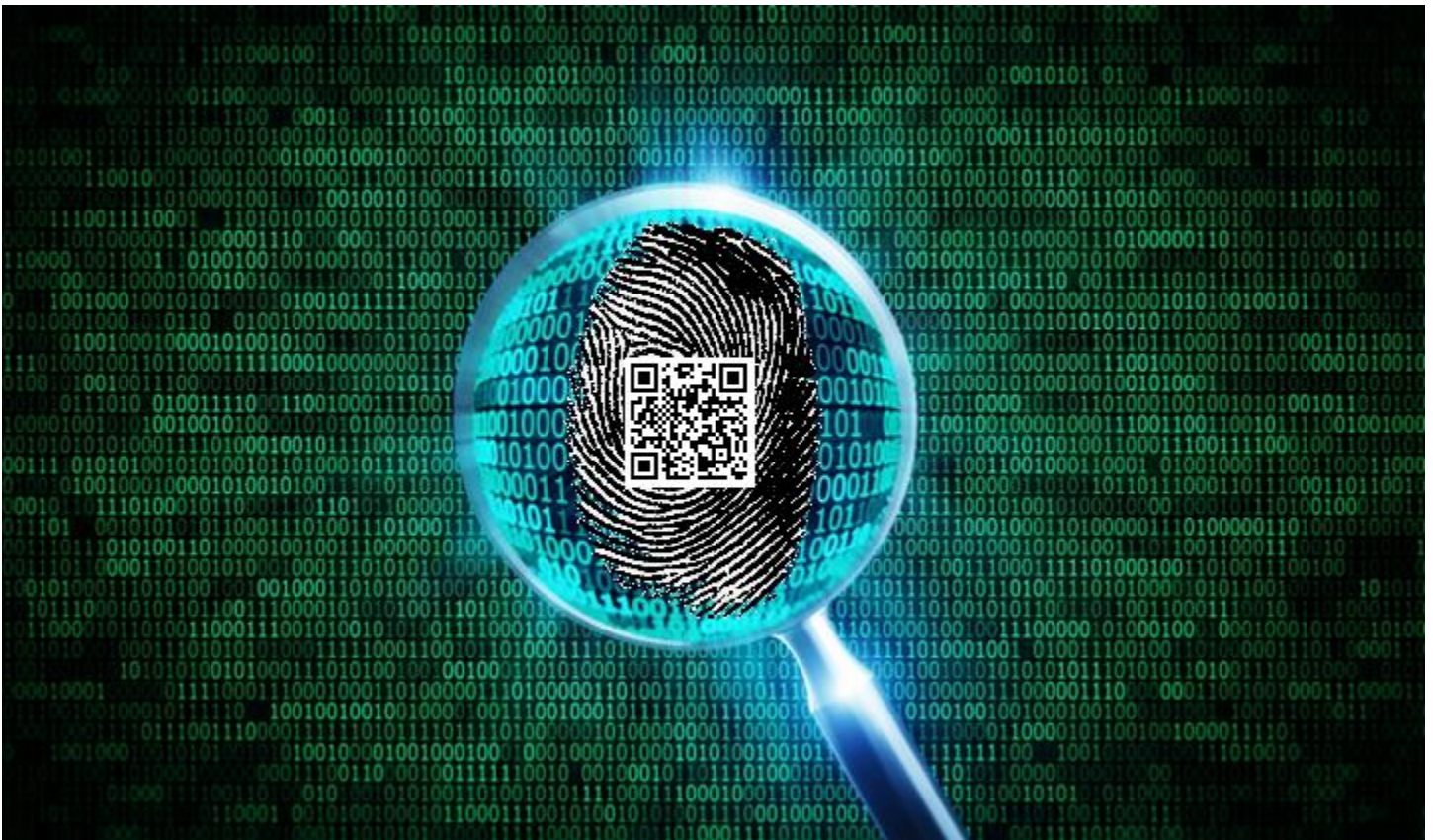


THE FINGERPRINTS OF FRAUD

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

EVIDENCE AND ANALYSIS OF A MULTI-STATE CONSPIRACY

TO DEFRAUD THE 2020 GENERAL ELECTION



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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Since the release of “The Fingerprints of Fraud Volume One”, numerous questions have been asked. The most common questions are answered in full below.

1. **How do you know the “randomness assumption” cited in the report isn’t just the way people voted, with Democrats sending their mail-in ballots early and Republicans sending them in late?**

Reports of the receipt dates of absentee ballots which are able to be tied to a specific voter and thus their party affiliation are difficult to obtain. I have evaluated several which are available, and while some show this phenomenon to some degree, that degree is not significant enough to explain the findings. This rebuttal theory has other problems.

a. While the party of the voter may be known, their actual vote cannot. Defections of registered Democrats in the 2020 election is a documented phenomenon¹.

b. Many states have many voters registered as non-affiliated, independent, or to a third party. This interferes greatly with making any assumptions about the actual voting patterns.

c. Reports of mail-in ballot receipts would need to have their chain of custody proven to the actual date of receipt.

d. The similarity of the mid to end Trump percentage between the 161 counties listed in the report would require that not only did the pattern (Democrats voted mail-in early, and Republicans also voted later) exist, it existed with the same statistical fingerprint in all of them.

e. Some counties processed their mail-in ballots as received, particularly states like Colorado in which the counting began on October 19th. Others stored the mail-in ballots until they could be all counted on election day. An example of the latter is Salem County, New Jersey, in which I was told by the clerks that the absentee ballots were added to bins as they came in. In this case, the ballots would be taken out in a random fashion, perhaps even the opposite order they were received. Nevertheless, both are examples of the Mesa Pattern.

f. Some counties do *not* exhibit the Mesa Pattern in their mail-in ballots. One would have to believe that the people in those counties behaved completely differently than most of the rest of the country.

2. **Why are there differences in the different Mesa Pattern counties, for instance when the rise begins and places within the rise that shift up or down?**

The computer algorithm required to produce the findings in the report is behaving as a controller and is constantly monitoring the real votes being processed with the goal of achieving as close to a desired result as possible. Unexpected organic votes require the controller to adjust in the same way the cruise controller in an automobile must periodically adjust the amount of fuel and brake action to achieve the desired speed.

3. **Why would some audits/recounts match the original results if those results are manipulated?**

This answer assumes that the original ballots were not altered, a case I discussed in the original report.

While the Mesa Pattern proves computer manipulation of the order of the votes, it does not necessarily imply

¹ <https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/22436307/catalist-equis-2020-latino-vote-trump-biden-florida-texas>

computer manipulation of the votes themselves. My research, along with the research of others²³, shows that significant number of fraudulent mail-in ballots were injected into counties at the beginning of the 2020 election. If this injection was sufficient to achieve the desired final outcome, the algorithm would need only monitor and smooth the results throughout the election.

4. So, this is how the election was stolen?

This is *one* of the ways. The algorithm was quite probably manipulating the other types of ballots as well as mail-in. But as those are nearly always counted or sorted by precinct, there can't be any randomness assumption, and thus the same methods that detect the Mesa Pattern in mail-in votes doesn't apply.

In addition, there have been numerous other "attack vectors" identified by other researchers. It is my belief that a combination of methods was used in each county depending upon what would work best in that county.

This document will be expanded as necessary.

² <https://node-3.2000mules.com/g>

³ https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3756988