S Ct 1362; 12 L Ed 2d 506, 523 (1964).

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the franchise.”<sup>31</sup> “There is more to the right to vote than the right to mark a piece of paper and drop it in a box or the right to pull a lever in a voting booth. The right to vote includes the right to have the ballot counted.”<sup>32</sup> And counted properly.<sup>33</sup> “It also includes the right to have the vote counted at full value without dilution or discount.”<sup>34</sup> Moreover, these protections ensured that citizens would not be harassed, intimidated or visited with violence in attempting to exercise their individual rights to vote and that the integrity of the election process could be insured through organized observation of its administration.

These rights and protections are fundamental, personal, and individual and they are recognized and justiciable in any forum and in any manner in which they may be properly pled.<sup>35</sup> This is important, because while the states might have been given the authority to regulate elections under Article I, § 2 of the Constitution, this is in no way a delegation to the states (or their administrators and executives) to in any way restrict, limit or violate the fundamental right, whether through their negligence or incompetence in running the national elections.

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<sup>31</sup> *South v Peters*, 339 US 276, 279; 70 S Ct 641; 94 L Ed 834, 838 (1950).

<sup>33</sup> *United States v Mosley*, 238 US 383, 386; 35 S Ct 904; 59 L Ed 1355, 1357 (1915)

<sup>34</sup> *Peters*, *supra* at 279.

<sup>35</sup> *Id.* at 280.

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“The Court has consistently held that this is a right secured by the Constitution itself.”<sup>36</sup>

And since the constitutional command is without restriction or limitation, the right, unlike those guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, is secured against the action of *individuals* as well as of states.”<sup>37</sup>

### ***Conclusion***

Considering what is known as of now, there can be no confidence in the integrity of the November 2020 election. The system and its administration was fatally compromised from the point of acceptance of legal and timely votes cast to the actual reporting of legal votes tallied. At every stage of the process incidents have been documented and they have occurred to an extent that there has been a fundamental, systemic failure in every manner of administration of the election. There was rife intimidation, harassment and fraud leading to a disintegration of trust that cannot be ignored.

I urge each of you reading this to cast aside any political differences and to resist the desire to appeal to radical and extreme elements. At this point, any objective review of the evidence, including the irrefutable statistical and scientific analyses of prominent experts and the sworn testimony of so many brave citizens of all political persuasions who have

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<sup>36</sup> *United States v Classic*, 313 US 299, 315; 61 S Ct 1031; 85 L Ed 1368, 1377-78 (1941) (emphasis added).

<sup>37</sup> *Id.*

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themselves risked their reputation and safety to speak out at their utter shock at what they have witnessed should give pause to even the most staunchly partisan among us.<sup>38</sup>

There is substantial political risk in ignoring the overwhelming evidence of the total and abject disintegration of the November 2020 election's integrity. A failure to act threatens the honor and reputation of all who are so empowered. Feigning blindness to this glaring travesty will, in hindsight, be seen as a foolish gesture to appease the party that has been most damaged by this farce, and inevitably it will be viewed as an adherence to a position which now borders on the absurd. No matter the party, no political capital will remain in those who stand silent and idle while the insidious agents of our enemies attempt to divide us and rip this nation's soul from its very heartland.

Of course, there remains, as there must, an even greater threat. The sovereign reserves its ultimate rights to protest with the measure of force necessary to ensure the integrity of the Constitution or to dissolve the Republic altogether. It is understood that a provocative choice must be made. However, reason must prevail. There is not yet a crisis.

Sadly, we are at the juncture that if reason fails to materialize where it should be most abundant, that omission would represent a direct and intentional affront to the will of the people, which would, of necessity, remove any remaining confidence in the legitimacy of

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<sup>38</sup> An independent statistical analysis was performed by a non-partisan set of teams on November 27, 2020 that raises serious misgivings about the reported data from Michigan. (Attachment 3, Independent Report of Michigan Voting Data, released November 27, 2020).

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the authority in whose hands their trust yet resides. Such negligence would also remove any remnant of justification to abide by an authority that is clearly not the product of the sovereign's free and independent will.

A constitutional republic would be an exercise in futility if a fortress of protection is not erected to guard that most precious of its citizens' fundamental rights and the strictest of scrutiny is not applied to allegations of systemic fraud and the statistical and expert evidence that has been shown, which unequivocally demonstrates that there has been an attempted coup of the collective sovereign. If anyone doubts or ridicules the latter statement, one only has to consider that according to our Constitution, the People have retained (and have never surrendered) every jot and tittle of sovereignty that might exist over the administration and governance of this country because they, and only they, are its rulers. To surreptitiously alter the means by which we seek to choose who shall lead us is as violent and blatant a coup as if the White House itself were stormed by an armed enemy bent on overthrowing that authority by force. We shall have none of it. Our ultimate sovereignty to choose who shall govern us shall be recognized; if not by ballot, then by blood.

The gravity of the choice you must make is commensurate only with the consequences of *not* acting. The citizens of this country have entrusted you with the ultimate duty to do what is right. Fortunately, the choice is simple. We pray that you have

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the courage to execute it. History is the final arbiter of truth and it will most certainly be  
the judge of your decision if you ignore it at your peril.

Fiat jūstitia, ruat cælum.

# **ATTACHMENT 1**

Affidavit of Russell James Ramsland, Jr.,  
Exhibit 1-14 in *King et al. v. Whitmer, et al.*,  
Case No. 2:20-cv-13134  
(USDC ED Mich., filed Nov. 25, 2020)

**Affidavit of Russell James Ramsland, Jr.**

1. My name is Russell James Ramsland, Jr., and I am a resident of Dallas County, Texas. I hold an MBA from Harvard University, and a political science degree from Duke University. I have worked with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), among other organizations, and have run businesses all over the world, many of which are highly technical in nature. I have served on technical government panels.

2. I am part of the management team of Allied Security Operations Group, LLC, (ASOG). ASOG is a group of globally engaged professionals who come from various disciplines to include Department of Defense, Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security, and the Central Intelligence Agency. It provides a range of security services, but has a particular emphasis on cybersecurity, open source investigation and penetration testing of networks. We employ a wide variety of cyber and cyber forensic analysts. We have patents pending in a variety of applications from novel network security applications to SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) protection and safe browsing solutions for the dark and deep web. For this report, I have relied on these experts and resources.

3. In November 2018, ASOG analyzed audit logs for the central tabulation server of the ES&S Election Management System (EMS) for the Dallas, Texas, General Election of 2018. Our team was surprised at the enormous number of error messages that should not have been there. They numbered in the thousands, and the operator ignored and overrode all of them. This led to various legal challenges in that election, and we provided evidence and analysis in some of them.

4. As a result, ASOG initiated an 18-month study into the major EMS providers in the United States, among which is Dominion that provides EMS services in Michigan. We did thorough background research of the literature and discovered there is quite a history from both Democrat and Republican stakeholders in the vulnerability of Dominion. The State of Texas rejected Dominion's certification for use there due to vulnerabilities. Next, we began doing passive penetration testing into the vulnerabilities described in the literature and confirmed for ourselves that in many cases, vulnerabilities already identified were still left open to exploit. We also noticed a striking similarity between the approach to software and EMS systems of ES&S and Dominion. This was logical since they share a common ancestry in the Diebold voting system.

5. Over the past three decades, almost all of the states have shifted from a relatively low-technology format to a high-technology format that relies heavily on a handful of private services companies. These private companies supply the hardware and software, often handle voter registrations, hold the voter records, partially manage the elections, program counting the votes and report the outcomes. Michigan is one of those states.

6. These systems contain a large number of vulnerabilities to hacking and tampering, both at the front end where Americans cast their votes, and at the back end where the votes are stored, tabulated, and reported. These vulnerabilities are well known, and experts in the field have written extensively about them.
7. Dominion (“Dominion”) is a privately held company that provides election technologies and services to government jurisdictions. Numerous counties across the state of Michigan use the Dominion Election Management System. The Dominion system has both options to be an electronic, paperless voting system with no permanent record of the voter’s choices, paper ballot based system or hybrid of those two.
8. The Dominion Election Management System’s central accumulator does not include a protected real-time audit log that maintains the date and time stamps of all significant election events. Key components of the system utilize unprotected logs. Essentially this allows the internal operator or an external attacker the opportunity to arbitrarily add, modify, or remove log entries, causing the machine to log election events. The system makes the creation and maintenance of various logs voluntary, so that the user has a choice to “not retain” or “conceal” their actions. Further, when logs are left unprotected and can be altered, they no longer serve the functional purpose of provided a transparent audit log to the public or election officials.
9. My colleagues and I at ASOG have studied the information that is publicly available concerning the November 3, 2020, election results. Based on the significant anomalies and red flags that we have observed, we believe to a reasonable degree of professional certainty that election results have been manipulated within the Dominion system in Michigan. As one example, Dr. Andrew Appel, Princeton Professor of Computer Science and Election Security Expert has observed, with reference to Dominion Voting machines, “I figured out how to make a slightly different computer program that just before the polls were closed it switches some votes around from one candidate to another. I wrote that computer program into a memory chip and now to hack a voting machine you just need 7 minutes alone with it and a screwdriver.” We list below other red flags that our team has uncovered. Until a thorough forensic analysis of the voting system hardware and software is conducted, it will be impossible to know for certain.
10. One red flag has been seen in Antrim County, Michigan. In Michigan we have seen reports of 6,000 votes in Antrim County that were switched from Donald Trump to Joe Biden and were only discoverable through a hand counted manual recount. While the first reports have suggested that it was due to a “glitch” after an update, it was recanted and later attributed to “clerical error.” This change is important because if it were not due to clerical error, but due to a “glitch” emanating from an update, the system would be required to be “re-certified” according to Dominion officials. This was not done. We are skeptical of these assurances as we know firsthand this has many other plausible explanations and a full investigation of this event needs to be conducted as there are a reported 47 other counties using essentially the same system in Michigan. It is our belief (based on the information

we have acquired to this point) that the problem most likely did occur due to a glitch where an update file didn't properly synchronize the ballot barcode generation and reading portions of the system. If that is indeed the case, there is no reason to assume this would be an isolated error. This "glitch" would either cause the vote to be misread and directed to another candidate on the ballot or cause the entire ballot upload batch to read as zero in the tabulation processor. This in turn hands over to the system operator at the voting site full control of vote allocation for the entire batch of ballots. We also observed provisional ballots were accepted properly but in-person ballots were being rejected (zeroed out and/or changed - flipped). Because of the highly vulnerable nature of these systems to error and exploits, it is likely that some, or all of the other counties in MI with these systems may have experience the same problem.

11. Another statistical red flag can be observed in Michigan where even the very limited remaining public data reveals 643 precincts with voter turn-out above 80%, according to county records. Further if these very limited remaining public data votes were normalized to 80% turnout (still 15%+/- above normal), the excess votes are at least 36,812 over the maximum that could be expected. We anticipate that precincts with excess voter turnout will be even higher with complete public data (Some larger precincts in Wayne Co and others are no longer publicly reporting their data).

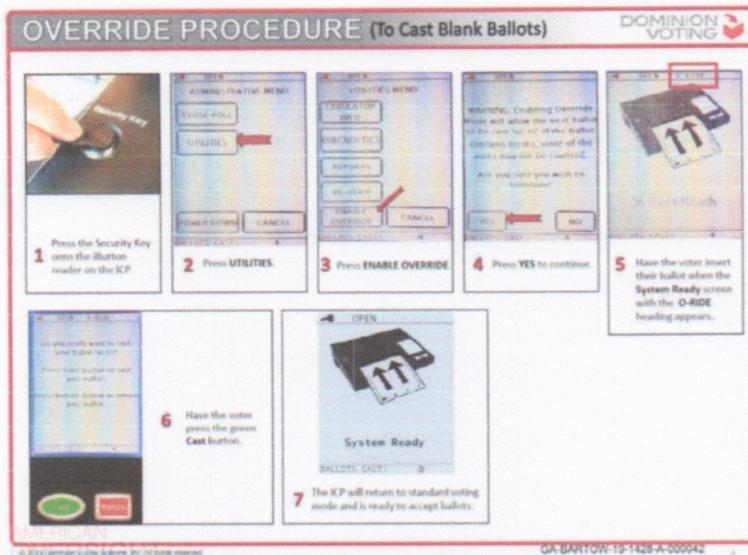
<u>Precinct/Township</u>	<u>% Turnout</u>
City of North Muskegon	781.91%
Zeeland Charter Township	460.51%
Grout Township	215.21%
City of Muskegon	205.07%
City of Detroit	139.29%
Spring Lake Township	120.00%
Greenwood Township	100.00%
Hart Township	100.00%
Leavitt Township	100.00%
Newfield Township	100.00%
Otto Township	100.00%
Pentwater Township	100.00%
Shelby Township	100.00%
Shelby Township	100.00%
Weare Township	100.00%
City of Hart	100.00%
Grand Island Township	96.77%
Tallmadge Charter Township	95.24%
Fenton	93.33%
Bohemia Twp	90.63%
Zeeland Charter Township	90.59%

12. The following data strongly suggests that the additive algorithm (a feature enhancement referred to as “ranked choice voting algorithm” or “RCV”) was activated in the code as shown in the Democracy Suite EMS Results Tally and Reporting User Guide, Chapter 11, Settings 11.2.2. It reads in part, “**RCV METHOD: This will select the specific method of tabulating RCV votes to elect a winner.**” For instance, blank ballots can be entered into the system and treated as “write-ins.” Then the operator can enter an allocation of the write-ins among candidates as he or she wishes. The result then awards the winner based on “points” that the algorithm computes, not actual voter votes. The fact that we observed raw vote data coming directly from the Dominion data feed that includes decimal places proves that the winner was selected by an algorithm, and not individual voter’s choice. Otherwise, votes would be solely represented as whole numbers (votes cannot possibly be added up and have decimal places reported). Below is an excerpt from Dominion’s direct feed to news outlets showing actual calculated votes with decimals.

