Declaration of Chris [redacted]

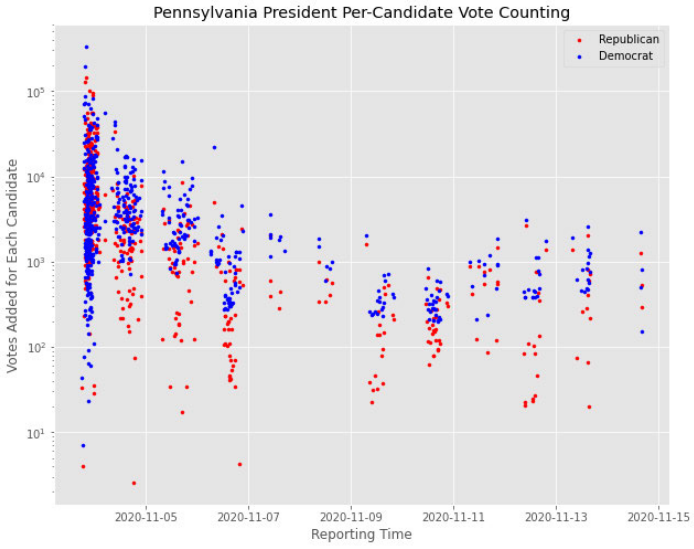
Pursuant to 28 U.S.C Section 1746, I, Chris [redacted], make the following declaration.

1. I am over the age of 21 years, and I am under no legal disability, which would prevent me from giving this declaration.
2. I hold dual Doctorates and dual Masters in Economics and Management Science & Engineering from Stanford University and a BS in Economics from Arizona State University. I hold roles in the public sector, private sector, and higher education.
3. I reside at [redacted]
4. State election officials in Pennsylvania, according to news sources, reported that there were 94,000 provisional ballots and that 27,500 had been processed and reported as of November 5th. (House Speaker, Bryan Cutler, estimates that there were 100,000 provisional ballots.) By another news story, 44 of the 67 Pennsylvania counties were accounted for by 4pm on November 5th.

   Either way, these were approved implausibly quickly. For example, Jeff Greenburg, a former Mercer County elections director, remarked that over his 13 years in the role, he had only processed 200 provisional ballots in total and it would take his county 2.5 days to process 650 provision ballots. If we take the 94,000 as a lower bound, that implies nearly 256 days to process the remaining 66,500 ballots even under the assumption that the 27,500 were processed properly.
5. There is a wide array of other statistical anomalies. Consider Montgomery County, which exhibits some of the most suspicious

activities. Edison Research data on the live feeds for each county reveals that a vote update on November 5th led to a 90,022 increase in absentee votes. However, total votes only increased by 9,534. That means in-person votes had to have declined by 80,488, but, as far as I can tell, ballots cannot be reclassified, and ballots cannot disappear. To the extent this is an "error" that was corrected by the state, the burden of proof is on them to show that they caught the error and that it was remedied.

6. In Pennsylvania, there is a peculiar pattern in votes that come in over time. In particular, as time elapses in the counting process, the ratio between Democrat and Republican votes exhibits an upwards trend. If Democrat and Republican ballots are randomly distributed, then they should trickle in at largely random rates—that is, some for Trump and some for Biden. However, that is not what is observed in the Edison data: a strong upward trend. This anomaly is not present in other states, such as Florida or Texas or Minnesota, but is here.



7. While voter preferences tend to be fairly persistent in general, they are markedly different in Pennsylvania during the 2020 election. The median and mean county growth rate in Democrat votes between 2020 and 2016 was 23%, but some of the counties grew by nearly 40% (e.g., Pike and Wayne County). This is an astonishingly high number, particularly when put in perspective of their historical patterns. For example, between 2008 and 2012, Democrat votes declined by 17.7% in Wayne County and 21.4% between 2012 and 2016. Moreover, the correlation between the 2016-2020 growth rate in Democrat votes and 2012-2016 (2008-2012) is -0.06 (0.00), which is strikingly low. In contrast, the correlation between Democrat vote growth rates from 2008-2012 and 2012-2016 is 0.54.
   Bottom line: these county increases in votes for Biden are abnormally high, especially put in perspective of their historical performance.
8. The correlation between the 2016-2020 growth rate in Democrat votes and the 2016 share of votes for Trump at a county-level is -0.16. If Democrats simply turned out in larger numbers, then one would expect the correlation to be much more negative—that is, many more votes in areas that were Democrat in 2016. However, here we have a situation where the increase in Democrat votes is happening often in counties that actually had a large share of Trump voters in 2016, which makes the pattern even more suspect.
9. Pennsylvania uses Dominion Voting Systems (DVS), which has a history with technical glitches that have not been fixed. DVS was rejected three times in Texas because of its inherent defects. It has

