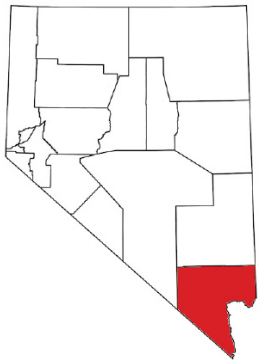
ELECTION TRUTH ALLIANCE

2024 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ANALYSIS

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA



ABOUT THE ELECTION TRUTH ALLIANCE

The Election Truth Alliance is a non-partisan, non-profit organization dedicated to supporting analysis, discussion, and peaceful action to highlight potential election manipulation, interference, and irregularities in election results.

We are a data-driven organization committed to the principle that every eligible voter has the right to vote and to have their vote counted accurately. We believe the truth matters and that confidence in the integrity of elections is paramount to a functional democracy

Our primary initiative at this time is data analysis and communications related to the 2024 US Presidential Election with a focus on advocacy to #VerifytheVote. Regardless of the outcome, we aim to ensure that the American public and the world can be confident in the election results.

More information about the Election Truth Alliance (ETA) can be found at ElectionTruthAlliance.org.

The Election Truth Alliance intends to share a copy of this information package to Clark County and to the Office of the Nevada Secretary of State in the hopes of facilitating a discussion about both our findings and to confirm our understanding of the underlying data. At the time of publication, such conversations have not yet taken place.

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Clark County is the most heavily populated county in Nevada, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. It is home to approximately 70% of the state's population, including Las Vegas.

Of the 2.3 million residents, about 1.5 million are registered to vote. This includes approximately 485,000 registered Democrats, around 393,000 registered Republicans, and a combined total of about 646,000 voters registered with third parties or with no party affiliation.

KEY FINDINGS

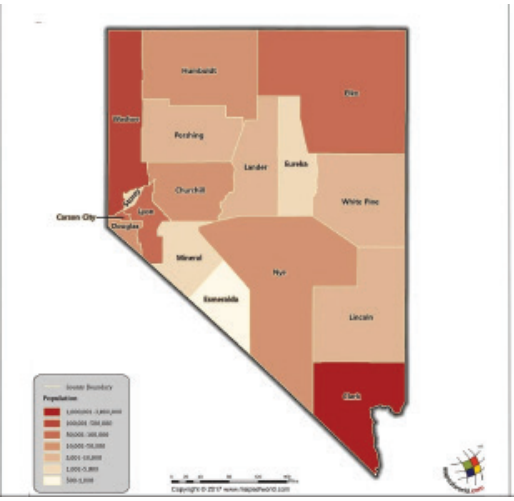
Using the Cast Vote Record (CVR) data for Clark County, the Election Truth Alliance (ETA) has identified voting pattern anomalies suggestive of election interference. Our analysis observes an unusual phenomena in the Early Voting results not present in Election Day voting or Mail-In voting results.

- **Drop-Off Difference:** The term "drop-off votes" refers to the votes cast for a presidential candidate versus the votes cast for a down-ballot candidate of the same party. In Clark County, as was the case across the swing states in the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election, there is a significant difference between Trump's drop-off rate (+10.54%) and Harris's drop-off rate (+1.07%) when comparing the Presidential race to the Senate race.

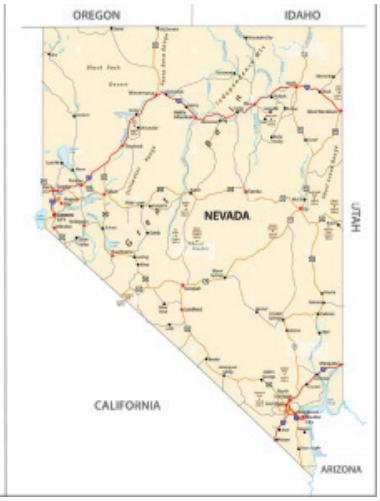
- **Increased Volume of Votes Linked to Greater Discrepancies:** The greater number of ballots cast and processed in Early Voting, the more distinct the pattern becomes: Trump consistently receives closer to 60% of the votes, while Harris consistently receives closer to 40% of the votes. There appears to be a correlation between this pattern and tabulators that processed a higher volume of ballots.

