



Connecticut Election Integrity Primer

The purpose of this Primer is to help the uninitiated quickly understand the depth of the issues around Election Integrity and the potential to diminish our elections through diminished turnout, new potential for fraud, and voter apathy that comes from a lack of trust in our election institutions. Connecticut has had absentee ballot voting by exception since the Civil War and endorsed in person voting for 155 years - thus the land of 'Steady Habits'.

The primer may not be pretty but is organized as **one issue** per page to allow the reader to focus on the content they are most comfortable with or wish to integrate into their testimony.

Care was taken to provide the logic and even links to sources so that no one is expected to take our word on the data. We encourage readers to do their own deep dive on these links to become even greater experts on the many issues around election integrity. These links are [BLUE](#) and clicking on them will take you to source websites.

The primer will cover some of these key concepts:

- 1) The Secretary of The State has selectively used data to support a narrative that the election was fine and without issues. It was not.
- 2) Mass mailings of ballots and early voting program have proven to diminish voter participation. We prove this claim with the 'Real' data from the Connecticut 2020 election.
- 3) Connecticut lacks the infrastructure to manage large scale mail in voting or even early voting.
- 4) States that successfully conduct mail in voting took seven years to implement their programs and cleaned their databases, implemented strong technology for signature verification, and beefed up and trained election personnel. Connecticut has none of the above. ([Washington State - Kim Wyman](#))
- 5) Photo IDs are used in 19 states including in the submission of absentee ballots. Best practices in every instance.
- 6) Connecticut must Clean the Voter Rolls.
- 7) Even a small amount of voter fraud and disenfranchise all of is. Remember, many local races are decided by single and double digit vote counts.



Issue: Are we being told the truth about the 2020 election performance?

Elections in the United States have one of the lowest ratings in the world as our elections systems are full of inefficiencies, overworked election officials and inconsistent and often archaic election laws ([US News Article](#)). The goal of each election is to deliver an experience that is **easy for voters but hard for cheaters**. Above all else, if the voting public loses faith in the election system they will stop turning up to the polls. As recent as the 2020 election with the state full of drop boxes and diminished standards for mail-in voting we saw a lukewarm turn-out at the polls with a statewide turnout of **74.0%** and turn out as low as 47% in our biggest cities. This despite Denise Merrill's narrative that CT had an 80% turnout ([AP article](#)). In this article SOTS claims 1.86M voters vs 2.34 'registered' voters. The problem is that CT has 2.51M registered voters. She conveniently omits the 200K Inactive Votes that she refuses to scrub from our bloated voter rolls. The Secretary of the State clearly wants to **'Grade her own report card'** and distract from the truth about our elections.

Requires Photo ID	Photo ID with limited Alternatives
Alabama	Florida
Georgia	Idaho
Indiana	Iowa
Kansas	Louisiana
Mississippi	Michigan
North Dakota	Missouri
Tennessee	New Hampshire
Virginia	North Carolina
Wisconsin	Rhode Island
	South Carolina
	South Dakota
	Texas

Turnout: (1.86M / 2.51M = 74%) That is a lesser turnout from 2016 at 77%) SOTS data below clearly shows 2.51M registered voters. Inactive voters are REGISTERED VOTERS.

[October 27 Registration and Enrollment Statistics](#)

Connecticut Secretary of the State
Registration and Party Enrollment Statistics as of October 27, 2020
Based on reports as provided to the Secretary of the State by the Registrars of Voters. **See last page for Key to Minor Parties.

Town	County	C.D.	Republican Party			Democratic Party			Minor Parties			Unaffiliated						
			Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total				
Windsor	Meriden	3	280	52	1,863	812	74	1,696	100	31	136	3,775	240	127	3,602	3,232	285	3,517
Total			445,033	20,070	1,832,112	1,890,360	16,444	1,906,804	10,745	2,194	12,939	1,992,718	198,743	117,248,817	1,205,970	118,036	2,455,026	

Data from the SOTS Election Website - compared to the [October 27 Registration and Enrollment Statistics](#)

CITY	Number Reg. Voters Inactive and Active	2020 number of voters who voted	SOTS Declared Turnout	Actual Turnout Percentage	SOTS Link to Data
Statewide	2,505,076	1,860,000	79.9%	74.25%	Link To Sots Data
New Haven	88,561	42,655	66.5%	48.16%	Link To Sots Data
Bridgeport	80,907	55,551	71.62	68.66%	Link To Sots Data
Hartford	69,742	32,794	50.2	47.02%	Link To Sots Data

This during what was arguably the most consequential election of our lifetime. Connecticut voters do not trust our broken election practices and the lack of common sense controls. **We are bleeding enthusiasm in our democracy!** We must lead the world in election standards and here in Connecticut we can lead by example for the rest of the nation.