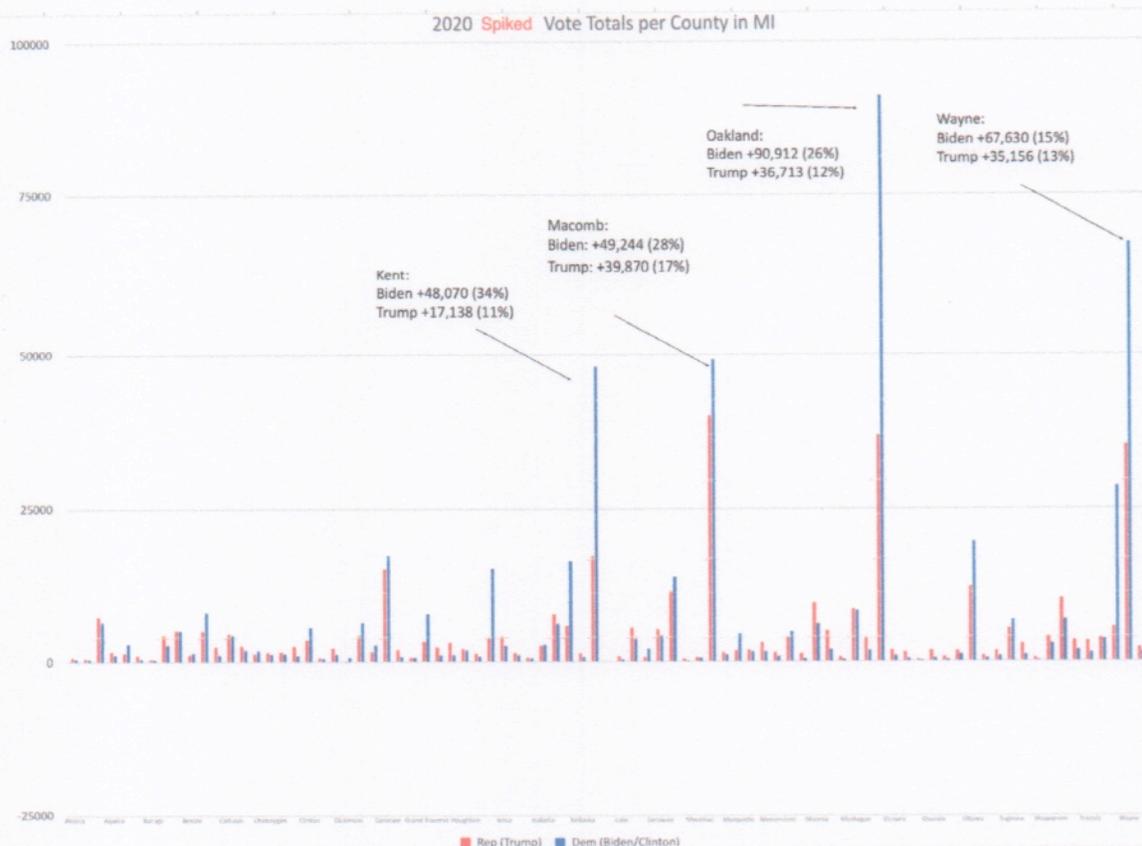
state	timestamp	eevp	trump	biden	TV	BV
michigan	2020-11-04T06:54:48Z	64	0.534	0.448	1925865.66	1615707.52
michigan	2020-11-04T06:56:47Z	64	0.534	0.448	1930247.664	1619383.808
michigan	2020-11-04T06:58:47Z	64	0.534	0.448	1931413.386	1620361.792
michigan	2020-11-04T07:00:37Z	64	0.533	0.45	1941758.975	1639383.75
michigan	2020-11-04T07:01:46Z	64	0.533	0.45	1945297.562	1642371.3
michigan	2020-11-04T07:03:17Z	65	0.533	0.45	1948885.185	1645400.25

13. Yet another statistical red flag in Michigan concerns the dramatic shift in votes between the two major party candidates as the tabulation of the turnout increased. A significant irregularity surfaces. Until the tabulated voter turnout reached approximately 83%, Trump was generally winning between 55% and 60% of every turnout point. Then, after the counting was closed at 2:00 am, the situation dramatically reversed itself, starting with a series of impossible spikes shortly after counting was supposed to have stopped. The several spikes cast almost solely for Biden could easily be produced in the Dominion EMS control system by pre-loading batches of blank ballots in files such as Write-Ins, then casting them almost all for Biden using the Override Procedure (to cast Write-In, Blank, or Error ballots) that is available to the operator of the system. A few batches of blank ballots could easily produce a reversal this extreme; a reversal that is almost as statistically difficult to explain as is the impossibility of the votes cast to the number of voters described in Paragraph 11 above. See Melissa Carone Affidavit, attached.

Dominion also has a “Blank Ballot Override” function. Essentially a save for later bucket that can be manually populated later.



13. The final red flag is perhaps the greatest. Something occurred in Michigan that is physically impossible, indicating the results were manipulated on election night within the EMS. The event as reflected in the data are the 4 spikes totaling 384,733 ballots allegedly processed in a combined interval of only 2 hour and 38 minutes. This is physically impossible given the equipment available at the 4 referenced locations (precincts/townships). We looked at ballots processed and cross referenced the serial numbers and types of the scanning devices used at each location to determine the amount of ballot processing capacity per the equipment performance specifications. The Model DRM16011 processes 60 images/min. without accounting for paper jams, replacement cover sheets or loading time, so we calculate 2,000 ballots/hr/machine in field conditions, which is probably generous. This calculation yields a sum of 94,867 ballots as the maximum number of ballots that could be processed. It should be noted that in the event of a jam and the counter is not reset, the ballots can be run through again effectively duplicating them – This was noted in Ms. Carone’s affidavit, a Dominion Contract Employee working in Detroit (attached). The existence of the spike is indicative of a manual adjustment either by the operator of the system (see paragraph 12 above) or an attack by outside actors. **In any event, there were 289,866 more ballots processed in the time available for processing in four precincts/townships, than there was processing capacity.** A look at the graph below demonstrates this.



14. Based on the foregoing, I believe these statistical anomalies and impossibilities compels the conclusion to a reasonable degree of professional certainty that the vote count in Michigan, and in Wayne County, in particular for candidates for President contain at least 289,866 illegal votes that must be disregarded.

Further affiant sayeth naught.

*Russell James Ramsland, Jr.*  
 Russell James Ramsland, Jr.

11/24/2020  
 Date

Sworn before me on 11/24/2020

Notary public: *Sarah Agee*



# **ATTACHMENT 2**

Declaration of Dr. Navid Keshavarz-Nia, filed in  
*King, et al v Whitmer, et al,*  
Case No. 2:20-cv-13134, November 25, 2020

DECLARATION OF DR. NAVID KESHAVARZ-NIA

I, Navid Keshavarz-Nia, declare as follows:

1. I am 59 years old and have been a resident of Temecula, California for one year. Previously, I resided in the Washington DC metropolitan area for nearly forty years. I have personal knowledge of the contents of this Declaration and if called as a witness, I could and would testify competently as to their truth.
2. I have a Bachelor's degree in Electrical and Computer Engineering and a Master's degree in Electronics and Computer Engineering from George Mason University, a Ph.D. degree in Management of Engineering and Technology from CalSouthern University and a Doctoral (Ed.D) degree in Education from George Washington University. I have advanced training from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), National Security Agency (NSA), DHS office of Intelligence & Analysis (I&A) and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).
3. I am employed by a large defense contractor as a chief cyber security engineer and a subject-matter expert in cyber security. During my career, I have conducted security assessment, data analysis and security counterintelligence, and forensics investigations on hundreds of systems. My experience spans 35 years performing technical assessment, mathematical modeling, cyber-attack pattern analysis, and security counterintelligence linked to FIS operators, including China, Iran, North Korea, and Russia. I have worked as a consultant and subject-matter expert supporting the Department of Defense, FBI and US Intelligence Community (USIC) agencies such as the DIA, CIA, NSA, NGA, and the DHS I&A supporting counterintelligence, including supporting law enforcement investigations.
4. The USIC has developed the Hammer and Scorecard tools, which were released by Wiki Leaks and independently confirmed by Lt. Gen Thomas McInerney (USAF, retired), Kirk Wiebe, former NSA official and Dennis Montgomery, former CIA analyst). The Hammer and Scorecard capabilities are tradecrafts used by US intelligence analysts to conduct MITM attacks on foreign voting systems, including the

Dominion Voting System (DVS) Democracy Suite and Systems and Software (ES&S) voting machines without leaving an electronic fingerprint. As such, these tools are used by nefarious operators to influence voting systems by covertly accessing DVS and altering the results in real-time and without leaving an electronic fingerprint. The DVS Democracy Suite Election Management System (EMS) consists of a set of applications that perform pre-voting and post-voting activities.

5. I have conducted data collection and forensic analysis using a combination of signals intelligence (SIGINT), human intelligence (HUMINT) and open source intelligence (OSINT) data associated with Chinese and other Foreign Intelligence Service (FIS) operators targeting US critical infrastructures. In that capacity, I have also conducted ethical hacking to support USIC missions.
6. I have performed forensic analysis of electronic voting systems, including the DVS Democracy Suite, ES&S (acquired by DVS), Scytl/SOE Software, and the Smartmatic systems used in hundreds of precincts in key battleground states. I have previously discovered major exploitable vulnerabilities in DVS and ES&S that permit a nefarious operator to perform sensitive functions via its built-in covert backdoor. The backdoor enables an operator to access to perform system updates and testing via the Internet without detection. However, it can also be used to conduct illicit activities such as shifting votes, deleting votes, or adding votes in real-time (Source: DVS Democracy Suite EMS Manual, version 5.11-CO::7, P.43). These events can take place through the Internet and without leaving a trace.
7. During my career, I have studied network communication reports that show DVS data being transferred to Internet Protocol (IP) addresses registered to Scytl in Barcelona, Spain. The results showed that Scytl maintained its SOE Software servers in a Barcelona data center for disaster recovery and backup purposes. In 2020, the SOE Software data center was moved to Frankfurt Germany where I believe 2020 election data was transferred.
8. Dominion Voting Systems (DVS) Corporation was founded in 2003 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, by John Poulos and James Hoover. The company develops proprietary software and sells electronic voting

hardware and software, including voting machines and tabulators, throughout the United States and other parts of the world. DVS reportedly had a strategic relationship with Venezuela's Bitza Corporation, which was 28% owned by the former President Chavez. Intelligence reports indicate that the DVS/Bitza software was co-developed in Venezuela to alter vote counts to ensure President Chavez (and later, President Maduro) were guaranteed to win an election. The combined DVS/Bitza software was used in numerous countries such as Bolivia and Philippines to forge election results to favor a specific candidate. Subsequently, DVS and its international partners, including Diebold/ES&S (later acquired by DVS), Scytl, SOE Software/eClarity and Smartmatic to establish a global monopoly.

9. Reports show that DVS is comprised of several companies which obfuscate its true organizational and ownership structures. The DVS companies include: 1) Dominion Voting Systems International Corporation, a Barbados corporation; 2) Dominion Voting Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation; and 3) Dominion Voting Systems Corporation, a Canadian corporation. Similarly, Smartmatic is comprised of: 1) Smartmatic International Corporation, a Barbados corporation; 2) Smartmatic USA Corporation, a Delaware corporation; 3) Smartmatic International Holding B.V, a Netherlands corporation; and 4) Smartmatic TIM Corporation, a Philippines corporation. Based on my counterintelligence experience inUSIC, I conclude that corporate structures were partially designed to obfuscate their complex relationships, especially with Venezuela, China and Cuba; and impede discovery by investigators.
10. According to NT Times, in April 2018, J. Alex Halderman from University of Michigan computer scientist demonstrated in a video how simple it is to rig a DVS machine. In the video, Dr. Halderman demonstrates how easy it is to rig the DVS machine. The name of the video is "I Hacked an Election. So Can the Russians." A caption next to the title read "It's time America's leaders got serious about voting security." (Source: <https://www.c-span.org/video/?463480-4/washington-journal-j-alex-halderman-discusses-election-security>)

11. Despite DVS's constant denial about the flaws of its systems, the company's ImageCast Precinct optical scanner system was totally hacked in August 2019. This occurred during the largest and most notable hacker convention, called DEFCON Voting Machine Hacking Village in Nevada. The DVS ImageCast Precinct is an integrated hybrid voting equipment by combining an optical paper ballot and ballot marking device to allow accessibility for the visually impaired. The system runs the Busybox Linux 1.7.4 operating system, which has known medium to high level exploitable vulnerabilities to allow remote attackers to compromise the VDS. (J. Moss, H. Hurtsi, M. Blaze et al., Voting Village Report, DEFCON Village Report in association with and Georgetown University Law Studies; Online Source: <https://media.defcon.org/DEF%20CON%2027/voting-village-report-defcon27.pdf>). The report indicated that "many of the specific vulnerabilities reported over a decade earlier (in the California and Ohio studies, for example) are still present in these systems today (A. Padilla, Consolidated report by California Secretary of State, Top-to-Bottom Review summary and detailed report, Page 4 (Online Source: <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ovsta/frequently-requested-information/top-bottom-review>)).
12. In 2019, a computer laptop and several USB memory cards containing the cryptographic key to access DVS systems were stolen in Philadelphia. The company disputes the risks posed by lost USB memory cards containing the cryptographic key. However, according to the election security expert Eddie Perez of the nonpartisan OSET Institute states "it is very common that a USB memory card has a wealth of information that is related not only to the configuration of the election and its ballot — and the behavior of the voting device — but also internal system data used to validate the election." I have previously analyzed the contents of the DVS and other voting system cryptographic keys. I believe that USB memory cards were used to facilitate administrative access to the backdoor to disrupt polling operations and impact ballot counting across MI, GA, PA, AZ and WI.
13. In 2018, NY Times conducted an investigation and concluded that DVS machines can be easily hacked. Subsequently, security experts conducted comprehensive security testing on DVS in August 2019 and

discovered innumerable exploitable vulnerabilities that do not require extensive technical skill to breach. The DEFCON report identified major exploitable security flaws in DVS that were shared with the vendor. However, there is ample indication that these problems were not resolved. Moreover, DVS maintains the position that its voting machines are fully secure. They continue to avoid transparency or make their software codes to be analyzed by independent security investigators. In turn, December 2019, Senators Elizabeth Warren, Ron Wyden and Amy Klobuchar, along with Democratic Representative Mark Pocan raised major concerns regarding security vulnerabilities in DVS machines.