- **Abnormal Clustering: I**n contrast to Election Day voting, Early Vote results reflect an unusual pattern: tabulators that processed more than approximately 250 ballots show a high degree of clustering and unusual uniformity, causing a visible "shift" when the data is represented as a scatter chart. This is a departure from expected human voting behavior.

Nevada counties, with Clark County location in red. *



Nevada counties by population density, 2016. *



Nevada counties by population density, 2016. *

DATA ANALYSIS

In our analysis of Clark County, we will look at how people voted in three different ways: Mail-In voting, Early Voting, and voting on Election Day. We will begin by summarizing the total votes cast and the key data studied. Then, we will compare the voting patterns across these three groups and break down any anomalies we found.

BALLOTS CAST

- **Mail-In Voters** (443,823 total):
  - Harris received 61% of recorded presidential votes (271,455 votes)
  - Trump received 36% of recorded presidential votes (160,824 votes)
- **Early Voters** (395,438 total):
  - Harris received 40% of recorded presidential votes (156,705 votes)
  - Trump received 59% of recorded presidential votes (234,231 votes)
- **Election Day Voters** (194,024 total):
  - Harris received 47% of recorded presidential votes (91,831 votes)
  - Trump received 50% of recorded presidential votes (97,662 votes).

SOURCE: BALLOTPEDIA, MAPS OF WORLD, ALAMY IMAGES

DATA ANALYZED

The analysis stems from CVR data posted by Clark County on its Election Department website. This data is publicly available for download. Links and archived links are listed in detail in the Sources section at the end of this document.

CVR data is significant because it shows, on a ballot-by-ballot basis, how votes in Clark County were recorded. It notes whether ballots were cast as Mail-In Votes, Early Votes, or Election Day votes. Notably, Clark County CVR data shows the numbers associated with a given tabulation machine including how many ballots were processed.

DROP-OFF VOTE COMPARISON

The term “drop-off votes” refers to the votes cast for a presidential candidate versus the votes cast for a down-ballot candidate of the same party. The term highlights the number of voters who: a) voted for one candidate (such as for President) but skipped in voting for one or more other candidates (such as lower races, like the candidates for Senate or House races); or b) “split their ticket” by voting for a Presidential candidate belonging to one political party and a candidate from a different political party down-ballot.

In our Clark County analysis, the drop-off rate is measured between votes for the Presidential race and the Senate race, in which incumbent Jacky Rosen (D) competed against Sam Brown (R). The drop-off rate is calculated for each party by finding the difference between the number of votes cast for President and the votes cast for Senator, then dividing that number by the total number of Presidential votes for that party.

While some drop-off between the Presidential and down-ballot races is expected, SMARTElections – a non-partisan group focused on election security – notes that in the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election, drop-off rates were very different on the Republican versus the Democratic side. Drop-off rates for the Republican side were very high, whereas the drop-off rates for the Democratic side were quite low or even negative.

They also found that drop-off for the Republican Presidential candidate tended to be significantly higher in swing states compared to non-swing states, while the Democratic candidate for President ran further behind the Democratic candidate for Senate in swing states compared to non-swing states. This aligns with findings from other independent analysts who examined voting patterns in similar regions.

There are several possible explanations for a difference in drop-off rates, including:

- Differential between popularity of candidates at the top of the ticket versus down-ballot candidates
- "Split ticket" voting, where a voter casts a ballot for candidates of multiple parties
- Targeted political messaging directed uniquely towards swing states.

Like most 2024 swing states, Nevada shows a disparity between Trump and Harris's drop-off rates: +9.87% for Trump, and +0.58% for Harris.

The Clark County CVR data allows a closer examination of drop-off votes by voting type: Mail-In, Early Votes, and Election Day. It has enabled us to "lift the hood" and look more closely at:

- How drop-off votes break down by voting type in that county
- Any insights into what potential causes of the drop-off disparity may stand up to closer inspection.

