

THE GEORGIA REPORT

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**LOOK
AHEAD
AMERICA**
THE VOTER INTEGRITY PROJECT

Disclaimer regarding illegal ballots versus illegal voters: While this report identifies a large number of 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 (VIP) to run several experimental analyses. The team designed these analyses in such a way as 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 Georgia cost approximately one-sixth of that budget, or \$98,573. 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 both litigation and legislative hearings, and also for statewide officials responsible for administering elections and investigating voter fraud, increased the difficulty of the challenge.

Despite providing results under extraordinarily difficult and unique circumstances, our initial results never received a fair hearing in a court of law nor did any elected official thoroughly examine our work, and so the deadlines passed. Now under the aegis of Look Ahead America (LAA) and leadership of Braynard, Research Director Ian Camacho oversaw forty highly-trained volunteers known as The LAA Research Group who further examined the initial finds of the Voter Integrity Project.

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

Six Tranches of Illegal Ballots in Georgia

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 recent as October 1, 2020 to as far back as three years prior (October 1, 2017).

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 Georgia 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 three tranches.

Tranche 1: EABCINV Registered Illegally

In the state of Georgia, it is illegal for a voter to register with a residential address where they do not live. (Virtually the same holds true for nearly all other states.) The VIP matched the EABCINV against the known lists of postal box facilities (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.

Further, we publicly posted a redacted list of all of these registration addresses (suppressing the voter’s name and other personal information) and thousands of members of the public assisted in reviewing this list, which helped us remove a handful of false positives.

Due to time and resource constraints, we did not run this analysis using EDBCINV. However, we did match a small number of EDBCINV that had the exact same addresses that were matched using EABCINV.

In total, we identified 1,056 EABCINV/EBDCINV registered illegally.

The complete list of EABCINV data appears in Appendix B.

Tranche 2: EABCINV 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 request 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

The VIP matched the entire database of EABCINV as obtained from the state of Georgia through a licensed vendor. The licensed vendor does not conduct the matching process but rather the USPS does.

The NCOA database only maintains records going back three years, and we did not match any records that filed move notices subsequent to October 1, 2020.

This process identified 15,700 EABCINV who filed permanent, out-of-state changes of residency more than a month prior to the 2020 General Election.

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. Stephen Ansolabehere, the widely-published political science PhD from Harvard University and its Frank G. Thompson Professor of Government, co-authored an article titled "A Brief Yet Practical Guide to Reforming US Voter Registration Systems," which appeared in *Election Law Journal*¹. The article recommends using the National Change of Address database to identify "Deadwood" voters because they moved out of state. 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."

Supplemental Analysis of EABCINV NCOA Matches

While a permanent move out of state typically serves as grounds to invalidate an individual's right to vote in Georgia, exceptions do occur, particularly for members of the US military. False positives also can

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

occur, such as where the USPS did not correctly match an individual or where a voter permanently moved out of state but then moved back.

LAA's Research Group analyzed a randomized sample² from the 15,700 EABCINV NCOA matches and subjected it to further investigation by using a variety of publicly and semi-publicly available tools to find supplemental evidence of one's residential status.

These tools included the social media websites Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Pinterest, and Instagram, and YouTube, along with blogs, review sites like Yelp and Google Reviews, news articles, property and tax records, court records, and state driver license databases³.

The group determined that either a subject did not qualify to vote as they had established residency outside the state of Georgia, or they did qualify to vote in Georgia because they had not moved, had moved out but moved back, or had an exception (like military) despite moving.

The Research Group evaluated the military status of EABCINV cases on the basis of 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.

In cases where we only found evidence that the individual resided in Georgia and not in the NCOA state, we counted that as a false positive. In cases where we did not find any evidence that they established residency in a new state or still lived in Georgia as of the NCOA match date, we counted that as Undetermined.

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

Among the 227 EABCINV NCOA matches in our sample where we could make a determination, we concluded that 154 were no longer residents of Georgia for greater than thirty days prior to the election and that 73 were valid voters.

