

Analysis of the Double-Voting Claim

Even a cursory examination of the lists suffices to show that the claims of widespread fraud are greatly exaggerated. For example, although the allegations of multiple voting are presented as though they are based on reliable evidence that the same person has voted more than once, 80% of the relevant records – 3,532 voters on the list – are labeled on the New Jersey double-voting list as “less likely” indications of a double-vote. This caveat appears nowhere in the accompanying report to the Attorney General or in the press reports of the report’s findings.

It is also curious that only 0.6% of the voters on the lists are alleged to have voted more than twice. Why would a miscreant committed to perpetrating voter fraud stop at just two votes, rather than voting again and again and again?

The simplest answer, of course, is that the lists do not show fraud at all, but reveal instead only methodological problems with the way in which they were constructed. Attempts to match data on one list to data on another list will often yield “false positives”: two records that at first appear to be a match but do not actually represent the same person. The natural incidence of “false positives” for a matching exercise of this scale – especially when, as here, conducted with relatively little attention to detail – readily explains the ostensible number of double votes. It also explains the extremely low incidence of individuals who appear to vote three or more times: it is relatively rare that three “false positives” will all be tied to each other, unless the data to be matched is extremely common. And that it is why it is also no surprise that among the 27 citizens labeled on the suspect lists as voting three or more times in 2004, we find individuals with extremely common names, like “P _____ Smith” or “R _____ Miller,” or “L _____ Wong.”

Common sense thus indicates that whatever is going on here is not a sudden wave of voter fraud. Digging a little deeper into the substance of the lists submitted to the New Jersey Attorney General yields even more reason to be skeptical of the double-voting claims. Consider, for example, a detailed analysis of the 4,397 individuals alleged to have voted multiple times in New Jersey in 2004.

1. *Probable data duplication error: same name, same birth date, same address*

1,803 of these 4,397 records of ostensibly illegal votes seem to be the product of a glitch in the compilation of the registration files. These records reflect two registration entries by the same person from the same address, with a notation next to each that the individual has voted. For example, 55-year-old W _____ A. Connors, living at 253 B _____ Ave. in a New York commuter suburb, is listed on the datafiles submitted to the Attorney General with an (erroneous) first registration date in 1901 and a second registration date in 1993; Mr. Connors is thus represented twice on the datafiles submitted. Each of these entries also indicates that W _____ A. Connors at 253 B _____ Ave voted in 2004.

There is no credible indication, however, that Mr. Connors actually *voted* twice; indeed, given the clearly erroneous registration date on the files, it is far more likely that data error is to blame for the doubly logged vote as well. To believe that Mr. Connors voted twice, we would have to believe that he walked into the polling place, signed the poll book in front of a pollworker, and voted – and then returned to the *same* polling place, again signed the poll book in front of the pollworker, in a spot precisely adjacent to the prior signature, and again voted – all without arousing suspicion. And we would have to believe that 1,802 other voters did precisely the same. We would have expected at least one poll worker to notice one of these 1,803 individuals attempting to sign a poll book under the same name at the same address in the same precinct more than once.³

There is, of course, a more plausible explanation. The bulk of these 1,803 records may be traced to irregularities in the data processing and compilation process for one single county: the Middlesex County registration file accounts for only 10% of registered voters in the state but 78% of these alleged double votes. This does not prove a massive double-voting scheme in Middlesex County. Rather, it indicates a data processing problem with the Middlesex County datafile: a far more likely explanation than voter fraud for the fact that 89% of the Middlesex voters on the suspect lists are listed as double-voting from the same address. Indeed, the suspect lists themselves contain an acknowledgment that the problem in Middlesex is probably not fraud: 99% of these Middlesex voters are labeled on the lists submitted to the Attorney General with a notation that the record is “less likely” to indicate an illegal double vote .

³ Eight of these records reflect registration addresses that are ostensibly different, but which on closer examination almost certainly reflect two records for the same person at the same physical address. Examples include records for individuals with the same name and birth date at “1/2 413 Summer St. 1” and “413 1/2 Summer St. 1”; “64 W. 10th St. 2” and “64 W. 10th St.”; and “602 Sooy Ln.” and “604 Sooy Ln.”

2. *Probable data entry errors: different name, same birth date, same address*

Another 1,257 entries of the 4,397 records probably represent similar data errors – also largely driven by a likely glitch in the Middlesex County file, which is also vastly overrepresented in this category. These records show ever-so-slight variations in records listed with the *same date of birth at the same address*: for example, the same first and last names, but different middle initials or suffixes (e.g., J _____ T. Kearns, Sr., and J _____ T. Kearns, Jr., both born the same day and living at the same address; or J _____ E. Allen and J _____ P. Allen, born the same day and living at the same address).

As above, it is extremely unlikely that two votes were actually cast here. Again, the files show errors: J _____ E. Allen is listed as registered in 1901, while J _____ P. Allen, born on the same day and living at the same address, is listed as registered in 2003. And again, to believe that Mr. Allen voted twice, it would be necessary to believe that he arrived twice at the polling place to sign his name in front of a pollworker in adjacent spaces on the poll books, without arousing any suspicion – and that 1,256 other voters did likewise.

Instead, it is far more likely that the listed votes represent a data error. Without access to the original registration records, it is impossible to determine where the mistake lies – for example, whether J _____ T. Kearns, Sr. and J _____ T. Kearns, Jr. were in fact born on different days, or whether the “Jr.” suffix is instead mistaken. A clue to the origin of the problem is that the original Middlesex County voter registration file does not list a birth date for any individual; we do not know how the authors of the September 15 report obtained birth date information for their matching purposes, or what errors may have been introduced during this process. What *is* clear is that the files do not establish a presumption that J _____ T. Kearns, Sr. and J _____ T. Kearns, Jr. represent one individual who fraudulently voted twice.⁴

⁴ Some records in the file submitted to the Attorney General contain three different entries of registration information, so that registration information for F _____ DeLuca, F _____ M. DeLuca, and F _____ C. DeLuca may all be conflated in one record. It is therefore possible for one record to reflect more than one type of the errors or irregularities discussed above.

3. Probable different individuals: different name, same birth date, different address

Approximately 800 of the entries on the list likely represent different people, with different addresses and different middle initials or suffixes. For example, W_____ S. Smith, living in a northern New Jersey town, and W_____ C. Smith, living in another town two hours away, share the same date of birth but are not the same person. Nor are T_____ Brown, living in a New York commuter suburb, and T_____ H. Brown, Jr., living in a small town over an hour west, despite the fact that they also share the same birth date.

About three-quarters of the entries in this category reveal data that affirmatively conflict – for example, a middle initial (“W_____ S.”) in one case, and a different middle initial (“W_____ C.”) in another, listed at different addresses. There is absolutely no good reason to conclude that these individuals are in fact the same, when the available evidence indicates the contrary.

For approximately 200 of the entries in this category, however, less information is available. These entries show a middle initial (“J_____ W. Davis”) in one case, and no middle initial (“J_____ Davis”) in another – again, at different addresses. The lack of the middle initial is ambiguous: it could mean that one of the J_____ Davises in question has no middle name, or it could mean that the middle initial was simply omitted in a particular registration entry. Although these entries involve less conclusive affirmative evidence of a false match than the entries noted above, there is still no good reason to believe that “J_____ W. Davis” and “J_____ Davis,” at different addresses, represent the same person. As explained in further detail below, the incidence of individuals sharing the same name and birth date is sufficiently common that no valid conclusion of a fraudulent vote can be drawn here.

4. Unwarranted assumptions given errors in the listed date of birth

Of the individuals remaining, there are serious concerns with the accuracy of the dates of birth. Seven voters were apparently born in January 1, 1880 – which is most likely a system default for registrations lacking date-of-birth information. For 227 voters, only the month and year of birth are listed: this means only that two voters with the same name were born in the same month and year, an unsurprising coincidence in a state of several million people.

5. *Unwarranted assumptions given the statistics of name-and-birthday matching*

That leaves approximately 289 votes cast under the same name and birth date – like votes cast by “P _____ S. Rosen,” born in the middle of the baby boom – but from two different addresses.⁵ It may appear strange, but there may be two P _____ S. Rosens, born on the same date in 1948 – and such coincidences are surprisingly common. Of course, for any one person, the odds of someone else having the same name and birth date is small. But because there are so many voters in New Jersey, a sizable number will have the same name and birth date simply by chance.

In a modestly sized group, the probability that two people have the same birthday – day and month – is, for many observers, surprisingly high. In a group of just 23 people, it is more likely than not that two will share the same birthday. For 40 people, the probability is 90%. These statistics are known as the “Birthday Problem,” which is often used to introduce students to counterintuitive results in statistics and probability.

Applying the “Birthday Problem” to voter registration lists is fairly straightforward. By including the year (and thus the full birth date), the statistics change somewhat, but the threshold is still surprisingly small to many: given some reasonable assumptions about the average lifespan, the probability that at least two of 150 people have the same exact birth date – day, month, and year – is 50%. And in a group of 300 people, the probability that two share a birth date match is approximately 90%.

Imagine that our group contains all of the registered New Jersey voters with a given first name and last name – such as all of the 417 Robert Smiths who are listed on New Jersey records as voting in 2004. The probability that at least two of these 417 individuals have the same birth date – day, month, and year – approaches 100%. The fact that two Robert Smiths with the same birthday voted in 2004 thus indicates not voter fraud, but a straightforward application of the “Birthday Problem.”

Indeed, the probabilities above likely *underestimate* the chance that a group of voting Robert Smiths share the same birth date, because the above calculations assume that birthdays are randomly distributed when, in fact, they are not. Certain given names are more common in certain years (it would be unsurprising to find two Jessica Smiths born on the same day in 1985, or Lisa Smiths in 1965, or Mildred Smiths in 1925). Likewise, the prevalence of surnames will fluctuate with the immigration patterns of particular ethnicities, which vary from decade to decade. Because older individuals vote at higher rates than younger people, too, we would expect a clustering of voting “Robert Smiths” weighted toward years past. Finally, birth dates themselves are not evenly distributed, as obstetricians are more likely to induce labor during the work week.

⁵ Actually, we know only that these records share a first name, last name, and middle initial – but we cannot know from the lists submitted whether the same middle initial represents the same middle name. The “S.” for example, could stand for “Stephen” or “Samuel” or “Stanley” or “Stuart,” or any other name beginning with “S,” or – famously following the sitting President – “S” could stand for nothing at all.

| First Name | Last Name | Frequency |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| ROBERT | SMITH | 417 |
| JAMES | SMITH | 368 |
| WILLIAM | SMITH | 365 |
| JOHN | SMITH | 321 |
| MICHAEL | SMITH | 256 |
| ROBERT | JOHNSON | 252 |
| MARY | SMITH | 249 |
| ROBERT | BROWN | 247 |
| MARIA | RODRIGUEZ | 242 |
| ROBERT | MILLER | 242 |
| JOSE | RODRIGUEZ | 241 |
| THOMAS | SMITH | 234 |
| JAMES | BROWN | 227 |
| JOHN | MILLER | 226 |
| RICHARD | SMITH | 223 |
| JOHN | MURPHY | 216 |
| DAVID | SMITH | 216 |
| ROBERT | WILLIAMS | 211 |
| PATRICIA | SMITH | 207 |
| BARBARA | SMITH | 204 |
| JAMES | JOHNSON | 204 |
| WILLIAM | JOHNSON | 202 |
| JOHN | WILLIAMS | 202 |
| ROBERT | JONES | 199 |
| JOHN | KELLY | 196 |

**25 Most Common Names of 2004 Voters
from New Jersey Voter Registration Files**

To demonstrate the magnitude of potential birth date matches, we provide the 25 most common first and last names of persons with a record of voting in the 2004 general election, as recorded on the New Jersey voter registration rolls. For every one of these combinations, it is statistically more likely than not that at least two voters share the same exact birth date. Even for less common names, a shared birth date is less rare than one would intuit – and with almost 150,000 names listed at least twice on the voting rolls, it is not surprising to discover that more than a handful share the same birth date. Many, if not most, of the 289 alleged double votes of persons registered at different addresses most likely reflect two separate individuals sharing a first name, last name, middle initial, and birth date.⁶ The suspect lists alone do not establish convincing, much less conclusive, evidence of widespread fraud.

⁶ Triple birth date matches are rare, but not impossible, given the frequency with which some names appear on the rolls. It is therefore telling that only 0.6% of the alleged fraudulent votes – rare, but not impossible – are attributed to more than three or more votes under one name.

Implications for the Other Claims in the Sept. 15 Report

Similarly, the other claims asserted in the report to the Attorney General – that New Jersey votes cast in the 2004 election reflect the same name and birth date as deceased and incarcerated persons and people in other states – are more likely a statistical coincidence or the result of data errors than evidence of actual vote fraud. And there are methodological problems with the report's other claims beyond the issues addressed above. For example, the report's curious use of the country's *most* common names in attempting to match incarcerated individuals to 2004 votes actually *increases* the chance that the same name and the same birth date will be shared by two different individuals. We cannot fully evaluate these claims at this time since we do not currently have access to the lists of deceased individuals, prisoners, and voters in other states that were used as grist for the claims submitted, but if such lists or files are made available to us, we will review the claims thoroughly to determine their merit.

Finally, the September 15 report makes much of the raw potential for foul play based on the unsurprising fact that there are voters who appear on the New Jersey registration rolls more than once. As noted above, many of the names identified reflect two different individuals and not simply duplicate entries. But we have no doubt that there are duplicate entries on New Jersey's registration rolls. It is well-known that voter registration rolls contain "deadwood" – registration entries for individuals no longer living at a given address or deceased. There is no evidence, however, that these extra registrations are used for widespread illegal voting. Moreover, the problem of deadwood will soon be largely resolved: both the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and the Help America Vote Act of 2002 require states to implement several systems and procedures as of January 1, 2006, that will clean the voter rolls of duplicate or invalid entries while protecting eligible voters from unintended disfranchisement.

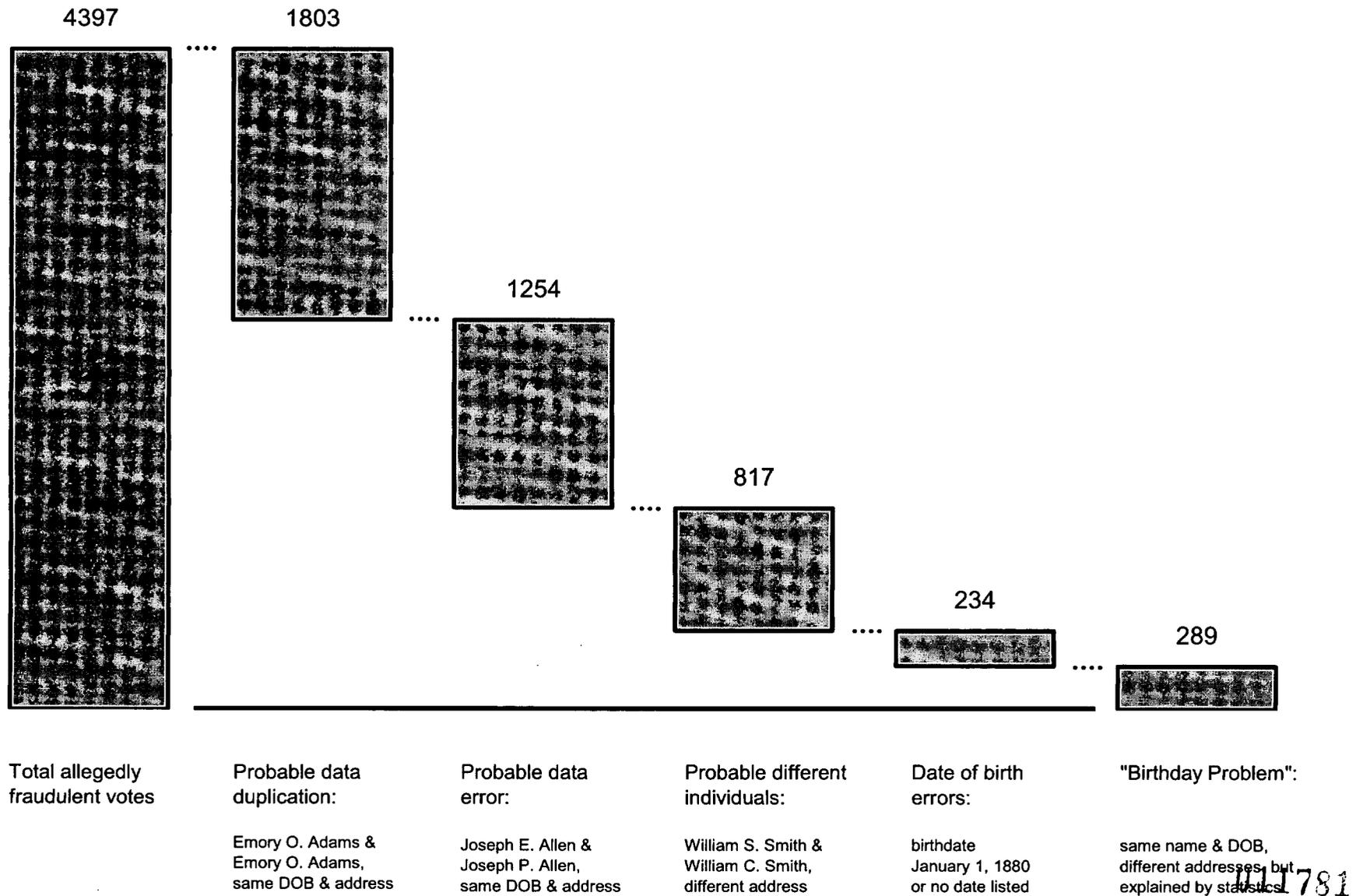
Unlike the voter list maintenance systems envisioned by Congress, using lists compiled like the flawed lists here as a basis for purging the voter rolls affords voters no protections from erroneous disfranchisement. In their haphazard assessment of ostensible fraud, these lists are massively overinclusive, and if used improperly, are virtually guaranteed to exclude many eligible voters. The purges and challenges nearly implemented in Florida and Ohio in 2004 revealed the dangers of list management on the fly; we should learn from those mistakes.

Conclusion

It is certainly possible that of the 3.6 million New Jersey citizens voting in 2004, a handful managed to vote twice. Such cases can and should be investigated under existing law, and some of the information submitted to the Attorney General might prove to be helpful for that purpose. But the September 15 report and its accompanying lists of purportedly illegitimate voters simply fail to support the overall charge: an incidence of voter fraud sufficient either to cast doubt on the 2004 election or to provoke concern in elections to come. The vast majority of alleged irregularities identified in the report to the Attorney General and its accompanying lists do not stand up to even cursory analysis. One list, for example, was submitted with 80% of the entries specifically labeled in the datafile as “less likely” indicators of illegal activity. Middle names and suffixes were ignored; basic data compilation errors abound. And the report nowhere accounts for the basic statistical reality of the “Birthday Problem.”

The flaws in the data submitted to the Attorney General should preclude use of these lists – or the use of any similarly compiled file or list – as the basis for any purges of the voter files. Procedures established by HAVA and the NVRA, among others, when implemented with the safeguards contemplated by those statutes, will clean the registration rolls without the risk to eligible voters created by suspect lists like those submitted in the September 15 report. After a preliminary review of the evidence submitted, these lists simply do not prove what they purport to prove.

Analysis of Alleged Double-Votes Reveals No Proof of Widespread Double Voting





The Web Site of The Sacramento Bee

AG says GOP campaign linked to letter to Hispanic voters

- The Associated Press

Published 6:24 am PDT Thursday, October 19, 2006

State investigators have linked a Republican campaign to letters sent to thousands of Orange County Hispanics warning them they could go to jail or be deported if they vote next month, a spokesman for the attorney general said.

"We have identified where we believe the mailing list was obtained," said Nathan Barankin, spokesman for Attorney General Bill Lockyer.

He declined to identify the specific Republican campaign Wednesday, citing the ongoing investigation. The Los Angeles Times and The Orange County Register both reported Thursday that the investigation appeared to be focused on the campaign of Tan D. Nguyen, a Republican challenger to Democratic U.S. Rep. Loretta Sanchez.

The letter, written in Spanish, tells recipients: "You are advised that if your residence in this country is illegal or you are an immigrant, voting in a federal election is a crime that could result in jail time."

In fact, immigrants who are naturalized U.S. citizens can vote.