14. In my expert opinion, the combination of DVS, ScytI/SOE Software/eClarity and Smartmatic are vulnerable to data manipulation by unauthorized means. My judgment is based on conducting more than a dozen experiments combined with analyzing the 2020 Election data sets. Additionally, a number of investigators have examined DVS and reported their security findings (J. Schwartz, Scientific American Journal, 2018; DEFCON 2019; L. Norden et. al, America's Voting Machines at Risk, Brennan Center for Justice, NYU Law, 2014) confirming that electronic voting machines, including DVS have glaring security weaknesses that have remained unresolved.

15. I have not been granted access to examine any of the systems used in the 2020 Election. However, I have conducted detailed analysis of the NY Times data sets and have discovered significant anomalies are caused by fraudulent manipulation of the results. In my expert judgment, the evidence is widespread and throughout all battleground states I have studied. I conclude the following:

- a. The vote count distribution in PA, WI, MI, AZ, NV, and GA are not based on normal system operation. Instead, they are caused by fraudulent electronic manipulation of the targeted voting machines.
- b. On approximately 2:30 AM EST, TV broadcasts reported that PA, WI, AZ, NV and GA have decided to cease vote counting operations and will continue the following day. The unanimous decision to intentionally stop counting by all 5 battleground states is highly unusual, possibly

- unprecedented and demonstrates prior coordination by election officials in battleground state. There would be no legitimate reason battleground states need to pre-coordinate election activities and stop on-going adjudication processes. However, is equally puzzling that the vote counting did not stop, as reported. In fact, it continued behind closed doors in early hours of November 4, 2020. This activity is highly unusually and demonstrates collusion to achieve desired results without being monitored by watchers.
- c. When analyzing the NT Times data for the 2020 election, I conclude that the software algorithm manipulated votes counts forging between 1-2% of the precinct results to favor Vice President Biden. The software performed data alteration in real-time in order to maintain close parity among the candidates and without raising red flags. The specific software algorithm was developed by Smartmatic and implemented in DVS machines to facilitate backdoor access by a nefarious operator to manipulate live data, as desired.
  - d. The DVS Democracy Suite's ImageCast Central optical scanner failed to correctly verify and validate absentee ballots, as described in its own literature. There is reported evidence that the optical scanner accepted and adjudicated ballots that did not have signatures or other key features that is required for ballot validation and verification. This indicates that the DVS system configuration was modified to accept invalid ballots when they should have been rejected.
  - e. After the DVS ImageCast scanner validates a ballot, by design, it is required to tabulate and store the results in a cast vote record along with a human-readable image of the ballot that has been scanned. The image, called AuditMark provides the user with scanned results that is verifiable. However, media reports indicate that not only did the ImageCast fail to properly verify absentee ballots; it also failed to maintain records of the AuditMark that would be necessary to conduct an audit. The only way to alter this protocol is to alter the system configuration and prevent the ImageCast scanner from rejecting illegal ballots; and reprogram AuditMark to store ballot image

- that could be verified. This is evidence of fraud perpetrated to prevent investigators to discover the number of invalid votes that were cast.
- f. The cryptographic key store on DVS thumb drive (reported stolen in Philadelphia) was used alter vote counts prior to up chain reporting. Since DVS uses the same cryptographic key for all its voting systems in all battleground states, the key allowed a remote operator to conduct massive attacks on all battleground state data set without being detected.
  - g. Beginning on approximately 4:30 AM EST on November 4, 2020, the vote counts favored Vice President Biden by nearly 80% in many jurisdictions. The data distribution is statistically congruent, even when considering a larger number of absentee ballots were collected for Vice President Biden.
  - h. The data variance favoring Vice President continues to accelerate after 4:30 AM EST on November 4, 2020 and continues until it momentum through November 9, 2020. This abnormality in variance is evident by the unusually steep slope for Vice President Biden in all battleground states on November 4, 2020. A sudden rise in slope is not normal and demonstrates data manipulation by artificial means. For example in PA, President Trump's lead of more than 700,000 count advantage was reduced to less than 300,000 in a few short hours, which does not occur in the real world without an external influence. I conclude that manually feeding more than 400,000 mostly absentee ballots cannot be accomplished in a short time frame (i.e., 2-3 hours) without illegal vote count alteration. In another case for Edison County, MI, Vice President Biden received more than 100% of the votes at 5:59 PM EST on November 4, 2020 and again he received 99.61% of the votes at 2:23 PM EST on November 5, 2020. These distributions are cause for concern and indicate fraud.
  - i. DVS has acknowledged that Chinese made parts are used in its voting machines. However, the company is unwilling to share details on its supply chains, foreign ownership, or its relationship

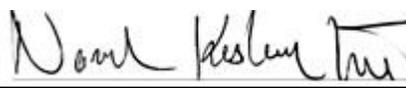
- with China, Venezuela and Cuba. In particular, I have seen USIC intelligence reports showing China's espionage activities in the United States and efforts to infiltrate elections. Since these countries are our enemies, I conclude that FIS and other operators were involved to influence the outcome of the 2020 election.
- j. A Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) cyber attack was carried out by covert operators using sophisticated tools, such as Hammer and Scorecard. The MITM attack occurred in two ways. Initially, remote operatives used USB memory cards containing cryptographic keys and access system backdoors to alter votes in battleground states. Subsequently, the results were forwarded to ScytI/SOE Software servers located in Frankfurt, Germany (previously, Barcelona, Spain). The MITM attack was structured to ensure sufficient data alteration had occurred prior to forwarding the tallied results to the ScytI/eClarity Software Electronic Night Reporting (ENR) system. The reason election data are forwarded overseas is to avoid detection and monitoring by the USIC to obfuscate the MITM.
- k. In my expert opinion, the DVS Democracy Suite, ScytI/SOE Software/eClarity and Smartmatic have not produced auditable results in the 2020 election. It is evident that ballots were not properly validated, system records were not kept, and the system experience considerable instability even several days prior to November 4, 2020 that require DVS to implement software changes at the last minute. In addition, the disparity in data distribution after 4:30 AM on November 4, 2020 indicates significant systemic anomalies that were widespread among all battleground states. The evidence is both extensive and persuasive and indicates large-scale fraud by remote operators.
16. I conclude that a combination of lost cryptographic key contained on stolen USB memory cards, serious exploitable system and software vulnerabilities and operating system backdoor in DVS, ScytI, SOE Software/eClarity and Smartmatic created the perfect environment to commit widespread fraud in all

states where these systems are installed. My analysis of the 2020 Election from NY Times data shows statistical anomalies across the battleground state votes. These failures are widespread and systemic - and sufficient to invalidate the vote counts.

17. I conclude with high confidence that the election 2020 data were altered in all battleground states resulting in a hundreds of thousands of votes that were cast for President Trump to be transferred to Vice President Biden. These alterations were the result of systemic and widespread exploitable vulnerabilities in DVS, ScytI/SOE Software and Smartmatic systems that enabled operators to achieve the desired results. In my view, the evidence is overwhelming and incontrovertible.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.S. 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

EXECUTED ON: November 25, 2020

By:   
Navid Keshavarz-Nia, Ph.D., Ed.D.

# **ATTACHMENT 3**

Independent Report of Michigan Voting Data,  
released November 27, 2020

# MICHIGAN 2020 VOTING ANALYSIS REPORT

11-27-20



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# Executive Overview

This scientific analysis of the reported Michigan (MI) 2020 Presidential voting results is a non-partisan effort by unpaid citizens and volunteer experts (several un-named). Our only objective is to play a small roll in helping assure that all legal MI votes are counted, *and* that only legal MI votes are counted.

Whether Donald Trump or Joseph Biden wins is not of concern in this analysis — the scientists involved with this report just want the election results to truly reflect the wishes of Michigan voting citizens.

Since there are multiple reports of voting chicanery circulating the Internet, a collection of statisticians and other scientists volunteered to examine the reported MI results from a scientific statistical perspective.

We feel that the best way to do this is to start by putting ourselves in the shoes of bad actors — and then considering how they might go about changing the wishes of MI citizens, into a different result. Some of the actions they might take are:

- 1 - Keep ineligible people (e.g. deceased, moved, etc.) on the voting roles.  
*(This would disguise actual voter participation rates, allow fabricated votes to be submitted in their names, etc.)*
- 2 - Get legislation passed that does not require in-person voter identification.  
*(This would make it easier for non-citizens, felons, etc. to vote.)*
- 3 - Encourage a much higher percentage of voting by mail.  
*(This would make it much easier to manipulate, as in-person checking is a more secure way to keep track of actual registered citizens, etc.)*
- 4 - Discard envelopes and other identifying materials from mail-in votes.  
*(This makes it very hard to check for duplications, etc.)*
- 5 - Count mail-in votes without careful signature or registration verification.  
*(This makes mail-in an easier choice for manipulators.)*
- 6 - Allow votes to count that are received after Election Day.  
*(This can direct where mail-in votes are needed to go.)*
- 7 - Stop vote counting for several hours before the final tabulations.  
*(This allows for an assessment of how many votes are “needed” etc.)*
- 8 - Do not allow for independent oversight of voting tabulation.  
*(This would make it easier to lose or miscalculate actual votes.)*
- 9 - Connect voting machines or precincts to the Internet.  
*(This makes it quite easy for third parties to access and change votes.)*
- 10-Distribute vote manipulations over multiple precincts and/or counties.  
*(This makes the adjustments more difficult to find.)*
- 12-Make most of the manipulations in unexpected districts.  
*(In other words, don’t do as much manipulation where it’s expected.)*
- 12-Use multiple methodologies to change vote results.  
*(It requires a much longer investigation to find all the adjustments.)*

There are undoubtedly more strategies those who are trying to control our politics would employ — but this is a representative sample. It should also be clear that many of these are difficult and time-consuming to find.

Frequently there is documented proof of some of these voting actions (e.g. leaving non-eligible voters on the rolls). However, these are usually dismissed with cursory responses such as: *we're doing the best that we can*, or *these deviations are not statistically significant*, or *our rolls are as accurate as other states*, or *there are some benefits for doing this (e.g. #3 & #6 above)*, etc.

However, studies like [this](#) and reports like [this](#) do not instill confidence that election results actually reflect the wishes of actual citizens.

So what can we do as scientists? Clearly we can't verify the legitimacy of every Michigan vote submitted. On the other hand, we can (from a scientific perspective along with with sufficient data) provide a statistically strong assessment that reported votes in certain locations are statistically unusual. Such a determination should be treated as an indication that some type of accidental or purposeful manipulation almost certainly occurred.

Such a science-based statistical analysis can not identify exactly what happened — or prove that fraud was involved. Honest mistakes, unintentional computer glitches, etc. can and do happen.

We approached this project assigning different experts to look at the Michigan data from different perspectives. By-and-large the experts worked mostly independently of each other. As a result, there may be some overlaps in the analyses in the following four “chapters.”

All of the experts agreed that there were major statistical aberrations in some of the Michigan results that are extremely unlikely to occur naturally.

Using more conventional statistical analyses, we identified nine counties with abnormal results (see Chapter 1). Due to time, data and manpower limitations, for this Report we focused on the statistical analysis for the worst two counties. **Our strong recommendation is that both of those Michigan counties have an audited recount.**

If the results of a carefully *audited* recount are that there is **no** significant change in voting results for those two counties (very unlikely), then the authors of this report recommend that we write off those county deviations as an extreme statistical fluke, and that the Michigan voting results be certified.

On the other hand, if the results of a carefully *audited* recount are that there **are** significant changes in voting results for either of these two counties, then the authors of this Report recommend that (as a minimum) that the next seven statistically suspicious counties also have an audited recount, prior to any certifying of the Michigan voting results.

See **Summary** on the final page, for more conclusions.