Clark County, NV - 2024 Votes for Presidential and Senate Candidates Mail-In Vote, Early Vote, Election Day				
	Votes for Trump	**Votes for Brown**	**Votes for Harris**	**Votes for Rosen**
Mail-In	160,824	143,594	271, 455	268, 947
Early Vote	234, 231	216,911	156, 705	156,616
Election Day	97,662	80,267	91. 831	88, 887
Total	**492,717**	**440,772**	**519,991**	**514,450**
Drop-Off Votes	**51,945** drop-off votes		**5,541** drop-off votes	
Drop-Off Rate	**+10.54%**		**+1.07%**	
	Note: This drop-off vote data is limited to mail-in votes, early votes, and election day votes to align with Clark County CVR data.			

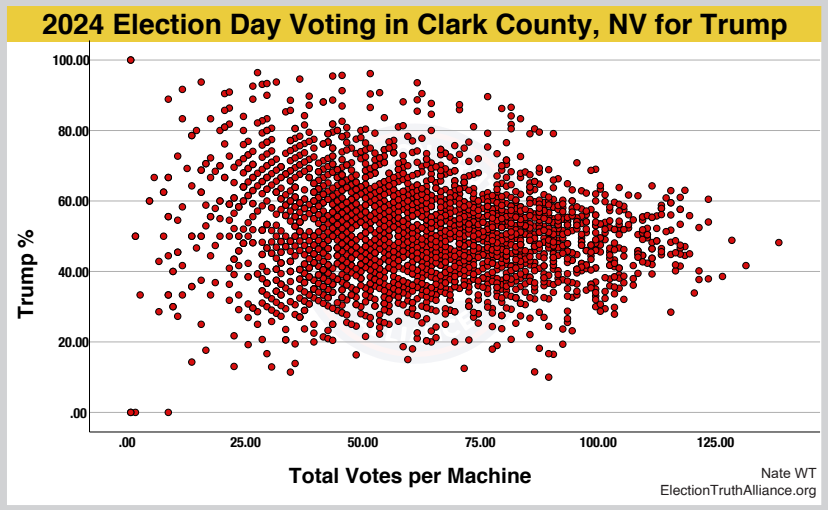
When broken down by voting type, we see that there is an especially narrow margin between votes for Harris vs Rosen in the Early Voting data – only 89 votes compared to thousands for the other voting types. This prompted us to look more closely at the potential differences between the different voting types through a variety of analytic lenses.

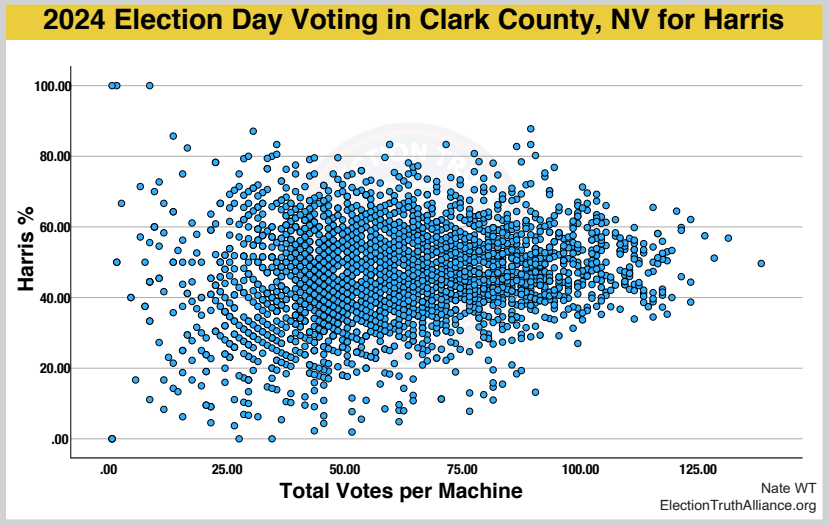
EARLY VOTES AND ELECTION DAY VOTES - IN CHARTS

SCATTER CHART DATA ANALYSIS:

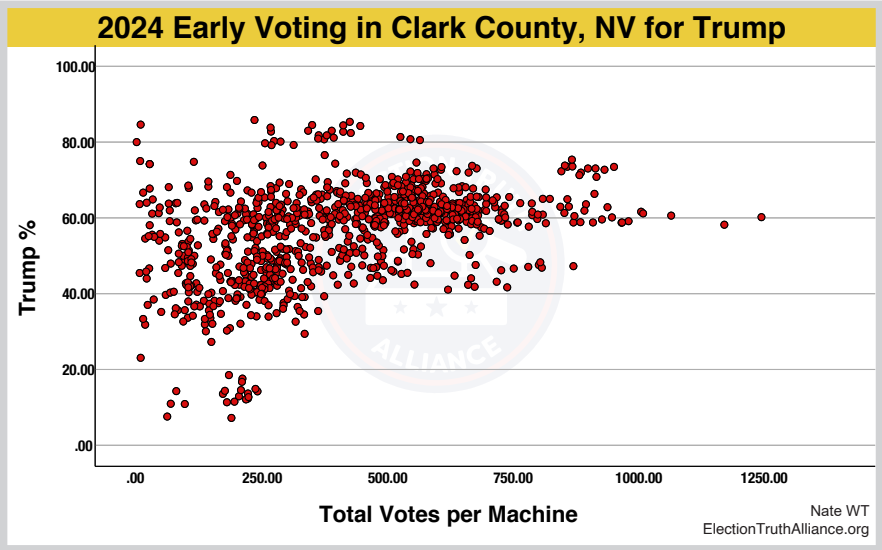
There are notable differences in voting data patterns across the three types of voting data available in Clark County's Cast Vote Record. To some extent, this voting pattern is expected: there are differences in the populations who tend to vote using these different methods. However, there are patterns in the Early Votes as recorded that deviate significantly from organic human voting behavior.

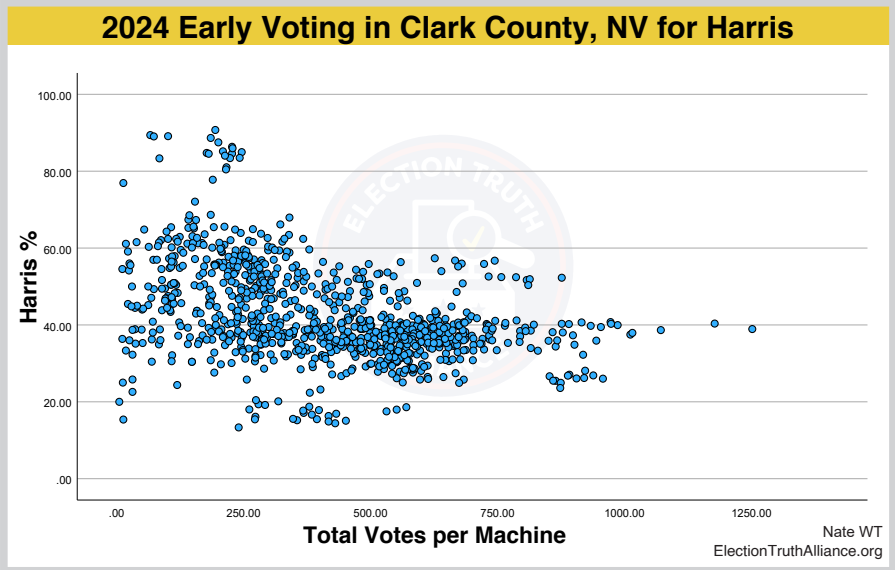
Human behavior is messy – including when we vote. These scatterplots represent the variation that is expected from a large population. In the **Election Day** voting results, we see an expected degree of human voting behavior reflected:





In contrast to Election Day voting results, **Early Voting** results **display an unusual pattern:**