Complaints about the letters this week prompted state and federal investigations, and Barankin said investigators had been questioning people in Orange County.

The two newspapers reported state investigators had found the location where the letters were printed and mailed to an

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estimated 14,000 Democratic voters in central Orange County. The Los Angeles Times, citing an unnamed source, said authorities had interviewed Nguyen at his office.

Nguyen did not return messages left by The Associated Press or either newspaper. Sanchez also did not return messages seeking comment.

In an interview on Univision Thursday morning, Sanchez said the sender should be punished for stating that immigrants can't vote.

She also said it would be unfortunate if the person responsible was another immigrant because many organizations and individuals have worked for years to encourage minorities to vote.

"What a shame, really, that this is still happening in the United States today," she said.

The owner of Huntington Beach-based Mailing Pros, Christopher West, told The Orange County Register that he didn't know any laws were being broken when the mailer was sent. He said he gave investigators the name of the person who hired him to do the mailings but declined to provide that the name to the newspaper.

"I'm the one that processed it, and I don't read Spanish," West said. "Until the investigator read it to me, I didn't know the content."

Scott Baugh, chairman of the Orange County Republican Party, condemned the letter as "an obnoxious, grotesque piece of work."

"Regardless of who did it - Republican or Democrat - if it's a crime, then whoever did it should be prosecuted," Baugh said.

A group of six Vietnamese-American political candidates running for offices in Orange County issued a joint statement saying: "The content of this mailer is offensive to the immigrant voters, regardless of their ethnicity."

The note's letterhead resembles that of an anti-illegal immigration group, California Coalition for Immigration Reform, but group leader Barbara Coe said she told investigators for the attorney general's office Wednesday that her group didn't authorize the letter and she didn't know who sent it.

"The letterhead was altered and I've never head of any Sergio Ramirez," the name signed to the letter, Coe said.

Numerous political leaders including Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger have denounced the letter and called for the investigations.



CALTECH/MIT VOTING TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

**A multi-disciplinary, collaborative project of
the California Institute of Technology – Pasadena, California 91125 and
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ELECTION FRAUD REFERENCES

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Key words: *election fraud*

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PROHIBITING VOTE FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION:
A SURVEY OF STATE STATUTES
Doug Chapin¹

The aim of this paper is straightforward – to assemble the existing set of state statutes dealing with vote fraud and voter intimidation currently on the books across the country.

Notwithstanding the considerable body of research on federal election crime statutes, similar research at the state level – the current center of gravity for election administration reform nationwide – is somewhat lacking.

Consequently, the hope associated with creating this list is that it will make it possible to follow through on a number of other useful research opportunities as a result.

Specifically, using this list of state statutes as a base, it should now be possible (among other things) to:

- Compare the definitions and penalties associated with such laws in order to identify common themes and trends in terminology, penalties, etc.
- Examine state prosecution of fraud and intimidation cases in order to assess their number and scope – as well as to gauge the relative incidence of voter fraud and intimidation across the country; and
- Identify the standards of proof and evidentiary requirements in such cases as an attempt to discover whether voter identification, proof of citizenship and other prophylactic measures are essential to the prevention of fraud and intimidation at the polls.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE: The list which follows attempts to identify state statutes addressing voter fraud and voter intimidation as it is commonly understood in the policy arena; i.e., registration and voting by unqualified persons and actions intended to impede voters by threat or deception. The aim is to find any state law criminalizing activity whereby individuals:

1. register fraudulently;
2. vote fraudulently;
3. vote more than once (if identified separately);
4. vote for someone else without their consent;
5. buy or sell votes;
6. use threats, force, deception or other methods to prevent voters from registering or voting.

CITATION NOTE: All statutes were retrieved via the Internet; hence, none of the citations bear a date as would a printed reference.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - ALABAMA

Ala. Code § 17-23-1

Illegal voting or attempting to vote.

Any person who votes more than once at any election held in this state, or deposits more than one ballot for the same office as his vote at such election, or knowingly attempts to vote when he is not entitled to do so, or is guilty of any kind of illegal or fraudulent voting, must, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than five years, at the discretion of the jury.

Ala. Code § 17-23-3

Bribing or attempting to influence voter.

Any person who, by bribery or offering to bribe, or by any other corrupt means, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or deter him from giving the same, or to disturb, or to hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, at any election, must, on conviction, be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00.

Ala. Code § 17-23-4

Buying votes.

Any person who buys or offers to buy any vote of any qualified elector at any election by the payment of money or the promise to pay the same at any future time, or by the gift of intoxicating liquors or other valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00.

Ala. Code § 17-23-5

Selling votes.

Any qualified elector at any election who takes or receives any money or other valuable thing, upon the condition that the same shall be paid at any future time, in exchange for the vote of such elector for any particular candidate, or the promise to vote for any particular candidate, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00. No witness shall be prosecuted for any offense under this section as to which he testified before the grand jury.

Ala. Code § 17-23-8

Disturbing elector on election day.

Any person who, on election day, disturbs or prevents, or attempts to prevent, any elector from freely casting his ballot must, on conviction, be fined not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, and also sentenced to hard labor for the county, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year.

Ala. Code § 17-23-12

Providing false information to register to vote.

Any person who knowingly provides false information in order to vote or register to vote in violation of Act 2003-313 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – ALASKA

AS 15.56.030. Unlawful Interference With Voting in the First Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of unlawful interference with voting in the first degree if the person
- (1) uses, threatens to use, or causes to be used force, coercion, violence, or restraint, or inflicts, threatens to inflict, or causes to be inflicted damage, harm, or loss, upon or against another person to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting in an election;
 - (2) knowingly pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or other valuable thing to a person to vote or refrain from voting in an election; or
 - (3) solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept money or other valuable thing with the intent to vote for or refrain from voting for a candidate at an election or for an election proposition or question.
- (b) Violation of this section is a corrupt practice.
- (c) Unlawful interference with voting in the first degree is a class C felony.
- (d) For purposes of (a)(2) and (3) of this section, "other valuable thing"
- (1) includes
 - (A) an entry in a game of chance in which a prize of money or other present or future pecuniary gain or advantage may be awarded to a participant wherein the total of the prizes offered is greater than \$2 per participant with a maximum of \$100; and
 - (B) government employment or benefits;
 - (2) does not include
 - (A) materials having a nominal value bearing the name, likeness, or other identification of a candidate, political party, political group, party district committee, or organization, or stating a position on a ballot proposition or question;
 - (B) food and refreshments provided incidental to an activity that is nonpartisan in nature and directed at encouraging persons to vote, or incidental to a gathering in support of or in opposition to a candidate, political party, political group, party district committee, organization, or ballot question or proposition;
 - (C) care of the voter's dependents provided in connection with the absence of a voter from home for the purpose of voting;
 - (D) services provided by a person acting as a representative under AS 15.20.072 ;
 - (E) services provided by an election official as defined in AS 15.60.010; and
 - (F) transportation of a voter to or from the polls without charge.

AS 15.56.035. Unlawful Interference With Voting in the Second Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of unlawful interference with voting in the second degree if the person
- (1) has an official ballot in possession outside of the voting room unless the person is an election official or other person authorized by law or local ordinance, or by the director or chief municipal elections official in a local election;
 - (2) makes, or knowingly has in possession, a counterfeit of an official election ballot;
 - (3) knowingly solicits or encourages, directly or indirectly, a registered voter who is no longer qualified to vote under AS 15.05.010 , to vote in an election; or
 - (4) as a registration official
 - (A) knowingly refuses to register a person who is entitled to register under AS 15.07.030 ;
 - or
 - (B) accepts a fee from an applicant applying for registration.
- (b) Violation of (a)(3) of this section is a corrupt practice.
- (c) Unlawful interference with voting in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

AS 15.56.040. Voter Misconduct in the First Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of voter misconduct in the first degree if the person
- (1) votes or attempts to vote in the name of another person or in a name other than the person's own;
 - (2) votes or attempts to vote more than once at the same election with the intent that the person's vote be counted more than once;
 - (3) intentionally makes a false affidavit, swears falsely, or falsely affirms under an oath required by this title;

- (4) knowingly votes or solicits a person to vote after the polls are closed with the intent that the vote be counted.
- (b) Voter misconduct in the first degree is a class C felony.

AS 15.56.050. Voter Misconduct in the Second Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of voter misconduct in the second degree if the person
 - (1) registers to vote without being entitled to register under AS 15.07.030;
 - (2) knowingly makes a material false statement while applying for voter registration or reregistration; or
 - (3) votes or attempts to vote in an election after being disqualified under AS 15.05.030.
- (b) Voter misconduct in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – ARIZONA

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1013. Coercion or intimidation of elector; classification

A. It is unlawful for a person knowingly:

1. Directly or indirectly, to make use of force, violence or restraint, or to inflict or threaten infliction, by himself or through any other person, of any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner to practice intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting for a particular person or measure at any election provided by law, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at an election.

2. By abduction, duress or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance whatever, to impede, prevent or otherwise interfere with the free exercise of the elective franchise of any voter, or to compel, induce or to prevail upon a voter either to cast or refrain from casting his vote at an election, or to cast or refrain from casting his vote for any particular person or measure at an election.

B. A person, whether acting in his individual capacity or as an officer or agent of a corporation, who violates a provision of this section is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

Ariz. Rev. Stat § 16-1014. Corruption of electors; classification

A. It is unlawful for a person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person knowingly:

1. To treat, give, pay, loan, contribute, offer or promise money or other valuable consideration, or to give, offer or promise an office, place or employment, or to promise or to procure or endeavor to procure an office, place or employment, to or for a voter, or to or for any other person, to induce the voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election for any particular person or measure, or to induce the voter to go to the polls, or remain away from the polls at an election, or on account of the voter having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person or measure, or having gone to the polls or remained away from the polls at an election.

2. To advance or pay or cause to be paid, money or other valuable consideration to or for the use of any other person with the intent that it, or any part thereof, be used for bribery at any election provided by law, or to knowingly pay or cause to be paid money or other valuable thing to any person in discharge or repayment of money, wholly or in part expended for bribery at any election.

3. To receive, agree or contract for, before, during or after an election provided by law, money, gifts, loans or other valuable consideration, office, place or employment for himself or other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for going or agreeing to go to the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for a particular person or measure, or for inducing any person to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular person or measure at an election.

B. A person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

Ariz. Rev. Stat § 16-1016. Illegal voting; pollution of ballot box; removal or destruction of ballot box, poll lists or ballots; classification

A person is guilty of a class 5 felony who:

1. Not being entitled to vote, knowingly votes.
2. Knowingly votes more than once at any election.
3. Knowingly gives to an election official two or more ballots folded together.
4. Knowingly changes or destroys a ballot after it has been deposited in the ballot box.

5. Knowingly adds a ballot to those legally cast at any election, by fraudulently introducing the ballot into the ballot box either before or after the ballots therein have been counted.
6. Knowingly adds to or mixes with ballots lawfully cast, other ballots, while they are being canvassed or counted, with intent to affect the result of the election, or to exhibit the ballots as evidence on the trial of an election contest.
7. Knowingly and unlawfully carries away, conceals or removes a poll list, ballot or ballot box from the polling place, or from possession of the person authorized by law to have custody thereof.
8. Knowingly destroys a polling list, ballot or ballot box with the intent to interrupt or invalidate the election.
9. Knowingly detains, alters, mutilates or destroys ballots or election returns.

Ariz. Rev. Stat § 16-1017. Unlawful acts by voters with respect to voting; classification

A voter who knowingly commits any of the following acts is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor:

1. Makes a false statement as to the voter's inability to mark a ballot.
2. Interferes with a voter within the seventy-five foot limit of the polling place as posted by the election marshal or within seventy-five feet of the main outside entrance to an on-site early voting location established by a county recorder pursuant to section 16-542, subsection A.
3. Endeavors while within the seventy-five foot limit for a polling place or on-site early voting location to induce a voter to vote for or against a particular candidate or issue.
4. Prior to the close of an election defaces or destroys a sample ballot posted by election officers, or defaces, tears down, removes or destroys a card of instructions posted for the instruction of voters.
5. Removes or destroys supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare the voter's ballot.
6. Hinders the voting of others.
7. Votes in a county in which the voter no longer resides, except as provided in section 16-125.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – ARKANSAS

Ark. Code § 7-1-103. Miscellaneous misdemeanor offenses - Penalties.

(a) The violation of any of the following shall be deemed misdemeanors punishable as provided in this section:

(11) No person applying for a ballot shall swear falsely to any oath administered by the election officials with reference to his or her qualifications to vote;

(12) No person shall willfully cause or attempt to cause his own name to be registered in any other election precinct than that in which he is or will be before the next ensuing election qualified as an elector;

(19)(A) No person shall vote or offer to vote more than one (1) time in any election held in this state, either in person or by absentee ballot, or shall vote in more than one (1) election precinct in any election held in this state.

(B) No person shall cast a ballot or vote in the preferential primary of one (1) political party and then cast a ballot or vote in the general primary of another political party in this state;

(20) No person shall:

(A) Vote, knowing himself not to be entitled to vote;

(B) Vote more than once at any election, or knowingly cast more than one (1) ballot, or attempt to do so;

(C) Alter or attempt to alter any ballot after it has been cast;

(D) Add or attempt to add any ballot to those legally polled at any election either by fraudulently introducing it into the ballot box before or after the ballots have been counted or at any other time or in any other manner with the intent or effect of affecting the count or recount of the ballots;

(E) Withdraw or attempt to withdraw any ballot lawfully polled with the intent or effect of affecting the count or recount of the ballots; or

(F) In any manner interfere with the officials lawfully conducting the election or the canvass or with the voters lawfully exercising their right to vote at the election;

(23) Any person, election official, county clerk, or deputy clerk who violates any provisions of the absentee voting laws, § 7-5-401 et seq., shall be punished as provided in this section.

(b)(1) Except as otherwise provided, the violation of any provision of this section shall be a Class A misdemeanor.

(2)(A) Any person convicted under the provisions of this section shall thereafter be ineligible to hold any office or employment in any of the departments in this state.

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(B)(i) If any person is convicted under the provisions of this section while employed by any of the departments of this state, he shall be removed from employment immediately.

(ii) If any person is convicted under the provisions of this section while holding public office, the conviction shall be deemed a misfeasance and malfeasance in office and shall subject the person to impeachment.

(c) Any violation of this act not covered by this section and § 7-1-104 shall be considered a Class A misdemeanor and shall be punishable as such.

Ark. Code § 7-1-104. Miscellaneous felonies - Penalties.

(a) The following offenses shall be deemed felonies punishable as provided in this section:

(2) No public official or other person shall in any manner willfully or corruptly permit any person not entitled to register for the purpose of voting to register, nor shall a public official or other person forge or attempt to forge a registration;

(3) No person shall vote in any election in the state unless the person is a qualified elector of this state and has registered to vote in the manner provided by law;

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to offer, accept, receive, or pay any person any money, goods, wares, or merchandise or solicit any money, goods, wares, or merchandise for the purpose of influencing his or her vote during the progress of any election in this state;

(5) It shall be unlawful for any person to make any threat or attempt to intimidate any elector or the family, business, or profession of the elector;

(6) It shall be unlawful for any person to prevent or to interfere with any qualified elector from voting at any election or to attempt to prevent or interfere with any qualified elector from voting at any election, provided that this subdivision (a)(6) shall not prohibit good faith challenges of ballots or voters according to law by candidates, authorized representatives of candidates, political parties, or ballot issues;

(9) No person may cast a ballot in more than one (1) party primary election on the same day in this state or for candidates for more than one (1) political party;

(10) No person shall vote in any election more than one (1) vote;

(11) No person shall vote or attempt to vote other than his or her legal ballot;

(12) No election official shall knowingly permit any person to vote other than his or her legal ballot in any election;

(13) No election official or other person shall fraudulently permit any person to vote illegally, refuse the vote of any qualified elector, or cast up or make a false return of any election;

(14) No election official or other person shall willfully make a false count of any election ballots or falsely or fraudulently certify the returns of any election;

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(17) Any person who violates the provisions of § 7-5-702 or who shall disclose how any voter may have voted unless compelled to do so in a judicial proceeding shall be deemed guilty of a Class D felony and punished as provided in this section.

(b)(1) Any person convicted of a felony as defined in this section shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(2)(A) Any person convicted of a felony as defined in this section shall be barred from holding public office or employment in any of the departments of the state from the date of his conviction.

(B)(i) If the person is employed by any of the departments of this state at the time of his conviction, he shall be removed from employment immediately.

(ii) If any person is convicted under the provisions of this section while holding public office, the conviction shall be deemed a misfeasance and malfeasance in office and shall subject the person to impeachment.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – CALIFORNIA

Cal. Elec. Code §

Cal. Elec. Code § 18500. Any person who commits fraud or attempts to commit fraud, and any person who aids or abets fraud or attempts to aid or abet fraud, in connection with any vote cast, to be cast, or attempted to be cast, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for 16 months or two or three years.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18501. Any public official who knowingly violates any of the provisions of this chapter, and thereby aids in any way the illegal casting or attempting to cast a vote, or who connives to nullify any of the provisions of this chapter in order that fraud may be perpetrated, shall forever be disqualified from holding office in this state and upon conviction shall be sentenced to a state prison for 16 months or two or three years.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18502. Any person who in any manner interferes with the officers holding an election or conducting a canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at an election, as to prevent the election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18520. A person shall not directly or through another person give, offer, or promise any office, place, or employment, or promise to procure or endeavor to procure any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce that voter at any election to:

- (a) Refrain from voting.
- (b) Vote for any particular person.
- (c) Refrain from voting for any particular person.

A violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18521. A person shall not directly or through any other person receive, agree, or contract for, before, during or after an election, any money, gift, loan, or other valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or any other person because he or any other person:

- (a) Voted, agreed to vote, refrained from voting, or agreed to refrain from voting for any particular person or measure.
- (b) Remained away from the polls.
- (c) Refrained or agreed to refrain from voting.
- (d) Induced any other person to:
 - (1) Remain away from the polls.
 - (2) Refrain from voting.
 - (3) Vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or measure.

Any person violating this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18540.

(a) Every person who makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence, or tactic of coercion or intimidation, to induce or compel any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or measure at any election, or because any person voted or refrained from voting at any election or voted or refrained from voting for any particular person or measure at any election is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.

(b) Every person who hires or arranges for any other person to make use of or threaten to make use of any force, violence, or tactic of coercion or intimidation, to induce or compel any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or measure at any election, or because any person voted or refrained from voting at any election or voted or refrained from voting for any particular person or measure at any election is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18541.

(a) No person shall, with the intent of dissuading another person from voting, within 100 feet of a polling place, do any of the following:

- (1) Solicit a vote or speak to a voter on the subject of marking his or her ballot.
- (2) Place a sign relating to voters' qualifications or speak to a voter on the subject of his or her qualifications except as provided in Section 14240.
- (3) Photograph, videotape, or otherwise record a voter entering or exiting a polling place.

(b) Any violation of this section is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 12 months, or in the state prison. Any person who conspires to violate this section is guilty of a felony.

(c) For purposes of this section, 100 feet means a distance of 100 feet from the room or rooms in which voters are signing the roster and casting ballots.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18543.

(a) Every person who knowingly challenges a person's right to vote without probable cause or on fraudulent or spurious grounds, or who engages in mass, indiscriminate, and groundless challenging of voters solely for the purpose of preventing voters from voting or to delay the process of voting, or who fraudulently advises any person that he or she is not eligible to vote or is not registered to vote when in fact that person is eligible or is registered, or who violates Section 14240, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 12 months or in the state prison.

(b) Every person who conspires to violate subdivision (a) is guilty of a felony.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18544. (a) Any person in possession of a firearm or any uniformed peace officer, private guard, or security personnel or any person who is wearing a uniform of a peace officer, guard, or security personnel, who is stationed in the immediate vicinity of, or posted at, a polling place without written authorization of the appropriate city or county elections official is punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(b) This section shall not apply to any of the following:

- (1) An unarmed uniformed guard or security personnel who is at the polling place to cast his or her vote.
- (2) A peace officer who is conducting official business in the course of his or her public employment or who is at the polling place to cast his or her vote.
- (3) A private guard or security personnel hired or arranged for by a city or county elections official.
- (4) A private guard or security personnel hired or arranged for by the owner or manager of the facility or property in which the polling place is located if the guard or security personnel is not hired or arranged solely for the day on which an election is held.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18545. Any person who hires or arranges for any other person in possession of a firearm or any uniformed peace officer, private guard, or security personnel or any person who is wearing a uniform of a peace officer, guard, or security personnel, to be stationed in the immediate vicinity of, or posted at, a polling place without written authorization of the appropriate elections official is punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment. This section shall not apply to the owner or manager of the facility or property in which the polling place is located if the private guard or security personnel is not hired or arranged solely for the day on which the election is held.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18560. Every person is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years, or in county jail not exceeding one year, who:

- (a) Not being entitled to vote at an election, fraudulently votes or fraudulently attempts to vote at that election.
- (b) Being entitled to vote at an election, votes more than once, attempts to vote more than once, or knowingly hands in two or more ballots folded together at that election.
- (c) Impersonates or attempts to impersonate a voter at an election.