Projecting this to the total EABCINV NCOA matches universe of 15,700, we can conclude that 10,651 ballots were cast illegally, with a 6.2% margin of error and a confidence index of 95%.

All of the supplemental research on EABCINV NCOA matches that we managed to reach a determination on appear in Appendix C. The entirety of the EABCINV NCOA matches reside in Appendix E.

² All randomized samples used by VIP / LAA's Research Group were generated within MS SQL Database using the NewID function.

³ Among those working on the research were professional private investigators who had access to a limited number of state drivers license databases.

Tranche 3: EABCINV Out of State Subsequent Registrations (OOSSR)

Initial OOSSR Analysis

The Voter Integrity Project assembled a national voter database and then matched it to the EABCINV database using full name and date of birth. Because many states, including Georgia, do not make the date of birth public, we relied on four third-party data vendors to append full date of birth, and we did not attempt to match any records where we did not have a full date of birth.

In cases where we found a match, we compared the voter registration date in Georgia to the registration date in the second state. If the second state registration date occurred after the Georgia registration date, then that individual invalidated their ability to vote in Georgia per the state statute.

We identified 4,926 of these EABCINV of voters with Out of State Subsequent Registrations (OOSSR) after excluding any EABCINV matched by the NCOA process.

The Scientific Basis for the Validity of Full Name and Date of Birth Match

An article titled “ADGN: An Algorithm for Record Linkage Using Address, Date of Birth, Gender, and Name” in *Statistics and Public Policy*⁴, also authored by Professor Ansolabehere, states the following in his analysis of a database for the state of Texas:

Either Name and Date of Birth or Name and address identifies nearly all individuals in a database uniquely. 99.6% are unique with Date of birth and name.

Supplemental Analysis of EABCINV OOSSR Matches

The LAA Research Group took a randomized sample of the OOSSR matches and attempted to validate or invalidate them using the same research tools utilized in the supplemental analysis of the EABCINV NCOA analysis.

As with the NCOA analysis, each case came under review and validation first by an initial researcher, then by a senior researcher, then by the Research Director, and finally by Look Ahead America’s Executive Director.

The supplemental research objective was to determine whether the evidence showed that the voter really moved. The Research Group identified many individuals who moved away from Georgia but then moved back. In other cases, the Research Group identified situations where the individual had no apparent tie to the subsequent state and likely a false positive.

Appendix A provides several redacted examples of the thoroughness of the supplemental research done by the Research Group to determine a voter’s status.

⁴ Volume 4, 2017, Issue 1. Published November 30, 2017.

The supplemental research concluded that of the 170 EABCINV we could determine, 29 ballots were illegitimate.

Of the 4,926 ballots in this tranche, we concluded that 17.4%, or 840 ballots, were cast illegally with a margin of error of 5.7% with a 95% confidence index.

The supplemental research for this tranche appears in Appendix D and the complete dataset of OOSSR matches appears in Appendix F.

The Unexamined Tranches

Given our findings in these samples, there appears beyond a reasonable doubt that one will find many more illegally cast ballots in the tranches that we could not examine due to limits of manpower, time, budget, and access. In nearly all cases, the state government, if it chose to, could research these tranches that we could not as it has a full arsenal of tools at its disposal (full dates of birth, voter registration records, etc.).

Tranche 4: EDBCINV Illegally Registered

Tranche 1 only evaluated ballots cast early or absentee ballots registered at illegal addresses, and a small number of election day ballots matched exactly to those addresses, because only voters who cast early and absentee ballots were available when the VIP conducted this analysis. Inevitably, evaluating the registration addresses of those marked as casting ballots on election day will yield many more such ballots.

Tranche 5: EDBCINV matched to NCOA and OOSSR

We only conducted our NCOA and OOSSR analysis on early and absentee voters. Given the intensity of the election that would induce non-residents to travel to a battleground state as well as the proximity of voters who live just across Georgia's borders, this analysis also likely would yield additional illegally cast ballots if conducted on the election day voter list.

