



ELECTION 2020 GRASSROOTS CANVASS REPORT

173,104

Lost Votes

96,389

Ghost Votes

Cover photo by canvasser of vacant lot at 2058 E Wildermuth Ave, Tempe that cast a mail-in vote

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MARICOPA COUNTY CANVASS

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Executive Summary

11/3/2020 Election Results: Primary Findings

Two primary categories of ineligible ballots and election mishandling, encompassing hundreds of thousands of votes, render the 2020 General Election in Maricopa County uncertifiable.

An estimated 173,104 votes are missing or lost, as reported to our volunteers who went door to door verifying registration and voting information for thousands of residents. These are American citizens living in Maricopa County who cast a vote, primarily by mail, in the election and yet there is no record of their vote with the county and it was not counted in the reported vote totals for the election. Additionally an estimated 96,389 mail-in votes were cast under the names of registered voters who were either unknown to the residents of the registration address or who were verified as having moved away prior to October 2020. Other irregularities were uncovered during the canvass at a smaller scale, including votes cast by mail from vacant lots, votes recorded from residents who had not actually voted, etc.

These results are a travesty to our democracy and our voting rights. In addition to impacted local races, such as Maricopa County Board of Supervisors District 1, decided by 403 votes, key statewide race margins are well within the numbers shown above. The Presidential race was decided by 10,457 votes statewide, and the U.S. Senate election was decided by 78,886 votes statewide.

Solution: Ban Vote-by-mail

It is obvious to anyone that voting by mail is ripe for fraud. The US Mail is not meant to be a secure transactional system. We have all known since we were children that you don't send cash through the mail –our voting rights are far more sacred than cash. Bipartisan and Democrat Voter studies and commissions have found vote-by-mail to have the highest risk of fraud¹ and most first-world democracies, such as Germany, either ban Vote-by-Mail outright or place very heavy restrictions on its use. Banning Vote-by-mail is a very simple solution to a huge problem for our Country. We cannot give up our fundamental right to vote, upon which America was built, simply because we are too lazy to go cast a vote in person.

Why does the problem of vote fraud exist?

Here, we can only speculate. But we all know that history often repeats itself, especially if forgotten.

It has become a modern day mantra that the right to vote by “secret ballot” is a sacred American right. But this is actually untrue. Until the late 1800s all votes in all States were public information. **The move to the secret ballot occurred state-by-state from 1888-1950 to combat voter fraud**² Over the first 100 years of our great republic, a cottage industry was established in voter fraud vote buying and selling. Vote fraud was a massive problem for our Country. Moving to a secret ballot made it harder for vote buyers to monitor which candidates vote sellers had voted for. Voter turnout fell between 8% and 12% as the States adopted the secret ballot and people were no longer being paid to vote.

It is quite likely that many ridiculous and frivolous arguments were put forth in those States in attempts to prevent secret ballot legislation from passing by those who leveraged the vote fraud to win elections and those who profited from it.

We now see history repeating, with a system ripe for fraud and clear evidence of fraud occurring on a massive scale. The fraud likely existing as a means of revenue for those who are able to defraud the system, and for an easy way to shift election results for those who can pay. And again we have ridiculous and frivolous arguments being put forth against common sense legislation to secure the rights of honest American citizens to vote and have their vote count.

If I were to further speculate, I would say I believe that the people who work for and run Maricopa County are good people and likely have no idea that their voting process is being manipulated for financial gain. I believe it far more likely that small groups of bad actors (criminals) operating at local levels both here and in other parts of the country engineered ways to defraud their particular voting systems and processes and then likely sell those services to other mostly local small groups of bad actors who work for candidates fixing elections, probably most likely and most often unknown to

the candidates themselves. That was the previous pattern in our Country and it makes sense. Far more likely than grand conspiracies and entire election departments being “in on it.”

The second citation below contains substantial information on vote fraud in history including recent history, as well as the mal-in voting bans in most developed nations.