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Cal. Elec. Code § 18561. Every person is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years who:

- (a) Procures, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote.
- (b) Aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in Section 18560.

Cal. Elec. Code § 18578. Any person who applies for, or who votes or attempts to vote, an absent voter's ballot by fraudulently signing the name of a fictitious person, or of a regularly qualified voter, or of a person who is not qualified to vote, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both the fine and imprisonment.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – COLORADO

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-13-203. Procuring false registration.

It is unlawful for any person to procure his or her own name, or the name of any other person, to be registered in the registration book of a precinct in which such person is not, at the time of such registration, entitled to be registered or for any person to procure any fictitious name to be registered in the registration book of any precinct. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than eighteen months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each violation shall be considered a separate offense.

Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-13-704.5. Voting by persons not entitled to vote - penalty.

(1) Any person voting in any election provided by law knowing that he or she is not entitled to vote in such election commits a class 5 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.

(2) This section shall be enforced without regard to race, religion, gender, ethnicity, or national origin.

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-13-705. Personating elector.

Any person who falsely personates any elector and votes at any election provided by law under the name of such elector shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than eighteen months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-13-709. Voting in wrong precinct.

Any person who, at any election provided by law, knowingly votes or offers to vote in any election precinct in which he or she is not qualified to vote shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than eighteen months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-13-709.5. Residence - false information - penalty.

Any person who votes by knowingly giving false information regarding the elector's place of present residence commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.

Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-13-710. Voting twice - penalty.

Any voter who votes more than once or, having voted once, offers to vote again or offers to deposit in the ballot box more than one ballot shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than eighteen months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-13-713. Intimidation.

It is unlawful for any person directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person in his behalf, to impede, prevent, or otherwise interfere with the free exercise of the elective franchise of any elector or to compel, induce, or prevail upon any elector either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election provided by law or to give or refrain from giving his vote for any particular person or measure at any such election. Each such offense is a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be punished as provided in section 1-13-111.

Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-13-720. Unlawfully giving or promising money or employment.

(1) It is unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

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(a) To pay, loan, or contribute, or offer or promise to pay, loan, or contribute, any money or other valuable consideration to or for any elector, or to or for any other person, to induce such elector to vote or refrain from voting at any election provided by law or to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or to induce such elector to go to the polls or remain away from the polls at such election or on account of such elector having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person or issue or having gone to the polls or remained away from the polls at such election; or

(b) To advance or pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to or for the use of any other person with the intent that the same, or any part thereof, shall be used in bribery at any election provided by law or to knowingly pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or partially expended in bribery at any such election; or

(c) To give, offer, or promise any office, place, or employment or to promise, procure, or endeavor to procure any office, place, or employment to or for any elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such elector to vote or refrain from voting at any election provided by law or to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or issue.

(2) Each offense set forth in subsection (1) of this section is a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be punished as provided in section 1-13-111.

Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-13-721. Receipt of money or jobs.

(1) It is a misdemeanor for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

(a) Before or during an election provided by law, to receive, agree to accept, or contract for any money, gift, loan, or other valuable consideration, office, place, or employment, for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for going or agreeing to go to the polls, or for remaining away or agreeing to remain away from the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or agreeing to vote or refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for any particular person or measure at any election provided by law;

(b) During or after an election provided by law, to receive any money or other valuable thing on account of himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting at such election, or on account of himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting for any particular person at such election, or on account of himself or any other person for going to the polls or remaining away from the polls at such election, or on account of having induced any person to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or measure at such election.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - CONNECTICUT

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-333x. Illegal practices. The following persons shall be guilty of illegal practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of section 9-333y:

(1) Any person who, directly or indirectly, individually or by another person, gives or offers or promises to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument or other valuable thing for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to sign a nominating, primary or referendum petition or to vote or refrain from voting for or against any person or for or against any measure at any election, caucus, convention, primary or referendum;

(2) Any person who, directly or indirectly, receives, accepts, requests or solicits from any person, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or other valuable thing for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to sign a nominating, primary or referendum petition or to vote or refrain from voting for or against any person or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus, primary or referendum;

(3) Any person who, in consideration of any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or other valuable thing paid, received, accepted or promised to the person's advantage or any other person's advantage, votes or refrains from voting for or against any person or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus, primary or referendum;

(4) Any person who solicits from any candidate any money, gift, contribution, emolument or other valuable thing for the purpose of using the same for the support, assistance, benefit or expenses of any club, company or organization, or for the purpose of defraying the cost or expenses of any political campaign, primary, referendum or election;

(5) Any person who, directly or indirectly, pays, gives, contributes or promises any money or other valuable thing to defray or towards defraying the cost or expenses of any campaign, primary, referendum or election to any person, committee, company, club, organization or association, other than to a campaign treasurer, except that this subdivision shall not apply to any expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, express charges, traveling, meals, lodging or photocopying incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination to office, so far as may be permitted under the provisions of this chapter;

(6) Any person who, in order to secure or promote the person's own nomination or election as a candidate, or that of any other person, directly or indirectly, promises to appoint, or promises to secure or assist in securing the appointment, nomination or election of any other person to any public position, or to any position of honor, trust or emolument; but any person may publicly announce the person's own choice or purpose in relation to any appointment, nomination or election in which the person may be called to take part, if the person is nominated for or elected to such office;

(7) Any person who, directly or indirectly, individually or through another person, makes a payment or promise of payment to a campaign treasurer in a name other than the person's own, and any campaign treasurer who knowingly receives a payment or promise of payment, or enters or causes the same to be entered in the person's accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made;

(8) Any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this chapter;

(9) Any person who offers or receives a cash contribution in excess of one hundred dollars to promote the success or defeat of any political party, candidate or referendum question;

(10) Any person who solicits, makes or receives a contribution that is otherwise prohibited by any provision of this chapter;

(11) Any department head or deputy department head of a state department who solicits a contribution on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any candidate for state, district or municipal office or any political party; or

(12) Any municipal employee who solicits a contribution on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any candidate for state, district or municipal office, any political committee or any political party, from (A) an individual under the supervision of such employee, or (B) the spouse or a dependent child of such individual.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-357. Fraudulent registration. Any person who fraudulently procures himself or another to be registered as an elector shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or be both fined and imprisoned.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-360. Fraudulent voting. Any person not legally qualified who fraudulently votes in any town meeting, primary or election in which he is not qualified to vote, and any legally qualified person who, at such meeting, primary or election, fraudulently votes more than once at the same meeting, primary or election, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than two years and shall be disfranchised. Any person who votes or attempts to vote at any election, primary or town meeting by assuming the name of another who is registered or enrolled, as the case may be, shall be fined five hundred dollars and be imprisoned one year and shall be disfranchised.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-364. Influencing elector to refrain from voting. Any person who influences or attempts to influence any elector to stay away from any election shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than one year nor less than three months.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-364a. (Formerly Sec. 9-344). Acts prohibited in elections, primaries, referenda, caucuses and conventions. Penalties. Any person who influences or attempts to influence by force or threat the vote, or by force, threat, bribery or corrupt means, the speech, of any person in a primary, caucus, referendum convention or election; or wilfully and fraudulently suppresses or destroys any vote or ballot properly given or cast or, in counting such votes or ballots, wilfully miscounts or misrepresents the number thereof; and any presiding or other officer of a primary, caucus or convention who wilfully announces the result of a ballot or vote of such primary, caucus or convention, untruly and wrongfully, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or be both fined and imprisoned.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - DELAWARE

Del. Code § 2302. Wrongful registration; assault; riot; breach of peace; penalty.

Whoever causes or attempts to cause himself or herself to be registered in: (1) The name of any other person living or dead or under any fictitious name; or (2) any election district in this State, knowing that he or she has not the right to be registered; or (3) whoever, knowing himself or herself to be registered in any election district in this State, causes or attempts to cause himself or herself to be registered in any other election district in this State without having first caused his or her record to be removed from the Election District Record in which his or her original permanent registration record may have been previously entered; or (4) whoever, knowing himself or herself to be disqualified as a voter at the next following general election, causes or attempts to cause himself or herself to be entered in the Election District Record in any election district in this State as a registered voter therein or unlawfully interferes with any registrar, alternate registrar or assistant registrar in the discharge of his or her duties under this title; or (5) whoever makes any assault or commits any assault and battery or incites or creates any riot or breach of the peace at or near to any place of registration in this State during the sitting of any registration officers; shall be fined not less than \$50 or more than \$200 or imprisoned not less than 30 days or more than 2 years or both.

Del. Code §§ 5123. Intimidation, persuasion or bribery by election officer; penalty.

Whoever, being an election officer:

(1) In any manner attempts to influence, persuade, intimidate, bribe or coerce any voter in the marking of the voter's ballot, or in the making of the choice of the persons for whom the voter votes; or

(2) Discloses the manner in which any person has voted;

shall be deemed to have knowingly and wilfully violated his or her official duty, shall be guilty of wilful and deliberate perjury, and, in addition to the penalties and disabilities annexed to such crime, be fined not more than \$500 and may be imprisoned not more than 2 years.

Del. Code §§ 5128. Fraudulent voting; penalty.

Whoever, at any general or special election:

(1) Falsely personates any elector or other person and votes or attempts or offers to vote in or upon the name of such elector or other person; or

(2) Votes or attempts to vote in or upon the name of any other person whether living or dead or in or upon any false, assumed or fictitious name; or

(3) Knowingly, willfully or fraudulently votes more than once for any candidate at any election for the same office; or

(4) Votes or attempts or offers to vote in any election district without having a lawful right to vote therein, or to vote more than once or to vote in more than 1 election district; or

(5) Having once voted, votes or attempts or offers to vote again; or

(6) Fraudulently delivers or offers to an election officer more than a single ballot; or

(7) Knowingly, willfully or fraudulently does any unlawful act to secure an opportunity for himself or herself or for any other person to vote,

shall be fined not less than \$50 or more than \$200, or imprisoned not less than 30 days or more than 2 years, or both.

Del. Code § 5162. Intimidation of electors; penalty.

If any person, or corporation existing or doing business in this State, hinders, controls, coerces or intimidates or attempts to hinder, control, coerce or intimidate any qualified elector of this State from or in the exercise of the elector's right to vote at any general, special or municipal election held under the laws of this State, by means of bribery or by threats of depriving such elector of employment or occupation, absolutely or contingently, directly or indirectly, every elector so aggrieved may, in a civil action brought for that purpose, sue for and recover from the person or corporation so offending the sum of \$500.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D.C. Code § 1-1001.14. Corrupt election practices.

(a) Any person who shall register, or attempt to register, or vote or attempt to vote under the provisions of this subchapter and make any false representations as to his or her qualifications for registering or voting or for holding elective office, or be guilty of violating § 1-1001.07(d)(2)(D), § 1-1001.09, § 1-1001.12, or § 1-1001.13 or be guilty of bribery or intimidation of any voter at an election, or being registered, shall vote or attempt to vote more than once in any election so held, or shall purloin or secrete any of the votes cast in an election, or attempt to vote in an election held by a political party other than that to which he or she has declared himself or herself to be affiliated, or, if employed in the counting of votes in any election held pursuant to this subchapter, knowingly make a false report in regard thereto, and every candidate, person, or official of any political committee who shall knowingly make any expenditure or contribution in violation of Chapter 11 of this title, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000 or be imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(b)(1) Any person who signs an initiative, referendum or recall petition with any other than his or her own name, or who signs a petition for an initiative, referendum or recall measure, knowing that he or she is not a registered qualified elector in the District of Columbia, or who makes a false statement as to his or her residency on any such petition, shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$10,000 or be imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(2) Any public officer, involved in any part of the election process, who willfully violates any of the provisions of § 1-1001.16 or § 1-1001.17, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or be imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(3) Any person who: (A) For any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value or promise thereof, signs or promises to sign or declines to sign, or promises not to sign any initiative, referendum, or recall petition; or (B) pays or offers or promises to pay, or gives or offers or promises to give any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward, or thing of value to any person to induce him or her to sign or not to sign, his or her signatures upon any initiative, referendum, or recall petition, or to vote for or against, or to abstain from voting on, any initiative, referendum, or recall measure; or (C) by any other corrupt means or practice, or by threats or intimidation, interferes with, or attempts to interfere with, the right of any qualified registered elector to sign or not to sign any initiative, referendum, or recall petition, or to vote for or against, or to abstain from voting on any initiative, referendum, or recall measure; or (D) makes any false statement to the Board concerning any initiative, referendum, or recall petition, or the signatures appended thereto shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or be imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(4) Any proposer or circulator of an initiative, referendum, or recall petition who willfully violates any provision of §§ 1-1001.16 and 1-1001.17 shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment of not more than 6 months, or both. Each occurrence of a violation of §§ 1-1001.16 and 1-1001.17 shall constitute a separate offense. Violations of §§ 1-1001.16 and 1-1001.17 shall be prosecuted in the name of the District of Columbia by the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia.

(c) The provisions of this section shall be supplemental to, and not in derogation of, any penalties under other laws of the District of Columbia.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - FLORIDA

Fla. Stat. § 104.011 False swearing; submission of false voter registration information.--

(1) A person who willfully swears or affirms falsely to any oath or affirmation, or willfully procures another person to swear or affirm falsely to an oath or affirmation, in connection with or arising out of voting or elections commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(2) A person who willfully submits any false voter registration information commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Fla. Stat. § 104.012 Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application.--

(1) Any person who gives anything of value that is redeemable in cash to any person in consideration for his or her becoming a registered voter commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. This section shall not be interpreted, however, to exclude such services as transportation to the place of registration or baby-sitting in connection with the absence of an elector from home for registering.

(2) A person who by bribery, menace, threat, or other corruption, directly or indirectly, influences, deceives, or deters or attempts to influence, deceive, or deter any person in the free exercise of that person's right to register to vote at any time, upon the first conviction, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, and, upon any subsequent conviction, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3) A person may not solicit or pay another person to solicit voter registrations for compensation that is based upon the number of registrations obtained. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) A person who alters the voter registration application of any other person, without the other person's knowledge and consent, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 104.041 Fraud in connection with casting vote.--Any person perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate or aid in the perpetration of any fraud in connection with any vote cast, to be cast, or attempted to be cast, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 104.045 Vote selling.--Any person who:

(1) Corruptly offers to vote for or against, or to refrain from voting for or against, any candidate in any election in return for pecuniary or other benefit; or

(2) Accepts a pecuniary or other benefit in exchange for a promise to vote for or against, or to refrain from voting for or against, any candidate in any election,

is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 104.061 Corruptly influencing voting.--

(1) Whoever by bribery, menace, threat, or other corruption whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, attempts to influence, deceive, or deter any elector in voting or interferes with him or her in the free exercise of the elector's right to vote at any election commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.

775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 for the first conviction, and a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, for any subsequent conviction.

(2) No person shall directly or indirectly give or promise anything of value to another intending thereby to buy that person's or another's vote or to corruptly influence that person or another in casting his or her vote. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, this subsection shall not apply to the serving of food to be consumed at a political rally or meeting or to any item of nominal value which is used as a political advertisement, including a campaign message designed to be worn by a person.

Fla. Stat. § 104.0615 Voter intimidation or suppression prohibited; criminal penalties.--

(1) This section may be cited as the "Voter Protection Act."

(2) A person may not directly or indirectly use or threaten to use force, violence, or intimidation or any tactic of coercion or intimidation to induce or compel an individual to:

(a) Vote or refrain from voting;

(b) Vote or refrain from voting for any particular individual or ballot measure;

(c) Refrain from registering to vote; or

(d) Refrain from acting as a legally authorized election official or poll watcher.

(3) A person may not knowingly use false information to:

(a) Challenge an individual's right to vote;

(b) Induce or attempt to induce an individual to refrain from voting or registering to vote; or

(c) Induce or attempt to induce an individual to refrain from acting as a legally authorized election official or poll watcher.

(4) A person may not knowingly destroy, mutilate, or deface a voter registration form or election ballot or obstruct or delay the delivery of a voter registration form or election ballot.

(5) A person who violates subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 104.15 Unqualified electors willfully voting.--Whoever, knowing he or she is not a qualified elector, willfully votes at any election is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 104.16 Voting fraudulent ballot.--Any elector who knowingly votes or attempts to vote a fraudulent ballot, or any person who knowingly solicits, or attempts, to vote a fraudulent ballot, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 104.17 Voting in person after casting absentee ballot.--Any person who willfully votes or attempts to vote both in person and by absentee ballot at any election is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 104.18 Casting more than one ballot at any election.--Whoever willfully votes more than one ballot at any election is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 104.24 Penalty for assuming name.--A person may not, in connection with any part of the election process, fraudulently call himself or herself, or fraudulently pass by, any other name than the name by which the person is registered or fraudulently use the name of another in voting. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - GEORGIA

O.C.G.A § 21-2-561.

Any person who:

- (1) Registers as an elector knowing that such elector does not possess the qualifications required by law;
 - (2) Registers as an elector under any other name than the elector's own name; or
 - (3) Knowingly gives false information when registering as an elector
- shall be guilty of a felony.

O.C.G.A § 21-2-566.

Any person who:

- (1) Willfully prevents or attempts to prevent any poll officer from holding any primary or election under this chapter;
 - (2) Uses or threatens violence to any poll officer or interrupts or improperly interferes with the execution of his or her duty;
 - (3) Willfully blocks or attempts to block the avenue to the door of any polling place;
 - (4) Uses or threatens violence to any elector to prevent him or her from voting;
 - (5) Willfully prepares or presents to any poll officer a fraudulent voters certificate not signed by the elector whose certificate it purports to be;
 - (6) Knowingly deposits fraudulent ballots in the ballot box;
 - (7) Knowingly registers fraudulent votes upon any voting machine; or
 - (8) Willfully tampers with any electors list, voters certificate, numbered list of voters, ballot box, voting machine, direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment, or tabulating machine
- shall be guilty of a felony.

O.C.G.A § 21-2-570.

Any person who gives or receives, offers to give or receive, or participates in the giving or receiving of money or gifts for the purpose of registering as a voter, voting, or voting for a particular candidate in any primary or election shall be guilty of a felony.

O.C.G.A § 21-2-571.

Any person who votes or attempts to vote at any primary or election, knowing that such person does not possess all the qualifications of an elector at such primary or election, as required by law, or who votes or attempts to vote at any primary in violation of Code Section 21-2-223 or who knowingly gives false information to poll officers in an attempt to vote in any primary or election shall be guilty of a felony.

O.C.G.A § 21-2-572.

Any person who votes in more than one precinct in the same primary or election or otherwise fraudulently votes more than once at the same primary or election shall be guilty of a felony.

O.C.G.A § 21-2-573.

