The January 6 Hearings: Arizona Spotlight

Background: The United States House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (January 6 Select Committee) is holding oversight hearings in June 2022. It will present public testimony, evidence, and analysis relating to the January 6, 2021 attack, its run-up, and its aftermath. The attack and effort to undermine the will of the American voters did not happen in a vacuum. Fueled by misinformation and lies about the 2020 election, many of the key actors involved and key actions taken that contributed to the attack originated from the states. After all, while elections are national events, they are run and led by the states.

The States United Democracy Center has created a series of state-by-state guides to the January 6 attack highlighting activities that sought to undermine our free, fair, and secure elections. This Arizona Spotlight includes events in the state leading up to the January 6 attack, participation by Arizona actors in relevant events and the attack itself, efforts in Arizona to discredit or reverse the outcome of the presidential election, and subsequent post-January 6 events.

I. EVENTS IN ARIZONA LEADING UP TO JANUARY 6 ATTACK

Supporters of then-President Donald Trump held rallies throughout the country attempting to discredit the 2020 presidential election process and challenging the official election results, including in Arizona, despite lacking factual basis for their allegations.

- Beginning on November 4, 2020—the day after the election—and in the days following, a crowd of protesters—some armed—gathered outside the ballot-counting center in Maricopa County, AZ claiming that the election had been stolen from Trump.¹ Some people were “galvanized” to attend the protest “by an unfounded claim that swaths of pro-Trump ballots had been disqualified because voters used Sharpies to mark their choices, a rumor some dubbed ‘SharpieGate.’”² Trump supporter Rep. Paul A. Gosar (R-AZ) tweeted about the rumor the morning of November 4 and then showed up to speak at the protest. Arizona Attorney General Mark Brnovich initiated an “investigation” into SharpieGate, despite assurances from Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs and Maricopa County Recorder Adrian Fontes that ballots had not been disqualified because of the use of Sharpies.³
On November 24, 2020, Kelli Ward, a former Arizona senator and the chair of the Arizona Republican Party, filed a since-dismissed lawsuit that sought to overturn President Joe Biden’s victory in Arizona by alleging fraud in the 2020 presidential election.

In the weeks after the election, Trump tried to speak directly with the chair of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, and his allies contacted county supervisors seeking to place pressure to halt their vote counting procedures.

On November 30, 2020, as state officials met to canvass the election results, Trump lawyers Rudy Giuliani and Jenna Ellis, alongside several Arizona Republican lawmakers (Mark Finchem (R-Oro Valley), Bret Roberts (R-Maricopa), Nancy Barto (R-Phoenix), Leo Biasiucci (R-Lake Havasu City), David Cook (R-Globe), Kelly Townsend (R-Apache Junction), David Gowan (R-Sierra Vista), Sonny Borrelli (R-Lake Havasu City), and Sylvia Allen (R-Snowflake)) held a meeting in Phoenix regarding alleged irregularities in the election.

On December 2, 2020, Trump ally Sidney Powell filed a since-dismissed lawsuit in federal court in Arizona alleging that manipulated voting machines destroyed ballots and switched votes.

On December 14, 2020, as detailed further in Section III, 11 Republicans convened to “cast votes” claiming to be an alternate slate of electors for Trump in Arizona, which did not reflect the decision of the state’s voters.

On December 19, 2020, U.S. Rep. Paul Gosar (R-AZ), U.S. Rep. Andy Biggs (R-AZ), then-Arizona Rep. Anthony Kern (R-Glendale), and Arizona Rep. Mark Finchem (R-Oro Valley) spoke at a “Stop the Steal” rally at the Arizona capitol, asserting falsely that Trump had won the 2020 election. Gosar, for example, falsely claimed he had Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) sources to confirm that ballots were contaminated.

Sixteen Republican state legislators from Arizona (along with Republican state legislators from Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania) signed a letter to Vice President Mike Pence, dated January 5, 2021. The letter urged Pence to delay the counting of electoral votes for at least 10 days to allow the state legislatures time to certify or decertify the election.