— Editor, physicist John Droz, jr. 11-26-20

# 1 - Analysis of Michigan County Vote Counts

S. Stanley Young, PhD, FASA, FAAAS, 11-25-20

## Summary:

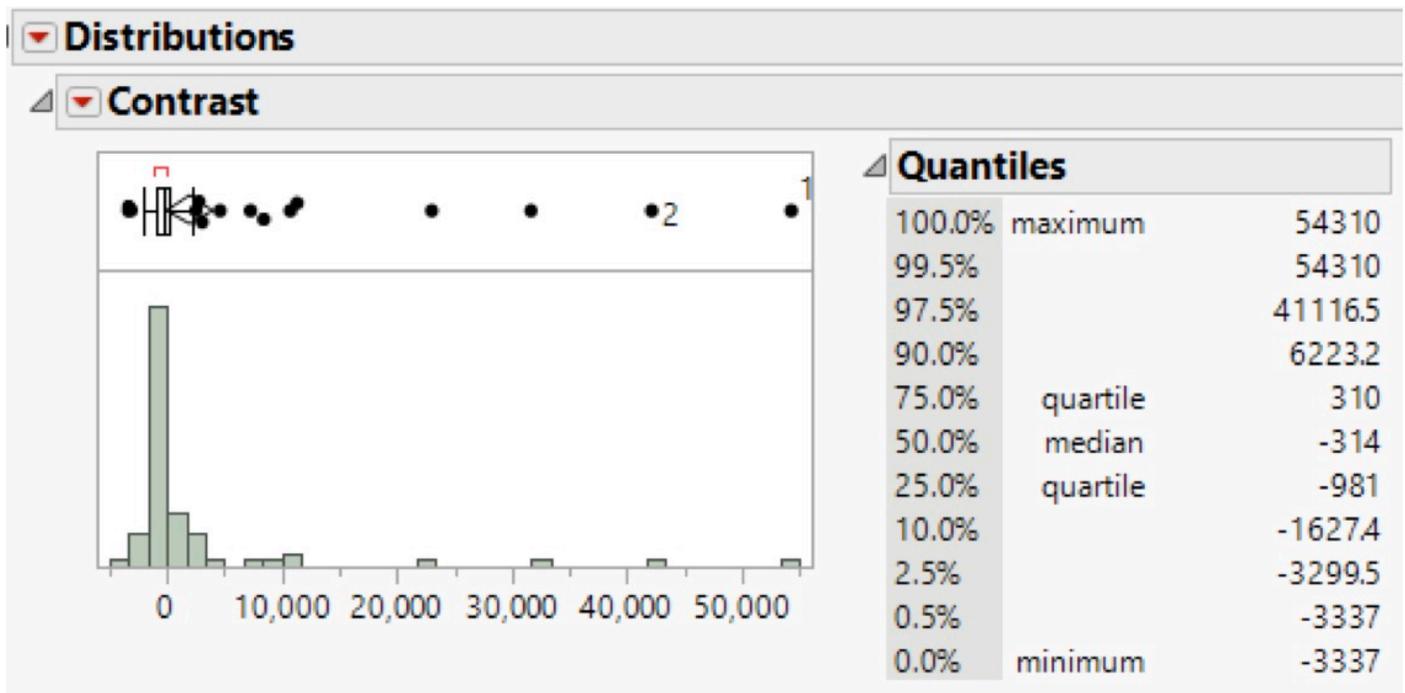
People today generally vote as they have done in the past. If a voting pattern changes, is it a slight shift, or are large changes occurring in a small number of locations? Our idea is to look at relative vote changes in counties within Michigan. How does Biden *vs* Trump2020 compare to Clinton *vs* Trump2016? There could be slight shifts that accumulate across the state, or there could be major changes in a relatively few counties. We use contrasts to examine voting results. We find vote changes are modest for the bulk of MI counties: less than 3,000± votes. However, there are nine counties with much larger changes in votes, up to 54,000±.

## Item 1 —

Consider Biden *vs* Trump2020 compared to Clinton *vs* Trump2016.

$$\text{Contrast} = (\text{Biden} - \text{Trump2020}) - (\text{Clinton} - \text{Trump2016})$$

Here is the distribution of Contrast:

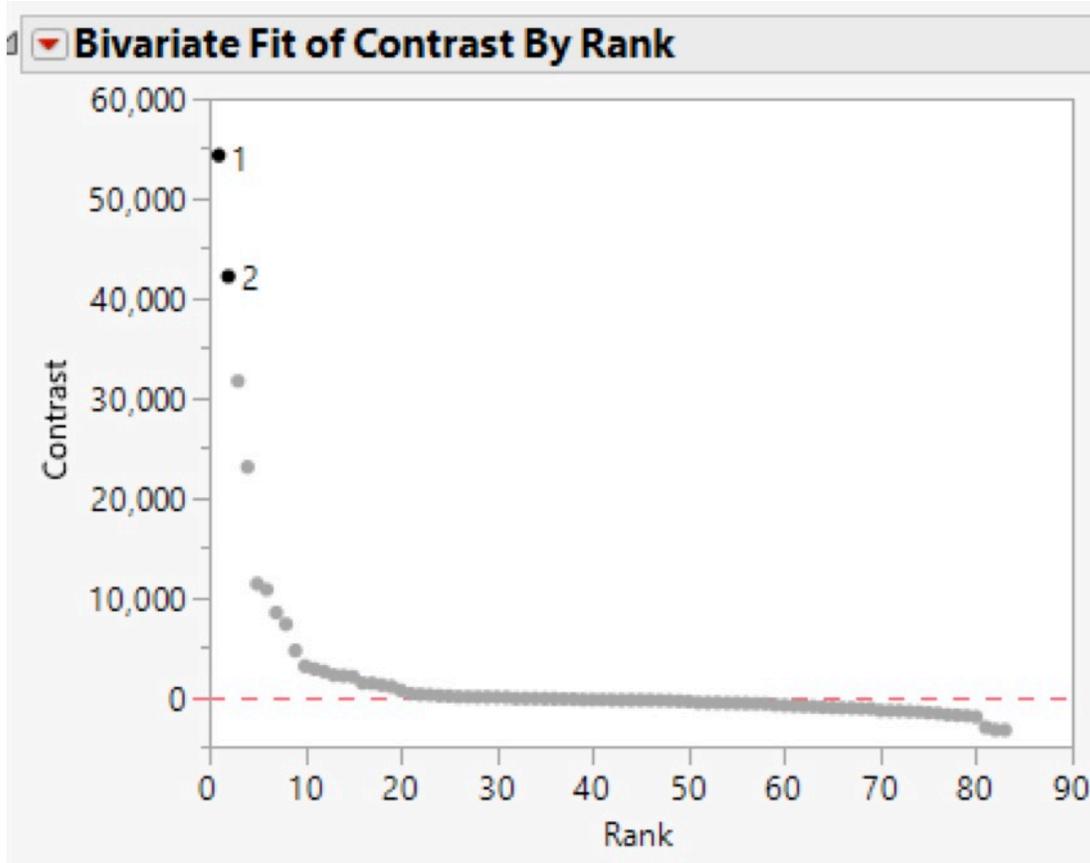


Examine the left side of the above chart. There we see an approximate bell-shaped distribution, which is normally what would be expected. The Contrast (change in votes for Biden *vs* Trump relative to Clinton *vs* Trump) for almost all counties is within the range of plus or minus 3000± votes.

The outliers (numbers unusual relative to the rest of the data) are on the right of the chart, where Biden bested Trump *much* more than Clinton bested Trump.

**Item 2 —**

Here we rank contrasts from largest to smallest for all Michigan counties.



In the above histogram, each dot is one MI county. In 74 of 83 MI counties, the differential is small (near zero) implying that for the vast majority of counties, voters considered Biden *vs* Trump2020 much like they considered Clinton *vs* Trump2016. On the left side of the histogram are the nine (9) outliers — i.e. counties with numbers that substantially deviate from the main distribution.

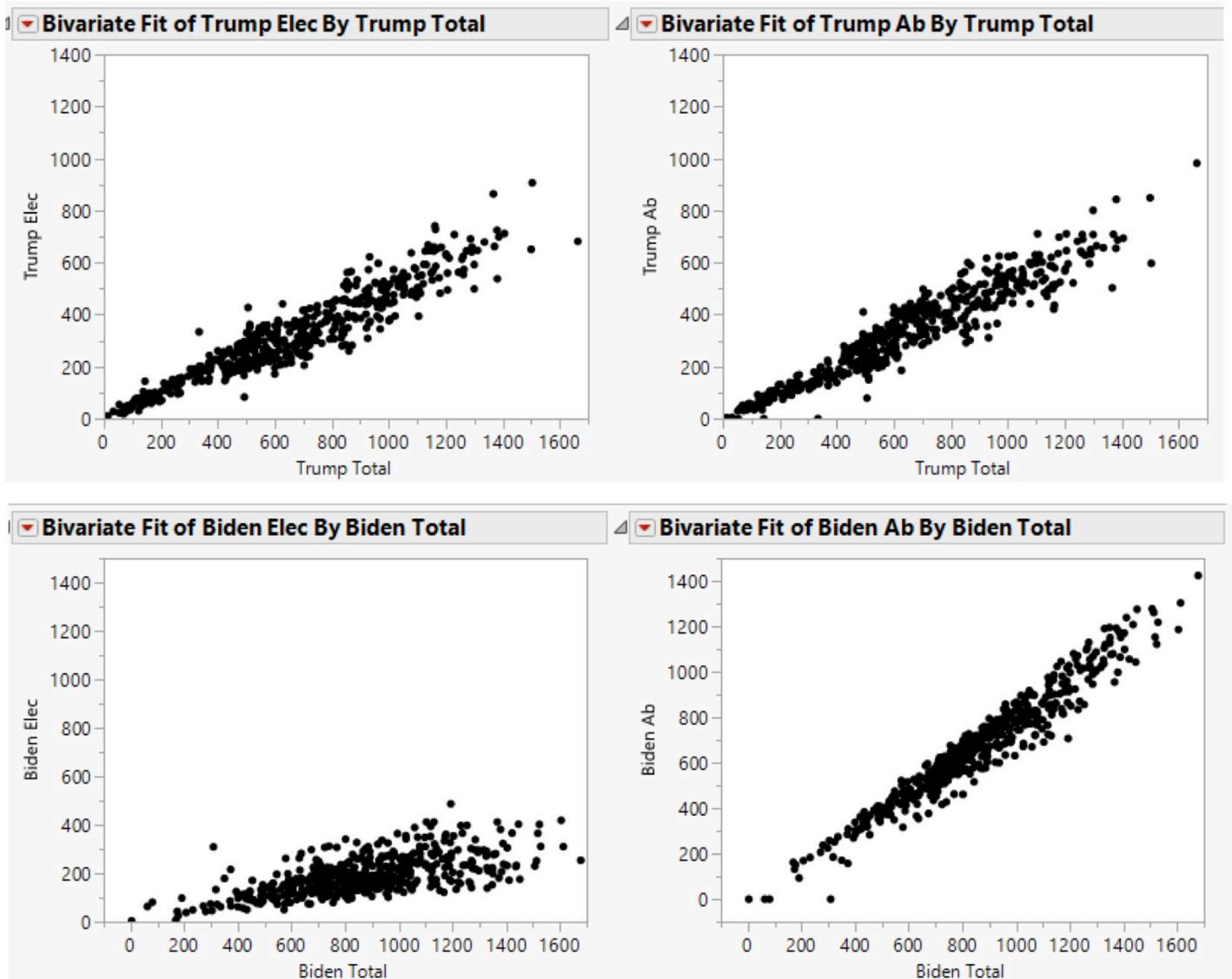
RowID	County	Biden 2020	Trump 2020	Clinton 2016	Trump 2016	Contrast	Rank
63	OAKLAND	434,148	325,971	343,070	289,203	54,310	1
82	WAYNE	597,170	264,553	519,444	228,993	42,166	2
41	KENT	187,915	165,741	138,683	148,180	31,671	3
81	WASHTENAW	157,136	56,241	128,483	50,631	23,043	4
33	INGHAM	94,212	47,639	79,110	43,868	11,331	5
39	KALAMAZOO	83,686	56,823	67,148	51,034	10,749	6
50	MACOMB	223,952	263,863	176,317	224,665	8,437	7
70	OTTAWA	64,705	100,913	44,973	88,467	7,286	8
28	GD. TRAVERSE	28,683	30,502	20,965	27,413	4,629	9

These nine counties together substantially increase the vote count for Biden. For instance, in the first two of these counties (Wayne and Oakland), the differential (contrast) swing for Biden amounts to 96,000± votes.

The remainder of the nine outlier counties (ranks 3 to 9 on the spreadsheet above) represent an additional  $95,000 \pm$  excess votes for Biden, compared to Clinton *vs* Trump. (For example, Trump bested Clinton in Kent county by  $10,000 \pm$  votes but lost to Biden by  $22,000 \pm$  votes, for a net swing of  $32,000 \pm$  votes.) The total unexpected votes for Biden in the nine Michigan outliers is  $190,000 \pm$  votes.

### Item 3 —

Here is another anomaly that indicates suspicious results. The first set of plots compare Trump's election day votes to his mail-in votes, for each county. As would be expected, the distributions are quite similar. The second set of plots compare Biden's election day votes to his mail-in votes, again for each county. As is easily seen, the distributions are *very* different. This is a serious statistical aberration.



**CONCLUSIONS:** The distribution of Item 1, *and* the magnitude of the differentials in Item 2, *and* the statistically deviant patterns in Item 3, are all statistically improbable relative to the body of the data.

# 2 - Wayne and Oakland Counties: Finding Excessive Votes in the 2020, Well Outside Their Voting History

*(condensed version: full version available)*

Dr. Eric Quinnell, Dr. Stanley Young

11/26/2020

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## Executive Summary

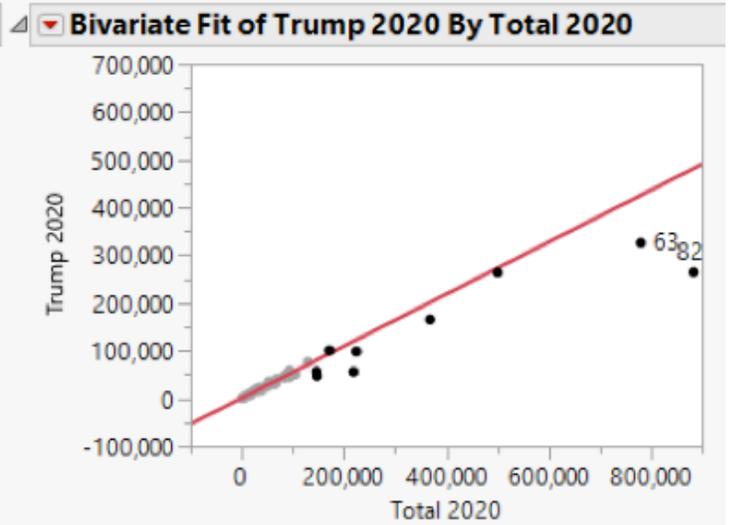
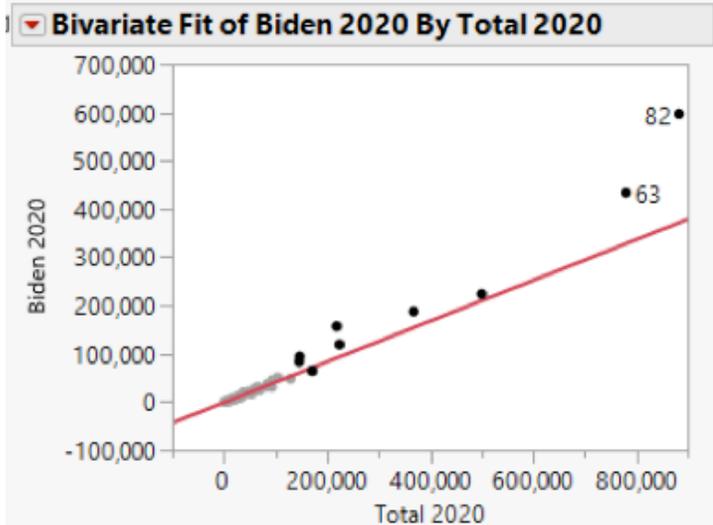
**Analysis** – A statistical team of unpaid citizen volunteer scientists, mathematicians, and engineers collaborated in a statistical vote analysis in the Pennsylvania 2020 Presidential Election, after having worked originally as individuals on various vote analysis across the country. Following the PA report (available on request), the collaboration team netted steep learning curves in analysis and methods, and produced a mathematically based predictive model to reverse engineer vote differential signatures. This now much more robust model is re-applied to Michigan.

