
In The
Supreme Court of Nevada

William F. Horne,

Petitioner,

PETITION FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

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PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Petitioner William F. Horne respectfully submits this Petition for Redress of Grievances.

RIGHT TO PETITION

The Right of the People to Petition their governments is found in the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. The First Amendment requires our governments to hear our Petitions and address our issues fairly, because this Right couldn't exist if the government could just ignore our Petitions. The Right to Petition doesn't specify any particular Form for our Petition.

RIGHT TO VOTE

The Right of the people to vote is provided for in the original United States Constitution and expanded by the 14th, the 15th, the 19th, the 24th, and the 26th Amendments. The United States Constitution thus requires the States of the Union to provide each qualified voter with a fair election.

Voting fraud compromises fair elections. Each State has the responsibility to make sure every ballot is legal. Legal voters for federal elections must be those citizens who qualify to vote under the United States Constitution. Each legal voter is allowed one ballot and one ballot only.

COMPLAINT AND GRIEVANCE

The State of Nevada suddenly before the 2020 Elections established a new system of voting using the mail to deliver

ballots to the voters. The Nevada State Legislature passed a bill called AB4 to accomplish this change.

On July 31, 2020 AB4 was introduced in the Nevada Assembly and passed. On August 2, 2020 AB4 was passed by the Nevada Senate. On August 3, 2020 AB4 was approved by Nevada Governor Sisolak. The Legislature of Nevada thus established mail in ballots as a voting Method for the 2020 Elections.

Prior to AB4, elections were conducted using designated locations called Polls that had designated times of operations. Polls were designed to assure a fair vote by eliminating voter fraud in the following ways. Before voting started, each Poll would have a list of registered voters who were qualified to vote and who were allowed to vote at that particular Poll. The Poll also had custody of the ballots. When a voter came to the Poll, his identity was checked and verified against the list of voters, he signed the register and had his signature verified, and then he was given one ballot to take to the voting machine to record his vote. After voting, he turned in his ballot which was retained for audit. A Chain of Custody was established in which ballots remained in the possession of the Polls through the voting process.

LEGAL ISSUES

1. Article I Section 4 of the United States Constitution states in the first paragraph, "The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the

Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators”.

Voting occurs when a voter marks his ballot not when his ballot is counted. A mail-in-ballot is a ballot where the actual voting is done outside the Times and Places prescribed by the Nevada Legislature. Although the State Legislatures control the “Places”, “Times”, and “Manner” of Elections, the United States Constitution controls federal Elections and federal Elections must comply with the provisions of the United States Constitution. Article I of the United States Constitution also established the Post Office, but did not authorize the use of the Post Office for voting. “Places”, “Times”, and “Manner” means voting in person at a Place and Time and in a Manner established by the State Legislature. The United States Constitution does not authorize any State Legislature to create a “Manner” that eliminates the “Places” and “Times” provision for voting.

2. Mail-in-ballots enable fraud because these ballots are outside any Chain of Custody. Nevada mailed out all its ballots. Without the Chain of Custody features that the Polls provide for ballots, there is no easy way to determine who actually filled out the mail-in-ballot. The new Legislation compromises my Right to vote and violates the Constitutional requirements of “Times and Places”.

3. There is evidence of massive voter fraud in the 2020 election. I challenge the State of Nevada counting mail-in-ballots as legal ballots. Because my Right to vote is a Right, the Burden of Proof that any ballot is legal is the State of Nevada’s to prove.

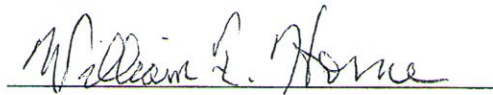
CONCLUSIONS

There has been an attack on our Constitution that is unrepresented. Evidence suggests that our current situation is the result of planning by traitors both domestic and foreign. The mainstream media has helped create fears of Covid19 in order to justify the mail-in-ballot. Legislation takes time to plan and time to write and must have been done with the knowledge that Covid19 would stay in play through the Election.

The Constitution must control the Legislation or we lose the rule of Law and our Republican form of government. The Mail-in-ballots violate the Constitutional provisions of “Times” and “Places”. Mail-in-ballots bypass the Polls and the Chain of Custody protecting the integrity of the Election. Mail-in-ballots violate our Constitutional Right to Vote.

Wherefore Petitioner petitions the Nevada Supreme Court to declare the mail-in-ballot “Method” unconstitutional and order these ballots removed from the counting of Nevada votes.

Respectfully submitted this 23th day of December 2020

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William F. Horne", is written over a horizontal line.

William F. Horne, Petitioner