

THE ARIZONA MIDTERMS 2022 NCOA REPORT

October 12, 2022

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**LOOK
AHEAD
AMERICA**
THE VOTER INTEGRITY PROJECT

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Project History

In the days after the 2020 General Election, many concerned citizens and public figures, including former President Donald J. Trump, raised several questions about the integrity of the election. The problem with this reactive approach was that it was challenging voters’ eligibility and ballots after the fact, not before, when there was more time and better legal opportunities. Therefore, with this project, we purchased the National Change of Address (NCOA) records prior to the 2022 General Election to gauge the levels of ineligible voters.

The Voter Integrity Project, now under the aegis of Look Ahead America (LAA), took a deeper dive into the initial findings. Under the leadership of Matt Braynard and LAA’s Research Director Ian Camacho, twenty volunteers in LAA’s Research Group conducted a supplemental investigation into the Look Ahead America’s NCOA data. This report provides the results of the initial and subsequent investigations.

Voters Matched to the NCOA Database

The NCOA Database Defined

The US Postal Service (USPS) maintains the National Change of Address database. It includes individuals who requested to have their mail forwarded and provides the individual's original address, their new forwarding address, and indicates either a permanent or temporary move status. An individual submitting to the NCOA database online must submit an address-verified credit card for a token payment and as a means of authenticating residency.

Initial NCOA Analysis

LAA matched the entire database of active Arizona voters who indicated permanent out-of-state changes of residency as obtained from the state of Arizona through a licensed vendor for matching by the USPS. The licensed vendor does not conduct the matching process but rather the USPS does. The NCOA database maintains records going back four years to 2018.

LAA did not match any records that filed move notices from September 1, 2022 onwards nor temporary moves. This process identified 55,015 active Arizona voters who indicated permanent out-of-state changes of residency over 60 days before the 2022 General Election in Arizona.

Scientific Basis for Utilizing the NCOA Database Matching

The methodology of using NCOA to identify voters who have moved out of state has research to support it. Dr. Stephen Ansolabehere, the Frank G. Thompson Professor of Government at Harvard University, co-authored an article titled "A Brief Yet Practical Guide to Reforming US Voter Registration Systems" which recommended using the NCOA database to identify "Deadwood" voters because they moved out of state.¹ From the article:

It is possible to develop comparable metrics of list quality and targets for improving registration lists. An example of a possible metric is the incidence of "Deadwood", (Obsolete records, usually due to a person moving or dying) on Active and Inactive voter lists Using National Change of address (NCOA) and other postal lists, information from marketing firms, past vote records, and the national registration list, Catalyst has identified records that are dead wood. The data reveal that 7.3 percent of all registration records in the United States are "deadwood."

After publishing The Georgia Report, Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger used the NCOA to remove over 100,000 inactive voters.^{2 3 4}

¹ *Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy* Vol. 14, No. 1. Published March 13, 2015.

² <https://lookaheadamerica.org/laas-voter-integrity-project-releases-the-georgia-report/>

³ <https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections/secretary-raffensperger-takes-action-to-uphold-ballot-integrity-with-major-list-maintenance-effort>

⁴ <https://lookaheadamerica.org/gasosncoa/>

Supplemental Analysis of Permanent NCOA Arizona Matches

While a permanent move out of state typically serves as grounds to invalidate an individual's right to vote in Arizona, exceptions do occur, particularly for members of the US military and college students. False positives also can occur, such as where the USPS did not correctly match an individual or where a voter made a permanent move out of state but then moved back.

LAA's Research Group analyzed a randomized sample⁵ from a universe of 55,015 permanent NCOA Arizona matches and, using a variety of public and semi-publicly available tools to find supplemental evidence of one's residential status, determined if a subject had established residency outside the state, or whether they were qualified to vote in Arizona.

These tools included social media websites along with blogs, review sites like Yelp and Google Reviews, news articles, property records, tax records, and court records. LAA's Research Group also used third party tools to locate emails and phone numbers not already presented in the voter record, as this would often yield more information.

The Research Group evaluated the military status based on proximity to a military base or the use of a military address, or if the individual had a military or similar occupational justification as determined by a LinkedIn record, etc. The group also used the Uniformed Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) list to determine whether the voter had legally registered as a qualified expatriated citizen or military serving abroad.