¹ 2005 report of the Commission on Federal Election Reform, chaired by former President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State James Baker III
(<https://moritzlaw.osu.edu/electionlaw/litigation/documents/Veasey7848.pdf>)

² “Why do most countries ban mail-in ballots?: They have seen massive vote fraud problems” John R. Lott Jr. 10/15/2020
(<https://poseidon01.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=088024100123021121113081020075020065121004001038027088066089114107020109065117064098119033023106033000111096107005127000092089106034037051088088095011009065019021053063079026024112098116085003125017092086111074113007109073008002080120088014103029&EXT=pdf&INDEX=TRUE>)

Canvass Overview

How it Began

Shortly after the election in November 2020, Liz Harris, a REALTOR(R) in Arizona, saw an easily verifiable social media video demonstrating a deceased person with a distinct name and birthdate who voted in the November 3, 2020 election. Combined with the increasing election fraud allegations from across the United States and within her home state of Arizona, namely Maricopa County, her curiosity peaked. Does Arizona have dead voters? Upon checking names of those over the age of 90, it seemed that the number of dead voters was not alarming. However, she noticed that there was conflicting information on where these registered voters actually resided. This led to obtaining voter lists from the country and teams of hundreds of people who began visiting registered voters at their homes.

What started small grew into a countywide grassroots effort drawing hundreds of volunteers from within the state and from across the country who collectively spent thousands of hours visiting the residences of almost 12,000 registered voters in Maricopa County. Volunteer programmers and database administrators joined together to database the voter data and build a mobile app for management and tracking of the canvass and the data it produced.

As you will read, the results are nothing short of earth-shattering.

How it was Conducted

During the canvass, volunteers would visit the homes of registered Maricopa County voters. At the door, if the resident answered, the volunteers would identify themselves as private citizens conducting voluntary election integrity research and ask if they would mind answering a few questions. Next the volunteer would ask the resident's name and then verify it in the county data. Then the volunteer would say, "We'd like to quickly go through each registered voter at this address. First, we will start with the name

identified initially and go through the other registered voters at this address.” The questions which followed were:

- What method did you use to vote?
- How many ballots did you receive in the mail for yourself?
- How many ballots did you receive for person(s) who do not live here?
- What did you do with any extra ballots received?
- How many registered voters are there supposed to be at this address?
- Total number of registered voters who voted in the November 2020 election?

The answers were entered into a database live onsite and later compiled and analyzed.

Areas Canvassed

Maricopa County comprises approximately 2,595,272 registered voters, making it the second largest voting district in the country and the third largest county by population. The canvass as conducted generally yields a confidence interval of 1.5% at a confidence level of 95%. Said another way, very similar to voting polls, the accuracy of these results applied to the county as a whole are within +/- 1.5% with 95% certainty, which is the scientific statistical standard for samples such as this. The results from the canvass are thus able to be applied with scientific certainty to the entire county as a whole. The canvass team conducted the canvass by canvassing across the county as well as focusing in on several precincts with ranging demographics. The entire precinct of Warner was canvassed, consisting of more than 7,000 registered voters. Partial canvasses were conducted in the Dunbar, Waggoner and Rittenhouse precincts. A partial canvass was also conducted in precincts throughout the county.

Canvass Statistics: 11,708 attempted voter contacts, interviews yielded data on 4,570 registered voters

	Warner	Dunbar	Waggoner	Rittenhouse	Countywide	Total
# Registered Voters Homes Visited	7228	1692	943	991	854	11708
# Registered Voters Data Gathered	2699	637	566	315	353	4570
	37%	38%	60%	32%	41%	39%

Lost Votes

The most problematic issue we have seen in the canvass comes from our analysis of the data showing that Maricopa County is missing votes from an estimated 173,104 voters.

During the canvass, hundreds of people who showed in the Maricopa County records as not voting in the election reported that they actually did vote in the election.

Registered Voters Interviewed Who Were Shown By Maricopa County As Not Voting

	Warner	Dunbar	Waggoner	Rittenhouse	Countywide	Total
Maricopa County: Didn't Vote	714	134	43	35	38	964
Actually Voted	249	50	13	9	9	330
	34.87%	37.31%	30.23%	25.71%	23.68%	34.23%

During the canvass, of the 4,570 registered voters we gathered data on, 964 individuals were interviewed at their residence who were registered to vote in Maricopa County but whom the county said did not vote. Of those 964, 34.23%, or 330 people, said they had actually voted. Overall, there were 505,709 people in the county registered to vote who did not have a vote recorded in the election. Extrapolating these results to the entire county, which can be done at a scientifically correlated confidence level of 95%, it is estimated that 173,104 voters had their votes stolen. Given the canvass confidence interval of 1.5, this number technically ranges from 165,518 to 180,690 voters.