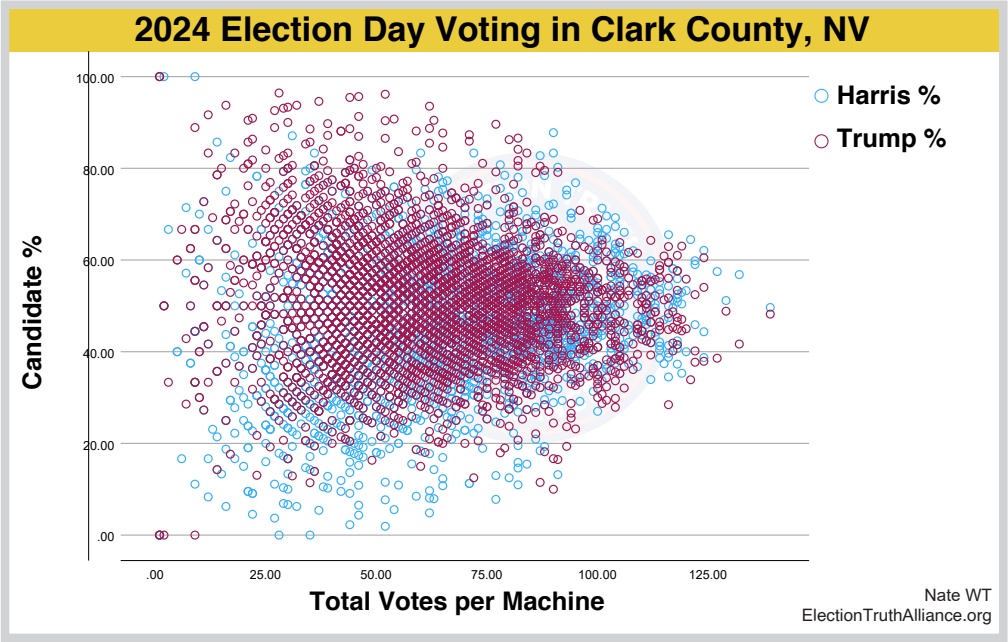
Expected randomness in the Early Voting results are observed **until we reach tabulators that processed approximately 250 ballots.** Beyond that range, **a visible "shift" is observed.** The result is a **high degree of clustering and unusual uniformity***, a departure from expected human voting behavior. The pattern is more distinct (closer to 60% votes for Trump, closer to 40% votes for Harris) the more ballots were processed by a given tabulator.

This means that, In tabulators that processed under 250 ballots cast, Harris has approximately 52% of the vote compared to Trump's 46%. Comparatively, in tabulators that processed over 250 ballots, Harris has approximately 38% of the vote compared to to Trump's 61%.

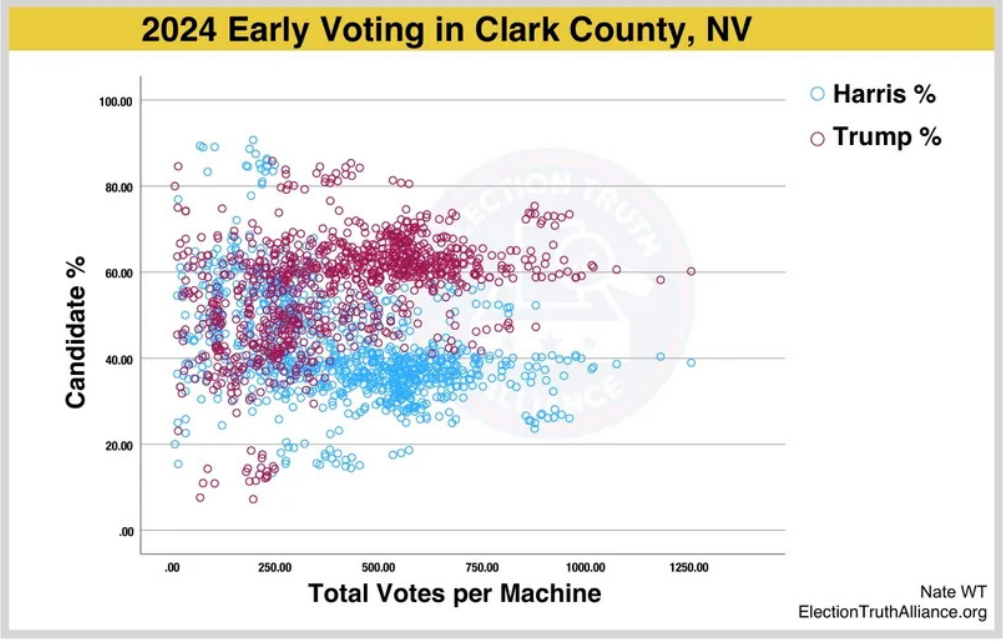
* Additional visual representation of this 'high degree of clustering and unusual uniformity' is currently being further refined.