In cases where only evidence suggested that the individual resided in Arizona and not in the NCOA state, the group counted that as a false positive. In cases where LAA's Research Group did not find any evidence that they had ever established residency in a new state and still lived in Arizona as of the NCOA match date, that voter was counted as Unable to Determine.

Each case went through a thorough review and validation process, first by an initial researcher, then by a senior researcher, then by Look Ahead America's Research Director.

Summary of Finds

LAA selected a random sample and was able to come to conclusions about 49 cases. Of these 49, 39 were no longer residents of Arizona for greater than sixty days prior to the election and had time to register in another state's elections, whereas only 10 were eligible voters.

In other words, LAA determined that 39 of the 49 cases (79.6%) are not eligible to vote in Arizona's 2022 General Election, whereas 10 of the 49 cases (20.4%) can claim residency.

Projecting these figures onto the universe of 55,015 NCOA active permanently moved voters from Arizona, the Research Group concluded that likely 43,792 active voters currently lack Arizona state citizenship eligibility to cast a ballot in the 2022 General Election.

⁵ All randomized samples used by VIP / LAA's Research Group were generated within MS SQL Database using the NewID function.

Election Integrity Objectives Review

The 2020 General Election exposed many flaws and raised doubts about the way states conduct their elections. This has the dangerous impact of undermining the public's confidence in future election outcomes. Look Ahead America's stated policy objectives are intended to eliminate these flaws and restore faith in our electoral system.

These objectives were formulated based on the findings of the Voter Integrity Project in the aftermath of the 2020 General Election, LAA's research team with its decades of experience administering elections, and hundreds of ideas suggested by the public.

Each of these policy objectives satisfies three key requirements: (1) eliminating vulnerabilities in our election system, (2) practicality of implementation, and (3) harmony with current state and federal laws and established legal precedence. Read at <https://lookaheadamerica.org/integrity>.

1. Thumbprint Authentication of Absentee Ballots.

A single machine-readable thumbprint on the affidavit envelope of an absentee ballot will limit the ability of an individual other than the voter of record to cast that ballot. Multiple ballots cast by a single individual will be easily detectable.

Pairing a thumbprint requirement with an absentee ballot request or as part of the voter registration process would practically eliminate fraudulent absentee ballots as well as problems with ballot signature verification, witness signatures, and unscrupulous ballot harvesting.

The state would encrypt the captured thumbprints as alphanumeric values with a one-way hash using a secure key and would be prohibited from sharing raw thumbprint data with any other government agency.

2. Mandated and Public Voter List Hygiene.

The state will be required to engage in several processes to ensure only those legally eligible to cast ballots are on voter registration lists and lists remain current.

Further, whether or not these processes result in a voter record's removal, the findings of these processes will be reflected in the publicly available voter list (not applicable to Social Security numbers). This will allow citizens or organizations to use this information to take additional steps to ensure only legal ballots are cast. These processes will include, but are not limited to:

Shared Interstate Residency Databases. The state will cooperate with other states to build a secure, transactional database to detect when an individual has registered in another state or taken other steps that would indicate a loss of residency and therefore voter privileges. This database will rely on a match of name, date of birth and the last four digits of the Social Security number. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state's voter database.

Non-Citizen Matching Using the USCIS’s SAVE Database. The state will take advantage of the USCIS’s SAVE database to flag non-citizens and remove them from the voter list. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state’s voter database.

National Change of Address, Social Security Death Index, and Master Death File Matching. The state will match the voter list against the NCOA permanent moves, SSDI, and MDF on a monthly basis. Any matches will require a follow-up to ensure whether the voter is still eligible to cast a ballot and, if not, they will be removed from the voter list. Any records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state’s voter database.

3. Ban on the Use of “Black Box” Voting Equipment.

“Black Box” voting equipment uses proprietary, non-public software and hardware designs. According to a study by Princeton University, this equipment is highly susceptible to undetected hacking and manipulation.

The alternative is to mandate that all election equipment use open-source software and design that is available for inspection and review by the public and technology organizations to ensure the validity and accuracy of vote counting. Open-source election software and hardware, paired with paper ballots, will remove the potential for tampering as well as the suspicion of tampering. More information can be found at <https://lookaheadamerica.org/blackbox/>.

