

THE PENNSYLVANIA & ARIZONA REPORT (Tranche 1 – Illegal Residential Addresses)

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**LOOK
AHEAD
AMERICA**
THE VOTER INTEGRITY PROJECT

Disclaimer regarding illegal ballots versus illegal voters: While this report identifies many illegally cast ballots and the names of ineligible voters in whose name those ballots were cast, it does not allege that those persons necessarily cast the illegal ballots. Determining who cast a ballot, legal or otherwise, particularly as a private, non-governmental organization, proves nearly an impossible feat.

Disclaimer regarding redaction of voter information and research: The public version of this report has redacted appendixes that include voter data and supplemental research. The full version, available to government and law enforcement officials and, on a limited basis, to select individuals and members of the media, has no such redactions.

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Project History

In the days after the 2020 General Election, many concerned citizens, and public figures, including President Trump, raised several questions about the integrity of the election. Given the close margins across many states, Matt Braynard and a team of researchers commenced the Voter Integrity Project to run several experimental analyses. The team designed these analyses to determine if illegal ballots were cast and, if so, whether that number significantly impacted the outcome of the election.

The initial project ran as many as seven different procedures across six different states at a total cost of \$591,436. Analyzing Arizona and Pennsylvania cost approximately one-third of that budget, or \$197,145. This covered the cost of raw data, data processing, and various vendors and call centers that helped with the analysis.

The extremely compressed timeline to produce results for use in litigation and legislative hearings, and for statewide officials responsible for administering elections and investigating voter fraud, increased the difficulty of the challenge. Our initial results never received a fair

hearing in a court of law nor did any elected official thoroughly examine our work, however, despite providing results under extraordinarily difficult and unique circumstances.

The Voter Integrity Project, now under the aegis of Look Ahead America, took a deeper dive into the initial findings. Under the leadership of Braynard and LAA's Research Director Ian Camacho, forty volunteers (LAA's Research Group) conducted a supplemental investigation into the VIP's data. Originally when Matt Braynard published the work done by the Voter Integrity Project satellite office that the current Director of Research Ian Camacho and others led in November 2020, this included a list of 1,333 names in Pennsylvania purportedly registered to illegal addresses (USPS, UPS, FedEx, storage unit services, etc.). Look Ahead America's Research Group reviewed the list and used new search parameters in order to clean and fortify the list. In the process they removed a handful of false positives previously overlooked, but it also managed to add new finds to the original number also previously missed.

This report provides the results of the initial and subsequent investigations.

Six Tranches of Illegal Ballots in Arizona and Pennsylvania

We have identified six tranches of illegal ballots.

Tranche 1: Early and Absentee Ballots Cast In the Names of Voters (EABCINV) registered illegally.

Tranche 2: EABCINV matched to permanent, out-of-state moves in the National Change of Address Database (NCOA). At the time we processed this match in mid-November, the database contained records as far back as four years prior to as recent as October 1, 2020.

Tranche 3: EABCINV matched to Out of State Subsequent Registrations (OOSSR) using our national voter database (NVD). In these cases, the voter had registered in Arizona and matched to voters subsequently registered in another state.

Tranche 4: Election Day Ballots Cast In the Names of Voters (EDBCINV) registered illegally.

Tranche 5: EDBCINV matched to the NCOA and OOSSR.

Tranche 6: Unmatchable Invalid Residencies Among EABCINV and EDBCINV

Due to the limitations of time, budget, and the inability to access necessary government databases, the VIP could only analyze the first tranche.

Tranche 1: EABCINV Registered Illegally (AZ)

In the state of Arizona, it is illegal for a voter to register with a residential address where they do not live. (The same holds true for most other states.) Likewise, the voter registration form is explicit "Residential Address (where you live – **no P.O. Box/business address**)":

https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/voter_registration_form.pdf

The VIP matched the EABCINV against the known lists of postal box facilities (USPS, FedEx, UPS, etc.) and similar addresses where individuals could not live. We found that many registrants disguised box numbers as 'Apt' numbers, 'Suites', and 'Units.'