The same lies and conspiracy theories that fueled the January 6 attack contributed to threatening and violent messages aimed at election officials, including in Arizona. These threats were launched over email, voicemails, texts, letters, social media, and in-person events, including gathering outside election officials’ homes. They often expressed false claims that the election was stolen.
II. ARIZONA ACTORS INVOLVED IN JANUARY 6 ACTIVITIES

The Washington Post compiled a timeline documenting how January 6, 2021 progressed from Trump’s “Save America” rally on the White House Ellipse to the breach and attack on the U.S. Capitol. Just Security and Protect Democracy compiled a primer that organizes and distills the multiprong campaign to overturn the 2020 election results.

- Congressmember Andy Biggs (R-AZ): Stop the Steal organizer Ali Alexander claimed in a video in January 2021 that Biggs and Paul Gosar “schemed up” the Capitol rally.\[14\]

- Mark Finchem (R-Oro Valley) (Arizona state representative and candidate for secretary of state): He attended the January 6 “Stop the Steal” event that preceded the attack on the Capitol. He tweeted a photograph of the scene at the Capitol, describing it as “[w]hat happens when the People feel they have been ignored, and Congress refuses to acknowledge rampant fraud” (the post was later removed from Twitter).\[15\] He is now running for Arizona secretary of state.

- Congressmember Paul Gosar (R-AZ): Stop the Steal organizer Ali Alexander claimed in a video in January 2021 that Gosar and Andy Biggs “schemed up” the Capitol rally.\[16\]

- Anthony Kern (R-Glendale) (then-Arizona state representative and current candidate for state Senate): He is identifiable in photographs of the crowd outside the Capitol\[17\] and footage has raised questions about his claim that he did not enter the Capitol during the attack.\[18\] At the time of the attack, Kern was an Arizona state representative, and he is currently running for Arizona state Senate. He was later seen reviewing Maricopa County 2020 ballots during the Cyber Ninjas review, detailed further below in Section IV(c), while he was also a candidate on that ballot.\[19\]

- Indictments: At least 11 people with Arizona ties have been charged for their involvement in the January 6 attack and their cases have been progressing through the courts:\[20\] Jake Angeli, Nathan Wayne Entrekin, Anthime Joseph “Tim” Gionet, Micajah Joel Jackson, Klete Derik Keller, Cory Konold, Felicia Konold, James Burton McGrew, Edward Vallejo, Jacob Zerkle, and Ryan Scott Zink.
III. ARIZONA’S FRAUDULENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS SLATE

- On December 14, 2020, groups of Republicans in Arizona, Georgia, Nevada, Michigan, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin signed documents made to look official that represented the signatories as the duly authorized or potential alternate presidential electors for Trump, rejecting the will of the voters in their states. The actions of these fake electors are the possible subject of state and federal criminal probes.

- 11 Republicans met at the Arizona Republican Party headquarters on December 14, 2020 and signed a document that said they were “duly elected and qualified” electors for Arizona.

- Another group, identifying themselves as The Sovereign Citizens of the Great State of Arizona, sent signed, notarized certificates to the National Archives and the secretary of state’s office purporting to be electoral votes for Trump. The state seal appeared on the cover sheet and subsequent pages of their submission.

- The following individuals served as fake electors in Arizona: Tyler Bowyer (Chief operating officer for Turning Point USA); Nancy Cottle (chairperson of the fake electors slate); Jake Hoffman (R-Queen Creek) (Arizona state representative); Anthony Kern (R-Glendale) (then-Arizona state representative); James “Jim” Lamon (candidate for U.S. Senate); Robert Montgomery (chairman of the Cochise County Republican Committee); Samuel I. Moorhead (second vice chair of the Gila County Arizona Republican Party); Loraine B. Pellegrino (secretary of the fake electors slate); Greg Safsten (executive director of the Arizona Republican Party); Kelli Ward (chair of the Arizona Republican Party); Michael Ward (spouse of Kelli Ward—former Arizona senator and the chair of the Arizona Republican Party).
IV. POST-JANUARY 6 DEVELOPMENTS IN ARIZONA