4. Appointment of a Citizens Elections Supervisory Committee.

The public must have mechanisms through which they are assured elections are conducted in accordance with the law to facilitate trust in election officials and to confirm the integrity of election officials.

The committee shall consist of trusted citizens who represent various political parties as well as non-partisan organizations. Each committee member will be granted access to the election process equivalent to the state’s election director and any county election director. These representatives will have the responsibility of documenting the lawful execution of the election at every level.

5. Creation and Sufficient Funding for a Dedicated Voter Fraud Investigation Division within the State’s Attorney General’s Office.

Many states have little to no standing effort to investigate voter fraud. Dedicating sufficient staffing and funding to a permanent division within the state’s attorney general’s office will help defend the integrity of our elections.

6. Equitable Distribution of Private Contributions to Election Operations.

While private individuals and corporations may choose to sponsor improvements to election operations with direct donations of funding or material to government election agencies, these

contributions may not be geographically targeted and must be equitably distributed throughout a state based on voter populations.

This restriction will only be applicable to liquid contributions to allow incidental contributions to continue, such as a club allowing its headquarters to be used as a polling place.

About Look Ahead America and the Voter Integrity Project

Look Ahead America is an America First nonprofit dedicated to standing up for patriotic Americans who have been forgotten by our government. We aren't just talk; we're action. That action means deploying our R.E.T. (Register, Educate, Turnout to Vote) field programs across the country. It means leading Patriot Actions and training citizens to lobby their state and local governments for America First causes. And it means ensuring voter integrity by investigating cases of ineligible voters and illegally cast ballots, as well as advocating for election reform to prevent them from being cast in the first place.

The Voter Integrity Fund (VIF) was started by Matt Braynard in the aftermath of the 2020 Election and renamed to the Voter Integrity Project (VIP) and then brought under the aegis of Look Ahead America. The mission of the VIP was to finish the investigation into illegal ballots cast in 2020, sanitize states' voter lists ahead of future elections to eliminate the possibility of illegal ballots being cast, and to fight for real voter integrity reforms. Now the group, known as LAA, has a mission to clean the voter rolls and reduce surface vulnerabilities in the voter rolls.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to @H20ColorArtist who has been phenomenal in providing training to researchers and for creating the training document in the Research Group. We could not do it without her!

Also, thank you to @Missy for collecting and organizing the various research sources that LAA's Research Team used to successfully challenge ineligible voters.

Thank you to our team leaders for their tireless efforts running teams and also proofing each case: @TerriG, @Missy, @Tolkien's Apprentice, @perpetualvjlinz

And of course many thanks to the volunteers who worked on these cases and other projects! Knowlton's Rangers: @MayflowerSue1620, @CherylT, @maitetsufan, @mickey1776, @ExtraBendyCactus, @nermal, @Joseph Letterio | G.M. Promethean, @bhaugh. The Baker Street Irregulars: @Pomilui, @Tomz, @lalibrarian, @Dark Ruq

Finally, thank you to @GhostPines who was so kind to read and review the first draft of this document, as well as @nermal who made sure that it made sense. @Pomlui and @Missy also checked for typos.

Appendix A

Example 1: NCOA Flagged But Determined to be an Eligible Voter

Researcher Notes:

The voter has a Facebook page. [https://www.facebook.com/\[redacted\]](https://www.facebook.com/[redacted])

Facebook has a page for the voter's husband. [https://www.facebook.com/\[redacted\]](https://www.facebook.com/[redacted])

The voter Tweeted about having a birthday party and linked it to a post Instagram. <https://mobile.twitter.com/redacted>

A comment on the Instagram post show the voter was born on [redacted]. [https://www.instagram.com/p/\[redacted\]](https://www.instagram.com/p/[redacted])

A website shows the possibility of the voter being born during [redacted] [https://www.eliteprospects.com/search/player?birthplace\[redacted\]](https://www.eliteprospects.com/search/player?birthplace[redacted])

Arizona tax assessor's website shows the Arizona address was last sold in 2021. <https://mcaassessor.maricopa.gov/mcs/redacted>

Arizona tax assessor's website shows the voter at a different address. [https://mcaassessor.maricopa.gov/mcs/\[redacted\]](https://mcaassessor.maricopa.gov/mcs/[redacted])