Any person who votes or attempts to vote by absentee ballot at any primary or election under Article 10 of this chapter and who is not qualified to vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – HAWAII

Haw. Rev. Stat. §19-3 Election frauds. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of an election fraud:

(1) Every person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through another, gives, procures, or lends, or agrees or offers to give, procure, or lend, or who endeavors to procure, any money or office or place of employment or valuable consideration to or for any elector, or to or for any person for an elector, or to or for any person in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or party, or who does any such act on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person at any election;

(2) Every person who advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to, or to the use of, any other person, with the intent that the money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or for any purpose connected with or incidental to any election; or who knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money to any person in the discharge or repayment of any money wholly or partly expended in bribery at any election, or for any purpose connected with or incidental to any election;

(3) Every elector who, before, during or after any election, directly or indirectly, personally or through another, receives, agrees, or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for oneself or any other person for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining to vote or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or refraining to vote for any particular person or party;

(4) Every person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through another, makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint; or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, or loss in any manner, or in any way practices intimidation upon or against any person in order to induce or compel the person to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or party, at any election, or on account of the person having voted or refrained from voting, or voted or refrained from voting for any particular person or party; or who by abduction, distress, or any device or contrivance impedes, prevents, or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise;

(5) Every person who, at any election, votes or attempts to vote in the name of any other person, living or dead, or in some fictitious name, or who, having once voted, votes or attempts to vote again, or knowingly gives or attempts to give more than one ballot for the same office at one time of voting;

(6) Every person who, before or during an election, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of any candidate at the election;

(7) Every person who induces or procures any person to withdraw from being a candidate at an election in consideration of any payment or gift or valuable consideration; or of any threat; and every candidate who withdraws from being a candidate in pursuance of such inducement or procurement;

(8) Every public officer by law required to do or perform any act or thing with reference to any of the provisions in any law concerning elections who wilfully fails, neglects, or refuses to do or perform the same, or who is guilty of any wilful violation of any of the provisions thereof;

(9) Any person wilfully tampering or attempting to tamper with, disarrange, deface, or impair in any manner whatsoever, or destroy any voting machine while the same is in use at any election, or who, after the machine is locked in order to preserve the registration or record of any election made by the same, tampers or attempts to tamper with any voting machine; and

(10) Every person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through another, wilfully designs, alters, accesses, or programs any electronic voting system to cause the system to inaccurately record, tally, or report votes cast on the electronic voting system.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – IDAHO

18-2302. FALSE SWEARING AS TO QUALIFICATIONS AS VOTER. Every person who, upon his right to vote being challenged at any election held under the laws of this state, wilfully, corruptly and falsely swears touching his qualifications as a voter, is guilty of perjury.

18-2304. PROCURING ILLEGAL VOTES. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

18-2305. INTIMIDATION, CORRUPTION AND FRAUDS. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery, or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or attempts by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote, who can not read, with a ticket, informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds any elector at any such election, by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person, for any office, than he intended or desired to vote for; or who, being officer, judge, or clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces, or attempts to induce, any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

18-2306. ILLEGAL VOTING OR INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTION. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two (2) or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election; or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating such election, or wilfully detains, mutilates, or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of a felony.

18-2307. ATTEMPTING TO VOTE WHEN NOT QUALIFIED, OR TO REPEAT VOTING. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, after being entitled to vote, attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

18-2319. ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE VOTES. No person shall attempt to influence the vote of any elector by means of a promise or a favor, or by means of violence or threats of violence, or threats of withdrawing custom or dealing in business or trade, or enforcing the payment of a debt, or discharging from employment, or bringing a suit or criminal prosecution, or any other threat of injury to be inflicted by him, or by any other means.

18-2320. BRIBERY OF ELECTORS. No person shall in any way offer a bribe to an elector to influence his vote.

18-2322. ILLEGAL REGISTRATION BY VOTER. Any person who shall wilfully cause, or endeavor to cause, his name to be registered in any other election district than that in which he resides, or will reside prior to the day of the next ensuing election, except as herein otherwise provided, and any person who shall cause, or endeavor to cause, his name to be registered, knowing that he is not a qualified elector, and will not be a qualified elector on or before the day of the next ensuing election, in the election district in which he causes or endeavors to cause such registry to be made, and any person who shall induce, aid or abet anyone in the commission of either of the acts in this section enumerated and described, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or be confined in the county jail for not less than one (1) month nor more than six (6) months, or both.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – ILLINOIS

10 ILCS 5/291. Vote buying. Any person who knowingly gives, lends or promises to give or lend any money or other valuable consideration to any other person to influence such other person to vote or to register to vote or to influence such other person to vote for or against any candidate or public question to be voted upon at any election shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

10 ILCS 5/29-2. Promise for vote. Any person who, in order to influence any other person to vote or register to vote or to vote for or against any candidate or public question to be voted upon at any election, knowingly promises to (a) cause or support the employment or appointment of any other person to any public office or public position or (b) perform or refrain from performing any official act, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

10 ILCS 5/29-3. Selling of vote. Any person who votes for or against any candidate or public question in consideration of any gift or loan of money or for any other valuable consideration, or for any promise to cause or support the employment or appointment of any person to any public office or public position, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

10 ILCS 5/29-4. Prevention of voting or candidate support. Any person who, by force, intimidation, threat, deception or forgery, knowingly prevents any other person from (a) registering to vote, or (b) lawfully voting, supporting or opposing the nomination or election of any person for public office or any public question voted upon at any election, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

10 ILCS 5/29-5. Voting more than once. Any person who, having voted once, knowingly on the same election day where the ballot or machine lists any of the same candidates and issues listed on the ballot or machine previously used for voting by that person, (a) files an application to vote in the same or another polling place, or (b) accepts a ballot or enters a voting machine (except to legally give assistance pursuant to the provisions of this Code), shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony; however, if a person has delivered a ballot or ballots to an election authority as an absentee voter and due to a change of circumstances is able to and does vote in the precinct of his residence on election day, shall not be deemed to be in violation of this Code.

10 ILCS 5/29-18. Conspiracy to prevent vote - Liability. If 2 or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, threat, deception, forgery or bribery any person from registering to vote, or preventing any person lawfully entitled to vote from voting, or preventing any person from supporting or opposing, in a legal manner, the nomination or election of any person for public or political party office, or a proposition voted upon at any election, or to injure any person or such person's property on account of such vote, support or advocacy, and if one or more persons so conspiring do, attempt or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property or deprived of having or exercising any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or the State of Illinois relating to the conduct of elections, voting, or the nomination or election of candidates for public or political party office, all persons engaged in such conspiracy shall be liable to the party injured or any person affected, in any action or proceeding for redress.

10 ILCS 5/29-19. False information – liability. Whoever knowingly or willfully gives false information as to his name, address, or period of residence in the voting district for the purpose of establishing his eligibility to register to vote, or conspires with another individual for the purpose of encouraging his false registration to vote or illegal voting, or pays or offers to pay or accepts payment either for registration to vote or for voting shall be liable to the party injured or any other person affected, in an action or proceeding for redress.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - INDIANA

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IC 3-14-2-1

Fraudulent application for registration or absentee ballot; fraudulent voting

Sec. 1. A person who knowingly does any of the following commits a Class D felony:

- (1) Conspires with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to submit a false application for registration.
- (2) Conspires with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to vote illegally.
- (3) Pays or offers to pay an individual for doing any of the following:
 - (A) Applying for an absentee ballot.
 - (B) Casting an absentee ballot.
 - (C) Registering to vote.
 - (D) Voting.
- (4) Accepts the payment of any property for doing any of the following:
 - (A) Applying for an absentee ballot.
 - (B) Casting an absentee ballot.
 - (C) Registering to vote.
 - (D) Voting.

IC 3-14-2-2

Fraudulent application for registration or procurement of registration

Sec. 2. A person who, knowing the person is not a voter and will not be a voter at the next election, applies for registration or procures registration as a voter commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 3-14-2-2.5

Solicitation for fraudulent absentee ballot application

Sec. 2.5. A person who does either of the following, knowing that an individual is ineligible to register to vote or to vote, commits absentee ballot fraud, a Class D felony:

- (1) Solicits the individual to complete an absentee ballot application.
- (2) Solicits the individual to submit an absentee ballot application to a county election board.

IC 3-14-2-3

Fraudulent subscription of another person's name to affidavit of registration or absentee ballot application

Sec. 3. A person who:

- (1) subscribes the name of another person to an affidavit of registration or application for an absentee ballot knowing that the application contains a false statement; or
 - (2) subscribes the name of another person to an affidavit of registration or application for an absentee ballot without writing on it the person's own name and address as an attesting witness;
- commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-2-4

Registering to vote more than once

Sec. 4. A person who recklessly registers or offers to register to vote more than once commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 3-14-2-5

Destruction or failure to file or deliver registration form or absentee ballot application after execution

Sec. 5. (a) A person who recklessly destroys or fails to deliver an absentee ballot application to the proper officer after the application has been executed by another individual in accordance with IC 3-11-4 commits a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) A person who recklessly destroys or fails to file or deliver to the proper officer a registration affidavit or form of registration after the affidavit or form has been executed commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 3-14-2-6

Unauthorized release or removal of registration materials or information

Sec. 6. A person who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly releases or removes any registration materials or information contained in the computerized list maintained under IC 3-7-26.3 from the county voter registration office, except when release or removal is necessary:

(1) to comply with IC 3-7; or
(2) for the destruction of the materials under IC 5-15-6;
commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 3-14-2-7

Withholding information or furnishing false information to poll taker; return of false names or names of deceased persons

Sec. 7. A person who knowingly:

(1) upon the demand of a poll taker, withholds any information

from the poll taker with regard to the qualifications of a voter or person not entitled to vote;

(2) furnishes to a poll taker any false information with regard to the qualifications of any person for voting; or

(3) returns to the poll taker as voters any false names or the names of any persons who are dead or are not voters;

commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 3-14-2-8

Return of names of ineligible, fictitious, or deceased persons by poll taker

Sec. 8. A poll taker who knowingly returns:

(1) the name of a person who is not entitled to vote in the precinct for which the poll is taken at the next election;

(2) a fictitious name; or

(3) the name of a dead person;

commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 3-14-2-9

Unregistered or unauthorized voting

Sec. 9. A person who knowingly votes or offers to vote at an election when the person is not registered or authorized to vote commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-2-10

Voting by ineligible persons

Sec. 10. A person who recklessly votes at an election, unless the person is a registered voter under the requirements of IC 3-7 at the time of the election, commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 3-14-2-11

Voting in other precincts

Sec. 11. Except as provided by IC 3-10-10, IC 3-10-11, or IC 3-10-12, a person who knowingly votes or offers to vote in a precinct except the one in which the person is registered and resides commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-2-12

Voting or applying to vote in false name and own name

Sec. 12. A person who:

(1) knowingly votes or makes application to vote in an election in a name other than the person's own;

or

(2) having voted once at an election, knowingly applies to vote at the same election in the person's own name or any other name;

commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-2-13

Hiring or soliciting an ineligible person to vote in a precinct

Sec. 13. A person who knowingly hires or solicits another person to go into a precinct for the purpose of

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voting at an election at the precinct when the person hired or solicited is not a voter in the precinct commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-2-14

Precinct officer or public official allowing ineligible voters or unauthorized procedure

Sec. 14. A precinct election officer or public official upon whom a duty is imposed by this title who knowingly:

- (1) allows a person to vote who is not entitled to vote; or
- (2) allows a person to vote by use of an unauthorized procedure;

commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-2-20

Deceptive registration of vote

Sec. 20. A person who knowingly:

- (1) deceives a voter in registering the voter's vote under IC 3-11-8; or
- (2) registers a voter's vote in a way other than as requested by the voter;

commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-3-18

Actions to unlawfully influence voter or candidate

Sec. 18. (a) As used in this section, "candidate" includes an individual whom the person knows is considering becoming a candidate.

(b) A person who, for the purpose of influencing a voter or candidate, does any of the following commits a Class D felony:

- (1) Seeks to enforce the payment of a debt by force or threat of force.
- (2) Ejects or threatens to eject the voter or candidate from a house the voter or candidate occupies.
- (3) Begins a criminal prosecution.
- (4) Damages the business or trade of the voter or candidate.
- (5) Communicates a threat to commit a forcible felony (as defined in IC 35-41-1-11) against a voter or candidate with the intent that the voter or candidate:
 - (A) engage in conduct against the voter's or candidate's will; or
 - (B) be placed in fear of retaliation for a prior lawful act as a voter or candidate.

IC 3-14-3-19

Inducing votes by gift or offer to compensate

Sec. 19. A person who, for the purpose of inducing or procuring another person to:

- (1) apply for or cast an absentee ballot; or
- (2) vote or refrain from voting for or against a candidate or for or against a public question at an election or political convention;

gives, offers, or promises to any person any money or other property commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-3-20

Acceptance or solicitation of compensation to induce or procure votes

Sec. 20. A person who, for the purpose of inducing or procuring a voter to:

- (1) apply for or cast an absentee ballot; or
- (2) vote or refrain from voting for or against a candidate or for or against a public question at an election or political convention;

receives, accepts, requests, or solicits from any person any money or other property commits a Class D felony.

IC 3-14-3-21.5

Voter intimidation

Sec. 21.5. A person who knowingly or intentionally intimidates, threatens, or coerces an individual for:

- (1) voting or attempting to vote;
- (2) urging or aiding another individual to vote or attempt to vote; or
- (3) exercising any power or duty under this title concerning registration or voting;

commits voter intimidation, a Class D felony.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – IOWA

39A.2 Election misconduct in the first degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the first degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. Registration fraud. Produces, procures, submits, or accepts a voter registration application that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, forged, or fraudulent.

b. Vote fraud.

(1) Destroys, delivers, or handles an application for a ballot or an absentee ballot with the intent of interfering with the voter's right to vote.

(2) Produces, procures, submits, or accepts a ballot or an absentee ballot, or produces, procures, casts, accepts, or tabulates a ballot that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, forged, or fraudulent.

(3) Votes or attempts to vote more than once at the same election, or votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing oneself not to be qualified.

(4) Makes a false or untrue statement in an application for an absentee ballot or makes or signs a false certification or affidavit in connection with an absentee ballot.

(5) Otherwise deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the citizens of this state of a fair and impartially conducted election process.

c. Duress. Intimidates, threatens, or coerces, or attempts to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, a person to do any of the following:

(1) To register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register to vote.

(2) To urge or aid a person to register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register to vote.

(3) To exercise a right under chapters 39 through 53 .

d. Bribery.

(1) Pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or any other thing of value to a person to influence the person's vote.

(2) Pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or any other thing of value to an election official conditioned on some act done or omitted to be done contrary to the person's official duty in relation to an election.

(3) Receives money or any other thing of value knowing that it was given in violation of subparagraph (1) or (2).

e. Conspiracy. Conspires with or acts as an accessory with another to commit an act in violation of paragraphs "a" through "d" .

2. Election misconduct in the first degree is a class "D" felony.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - KANSAS

25-2409. Election bribery. Election bribery is conferring, offering or agreeing to confer, or soliciting, accepting or agreeing to accept any benefit as consideration to or from any person either to vote or withhold any person's vote, or to vote for or against any candidate or question submitted at any public election.

Election bribery is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

25-2415. Intimidation of voters. (a) Intimidation of voters is: (1) intimidating, threatening, coercing or attempting to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for any office or question submitted at any election; or

(2) mailing, publishing, broadcasting, telephoning or transmitting by any means false information intended to keep one or more voters from casting a ballot or applying for or returning an advance voting ballot.

(b) Intimidation of voters is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

25-2416. Voting without being qualified. Voting without being qualified is knowingly and willfully: (a) Voting or attempting to vote at any election when not a lawfully registered voter.

(b) Voting or offering to vote more than once at the same election.

(c) Inducing or aiding any person to vote more than once at the same election.

Voting without being qualified is a class A misdemeanor.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION- - KENTUCKY

119.025 Wrongful registration.

Any person who knowingly or fraudulently causes himself to be registered in more than one (1) precinct, or to be registered more than once, or in a precinct other than the one in which he is a legal voter, or who registers under any name other than his real name, or who gives a false address, or who in any manner causes himself to be registered when he is not legally entitled to register, or who makes a false oath as to his ability to read or write, or who knowingly or fraudulently aids, abets, counsels or advises in the commission of any such act, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed for Class D felonies.

119.155 Preventing voter from casting ballot -- Interfering with election.

(1) Any person who unlawfully prevents or attempts to prevent any voter from casting his ballot, or intimidates or attempts to intimidate any voter so as to prevent him from casting his ballot, or who unlawfully interferes with the election officers in the discharge of their duties, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(2) Any person who, by himself or in aid of others, forcibly breaks up or prevents, or attempts to break up or prevent, or obstructs or attempts to obstruct, the lawful holding of an election, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

119.165 False personation of a voter -- Nonresident or unqualified person voting.

(1) Any person who falsely personates a registered voter, and receives and casts a ballot by means of such personation, shall be guilty of a Class D felony. An attempt at such personation shall constitute a Class A misdemeanor.

(2) Any person who, by means other than falsely personating a registered voter, votes at an election in this state when he is a resident of another state or country, or votes more than once at an election, or votes by use of the naturalization papers of another person, shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Any person who knowingly votes or attempts to vote in a precinct other than the one in which he resides shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, unless by voting in a precinct in which he does not live he is enabled to vote in a race or on a matter in which he could not vote in his proper precinct in which case he shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Any person who lends or hires his or another's naturalization papers to be used for the purpose of voting shall be subject to the same penalty.

(3) Any resident of this state who, by means other than falsely personating a registered voter, votes at a regular or special election before he has resided in this state thirty (30) days, or in the county and precinct where the election is held the time required by law, or before he has attained full age, or before he has become a citizen, shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(4) Any person who, by means other than falsely personating a registered voter, votes in a primary election knowing that he is not qualified as provided in KRS 116.055, shall be guilty of a violation.

(5) Any person who applies for or receives a ballot at any voting place other than the one at which he is entitled to vote, under circumstances not constituting a violation of any of the provisions of subsections (1) to (4) of this section, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - LOUISIANA

§1461. Election offenses; penalties

A. No person shall knowingly, willfully, or intentionally:

- (1) Fail, refuse, or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him, either individually or in an official capacity, by any provision of this Title.
- (2) Being a commissioner, permit fraudulent votes to be cast, or knowingly count votes not entitled to be cast.
- (3) Have in his possession an official ballot in violation of any provision of this Title.
- (4) Offer, promise, solicit, or accept money or anything of present or prospective value to secure or influence a vote or registration of a person.
- (5) Forge, alter, add to, deface, take, destroy, or remove from proper custodial care any book, card, record, election return, nomination papers, withdrawals of candidacy, election supplies, election paraphernalia, or any affidavit or other document required or provided for under the provisions of this Title, unless required to be removed by a court of competent jurisdiction for inspection and photostatic copying for the court record.
- (6) Intimidate, deceive, or misinform, directly or indirectly, any voter or prospective voter in matters concerning voting or nonvoting or voter registration or nonregistration, including but not limited to any matter concerning the voluntary affiliation or nonaffiliation of a voter with any political party.
- (7) Vote or attempt to vote more than once at an election.
- (8) Offer money or anything of present or prospective value or use, directly or indirectly, any form of intimidation to influence the action or encourage inaction of any public official with regard to the duties of his office or to influence a commissioner or watcher in his decision to serve or not to serve as such or in the performance of his duties on election day.
- (9) Disobey any lawful instruction of the commissioners or a law enforcement officer assisting at the polls, or without lawful authority obstruct, hinder, or delay any voter on his way to or while returning home from any polling place where an election is being held or on his way to or while returning home from a place where he can legally exercise a vote concerning candidate representation of his party.
- (10) Vote or attempt to vote, knowing that he is not qualified, or influence or attempt to influence another to vote, knowing such voter to be unqualified or the vote to be fraudulent.
- (11) Register, vote, or attempt to register or vote in the name of another or in an assumed or fictitious name, or in any manner other than as provided in this Title.
- (12) Have in his possession the registration certificate of another with intent to violate any provision of this Title.
- (13) Supply a false answer or statement to an election official or in any document required by this Title, or execute an affidavit knowing it to contain false or incorrect information.
- (14) Forge the name of another or use a fictitious name on an affidavit or document required under this Title.

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(15) Unlawfully, directly or indirectly, possess, tamper with, break, impair, impede, or otherwise interfere with the maintenance, adjustment, delivery, use, or operation of any voting machine or part thereof or with any of the paraphernalia connected with or appertaining thereto.

(16) As a voter, commissioner, watcher, or person assisting a voter, allow a ballot to be seen, except as provided by law; announce the manner in which a person has cast his vote; place a distinguishing mark on a ballot with intent to make the ballot identifiable, or make a false statement concerning ability to mark a ballot without assistance.

(17) Give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of present or prospective value to any person who has withdrawn or who was eliminated prior or subsequent to the primary election as a candidate for public office, for the purpose of securing or giving his political support to any remaining candidates or to candidates for public office in the primary or general election.

(18) Being a physician, certify to the disability of a voter under R.S. 18:1304, or certify that a person will be hospitalized on election day, knowing such information to be false.

(19) Breach any mandatory provision of this Title.