Arizona continues to be a hotbed of efforts to undermine nonpartisan election administration and spread disinformation about the 2020 presidential election results.

a. Prominent Anti-Democracy Visitors’ Activities in the State


b. Known January 6 Select Committee Subpoenas to Arizona Actors

The January 6 Select Committee has “issued more than 100 subpoenas to lawmakers, internet and communications companies, Trump White House officials and others” including rally and event organizers. Here are some examples of the Arizona actors that have received subpoenas from the committee.

- Representative Andy Biggs (R-AZ): He has objected that the January 6 Select Committee’s subpoena directed to him exceeds the Committee’s authority.

- Nancy Cottle (chair of Arizona fake electors): She served as a fake elector and has been subpoenaed by the January 6 Select Committee.

- Mark Finchem (R-Oro Valley) (Arizona state representative and candidate for Arizona secretary of state): After being subpoenaed by the January 6 Select Committee, Finchem tweeted a request for donations to help him “hire a lawyer to protect me from Liz Cheney and Pelosi” and “the Kangaroo Court in DC.”

- Loraine B. Pellegrino (secretary of Arizona fake electors): She served as a fake elector and has been subpoenaed by the January 6 Select Committee.

- Kelli Ward (chair of Arizona Republican Party): She filed a lawsuit challenging her subpoena from the January 6 Select Committee.
c. Partisan Election Reviews

In 2021, the Arizona State Senate hired the Cyber Ninjas company to review ballots and election equipment from the November 2020 general election in Maricopa County. States United’s analysis of this review found that it did not meet the standards of a proper election recount or audit.37

d. Legislation to Change Arizona’s Election Laws

- In 2021 and 2022, the Arizona legislature passed several changes to Arizona voting laws that the governor signed into law. One of the more notable changes in law is requiring documentary proof of citizenship to vote by mail or in presidential elections.38 Other reforms include imposing additional barriers to voter registration; requiring voters who forgot to sign their mail ballot affidavit envelopes to do so by the evening of election day to have their votes counted; removing voters who do not vote by early ballot for two consecutive election cycles from ballot-by-mail lists; prohibiting private grant funding for election administration; and making it a felony for officials to alter any election-related deadline unless prescribed by court order.39

- Since the 2020 presidential election and the January 6 attack, state legislatures across the country have considered a wide range of bills that would increase the risk of election subversion—that the purported outcome of the election does not reflect the choice of the voters. State by state, legislatures have moved to seize power from professional, non-partisan election administrators and to subject the running of elections to partisan influence and disruption. For example, Arizona state representative Shawnna Bolick (R-Phoenix), sponsored legislation to allow the legislature to reject voters’ selection in presidential races.40 For more information about Arizona’s election subversion legislation, please see States United’s 2021 and 2022 report, written and published in collaboration with Protect Democracy and Law Forward.
e. Election Deniers Running for Arizona Statewide Office

Election Deniers are running for key constitutional offices in Arizona that have a role in election administration and enforcement. The state’s primary will be held on August 2, 2022.

Election Denier Gubernatorial Candidates:
- Kari Lake (R): Election Denier
- Matt Salmon (R): Election Denier

Election Denier Attorney General Candidates:
- Abraham Hamadeh (R): Election Denier
- Rodney Glassman (R): Election Denier

Election Denier Secretary of State Candidates:
- Shawnna Bolick (R): Election Denier
- Mark Finchem (R): Election Denier

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FROM THE STATES UNITED DEMOCRACY CENTER

Countering Lies about the 2020 Presidential Election
A Democracy Crisis in the Making 2021 and 2022 reports
Guide to Counting Electoral College Votes and The January 6, 2021 Meeting of Congress

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This document was prepared by the States United Democracy Center.