Tranche 6: Unmatchable Invalid Residencies Among EABCINV and EDBCINV

Both the NCOA and OOSSR processes had suffered from built-in limitations to our ability to identify illegally cast ballots.

The NCOA database from the US Postal Service only goes back three years, so any voter who filed a permanent move notice out of state before then would not have triggered a flag.

OOSSR depended on an accurate date of birth match. Not only could we not get an accurate date of birth match on many records in Georgia's voter file, but we also lacked full dates of birth on many records in our national file where few states released a voter's full date of birth; our process required a date of birth on both sides to generate a match.

Further, because of our insistence on exact name matches in addition to the date of birth, we missed many who abbreviated their middle name in one state but not the other, or those who changed their surname between moves or registrations.

Finally, we could not detect voters who permanently moved out of Georgia but neither filed an NCOA nor registered to vote in their new state.

Summary and Conclusion

We established the following numbers of illegal ballots cast in each of the following tranches:

	Initial Analysis	Percentage Valid	Projected	Margin of Error
Tranche 1	1,056	100.0%	1,056	0%
Tranche 2	15,700	67.8%	10,651	6.2%
Tranche 3	4926	17.1%	840	5.7%
Tranche 4	??			
Tranche 5	??			
Tranche 6	??			

The total projected number, not accounting for any illegal ballots in Tranches 4, 5, and 6, is 12,547. This exceeds the margin of victory in the 2020 General Election in Georgia, which was 11,779.

Thus, we conclude beyond a reasonable doubt that the deserved winner of the state of Georgia's presidential electoral votes in the 2020 General Election is unknowable.

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 state policy objectives intend 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. It will allow for easy detection of multiple ballots cast by a single individual.

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. The state must have prohibitions from sharing raw thumbprint data with any other government agency.

2. Mandated and Public Voter List Hygiene.

The state will undergo several mandatory 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 appear 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 in ensuring only legally cast ballots.

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 records matched through this process must be publicly flagged in the state's voter database. Any matches will require a follow-up to ensure whether or not the voter still has eligibility to cast a ballot and, if not, the state will remove the voter from the voter list.

3. Ban on the Use of "Black Box" Voting Equipment.

"Black Box" voting equipment uses proprietary, non-public software and hardware designs.⁵ According to a study by Princeton University, "Black Box" voting equipment has a high susceptibility to undetected hacking and manipulation.

By mandating that all election equipment uses open-source software and design available for inspection and review by the public and technology organizations, this ensures 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.

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.

⁵ "How to Hack an Election in One Minute." Technology Review, September 18, 2006.
<https://www.technologyreview.com/2006/09/18/228001/how-to-hack-an-election-in-one-minute/>

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 directors. 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 target geographically (e.g. by district or precinct) and must have equitable distribution throughout a state based on voter populations.

This restriction will only apply to contributions beyond a certain threshold to allow incidental contributions to continue, such as a club allowing its headquarters for use 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. It also 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.

Matt Braynard started the Voter Integrity Project (VIP) in the aftermath of the 2020 General Election and brought it under the aegis of Look Ahead America (LAA). The mission of LAA is to finish the investigation into illegal ballots cast in 2020 by VIP, 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.

To learn more about Look Ahead America, how you can volunteer, and how you can donate, please visit www.lookaheadamerica.org.

Appendix A

The following examples highlight the quality of the supplemental research performed by LAA's Research Group.