Using simple linear regression of unproblematic voting districts, we predict hypothetically problematic voting districts. Using distributional characteristics within problematic counties, we point to problematic districts and precincts.

**Findings** – Two Michigan counties stand out as problematic, Wayne and Oakland Counties, 40,000 and 46,000 estimated excessive votes, respectively. Problematic districts and precincts within these counties exhibit unusual Democrat/Republican (D/R) ratios relative to their history and excessive vote in favor of Biden often in excess of new Democrat registrations.

## Wayne County/Oakland Counties Buck the Trend

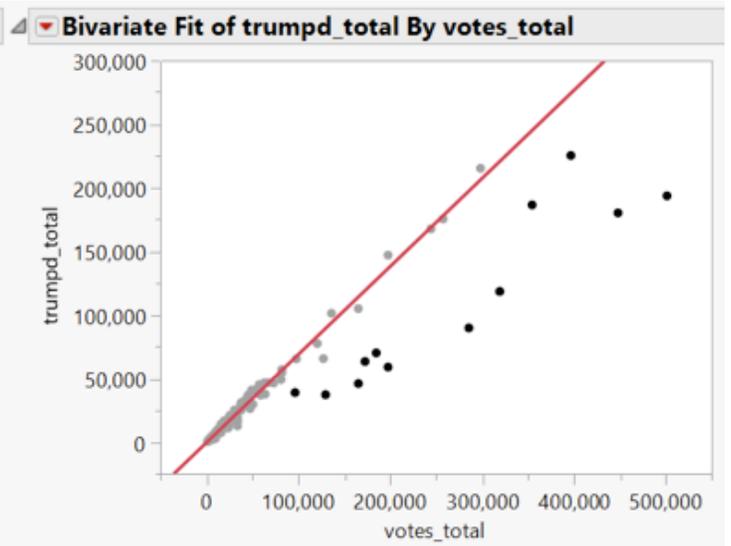
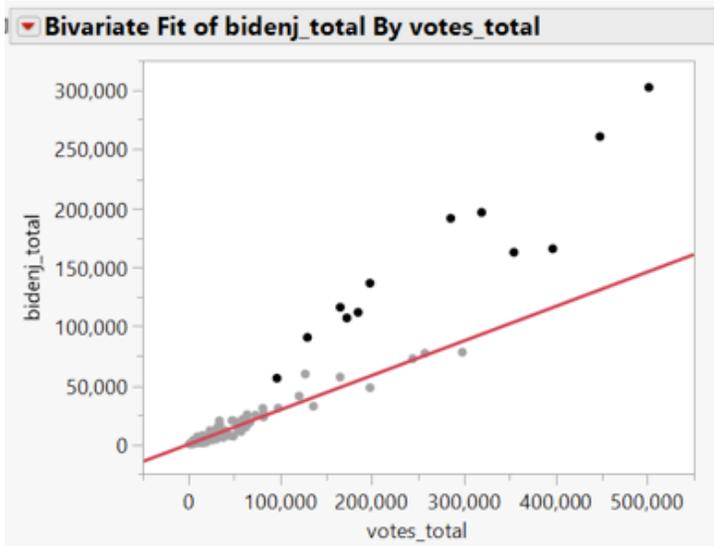
A bi-variate trend-line across all Michigan counties (see next page) identify Wayne County and Oakland County as behaving well outside the trends of the rest of the state in 2020. Wayne and Oakland counties also stood out from the analysis done in another section of this report (see Page 6). Thus, these two counties were selected for deeper analysis.



RowID	County	Biden 2020	Trump 2020	Other 2020	Total 2020
63	OAKLAND	434,148	325,971	10,090	780,299
82	WAYNE	597,170	264,553	10,660	883,043

### Wayne County

A bi-variate linear fit of the Trump and Biden votes in 2020 Wayne County show major precincts completely off the charts as compared to the majority of the other precincts in the same county. The points exceedingly off the fit are mostly those in the Absentee Vote Counting Board (AVCB) districts. Several others outside of Detroit also buck the trend of the rest of the area.



The AVCB mail-in districts within Detroit have no ability to correlate with the precincts inside the city, so a historical voting pattern per precinct is not possible. There is also no indication that the AVCB distributions include the same precincts from year to year, so therefore there is no way to link AVCB in obvious ways. Instead, we first looked at the remainder of Wayne County. Outside the city we have much more history and can observe both mail-in votes as well as election day votes correlated to a precinct with history.

Outside Detroit, Wayne County shows a significant disruption or new vote distribution well outside the 2016 norm. Specifically, both candidates achieved the total 2016 vote count and added to their sums, consistent with new turnout. What's curious is that above the 2016 totals, a new vote ratio appears in contrast to the history of the area – showing new votes going 70% Democrat vs 30% Republican – a 15-point mismatch to the same area just in the last Presidential Election.

<b>Gained Votes over 2016 Avg per Precinct</b>	
<i>Trump</i>	79.85
<i>Biden</i>	185.41
<i>Diff</i>	105.56
<i>2020 Dem/Rep Gain Ratio</i>	<b>2.32</b>
<i>%</i>	<b>70D / 30R</b>
<i>2016 Dem/Rep Historical Ratio</i>	1.29
<i>%</i>	55D / 45R

Voting totals of precincts may presume to follow a semi-normal distribution with enough data points. By fitting a normal distribution to actual data and taking the difference between the fitted and actual, potentially anomalous precincts can be identified. Using a per-precinct history, we can take an election result like this:

<b>2020 Actual</b>	<b>Register</b>	<b>Voted</b>	<b>Biden</b>	<b>Trump</b>	<b>D/R</b>
	900050	620483	356234	251664	1.42
<i>Turnout</i>	68.9%		57.4%	40.6%	

And identify anomalous precincts. We forced the anomalous precincts back to their voting history ratios and adjust to keep pace with the 2020 turnout. This results in this prediction:

<b>Total Predicted 2020</b>	<b>Register</b>	<b>Voted</b>	<b>Biden</b>	<b>Trump</b>	<b>D/R</b>	<b>Excess Votes</b>
	900050	580056	315807	251664	1.25	40771
<i>turnout</i>	64.4%		54.4%	43.4%		

Which helps us identify several townships outside Detroit in Wayne County that significantly stick out. A partial list of main townships that show excessive votes vs a standard normal with reasonable variance:

<b>Townships</b>	<b>Excessive Votes</b>
<i>Canton</i>	5735
<i>Livonia</i>	5428
<i>Redford</i>	4159
<i>Gr Pointe</i>	3052
<i>Taylor</i>	2891
<i>Westland</i>	2559
<i>Plymouth</i>	2400
<i>Dearborn</i>	2240
<i>Northville</i>	2111

As an example of the excess vote gains above the norm, consider the Township of Livonia, broken into precincts. Nearly every single precinct first achieves the entire 2016 vote total for each party, but then a new population of votes skews excessively in favor of the Biden camp – resulting in a “new vote population” that is **voting 76 D / 24 R — in a 2016 Republican township!**

Additionally, the votes gained by Biden well outpace even the new registrations in the township – gaining 151% of the new registered voters and 97% of the new votes above 2016. This result/example is incredibly mathematically anomalous.

2016						2020 Gain							
Precinct	Trump	Clinton	Total	Dem/Rep	% Dem	New Trump	Biden	Total	New Registered	Gain Dem/Rep	Dem % of New Registered	Dem % of New Votes	
Livonia Pct 1A	650	783	1558	1.20	50%	119	263	310	272	2.21	97%	85%	
Livonia Pct 1B	310	348	706	1.12	49%	51	106	137	94	2.08	113%	77%	
Livonia Pct 2A	630	634	1337	1.01	47%	58	214	230	158	3.69	135%	93%	
Livonia Pct 3A	467	492	1035	1.05	48%	64	125	132	105	1.95	119%	95%	
Livonia Pct 3B	854	722	1680	0.85	43%	87	183	214	132	2.10	139%	86%	
Livonia Pct 4A	1034	834	1961	0.81	43%	44	233	217	137	5.30	170%	107%	
Livonia Pct 7A	823	638	1514	0.78	42%	31	164	168	102	5.29	161%	98%	
Livonia Pct 8A	752	398	1212	0.53	33%	20	134	123	71	6.70	189%	109%	
Livonia Pct 8B	598	426	1082	0.71	39%	18	135	114	30	7.50	450%	118%	
Livonia Pct 9A	947	635	1651	0.67	38%	12	264	238	146	22.00	181%	111%	
Livonia Pct 10A	615	478	1168	0.78	41%	47	153	152	105	3.26	146%	101%	
Livonia Pct 11A	797	715	1625	0.90	44%	53	218	193	95	4.11	229%	113%	
Livonia Pct 12A	544	671	1293	1.23	52%	78	159	183	146	2.04	109%	87%	
Livonia Pct 13A	637	709	1426	1.11	50%	44	180	177	131	4.09	137%	102%	
Livonia Pct 14A	755	721	1582	0.95	46%	53	163	143	60	3.08	272%	114%	
Livonia Pct 15A	732	563	1361	0.77	41%	74	140	181	114	1.89	123%	77%	
Livonia Pct 16A	713	506	1294	0.71	39%	84	133	176	106	1.58	125%	76%	
Livonia Pct 16B	479	408	961	0.85	42%	46	85	83	44	1.85	193%	102%	
Livonia Pct 17B	646	493	1219	0.76	40%	114	226	287	297	1.98	76%	79%	
Livonia Pct 17A	732	488	1284	0.67	38%	-61	136	42	-111	-2.23	-123%	324%	
Livonia Pct 18A	884	597	1552	0.68	38%	57	161	171	88	2.82	183%	94%	
Livonia Pct 19A	674	494	1244	0.73	40%	57	148	158	103	2.60	144%	94%	
Livonia Pct 19B	768	598	1472	0.78	41%	69	183	181	68	2.65	269%	101%	
Livonia Pct 20A	861	602	1555	0.70	39%	32	208	183	90	6.50	231%	114%	
Livonia Pct 21A	715	566	1369	0.79	41%	39	219	207	100	5.62	219%	106%	
Livonia Pct 22A	712	576	1396	0.81	41%	33	223	192	119	6.76	187%	116%	
Livonia Pct 22B	592	486	1142	0.82	43%	32	128	125	86	4.00	149%	102%	
Livonia Pct 23B	508	325	876	0.64	37%	119	390	498	524	3.28	74%	78%	
Livonia Pct 23A	579	550	1199	0.95	46%	-31	-89	-164	-315	2.87	28%	54%	
Livonia Pct 24B	492	591	1149	1.20	51%	102	235	313	182	2.30	129%	75%	
Livonia Pct 24A	535	610	1215	1.14	50%	69	126	155	161	1.83	78%	81%	
Livonia Pct 25A	358	358	784	1.00	46%	24	122	105	107	5.08	114%	116%	
Livonia Pct 31A	654	561	1286	0.86	44%	69	197	224	152	2.86	130%	88%	
Livonia Pct 31B	600	520	1199	0.87	43%	45	193	190	172	4.29	112%	102%	
Livonia Pct 32A	739	537	1345	0.73	40%	73	148	178	115	2.03	129%	83%	
Livonia Pct 33A	850	680	1616	0.80	42%	86	225	257	136	2.62	165%	88%	
Livonia Pct 34A	683	746	1532	1.09	49%	83	257	280	158	3.10	163%	92%	
Livonia Pct 34B	651	591	1345	0.91	44%	48	215	197	126	4.48	171%	109%	
Livonia Pct 34C	539	487	1107	0.90	44%	25	187	154	119	7.48	157%	121%	
Livonia Pct 35A	517	468	1085	0.91	43%	67	130	121	65	1.94	200%	107%	
Livonia Pct 35B	350	343	753	0.98	46%	28	144	135	62	5.14	232%	107%	
Livonia Pct 35C	330	315	703	0.95	45%	45	121	121	70	2.69	173%	100%	
Livonia Pct 36A	407	462	944	1.14	49%	62	145	163	151	2.34	96%	89%	
Livonia Pct 36B	534	469	1079	0.88	43%	104	165	219	142	1.59	116%	75%	
<b>Precinct</b>	<b>Trump</b>	<b>Clinton</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dem/Rep</b>	<b>% Dem</b>	<b>New Trump</b>	<b>Biden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>New Registered</b>	<b>Gain Dem/Rep</b>	<b>Dem % of New Registered</b>	<b>Dem % of New Votes</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	28247	24194	55896	0.86	43%	2373	7595	7863	5015	3.20	151%	97%	
			<b>2016</b>	<b>Dem/Rep</b>	<b>46D / 54R</b>				<b>2020 Gain</b>	<b>Dem/Rep</b>	<b>76D / 24 R</b>		

## Oakland County

Oakland shares the Wayne County mathematical deviance of being well outside the norm. In Oakland all votes added by both candidates above the 2016 take show a new vote ratio of 72% Democrat to 28% Republican – an 18-point mismatch to the same area just since the last Presidential Election.