The States United Democracy Center is a nonpartisan organization advancing free, fair, and secure elections. We focus on connecting state officials, law enforcement leaders, and pro-democracy partners across America with the tools and expertise they need to safeguard our democracy. For more information, visit www.statesuniteddemocracy.org.


Schonfeld, Z. (2022, June 7). Here’s a list of the people who have been subpoenaed by the Jan. 6 committee. The Hill. https://thehill.com/news/house/3514712-heres-a-list-of-the-people-who-have-been-subpoenaed-by-the-jan-6-committee/.


34 See note 31.


39 See note 38.


State Highlights from the Hearings of the United States House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol

Background:
In June and July, the United States House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (January 6 Select Committee) held eight public hearings that revealed new information regarding the coordinated efforts of then-President Donald Trump and his allies to overturn the results of the 2020 presidential election.

The January 6 Select Committee hearings focused on a variety of topics relevant to the January 6 attack on the Capitol: the conduct and actions of Trump and his outside advisors, campaign staff, and White House staff in the days leading up to and on January 6, 2021; the pressure campaign on federal, state, and local officials to challenge and change the official election results; and the roles of militias and white nationalist groups in the January 6 attack.

The January 6 Select Committee presented testimony from live witnesses, excerpts from recorded Committee depositions, interviews with the Committee’s investigators and attorneys, and video clips from public events, as well as excerpts from documents, phone logs, official records, and text messages that the Committee obtained in the course of its investigation.

The States United Democracy Center released in June 2022 a series of five state-by-state guides to the January 6 attack highlighting activities that sought to undermine the free, fair, and secure 2020 presidential election. The following summaries highlight the evidence presented at the January 6 Select Committee hearings regarding the efforts to undermine the electoral outcomes in Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

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I. ARIZONA

The January 6 Hearings: State Highlights

Promoting election fraud claims:

- The January 6 Select Committee played deposition clips from Bill Stepien, Trump’s campaign manager in 2020, where he testified that although the claim seemed “wild” to him, he asked a campaign lawyer, Alex Cannon, to analyze voter fraud allegations in Arizona. When Cannon’s analysis disproving the theory was presented to Trump, Trump responded by replacing the campaign’s legal team with Rudy Giuliani as the point person going forward to investigate these fraud allegations.

- Arizona House Speaker Rusty Bowers presented live testimony at one of the January 6 Select Committee hearings regarding the pressure he faced on a phone call with Trump and Giuliani. Bowers testified that Giuliani alleged on the call that hundreds of thousands of undocumented people and thousands of dead people voted in the election. Bowers said he asked Giuliani in November 2020 for the proof supporting these allegations. Giuliani responded that he “did have proof” and would provide the evidence to Bowers, but he “[n]ever” did. Giuliani also asked Bowers to “hold an official committee hearing” at the Arizona capitol building to “hear this evidence” and “take action thereafter[,]” which Bowers refused.

- One week after that call, and on the day Arizona’s presidential election results were certified for Joe Biden, Giuliani appeared in a hotel ballroom in Phoenix for an unofficial, self-styled “legislative hearing” where he and Trump attorney Jenna Ellis made unsubstantiated claims of undocumented people voting and voting machine irregularities.

- Bowers testified that he met in person with Giuliani, Ellis, and other Arizona Republican legislators during their visit to Phoenix, and Giuliani and Ellis again repeated these baseless allegations of fraud. Ellis asserted to Bowers that she had proof of such fraud, including the names of unauthorized voters. When Bowers asked if she had brought these names and evidence with her, Ellis conceded that she had not. But Bowers testified that Giuliani then contradicted Ellis, stating that they had “lots of theories” but did not “have the evidence.” Bowers testified that he never received this promised evidence.