An Instagram post shows the possibility of the voter being in Astoria Column Astoria, Oregon before the Arizona primary election. [https://www.instagram.com/p/\[redacted\]](https://www.instagram.com/p/[redacted])

Another post from Instagram shows she was in Arizona after the election. [https://www.instagram.com/p/\[redacted\]](https://www.instagram.com/p/[redacted])

The voter is the owner of the property in Minnesota. [https://www.yellowstonecountymt.gov/treasurer/PropertySearch/\[redacted\]](https://www.yellowstonecountymt.gov/treasurer/PropertySearch/[redacted])

From some reason, “Arizona” and “Maricopa” are crossed out. <https://recorder.maricopa.gov/UnOfficialDocs/pdf/redacted>

The voter is a contact for a proposal. [https://govtribe.com/file/\[redacted\]](https://govtribe.com/file/[redacted])

The voter joined COA in August 2020. [https://coausphs.org/common/\[redacted\].pdf](https://coausphs.org/common/[redacted].pdf)

The voter gives some of her background: [https://46questions.wordpress.com/\[redacted\]](https://46questions.wordpress.com/[redacted])

This record is classified as unable to determine due to the lack of information.

Team Lead Notes:

Voter is not currently registered at the Montana voter website. <https://app.mt.gov/cgi-bin/voterinfo/voterinfo.cgi>

Check using last name of [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] with no success. Voter's Linked In profile: [https://www.linkedin.com/in/\[redacted\]/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/[redacted]/)

This instagram post is dated Aug 24, 2020 and seems to indicate that she is in Arizona. [https://www.instagram.com/p/\[redacted\]](https://www.instagram.com/p/[redacted])

This post indicates she is working in Arizona currently: [https://www.instagram.com/p/\[redacted\]](https://www.instagram.com/p/[redacted])

Articles written by the voter in Arizona. [https://www.yesmagazine.org/authors/\[redacted\]](https://www.yesmagazine.org/authors/[redacted])

Located her Twitter page: [https://twitter.com/\[redacted\]](https://twitter.com/[redacted])

This tweet indicates she owns property in both Arizona and Montana: [redacted]

This picture is of Devil's Tower in Montana. Because it appears that she is currently working in Arizona and is not registered to vote in Montana, she may be a legal voter in the 2022 election in Arizona.

Research Director Notes:

Good work, same voter and has 2 properties in AZ and MT, the fact that she is in the USPHS through April 2022 indicates she is a federal worker.

Not to mention a student through the time she filed an NCOA in 2021.

Also, it seems she splits time evenly between MT and AZ, but would have an exemption anyway with USPHS.

Example 2: NCOA Flagged and Determined to be an Ineligible Vote

Researcher Notes:

Is the person real? YES. Did the person move? YES. Should the person be registered in AZ? NO
The property at [redacted] AZ [redacted] was sold by [redacted] and [redacted] on June 1, 2022. (An unofficial copy of the property deed is in the folder.) It does not appear that [redacted] or [redacted] have accounts on Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn. However, a search for “[redacted]” and “[redacted]” found a matching record on [https://www.fastbackgroundcheck.com/people/\[redacted\]](https://www.fastbackgroundcheck.com/people/[redacted]) for [redacted], born [redacted] (correct birth year) and connected to [redacted]. Similar identity records were found through other providers.

Lane County, Oregon records show that [redacted] and [redacted] are the current owners of [redacted] OR [redacted], the location to which the change of address was directed. All of the available details match the NCOA data, which shows the address change was effective as of July 2022. There is no evidence of misconduct. [redacted] should simply be removed from the Arizona voter rolls as an ineligible nonresident.