(20) Procure or submit voter registration applications that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent.

(21) While in the voting booth assisting another person in voting, coerce, compel, or otherwise influence the assisted voter to cast his vote in a certain way.

(22) Being a commissioner, fail to identify an applicant to vote as required by this Title.

(23) Fail to submit to the parish registrar of voters a completed registration application collected through a registration drive within thirty days of receipt of the completed application from the applicant.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. On a second offense, or any succeeding offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

C.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and in addition to the penalties provided in Subsection B of this Section, any candidate who is elected to public office and is convicted of an election offense as provided in Paragraphs (A)(4), (6), (10), (13), (14), and (17) of this Section that is related to his campaign for such public office shall forfeit such public office. If such conviction becomes final prior to the candidate taking the oath of office for such public office, the candidate shall forfeit the public office and shall not be allowed to hold such public office and such public office shall be declared vacant at the time such conviction becomes final. If the conviction for such election offense does not become final until after such candidate has taken the oath of office for such public office, then, at the time such conviction becomes final, he shall forfeit such public office and shall be, ipso facto, removed from such public office and such public office shall be declared vacant.

(2) However, if such candidate held such public office at the time of the commission of the election offense, he shall be allowed to serve the remainder of the term he was then serving, but, at the time his conviction for the election offense becomes final, he shall forfeit the public office for the subsequent term. If he has taken the oath of office for the subsequent term, he shall, at the time the conviction for the election offense becomes final, forfeit such public office and shall be, ipso facto, removed from such public office and such public office shall be declared vacant.

(3) Any vacancy in a public office occurring as a result of the provisions of this Subsection shall be filled as in the case of ordinary vacancies and according to the constitution and laws of the state.

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§1461.1. Coercion; prohibited practices; penalties

A.(1) No person shall knowingly coerce or attempt to coerce another person to give or withhold a contribution to influence the nomination or election of a person to the office of president or vice president of the United States, presidential elector, delegate to a political party convention, United States senator, United States congressman, or political party office.

(2) No person based on an individual's contribution, promise to make a contribution, or failure to make a contribution to influence the nomination or election of a person to any of the offices listed in this Subsection shall directly or indirectly affect an individual's employment by means of:

(a) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of any employment or position.

(b) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of the loss of any compensation, payment, benefit, or other emolument derived from or related to such employment or position.

(c) Discharge, promotion, degradation, or change in any manner in rank, status, or classification, or the threat or promise to do so.

(3)(a) No person based on an individual's contribution, promise to make a contribution, or failure to make any contribution to influence the nomination or election of a person to any of the offices listed in this Subsection shall directly or indirectly affect an individual by means of:

(i) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of membership or participation in any organization.

(ii) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of the loss of any compensation, payment, benefit, or other emolument derived from or related to such membership or participation in any organization.

(iii) Discharge, promotion, degradation, or change in any manner in rank, status, or classification in any organization, or the threat or promise to do so.

(b)(i) No organization shall directly or indirectly have as a condition of membership or participation, the requirement that a person make a contribution to such organization which will be used by such organization for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of a person to any of the offices listed in this Subsection, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a proposition or question submitted to the voters, or for the purpose of supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer.

(ii) For the purposes of this Subparagraph, "contribution" shall have the same meaning as provided for in R.S. 18:1483(6) and shall also include any dues or membership fees of any organization.

(c) For the purposes of this Paragraph, "organization" shall mean a partnership, association, labor union, political committee, corporation, or other legal entity, including their subsidiaries.

(4) No political committee, candidate, or other person shall knowingly and willfully make a contribution or expenditure using funds which were obtained through any practice prohibited by this Section.

(5) Any contribution received by a candidate, political committee, or other person who makes expenditures or receives contributions which was obtained through practices prohibited in this Subsection shall escheat to the state and shall be paid over to the state by such candidate, political committee, or such other person.

(6) Penalties for violations of any of the provisions of this Section shall be as provided in R.S. 18:1461(B).

B. Terms used in this Section shall be defined as in Chapter 11 of this Title except that, for purposes of this Section:

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(1) "Candidate" shall mean a person who seeks nomination or election to the office of president or vice president of the United States, presidential elector, delegate to a political party convention, United States senator, United States congressman, or political party office. An individual shall be deemed to seek nomination or election to such office if he has, since prior participation in an election, if any, received and accepted a contribution or made an expenditure, or has given his consent for any other person or committee to receive a contribution or make an expenditure with a view to influencing his nomination or election to such office, or taken the action necessary under the laws of the state of Louisiana to qualify himself for nomination or election to such office.

(2) "Person who makes expenditures or receives contributions" shall mean any person, other than a candidate or a political committee, who makes any expenditure or who accepts a contribution, other than to or from a candidate or to or from a political committee, if either said expenditures or said contributions exceed five hundred dollars in the aggregate during the aggregating period provided in the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act which would be applicable to candidates as defined in this Subsection if they were candidates for purposes of the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – MAINE

§602. Bribery in official and political matters

1. A person is guilty of bribery in official and political matters if:

A. He promises, offers, or gives any pecuniary benefit to another with the intention of influencing the other's action, decision, opinion, recommendation, vote, nomination or other exercise of discretion as a public servant, party official or voter;

B. Being a public servant, party official, candidate for electoral office or voter, he solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit from another knowing or believing the other's purpose to be as described in paragraph A, or fails to report to a law enforcement officer that he has been offered or promised a pecuniary benefit in violation of paragraph A; or

C. That person promises, offers or gives any pecuniary benefit to another with the intention of obtaining the other's signature on an absentee ballot under Title 21-A, chapter 9, subchapter IV, or referendum petition under Title 21-A, chapter 11, or that person solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit from another knowing or believing the other's purpose is to obtain that person's signature on an absentee ballot or referendum petition, or fails to report to a law enforcement officer that the person has been offered or promised a pecuniary benefit in violation of this paragraph.

2. As used in this section and other sections of this chapter, the following definitions apply.

A. A person is a "candidate for electoral office" upon his public announcement of his candidacy.

B. "Party official" means any person holding any post in a political party whether by election, appointment or otherwise.

C. "Pecuniary benefit" means any advantage in the form of money, property, commercial interest or anything else, the primary significance of which is economic gain; it does not include economic advantage applicable to the public generally, such as tax reduction or increased prosperity generally. "Pecuniary benefit" does not include the following:

(1) A meal, if the meal is provided by industry or special interest organizations as part of an informational program presented to a group of public servants;

(2) A meal, if the meal is a prayer breakfast or a meal served during a meeting to establish a prayer breakfast; or

(3) A subscription to a newspaper, news magazine or other news publication.

§603. Improper influence

1. A person is guilty of improper influence if he:

A. Threatens any harm to a public servant, party official or voter with the purpose of influencing his action, decision, opinion, recommendation, nomination, vote or other exercise of discretion;

B. Privately addresses to any public servant who has or will have an official discretion in a judicial or administrative proceeding any representation, argument or other communication with the intention of influencing that discretion on the basis of considerations other than those authorized by law; or

C. Being a public servant or party official, fails to report to a law enforcement officer conduct designed to influence him in violation of paragraphs A or B.

2. "Harm" means any disadvantage or injury, pecuniary or otherwise, including disadvantage or injury to any other person or entity in whose welfare the public servant, party official or voter is interested.

3. Improper influence is a Class D crime.]

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – MARYLAND

§ 16-101. Offenses relating to registration.

(a) In general.- A person may not willfully and knowingly:

- (1) impersonate a voter or other person in order to register or attempt to register in the name of the voter or other person;
- (2) register to vote more than once;
- (3) falsify residence in an attempt to register in the wrong location;
- (4) secure registration through any unlawful means;
- (5) cause by unlawful means the name of a qualified voter to be stricken from a registry of voters;
- (6) prevent, hinder, or delay a person having a lawful right to register from registering, through the use of force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer of reward;
- (7) falsify any name on a registration;
- (8) misrepresent any fact relating to registration; or
- (9) induce or attempt to induce a person to violate any prohibition in items (1) through (8) of this subsection.

(b) Penalty.- A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both.

(c) A person who violates this section is subject to § 5-106(b) of the Courts Article.

§ 16-201. Offenses relating to voting.

(a) In general.- A person may not willfully and knowingly:

- (1) (i) impersonate another person in order to vote or attempt to vote; or
(ii) vote or attempt to vote under a false name;
- (2) vote more than once for a candidate for the same office or for the same ballot question;
- (3) vote or attempt to vote more than once in the same election, or vote in more than one election district or precinct;
- (4) vote in an election district or precinct without the legal authority to vote in that election district or precinct; or
- (5) influence or attempt to influence a voter's voting decision through the use of force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer of reward.

(b) Penalties.- A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine of not more than \$2,500 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – MASSACHUSETTS

Chapter 56: Section 8. Illegal registration

Section 8. Whoever causes or attempts to cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in the place of such registration or attempted registration; whoever registers or attempts to register under a name other than his own; whoever represents or attempts to represent himself as some other person to an election commissioner, registrar or assistant registrar; whoever gives a false answer to an election commissioner, registrar, or assistant registrar respecting any matter relating to his registration or his right to vote; whoever otherwise illegally registers or attempts to register; or whoever aids or abets any other person in doing any of the acts above mentioned, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Chapter 56: Section 26. Illegal voting or attempt to vote

Section 26. Whoever, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in any place, wilfully votes or attempts to vote therein; whoever votes or attempts to vote more than once on his own name, his name having been registered more than once; whoever votes or attempts to vote in more than one voting precinct or town, his name having been registered in more than one voting precinct or town; whoever votes or attempts to vote in any name other than his own, or knowingly casts or attempts to cast more than one ballot at one time of balloting; or whoever votes or attempts to vote otherwise illegally, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Chapter 56: Section 28. Illegal voting; aiding or abetting

Section 28. Whoever, at a primary, caucus or election, aids or abets a person who is not entitled to vote, in voting or attempting to vote, or in voting or attempting to vote under a name other than his own, or in casting or attempting to cast more than one ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Chapter 56: Section 29. Unlawful interference with voter

Section 29. Whoever wilfully and without lawful authority hinders, delays or interferes with, or aids in hindering, delaying or interfering with, a voter while on his way to a primary, caucus or election, while within the guard rail, while marking his ballot or while voting or attempting to vote, or endeavors to induce a voter, before depositing his ballot, to disclose how he marks or has marked it, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

Chapter 56: Section 31. Illegal challenges

Section 31. Any person challenging a qualified voter for purposes of intimidation, or of ascertaining how he voted, or for any other illegal purpose, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Chapter 56: Section 32. Bribery of voter

Section 32. No person shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give or promise to a voter, any gift or reward to influence his vote or to induce him to withhold his vote.

Violation of any provision of this section shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year.

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STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – MICHIGAN

168.931 Prohibited conduct; violation as misdemeanor; “valuable consideration” defined.

(1) A person who violates 1 or more of the following subdivisions is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(a) A person shall not, either directly or indirectly, give, lend, or promise valuable consideration, to or for any person, as an inducement to influence the manner of voting by a person relative to a candidate or ballot question, or as a reward for refraining from voting.

(b) A person shall not, either before, on, or after an election, for the person's own benefit or on behalf of any other person, receive, agree, or contract for valuable consideration for 1 or more of the following:

(i) Voting or agreeing to vote, or inducing or attempting to induce another to vote, at an election.

(ii) Refraining or agreeing to refrain, or inducing or attempting to induce another to refrain, from voting at an election.

(iii) Doing anything prohibited by this act.

(iv) Both distributing absent voter ballot applications to voters and receiving signed applications from voters for delivery to the appropriate clerk or assistant of the clerk. This subparagraph does not apply to an authorized election official.

(c) A person shall not solicit any valuable consideration from a candidate for nomination for, or election to, an office described in this act. This subdivision does not apply to requests for contributions of money by or to an authorized representative of the political party committee of the organization to which the candidate belongs. This subdivision does not apply to a regular business transaction between a candidate and any other person that is not intended for, or connected with, the securing of votes or the influencing of voters in connection with the nomination or election.

(d) A person shall not, either directly or indirectly, discharge or threaten to discharge an employee of the person for the purpose of influencing the employee's vote at an election.

(e) A priest, pastor, curate, or other officer of a religious society shall not for the purpose of influencing a voter at an election, impose or threaten to impose upon the voter a penalty of excommunication, dismissal, or expulsion, or command or advise the voter, under pain of religious disapproval.

(f) A person shall not hire a motor vehicle or other conveyance or cause the same to be done, for conveying voters, other than voters physically unable to walk, to an election.

(g) In a city, township, village, or school district that has a board of election commissioners authorized to appoint inspectors of election, an inspector of election, a clerk, or other election official who accepts an appointment as an inspector of election shall not fail to report at the polling place designated on election morning at the time specified by the board of election commissioners, unless excused as provided in this subdivision. A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$10.00 or imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both. An inspector of election, clerk, or other election official who accepts an appointment as an inspector of election is excused for failing to report at the polling place on election day and is not subject to a fine or imprisonment under this subdivision if 1 or more of the following requirements are met:

(i) The inspector of election, clerk, or other election official notifies the board of election commissioners or other officers in charge of elections of his or her inability to serve at the time and place specified, 3 days or more before the election.

(ii) The inspector of election, clerk, or other election official is excused from duty by the board of election commissioners or other officers in charge of elections for cause shown.

(h) A person shall not willfully fail to perform a duty imposed upon that person by this act, or disobey a lawful instruction or order of the secretary of state as chief state election officer or of a board of county election commissioners, board of city election commissioners, or board of inspectors of election.

(i) A delegate or member of a convention shall not solicit a candidate for nomination before the convention for money, reward, position, place, preferment, or other valuable consideration in return for support by the delegate or member in the convention. A candidate or other person shall not promise or give to a delegate money, reward, position, place, preferment, or other valuable consideration in return for support by or vote of the delegate in the convention.

(j) A person elected to the office of delegate to a convention shall not accept or receive any money or other valuable consideration for his or her vote as a delegate.

(k) A person shall not, while the polls are open on an election day, solicit votes in a polling place or within 100 feet from an entrance to the building in which a polling place is located.

(l) A person shall not keep a room or building for the purpose, in whole or in part, of recording or registering bets or wagers, or of selling pools upon the result of a political nomination, appointment, or election. A person shall not wager property, money, or thing of value, or be the custodian of money, property, or thing of value, staked, wagered, or pledged upon the result of a political nomination, appointment, or election.

(m) A person shall not participate in a meeting or a portion of a meeting of more than 2 persons, other than the person's immediate family, at which an absent voter ballot is voted.

(n) A person, other than an authorized election official, shall not, either directly or indirectly, give, lend, or promise any valuable consideration to or for a person to induce that person to both distribute absent voter ballot applications to voters and receive signed absent voter ballot applications from voters for delivery to the appropriate clerk.

(2) A person who violates a provision of this act for which a penalty is not otherwise specifically provided in this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(3) A person or a person's agent who knowingly makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or knowingly causes directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this state, either orally or in writing, an assertion, representation, or statement of fact concerning a candidate for public office at an election in this state, that is false, deceptive, scurrilous, or malicious, without the true name of the author being subscribed to the assertion, representation, or statement if written, or announced if unwritten, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(4) As used in this section, "valuable consideration" includes, but is not limited to, money, property, a gift, a prize or chance for a prize, a fee, a loan, an office, a position, an appointment, or employment.

68.932 Prohibited conduct; violation as felony.

A person who violates 1 or more of the following subdivisions is guilty of a felony:

(a) A person shall not attempt, by means of bribery, menace, or other corrupt means or device, either directly or indirectly, to influence an elector in giving his or her vote, or to deter the elector from, or interrupt the elector in giving his or her vote at any election held in this state.

(b) A person not duly authorized by law shall not, during the progress of any election or after the closing of the polls and before the final results of the election have been ascertained, break open or

violate the seals or locks of any ballot box or voting machine used or in use at that election. A person shall not willfully damage or destroy any ballot box or voting machine. A person shall not obtain undue possession of that ballot box or voting machine. A person shall not conceal, withhold, or destroy a ballot box or voting machine, or fraudulently or forcibly add to or diminish the number of ballots legally deposited in the box or the totals on the voting machine. A person shall not aid or abet in any act prohibited by this subdivision.

(c) An inspector of election, clerk, or other officer or person having custody of any record, election list of voters, affidavit, return, statement of votes, certificates, poll book, or of any paper, document, or vote of any description, which pursuant to this act is directed to be made, filed, or preserved, shall not willfully destroy, mutilate, deface, falsify, or fraudulently remove or secrete any or all of those items, in whole or in part, or fraudulently make any entry, erasure, or alteration on any or all of those items, or permit any other person to do so.

(d) A person shall neither disclose to any other person the name of any candidate voted for by any elector, the contents of whose ballots were seen by the person, nor in any manner obstruct or attempt to obstruct any elector in the exercise of his or her duties as an elector under this act.

(e) A person who is not involved in the counting of ballots as provided by law and who has possession of an absent voter ballot mailed or delivered to another person shall not do any of the following:

(i) Open the envelope containing the ballot.

(ii) Make any marking on the ballot.

(iii) Alter the ballot in any way.

(iv) Substitute another ballot for the absent voter ballot that the person possesses.

(f) A person other than an absent voter; a person whose job it is to handle mail before, during, or after being transported by a public postal service, express mail service, parcel post service, or common carrier, but only during the normal course of his or her employment; a clerk or assistant of the clerk; a member of the immediate family of the absent voter including father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, or grandchild; or a person residing in the absent voter's household shall not do any of the following:

(i) Possess an absent voter ballot mailed or delivered to another person, regardless of whether the ballot has been voted.

(ii) Return, solicit to return, or agree to return an absent voter ballot to the clerk of a city, township, village, or school district.

(g) A person who assists an absent voter who is disabled or otherwise unable to mark the ballot shall only render his or her assistance by showing the absent voter how to vote the ballot as the absent voter desires or by marking the ballot as directed by the absent voter. A person who assists an absent voter who is disabled or otherwise unable to mark the ballot shall not suggest or in any manner attempt to influence the absent voter on how he or she should vote or allow any other person to do so.

(h) A person present while an absent voter is voting an absent voter ballot shall not suggest or in any manner attempt to influence the absent voter on how he or she should vote.

(i) A person shall not plan or organize a meeting at which absent voter ballots are to be voted.

168.932a Violations as felony; penalty.

A person who does any of the following is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both:

(a) A person shall not, at an election, falsely impersonate another person, or vote or attempt to vote under the name of another person, or induce or attempt to induce a person to impersonate another person or to vote or attempt to vote under the name of another person.

(b) A person shall not assume a false or fictitious name to vote or to offer to vote by that name, enter or cause to be entered upon the registration book in a voting precinct a false or fictitious name, or induce or attempt to induce another person to assume a false or fictitious name in order to vote, by that name, vote, or offer to or enter or cause to be entered upon the registration book of a voting precinct, a false or fictitious name.

(c) A person who is not a qualified and registered elector shall not willfully offer to vote or attempt to vote at an election held in this state. A person shall not aid or counsel a person who is not a qualified and registered elector to vote or offer to vote at the place where the vote is given during an election.

(d) A qualified and registered elector shall not offer to vote or attempt to vote in a voting precinct in which the elector does not reside, except as otherwise provided in this act. A person shall not procure, aid, or counsel another person to go or come into a township, ward, or voting precinct for the purpose of voting at an election, knowing that the person is not qualified or registered to vote in that township, ward, or voting precinct.

(e) A person shall not offer to vote or attempt to vote more than once at the same election either in the same or in another voting precinct. A person shall not give 2 or more votes folded together.

168.933 Perjury; definition.

A person who makes a false affidavit or swears falsely while under oath under section 848 or for the purpose of securing registration, for the purpose of voting at an election, or for the purpose of qualifying as a candidate for elective office under section 558 is guilty of perjury.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – MINNESOTA

211B.07 Undue influence on voters prohibited.

A person may not directly or indirectly use or threaten force, coercion, violence, restraint, damage, harm, loss, including loss of employment or economic reprisal, undue influence, or temporal or spiritual injury against an individual to compel the individual to vote for or against a candidate or ballot question. Abduction, duress, or fraud may not be used to obstruct or prevent the free exercise of the right to vote of a voter at a primary or election, or compel a voter to vote at a primary or election. Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

211B.13 Bribery, treating, and solicitation.