### Gained Votes over 2016 Avg per Precinct

<i>Trump</i>	70.79
<i>Biden</i>	179.83
<i>Diff</i>	109.04
<i>2020 Dem/Rep Gain Ratio</i>	<b>2.54</b>
<i>%</i>	<b>72D / 28R</b>
<i>2016 D/R Historical Ratio</i>	1.19
<i>%</i>	54D / 46R

As mentioned, voting totals of precincts may presume to follow a normal distribution. By fitting a normal distribution to actual data and taking the difference between the fitted and actual, potentially anomalous precincts can be identified. Using a per-precinct history, we can take an election result like this

<b>2020 Actual</b>	<b>Register</b>	<b>Voted</b>	<b>Biden</b>	<b>Trump</b>	<b>D/R</b>
	1035172	771991	434148	325971	<b>1.33</b>
<i>Turnout</i>	75%		56%	42%	

and identify anomalous precincts. Should we peel those anomalies back to the voting history ratios and keep pace with the 2020 turnout, we get this prediction:

<b>Total Predicted 2020</b>	<b>Register</b>	<b>Voted</b>	<b>Biden</b>	<b>Trump</b>	<b>D/R</b>	<b>Excess Votes</b>
	1035172	750646	388023	325971	<b>1.19</b>	46125
<i>turnout</i>	73%		52%	43%		

This helps us identify several townships in Oakland County that significantly stick out. This is a partial list of main townships that show unexpected deviations:

<b>Townships</b>	<b>Excessive Votes</b>
<i>Troy</i>	4781
<i>Royal Oak</i>	4152
<i>Novi</i>	3911
<i>Farmington Hills</i>	3598
<i>Rochester Hills</i>	3597
<i>Bloomfield</i>	2696

As an example of the excess vote gains above the norm, consider the Township of Troy, broken into precincts. Nearly every single precinct first achieves the entire 2016 vote total for each party, but then a new population of votes skews excessively in favor of the Biden camp – resulting in a “new vote population” that is voting 80 D / 20 R — in a 2016 almost even split Dem/Rep township.

Additionally, the votes gained by Biden well outpace even the new registrations in the township – gaining 109% of the new registered voters and 98% of the new votes above 2016.

This situation is yet another example that is incredibly mathematically anomalous.

2016						2020 Gain							
Precinct	Trump	Clinton	Total	Dem/Rep	% Dem	New Trump	New Biden	New Total	New Registered	Gain Dem/Rep	Dem % of New Registered	Dem % of New Votes	
Troy, Precinct 1	462	434	944	0.94	46%	40	226	230	199	5.65	114%	98%	
Troy, Precinct 2	805	792	1680	0.98	47%	53	231	217	189	4.36	122%	106%	
Troy, Precinct 3	791	572	1446	0.72	40%	137	270	343	337	1.97	80%	79%	
Troy, Precinct 4	974	998	2064	1.02	48%	48	350	341	273	7.29	128%	103%	
Troy, Precinct 5	683	453	1193	0.66	38%	18	120	104	72	6.67	167%	115%	
Troy, Precinct 6	204	177	402	0.87	44%	19	55	61	40	2.89	138%	90%	
Troy, Precinct 7	571	625	1251	1.09	50%	49	197	201	184	4.02	107%	98%	
Troy, Precinct 8	536	731	1337	1.36	55%	29	153	125	68	5.28	225%	122%	
Troy, Precinct 9	843	746	1683	0.88	44%	134	188	254	216	1.40	87%	74%	
Troy, Precinct 10	760	673	1518	0.89	44%	21	306	263	273	14.57	112%	116%	
Troy, Precinct 11	754	680	1496	0.90	45%	-12	183	123	87	-15.25	210%	149%	
Troy, Precinct 12	523	534	1103	1.02	48%	56	128	155	137	2.29	93%	83%	
Troy, Precinct 13	939	1037	2112	1.10	49%	37	312	251	217	8.43	144%	124%	
Troy, Precinct 14	763	679	1508	0.89	45%	50	244	249	270	4.88	90%	98%	
Troy, Precinct 15	695	687	1443	0.99	48%	2	288	254	200	144.00	144%	113%	
Troy, Precinct 16	549	599	1223	1.09	49%	60	197	205	224	3.28	88%	96%	
Troy, Precinct 17	746	830	1644	1.11	50%	-35	219	133	139	-6.26	158%	165%	
Troy, Precinct 18	618	529	1208	0.86	44%	-14	177	127	111	-12.64	159%	139%	
Troy, Precinct 19	595	531	1189	0.89	45%	-32	224	157	73	-7.00	307%	143%	
Troy, Precinct 20	812	766	1647	0.94	47%	24	267	246	198	11.13	135%	109%	
Troy, Precinct 21	486	536	1096	1.10	49%	67	194	214	213	2.90	91%	91%	
Troy, Precinct 22	838	1008	1941	1.20	52%	82	320	329	325	3.90	98%	97%	
Troy, Precinct 23	866	954	1908	1.10	50%	124	344	403	380	2.77	91%	85%	
Troy, Precinct 24	801	669	1554	0.84	43%	181	178	311	295	0.98	60%	57%	
Troy, Precinct 25	724	802	1604	1.11	50%	153	216	329	363	1.41	60%	66%	
Troy, Precinct 26	616	699	1421	1.13	49%	120	332	369	330	2.77	101%	90%	
Troy, Precinct 27	404	671	1131	1.66	59%	128	150	246	280	1.17	54%	61%	
Troy, Precinct 28	380	679	1109	1.79	61%	60	155	173	149	2.58	104%	90%	
Troy, Precinct 29	840	885	1848	1.05	48%	35	236	179	168	6.74	140%	132%	
Troy, Precinct 30	202	199	425	0.99	47%	-12	81	56	27	-6.75	300%	145%	
Troy, Precinct 31	319	238	590	0.75	40%	24	136	141	95	5.67	143%	96%	
<b>Precinct</b>	<b>Trump</b>	<b>Clinton</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dem/Rep</b>	<b>% Dem</b>	<b>New Trump</b>	<b>New Biden</b>	<b>New Total</b>	<b>New Registered</b>	<b>Gain Dem/Rep</b>	<b>Dem % of New Registered</b>	<b>Dem % of New Votes</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	20099	20413	42718	1.02	48%	1646	6677	6789	6132	4.06	109%	98%	
			2016 Troy Dem/Rep	51D / 49R					2020 Troy Gain Dem/Rep	80D / 20R			

# 3 - Exploring Michigan 2020 Mail-In Ballots Data

Robert Wilgus 11/27/20

The 2020 election data for Michigan mail-in ballots was provided as a large file obtained via an FOIA. The data was perused for anomalies that stood out. A more comprehensive analysis is appropriate and that is what has been arranged (see **Conclusions**).

The data file contains 19 fields for each mail-in application. The fields can be text, numbers, or dates. My understanding of the process is that certain voters (not sure how they were determined) were sent a form to request a mail-in ballot.

The data available captures the process from when the application was sent. The total of requested absentee ballots is 3,507,129. The table below contains measures that merit further investigation:

Measure	Count
Duplicate Voter ID	8341
Duplicate Ballot ID	32
Missing Ballot ID	35897
Missing Ballot Number	36035
Missing Application Sent Date	495065
Missing Application Return Date	0
Missing Ballot Sent Date	36052
Missing Ballot Returned Date	217271
Missing Ballot Address	35988
Missing Resident Address	41
Rejected Ballots	47226
Spoiled Ballots	87793
Year of Birth Earliest	1850
Year of Birth Latest	2002
Year of Birth before 1921	1414

Ballots did not get sent to about 36,000 of the requests received. It's not clear what the reason(s) were for this (e.g. faulty address, etc.). The ballot can be marked as Rejected or Spoiled. Spoiled ballots (incomplete?) and Rejected ballots (duplicates?) add up to about 135,000 ballots that got tossed. That seems like a lot.

The data also includes the voter's year of birth. One is 170 years old, likely an error but their application was not rejected. In total more than 1400 of these absentee voters are over 100 years old. These could well be nursing home patients.

There are 217,271 applications without a recorded date (i.e. never received back). More interesting is the 288,783 that have the application sent and ballot received on the same day. Maybe these are one stop voting and get recorded with the mail in ballots? The table below contains other date related findings:

Measure	Value
<b>Earliest Ballot Sent</b>	06-Feb-2020
<b>Ballots Sent before 1-Sep-2020</b>	13372
<b>Ballots Sent after 3-Nov-2020</b>	12
<b>Ballots Returned after 3-Nov-2020</b>	936
<b>Ballots Returned before Sent</b>	64
<b>Same Date App Sent/Returned</b>	224525
<b>Same Date Ballot Sent/Returned</b>	288783
<b>Same Date for All</b>	78312

The ballots rejected doesn't provide any additional information for what the reason was. It does appear that the majority of ballots received after Nov-3 did fall into this category.

Measure	Value
<b>Total Ballots Rejected</b>	47,226
<b>Rejected Missing Return Date</b>	43,874
<b>Rejected and Spoiled</b>	398
<b>Rejected Return after 3-Nov-2020</b>	909

The last but not least is the spoiled ballots. There is a lot of them. In the first table there are 8,341 duplicate Voter ID. I would expect these were the 'spoiled' ones that got new ballots. There is another column in the table named SPOILED\_IND that means spoiled by the individual. It has values 'N' or is not entered.

There is also very small number that are both rejected and spoiled

Measure	Value
<b>Total Spoiled Ballots</b>	87,793
<b>Spoiled Missing Return Date</b>	15,724

**CONCLUSIONS:** There are numerous measures in the mail-in ballot data that warrant further investigation. This is surprising because there are very few field values with obvious errors. The records with multiple empty fields are of concern. Additional information is also needed for the high number of applications and ballots with the same and returned dates

Because of the importance of this file we recently shared it with a firm that specializes in data analytics of very large databases, to see what they can tease out if it. We are looking forward to some interesting analyses.

# 4 - Michigan Absentee Ballots: Several Key Counties Compared

Dr. William M. Briggs, 11/26/20

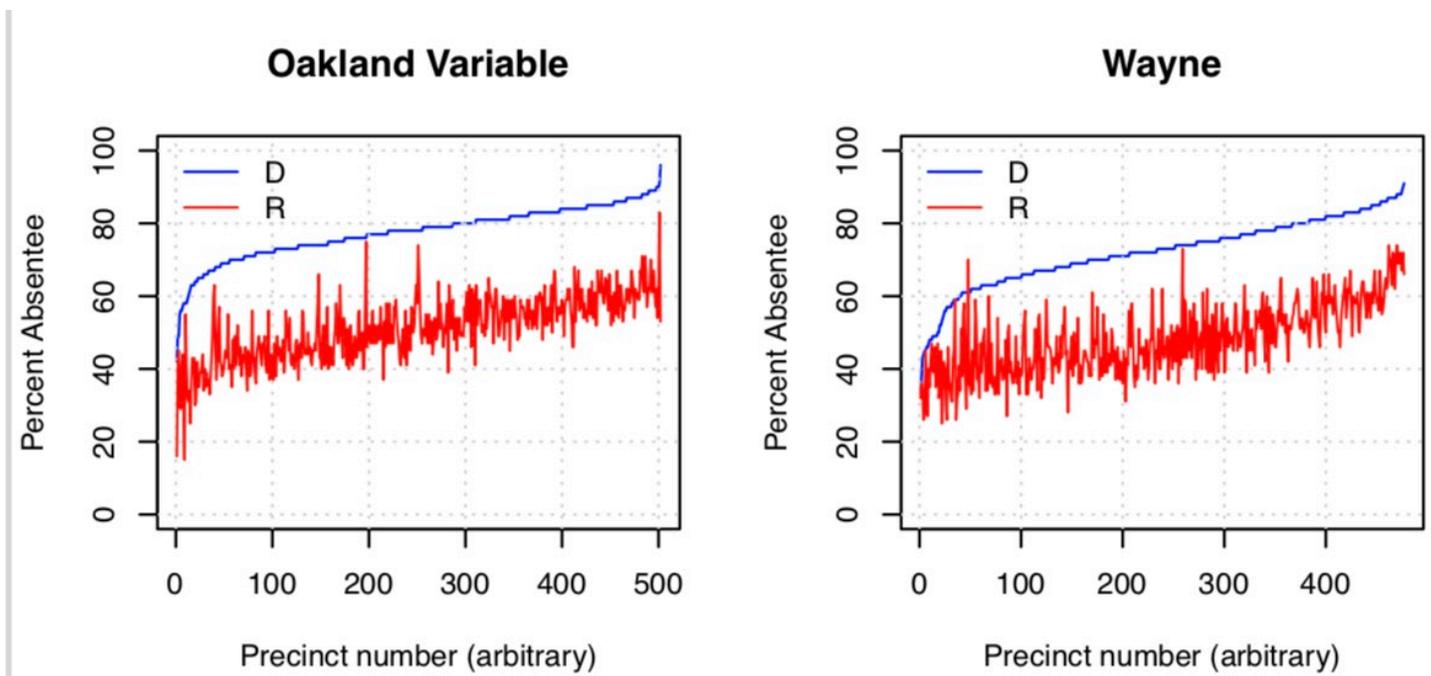
Data from counties in Michigan where absentee votes by candidate were available were gathered. The counties were (alphabetically): (1) Eaton, (2) Grand Traverse, (3) Ingham, (4) Leelanau, (5) Macomb, (6) Monroe, (7) Oakland, and (8) Wayne.