In some cases, these facilities exist at the same addresses of legitimate apartment buildings, however we scrubbed our list of any potential false positives by calling the management companies as well as investigating property records. In other cases, these individuals claimed to reside at businesses that our systems flagged due to their location beside a USPS/UPS/FedEx drop off box. While these were not technically post box registrations, the individuals registered at these addresses neither resided, owned, nor even worked at these businesses, thus we marked these registrations as illegal.

Due to time and resource constraints, we did not run this analysis using EDBCINV. It is not exhaustive as we had not checked into other types of illegal voter registrations. However, we did match a small number of EDBCINV that had the exact same addresses that were matched using EABCINV.

In total, we identified 335 EABCINV/EDBCINV registered illegally in Arizona.

The complete list of EABCINV data appears in Appendix A.

NOTE: We also found several dozen inactive registrations that we didn't include in our count as they didn't count either way towards the final General Election numbers, as well as active voters who did not vote in November 2020. Nevertheless, these registrations should be purged from the Arizona state voter rolls to sanitize and safeguard all future elections.

Severity Levels Within Tranche 1 (AZ)

We also divided this tranche into four groups. We ranked these from most to least severe cases to determine possible false positives. We assumed the most charitable explanations and reasons due to a potential clerical error or transcription error – in which the clerk or system possibly transposed the Mailing Address with the Residential Address – to anticipate criticisms or explain-away rationale:

(1) P.O. Boxes or non-residential locations (restaurants, factories, etc.) listed in the Residential Address without any corresponding Mailing Address, or themselves listed as the Mailing Address, or using a Mailing Address that leads to another Post Office. There's no reason that this could be anything but intentional and no "mistake" can be attributed to it. Most Mailing Addresses also used false addresses using Suite, Unit, or Apartment. We found that 311 of the 335 (92.8%) fell under this group.

(2) P.O. Boxes or non-residential locations listed in the Residential Address, and an out of state address listed in the Mailing Address. If these were swapped due to a clerical error, then even using the "corrected" Residential Address these would remain illegal in that a voter in Arizona listed their residence in another state. Furthermore, they also used a fraudulent Residential Address under the guise of an "Apartment," "Unit," or "Suite" to cover an illegal P.O. Box Residential or Mailing Address. We found that 12 of the 335 (3.6%) fell under this group.

(3) P.O. Boxes or non-residential locations listed in the Residential Address, and a non-residential address listed in the Mailing Address. Even if these were swapped due to clerical error, then these "corrected" non-residential addresses (a factory, a restaurant, etc.) still would not qualify as a Residential Address and would require evidence that a person actually lived onsite. In fact, we attempted to verify and eliminate these potential cases, by calling to ask if a voter was an onsite storage facility manager or checking if online reviews or staff postings mentioned them and eliminated those cases. To argue that homeless voters reside there calls into question their ability to pay for and maintain a P.O. Box, and raises questions about what they listed under their contact and billing information when registering for a P.O. Box at the postal service. It also would not explain why one would list these locations as an "Apartment," "Unit," or "Suite" on their voter registrations. We found that 4 of the 335 (1.2%) fell under this group.

(4) P.O. Boxes listed in a Residential Address, and a residential in-state address listed in the Mailing Address. These would be the least severe of all cases, if of course these addresses really were transposed. They would require an investigation into the original applications for all such cases. Nevertheless, an investigation as to why the voters (or clerks) listed these P.O. Boxes as an "Apartment," "Unit," or "Suite" demands answers, even if one was using it as a legitimate Mailing Address. We found that 8 of the 335 (2.4%) fell under this subdivision.

“General Delivery” Does Not Apply

We reviewed the relevant state voter registration laws in Arizona to confirm that these voters were not qualified to vote from a P.O. Box under any lawful exemptions before making our determination.

The only possible law that might protect these voters appears under Title 16 “Elections and Elector”, Chapter 1 “Qualification and Registration of Electors”, Article 2 “Qualifications for Voting”, Section 121 “Qualified elector; definition” found below at:

<https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=https://www.azleg.gov/ars/16/00121.htm>

A. A person who is qualified to register to vote pursuant to section 16-101[*] and who is properly registered to vote shall, if he is at least eighteen years of age on or before the date of the election, be deemed a qualified elector for any purpose for which such qualification is required by law, except as provided in section 16-126.[**] A person continues to be a qualified elector until that person's registration is canceled pursuant to section 16-165[***] or until that person does not qualify as a resident as prescribed by section 16-101, subsection B.