Subdivision 1. **Bribery, advancing money, and treating prohibited.** A person who willfully, directly or indirectly, advances, pays, gives, promises, or lends any money, food, liquor, clothing, entertainment, or other thing of monetary value, or who offers, promises, or endeavors to obtain any money, position, appointment, employment, or other valuable consideration, to or for a person, in order to induce a voter to refrain from voting, or to vote in a particular way, at an election, is guilty of a felony. This section does not prevent a candidate from stating publicly preference for or support of another candidate to be voted for at the same primary or election. Refreshments of food or nonalcoholic beverages having a value up to \$5 consumed on the premises at a private gathering or public meeting are not prohibited under this section.

Subd. 2. **Certain solicitations prohibited.** A person may not knowingly solicit, receive, or accept any money, property, or other thing of monetary value, or a promise or pledge of these that is a disbursement prohibited by this section or section 211B.15.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – MISSISSIPPI

§ 23-15-17. Penalties for false registration.

(1) Any person who shall knowingly procure his or any other person's registration as a qualified elector when the person whose registration is being procured is not entitled to be registered, or when the person whose registration is being procured is being registered under a false name, or when the person whose registration is being procured is being registered as a qualified elector in any other voting precinct than that in which he resides, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, be fined not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) or imprisoned not more than five (5) years, or both. The same penalty shall apply to anyone who is disqualified for any cause and shall reregister before removal of such disqualification to avoid the same, and to all who shall in any way aid in such false registration.

(2) Any person who has reasonable cause to suspect that such a false registration has occurred may notify any authorized law enforcement officer with proper jurisdiction. Upon such notification, said law enforcement officer shall be required to conduct an investigation into the matter and file a report with the registrar and the appropriate district attorney. The registrar shall, within twenty-four (24) hours of receipt of the investigating officer's report, accept or reject the registration. Any person who so notifies an authorized law enforcement officer shall be presumed to be acting in good faith and shall be immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed.

§ 97-13-1. Bribery; influencing electors or election officers.

If any elector, manager, clerk or canvasser at any election, or any executive officer attending the same, shall receive any gift, reward, or promise thereof or if any person shall offer such gift, reward, or promise thereof to influence any elector, clerk, canvasser, or any executive officer attending any election in his vote, opinion, action, or judgment in relation to such election, the person so offending shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years or in a county jail not more than one year, or be fined one thousand dollars, or both.

§ 97-13-35. Voting; by unqualified person, or at more than one place, or for both parties in same primary.

§ 97-13-36. Multiple voting; penalties.

Any person who shall knowingly vote at any election in more than one (1) county or at more than one (1) place in any county, municipality or other political subdivision with the intent to have more than one (1) vote counted in any election shall be guilty of the crime of multiple voting and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for no more than one (1) year, or by both fine and imprisonment, or by being sentenced to the State Penitentiary for not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years.

§ 97-13-37. Intimidating, boycotting, etc., elector to procure vote.

Whoever shall procure, or endeavor to procure, the vote of any elector, or the influence of any person over other electors, at any election, for himself or any candidate, by means of violence, threats of violence, or threats of withdrawing custom, or dealing in business or trade, or of enforcing the payment of a debt, or of bringing a suit or criminal prosecution, or by any other threat or injury to be inflicted by him, or by his means, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - MISSOURI

Class one election offense defined.

115.175. Any person who knowingly or willfully gives any false information for the purpose of establishing his eligibility to register to vote or who conspires with another person for the purpose of encouraging his false registration or illegal vote, or who pays or offers to pay, accepts or offers to accept payment for registering to vote or for voting, or who otherwise willfully and fraudulently furnishes false information to a registration official for the purpose of causing a false or fictitious registration, or who registers to vote with the intention of voting more than once in the same election shall be guilty of a class one election offense.

Class one election offenses.

115.631. The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class one election offenses and are deemed felonies connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than five years or by fine of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars but not more than ten thousand dollars or by both such imprisonment and fine:

(1) Willfully and falsely making any certificate, affidavit, or statement required to be made pursuant to any provision of sections 115.001 to 115.641 and sections 51.450* and 51.460, RSMo, including but not limited to statements specifically required to be made "under penalty of perjury"; or in any other manner knowingly furnishing false information to an election authority or election official engaged in any lawful duty or action in such a way as to hinder or mislead the authority or official in the performance of official duties. If an individual willfully and falsely makes any certificate, affidavit, or statement required to be made under section 115.155, including but not limited to statements specifically required to be made "under penalty of perjury", such individual shall be guilty of a class C felony;

(2) Voting more than once or voting at any election knowing that the person is not entitled to vote or that the person has already voted on the same day at another location inside or outside the state of Missouri;

(3) Procuring any person to vote knowing the person is not lawfully entitled to vote or knowingly procuring an illegal vote to be cast at any election;

(4) Applying for a ballot in the name of any other person, whether the name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or applying for a ballot in his own or any other name after having once voted at the election inside or outside the state of Missouri;

(5) Aiding, abetting or advising another person to vote knowing the person is not legally entitled to vote or knowingly aiding, abetting or advising another person to cast an illegal vote;

(6) An election judge knowingly causing or permitting any ballot to be in the ballot box at the opening of the polls and before the voting commences;

(7) Knowingly furnishing any voter with a false or fraudulent or bogus ballot, or knowingly practicing any fraud upon a voter to induce him to cast a vote which will be rejected, or otherwise defrauding him of his vote;

(8) An election judge knowingly placing or attempting to place or permitting any ballot, or paper having the semblance of a ballot, to be placed in a ballot box at any election unless the ballot is offered by a qualified voter as provided by law;

(9) Knowingly placing or attempting to place or causing to be placed any false or fraudulent or bogus ballot in a ballot box at any election;

(10) Knowingly removing any legal ballot from a ballot box for the purpose of changing the true and lawful count of any election or in any other manner knowingly changing the true and lawful count of any election;

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- (11) Knowingly altering, defacing, damaging, destroying or concealing any ballot after it has been voted for the purpose of changing the lawful count of any election;
- (12) Knowingly altering, defacing, damaging, destroying or concealing any poll list, report, affidavit, return or certificate for the purpose of changing the lawful count of any election;
- (13) On the part of any person authorized to receive, tally or count a poll list, tally sheet or election return, receiving, tallying or counting a poll list, tally sheet or election return the person knows is fraudulent, forged or counterfeit, or knowingly making an incorrect account of any election;
- (14) On the part of any person whose duty it is to grant certificates of election, or in any manner declare the result of an election, granting a certificate to a person the person knows is not entitled to receive the certificate, or declaring any election result the person knows is based upon fraudulent, fictitious or illegal votes or returns;
- (15) Willfully destroying or damaging any official ballots, whether marked or unmarked, after the ballots have been prepared for use at an election and during the time they are required by law to be preserved in the custody of the election judges or the election authority;
- (16) Willfully tampering with, disarranging, altering the information on, defacing, impairing or destroying any voting machine or marking device after the machine or marking device has been prepared for use at an election and during the time it is required by law to remain locked and sealed with intent to impair the functioning of the machine or marking device at an election, mislead any voter at the election, or to destroy or change the count or record of votes on such machine;
- (17) Registering to vote knowing the person is not legally entitled to register or registering in the name of another person, whether the name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person;
- (18) Procuring any other person to register knowing the person is not legally entitled to register, or aiding, abetting or advising another person to register knowing the person is not legally entitled to register;
- (19) Knowingly preparing, altering or substituting any computer program or other counting equipment to give an untrue or unlawful result of an election;
- (20) On the part of any person assisting a blind or disabled person to vote, knowingly failing to cast such person's vote as such person directs;
- (21) On the part of any registration or election official, permitting any person to register to vote or to vote when such official knows the person is not legally entitled to register or not legally entitled to vote;
- (22) On the part of a notary public acting in his official capacity, knowingly violating any of the provisions of sections 115.001 to 115.627 or any provision of law pertaining to elections;
- (23) Violation of any of the provisions of sections 115.275 to 115.303, or of any provision of law pertaining to absentee voting;
- (24) Assisting a person to vote knowing such person is not legally entitled to such assistance, or while assisting a person to vote who is legally entitled to such assistance, in any manner coercing, requesting or suggesting that the voter vote for or against, or refrain from voting on any question, ticket or candidate.

Class three election offenses.

115.635. The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class three election offenses and are deemed misdemeanors connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year or by fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine:

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(1) Giving, lending, agreeing to give or lend, offering, promising, or endeavoring to procure, any money or valuable consideration, office, or place of employment, to or for any voter, to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting or corruptly doing any such act on account of such voter having already voted or refrained from voting at any election;

(2) Making use of, or threatening to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicting or threatening to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election;

(3) Impeding or preventing, or attempting to impede or prevent, by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance, the free exercise of the franchise of any voter or, by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device, compelling, inducing, or prevailing upon any voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election;

(4) Giving, or making an agreement to give, any money, property, right in action, or other gratuity or reward, in consideration of any grant or deputation of office;

(5) Bringing into this state any nonresident person with intent that such person shall vote at an election without possessing the requisite qualifications;

(6) Asking for, receiving, or taking any money or other reward by way of gift, loan, or other device or agreeing or contracting for any money, gift, office, employment, or other reward, for giving, or refraining from giving, his or her vote in any election;

(7) Removing, destroying or altering any supplies or information placed in or near a voting booth for the purpose of enabling a voter to prepare his or her ballot;

(8) Entering a voting booth or compartment except as specifically authorized by law;

(9) On the part of any election official, challenger, watcher or person assisting a person to vote, revealing or disclosing any information as to how any voter may have voted, indicated that the person had voted except as authorized by this chapter, indicated an intent to vote or offered to vote, except to a grand jury or pursuant to a lawful subpoena in a court proceeding relating to an election offense;

(10) On the part of any registration or election official, refusing to permit any person to register to vote or to vote when such official knows the person is legally entitled to register or legally entitled to vote;

(11) Attempting to commit or participating in an attempt to commit any class one or class two election offense.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – MONTANA

45-7-101. Bribery in official and political matters. (1) A person commits the offense of bribery if he purposely or knowingly offers, confers, or agrees to confer upon another or solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept from another:

(a) any pecuniary benefit as a consideration for the recipient's decision, opinion, recommendation, vote, or other exercise of discretion as a public servant, party official, or voter;

(b) any benefit as consideration for the recipient's decision, vote, recommendation, or other exercise of official discretion in a judicial or administrative proceeding; or

(c) any benefit as consideration for a violation of a known duty as a public servant or party official.

(2) It is no defense to prosecution under this section that a person whom the offender sought to influence was not qualified to act in the desired way whether because he had not yet assumed office or lacked jurisdiction or for any other reason.

(3) A person convicted of the offense of bribery shall be imprisoned in the state prison for any term not to exceed 10 years or be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, or both, and shall forever be disqualified from holding any public office in this state.

45-7-102. Threats and other improper influence in official and political matters. (1) A person commits an offense under this section if the person purposely or knowingly:

(a) (i) threatens harm to any person, the person's spouse, child, parent, or sibling, or the person's property with the purpose to influence the person's decision, opinion, recommendation, vote, or other exercise of discretion as a public servant, party official, or voter;

(ii) threatens harm to any public servant, to the public servant's spouse, child, parent, or sibling, or to the public servant's property with the purpose to influence the public servant's decision, opinion, recommendation, vote, or other exercise of discretion in a judicial or administrative proceeding;

(iii) threatens harm to any public servant or party official, the person's spouse, child, parent, or sibling, or the person's property with the purpose to influence the person to violate the person's duty or to prevent the public servant or party official from accepting or holding any public office;

(iv) privately addresses to any public servant who has or will have official discretion in a judicial or administrative proceeding any representation, entreaty, argument, or other communication designed to influence the outcome on the basis of considerations other than those authorized by law;

(v) as a juror or officer in charge of a jury receives or permits to be received any communication relating to any matter pending before the jury, except according to the regular course of proceedings; or

(b) injures the person or property of a public servant or injures the servant's spouse, child, parent, or sibling because of the public servant's lawful discharge of the duties of the office or to prevent the public servant from discharging the public servant's official duties.

(2) It is no defense to prosecution under subsections (1)(a)(i) through (1)(a)(iv) and (1)(b) that a person whom the offender sought to influence was not qualified to act in the desired way, whether because the person had not yet assumed office or lacked jurisdiction or for any other reason.

(3) A person convicted under this section shall be fined not to exceed \$50,000 or be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not to exceed 10 years, or both.

13-35-207. Deceptive election practices. A person is guilty of false swearing, unsworn falsification, or tampering with public records or information, as appropriate, and is punishable as provided in 45-7-202, 45-7-203, or 45-7-208, as applicable, whenever the person:

(1) falsely represents his name or other information required upon his registry card and causes registration with the card;

(2) signs a registry card knowingly witnessing any false or misleading statement;

(3) knowingly causes a false statement, certificate, or return of any kind to be signed;

(4) falsely makes a declaration or certificate of nomination;

(5) files or receives for filing a declaration or certificate of nomination knowing that all or part of the declaration or certificate is false;

(6) forges or falsely makes the official endorsement of a ballot;

(7) forges or counterfeits returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, municipality, or ward where no election was in fact held;

(8) knowingly substitutes forged or counterfeit returns of election in place of the true returns for a precinct, municipality, or ward where an election was held;

(9) signs a name other than his own to a petition, signs more than once for the same measure, or signs a petition while not being a qualified elector of the state; or

(10) makes a false oath or affidavit where an oath or affidavit is required by law.

13-35-209. Fraudulent registration. (1) No person may knowingly cause, procure, or allow himself to be registered in the official register of any election district of any county knowing himself not to be entitled to such registration.

(2) No person may falsely personate another and cause the person so personated to be registered.

(3) When, on the trial of the person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it appears in evidence that the accused stands registered in the register of any county without being qualified for such registration, the court shall order such registration canceled.

13-35-215. Illegal consideration for voting. No person, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person in his behalf, may:

(1) before or during any election, for voting or agreeing to vote or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at the election or for inducing another to do so:

(a) receive, agree, or contract for any money, gift, loan, liquor, valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or any other person; or

(b) approach any candidate or agent or person representing or acting on behalf of any candidate and ask for or offer to agree or contract for any money, gift, loan, liquor, valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or any other person;

(2) after an election, for having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at the election:

(a) receive any money, gift, loan, valuable consideration, office, place, or employment; or

(b) approach any candidate or any agent or person representing or acting on behalf of any candidate and ask for or offer to receive any money, gift, loan, liquor, valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or any other person.

13-35-218. Coercion or undue influence of voters. (1) No person, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person in his behalf, in order to induce or compel a person to vote or refrain from voting for any candidate, the ticket of any political party, or any ballot issue before the people, may:

(a) use or threaten to use any force, coercion, violence, restraint, or undue influence against any person; or

(b) inflict or threaten to inflict, by himself or any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss upon or against any person.

(2) No person who is a minister, preacher, priest, or other church officer or who is an officer of any corporation or organization, religious or otherwise, may, other than by public speech or print, urge, persuade, or command any voter to vote or refrain from voting for or against any candidate, political party ticket, or ballot issue submitted to the people because of his religious duty or the interest of any corporation, church, or other organization.

(3) No person may, by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent contrivance, impede or prevent the free exercise of the franchise by any voter at any election or thereby compel, induce, or prevail upon any elector to give or to refrain from giving his vote at any election.

(4) No person may, in any manner, interfere with a voter lawfully exercising his right to vote at an election so as to prevent the election from being fairly held and lawfully conducted.

(5) No person on election day may obstruct the doors or entries of any polling place or engage in any solicitation of a voter within the room where votes are being cast or elsewhere in any manner which in any way interferes with the election process or obstructs the access of voters to or from the polling place.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – NEBRASKA

NRS 293.700 Bribery of elector. A person who bribes, offers to bribe, or uses any other corrupt means, directly or indirectly, to influence any elector in giving his vote or to deter him from giving it is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

NRS 293.710 Intimidation of voters.

1. It is unlawful for any person, in connection with any election or petition, whether acting himself or through another person in his behalf, to:

(a) Use or threaten to use any force, coercion, violence, restraint or undue influence;

(b) Inflict or threaten to inflict any physical or mental injury, damage, harm or loss upon the person or property of another;

(c) Expose or publish or threaten to expose or publish any fact concerning another in order to induce or compel such other to vote or refrain from voting for any candidate or any question;

(d) Impede or prevent, by abduction, duress or fraudulent contrivance, the free exercise of the franchise by any voter, or thereby to compel, induce or prevail upon any elector to give or refrain from giving his vote; or

(e) Discharge or change the place of employment of any employee with the intent to impede or prevent the free exercise of the franchise by such employee.

2. Unless a greater penalty is provided by law, any violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

NRS 293.780 Voting more than once at same election.

1. A person who is entitled to vote shall not vote or attempt to vote more than once at the same election. Any person who votes or attempts to vote twice at the same election is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

2. Notice of the provisions of subsection 1 must be given by the county or city clerk as follows:

(a) Printed on all sample ballots mailed;

(b) Posted in boldface type at each polling place; and

(c) Posted in boldface type at the office of the county or city clerk.

NRS 293.800 Acts concerning registration of voters; violations of laws governing elections; crimes by public officers.

1. A person who, for himself or another person, willfully gives a false answer or answers to questions propounded to him by the registrar or field registrar of voters relating to the information called for by the application to register to vote, or who willfully falsifies his application in any particular, or who violates any of the provisions of the election laws of this State, or knowingly encourages another person to violate those laws is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

2. A public officer or other person, upon whom any duty is imposed by this title, who willfully neglects his duty, or willfully performs it in such a way as to hinder the objects and purposes of the election laws of this State, except where another penalty is provided, is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

3. If the person is a public officer, his office is forfeited upon conviction of any offense provided for in subsection 2.

4. A person who causes or endeavors to cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not an elector or will not be an elector on or before the day of the next ensuing election in the precinct or district in which he causes or endeavors to cause the registration to be made, and any other person who induces, aids or abets the person in the commission of either of the acts is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

5. A field registrar or other person who:

(a) Knowingly falsifies an application to register to vote or knowingly causes an application to be falsified;
or

(b) Knowingly provides money or other compensation to another for a falsified application to register to vote,

is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

NRS 293.805 Compensation for registration of voters based upon number of voters or voters of a particular party registered.

1. It is unlawful for a person to provide compensation for registering voters that is based upon:

(a) The total number of voters a person registers; or

(b) The total number of voters a person registers in a particular political party.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

NRS 293.810 Registration in more than one county at one time. It is unlawful for any person to be registered as a voter in more than one county at one time.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – NEW HAMPSHIRE

659:34 Wrongful Voting; Penalties for Voter Fraud. –

I. A person is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 if such person:

(a) When registering to vote; when obtaining an official ballot; or when casting a vote by official ballot, makes a false material statement regarding his or her qualifications as a voter to an election officer or submits a voter registration form, an election day registration affidavit, a citizenship affidavit, a domicile affidavit, or an absentee registration affidavit containing false material information regarding his or her qualifications as a voter;

(b) Votes more than once for any office or measure;

(c) Applies for a ballot in a name other than his or her own;

(d) Applies for a ballot in his or her own name after he or she has voted once;

(e) Votes for any office or measure at an election if such person is not qualified to vote as provided in RSA 654; or

(f) Gives a false name or answer if under examination as to his or her qualifications as a voter before the supervisors of the checklist or moderator.

II. A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor if, at any election, such person purposefully or knowingly commits any of the acts listed in paragraph I.

III. The attorney general is authorized to impose a civil penalty under paragraph I.

(a) The attorney general may impose a civil penalty by providing written notice to the person:

(1) Setting forth the date, facts, and nature of each act or omission which makes the person liable to pay a civil penalty;

(2) Specifically identifying the particular provision or provisions of the law involved in each violation;

and

(3) Advising the person of each penalty that the attorney general imposes and its amount.

(b) The written notice shall be served in hand or sent by registered or certified mail to the last known address of such person. The person shall have 30 days to pay any civil penalty assessed under this section to the secretary of state for deposit into the election fund established pursuant to RSA 5:6-d.

IV. The decision of the attorney general to impose a civil penalty may be appealed to superior court. An appeal must be filed within 30 days of the date on which the person received it.

V. The attorney general is authorized to institute a civil action to collect a penalty imposed pursuant to this section. The attorney general shall have the exclusive power to compromise, mitigate, or remit such civil penalties.