Example 1: EABCINV OOSSR Determined to be Moved Out of State and Moved Back

'Not much at [URL REDACTED] - looks like a travel counselor

A bit of a different location on fastpeoplesearch but references the [REDACTED] address and the SC address and indicates she is a past residence of the SC address

GA voter record matches up with the reg date and address noted on this record

- 1. LinkedIn - not sure if correct record looks to be a travel agent*
- 2. FB - ties to the linkedin record referencing [REDACTED] also retired. Picture - not sure which one is supposed to be her but she is 78?*
- 3. Voted in the January 5th runoff via absentee ballot*
- 4. Gerontology award - 1988*
- 5. Homemetry.com - ties her to the Sullivans Is, SC address*
- 6. Property record for Glenridge Dr in GA is registered to her*
- 7. SC property record shows she was the owner back in 2006 but is no longer the owner left in 2018*

LinkedIn record

/(69) [REDACTED].pdf

[https://www.linkedin.com/in/\[REDACTED\]/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/[REDACTED]/)

FB link

/(5) [REDACTED]_ Facebook.pdf

[https://www.facebook.com/\[REDACTED\]](https://www.facebook.com/[REDACTED])

GA voter registration and info regarding voting in the Jan 5th runoff via absentee ballot

/GA_voter_absentee_ballot.pdf

GA [REDACTED] award from 1988 - not sure of any relevance

/[REDACTED].pdf

[https:// \[REDACTED\].pdf](https://[REDACTED].pdf)

Hometry record that ties her to SC

/2902... [REDACTED], Sullivans Island SC_ [REDACTED] property directory.pdf

[https://homemetry.com/\[REDACTED\]](https://homemetry.com/[REDACTED])

Property record for [REDACTED], GA

[/\[REDACTED\] Sandy Springs, GA 30342 Property Records.pdf](#)

[https://www.countyoffice.org/property-records-search/?q=\[REDACTED\]](https://www.countyoffice.org/property-records-search/?q=[REDACTED])

Property record for Sullivans Is, SC

[/Real Property Info_Sullivans_Is_SC.pdf](#)

[https://sc-charleston.publicaccessnow.com/RealPropertyRecordSearch/RealPropertyInfo.aspx? \[REDACTED\]](https://sc-charleston.publicaccessnow.com/RealPropertyRecordSearch/RealPropertyInfo.aspx? [REDACTED])

My summary is that she is from Atlanta, GA based on FB and the GA Gerontology awarded back in 1988 to her. She lived in SC for a time based on property record but appears to have moved back to the Atlanta area in 2018. Supporting data of property ownership in the Atlanta, GA area and most important, she voted in the Jan 5th primary via absentee ballot. Her voter record is dated [REDACTED].

There is no way that woman in the facebook is 78. I highly highly doubt that. I think the facebook and linkedin accounts are dubious as to whether or not they belong to a 78 year old woman. I believe this needs more research. Good job on the gerontology award and the property records though. Overall this record needs more development.

Official property record states that she has been here since 1979

[https://iaspublicaccess.fultoncountyyga.gov/datalets/datalet.aspx? \[REDACTED\]](https://iaspublicaccess.fultoncountyyga.gov/datalets/datalet.aspx? [REDACTED])

She won a 2014 [REDACTED] Award: [REDACTED], Director of Human Services, [REDACTED], Atlanta, GA

[REDACTED]

A goodbye party as she retired in 2015:

[https://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/eventReg? \[REDACTED\]](https://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/eventReg? [REDACTED])

Her at the party:

[https://www.facebook.com/\[REDACTED\]](https://www.facebook.com/[REDACTED])

In 2017 she mentioned her goodbyes to a friend in GA:

[http://jewishfuneralcare.com/\[REDACTED\]](http://jewishfuneralcare.com/[REDACTED])

Lists her home as GA and that she was from SC:

[https://www.facebook.com/\[REDACTED\]](https://www.facebook.com/[REDACTED])

She also is mentioned in an obituary from [REDACTED] (nothing on FB but perhaps she kept it private) which mentions the home:

[https://www.legacy.com/amp/obituaries/tributes/\[REDACTED\]](https://www.legacy.com/amp/obituaries/tributes/[REDACTED])

Based on this, she is a legitimate voter. MOMB⁶ specifically.