Below we have overlapped the data for both candidates, first for Election Day and then for Early Voting.

Election Day shows an expected distribution of votes:



Early Voting shows a pattern of separation that becomes more pronounced the more ballots a given tabulator processed:



SUMMARY OF SCATTER PLOT FINDINGS:

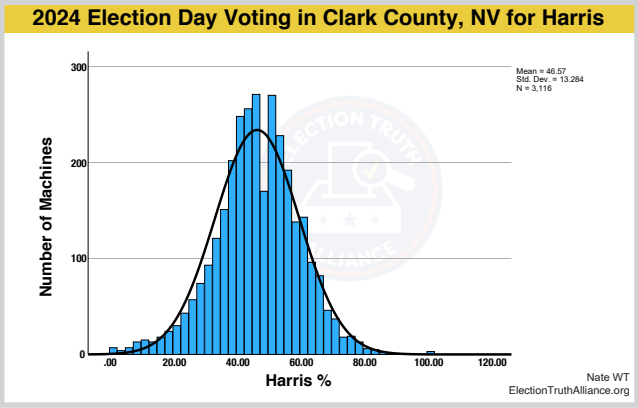
- Data from tabulators that processed over approximately 250 early ballots shows a shift in the reported voting patterns
- Instead of a chaotic, expected distribution, the vote percentages start to shift more heavily and cleanly in Trump's favor
- This pattern is not found in Election Day votes

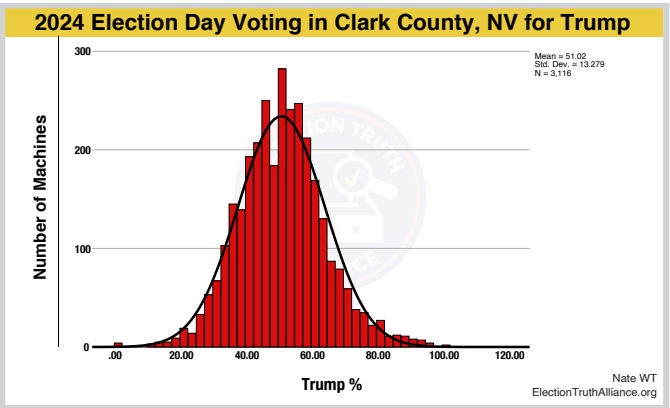
HISTOGRAM DATA ANALYSIS:

One challenge with scatterplots is that, when there are a lot of data points to plot, the overlapping points can make it difficult to see the relationship between them. As such, we have also analyzed the Election Day and Early Voting data as a histogram to show more clearly how the different vote percentages recorded by tabulators are distributed among the two Presidential candidates. In the diagrams below:

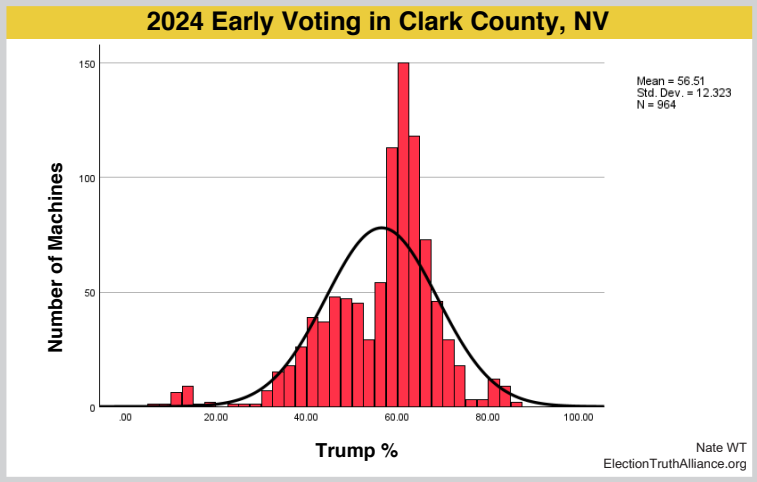
- The horizontal x axis represents the % share of votes won by a candidate as reported by tabulators.
- The vertical y axis represents the # of tabulators that reported a candidate winning a given vote %.
- Each colored bar therefore represents the number of tabulators that reported a candidate winning within a certain percentage range of the vote share.
- The overlaid black bell curve line represents normal distribution.

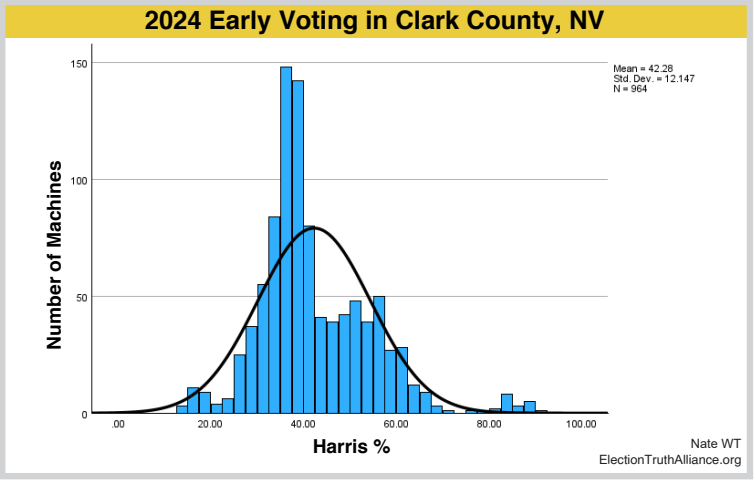
Grouping the results this way, we would expect to see something close to a normal bell curve. Normal data that is not manipulated and follows natural variability tends form a bell curve, or normal distribution. With **Election Day** votes, the results for both candidates aligns with normal distribution – it largely follows the bell curve.





With **Early Votes**, however, there is an notable shift:





In particular, note the sharp increase in the number of tabulators that show Trump receiving around 60% of the vote – the tall red bars that fall outside of normal distribution.

The pattern above shows an inexplicable spike in vote distribution that is statistically unlikely based on typical human voting behavior. It also resembles a phenomenon referred to as a "Russian Tail", where an anomalous deviation from normal distribution can be an indicator of unfair elections. Such a 'spike' may indicate election result falsification, particularly if only one candidate appears to benefit. More information about voter turnout relative to county/ precinct and additional analysis may be needed in order to definitively confirm the presence of this phenomenon in Clark County Early Voting results.

The Russian Tail has appeared in elections wherein Russian election manipulation is suspected. Recently, it has been cited as evidence of Russian meddling in the 2024 Georgian parliamentary elections.

WHAT COULD CAUSE THIS TREND IN EARLY VOTING?

"Deep Red" Areas Theory

- Clark County voters may vote early at any Early Voting location. This is similar to Election Day, where "Election Day vote centers" have replaced assigned polling stations.
- For example, if you are a Clark County resident you can cast your ballot at a polling station near home, work, or any location in between. A spatial depiction of polling locations in Nevada can be found here on the Secretary of State website.
- While such a deviation in the data could potentially still emerge, this does not explain **why the pattern is limited to Early Voting**, as in that scenario it would be reasonable to expect the same deviation to appear in Election Day results. Instead, Election Day results indicate a normal, expected variation.
- The clustering represented in the Early Voting data still appears unusually severe.