Team Lead Notes: [revised and enhanced the researcher’s level notes]

Ineligible. [redacted] is confirmed as the owner of the new address in Oregon, and there is evidence that [redacted] has sold the Arizona home. While no birth date could be confirmed, [redacted] should be removed based on the evidence he has moved out of Arizona. The property at [redacted, AZ [redacted] was sold by [redacted] and [redacted] on June 1, 2022 per the Maricopa County Assessor’s records, and County Recorder.
[https://mcassessor.maricopa.gov/mcs/\[redacted\]](https://mcassessor.maricopa.gov/mcs/[redacted])
[https://mcassessor.maricopa.gov/mcs/\[redacted\]](https://mcassessor.maricopa.gov/mcs/[redacted])
[https://recorder.maricopa.gov/recdocdata/\[redacted\]](https://recorder.maricopa.gov/recdocdata/[redacted])

It does not appear that [redacted] or [redacted] have accounts on Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn. However, a search for “[redacted]” and “[redacted]” found a matching record on [https://www.fastbackgroundcheck.com/people/\[redacted\]](https://www.fastbackgroundcheck.com/people/[redacted]) for [redacted], born [redacted] (correct birth year) and connected to [redacted]. Similar records were found through other providers.

Lane County, Oregon records show that [redacted] and [redacted] are the current owners of [redacted] OR [redacted], the address to which the change of address was directed.
[http://apps.lanecounty.org/PropertyAccountInformation/Account/\[redacted\]](http://apps.lanecounty.org/PropertyAccountInformation/Account/[redacted])

Found [redacted]’s LinkedIn page which shares a post with “[redacted]” business, with [redacted] being his wife’s name that he left a comment on
[https://www.linkedin.com/in/\[redacted\]](https://www.linkedin.com/in/[redacted])

Searching for a Facebook page, a business page is active and mentions that the business has moved to Oregon. While a connection to [redacted] was found along with evidence of moving, no other information could be found to determine a birth date for [redacted].
[https://www.facebook.com/\[redacted\]](https://www.facebook.com/[redacted])

Another post mentions [redacted]. [https://www.facebook.com/\[redacted\]](https://www.facebook.com/[redacted])

Research Director Notes:

Instagram page confirms moving to Oregon from Arizona in June 2022

[https://www.instagram.com/p/\[redacted\]](https://www.instagram.com/p/[redacted])

Deed showing sale [https://recorder.maricopa.gov/UnOfficialDocs/pdf/\[redacted\].pdf](https://recorder.maricopa.gov/UnOfficialDocs/pdf/[redacted].pdf)

Noted that the Oregon deed accidentally says [redacted], but this is a typo.

[redacted] has left many Google reviews, the most recent shows his wife [redacted] in a photo:

[https://goo.gl/maps/\[redacted\]](https://goo.gl/maps/[redacted])

Prior to all the Oregon (mostly in [redacted]) posts, he posted one with an Arizona [redacted] company 1 month ago (August 2022) which mentioned a move. After that, most of the reviews are related to Oregon specific locations. [https://www.google.com/maps/contrib/\[redacted\]](https://www.google.com/maps/contrib/[redacted])

[redacted]'s LinkedIn page shares a post with "[redacted]" business, with [redacted] being his wife's name that he left a comment on. [https://www.linkedin.com/posts/\[redacted\]](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/[redacted])

[redacted] mentions being in Maui in LinkedIn, which matches the Google review timing. He also shows [redacted] in these pictures. [https://www.linkedin.com/in/\[redacted\]](https://www.linkedin.com/in/[redacted])

Google review post referenced 1 year ago (2021), which matched the LinkedIn post

[https://www.google.com/maps/contrib/\[redacted\]](https://www.google.com/maps/contrib/[redacted])

Searching for a Facebook page, a business page is active and mentions that the business has moved to Oregon. While a connection to [redacted] was found along with evidence of moving, no other information could be found to determine a birth date for [redacted].

[https://www.facebook.com/\[redacted\]](https://www.facebook.com/[redacted]) Another post mentions [redacted].

[https://www.facebook.com/\[redacted\]](https://www.facebook.com/[redacted]) There is more than enough evidence to tie these two together and conclude that he has left the state of Arizona permanently, and no longer is eligible to vote in Arizona but instead resides in Oregon as of now.

Get Involved!

If you can volunteer 5-10 hours a week then you may also sign up to volunteer with the research group or in your state at <https://www.lookaheadamerica.org/volunteer>.

Or you may make a tax-deductible contribution at <https://www.lookaheadamerica.org/donate>.

Conversely, you may make a purchase on Amazon Smile in which a percentage of each purchase goes to Look Ahead America: <https://smile.amazon.com/ch/82-1645970>.

Finally, join our Discord community server at <https://discord.gg/lookaheadamerica>.