B. For purposes of subsection A of this section, a person who does not reside at a fixed, permanent or private structure shall be properly registered to vote if that person is qualified pursuant to section 16-101 [*] and if that person's registration address is any of the following places located in this state:

1. A homeless shelter to which the registrant regularly returns.
2. The place at which the registrant is a resident.
3. The county courthouse in the county in which the registrant resides.
4. A general delivery address for a post office covering the location where the registrant is a resident.

Note that this exemption *only* applies to US Postal facilities; it does not cover UPS locations, FedEx locations, other similar mail services, and other non-residential locations. None of these listed Residential Address locations that we discovered were homeless shelters, locations where one resided (as one cannot live in a post office box), nor county courthouses. Nevertheless, we made sure to investigate whether these 335 addresses qualified under a “General Delivery” address.

The United States Postal Service (USPS) defines “General Delivery”¹ under article number 000003412:

¹ <https://faq.usps.com/s/article/What-is-General-Delivery>

General Delivery is a mail service for those without a permanent address, often used as a temporary mailing address. General Delivery is intended to be used for:

- Post Office™ locations without city carrier delivery service.
- Non-city delivery offices for those who prefer not to use Post Office Box service and for whom use of Post Office box, Caller Service, or delivery by letter carrier, would be an unreasonable inconvenience.
- A participating Post Office to serve transients (people who travel extensively) and those without a permanent address.
- Anyone who wants Post Office box service when Post Office boxes are unavailable.

How do I address a mailpiece sent to General Delivery?

NAME

GENERAL DELIVERY

CITY STATE ZIP

What are the restrictions on the use of the General Delivery service?

General delivery is normally available at only one facility under the administration of a Post Office with multiple facilities. A postmaster may authorize more than one facility to offer general delivery service in accordance with customer and operational needs. A customer may use only one such location. Postmasters may restrict the use of General Delivery if a customer:

- Cannot present suitable identification
- Has mail volume or service level (e.g., mail accumulation) that cannot be reasonably accommodated.

If you wish to pick your mail up before regular delivery occurs, we suggest that you purchase a Post Office Box for a nominal fee (so that your mail is available for pickup every morning).

Additional information regarding General Delivery:

- No application is required for General Delivery. Persons interested in General Delivery should speak with the postmaster.
- Limitations on the amount of time you are able to use General Delivery, if any, are determined by the postmaster.
- Each piece of General Delivery mail is held for no more than 30 days, unless the sender requests a shorter period. General Delivery mail may be held for longer periods if requested by sender or addressee and approved by postmaster. Mail without a specific address or instructions from the sender is held for:
 - 10 days if for General Delivery at an office with letter-carrier service.
 - 15 days if for General Delivery at an office without letter-carrier service.

Additionally, none of the voters that we discovered listed "General Delivery" in their registrations. Furthermore, the 24 voters that fell under severity levels 2- 4, and those in severity level 1 who used a Mailing Address automatically disqualify from this exemption according to the above definition. (We have previously addressed the reasons why these would also be illegal even if these addresses were transposed.) Therefore, we conclude that these registrations, and resulting votes cast, were illegally cast and likely fraudulently registered beyond all reasonable doubt according to Arizona state law.

The cited sections above appear in the following legislation.

* Details for Section 16-101 "Qualifications of registrant; definition" appear below:

<https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=https://www.azleg.gov/ars/16/00101.htm>

A. Every resident of the state is qualified to register to vote if he:

1. Is a citizen of the United States.
2. Will be eighteen years of age or more on or before the date of the regular general election next following his registration.
3. Will have been a resident of the state twenty-nine days next preceding the election, except as provided in section 16-126. [**]
4. Is able to write his name or make his mark, unless prevented from so doing by physical disability.
5. Has not been convicted of treason or a felony, unless restored to civil rights.
6. Has not been adjudicated an incapacitated person as defined in section 14-5101. [***]

B. For purposes of this title, "resident" means an individual who has actual physical presence in this state, or for purposes of a political subdivision actual physical presence in the political subdivision, combined with an intent to remain. A temporary absence does not result in a loss of residence if the individual has an intent to return following his absence. An individual has only one residence for purposes of this title.