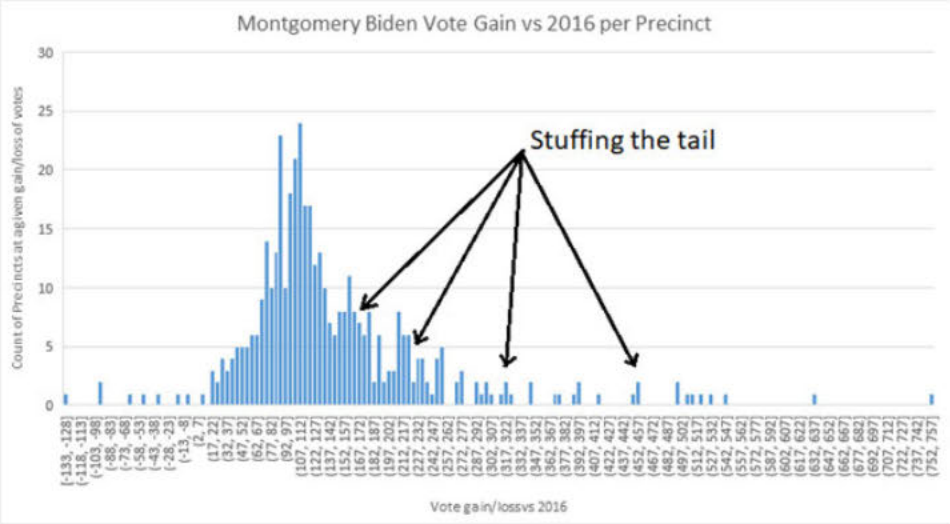
caused multiple anomalies and has caused numerous delays, including in Pennsylvania from a year ago. Although DVS denies these claims and argues that any errors are not reflected in the final tallies, it is hard to take these statements on faith without any evidence, particularly given DVS' bad track record. Moreover, it is also possible that there are many other instances of "glitches" that were not caught—only the one that were most flagrant and reported.

10. Mail in ballots are ripe for abuse. This year, Pennsylvania had over 3 million mail ballots out of a population of roughly 9 million people, which amounts to a 10x increase in absentee ballots as of 2016. Going through the "2020 General Election Mail Ballot Request Database," there are over 1,600 people between ages 100 and 220 who requested mail in ballots, which clearly is impossible. While the number is relatively "small," it shows how even a simple diagnostic leads to evidence of fraudulent activity—there are many others who are likely ineligible and others who have died under the age of 100, making the 1,600 number a lower bound.

11. The rejection rate for mail in ballots in 2018 was 4.40% (and even 1.73% for the 2020 General Primary Election). Yet, it was order of magnitude smaller in the 2020 General Election: 0.04%. Given that there were 2,615,045 mail in ballots in the 2020 General Election, then rejecting at the 2018 rate implies 115,062 ballots. If mail in ballots are for Biden at a 3:1 rate and they are rejected according to the 2018 rate, then this comes to 86,296 ballots—far more than the approximate tie, which is at 65,886. The fact that the rejection rate in 2020 is so much smaller than the 2018 rate is especially startling

since the number of mail in ballots was orders of magnitude larger than the absentee ballots in 2018, meaning that the average quality would have been even lower.

12. The distribution of the change in votes for Biden between 2016 and 2020 has a non-Gaussian distribution in many Pennsylvania counties, whereas Trump's is Gaussian (normal). For example, consider Montgomery County. The growth rate in votes between two years should have a Gaussian (normal) distribution. Using precinct data, the distribution of increases in Democrat votes across precincts is non-normal, whereas it is normal for Trump. (Mathematically, sampling from different distributions enough times should generally converge to a normal distribution.)



I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct. Executed this November 16, 2020.

Chris [redacted]

Chris [redacted]