The States United Democracy Center’s Arizona January 6 Spotlight outlines the events in the state leading up to the January 6 attack, participation by Arizona actors in related events and the attack itself, efforts in Arizona to discredit or reverse the outcome of the presidential election, and subsequent post-January 6 events. The following is a summary of the evidence presented at the January 6 Select Committee hearings related to Arizona, including the June 21, 2022 testimony from Arizona House Speaker Rusty Bowers (R-Mesa).
Pressure campaign to overturn Arizona’s presidential election results:

- Starting in late November 2020, Trump and his allies visited states in which he lost the popular vote, pressuring those states’ legislators to redirect their electoral votes to Trump. Republican officials in several states, including Arizona, publicly denounced Trump’s proposal as illegal. Arizona House Speaker Rusty Bowers “wrote that the idea would undermine the rule of law.”

- Giuliani further spread a theory that there was “a legal ability in Arizona” for the legislature to “remove the—the electors of President Biden and replace them,” and asked for a “legitimate opportunity” through a legislative hearing to present these claims. Bowers testified that taking action to replace the electors for Biden with electors for Trump would run “counter to [his] oath” to the Constitution because there was “no evidence being presented of any strength.”

- Ultimately, fake electors met on December 14, 2020 in Phoenix, purporting to cast electoral votes for Trump. Bowers was not aware of this effort at the time and testified he considered it a “tragic parody.”

- Bowers also testified that Trump called him a second time in late December 2020. Bowers told Trump that, while he had supported and voted for him, he would not do anything illegal for him. Nevertheless, Trump attorney John Eastman subsequently called Bowers and asked him to “decertify the electors” under the Arizona Legislature’s purported “plenary authority.” Bowers testified that he refused Eastman’s request.

- The January 6 Select Committee presented White House visitor logs demonstrating that on December 21, 2020, Trump met with several Republican members of Congress, including Arizona’s Andy Biggs (R-AZ) and Paul Gosar (R-AZ), regarding the “January 6 effort” developed by Eastman.

- The January 6 Select Committee released the recording of a conversation that took place among members of Congress in which U.S. Representative Debbie Lesko (R-AZ) stated that she knew the efforts to overturn the election results were likely to fail and was concerned about resulting violence: She had “asked [congressional] leadership to come up with a safety plan for members” because there were going to be “Trump supporters who actually believe that we are going to overturn the election ... [a]nd when that doesn’t happen, most likely will not happen, they are going to go nuts.” Nevertheless, she participated in some of the congressional objections to the election results during the joint congressional session on January 6, 2021.
As a last-ditch effort, Biggs called Bowers on the morning of January 6, asking whether Bowers would sign on to a letter supporting the decertification of Arizona’s electors. Bowers testified that he refused Biggs’ request.

Cassidy Hutchinson, a former aide to Trump’s Chief of Staff Mark Meadows, testified at the hearings that Biggs talked with her directly and that he asked for a presidential pardon.

**Protests and threats towards state officials:**

As a result of his refusal to subvert Arizona’s election results, Bowers received “in excess of 20,000 emails and tens of thousands of voicemails and texts which saturated” his offices. He explained how he now “worr[ies] what will happen on Saturdays” as “various groups come by and they have video panel trucks with videos of me proclaiming me to be a pedophile and a pervert and a corrupt politician” and blaring loudspeakers. These protestors have also argued with, and threatened, Bowers and his neighbors.

Additionally, the January 6 Select Committee disclosed video footage showing that in December 2020, “Stop the Steal” protesters occupied the Arizona House of Representatives building. These demonstrators included Jacob Chansley, who is also known as the “QAnon Shaman,” along with members of the Proud Boys, and “men armed with rifles stood just outside the entrance” of the building. Bowers testified that the demonstrators were calling for him by name.
The January 6 Hearings: State Highlights


See note 2.


See note 3.


See note 3.


See note 3.

5 See note 3.

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7 See note 3.


See note 3.

9 See note 3.

10 See note 3.

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See note 26.


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28 See note 26.

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30 See note 3.
32 See note 3.
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34 See note 3.
35 See note 3.
37 See note 3.