** Details for Section 16-126 "Authority to vote in presidential election after moving from state" appear below:

<https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=https://www.azleg.gov/ars/16/00126.htm>

A. Each person who is properly registered as an elector in any precinct in this state and who has begun residence in another state after the thirtieth day immediately preceding an election in

which presidential electors are chosen shall retain his right to vote for presidential electors to be elected, but for no other offices in such election. Such vote may be cast by early ballot in the precinct from which he has removed, in person at the office of the county recorder or by mail.

B. Ballots cast by early voting procedures pursuant to this section shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state.

C. All applicants pursuant to this section shall have their registration canceled promptly following the election.

*** Relevant details for Section 14-5101 "Definitions" appear below:

<https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=https://www.azleg.gov/ars/14/05101.htm>

3. "Incapacitated person" means any person who is impaired by reason of mental illness, mental deficiency, mental disorder, physical illness or disability, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication or other cause, except minority, to the extent that he lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning his person. In cases of limited guardianship only, a person is not deemed an incapacitated person for purposes of voting if the person files a petition and has a hearing and the judge determines by clear and convincing evidence that the person retains sufficient understanding to exercise the right to vote pursuant to section 14-5304.02. [****]

*** Details for Section 14-5101.02 "Limited guardianship; voting" appear below:

<https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=https://www.azleg.gov/ars/14/05304-02.htm>

A person for whom a limited guardian is appointed shall retain the right to vote if the person files a petition, has a hearing and the judge determines by clear and convincing evidence that the person retains sufficient understanding to exercise the right to vote.

*** Details for Section 16-165 "Causes for cancellation" appear below:

<https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=https://www.azleg.gov/ars/16/00165.htm>

A. The county recorder shall cancel a registration:

1. At the request of the person registered.
2. When the county recorder knows of the death of the person registered.

3. If the person has been adjudicated an incapacitated person as defined in section 14-5101. [***]

4. When the person registered has been convicted of a felony, and the judgment of conviction has not been reversed or set aside. The county recorder shall cancel the registration on receipt of notice of a felony conviction from the court or from the secretary of state or when reported by the elector on a signed juror questionnaire that is completed pursuant to section 21-314.

5. On production of a certified copy of a judgment directing a cancellation to be made.

6. Promptly after the election if the person registered has applied for a ballot pursuant to section 16-126. [**]

7. When a person has been on the inactive voter list and has not voted during the time periods prescribed in section 16-166, subsection C.

8. When the county recorder receives written information from the person registered that the person has a change of residence within the county and the person does not complete and return a new registration form within twenty-nine days after the county recorder mails notification of the need to complete and return a new registration form with current information.

9. When the county recorder receives written information from the person registered that the person has a change of address outside the county.

B. If the county recorder cancels a registration pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 8 of this section, the county recorder shall send the person notice that the registration has been cancelled and a registration form with the information described in section 16-131, subsection C attached to the form.

C. When proceedings in the superior court or the United States district court result in a person being declared incapable of taking care of himself and managing his property, and for whom a guardian of the person and estate is appointed, result in such person being committed as an insane person or result in a person being convicted of a felony, the clerk of the superior court in the county in which those proceedings occurred shall file with the secretary of state an official notice of that fact. The secretary of state shall notify the appropriate county recorder and the recorder shall cancel the name of the person on the register. Such notice shall name the person covered, shall give the person's date and place of birth if available, the person's social security number, if available, the person's usual place of residence, the person's address and the date of the notice, and shall be filed with the recorder of the county where the person last resided.