The canvass team can make sworn affidavits supporting these findings readily available.

Interestingly, this data parallels the findings of a study conducted by Matt Braynard in November of 2020, where he phone surveyed 710 registered republican voters in Arizona who did not have a vote recorded by the State. In his survey 356, or 50.1%, of those surveyed stated that they had in fact cast a mail-in ballot.

Ghost Votes

The second-most problematic issue we have seen in the canvass comes from our analysis of the data showing that Maricopa County recorded an estimated **96,389** mail-in votes that likely could not have been physically cast by the voter that the vote was registered to. These voters did not have a secondary mailing address and were either unknown to the residents who lived at their voting address since September 2020 or were known but were confirmed to not have lived at the residence since prior to the election, and often had not lived there for many years. By law mail-in ballots are not forwarded, so it would not have been possible for these voters to have been in physical possession of their ballots.

A specific example to better illustrate what this problem looks like: One of the individuals that we canvassed has owned and lived at their home for more than a decade. For a time during 2010, they rented a room out to someone who later moved out- of Arizona. Looking back historically, although the renter had moved out of state, a vote had been cast under their name, by mail, continuing to use the same residence address, in the 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 elections. The homeowner is innocent in this. The person who moved away is innocent as well. But somehow another person or group of people has been able to fraudulently submit mail-in votes using the former renter’s information in multiple elections.

Mail-In Ballots Cast Under Registered Voters Who Were Unknown to the Voting Address Residents or had Moved

	Warner	Dunbar	Waggoner	Rittenhouse	Countywide	Total
Voters Home and Interviewed	1985	503	523	280	315	3606
Mail-in Voters Registered to Residence	1547	276	564	239	271	2897
Unknown or Moved Prior to October	90	11	29	12	22	164
	5.82%	3.99%	5.14%	5.02%	8.12%	5.66%

During the canvass data on registered voters was gathered from registered voters at their residences, with 3606 of them listed by Maricopa County as having voted in the election. 2,897 were recorded by the county as having voted by mail . During that process, 164

mail-in voters were identified as being unknown to the resident or known but having moved prior to the election registration deadline. This represents 5.66% of all mail-in voters on which data was gathered. Overall, there were 1,702,981 mail-in votes tallied by the in the election. Extrapolating these results to the entire county, which can be done at a scientifically correlated confidence level of 95%, it is estimated that 96,389 mail-in ballots should not have been cast due to this issue. More technically, with a 1.5 confidence interval, this number ranges from 70,844 to 121,933.

The canvass team can make sworn affidavits supporting these findings readily available.

Other Issues

We saw many other issues during the canvass including such things as a resident informing us that the name registered to that address and under which a mail-in vote had been cast was their immediate relative and deceased as of several years ago. We believe that specific issue, votes cast under the names of the deceased, can best be uncovered by an analysis of the voter registration data compared to the social security death index. Other issues which can only be uncovered by a canvass are totaled together and described below:

Total

Added together, these issues impacted 5.18% of mail-in votes, or an estimated 88,215 votes. More technically, with a 1.5 confidence interval, this number ranges from 62,670 to 113,759.

	Warner	Dunbar	Waggoner	Rittenhouse	Countywide	Total
Voters Home and Interviewed	1985	503	523	280	315	3606
Mail-in Voters Registered to Residence	1547	276	564	239	271	2897
Actually Voted In-Person	72	11	6	8	1	98
Didn't Actually Vote	16	3	4	0	3	26
Vote from Vacant Lot	20	3	1	0	2	26
Total	108	17	11	8	6	150
	6.98%	6.16%	1.95%	3.35%	2.21%	5.18%

Mail-in Voters Reported Actually Voting In-Person

In gathering data door-to-door on 2,897 mail-in voters, 98 of them reported that they had actually voted in -person at the polling location.

Mail-in Voters Reported They Didn't Actually Vote.

26 of the listed voters reported that they did not actually vote, yet a mail-in vote had been recorded for them with Maricopa County

Votes Cast Under Registrations Listing a Vacant Lot as their Address

This category encompasses mail-in votes cast by voters registered to a vacant lot who did not have a secondary mailing address listed with the county and thus could not have physically received a ballot to cast.