In Eaton and Oakland votes could be either **straight** party (e.g. choose all Democrats for all contests) or **variable** ballots (e.g. choose candidates individually). These were treated separately.

The data sources are: [Eaton](#) (XML), [Grand Traverse](#) (PDF), [Ingham](#) (PDF), [Leelanau](#) (PDF), [Macomb](#) (HTML), [Monroe](#) (PDF), [Oakland](#) (XML), and [Wayne](#) (PDF).

The percent of the total vote for each candidate (not the over all total, but the candidate total) that was absentee was calculated across each precinct or district within each county. The data within a county was sorted by the absentee percentages for Biden, low to high, for display ease.

Next, we plot the percent absentee votes for both Biden (D:blue) and Trump (R:red). See below for examples of two large counties. (For the same types of graphs of more Michigan counties see [here](#).) The precinct numbers are here arbitrary, and reflect the sorting of the data.

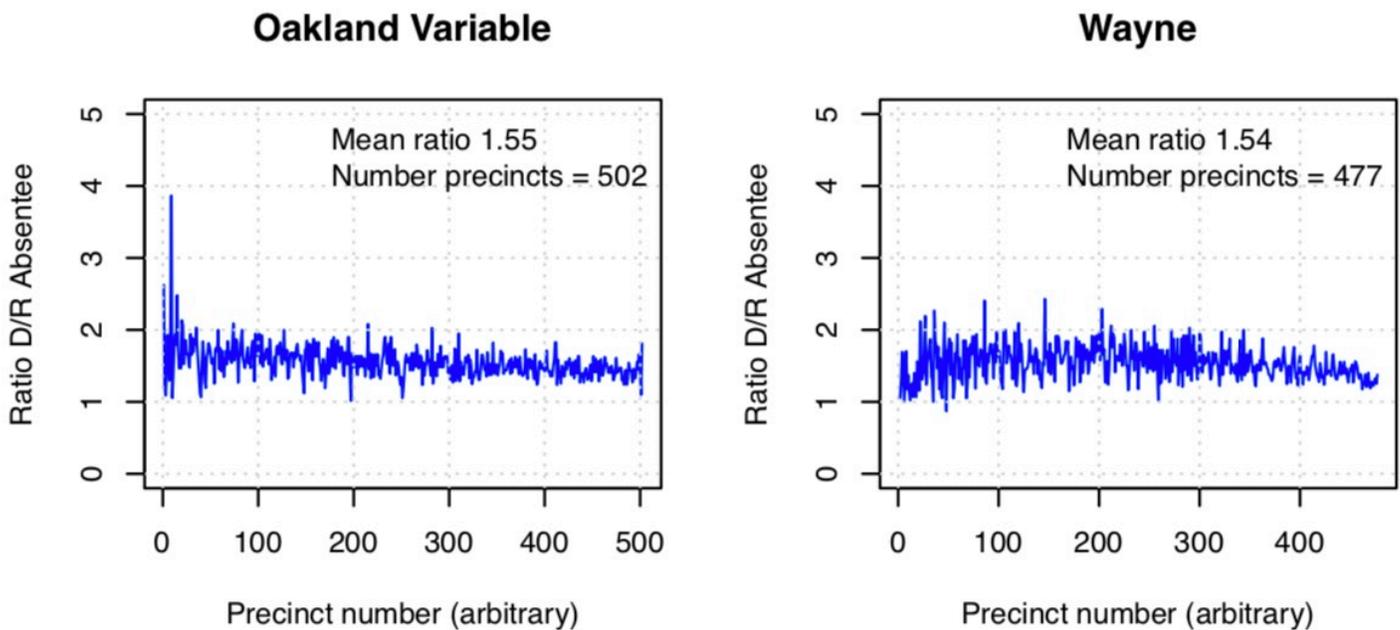


Almost never does the percent of absentee ballots cast for Trump exceed the percent cast for Biden. There are only rare exceptions, such as in very small precincts where we'd expect totals to be more variable.

If absentee voting behavior was the same for those voting for Trump and Biden, the chance that absentee ballots for Biden would almost always be larger would, given the large number of precincts **here, be vanishingly small.**

Thus, either the absentee voting behavior of those voting for Biden was remarkably consistently different, or there is another explanation, such as manipulation of totals.

More proof of this is had by examining the ratios of absentee ballot totals in each precinct. See below for examples of the same two large counties. (For the similar graphs of more Michigan counties see [here](#).) Again, the precinct numbers are arbitrary and reflect the same sorting as before.



Only 36 precincts out of the 2,146 examined had 0% absentee ballots. These are obviously not shown in the figures (because of divide-by-zero possibilities). As mentioned, the ratio of Biden to Trump absentee votes is astonishingly consistent. The mean ratio inside each county is printed in the figure, along with the number of precincts.

If voting behavior was similar for both candidates, we'd expect this ratio to be 1, with some variability across precincts, with numbers both above and below 1. Instead, the ratios are almost always greater than 1, and with a tight mean about 1.5 to 1.6 or so. This indicates the official tallies of absentee ballots for Biden were about 50-60% higher almost everywhere, with very little variation, except in smaller counties where the ratio was slightly higher.

Such behavior could be genuine, or programmatic changes of the votes could be the explanation of these unusual results. The data here is more consistent with the later hypothesis.

# 5 - Irrational MI Absentee Ballots Findings

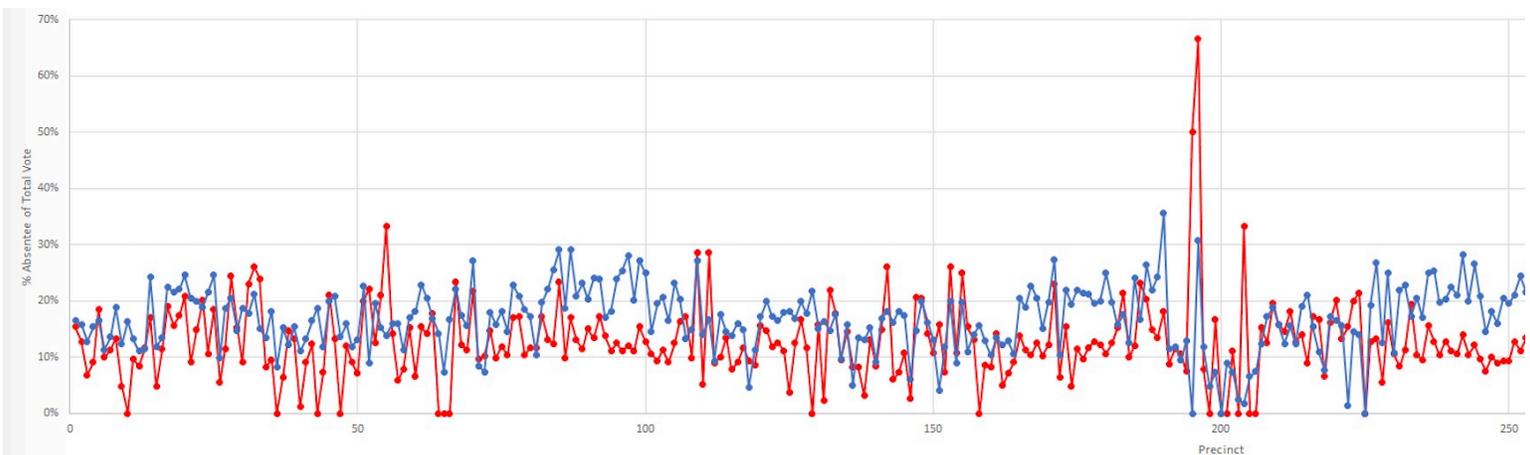
Thomas Davis, 11/27/20

All American citizens, regardless of party affiliation, should be concerned about the integrity of our election system. If the people no longer determine who their representatives are, the United States is no longer a Republic. Accordingly, post-election scrutiny of suspicious results is not only appropriate, but required.

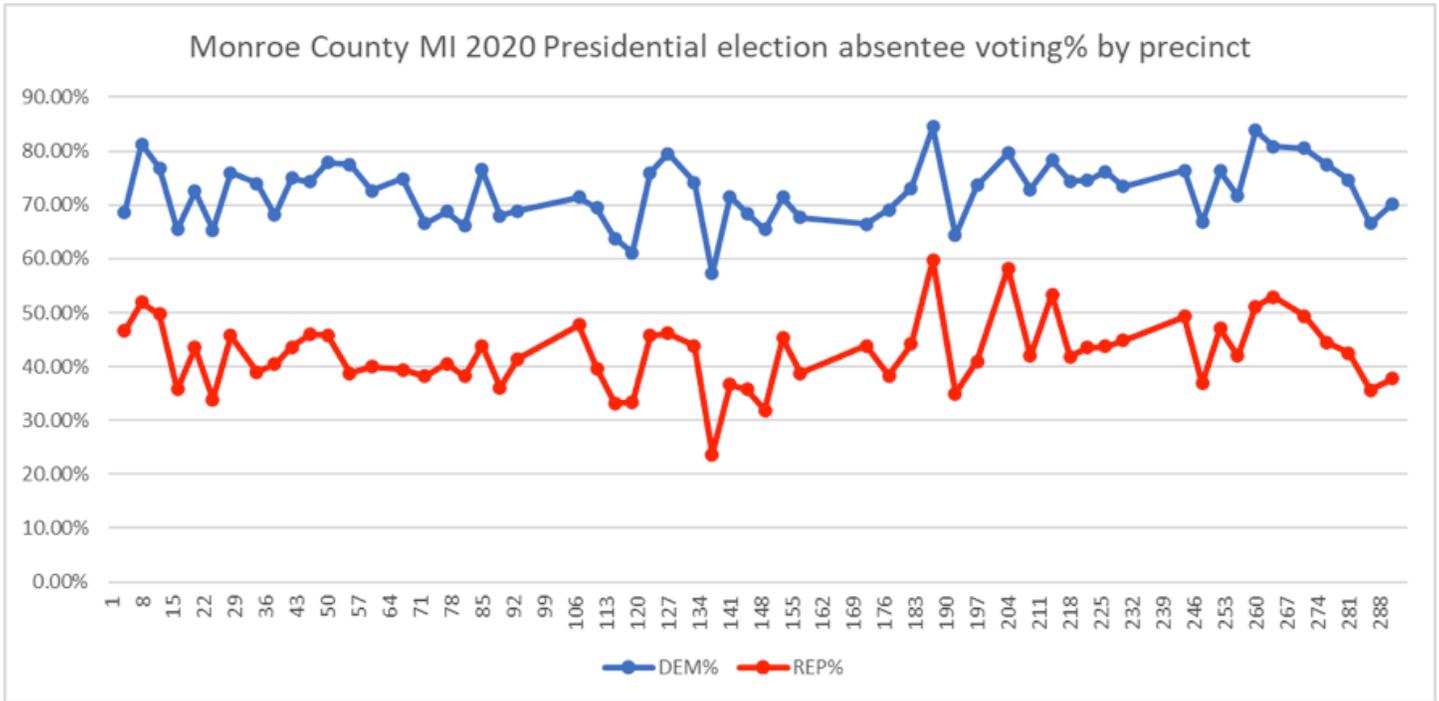
It is unsurprising that absentee voting in 2020 occurred at a much higher rate than in previous years. (In Kent County Michigan, for example, there were 68,967 absentee voters in 2016, and 211,209 in 2020 – a threefold increase.) The COVID-19 virus undoubtedly had a direct impact on the strong move to absentee voting across the nation. In Michigan, there were two additional major contributing factors: **1)** voters approved a no-reason absentee voting law in 2018, and **2)** Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson sent absentee voting applications to all 7.7 million registered Michigan voters this past summer.

When statistics in Michigan showed especially high numbers of absentee votes for Biden, it didn't raise many red flags. After all, the Democratic party had encouraged people to vote absentee while the Republican party had encouraged voting in-person since ballots *could* be lost in the mail. However, a closer look at absentee voting (from the select Michigan counties that publish detailed voting statistics) appears to tell a different story.