Issue - Connecticut needs photo ID to vote in-person and absentee

You need Photo Id and signatures to get a COVID 19 Test or Vaccination but not to vote? See Charts for states with Photo ID Laws (19) and the graphic outlining the many instances we need Photo ID.

Why we Need Photo ID:

- √ In general, it is a good idea to verify a voter’s identity in order to ensure a one-vote-per-person system.
- √ There are many cases in which people are registered in multiple states vote multiple times.
- √ There are many cases in which deceased registered voters cast a ballot-someone is fraudulently claiming to be the deceased voter.
- √ Non-citizens vote in large numbers, though they do not possess the legal right to do so. Non-citizens that vote in any election are committing a felony and forfeit their path to citizenship.

[\(What the ACLU says\)](#) [\(Sample Voter ID Laws\)](#)



When Valid IDs Are REQUIRED:

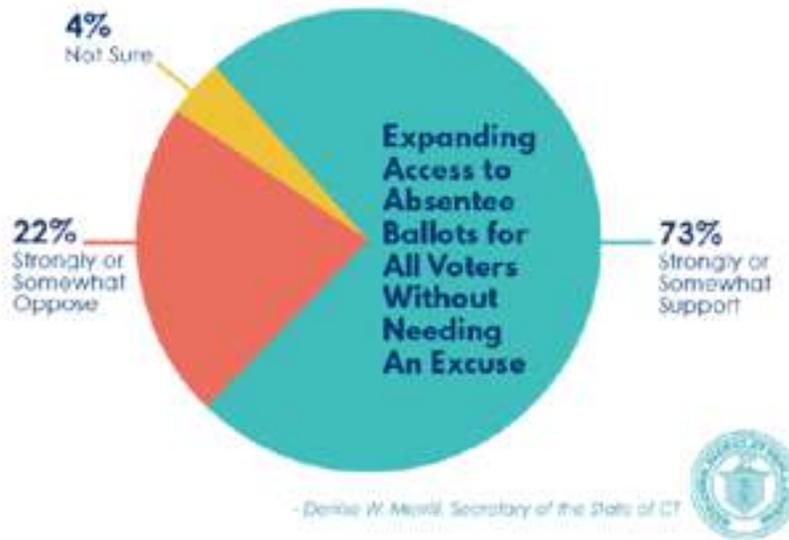
- Driving
- Searching an Airplane
- Purchasing a Car
- Getting a Car Registration
- Renting a Car / Boat / Jet Ski / etc.
- Buying Insurance
- Getting Train Tickets
- Obtaining a Passport
- Picking up mail from FedEx, UPS, Post Office, etc.
- Renting Tools / Furniture / Equipment
- Visiting a Doctor's Office / Hospital
- Getting Outpatient Testing
- Drinking Alcohol
- Getting a Prescription
- Buying Certain OTC Ocular Medications, and products like nail polish remover
- Applying for a Job
- Applying to Enlist
- Applying for a Professional License
- Getting Married
- Check Out a Book from the Library
- Joining the Military
- Adopting a Child
- Transacting with a Bank
- Sending a Wire Transfer
- Applying for Online Banking
- Applying for State Credit
- Establishing a Utilities Account (Water / Light / Electric / Cable / Gas / etc.)
- Cashing a Check
- Getting a Green Card
- Opening a Retirement Account
- Applying for a Mortgage
- Buying a House
- Applying for Apartment Rentals
- Renting a Hotel Room
- Buying a Cell Phone
- Going to Court
- Entering Federal Buildings
- Getting a Business License
- Getting a State ID
- Cashing in a Large Lottery Ticket Win
- Obtaining Medication / Medical
- Applying for Food Stamps
- Applying for Welfare
- Applying for Unemployment
- Using Social Security Services
- Applying for Section 8 Housing
- Applying for a H.E. Vac., or Green Card
- Making a Rally or Protest
- Renting a Plane
- Adopting a Pet
- Applying for a Hunting License
- Applying for a Fishing License
- Joining a Gym
- Going Power Shopping
- Buying Annual Tickets to Amusement Parks
- Entering Night Clubs
- Volunteerism at Non-Profit Organizations
- Buying Cigarettes
- Buying Licenses
- Visiting a Casino
- Going on TM Related Water Games
- Participating in Auctions Activities Like Sky Diving, Bungee Jumping, etc.
- Participating in public events

When Valid IDs Are NOT Required:

Voting

Issue - Secretary of the State Public Survey on Voter ID by mail

The problem with this chart by SOTS is that we have no idea what the methodology and survey sample was. She has not told the whole truth about the election turnout, she has no credibility on this survey.





Issue - Most Fraud occurs through Absentee Ballot Voting and Early Voting

SOURCE: ([Ballotpedia](#))

Claim: No-excuse absentee/mail-in voting increases risk of fraud

Writing for Slate, Mark Joseph Stern argued that fraud is more likely to occur through absentee/mail-in voting and that legislators looking to curb fraud should require an excuse for people to vote absentee/by mail.