Data Suggestive of Vote Manipulation:

- In the absence of hand recounts or other investigative measures, the 'artificial-looking' gap and heavy skew in the Clark County Early Voting Data is concerning.
- There is a common misconception among the American electorate - promoted or contested at times by political parties - that the country's elections are "secure." Cybersecurity and election security experts have confirmed that this is **far from accurate.**
    - On November 13, 2024, a group of election and cybersecurity experts contacted Kamala Harris urging her to initiate hand recounts of paper ballots in key swing states.
    - Their concern stemmed from multiple election security breaches that occurred between 2020 and 2024, involving Election Systems & Software ("ES&S") and Dominion Voting Systems machines, in which "software for the central servers, tabulators, and highly restricted election databases" for both voting system vendors was compromised over a multi-year period. These experts say this was **"the most severe election security breach publicly known".**
    - The Nevada Secretary of State website lists voting systems in use in the state here. The list prominently features both ES&S and Dominion voting systems.

Continued on next page

- While Nevada does conduct risk-limiting audits, these cybersecurity and election security experts stated that in "most states the audits are insufficiently rigorous" to ensure any potential errors in tabulation will be caught and corrected. Worryingly, the experts emphatically state that such audits **"cannot be considered a safeguard against the security breaches that have occurred".**

- According to Nevada's risk-limiting audit report, published November 20, 2024, by the Nevada Secretary of State, a total of 220 ballots in the state were audited using a ballot comparison method. Though in alignment with procedures for this type of audit, that represents 0.01% of tabulated Nevada ballots.

OUR QUESTIONS:

The publicly available Clark County data is a helpful tool to support transparency and independent validation of election results. Since the 2024 election, most counties have not published data with the same level of detail. Despite access to high-quality data, more questions remain:

1. What is the connection between "Tabulator Numbers" and geographic locations? Were vote tabulators associated with one or more particular county-wide polling places?

2. Is there a connection between the geographic location of tabulators and historical political leanings, i.e., were certain devices located in areas known to skew red?

3. It appears that devices with lower serial numbers collected more ballots than devices with higher numbers. Why? Is there a reason for this?

4. Is there any other explanation for the non-organic clustering and skewing that appears in the Early Voting data in particular, such as some kind of error or malfunction? If so, is there a reason why such an error was not caught or identified in routine pre- or post-election systems integrity tests?

OUR NEXT STEPS

Truth matters, and confidence in the integrity of elections is paramount to a functional democracy. The ETA intends to take the following actions:

- **Share our findings** with local media outlets, politicians, and experts in Nevada. We are particularly interested in the opinion and insights from Jon Ralston of the Nevada Independent, whose November 4, 2024 article characterized the 2024 Nevada Early Vote as “different from any since this data was kept in such detail”.

- **Seek additional review,** interrogation, and corroboration of our analysis.

- **Reach out directly** to local officials, including the Clark County Election Department and the Nevada Secretary of State, to request the opportunity to seek clarification on outstanding questions, discuss our findings, and express the seriousness of our concerns.
  - We also intend to **urge strongly for investigative steps** and hand recounts to advance our shared objectives of ensuring the vote of every eligible Nevadan is counted fairly, and reinforcing confidence in the results of Nevada elections.

If the cost associated with investigative measures and/or hand recounts is prohibitive, the ETA is willing to discuss potential cost-sharing agreements.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Sign Up to Volunteer. We need help from a wide variety of skill sets. Fill out our Volunteer Sign-Up form on our website if you want to get involved.

Donate to Support Our Work. We are a non-partisan, non-profit organization and don’t accept donations from politicians or political action committees. You can chip in to support our work via the ‘Donation’ tab on our website, ElectionTruthAlliance.org

Advocate for Transparency in Your County. We need high quality Cast Vote Record data and digital ballot images to help us #VerifyTheVote. Submit a request to your county (or others) asking for this kind of data to be made available to the public.

SOURCES

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ATTRIBUTION

Our team of analysts brings a wealth of credentials and expertise across several related fields, including data analysis, political science, network security and information systems (cybersecurity), auditing, computer engineering, and bioengineering. This diverse set of skills enables us to approach complex problems from multiple perspectives, ensuring thorough and well-rounded analyses.