Let's start by showing what normal (non-manipulated) absentee voting results should be. The plot below is the actual percentage of absentee ballots received by each 2020 presidential candidate in a swing state county, by precinct (Red = R and Blue = D). Note the irregularities that normally occur: some are higher for R, some are higher for D, and the difference between the two varies widely — from plus to minus. *This is what a normal result looks like!*

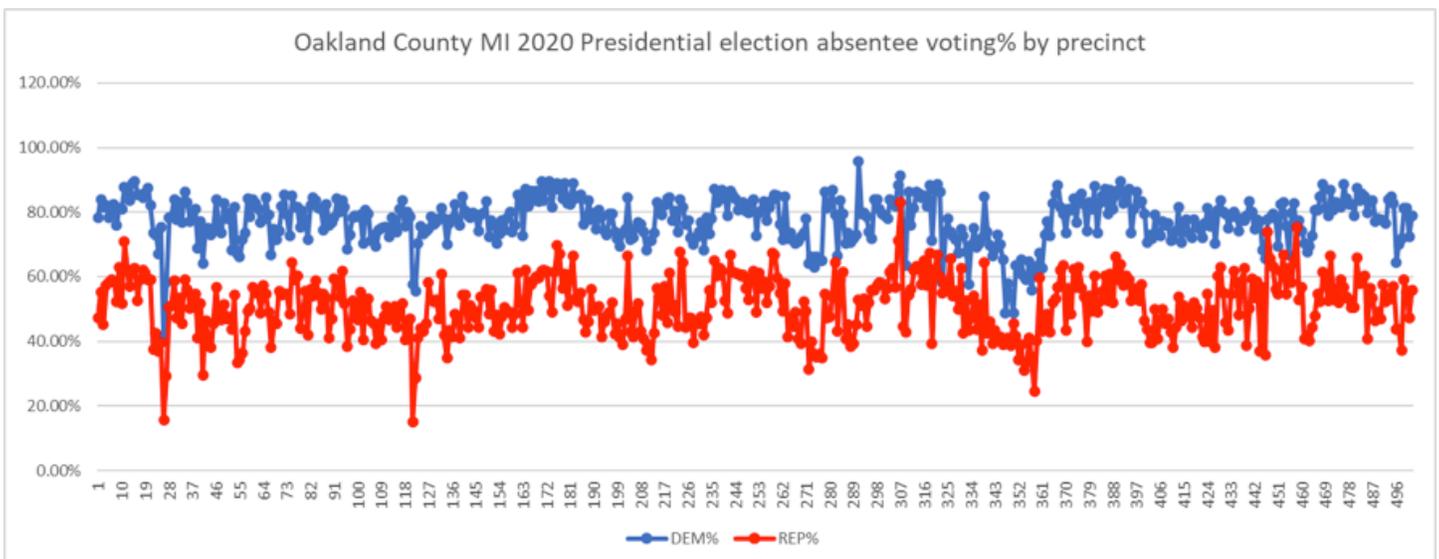


Now back to what happened in Michigan. Specifically, save for outliers, the *percentage* of Democratic absentee voters exceeds the *percentage* of Republican absentee voters in every precinct. Even more remarkable – and unbelievable – these two *independent variables* appear to track one another. This statistical anomaly can be seen very readily in Monroe County:

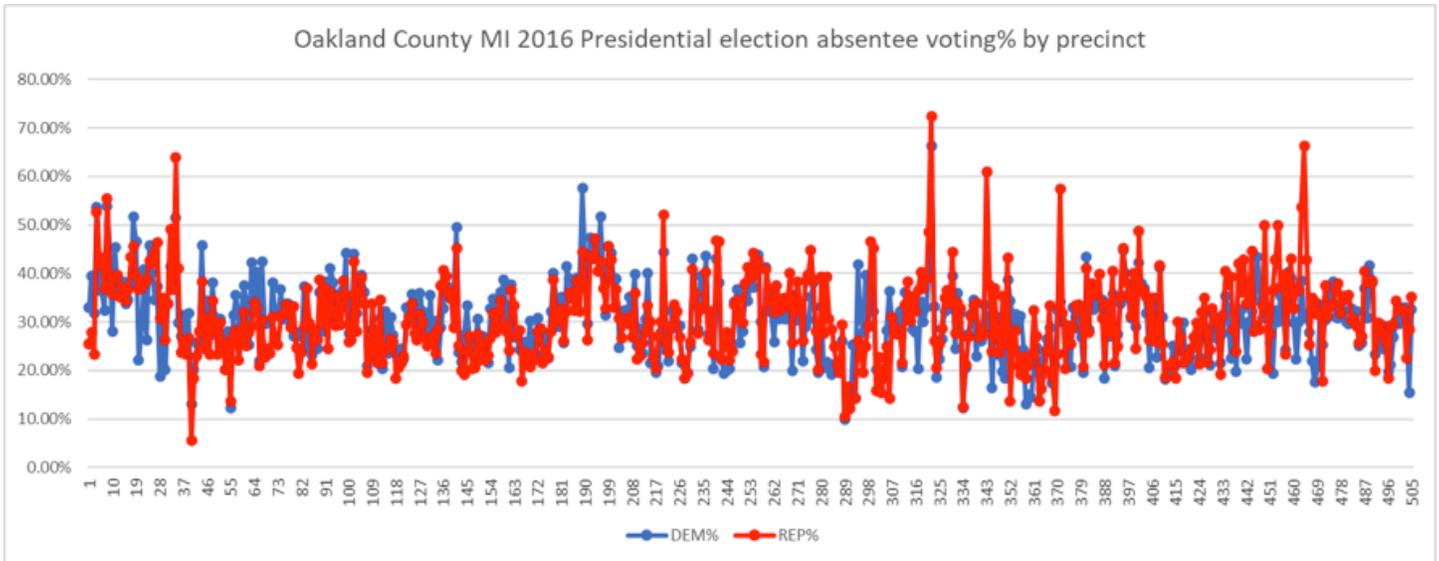


*DEM% = # of absentee votes for Biden / total # of Biden votes*  
*REP% = # of absentee votes for Trump / total # of Trump votes*

In Oakland County (with 4x more voters than Monroe County) this same pattern can be seen, albeit somewhat less clearly (as there are more data points — i.e. precincts):



Comparing the same county (Oakland) 2020 data with 2016 brings the statistical anomaly into even sharper focus. The 2016 plot is below, and it looks approximately like the initial plot shown (page 18), of what a normal situation would look like:



By examining the absentee voting in the other Michigan counties for which these data are available, similar statistical anomalies are observed.

**Conclusion:** This is *very* strong evidence that the absentee voting counts in Michigan have been manipulated by a computer algorithm.

On the surface it would seem that the tabulating equipment in each precinct has been programmed to shift a percentage of absentee votes from Trump to Biden. A simple hand-count of absentee ballots from a sampling of precincts should be sufficient to determine whether this assertion is valid; a forensic analysis of the tabulating equipment would be required for definitive proof.

# 6 - An Analysis of Surveys Regarding Absentee Ballots in Several States (including Michigan)

Dr. William M. Briggs, 11/23/20

## 1: Summary

Survey data was collected from individuals in several states, sampling those who the states listed as not returning absentee ballots. **Data was provided by Matt Braynard.**

The survey asked respondents whether they **(a)** had ever requested an absentee ballot, and, if so, **(b)** whether they had in fact returned this ballot. From this sample I produce predictions of the total numbers of: **Error #1**, those who were recorded as receiving absentee ballots without requesting them; and **Error #2**, those who returned absentee ballots but whose votes went missing (i.e. marked as unreturned).

The sizes of both errors were large in each state. The states were: Arizona, Georgia,, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

## 2: Analysis Description

Each analysis was carried out separately for each state. The analysis used **(a)** the number of absentee ballots recorded as *unreturned*, **(b)** the total number of people responding to the survey, **(c)** the total of those saying they did *not* request a ballot, **(d)** the total of those saying they *did* request a ballot, and of these **(e)** the number saying they returned their ballots.

From these data a simple parameter-free predictive model was used to calculate the probability of all possible outcomes. Pictures of these probabilities were derived, and the 95% prediction interval of the relevant numbers was calculated. The pictures for Michigan appear in the Appendix at the end. (Other states are available on request.) They are summarized here with their 95% prediction intervals.

**Error #1:** being recorded as sent an absentee ballot without requesting one.

**Error #2:** sending back an absentee ballot and having it recorded as not returned.

State	Unreturned ballots	Error #1	Error #2
Georgia	138,029	16,950–22,787	31,581–38,894
Michigan	139,190	29,402–36,270	27,731–34,464
Pennsylvania	481,022	93,091–107,795	77,037–90,748
Wisconsin	96,771	10,640–13,216	10,067–12,581
Arizona	518,560	208,333–229,937	78,714–94,975

Ballots that were not requested, and ballots returned and marked as not returned were classified as troublesome. The estimated average number of troublesome ballots for each state was then calculated using the table above and are presented here:

State	Unreturned ballots	Estimated average troublesome ballots	Percent
Georgia	138,029	53,528	39%
Michigan	139,190	62,064	45%
Pennsylvania	481,022	181,604	38%
Wisconsin	96,771	21,517	22%
Arizona	518,560	303,305	58%

### 3: Conclusion

There are clearly a large number of troublesome ballots in each swing state investigated. Ballots marked as not returned that were never requested are clearly an error of some kind. The error is not small as a percent of the total recorded unreturned ballots.

Ballots sent back and unrecorded is a separate error. These represent votes that have gone missing, a serious mistake. The number of these missing ballots is also large in each state.

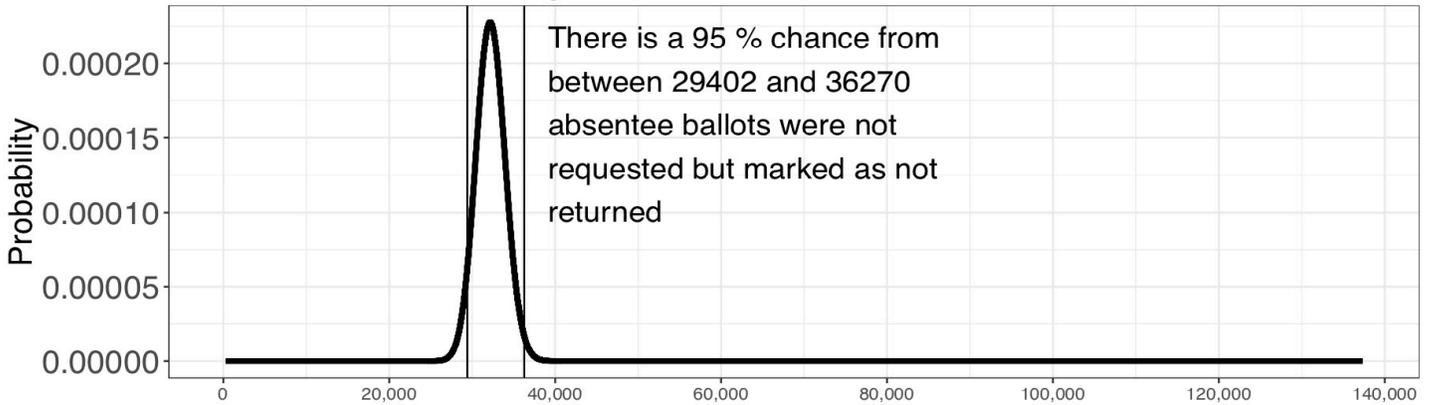
Survey respondents were not asked that if they received an unrequested ballot whether they sent these ballots back. This is clearly a possibility, and represents a third possible source of error, including the potential of voting twice (once by absentee and once at the polls). No estimates or likelihood can be calculated for this additional potential error due to absence of data.

*(See next page for an Appendix to this chapter...)*

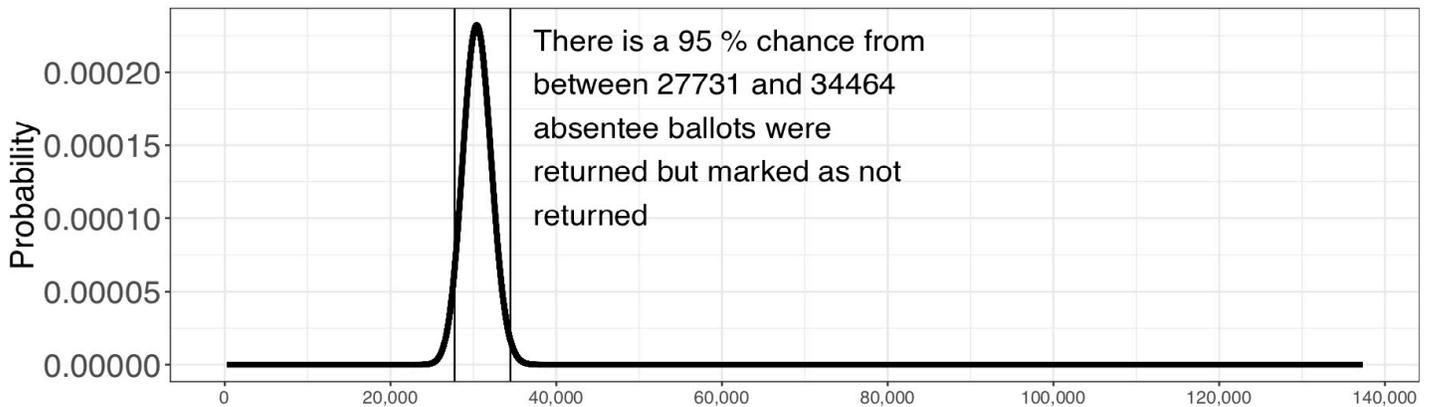
#### 4: Appendix

The probability pictures for Michigan for each outcome as mentioned above.

*Probability of numbers of un-requested absentee ballots listed as not returned for Michigan:*



*Probability of numbers of absentee ballots returned but listed as not returned for Michigan:*



# Summary

Several nationally recognized statistical experts were asked to examine some 2020 Michigan voting records, and to identify anything that they deemed to be statistically significant anomalies — i.e large deviations from the norm.

In the process they basically worked separately from other team members, consulted with other experts, analyzed the data they were given from different perspectives, obtained some additional data on their own, etc. — all in a very limited time allotment.

Their one — and only — objective was to try to assure that every legal Michigan vote is counted, **and only legal Michigan votes are counted.**

The takeaway is that (based on the data files they were examining) these experts came to one or more of the following conclusions:

- 1) There are some major statistical aberrations in the MI voting records, that are extremely unlikely to occur in a normal (i.e. un-manipulated) setting.
- 2) The anomalies almost exclusively happened with the Biden votes. Time and again, using a variety of techniques, **the Trump votes looked statistically normal.**
- 3) Nine (out of 83) Michigan counties stood out from all the rest. These counties (see p 6) showed distinctive signs of voting abnormalities — again, all for Biden.
- 4) **The total number of suspicious votes in these counties is 190,000± — which greatly exceeds the reported margin of Biden votes over Trump. (We don't know how many of these are artificial Biden votes, or votes switched from Trump to Biden.)**
- 5)  These statistical analyses do not prove fraud, but rather provide scientific evidence that the reported results are highly unlikely to be an accurate reflection of how Michigan citizens voted.

As stated in the Executive Summary, our strong recommendation is that (as a minimum): **the two worst of the nine abnormal MI counties have an immediate audited recount.**

If the results of a carefully *audited* recount are that there is **no** significant change in voting results for those two counties (very unlikely), then the authors of this report recommend that we write off those county deviations as an extreme statistical fluke, and that the Michigan voting results be certified.

**On the other hand, if the results of a carefully *audited* recount are that there are significant changes in voting results for either of these two counties, then the authors of this Report recommend that (as a minimum) that the next seven (7) statistically suspicious counties also have an audited recount, prior to any certifying of the Michigan voting results.**