659:40 Bribing; Intimidation. – No person shall directly or indirectly bribe or intimidate any voter not to vote or to vote for or against any question submitted to voters or to vote for or against any ticket or candidate for office at any election. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty as provided in RSA 640:2 or RSA 640:3.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – NEW JERSEY

19:34-11 Fraudulent voting; interference with election or canvass; third degree crime.

19:34-11. Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election; or knowingly hands in two or more ballots folded together; or changes any ballot after it has been deposited in the ballot box; or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted; or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election; or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating the election; or willfully detains, mutilates or destroys any election returns; or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding the election, or conducting the canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at the election, as to prevent the election or canvass from being fairly had and lawfully conducted, shall be guilty of a crime of the third degree.

Amended 1940, c.199, s.5; 1948, c.438, s.14; 2005, c.154, s.30.

19:34-12 Attempt to cast illegal vote; third degree crime.

19:34-12. Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who being entitled to vote attempts to vote more than once at any election, or who personates or attempts to personate a person legally entitled to vote, shall be guilty of a crime of the third degree.

19:34-26 Perjury; subornation of perjury.

19:34-26. If a person shall be guilty of willful and corrupt false swearing or affirming, or by any means shall willfully and corruptly suborn or procure a person to swear or affirm falsely, in taking any oath, affirmation or deposition prescribed or authorized by this title, he shall be deemed guilty of a crime of the third degree, and be deemed to be an incompetent witness thereafter for any purpose within this State, until such time as he shall have been pardoned.

Amended 2005, c.154, s.44.

19:34-27 Improperly influencing or intimidating employees.

19:34-27. An employer of any workman, or any agent, superintendent or overseer of any company or corporation employing workmen, or any person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person in his behalf or by his direction, make use of or threaten to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflict or threaten to inflict by himself or by any other person any injury, damage, harm or loss against any person in his employ, in order to induce or compel such employee to vote or refrain from voting for any particular candidate at any election, or because of such employee having voted or refrained from voting for any particular candidate at any election, or who shall, by any duress, constraint or improper influence or by any fraudulent or improper device, contrivance or scheme, impede, hinder or prevent the free exercise of the franchise of any voter at any election, or shall thereby compel, induce or prevail upon any voter to vote for or against any particular candidate at any election, shall be guilty of a crime of the third degree.

Amended 2005, c.154, s.45.

19:34-28. Threatening or intimidating voters

No person shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person in his behalf, make use of, or threaten to make use of, any force, violence or restraint, or inflict or threaten the infliction, by himself or through any other person, of any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner to practice intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or persons at any election, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – NEW MEXICO

1-20-3. Registration offenses.

Registration offenses consist of performing any of the following acts willfully and with knowledge and intent to deceive any registration officer or to subvert the registration requirements of the law or rights of any qualified elector:

- A. signing or offering to sign a certificate of registration when not a qualified elector;
- B. falsifying any information on the certificate of registration;
- C. soliciting, procuring, aiding, abetting, inducing or attempting to solicit, procure, aid, abet or induce any person to register or attempt to register with the name of any other person, whether real, deceased or fictitious; or
- D. destroying the certificate of registration of any qualified elector, or removing such certificate from its proper binder or file, except as provided in the Election Code [Chapter 1 NMSA 1978].

Whoever commits a registration offense is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

1-20-8. False voting.

False voting consists of:

- A. voting, or offering to vote, with the knowledge of not being a qualified elector;
- B. voting, or offering to vote, in the name of any other person;
- C. knowingly voting, or offering to vote, in any precinct except that in which one is registered;
- D. voting, or offering to vote, more than once in the same election;
- E. inducing, abetting or procuring, or attempting to induce, abet or procure, a person known to not be a qualified elector to vote; or
- F. inducing, abetting or procuring, or attempting to induce, abet or procure, a person who, having voted once in any election, to vote, or attempt to vote again at the same election.

Whoever commits false voting is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

1-20-11. Offering a bribe.

Offering a bribe consists of willfully advancing, paying, or causing to be paid, or promising, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable consideration, office or employment, to any person for the following purposes connected with or incidental to any election:

- A. to induce such person, if a voter, to vote or refrain from voting for or against any candidate, proposition, question or constitutional amendment;
- B. to induce such person, if a precinct board member or other election official, to mark, alter, suppress or otherwise change any ballot that has been cast, any election return, or any certificate of election; or
- C. to induce such person to use such payment or promise to bribe others for the purposes specified in this section.

Whoever offers a bribe is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

1-20-12. Accepting a bribe.

Accepting a bribe consists of knowingly accepting any payment or promise of payment, directly or indirectly, of money, valuable consideration, office or employment for the unlawful purposes specified in Section 1-20-11 NMSA 1978.

1-20-14. Intimidation.

Intimidation consists of inducing or attempting to induce fear in any member of a precinct board, voter, challenger or watcher by use of or threatened use of force, violence, infliction of damage, harm or loss or any form of economic retaliation, upon any voter, precinct board member, challenger or watcher for the purpose of impeding or preventing the free exercise of the elective franchise or the impartial administration of the election or Election Code [Chapter 1 NMSA 1978].

Whoever commits intimidation is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – NEW YORK

[All Cites to N.Y. Elec. Code]

§ 17-104. False registration. Any person who:

1. Registers or attempts to register as an elector in more than one election district for the same election, or more than once in the same election district; or,
2. Registers or attempts to register as an elector, knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district at the election for which such registration is made; or
3. Registers or attempts to register as an elector under any name but his own; or
4. Knowingly gives a false residence within the election district when registering as an elector; or
5. Knowingly permits, aids, assists, abets, procures, commands or advises another to commit any such act, is guilty of a felony.

§ 17-132. Illegal voting. Any person who:

1. Knowingly votes or offers or attempts to vote at any election, when not qualified; or,
2. Procures, aids, assists, counsels or advises any person to go or come into any election district, for the purpose of voting at any election, knowing that such person is not qualified; or,
3. Votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election, more than once; or votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election under any other name than his own; or votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election, in an election district or from a place where he does not reside; or,
4. Procures, aids, assists, commands or advises another to vote or offer or attempt to vote at an election, knowing that such person is not qualified to vote thereat; or,
5. Prompts a person, applying to vote, to falsely answer questions put to him by the inspectors concerning his identity or qualifications for voting; or,
6. Being an applicant for an absentee voter's ballot, makes a material false statement in his application, or a person who makes a material false statement in a medical certificate or an affidavit filed in connection with an application for an absentee voter's ballot; or,
7. Not being a qualified absentee voter, and having knowledge or being chargeable with knowledge of that fact, votes or attempts to vote as an absentee voter; or,
8. Fraudulently signs the name of another upon an absentee voter's envelope or aids in doing or attempting to do a fraudulent act in connection with an absentee vote cast or attempted to be cast; or,
9. Falsely pretends or represents to the inspectors of election or any of them that he is incapacitated to mark his ballot, for the purpose of obtaining assistance in voting under the provisions of this chapter,

Is guilty of a felony.

Any offer or attempt under this section shall be deemed to be the doing of any act made necessary by this chapter preliminary to the delivery of a ballot to an elector or the deposit of the ballot in the ballot box or his admission to the booth or voting machine enclosure.

§ 17-142. Giving consideration for franchise. Except as allowed by law, any person who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

1. Pays, lends or contributes, or offers or promises to pay, lend or contribute any money or other valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, to induce such voter or other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any voter or other person to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons, or for or against any particular proposition submitted to voters, or to induce such voter to come to the polls or remain away from the polls at such election or to induce such voter or other person to place or cause to be placed or refrain from placing or causing to be placed his name upon a registration poll record or on account of such voter or other person having voted or refrained from voting for or against any particular person or for or against any proposition submitted to voters, or having come to the polls or remained away from the polls at such election, or having placed or caused to be placed or refrained from placing or causing to be placed his or any other name upon the registry of voters; or,
2. Gives, offers or promises any office, place or employment, or promises to procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter or other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any voter or other person to vote or refrain from voting at such election, for or against any particular person or for or against any proposition submitted to voters, or to induce any voter or other person to place or cause to be placed or refrain from placing or causing to be placed his or any other name upon a registration poll record; or,

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3. Gives, offers or promises any office, place, employment or valuable thing as an inducement for any voter or other person to procure or aid in procuring either a large or a small vote, plurality or majority at any election district or other political division of the state, for a candidate or candidates to be voted for at an election; or to cause a larger or smaller vote, plurality or majority to be cast or given for any candidate or candidates in one such district or political division than in another; or,

4. Makes any gift, loan, promise, offer, procurement or agreement as aforesaid to, for or with any person to induce such person to procure or endeavor to procure the election of any person or the vote of any voter at any election; or,

5. Procures or engages or promises or endeavors to procure, in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement the election of any person, or the vote of any voter, at such election; or,

6. Advances or pays or causes to be paid, any money or other valuable thing, to or for the use of any other person with the intent that the same, or any part thereof, shall be used in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money or other valuable thing to any person in discharge or repayment of any money, wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election, is guilty of a felony.

§ 17-144. Receiving consideration for franchise. Except as allowed by law, any person who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

1. Receives, agrees or contracts for, before or during an election, any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office place or employment for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for coming or agreeing to come to the polls, or for remaining away or agreeing to remain away from the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from registering as a voter, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for or against any particular person or persons at any election, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election; or,

2. Receives any money or other valuable thing during or after an election on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting at such an election; or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter, or on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting for or against any particular person at such election, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, or on account of himself or any other person having come to the polls or remained away from the polls at such election, or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter, or on account of having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular person at such election, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, is guilty of a felony.

§ 17-150. Duress and intimidation of voters. Any person or corporation who directly or indirectly:

1. Uses or threatens to use any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any other manner practices intimidation upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular person or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, or to place or cause to be placed or refrain from placing or causing to be placed his name upon a registry of voters, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at such election, or having voted or refrained from voting for or against any particular person or persons, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter; or,

2. By abduction, duress or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance whatever impedes, prevents or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise by any voter, or compels, induces or prevails upon any voter to give or refrain from giving his vote for or against any particular person at any election; or,

3. Being an employer pays his employees the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes," in which there is enclosed or upon which there is written or printed political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employees, or within ninety days of a general election puts or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employees are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard containing any threat, notice or information, that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, his establishment will be closed up, or the wages of his employees reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employees, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, if a corporation, shall in addition forfeit its charter.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – NORTH CAROLINA

§ 163-271. Intimidation of voters by officers made misdemeanor.

It shall be unlawful for any person holding any office, position, or employment in the State government, or under and with any department, institution, bureau, board, commission, or other State agency, or under and with any county, city, town, district, or other political subdivision, directly or indirectly, to discharge, threaten to discharge, or cause to be discharged, or otherwise intimidate or oppress any other person in such employment on account of any vote such voter or any member of his family may cast, or consider or intend to cast, or not to cast, or which he may have failed to cast, or to seek or undertake to control any vote which any subordinate of such person may cast, or consider or intend to cast, or not to cast, by threat, intimidation, or declaration that the position, salary, or any part of the salary of such subordinate depends in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, upon the way in which subordinate or any member of his family casts, or considers or intends to cast, or not to cast his vote, at any primary or election. A violation of this section is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

§ 163-273. Offenses of voters; interference with voters; penalty.

(a) Any person who shall, in connection with any primary or election in this State, do any of the acts and things declared in this section to be unlawful, shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. It shall be unlawful:

- (1) For a voter, except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, to allow his ballot to be seen by any person.
- (2) For a voter to take or remove, or attempt to take or remove, any ballot from the voting enclosure.
- (3) For any person to interfere with, or attempt to interfere with, any voter when inside the voting enclosure.
- (4) For any person to interfere with, or attempt to interfere with, any voter when marking his ballots.
- (5) For any voter to remain longer than the specified time allowed by this Chapter in a voting booth, after being notified that his time has expired.
- (6) For any person to endeavor to induce any voter, while within the voting enclosure, before depositing his ballots, to show how he marks or has marked his ballots.
- (7) For any person to aid, or attempt to aid, any voter by means of any mechanical device, or any other means whatever, while within the voting enclosure, in marking his ballots.

(b) Election officers shall cause any person committing any of the offenses set forth in subsection (a) of this section to be arrested and shall cause charges to be preferred against the person so offending in a court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 163-274. Certain acts declared misdemeanors.

Any person who shall, in connection with any primary or election in this State, do any of the acts and things declared in this section to be unlawful, shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. It shall be unlawful:

- (1) For any person to fail, as an officer or as a judge or chief judge of a primary or election, or as a member of any board of elections, to prepare the books, ballots, and return blanks which it is his duty under the law to prepare, or to distribute the same as required by law, or to perform any other duty imposed upon him within the time and in the manner required by law;

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- (1a) For any member, director, or employee of a board of elections to alter a voter registration application or other voter registration record without either the written authorization of the applicant or voter or the written authorization of the State Board of Elections;
- (2) For any person to continue or attempt to act as a judge or chief judge of a primary or election, or as a member of any board of elections, after having been legally removed from such position and after having been given notice of such removal;
- (3) For any person to break up or by force or violence to stay or interfere with the holding of any primary or election, to interfere with the possession of any ballot box, election book, ballot, or return sheet by those entitled to possession of the same under the law, or to interfere in any manner with the performance of any duty imposed by law upon any election officer or member of any board of elections;
- (4) For any person to be guilty of any boisterous conduct so as to disturb any member of any election board or any chief judge or judge of election in the performance of his duties as imposed by law;
- (5) For any person to bet or wager any money or other thing of value on any election;
- (5a) Repealed by Session Laws 1999-455, s. 21, applicable to elections held on or after January 1, 2000.
- (6) For any person, directly or indirectly, to discharge or threaten to discharge from employment, or otherwise intimidate or oppose any legally qualified voter on account of any vote such voter may cast or consider or intend to cast, or not to cast, or which he may have failed to cast;
- (7) For any person to publish in a newspaper or pamphlet or otherwise, any charge derogatory to any candidate or calculated to affect the candidate's chances of nomination or election, unless such publication be signed by the party giving publicity to and being responsible for such charge;
- (8) For any person to publish or cause to be circulated derogatory reports with reference to any candidate in any primary or election, knowing such report to be false or in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity, when such report is calculated or intended to affect the chances of such candidate for nomination or election;
- (9) For any person to give or promise, in return for political support or influence, any political appointment or support for political office;
- (10) For any chairman of a county board of elections or other returning officer to fail or neglect, willfully or of malice, to perform any duty, act, matter or thing required or directed in the time, manner and form in which said duty, matter or thing is required to be performed in relation to any primary, general or special election and the returns thereof;
- (11) For any clerk of the superior court to refuse to make and give to any person applying in writing for the same a duly certified copy of the returns of any primary or election or of a tabulated statement to a primary or election, the returns of which are by law deposited in his office, upon the tender of the fees therefor;
- (12) For any person willfully and knowingly to impose upon any blind or illiterate voter a ballot in any primary or election contrary to the wish or desire of such voter, by falsely representing to such voter that the ballot proposed to him is such as he desires; or
- (13) Except as authorized by G.S. 163-82.15, for any person to provide false information, or sign the name of any other person, to a written report under G.S. 163-82.15.

§ 163-275. Certain acts declared felonies.

Any person who shall, in connection with any primary, general or special election held in this State, do any of the acts or things declared in this section to be unlawful, shall be guilty of a Class I felony. It shall be unlawful:

(1) For any person fraudulently to cause his name to be placed upon the registration books of more than one election precinct or fraudulently to cause or procure his name or that of any other person to be placed upon the registration books in any precinct when such registration in that precinct does not qualify such person to vote legally therein, or to impersonate falsely another registered voter for the purpose of voting in the stead of such other voter;

(2) For any person to give or promise or request or accept at any time, before or after any such primary or election, any money, property or other thing of value whatsoever in return for the vote of any elector;

(3) For any person who is an election officer, a member of an election board or other officer charged with any duty with respect to any primary or election, knowingly to make any false or fraudulent entry on any election book or any false or fraudulent returns, or knowingly to make or cause to be made any false statement on any ballot, or to do any fraudulent act or knowingly and fraudulently omit to do any act or make any report legally required of such person;

(4) For any person knowingly to swear falsely with respect to any matter pertaining to any primary or election;

(5) For any person convicted of a crime which excludes him from the right of suffrage, to vote at any primary or election without having been restored to the right of citizenship in due course and by the method provided by law;

(6) For any person to take corruptly the oath prescribed for voters;

(7) For any person with intent to commit a fraud to register or vote at more than one precinct or more than one time, or to induce another to do so, in the same primary or election, or to vote illegally at any primary or election;

(8) For any chief judge or any clerk or copyist to make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud;

(9) For any election official or other officer or person to make, certify, deliver or transmit any false returns of any primary or election, or to make any erasure, alteration, or conceal or destroy any election ballot, book, record, return or process with intent to commit a fraud;

(10) For any person to assault any chief judge, judge of election or other election officer while in the discharge of his duty in the registration of voters or in conducting any primary or election;

(11) For any person, by threats, menaces or in any other manner, to intimidate or attempt to intimidate any chief judge, judge of election or other election officer in the discharge of his duties in the registration of voters or in conducting any primary or election;

(12) For any chief judge, judge of election, member of a board of elections, assistant, marker, or other election official, directly or indirectly, to seek, receive or accept money or the promise of money, the promise of office, or other reward or compensation from a candidate in any primary or election or from any source other than such compensation as may be provided by law for his services;

(13) For any person falsely to make or present any certificate or other paper to qualify any person fraudulently as a voter, or to attempt thereby to secure to any person the privilege of voting;

(14) For any officer to register voters and any other individual to knowingly and willfully receive, complete, or sign an application to register from any voter contrary to the provisions of G.S. 163-82.4; or

(15) Reserved for future codification purposes.

(16) For any person falsely to make the certificate provided by G.S. 163-229(b)(2) or G.S. 163-250(a).

(17) For any person, directly or indirectly, to misrepresent the law to the public through mass mailing or any other means of communication where the intent and the effect is to intimidate or discourage potential voters from exercising their lawful right to vote.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – NORTH DAKOTA

12.1-14-02. Interference with elections. A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor if, whether or not acting under color of law, he, by force or threat of force or by economic coercion, intentionally:

1.

Injures, intimidates, or interferes with another because he is or has been voting for any candidate or issue or qualifying to vote, qualifying or campaigning as a candidate for elective office, or qualifying or acting as a poll watcher or other election official, in any primary, special, or general election.

2.

Injures, intimidates, or interferes with another in order to prevent him or any other person from voting for any candidate or issue or qualifying to vote, qualifying or campaigning as a candidate for elective office, or qualifying or acting as a poll watcher or other election official, in any primary, special, or general election.

12.1-14-03. Safeguarding elections. A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor if, in connection with any election, he:

1.

Makes or induces any false voting registration;

2.

Offers, gives, or agrees to give a thing of pecuniary value to another as consideration for the recipient's voting or withholding his vote or voting for or against any candidate or issue or for such conduct by another;

3.

Solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept a thing of pecuniary value as consideration for conduct prohibited under subsection 1 or 2; or

4.

Otherwise obstructs or interferes with the lawful conduct of such election or registration therefor.

As used in this section, "thing of pecuniary value" shall include alcoholic beverages, by the drink or in any other container.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - OHIO

§ 3599.01. Bribery.

(A) No person shall before, during, or after any primary, convention, or election:

(1) Give, lend, offer, or procure or promise to give, lend, offer, or procure any money, office, position, place or employment, influence, or any other valuable consideration to or for a delegate, elector, or other person;

(2) Attempt by intimidation, coercion, or other unlawful means to induce such delegate or elector to register or refrain from registering or to vote or refrain from voting at a primary, convention, or election for a particular person, question, or issue;

(3) Advance, pay, or cause to be paid or procure or offer to procure money or other valuable thing to or for the use of another, with the intent that it or part thereof shall be used to induce such person to vote or to refrain from voting.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of bribery, a felony of the fourth degree; and if he is a candidate he shall forfeit the nomination he received, or if elected to any office he shall forfeit the office to which he was elected at the election with reference to which such offense was committed.

§ 3599.02. Bribery offenses concerning voters or potential voters.