Claim: Absentee/mail-in voting is an unreliable way to cast ballots

Writing for the Christian Science Monitor, Warren Richey argued that absentee/mail-in voting is not reliable because ballots may be lost in the mail or disqualified due to mistakes or signature discrepancies.

Claim: No-excuse absentee/mail-in voting may decrease turnout

The Heritage Foundation published a report titled "The Costs of Early Voting" in which it argued that no-excuse absentee/mail-in voting, along with early voting, may decrease voter turnout.

The Heritage Foundation says its mission is "to formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national defense."

To expand on this Heritage Foundation claim ([article](#)) Hans von Spakovsky writes:

“Early voting also lessens the social pressure to vote—as well as guidance on how and where to vote—that may contribute to higher turnouts.”

“Early voting periods can also increase the amount of money needed to campaign for office.”

Fight Voter Fraud just demonstrated that mail in voting actually decreased turnout from 2016 by 3 percentage points!!



Issue: Absentee Ballots are the least secure way to vote

√ The Connecticut Constitution guarantees a secure ballot for the past 100 years. Ballots that go through the US Mail can be intercepted and discarded ([Example](#)) ([Another Example](#)) or unscrupulous election officials can taint the process. The MOST SECURE way to vote is in person which is why CT Law has enshrined that principle in our Constitution since the Civil War and REJECTED mail in voting in 2014.

√ Connecticut Law guarantees a chain of custody that secures your ballot to the election official. Drop Boxes violate this sacred principle. Ballots can be intercepted or destroyed in drop boxes. See example on the right

√ Voters, especially the elderly, can be subjected to fraud and coercion - pressure from caretakers and campaign operatives to hand over their ballots, accept money or favors for their ballots in the absence of supervision by election officials.

[Example Nevada 2020: There were also \\$50 Visa gift cards offered as raffle prizes to the Moapa Band of Paiute, Pyramid Lake Tribal Community and Elko Indian Colony, among others.](#)



√ Absentee Ballots are the choice of Vote Thieves - Consider Connecticut which has upwards from 370,000 inactive and 'undeliverable' voters. Thieves love the applications for ballots that they can modify and return. What happens when ballots are delivered to voters who no longer exist at an address?



Absentee Ballots in Connecticut should be:

- Rare and privileged
- Verifiable with Photo ID
- Based on well managed voter lists
- Not handed out like tissue paper
- Signed with verifiable signatures
- Correctly filled out unlike the ABR below





Issue: Connecticut's electoral system is full of errors and inefficiencies

- 101K 2020 voters, voting in past 4 years, have a registration date 1/1/1800
- 10,900 Registered voters in CT are deceased (Public Interest Legal Foundation)
- Six 2020 voters under the age of 18
- 14,877 people registered to vote on 11/3 (EDR)
- 5,742 November 3rd voters showed as registered to vote from Nov. 4th through Jan. 11th 2021
- 2,650 potential double voters (**AFTER THEY VOTED**)
- 1,550 potential duplicate voters (registered multiple times) 104 voted twice
- 662 voters voted - over the age of 100
- 247K voters never voted before in Connecticut
- 235 voters voted from non-residential addresses (commercial)
- 20+ Connecticut Citizens have been convicted of Voter Fraud (Examples that fraud does exist in CT)
 - [Stamford Example](#)
 - [Heritage Foundation Fraud Database](#)



Issue - Early Voting increased expense, lower turnout -

- Added Expense
- Lack of infrastructure - we don't have enough full time election officials
- Lower turn out the longer the period of voting

Excerpt from Heritage Foundation - [The Effect of Early Voting](#)

For proponents of early voting who believe that giving voters more time to vote will increase turnout, various studies show that the exact opposite seems to be true: Early voting may actually hurt turnout.

In 2008, American University released a report on the general election that concluded that the efforts of states to increase turnout by implementing different forms of “convenience” voting such as no-excuse absentee balloting and early voting were a Much-hyped Turnout Record Fails to Materialize; Convenience Voting Fails to Boost Balloting, (Nov. 6, 2006), The campaign of President Barack Obama spurred “the highest general election voter turnout since 1960” and an increase of 2.4 percentage points over 2004. African-Americans, Anger, Fear and Youth Propel Turnout to Highest Level Since 1960.

Yet of the 12 states that saw turnout declines in 2008 over the 2004 election, “ten had some form of convenience voting.” Of the 13 states with the largest increase in turnout, “seven had none of the forms of convenience voting.”

These findings by American University corroborated what it had found in prior elections (with the exception of 1998) that states that “adopt these reforms have a worse performance in the aggregate than those which do not.” In fact, “in years of turnout increase, the increases in states with convenience voting...are lesser than the states which have not so adopted. And in years of decrease, the decreases in these states are greater.”