D. Each month the department of health services shall transmit to the secretary of state without charge a record of the death of every resident of the state reported to the department

within the preceding month. This record shall include only the name of the decedent, the decedent's date of birth, the decedent's date of death, the decedent's social security number, if available, the decedent's usual legal residence at the time of death and, if available, the decedent's father's name or mother's maiden name. The secretary of state shall use the record for the sole purpose of canceling the names of deceased persons from the statewide voter registration database. In addition, the department of health services shall annually provide to the secretary of state from the statewide electronic death registration system without charge a record of all deaths of residents of this state that are reported to the department of health services. The records transmitted by the department of health services shall include only the name of the decedent, the decedent's date of birth, the decedent's social security number, if available, the decedent's usual legal residence at the time of death and, if available, the decedent's father's name or mother's maiden name. The secretary of state may compare the records of deaths with the statewide voter registration database. Public access to the records is prohibited. Use of information from the records for purposes other than those required by this section is prohibited. The name of each deceased person shall promptly be canceled from the statewide voter registration database and the secretary of state shall notify the appropriate county recorder and the recorder shall cancel the name of the person from the register.

Tranche 1: EABCINV Registered Illegally (PA)

In the state of Pennsylvania, it is illegal for a voter to register with a residential address where they do not live. (The same holds true for most other states.) The voter registration form also states “Address (not P.O. Box)” and it does account for homeless voters, so this doesn’t apply: https://www.vote.pa.gov/Resources/Documents/Voter_Registration_Application_English.pdf

We reviewed the relevant state voter registration laws in Pennsylvania to confirm that these voters were not qualified to vote from a P.O. Box under any lawful exemptions before making our determination. Title 25 [Elections], Chapter 13 [Voter Registration], Subchapter A [Qualifications], Section 1302 [Residence of electors], subsection (B)(1) makes this explicitly clear that one cannot vote using a post office box (or similar like a UPS, FedEx, etc.):

(b) Rules for determination. -- The following apply:

(1) That the place shall be considered the residence of an individual in which habitation is fixed and to which, whenever the individual is absent, the individual has the intention of returning.

<https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/LI/consCheck.cfm?txtType=HTM&ttl=25&div=0&chapter=13&sctn=2&subsctn=0>

The VIP matched the EABCINV against the known lists of postal box facilities (USPS, FedEx, UPS, etc.) and similar addresses where individuals could not live. We found that many registrants disguised box numbers as ‘Apt’ numbers, ‘Suites’, and ‘Units.’

In some cases, these facilities exist at the same addresses of legitimate apartment buildings, however we scrubbed our list of any potential false positives by calling the management companies as well as investigating property records. In other cases, these individuals claimed to reside at businesses that our systems flagged due to their location beside a USPS/UPS/FedEx drop off box. While these were not technically post box registrations, the individuals registered at these addresses neither resided, owned, nor even worked at these businesses, thus we marked these registrations as illegal.

Due to time and resource constraints, we did not run this analysis using EDBCINV. It is not exhaustive as we had not checked into other types of illegal voter registrations such as airports, restaurants, factories, warehouses, vacant lots, etc. However, we did match a small number of EDBCINV that had the exact same addresses that were matched using EABCINV. In all of these cases, one can easily replicate the results when searching property records, property sale listings, maps, map views, reviews, posts, etc. In the process we removed a handful of false positives previously overlooked, but also managed to add 26 new finds to the original number and so our list has been fortified with more reviewers than all states with Tranche 1 investigation.

In total, we identified 1,359 EABCINV/EBDCINV registered illegally in Pennsylvania.

The complete list of EABCINV data appears in Appendix B.

This was 1.69% of the overall margin of victory, nevertheless, it would definitely affect local and state races with a margin of over 1,000.

NOTE: We also found several dozen inactive registrations that we didn't include in our count as they didn't count either way towards the final General Election numbers, as well as active voters who did not vote in November 2020. Nevertheless, these registrations should be purged from the Pennsylvania state voter rolls to sanitize and safeguard all future elections.