No person shall before, during, or after any primary, general, or special election or convention solicit, request, demand, receive, or contract for any money, gift, loan, property, influence, position, employment, or other thing of value for that person or for another person for doing any of the following:

(A) Registering or refraining from registering to vote;

(B) Agreeing to register or to refrain from registering to vote;

(C) Agreeing to vote or to refrain from voting;

(D) Voting or refraining from voting at any primary, general, or special election or convention for a particular person, question, or issue;

(E) Registering or voting, or refraining from registering or voting, or voting or refraining from voting for a particular person, question, or issue.

Whoever violates this section is guilty of bribery, a felony of the fourth degree, and shall be disfranchised and excluded from holding any public office for five years immediately following such conviction.

§ 3599.11. False registration; election falsification.

(A) No person shall knowingly register or make application or attempt to register in a precinct in which the person is not a qualified voter; or knowingly aid or abet any person to so register; or attempt to register or knowingly induce or attempt to induce any person to so register; or knowingly impersonate another or write or assume the name of another, real or fictitious, in registering or attempting to register; or by false statement or other unlawful means procure, aid, or attempt to procure the erasure or striking out on the register or duplicate list of the name of a qualified elector therein; or knowingly induce or attempt to induce a registrar or other election authority to refuse registration in a precinct to an elector thereof; or knowingly swear or affirm falsely upon a lawful examination by or before any registering officer; or make, print, or issue any false or counterfeit certificate of registration or knowingly alter any certificate of registration.

No person shall knowingly register under more than one name or knowingly induce any person to so register.

No person shall knowingly make any false statement on any form for registration or change of registration or upon any application or return envelope for an absent voter's ballot.

Whoever violates this division is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree.

(B) (1) No person who helps another person register outside an official voter registration place shall knowingly destroy, or knowingly help another person to destroy, any completed registration form.

Whoever violates this division is guilty of election falsification, a felony of the fifth degree.

(2) (a) No person who helps another person register outside an official voter registration place shall knowingly fail to return any registration form entrusted to that person to any board of elections or the office of the secretary of state within ten days after that registration form is completed, or on or before the thirtieth day before the election, whichever day is earlier, unless the registration form is received by the person within twenty-four hours of the thirtieth day before the election, in which case the person shall return the registration form to any board of elections or the office of the secretary of state within ten days of its receipt.

Whoever violates this division is guilty of election falsification, a felony of the fifth degree, unless the person has not previously been convicted of a violation of division (B)(2)(a), (B)(2)(b), (C)(1), or (C)(2) of this section, the violation of this division does not cause any person to miss any voter registration deadline with regard to any election, and the number of voter registration forms that the violator has failed to properly return does not exceed forty-nine, in which case the violator is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(b) Subject to division (C)(2) of this section, no person who helps another person register outside an official registration place shall knowingly return any registration form entrusted to that person to any location other than any board of elections or the office of the secretary of state.

Whoever violates this division is guilty of election falsification, a felony of the fifth degree, unless the person has not previously been convicted of a violation of division (B)(2)(a), (B)(2)(b), (C)(1), or (C)(2) of this section, the violation of this division does not cause any person to miss any voter registration deadline with regard to any election, and the number of voter registration forms that the violator has failed to properly return does not exceed forty-nine, in which case the violator is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(C) (1) No person who receives compensation for registering a voter shall knowingly fail to return any registration form entrusted to that person to any board of elections or the office of the secretary of state within ten days after that voter registration form is completed, or on or before the thirtieth day before the election, whichever is earlier, unless the registration form is received by the person within twenty-four hours of the thirtieth day before the election, in which case the person shall return the registration form to any board of elections or the office of the secretary of state within ten days of its receipt.

Whoever violates this division is guilty of election falsification, a felony of the fifth degree, unless the person has not previously been convicted of a violation of division (B)(2)(a), (B)(2)(b), (C)(1), or (C)(2) of this section, the violation of this division does not cause any person to miss any voter registration deadline with regard to any election, and the number of voter registration forms that the violator has failed to properly return does not exceed forty-nine, in which case the violator is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(2) No person who receives compensation for registering a voter shall knowingly return any registration form entrusted to that person to any location other than any board of elections or the office of the secretary of state.

Whoever violates this division is guilty of election falsification, a felony of the fifth degree, unless the person has not previously been convicted of a violation of division (B)(2)(a), (B)(2)(b), (C)(1), or (C)(2) of this section, the violation of this division does not cause any person to miss any voter registration deadline with regard to any election, and the number of voter registration forms that the violator has failed to properly return does not exceed forty-nine, in which case the violator is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(D) As used in division (C) of this section, "registering a voter" includes any effort, for compensation, to provide voter registration forms or to assist persons in completing or returning those forms.

§ 3599.12. Illegal voting.

(A) No person shall do any of the following:

(1) Vote or attempt to vote in any primary, special, or general election in a precinct in which that person is not a legally qualified elector;

(2) Vote or attempt to vote more than once at the same election by any means, including voting or attempting to vote both by absent voter's ballots under division (G) of section 3503.16 of the Revised Code and by regular ballot at the polls at the same election, or voting or attempting to vote both by absent voter's ballots under division (G) of section 3503.16 of the Revised Code and by absent voter's ballots under Chapter 3509. or armed service absent voter's ballots under Chapter 3511. of the Revised Code at the same election;

(3) Impersonate or sign the name of another person, real or fictitious, living or dead, and vote or attempt to vote as that other person in any such election;

(4) Cast a ballot at any such election after objection has been made and sustained to that person's vote;

(5) Knowingly vote or attempt to vote a ballot other than the official ballot.

(B) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - OKLAHOMA

§26-16-102.

Any person who votes more than once at any election or who, knowing that he is not eligible to vote at an election, willfully votes at said election shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

§26-16-103.

Any person who swears or affirms a false affidavit in order to become eligible to vote shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

§26-16-106.

Any person who offers, solicits or accepts something of value intended to directly or indirectly influence the vote of the person soliciting or accepting same shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

§26-16-109.

Any person who, by means of coercion or any other method, knowingly attempts to prevent a qualified elector from becoming registered, or a registered voter from voting, shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

§26-16-113.

Any person who interferes with a registered voter who is attempting to vote, or any person who attempts to influence the vote of another by means of force or intimidation, or any person who interferes with the orderly and lawful conduct of an election shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION - OREGON

260.665 Undue influence to affect registration, voting, candidacy; solicitation of money or other benefits. (1) As used in this section, "undue influence" means force, violence, restraint or the threat of it, inflicting injury, damage, harm, loss of employment or other loss or the threat of it, or giving or promising to give money, employment or other thing of value.

(2) No person, acting either alone or with or through any other person, shall directly or indirectly subject any person to undue influence with the intent to induce any person to:

- (a) Register or vote;
- (b) Refrain from registering or voting;
- (c) Register or vote in any particular manner;
- (d) Be or refrain from or cease being a candidate;
- (e) Contribute or refrain from contributing to any candidate, political party or political committee;
- (f) Render or refrain from rendering services to any candidate, political party or political committee;
- (g) Challenge or refrain from challenging a person offering to vote; or
- (h) Apply or refrain from applying for an absentee ballot.

(3) No person shall solicit or accept money or other thing of value as an inducement to act as prohibited by subsection (2) of this section.

(4) This section does not prohibit:

- (a) The employment of persons to render services to candidates, political parties or political committees;
- (b) The public distribution by candidates, political parties or political committees of sample ballots or other items readily available to the public without charge, even though the distributor incurs costs in the distribution;
- (c) Public or nonpromissory statements by or on behalf of a candidate of the candidate's intentions or purposes if elected;
- (d) A promise by a candidate to employ any person as administrative assistant, secretary or other direct personal aide;
- (e) Free custody and care of minor children of persons during the time those persons are absent from those children for voting purposes;
- (f) Free transportation to and from the polls for persons voting; but no means of advertising, solicitation or inducement to influence the vote of persons transported shall be used with that transportation;
- (g) Individuals or political committees from providing refreshments incidental to a gathering in support of or in opposition to a candidate, political committee or measure; or

(h) The public distribution of registration cards by a person approved by the Secretary of State under ORS 247.171 to print, copy or otherwise prepare and distribute registration cards, even though the distributor incurs costs in the distribution.

260.695 Prohibitions relating to voting in elections conducted by mail or at polling place. (1) No person shall print or circulate an imitation of the ballot or sample ballot, or a portion of the ballot or sample ballot, which contains information which will not appear, or deletes information which will appear, on the ballot or sample ballot, or that portion of the ballot or sample ballot, unless the imitation of the ballot or sample ballot, or portion of the ballot or sample ballot, contains the following statement in bold type: "NOT FOR OFFICIAL USE." This subsection does not prohibit the printing or circulation of an imitation of a ballot which illustrates the manner in which a candidate's name may be written in for an office.

(2) No person, within any building in which a polling place is located or, in an election conducted by mail, after the date that ballots are mailed as provided in ORS 254.470, within any building in which ballots are issued, or within 100 feet measured radially from any entrance to the building, shall do any electioneering, including circulating any cards or hand bills, or soliciting signatures to any petition. No person shall do any electioneering by public address system located more than 100 feet from an entrance to the building but capable of being understood within 100 feet of the building. The electioneering need not relate to the election being conducted.

(3) No person shall obstruct an entrance of a building in which a polling place is located. In an election conducted by mail, from the date that ballots are mailed as provided in ORS 254.470 until the time designated by the county clerk for closure of the building on election day, no person shall obstruct an entrance of a building in which a place designated for the deposit of ballots under ORS 254.470 or any voting booth maintained under ORS 254.474 is located.

(4) No person shall vote or offer to vote in any election knowing the person is not entitled to vote.

(5) No person at a polling place, other than an election board member, shall deliver a ballot to an elector.

(6) No elector at a polling place shall knowingly receive a ballot from any other person than an election board member.

(7) No person shall make a false statement about the person's inability to mark a ballot.

(8) No person, except an elections official in performance of duties or other person providing assistance to an elector as described in ORS 254.445, shall ask a person at the polling place for whom that person intends to vote, or examine or attempt to examine the person's ballot.

(9) No person shall show the person's own marked or punched ballot to another person to reveal how it was marked or punched.

(10) No elections official, other than in the performance of duties, shall disclose to any person any information by which it can be ascertained for whom any elector has voted.

(11) No person, except an elections official in performance of duties, shall do anything to a ballot to permit identification of the person who voted.

(12) No elector at a polling place shall deliver a ballot to an election board member except the ballot the elector received from an election board member. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a person from delivering any absentee ballot or ballots to an election board member.

(13) No person at a polling place, except an election board member, shall receive from an elector other than an absent elector a marked or punched ballot.

(14) No elector shall willfully leave in the polling place anything that will show how the elector's ballot was marked or punched. In an election conducted by mail, no elector shall willfully leave at any place

designated for the deposit of ballots under ORS 254.470 or in any voting booth maintained under ORS 254.474, anything that will show how the elector's ballot was marked or punched.

(15) No person, except an elections official in performance of duties, shall remove a ballot from any polling place, any place designated for the deposit of ballots under ORS 254.470 or any voting booth maintained under ORS 254.474.

(16) No person, except an elections official in performance of duties or a person authorized by that official, shall willfully deface, remove, alter or destroy a posted election notice.

(17) No person, except an elections official in performance of duties, shall willfully remove, alter or destroy election equipment or supplies, or break the seal or open any sealed package containing election supplies.

(18) No person other than an elections official shall attempt to collect voted ballots within 100 feet measured radially from a location designated for deposit of ballots under ORS 254.470.

(19) No person, except an elections official in performance of duties, in an election conducted by mail, shall establish a location to collect ballots voted by electors unless the person prominently displays at the location a sign stating: "NOT AN OFFICIAL BALLOT DROP SITE."

260.715 Prohibitions relating to voting and ballots. (1) A person may not knowingly make a false statement, oath or affidavit when a statement, oath or affidavit is required under the election laws.

(2) A person may not request a ballot in a name other than the person's own name.

(3) A person may not vote or attempt to vote more than once at any election held on the same date.

(4) A person, except an elections official in performance of duties, may not willfully alter or destroy a ballot cast at an election or the returns of an election.

(5) A person may not willfully place a fraudulent ballot among the genuine ballots.

(6) A person may not falsely write anything purporting to be written by an election board member on the ballot or ballot stub.

(7) A person may not commit theft of a ballot or tally or return sheet, or willfully hinder or delay the delivery of the tally or return sheet to the county clerk, or fraudulently break open a sealed tally or return sheet of the election.

(8) A person may not manufacture or knowingly use a fraudulent ballot return identification envelope or secrecy envelope or sell, offer to sell, purchase or offer to purchase, for money or other valuable consideration, any official ballot, replacement ballot, ballot return identification envelope or secrecy envelope. As used in this subsection, "ballot return identification envelope" and "secrecy envelope" mean those envelopes used to return ballots to the county clerk by absent electors or in elections conducted by mail.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – PENNSYLVANIA

§ 3533. Unlawful voting.

Any person who votes or attempts to vote at any primary or election, knowing that he does not possess all the qualifications of an elector at such primary or election, as set forth in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

§ 3535. Repeat voting at elections.

If any person shall vote in more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once at the same primary or election, or shall vote a ballot other than the ballot issued to him by the election officers, or shall advise or procure another so to do, he shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than seven (7) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

§ 3539. Bribery at elections.

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give or promise or offer to give any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing to any person, with intent to induce him to vote or refrain from voting for any particular candidate or candidates or for or against any constitutional amendment or other question at any primary or election; or who shall, directly or indirectly, procure for or offer or promise to procure for such person any such gift or reward with the intent aforesaid; or, who with the intent to influence or intimidate such person to give his vote or to refrain from giving his vote for any particular candidate or candidates or for or against any constitutional amendment or other question at any primary or election, shall give to or obtain for or assist in obtaining for or offer or promise to give to or obtain for or assist in obtaining for such person any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, or threaten such person with dismissal or discharge from any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, then held by him, shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than seven (7) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

§ 3547. Prohibiting duress and intimidation of voters and interference with the free exercise of the elective franchise.

Any person or corporation who, directly or indirectly--

(a) uses or threatens to use any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any other manner practices intimidation or coercion upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular person, or for or against any question submitted to voters at such election, or to place or cause to be placed or refrain from placing or causing to be placed his name upon a register of voters, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at such election, or having voted or refrained from voting for or against any particular person or persons or for or against any question submitted to voters at such election, or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter; or

(b) by abduction, duress or coercion, or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance, whatever, impedes, prevents, or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise by any voter, or compels, induces, or prevails upon any voter to give or refrain from giving his vote for or against any particular person at any election; or

(c) being an employer, pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which or in which there is written or printed any political motto, device, statement or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of any election or primary puts or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where

his employees are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard containing any threat, notice, or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated work in his place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employees reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employees,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. Any person or corporation, convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, or such person or the officers, directors or agents of such corporation responsible for the violation of this section, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – RHODE ISLAND

§ 17-23-4 Fraudulent or repeat voting. – Every person who, in any election, fraudulently votes or attempts to vote, not being qualified, notwithstanding that person's name may be on the voting list at the polling place where the person votes or attempts to vote; or who votes or attempts to vote in the name of some other person, whether that name is that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or having voted in one town, ward, senatorial district, representative district, or voting district, whether the person's vote in that case was legal or not, votes or attempts to vote in the same or in another town, ward, senatorial district, representative district, or voting district; or who fraudulently votes or attempts to vote in a town, ward, senatorial district, representative district, or voting district other than in the town, ward, senatorial district, representative district, or voting district in which the person has his or her "residence", as defined in § 17-1-3.1, at the time of his or her voting or attempting to vote; or who aids, counsels, or procures any other person to so vote or attempt to vote, shall be guilty of a felony, and no person after conviction of this offense, shall be permitted to vote in any election or upon any proposition pending before the people, or to hold any public office. Voting, for the purposes of this chapter, shall consist in the casting of a vote, or attempting to cast a vote, whether or not the vote has been cast.

§ 17-23-5 Bribery or intimidation of voters – Immunity of witnesses in bribery trials. – Every person who directly or indirectly gives, or offers to agree to give, to any elector or to any person for the benefit of any elector, any sum of money or other valuable consideration for the purpose of inducing the elector to give in or withhold that elector's vote at any election in this state, or by way of reward for having voted or withheld that elector's vote, or who uses any threat or employs any means of intimidation for the purpose of influencing the elector to vote or withhold that elector's vote for or against any candidate or candidates or proposition pending at an election, shall be guilty of a felony, and no person after conviction of this offense, shall be permitted to vote in any election or upon any proposition pending before the people, or to hold any public office; and no evidence given by any witness testifying upon the trial of any charge of bribery shall be used against the person giving the evidence.

STATUTES ON VOTE FRAUD AND VOTER INTIMIDATION – SOUTH CAROLINA

SECTION 7-25-10. False swearing in applying for registration.

It is unlawful for a person to falsely swear in making an application for registration under this chapter. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

SECTION 7-25-20. Fraudulent registration or voting.

It is unlawful for a person to fraudulently:

- (1) procure the registration of a name on the books of registration;
- (2) offer or attempt to vote that name;
- (3) offer or attempt to vote in violation of this title or under any false pretense as to circumstances affecting his qualifications to vote; or
- (4) aid, counsel, or abet another in fraudulent registration or fraudulent offer or attempt to vote.

A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SECTION 7-25-30. Repealed by 1984 Act No. 510 Section 19, eff June 28, 1984.

SECTION 7-25-40. Repealed by 1984 Act No. 510 Section 19, eff June 28, 1984.

SECTION 7-25-50. Bribery at elections; unlawful to accept bribery.

It is unlawful for a person to procure, by the payment, delivery, or promise of money or other article of value, another to vote for or against any particular candidate or measure at any election held within this State, whether general, special, or primary, for members of the Congress of the United States, members of the General Assembly of this State, sheriff, clerk, judge of probate or other county officer, mayor, and aldermen of any city or intendant and wardens of any incorporated town, or at any other election held within this State. It is also unlawful for a person to accept such procurements. The person promising and the person voting are each guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, for the first offense, must be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than five years. Upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense, the person must be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than ten years.

SECTION 7-25-60. Procuring or offering to procure votes by bribery.

(A) It is unlawful for a person at any election to:

- (1) procure, or offer or propose to procure, another, by the payment, delivery, or promise of money or other article of value, to vote for or against any particular candidate or measure; or
- (2) vote, offer, or propose to vote for or against any particular candidate or measure for the consideration of money or other article of value paid, delivered, or promised, vote or offer or propose to vote for or against any particular candidate or measure.

(B) A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony. Upon conviction for a first offense, the person must be fined in the discretion of the court and imprisoned not more than five years.

Upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense, the person must be fined in the discretion of the court and imprisoned not more than ten years.

SECTION 7-25-70. Procuring or offering to procure votes by threats.

It is unlawful for a person, by threats or any other form of intimidation, to procure, offer, or promise to endeavor to procure another to vote for or against any particular candidate in any election. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

SECTION 7-25-80. Threatening, intimidating, or abusing voters.

A person who, at any of the elections, general, special, or primary, in any city, town, ward, or polling precinct, threatens, mistreats, or abuses a voter with a view to control or intimidate him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SECTION 7-25-110. Voting more than once at elections.

It is unlawful for a person qualified to vote at any general, special, or primary election for an office whether local, state, or federal to vote more than once at such election, for the same office. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than three years.

SECTION 7-25-120. Impersonating a voter.

It is unlawful for a person to impersonate or attempt to impersonate another person for the purpose of voting in a general, special, or primary election, whether municipal or State. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than three years or fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than twelve hundred dollars, or both. When a person who violates the provisions of this section is placed under bond, the bond may not be less than six hundred dollars nor more than twelve hundred dollars.

SECTION 7-25-130. Arrest of person who impersonates a voter.

If any manager of election of this State report to the sheriff or other peace officer that a person has violated Section 7-25-120 such peace officer shall arrest such person and have a proper warrant sworn out. Any sheriff or police officer refusing to make an arrest when demand is made by the proper authorities for any violation of Section 7-25-120 shall be subject to prosecution in the court of general sessions for malfeasance in office.

SECTION 7-25-190. Illegal conduct at elections generally.

A person who votes at any general, special, or primary election who is not entitled to vote, or who by force, intimidation, deception, fraud, bribery, or undue influence obtains, procures, or controls the vote of any voter to be cast for any candidate or measure other than as intended or desired by such voter, or who violates any of the provisions of this title in regard to general, special, or primary elections is guilty of a felony. Upon conviction, the person must be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.