In 2013, another study released by professors from the University of Wisconsin came to a similar conclusion by comparing early voting states to those without early voting. A statistical analysis of turnout in the 2004 and 2008 presidential elections showed that early voting led to lower turnout.

The “clearest finding” was that “early voting lowers the likelihood of turnout by three to four percentage points.” In fact, the longer the window of early voting, the greater the effect on lowering turnout.



Issue: Election Day Registration

Connecticut puts too much pressure on it's election officials expecting them to process and vet thousands of last minute voters who had 364 days to register to vote. On election day 2020 14,877 people registered to vote. There has been no audit of these last minute voters to verify they have not voted elsewhere in the state or in other states. A rushed process is compounded by the direction for SOTS to registrars to only make one telephone attempt to validate these voters.

Election officials are so overwhelmed that these EDRs as they are called are often not officially registered for months past the election. Far too late to prevent fraudulent votes. For example, we analyzed the State of Connecticut Voter Database as of January 11th. We discovered that 5,742 applicants voted on November 3rd, 2020 yet not registered for weeks and months after the election.

How is this a practice that guarantees that only eligible voters register and vote in our elections. This is an incredible glimpse into the lack of bandwidth and infrastructure in our 169 towns to manage the late rush to register.

What should happen?

- Registration transmissions from DMV should be cut off 3 days prior to an election.
- In person registration should be cut off the Friday before an election giving officials time to vet the applicants.

Why is this important?

- Officials need time to vet applicants.
- Planning needs to take place to have the proper amount of ballots on election day.
- Poll books must be updated to include new voters.
- Standing cut offs prevent confusion on election day

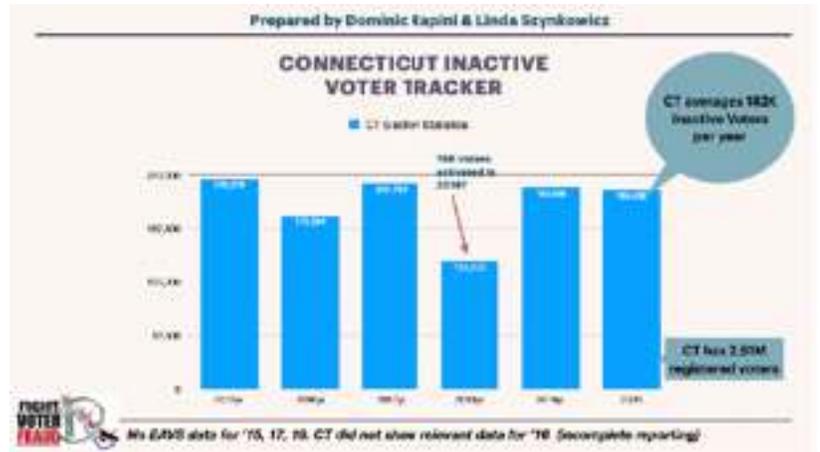




Issue: Clean The Voter Rolls

In 1993 Congress passed the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). One of the cornerstones of this legislation is that States must maintain a clean voter roll free of non-active voters. This includes deceased voters, non-US Citizens, underaged voters, and voters the have moved away or are duplicated in the voter rolls.

The charts attached show a history of high levels of **Inactive Voters** which, according to the NVRA have not voted in two or more Federal elections, on average, 5 or more years. This explains why Connecticut over indexes on registrations rates of 90+ when the rest of the country averages 66.9% registrations rates of 'eligible' voters defined as US Citizens over the age of 18. We clearly have more people registered to vote than really exist.



Additionally, when SOTS mailed out 1.3M unsolicited Absentee Ballots Request (ABR) forms to ACTIVE Republican and Democrat voters well over 110K were returned undeliverable, about 8%. This action was repeated in the general election to 2.3M active voters but Denise Merrill had the returned mail sent back to local towns so their would be no further proof of how bloated our rolls with. We estimate a conservative 184K of these ABRs were again returned undeliverable.



In order to conduct large scale mail voting the voting rolls must be properly maintained. As it stands, Connecticut as anywhere from to 384K to 400K excess voters who are either dead, gone or duplicate These names are the raw material of voter fraud thieves and Connecticut is clear violation of Federal law (NVRA). Let's clean the bloated voter rolls before any talk about changing our voter laws.

NVRA - excerpt from Section 8, paragraph 29 - the States responsibilities:

The Act also requires States to conduct a general voter registration list maintenance program that makes a reasonable effort to remove ineligible persons from the voter rolls by reason of the person's death, or a change in the residence of the registrant outside of the jurisdiction, in accordance with procedures set forth in the NVRA. The list maintenance program must be uniform, nondiscriminatory and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act.