Severity Levels Within Tranche 1 (PA)

We also divided this tranche into four groups. We ranked these from most to least severe cases to determine possible false positives. We assumed the most charitable explanations and reasons due to a potential clerical error or transcription error – in which the clerk or system possibly transposed the Mailing Address with the Residential Address – to anticipate criticisms or explain-away rationale. At most, 3 registrations could be explained by legitimate transcription errors. Even so, then this would leave 1,356 registrations unexplained:

(1) P.O. Boxes or non-residential locations (restaurants, factories, etc.) listed in the Residential Address without any corresponding Mailing Address, or themselves listed as the Mailing Address, or using a Mailing Address that leads to another Post Office. There's no reason that this could be anything but intentional and no "mistake" can be attributed to it. Most Mailing Addresses also used false addresses using Suite, Unit, or Apartment. We found 1,347 (99.12%) level one registered voters who voted in the 2020 General Election.

(2) P.O. Boxes or non-residential locations listed in the Residential Address, and an out of state address listed in the Mailing Address. If these were swapped due to a clerical error, then even using the "corrected" Residential Address these would remain illegal in that a voter in Arizona listed their residence in another state. Furthermore, they also used a fraudulent Residential Address under the guise of an "Apartment," "Unit," or "Suite" to cover an illegal P.O. Box Residential or Mailing Address. We found 3 (0.22%) level two registered voters who voted in the 2020 General Election.

(3) P.O. Boxes or non-residential locations listed in the Residential Address, and a non-residential address listed in the Mailing Address. Even if these were swapped due to clerical error, then these "corrected" non-residential addresses (a factory, a restaurant, etc.) still would not qualify as a Residential Address and would require evidence that a person actually lived onsite. In fact, we attempted to verify and eliminate these potential cases, by calling to ask if a voter was an onsite storage facility manager or checking if online reviews or staff postings mentioned them and eliminated those cases. To argue that homeless voters reside there calls into question their ability to pay for and maintain a P.O. Box, and raises questions about what they listed under their contact and billing information when registering for a P.O. Box at the postal service. It also would not explain why one would list these locations as an "Apartment,"

“Unit,” or “Suite” on their voter registrations. We found 6 (0.44%) level three registered voters who voted in the 2020 General Election.

(4) P.O. Boxes listed in a Residential Address, and a residential in-state address listed in the Mailing Address. These would be the least severe of all cases, if of course these addresses really were transposed. They would require an investigation into the original applications for all such cases. Nevertheless, an investigation as to why the voters (or clerks) listed these P.O. Boxes as an “Apartment,” “Unit,” or “Suite” demands answers, even if one was using it as a legitimate Mailing Address. We found 3 (0.22%) level four registered voters who voted in the 2020 General Election.

Recommended Voter Integrity Reforms

The 2020 General Election exposed many flaws and raised doubts about the way states conducted 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 informed by the lessons learned by the Voter Integrity Project in the aftermath of the 2020 election, the decades of election administration experience of Look Ahead America’s team of experts, 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.

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 detectible.

When paired with a thumbprint requirement on the absentee ballot request or as part of the voter registration process, it practically eliminates fraudulent absentee ballots. This process also eliminates many of the problems with ballot signature verification, witness signatures, and unscrupulous ballot harvesting.

The state will encrypt the captured thumbprints as alphanumeric values with a one-way hash using a secure key and will 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 the list of registered voters contains only those legally eligible to cast ballots.

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, and according to a study by Princeton University, are 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 assurance from those they trust that elections are conducted in accordance with the law. A Citizens Election Supervisory Committee will help restore the trust of the public in election outcomes.

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 that is the equivalent of 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 a sufficient level of staffing and funding to a permanent division within the state's attorney general's office will help to 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 contributions beyond a certain threshold 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 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 illegal ballots and advocating for election reform to prevent them from being cast in the first place.

The Voter Integrity Project (VIP) was started by Matt Braynard in the aftermath of the 2020 Election and was brought under the aegis of Look Ahead America. The mission of the VIP is 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.

How to Support Look Ahead America

If you can volunteer 10-15 hours a week in your state and are willing to speak with your state representatives, we could use your help to get this legislation passed. Sign up using the following link <https://lookaheadamerica.org/lead>.

Only when more people get involved will meaningful, impactful change occur. That's how Look Ahead America will positively impact election reform.

You may also support Look Ahead America by signing up to volunteer at <https://www.lookaheadamerica.org/volunteer>.

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

You can also join our Discord community server at <https://discord.gg/lookaheadamerica>.