/[REDACTED]

Example 2: EABCINV OOSSR Determined to be Moved Out of State and Moved Back Per Sarasota County, FL, voter not found in system (via Name/Birthday)

No longer listed as current resident at Venice, FL per spokeo

/spokeo-past-resident.png

Was standing 14+ hours in line at a local GA gamestop to get PS5 per @[REDACTED] twitter post from 11/26/2020

/Gamestop_11232020.png

Located the Gamestop in Cumming, GA with similar facade

/Gamestop-1060-Market-Pl-Bld-Cumming-GA.png

/Gamestop_facade.png

Mylife.com and other people finder sites indicate the current residency is Auburn, GA

/Mylife-Auburn-GA.png

I added some additional information, links and converted all to a PDF. I really am not certain about time spent in Florida but it does appear that he currently resides in GA and is an eligible voter. I would agree he either is MOMB or lived in Florida originally and moved to Georgia.

/[REDACTED].pdf

Twitter says he's in Venice, FL

FB says GA. Posts about both.

It seems he's in GA from his most recent post, it's indeterminate though it seemed he used to live in FL at some point. To be safe, marking him MOMB.

Example 3: EABCINV OOSSR Determined to be Illegally Cast

I established that [REDACTED] lives and works in Brooklyn NY, and has for 10-14 years. She was not residing in GA in November 2020. Her husband also lives in Brooklyn.

Unusual first name

⁶ MOMB is researcher shorthand for moved out, moved back.

Linked In has her working as makeup artist in Brooklyn NY 2006 to present and GA State U in Atlanta until 2004: [https://www.linkedin.com/in/\[REDACTED\]](https://www.linkedin.com/in/[REDACTED])

Peachtree Corners is in Atlanta metro area. Also known as Norcross.

FB has her living in NY and working at [REDACTED] in NY from 2010 to present. Nov 15 2020 photo appears to be taken in NY, as identified by her 2 NY friends who are listed as being in the photo. She messaged a GA friend saying her friend was missing from the photo, indicating the photo was not taken in GA: [https://www.facebook.com/\[REDACTED\]/about](https://www.facebook.com/[REDACTED]/about)

Her FB also references [REDACTED], where she visited at Christmas 2016 and had her two year old's hair cut.

*Husband [REDACTED] is from Atlanta and now lives in Brooklyn:
[https://www.facebook.com/\[REDACTED\]](https://www.facebook.com/[REDACTED])*

*Mom [REDACTED] seen in photo with [REDACTED] in NYC Nov 2019:
[https://www.facebook.com/photo.php? \[REDACTED\]](https://www.facebook.com/photo.php? [REDACTED])*

Peachtree GA house currently owned by father? [https://www.countyoffice.org/property-records-search/?q=\[REDACTED\]](https://www.countyoffice.org/property-records-search/?q=[REDACTED])

Does not own the two-family Brooklyn house, but may rent the apartment':

[https://a836-pts-access.nyc.gov/care/Datalets/Datalet.aspx? \[REDACTED\]](https://a836-pts-access.nyc.gov/care/Datalets/Datalet.aspx? [REDACTED])

/ (4) [REDACTED]_ LinkedIn.pdf

[REDACTED] Facebook

/ (6) [REDACTED]_ Facebook.pdf

[REDACTED] Mom FB with NYC photo with [REDACTED]

/ [REDACTED]_ Facebook with pic of [REDACTED] in NYC.pdf

[REDACTED] linked in resume

/ [REDACTED] Resume_ LinkedIn.pdf

[REDACTED] husband FB- lives in Brooklyn

/ Husband [REDACTED]_ Facebook.pdf

Really good summary to which I would agree.

Appendix B: Voter Records from Tranche 1: EABCINV Registered Illegally

This appendix is redacted from the public version of this report due to containing sensitive voter data. See the disclaimer on page 2 of this report.

Appendix C: Supplemental Research from Tranche 2: EABCINV Matched to the NCOA Database

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Appendix E: Voter Records from Tranche 2: EABCINV Matched to the NCOA Database

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Appendix F: Voter Records from Tranche 3: EABCINV Out of State Subsequent Registrations

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